# Why was the study done?

## Data on how hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection and related comorbidities contribute to liver-related deaths in Canada are limited.

# What happened during the study?

## We analyzed and assessed the impact of HBV infection, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), and hepatitis C infection (HCV) coinfections on liver-related deaths in British Columbia, Canada.

# What were the results of the study?

## After adjusting for potential confounders and competing risks, individuals with HBV infection were more than 3 times more likely to die from liver-related deaths than those who were not infected. Individuals with HBV infection and NAFLD had 4 times the risk, while individuals with NAFLD and HCV co-infection were about 3 times more likely to die from liver-related deaths than those who were only infected with HBV.

# How can these findings be used?

## Diagnosing and treating viral hepatitis and fatty liver disease are crucial in mitigating liver-related morbidity and mortality.

# What is the reference for this study?

Makuza JD, Jeong D, Binka M, Adu PA, Cua G, Yu A, Velásquez García HA, Alvarez M, Wong S, Bartlett S, Karim ME, Yoshida EM, Ramji A, Krajden M, Janjua NZ. Impact of Hepatitis B Virus Infection, Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, and Hepatitis C Virus Co-infection on Liver-Related Death among People Tested for Hepatitis B Virus in British Columbia: Results from a Large Longitudinal Population-Based Cohort Study. Viruses. 2022; 14(11):2579. https://doi.org/10.3390/v14112579