

# **Prevention and control of perinatal hepatitis B virus transmission in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan**

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# Target Programme “Viral Hepatitis” in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, 1999-2010

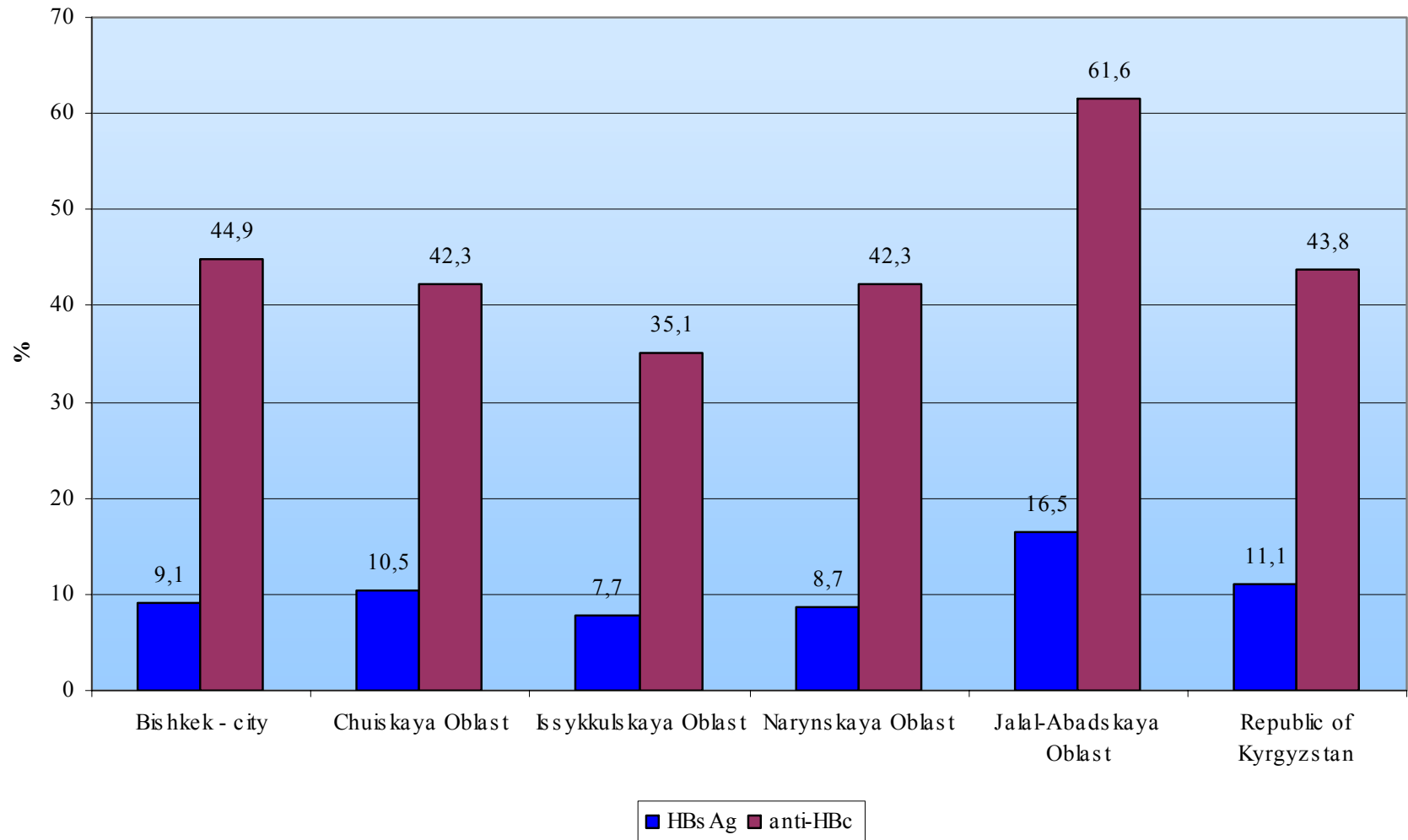
## ◆ Programme goal:

Reducing the incidence of acute viral hepatitis, and preventing chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma

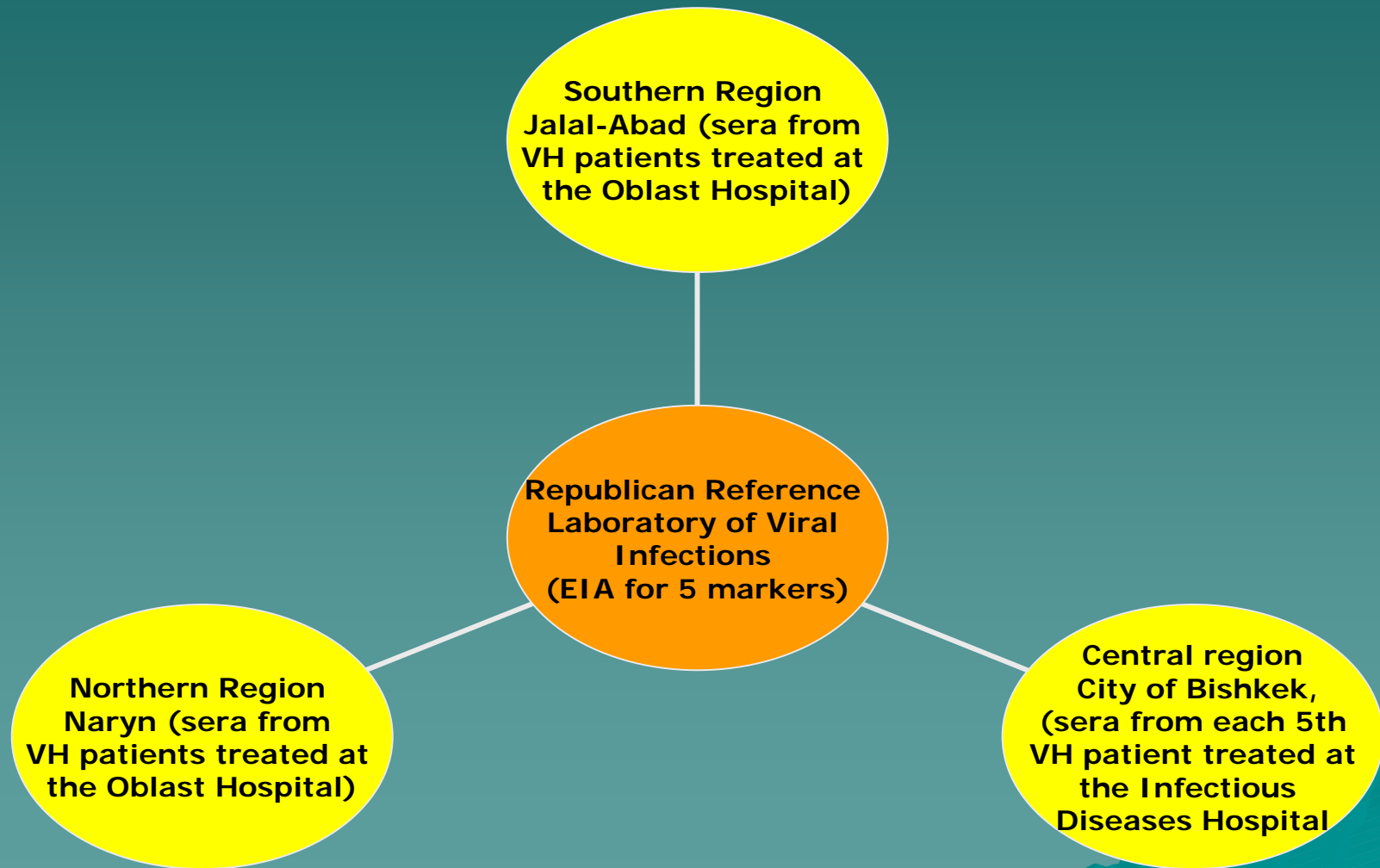
## ◆ Objectives:

- national policy development;
- reliable aetiological diagnosis of viral hepatitis;
- immunization against viral hepatitis B;
- safety of health-related interventions;
- reduction of risk of perinatal infections

# Hepatitis B prevalence study, 1998-1999

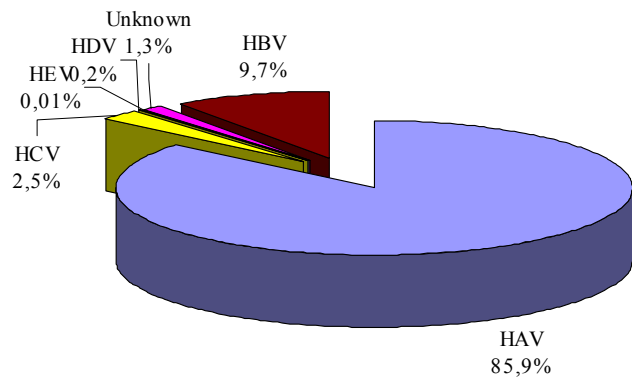


# Viral Hepatitis (VH) Sentinel Surveillance System - since 2000 onwards

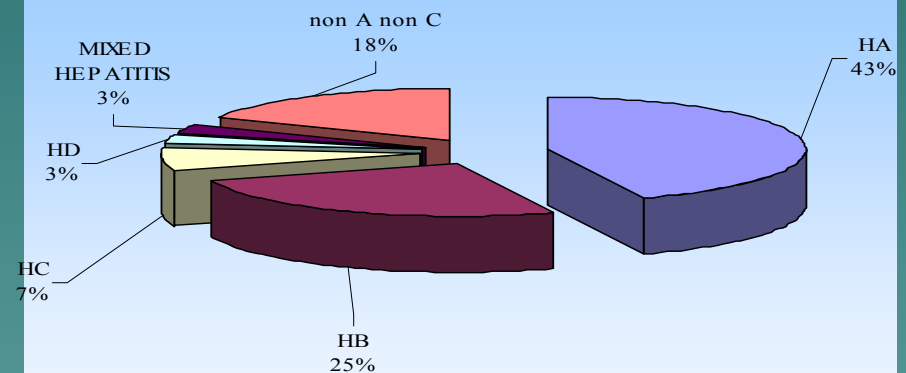


# Percent of hepatitis B in the viral hepatitis structure, 2004

VH structure according to official statistics



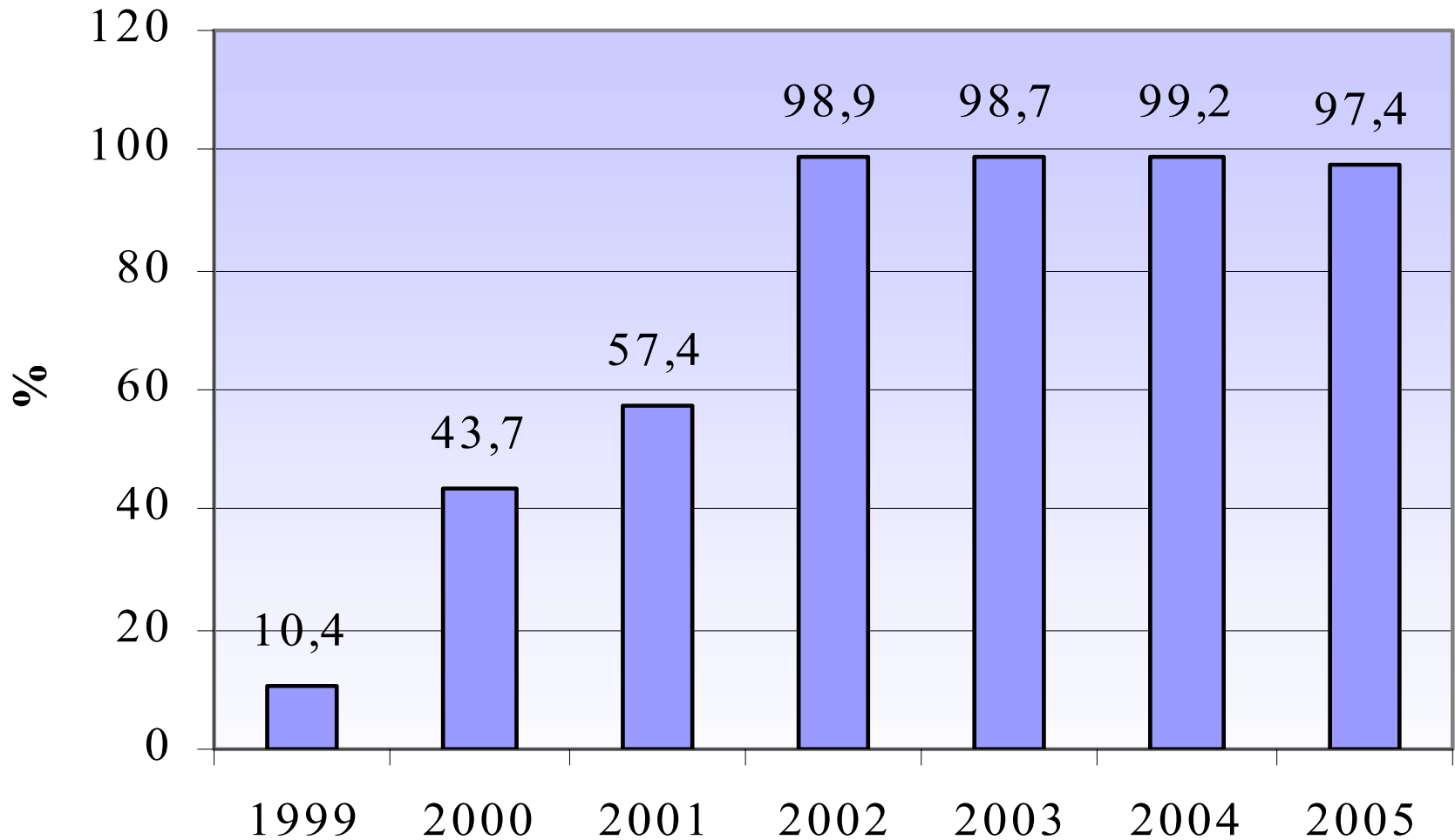
VH structure according to sentinel surveillance system data



# Introduction stages for immunization against hepatitis B

- ◆ 1999 – in 5 of 8 regions of the Republic;
- ◆ 2000 – continued vaccination in 5 of 8 regions;
- ◆ 2001–2005 – all regions of the country

# Coverage of infants <1 year with 3 doses of HepB vaccine



# Timing of hepatitis B vaccination according to the National Immunization Schedule

- ◆ Dose 1 – within 24 hours after birth;
- ◆ Dose 2 – at 2 months (together with DPT and OPV);
- ◆ Dose 3 – at 5 months (together with DPT and OPV)

# Ensuring managed deliveries

- ◆ Deliveries at health facilities – 98,2%;
- ◆ Deliveries outside health facilities attended by health care workers – 0,5%;
- ◆ Home deliveries not attended by health care workers – 1,3%

# Vaccination of the neonates

## ◆ Deliveries at health facilities

Specially trained nurse - within 24 hours after birth

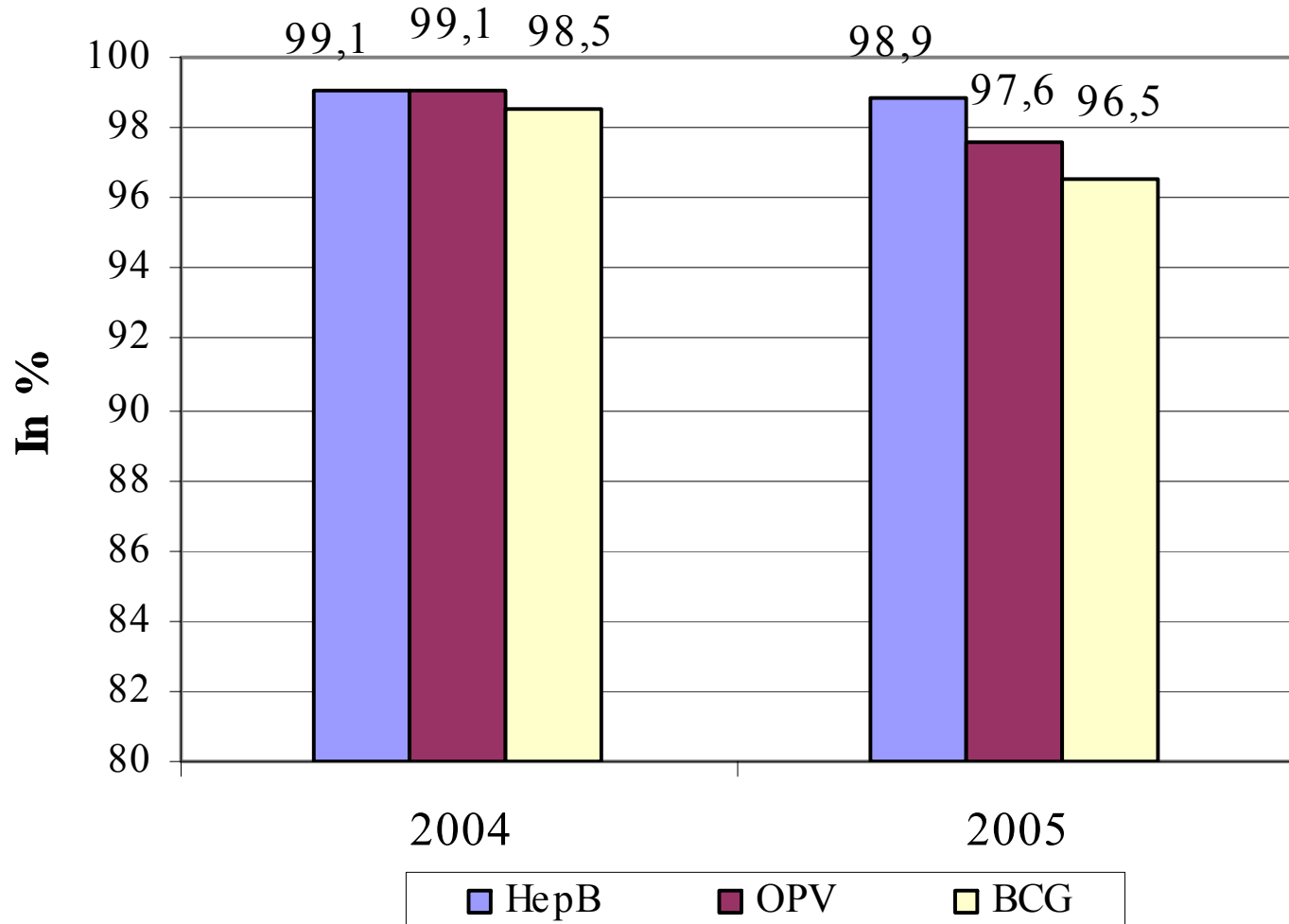
## ◆ Home deliveries

Polyclinic vaccination  
nurse

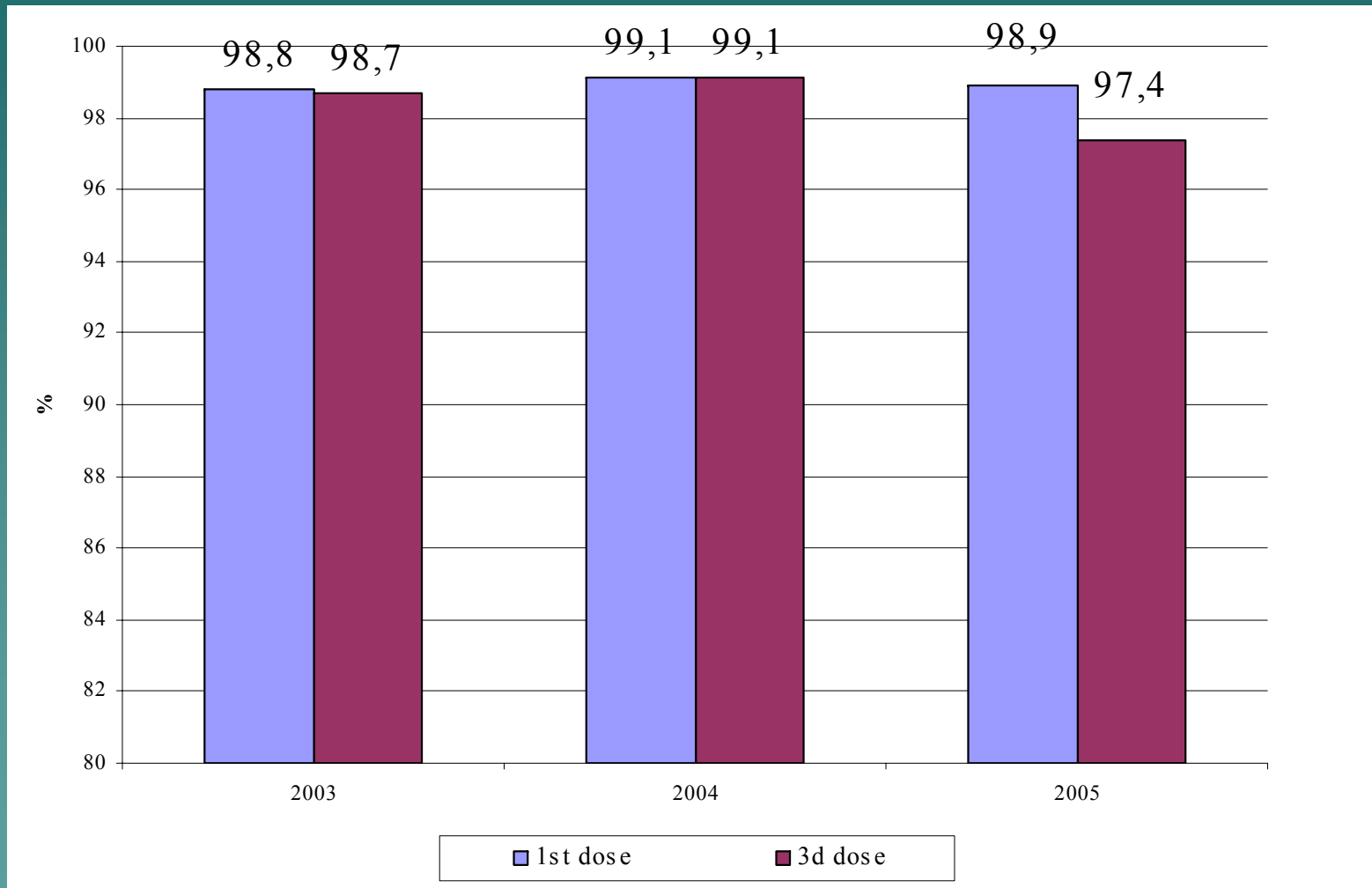
Feldcher  
(physician's assistant)

on the day of registration

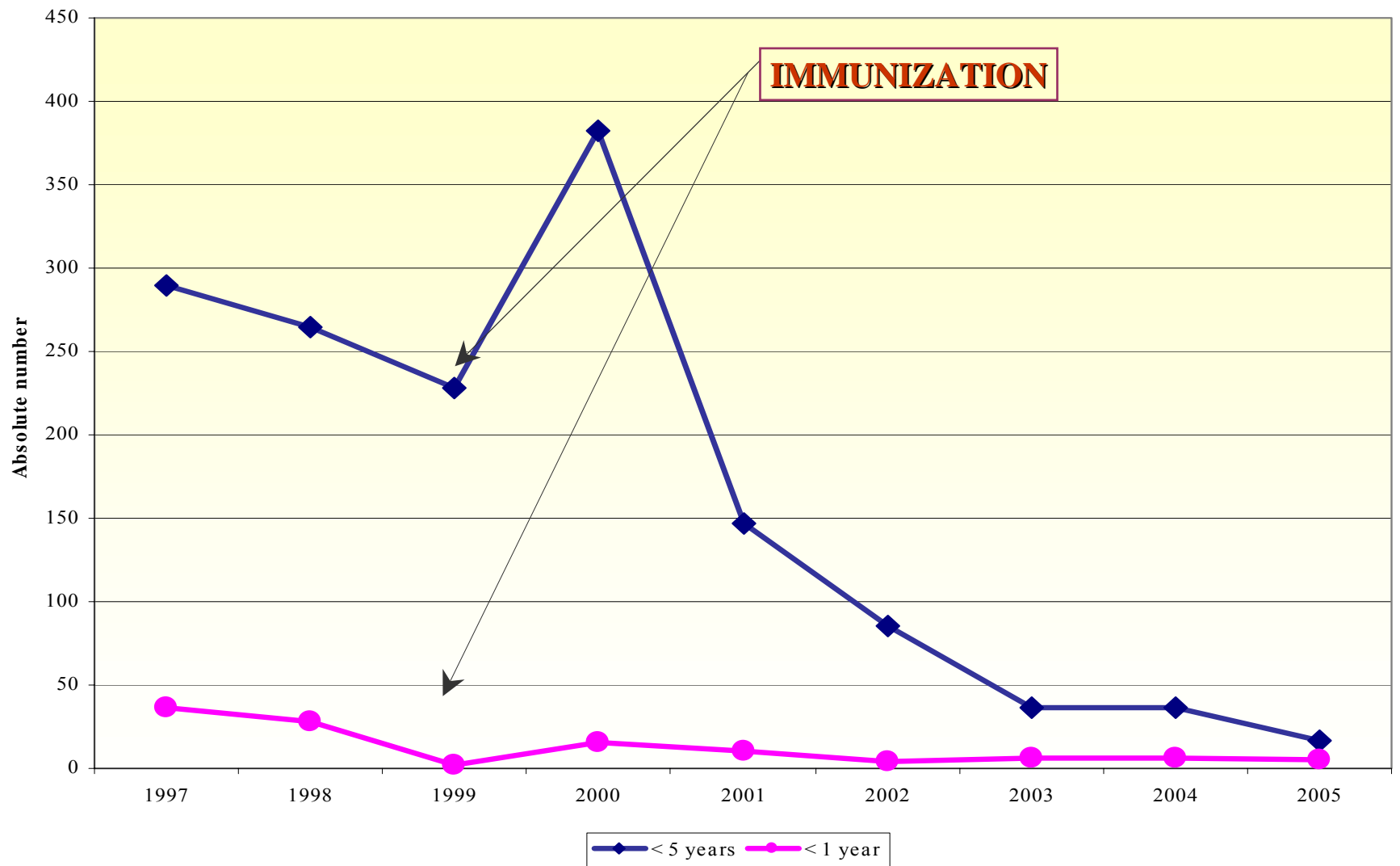
# Coverage of the neonates with first dose of BCG, OPV and HepB



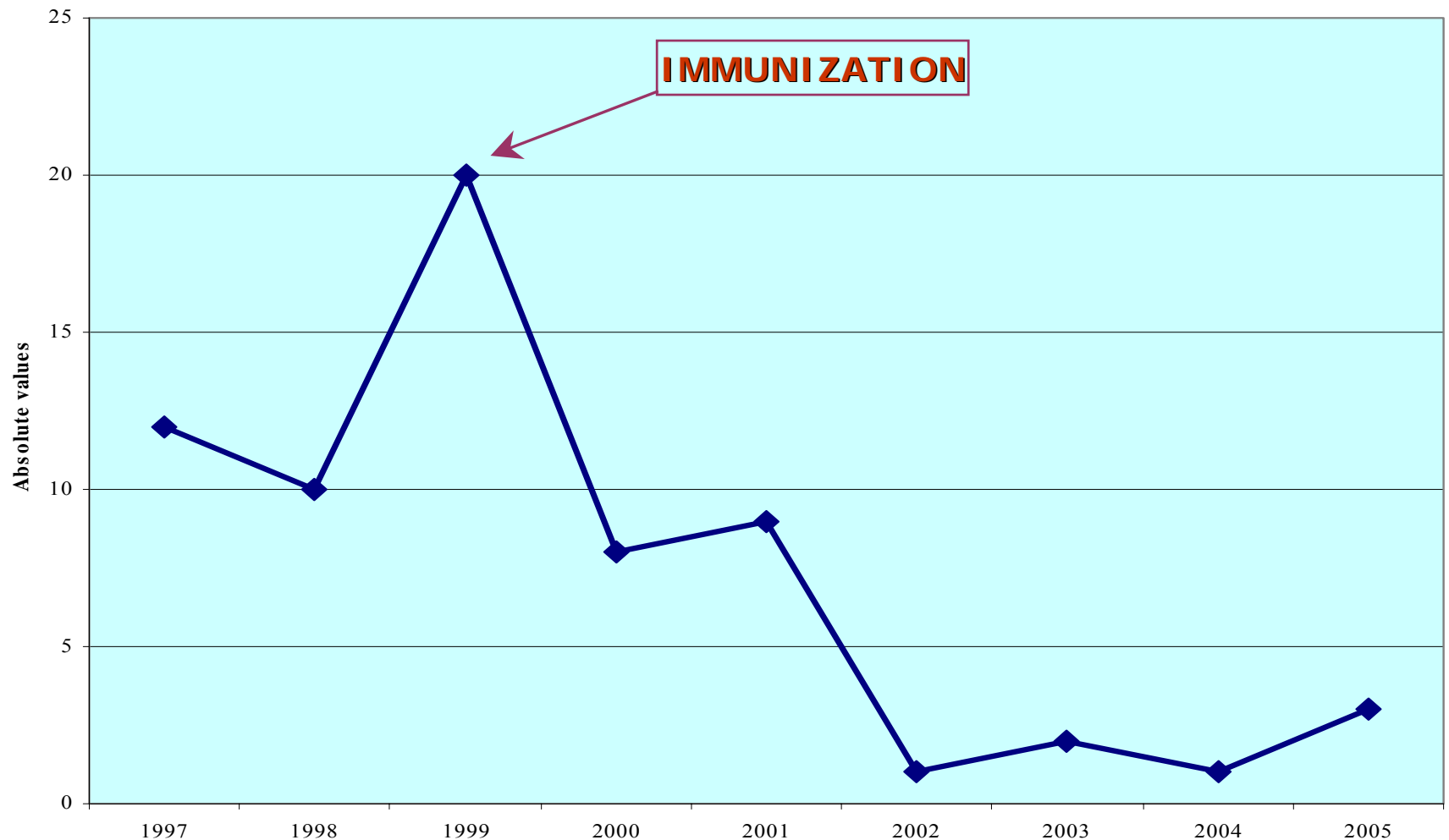
# Coverage of infants in their first year of life with HepB1 and HepB3



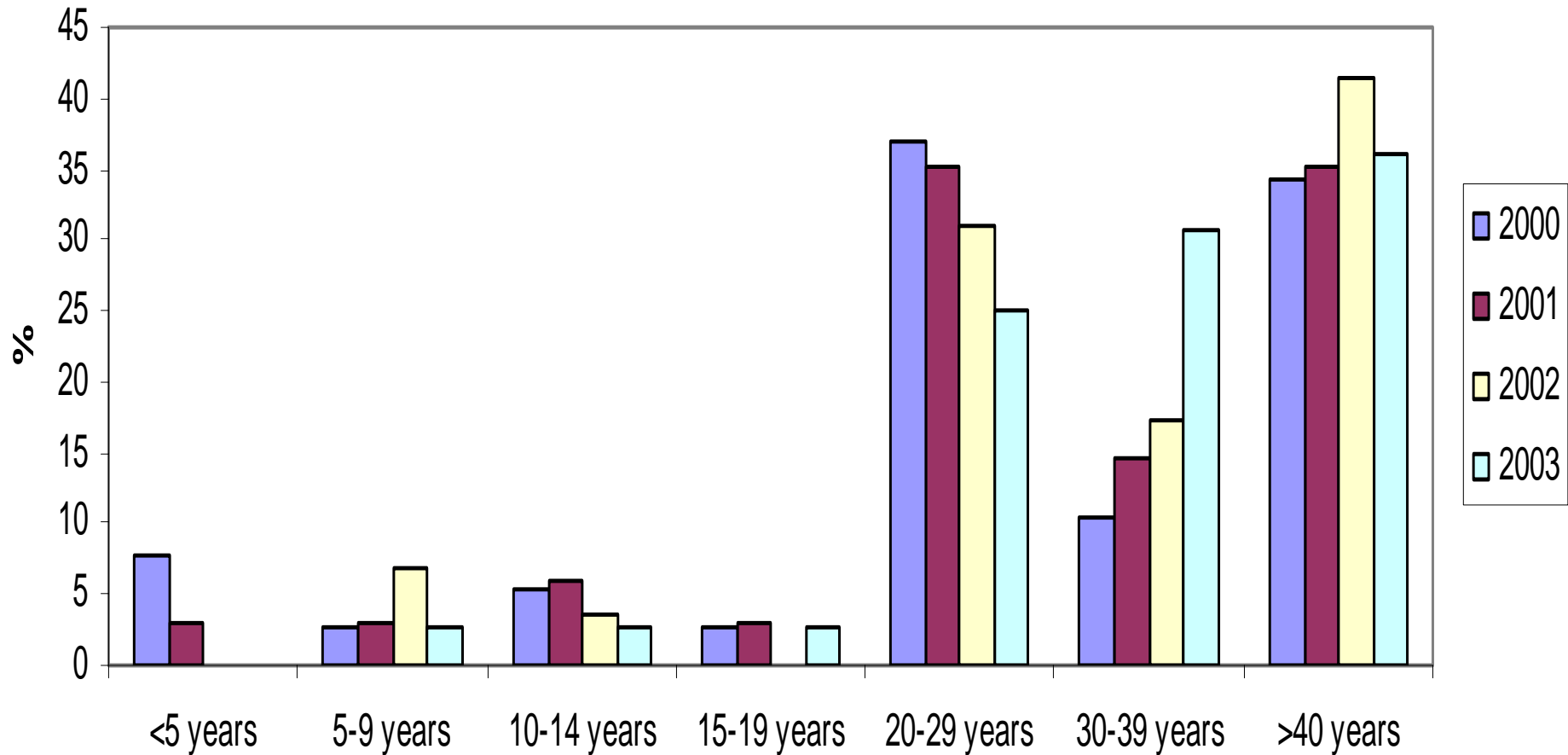
# Incidence of viral hepatitis B in children <1 year and <5 years



# Case fatality due to viral hepatitis B in children < 5 years



# Incidence of viral hepatitis B distributed by age according to sentinel surveillance data, 2000-2003



# Challenges

- ◆ Inadequate financing
- ◆ Need for hepatitis B immunization of adolescents (aged 14-16 years) and risk groups (health care workers, laboratory technicians, etc.)
- ◆ Diagnosis of viral hepatitis B
- ◆ Cold chain improvement
- ◆ Training of health personnel in hepatitis B control

# Objectives

- ◆ Donor fund raising;
- ◆ Mobilization of additional financial resources from the regional budgets for the procurement of vaccines and diagnostic preparations;
- ◆ Development and introduction of a new system of HBV surveillance;
- ◆ Revision of the existing training programmes on viral hepatitis;
- ◆ Implementation of a special survey of HBV vaccination coverage;
- ◆ Screening of pregnant women for HbsAg;
- ◆ Strengthening of the cold chain.