VHPB BALKAN MEETING
LESSONS LEARNT, BEST PRACTICES AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
2.3.9. ensure a reduction in the incidence rate of hepatitis B virus carriers by at least 80%, by implementing the following measures:

2.3.9.1. continuous immunization of children against hepatitis B in the first year of life,

2.3.9.2. carrying out epidemiological surveillance and serological testing of sick persons and persons who are in contact with hepatitis B patients,

2.3.9.3. implementation of continuous weekly reporting and registration of hepatitis B patients from all health institutions in the Republic,

2.3.9.4. implementation of vaccination of health workers, pupils and students of the health profession and persons from sensitive population groups (population at increased risk),

2.3.9.5. conducting serological blood tests of voluntary blood donors,

2.3.9.6. providing testing of pregnant women in the third trimester of pregnancy for hepatitis B,

2.3.9.7. education of the population and targeted sensitive population groups, in connection with the prevention of the occurrence and development of hepatitis B
2.5.5. ensure the lowering of the hepatitis C incidence rate based on:

2.5.5.1. implementation of targeted activities related to the prevention of the occurrence and spread of hepatitis C in at-risk populations,

2.5.5.2. development of epidemiological and laboratory guidelines within the activities of prevention and suppression of hepatitis C,

2.5.5.3. raising the knowledge and awareness of healthcare workers regarding ways to prevent and control hepatitis C,

2.5.5.4 actively searching for persons infected with hepatitis C and performing active epidemiological surveillance of contacts,

2.5.5.5 performing health and educational work in the families of infected persons.