

Nordic countries

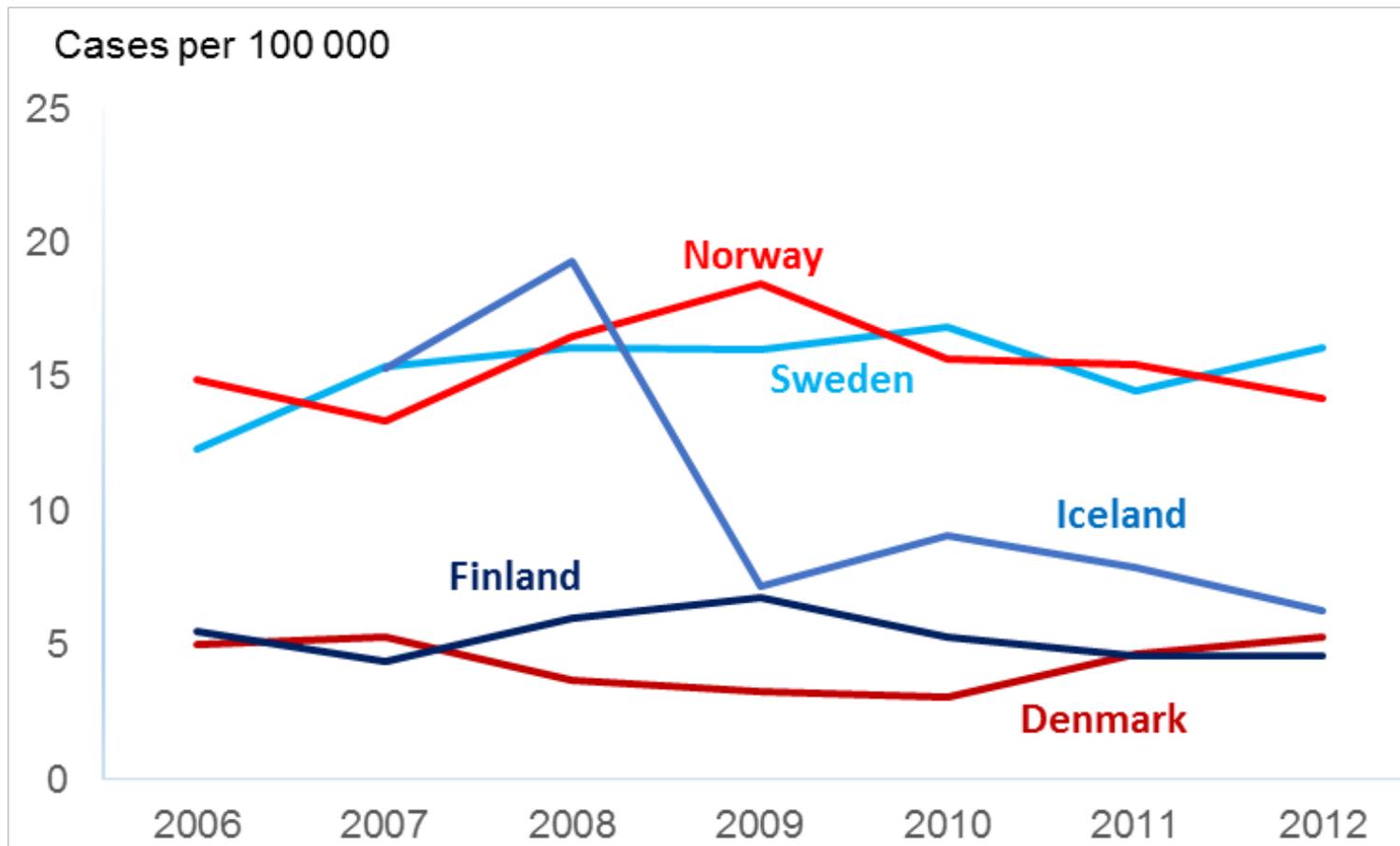


Hans Blystad

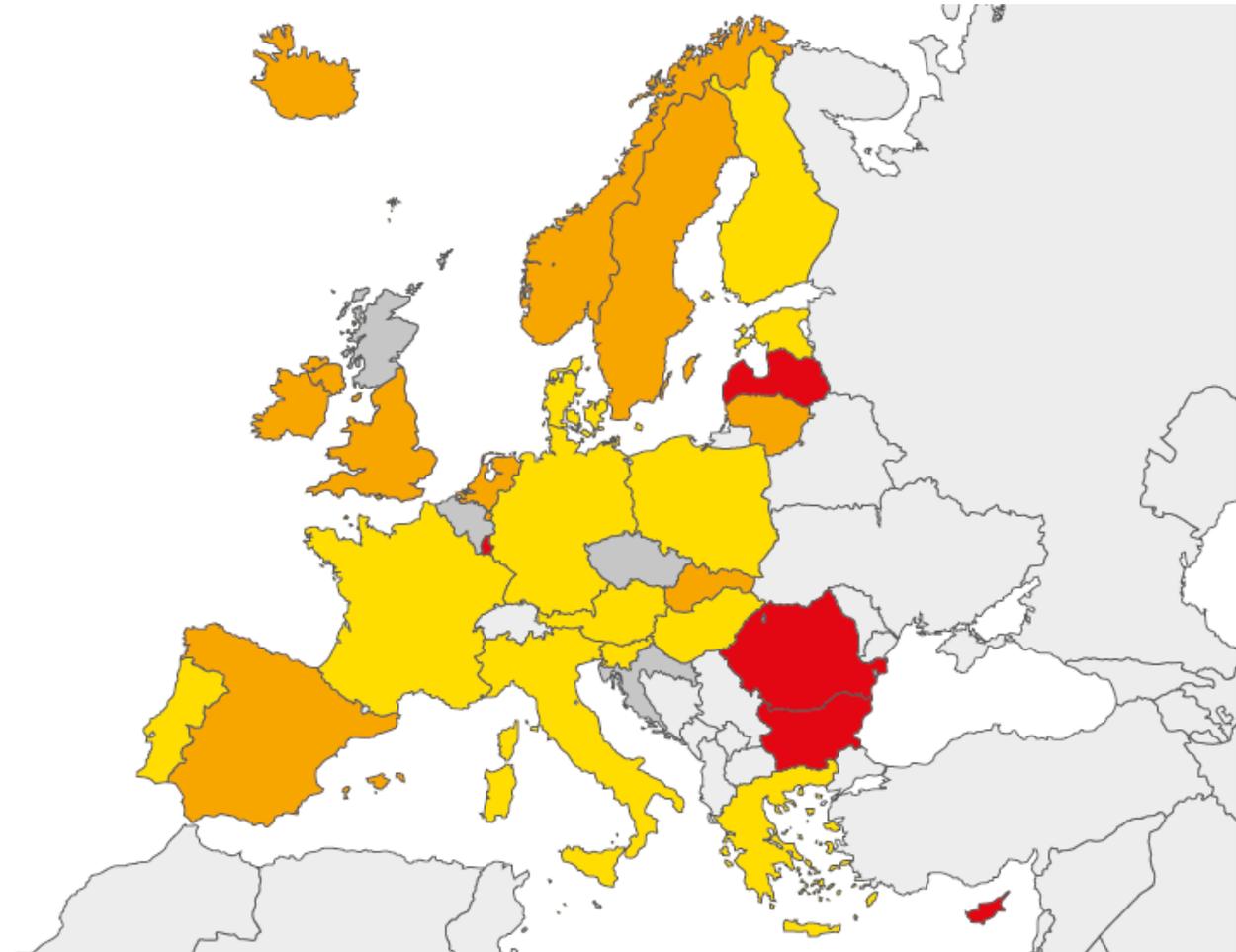
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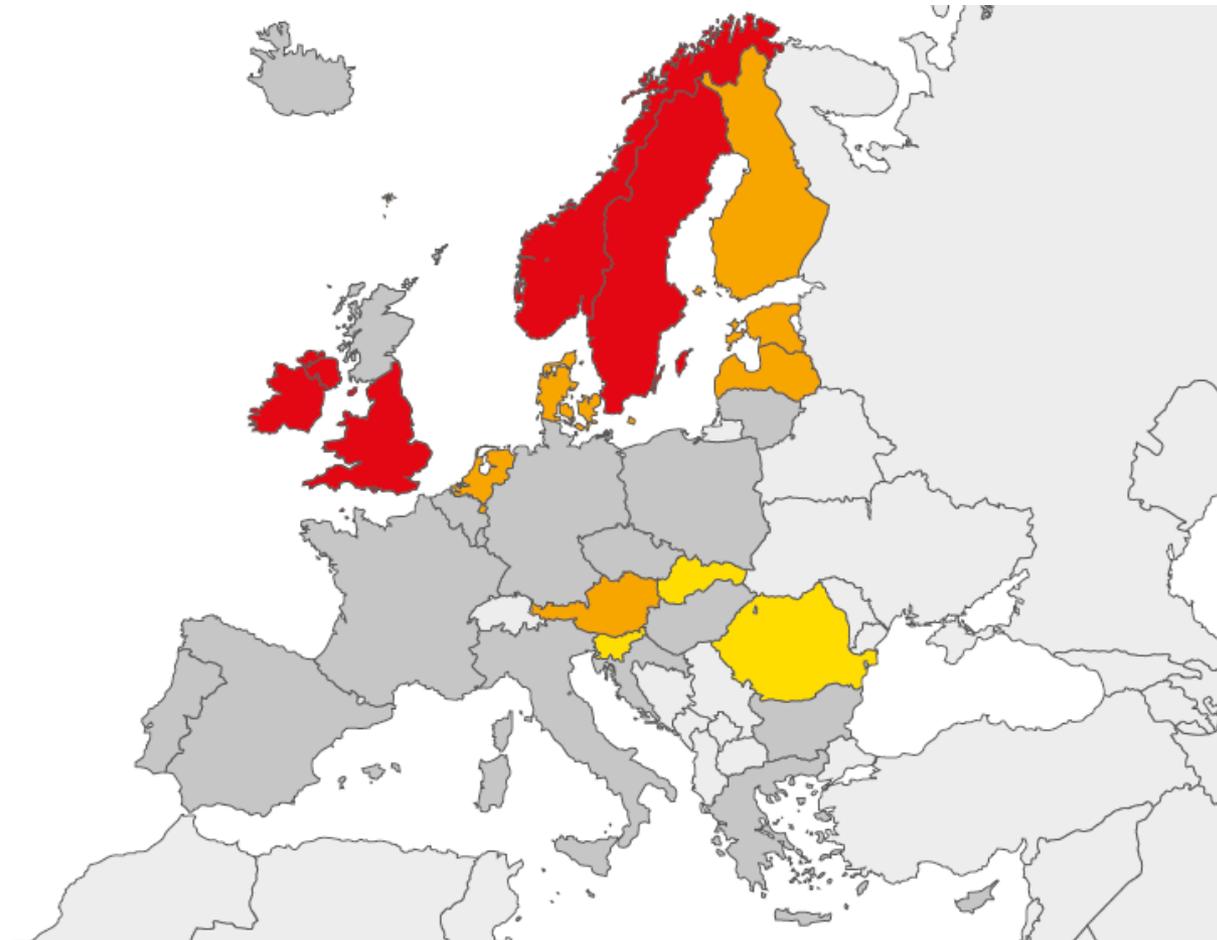
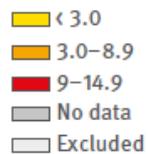
Hepatitis B (acute, chronic and unknown) Nordic countries 2006-2012



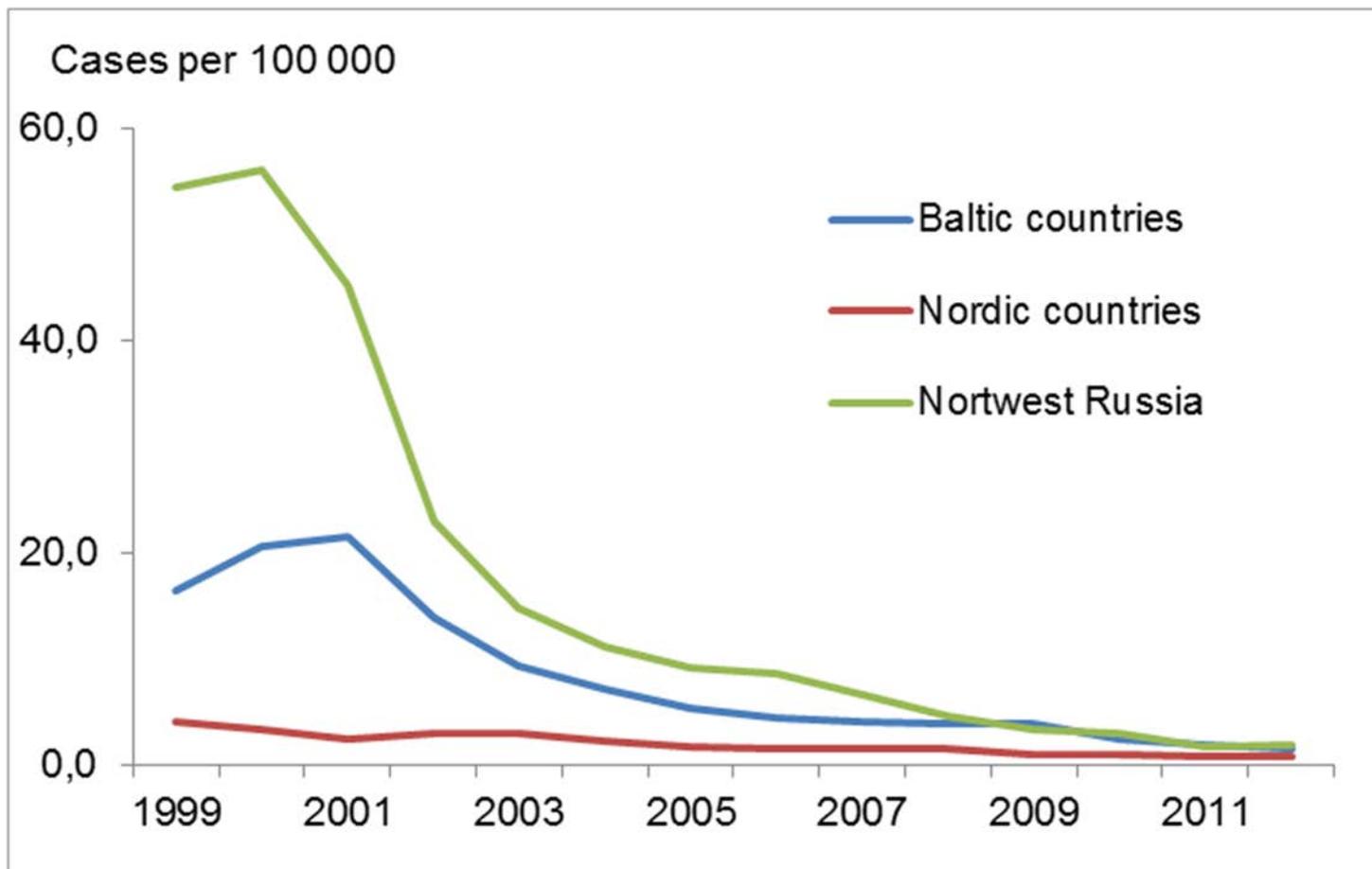
Number of reported acute hepatitis B cases per 100 000 population in EU/ EEA countries, 2012



Number of reported chronic hepatitis B cases per 100 000 population in EU/ EEA countries, 2012



Number of reported acute hepatitis B in the Barents- and Baltic sea region 1999-2013



Selective hepatitis B in the Nordic countries – target groups (2009)

	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Finland	Iceland
Contacts carriers (incl. sex partners)	X	X	X	X	X
People who inject drugs	X	X	X	X	X
Men who have sex with men	X	X	X		
Sex workers	X			X	
Migrants	X	X	X		
People with liver disease	X		X		
Hemophiliacs	X	X	X	X	X
Children in day care centres with chronic carriers	X	X	X		X
Downs syndrome	X		X		
Patients on dialysis	X	X			X
Health care students	X			X	
Prisons inmates		X			
Health care workers	X	X	X	X	X



Sweden

- Ministry of Health and Social Affairs decides which vaccines should be included in children vaccination program. The decision are based on recommendations from The National Board of Health and Welfare and the authority also consults other authorities and experts in this work
- Immunization program financed by regional authorities (counties)
- Half of the 20 counties have introduced universal hepatitis B vaccination in the children vaccination program, including Stockholm 2013
- Recommendation to introduce hepatitis B nationally, a decision will be made by the Ministry in 2015
- No immediate plans for a national strategy hepatitis plan.



Finland

- Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and decides which vaccines should be included in children vaccination program. The decision are based on recommendations from The National Institute for Health and Welfare and advisory group. Financed by the state.
- Working group at The National Institute for Health and Welfare to assess hepatitis B vaccination, report expected 2016
- No immediate plans for a national strategy hepatitis plan.



Denmark

- Childhood vaccination programme is regulated by ordinance from Danish Health and Medicines Authority following recommendation from expert group. Financed by the state.
- Universal hepatitis B vaccination introduced temporarily in January 2014 as hexa-valent vaccine due to manufacturing problem with the normal penta-valent vaccine
- No plans to continue with hexa-valent vaccine when back to normal production.
- No immediate plans for a national strategy hepatitis plan.



Iceland

- Ministry of Welfare decides which vaccines should be included in children vaccination program following recommendation from Directorate of Health. Financed by the state.
- No immediate plans to introduce universal hepatitis, last discussed in 2012,
- No immediate plans for a national strategy hepatitis plan.



Norway

- Childhood vaccination programme is regulated by legislation from the Ministry for Health and Social welfare following recommendation from the Norwegian Institute of Public Health. Financed by state.
- No National Immunization Advisory Group
- Hepatitis B vaccination in the Childhood vaccination programme only for children of migrant parents
- Universal vaccination and universal antenatal screening recommended in a report published in January 2008 by the Norwegian Institute of Public Health
- Still no universal antenatal screening of pregnant women (2014)
- Still no universal hepatitis B vaccination or extended selective vaccination
- National strategy plan for hepatitis will be finished autumn 2015, with probably renewed recommendation for universal hepatitis B vaccination
- Vaccination guidance for occult hepatitis B (OHB) and anti-HBc alone positivity published summer 2014

Guidance measures occult hepatitis B (OHB) and anti-HBc alone positivity Norway

- Pregnant women with OHB or anti-HBc alone positivity should be given immunoglobulin and vaccines (as for HBs Ag positivity). With anti-HBc alone positivity only, immunoglobulin is not recommended.
- Sexual partner to a person diagnosed with OHB or anti-HBc alone positivity should be offered hepatitis B vaccination. Condoms should (as always) be used when sex with casual partners
- Needle injuries with the source known to be OHB or anti-HBc alone positive, should be given post prophylactic vaccination. Specific immunoglobulin should not be given.
- Drug users with OHB or anti-HBc alone positivity should be informed of the importance of not sharing needles or other paraphilia
- Individual assessment of other contacts of persons diagnosed with OHB or anti-HBc alone positivity (f.inst. children in day care centre) if vaccination is needed.
- Blood donors with OHB or anti-HBc alone positivity should be excluded as blood donors