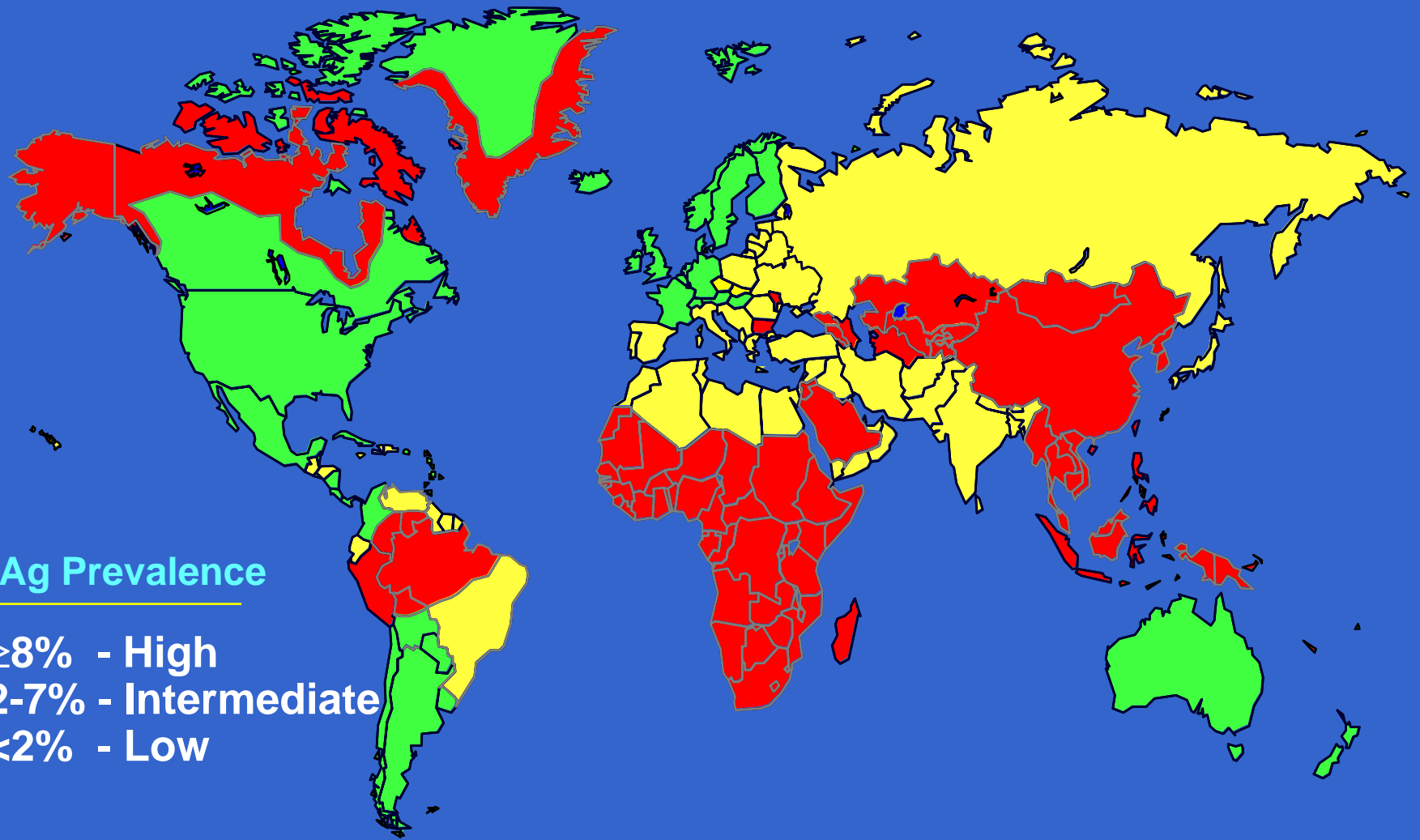




Center of Excellence in Viral Hepatitis Research

**Are immunogenicity and
protective efficacy of
hepatitis B vaccine
related to different
administration schedules?**

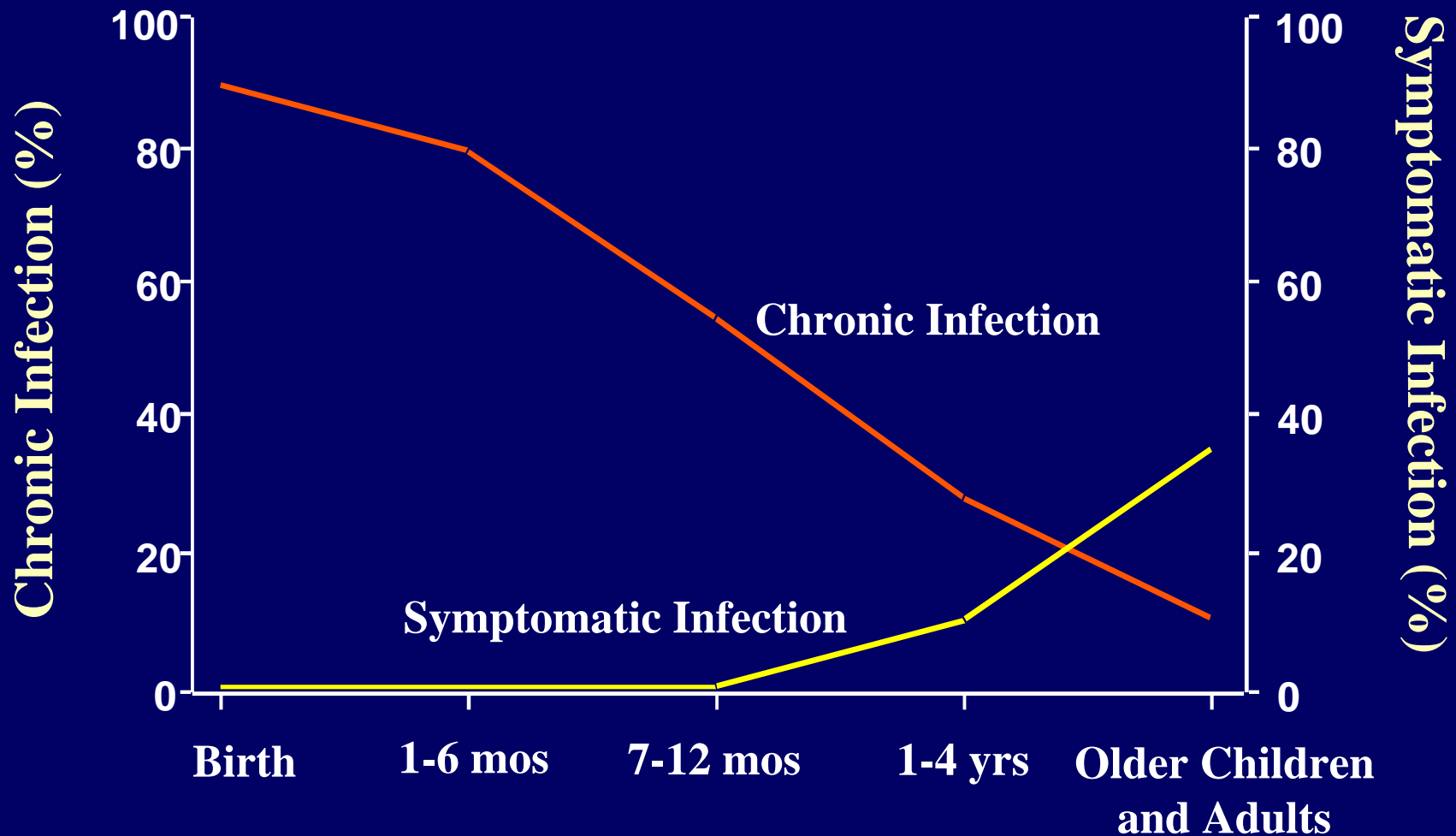
Geographic Distribution of Chronic HBV Infection



HBsAg Prevalence

- $\geq 8\%$ - High
- 2-7% - Intermediate
- $< 2\%$ - Low

Outcome of HBV Infection by Age at Infection





Infant of HBsAg + /HBeAg + mother

The risk for chronic HBV infection is 70%-90% by age 6 months in the absence of postexposure immunoprophylaxis

Okada K, *et al.* N Engl J Med 1976;294:746-9.

Beasley RP, *et al.* Am J Epidemiol 1977;105:94-8.

Wong VC, *et al.* Lancet 1984;1(8383):921-6.



Infant of HBsAg + /HBeAg - mother

**The risk for chronic infection is
<10% in the absence of
postexposure immunoprophylaxis**



**Perinatal HBV transmission
is responsible for 35–40% of
HBV infections every year
worldwide**



Hepatitis B vaccination Thailand Experience

Voranush Chongsrisawat, M.D.

Yong Poovorawan, M.D.

Faculty of Medicine

Chulalongkorn University

Bangkok, Thailand



Hepatitis B immunization program in Thailand

1988

- Demonstrate methods of incorporating HB vaccine into EPI

- Sites: 2 provinces
- Chiangmai
- Chonburi

1992

Universal HB vaccination



Thailand EPI

At birth	HB1, BCG
2 months	OPV1, DPT1, HB2
4 months	OPV2, DPT2
6 months	OPV3, DPT3, HB3
9-12 months	Measles or MMR
18 months	OPV4, DPT4, JE1 & 2 (2 weeks apart, booster 1 yr after)
4-6 years	OPV5, DPT5, MMR



Efficacy of HB vaccine in infants of HBeAg + mothers (n=263)

Group	Vaccine (mo)	HBIG	Protective efficacy
1	0,1,2,12	-	94.8%
2	0,1,2,12	+	97.6%
3	0,1,6	-	92.2%
4	0,1,6	+	100%

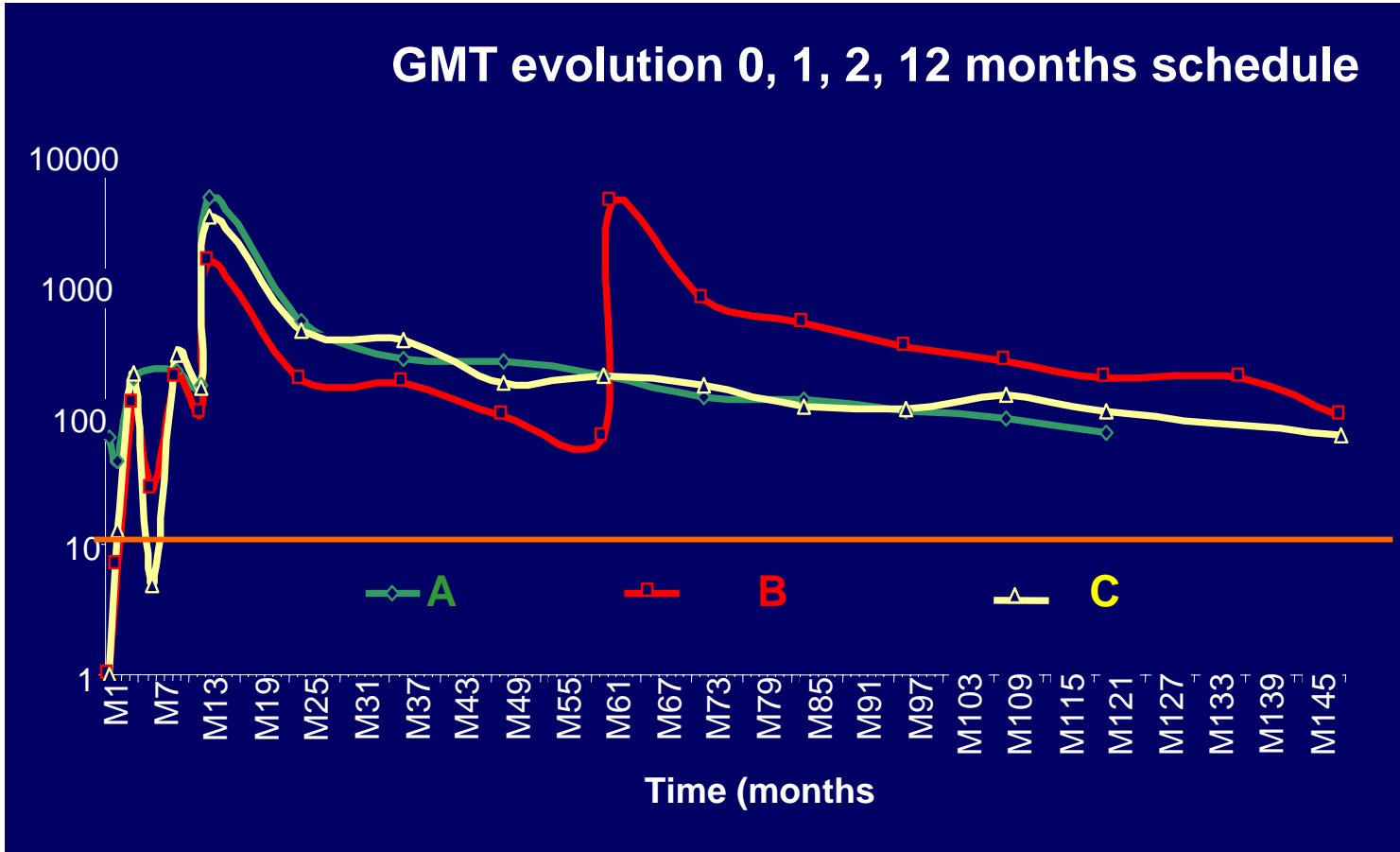


Immunogenicity of HB vaccine in infants of HBeAg + mothers (n=263)

Group	GMT (mIU/ml)		No. with anti-HBs \geq 10 mIU/ml	
	mo 12	mo 24	mo 12	mo 24
1	165	380	98.2%	97.9%
2	161	523	96.9%	100%
3	317	80	100%	91.4%
4	180	67	98.3%	94.9%



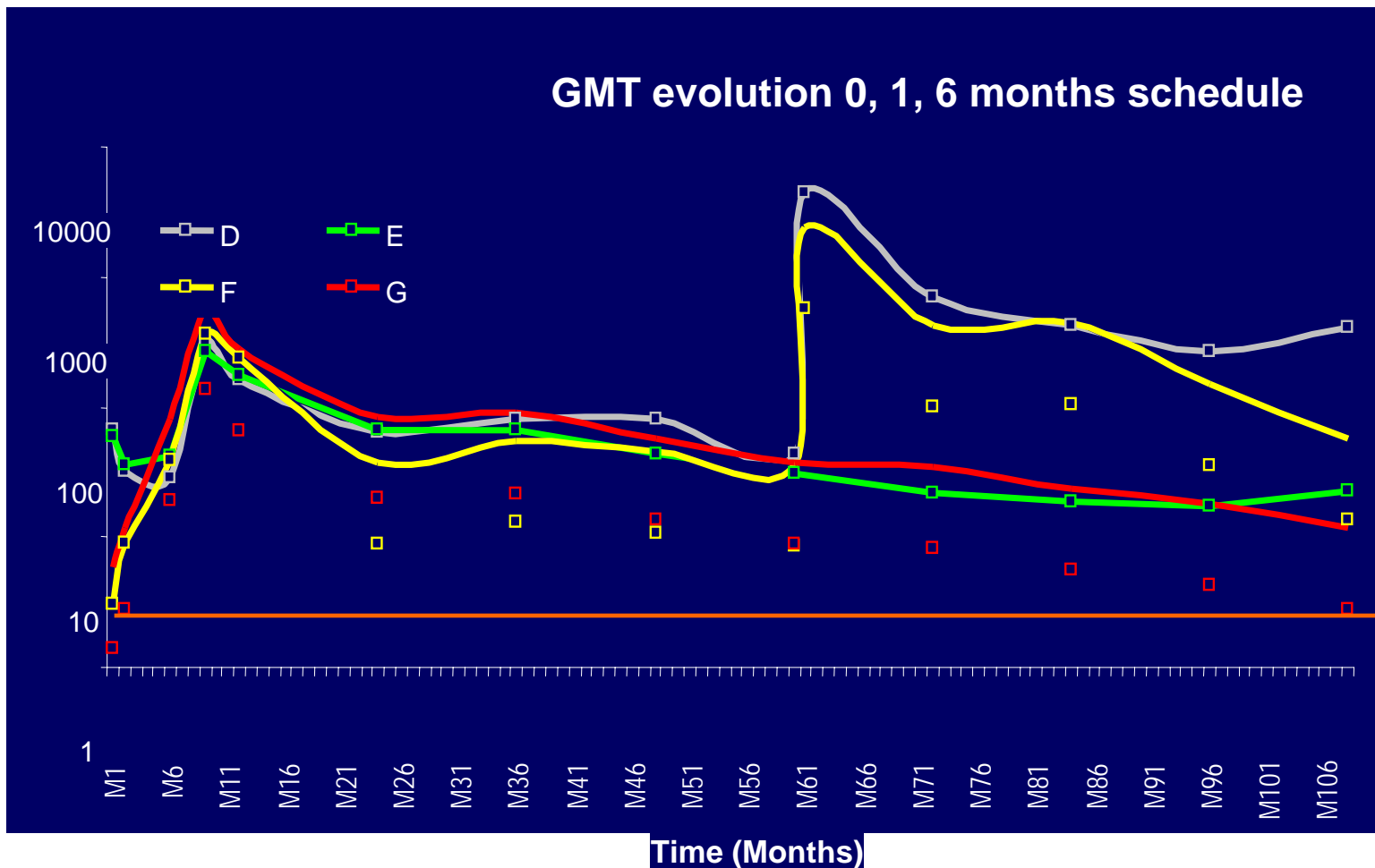
**Long term follow-up of high
risk neonates vaccinated against
hepatitis B vaccine in Thailand**



A : booster + HBIG

B : booster no HBIG

C : no booster no HBIG



D: booster + HBIG

F: booster no HBIG

E: no booster + HBIG

G: no booster no HBIG



Impact of Universal Hepatitis B Vaccination in Thailand in 2000



LUMPANG

UDON THANI

LOP BURI

CHON BURI

NAKHON SI THAMMARAT

Thailand

- International boundary
- ★ National capital
- +— Railroad
- Road

0 50 100 150 Kilometers
0 50 100 150 Miles

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative. Names in Vietnam are shown without diacritical marks.



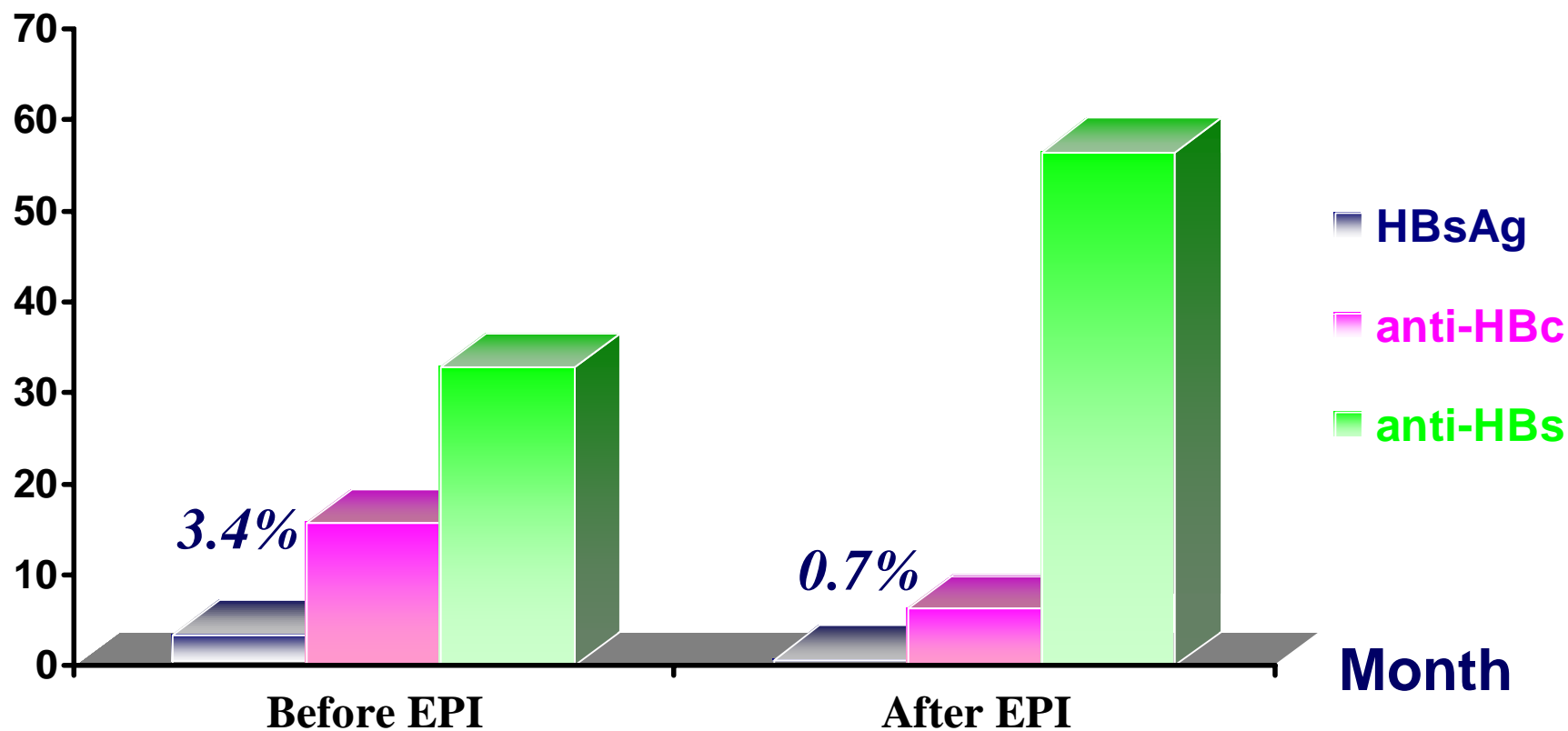
Population examined for HB markers per province in relation to HB vaccine integration into EPI

Location	No. of children studied	Male	Female	Start of EPI (date)
Chonburi	458	245	213	1 Jan 1989
Lopburi	488	210	278	1 May 1992
Udon Thani	400	196	204	1 Oct 1992
Nakhon Si Thammarat	472	196	276	1 Oct 1992
Lampang	411	190	221	1 Oct 1992
Total	2229	1037	1192	



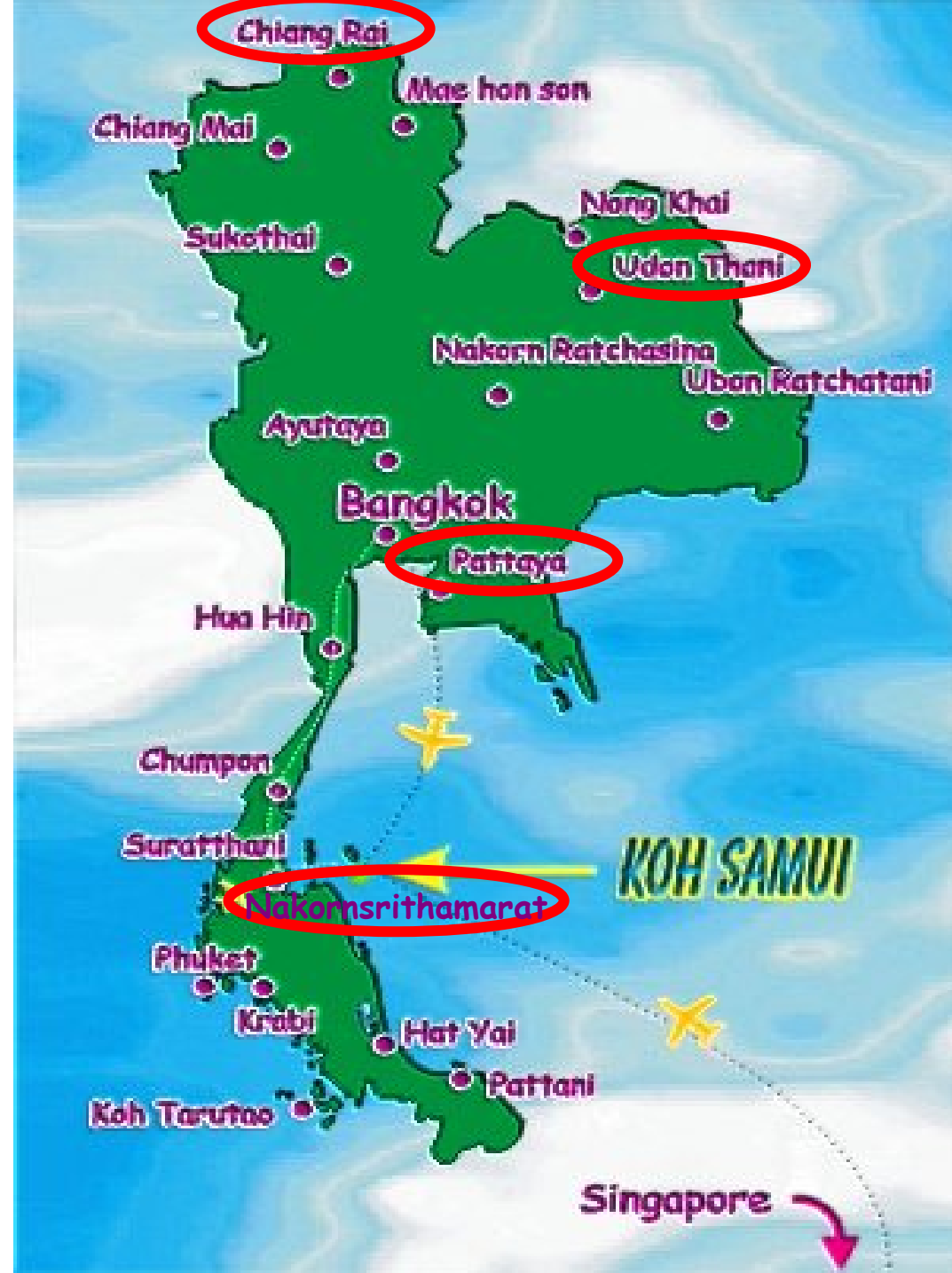
Hepatitis B virus markers in children under 18 years in 1999

Percent





Impact of universal HBV vaccination 2004





2004 survey (6200 samples)

Age: 6 mos – 60 yrs

Provinces :

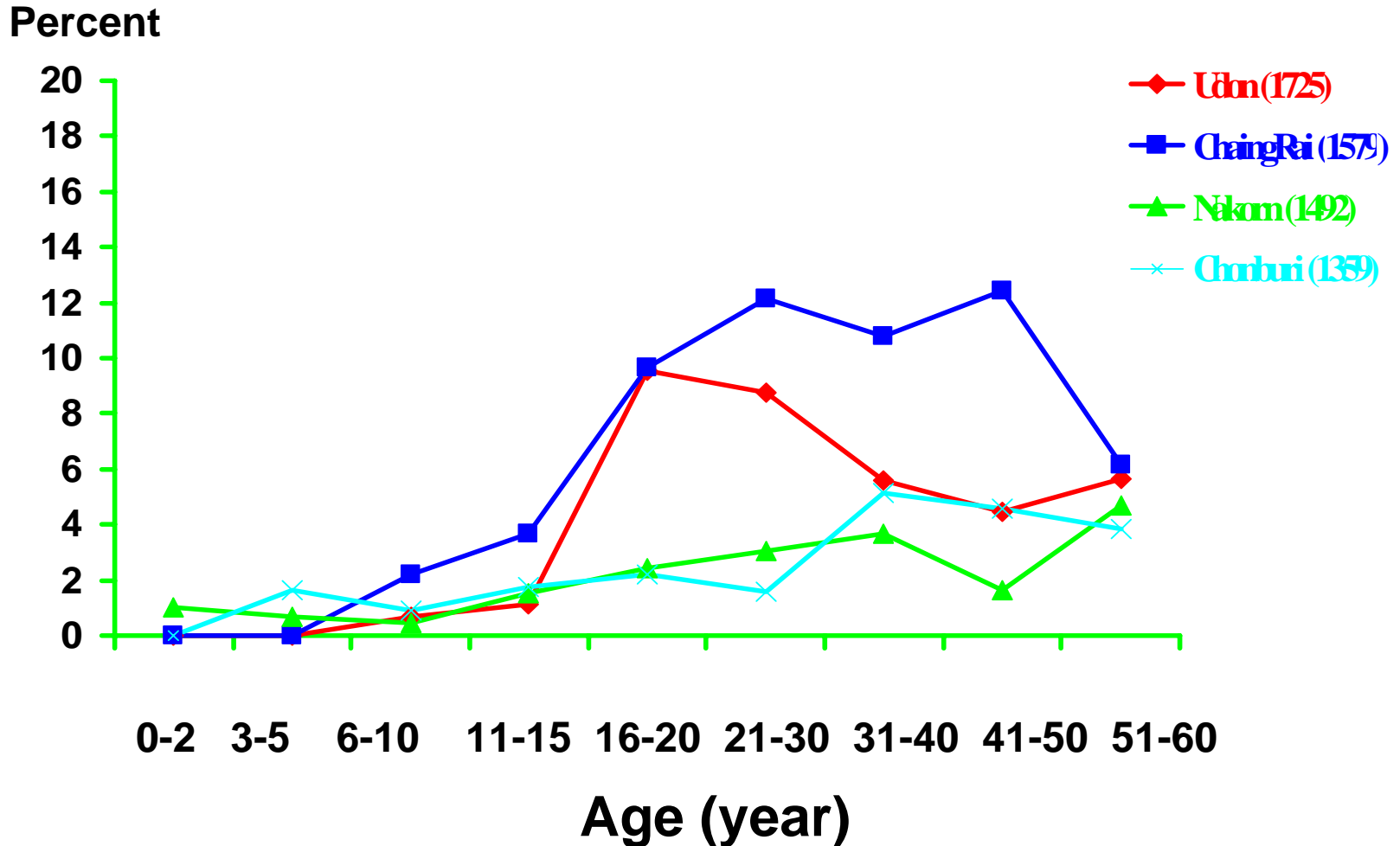
Geographical area

1 city hospital

2 district hospitals

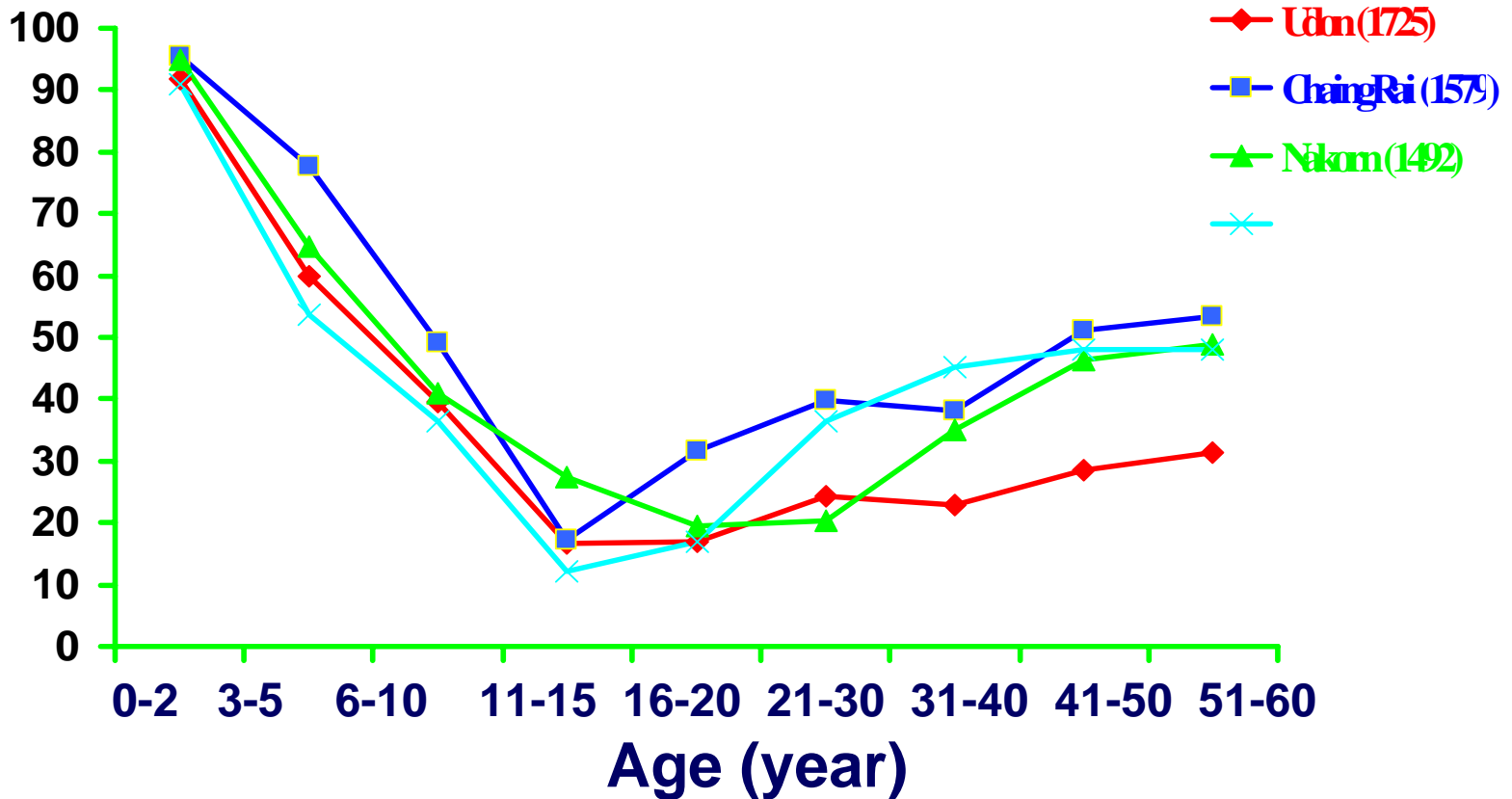


Seroprevalence of HBsAg among different age groups in Thailand



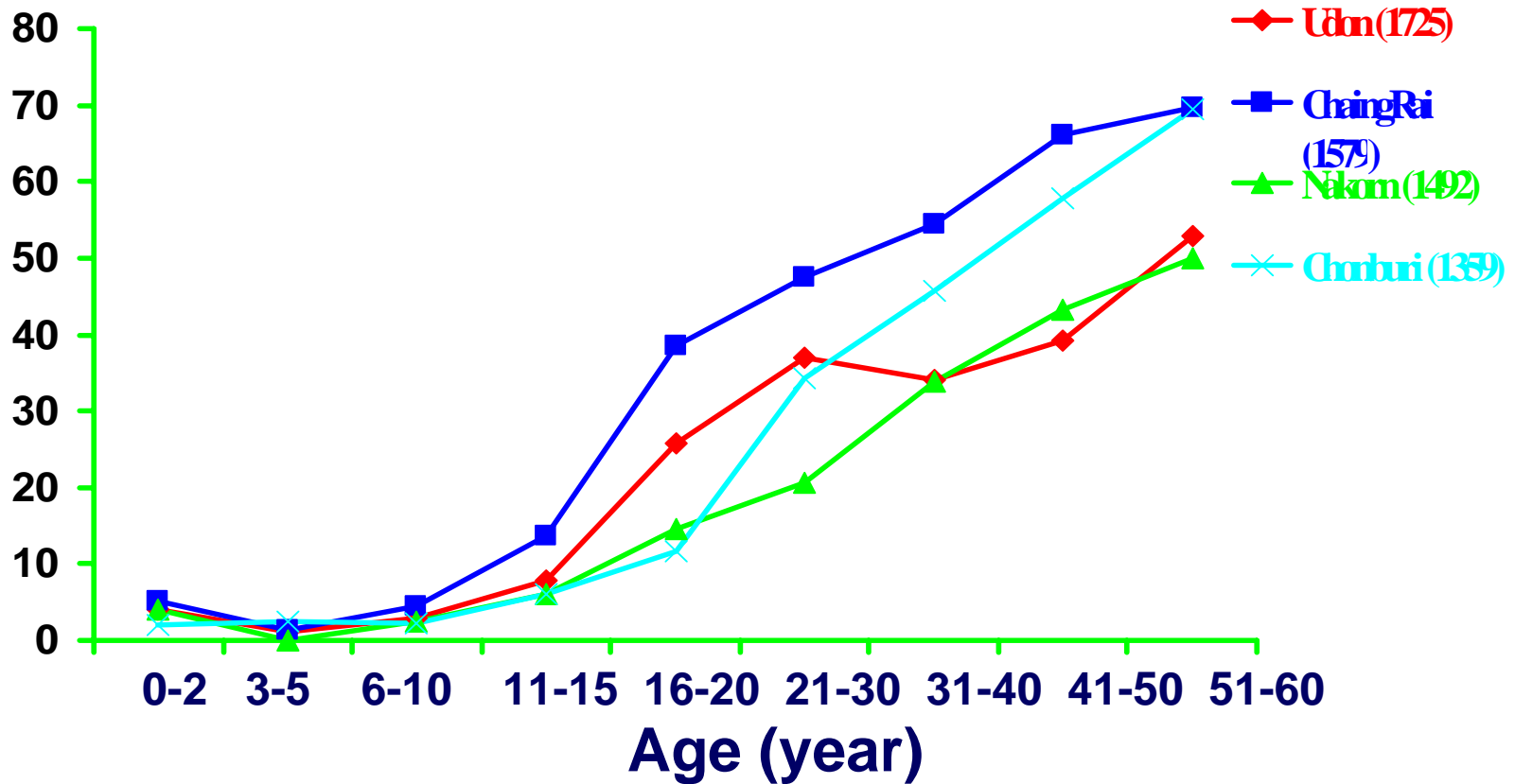


Seroprevalence of anti-HBs among different age groups in Thailand



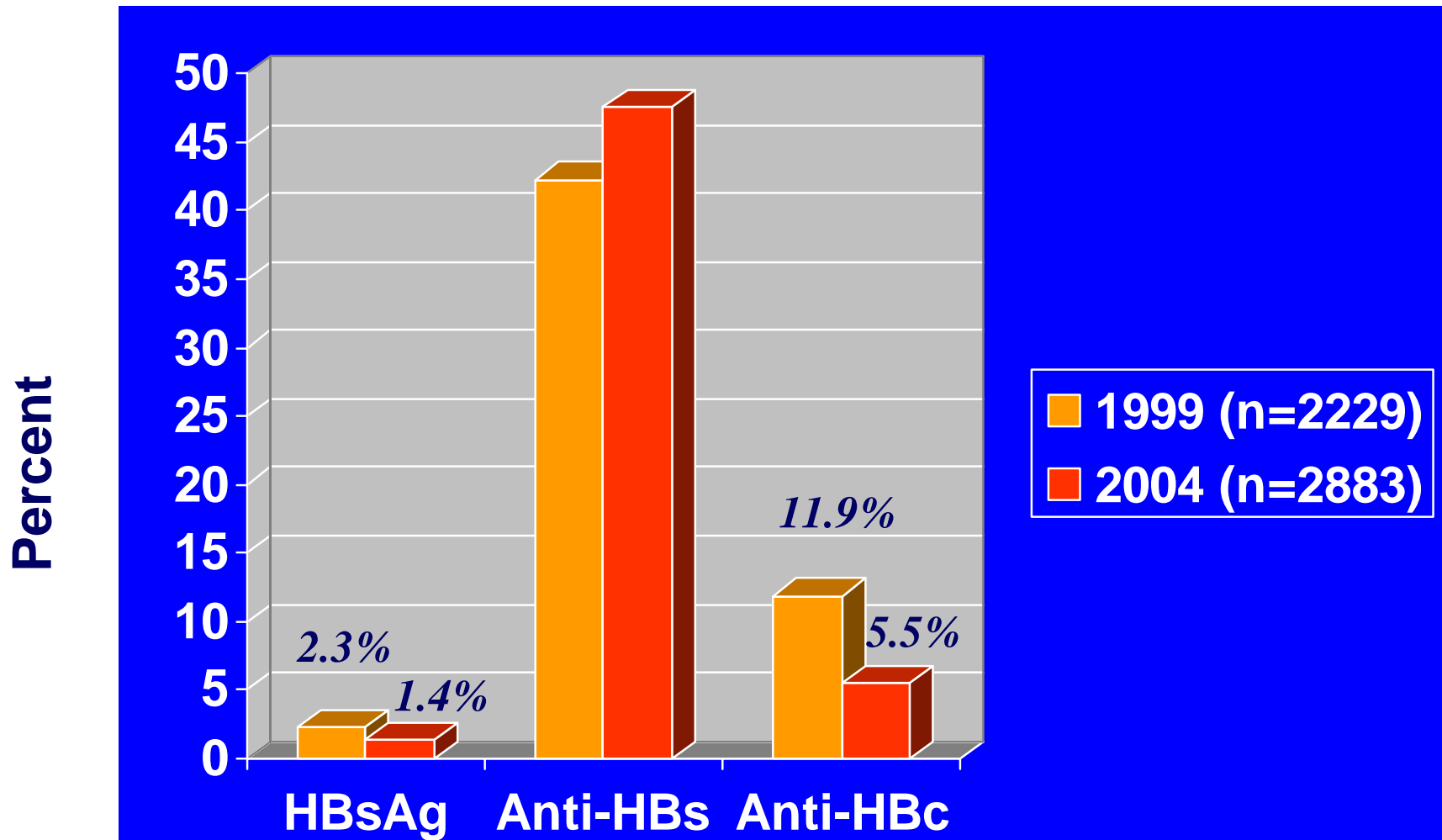


Seroprevalence of anti-HBc among different age groups in Thailand





Prevalence of HB markers in children < 18 years





Vaccine Efficacy

HB vaccine & HBIG administered 12-24 hrs after birth, followed by completion of a 3-dose vaccine series, has been demonstrated to be 85%-95% effective in preventing acute & chronic HBV infection in high-risk infants



Vaccine Efficacy

High-risk babies

- HBIG at birth & 2 mo
- vaccines at 2, 3 & 5 mo

RESULTS: efficacy = 95.1%



Vaccine Efficacy

In RCTs, HB vaccine (3- or 4-dose schedule) without HBIG beginning ≤ 12 hours after birth has been demonstrated to prevent 70%-95% of perinatal HBV infections among high-risk infants

**Poovorawan Y, et al. Vaccine 1990 (Suppl 8):S56-9.
Milne A, et al. J Med Virol 2002;67:327-33.**



Spacing of vaccine

- **No apparent effect on immunogenicity when minimum spacing of doses is not achieved precisely**
- **Increasing the interval between the first 2 doses has little effect on immunogenicity or final antibody concentration**



Combined DTPw-HB vaccines

- **Compare combined DTPw-HB vaccines vs separate administration of DTPw & HB vaccines in 124 children of HBsAg-negative mothers**
- **Higher anti-HBs response in combined vaccine group than in monovalent vaccine group**

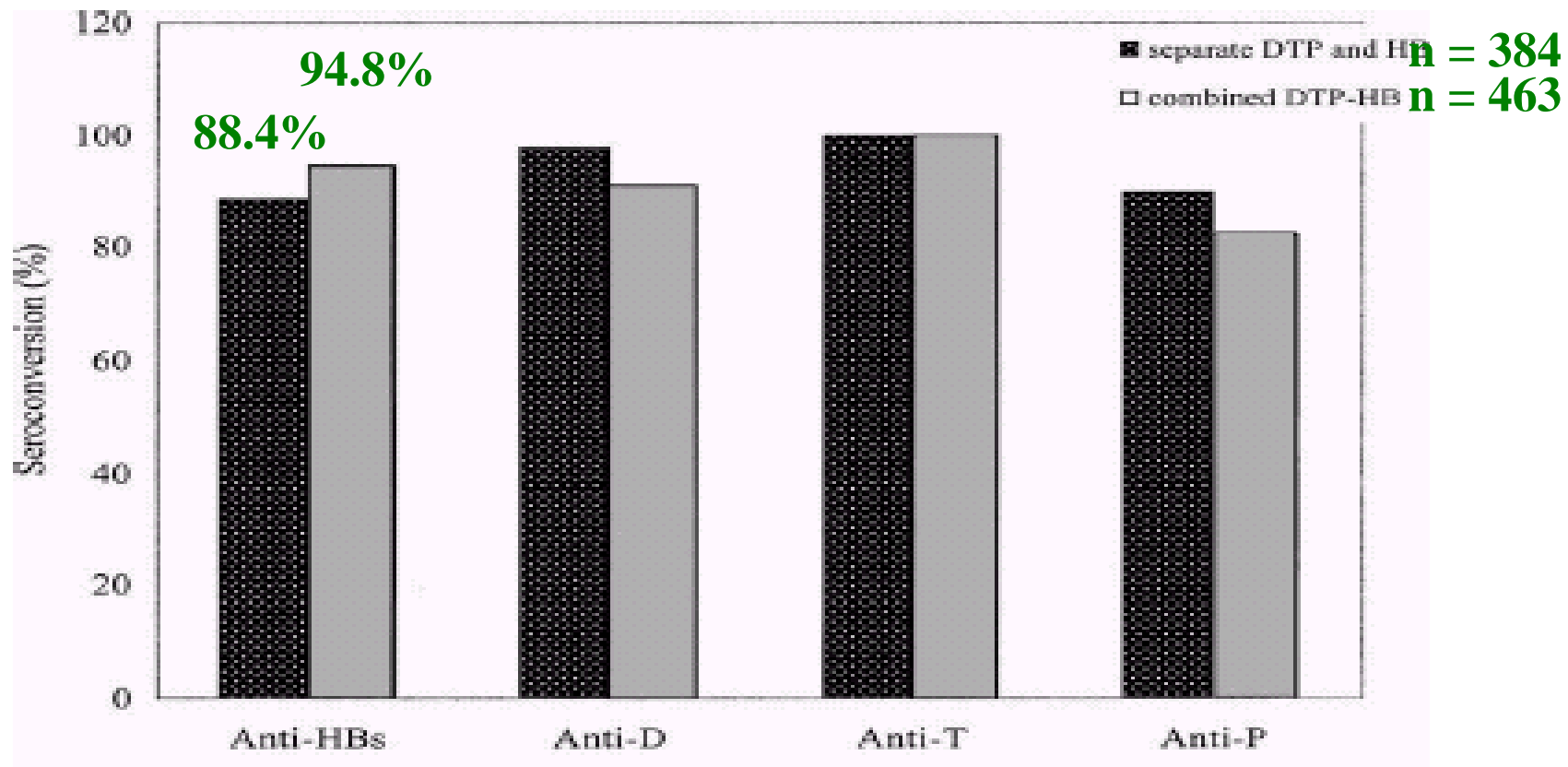


Combined DTPw-HB vaccines

- **One month after the booster dose of DTPw-HB vaccine, at least 97.8% of subjects had seroprotective anti-HBs levels**
- **One year later at least 93.9% of these subjects remained seroprotected**



Serological survey in 7-12-mo-old children





Combination vaccine

**The immunogenicity of
DTaP-HB-IPV/Hib (3 doses)
with & without
single-antigen HB vaccine
at birth is comparable**



Conclusion

HB vaccines with or without HBIG have comparable immunogenicity and protective efficacy in prevention of perinatal HBV transmission



Conclusion

Combined DTP-HB vaccine:

- **Good immunogenicity**
- **Replace separate vaccines in areas of high HBV endemicity in terms of clinical, economic & strategic benefits**



Acknowledgements

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- **The Thailand Research Fund, Senior Research Scholar**
- **Molecular Research Project, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University**



**Thank you for
your attention**

