

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

Republican Centre of
Immunoprophylaxis
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Target Programme “Viral Hepatitis” in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, 1999-2010

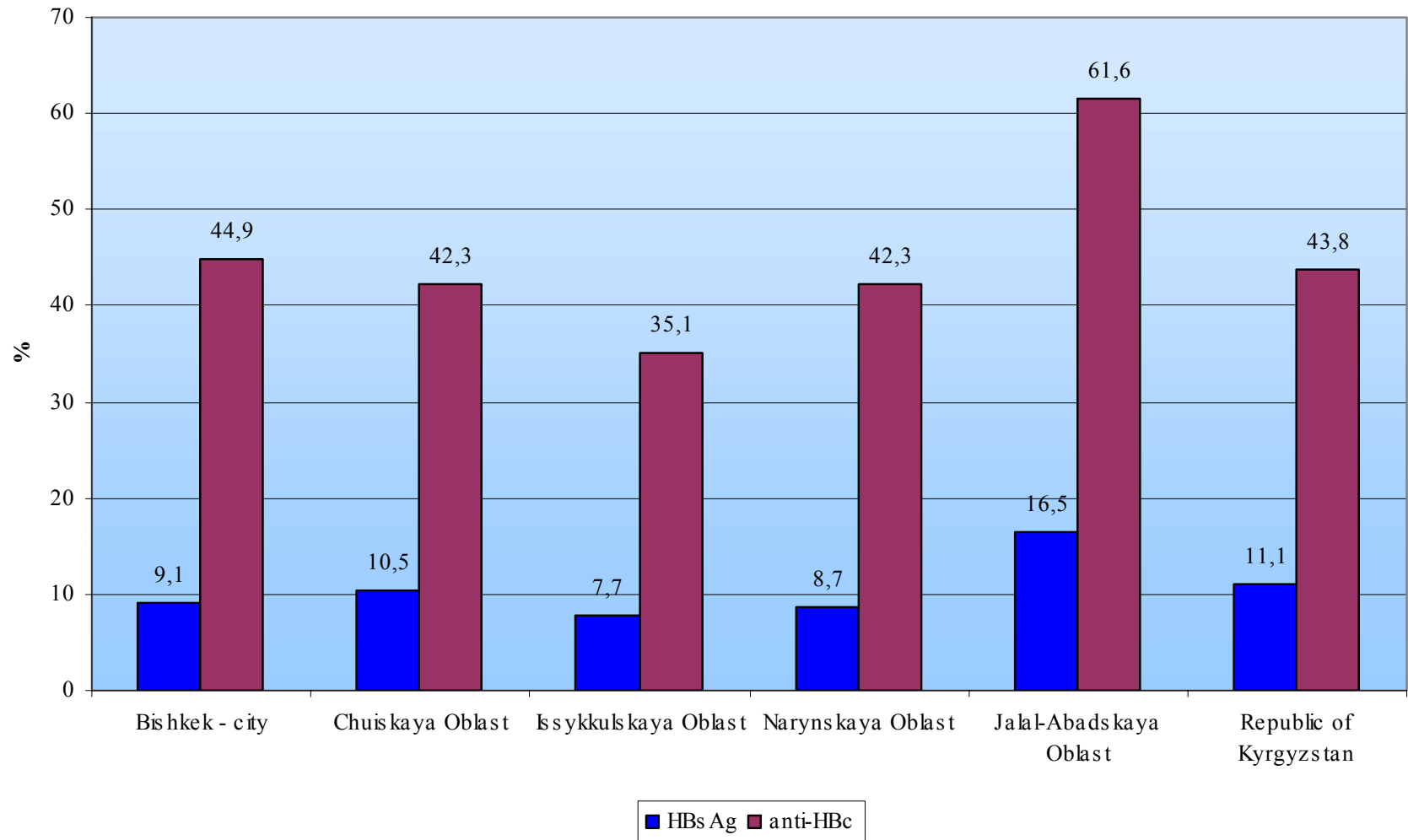
◆ Programme goal:

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

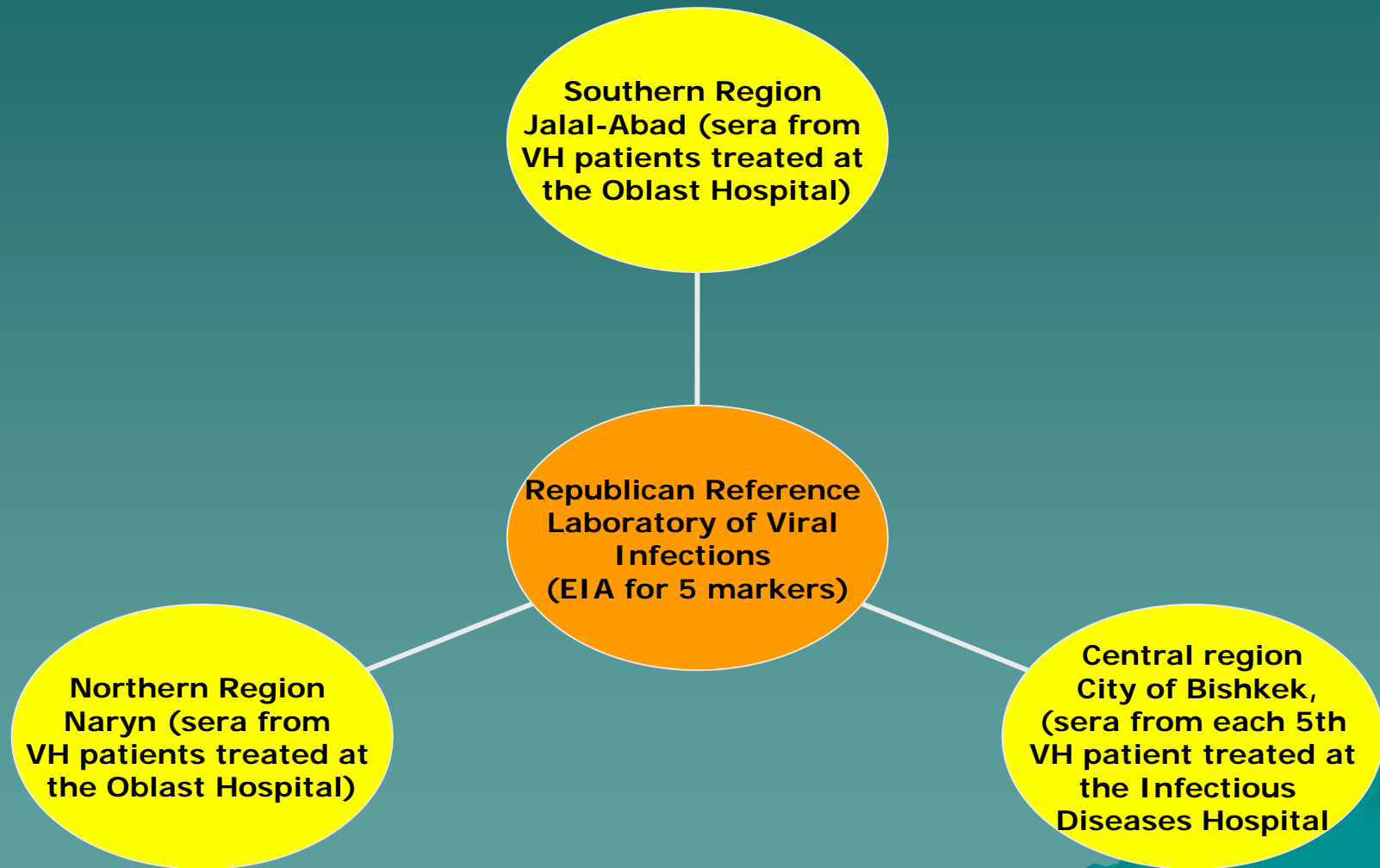
◆ Objectives:

- 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

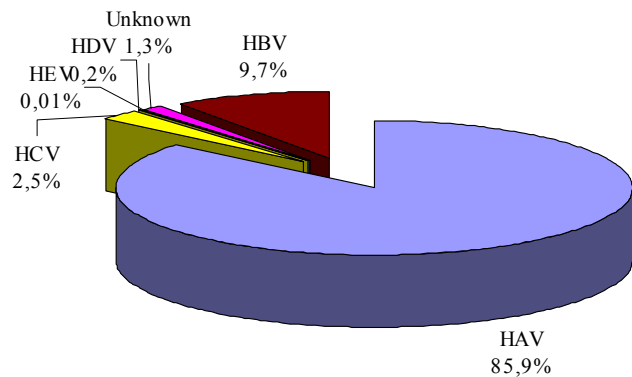


Viral Hepatitis (VH) Sentinel Surveillance System - since 2000 onwards

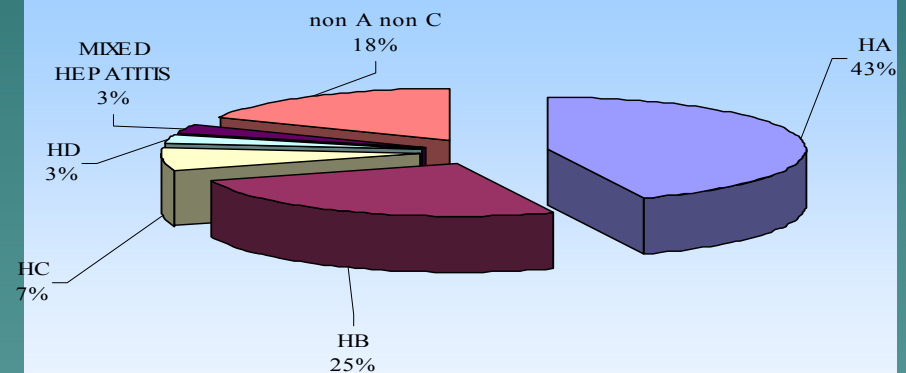


Percent of hepatitis B in the viral hepatitis structure, 2004

VH structure according to official statistics



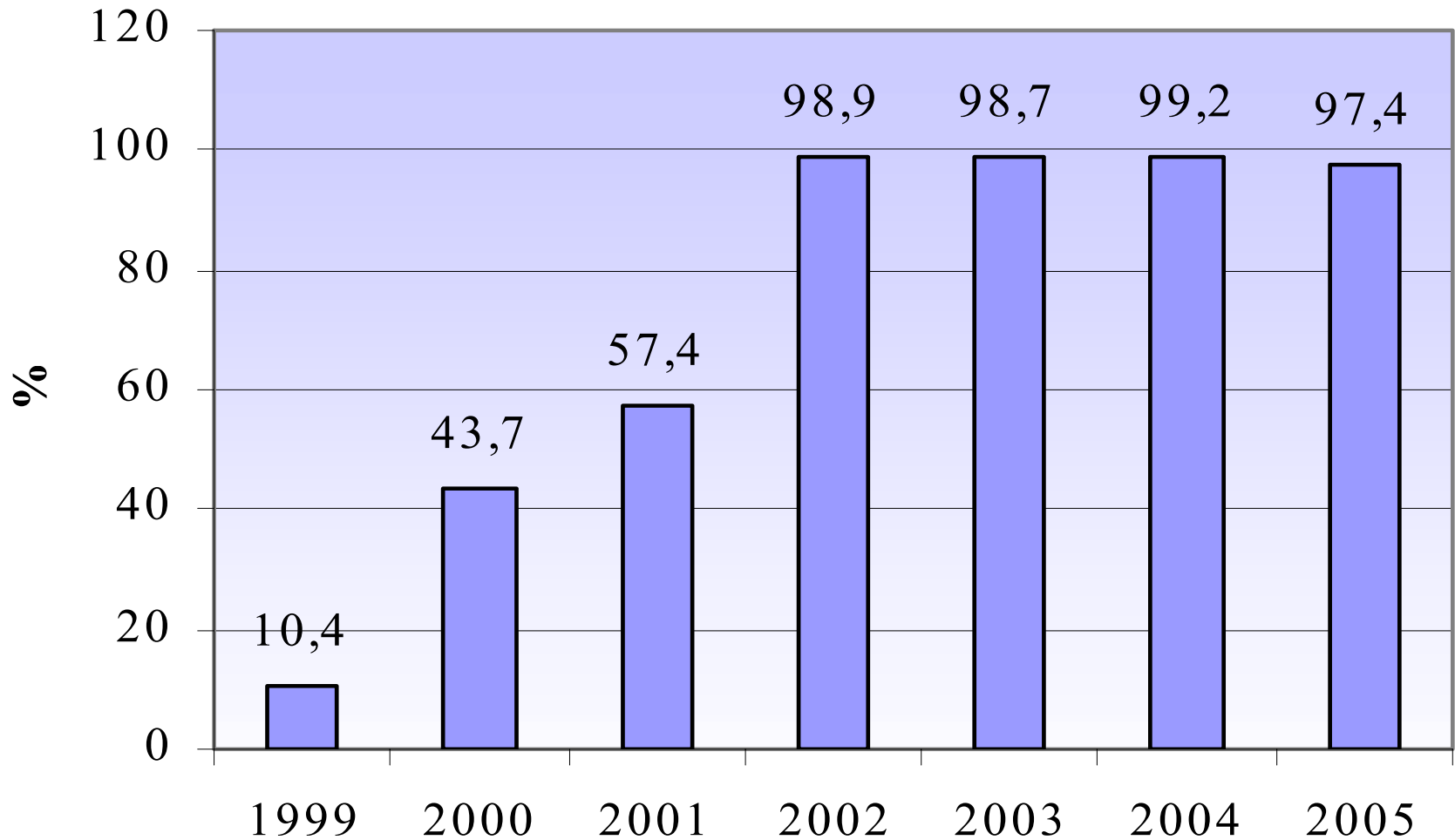
VH structure according to sentinel surveillance system data



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

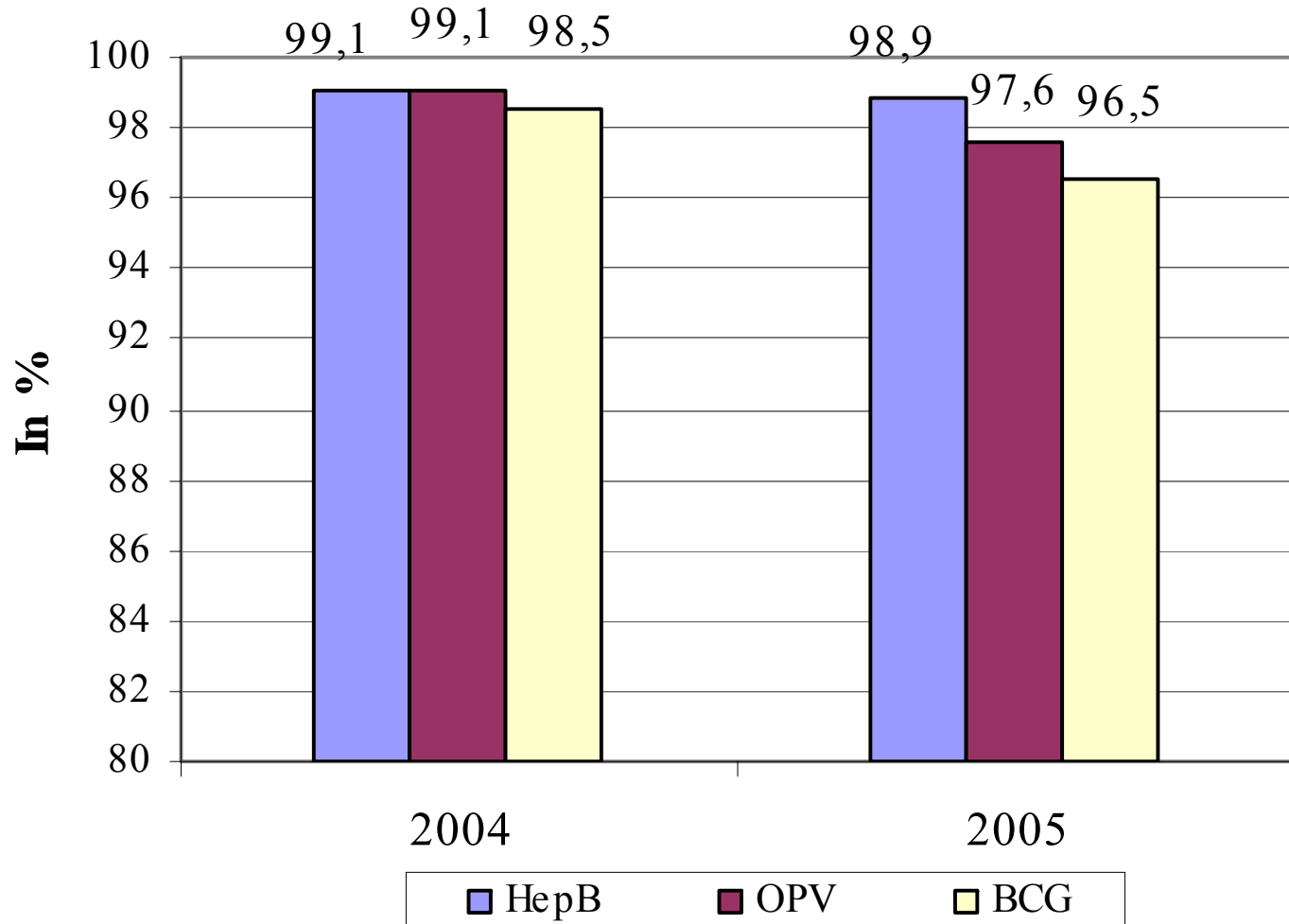
◆ Home deliveries

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Polyclinic vaccination
nurse

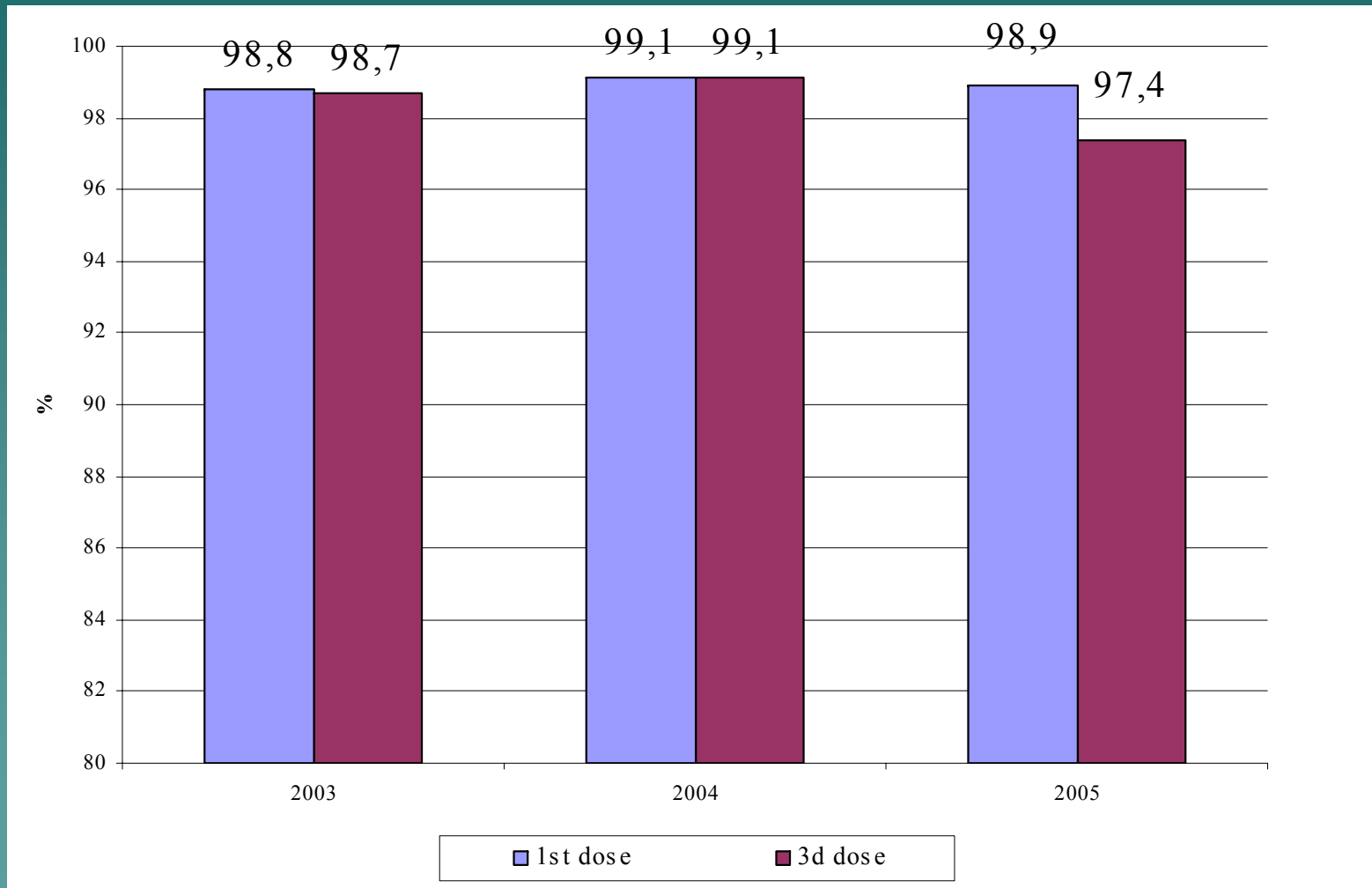
↘
Feldcher
(physician's assistant)

↘ ↙
on the day of registration

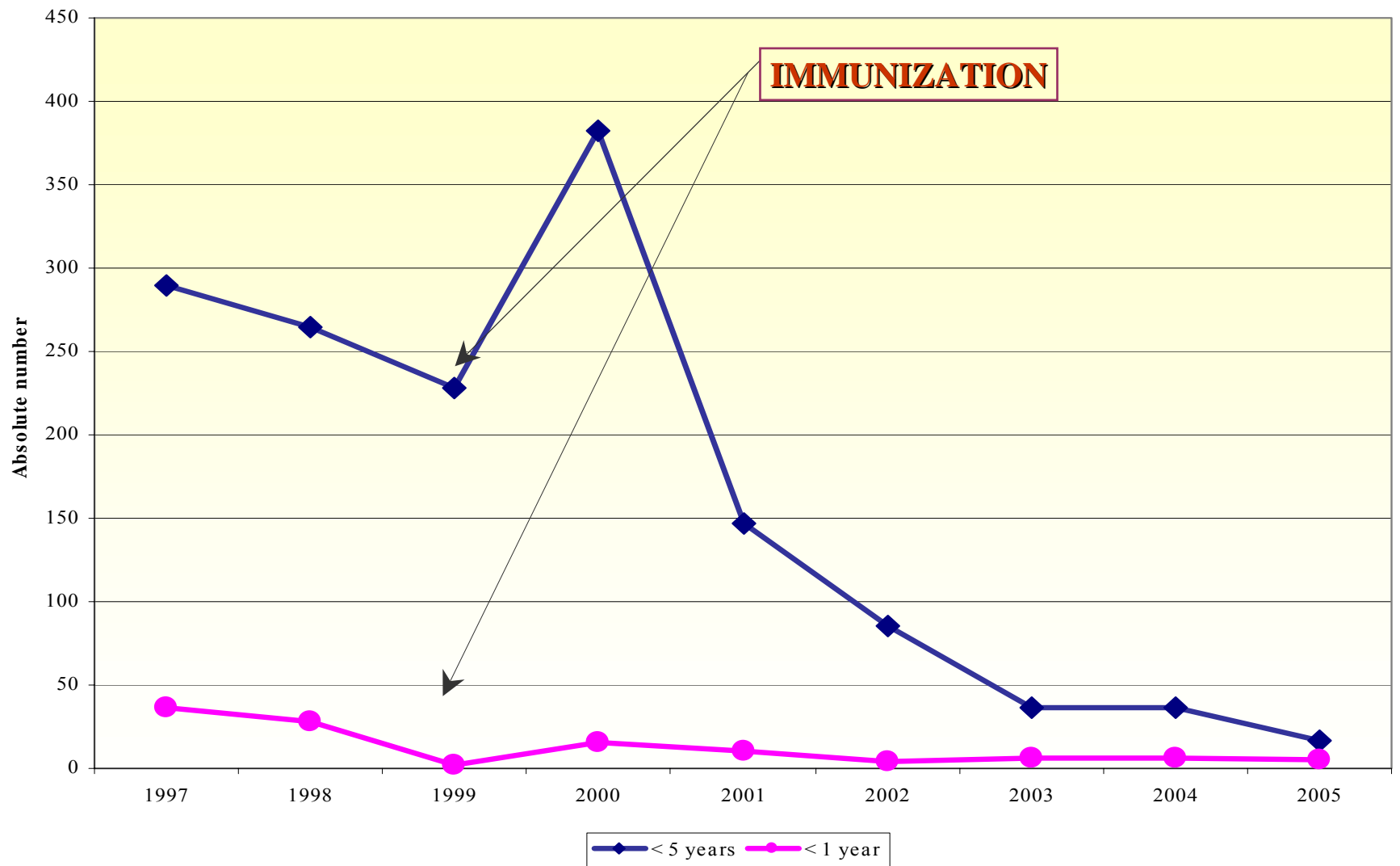
Coverage of the neonates with first dose of BCG, OPV and HepB



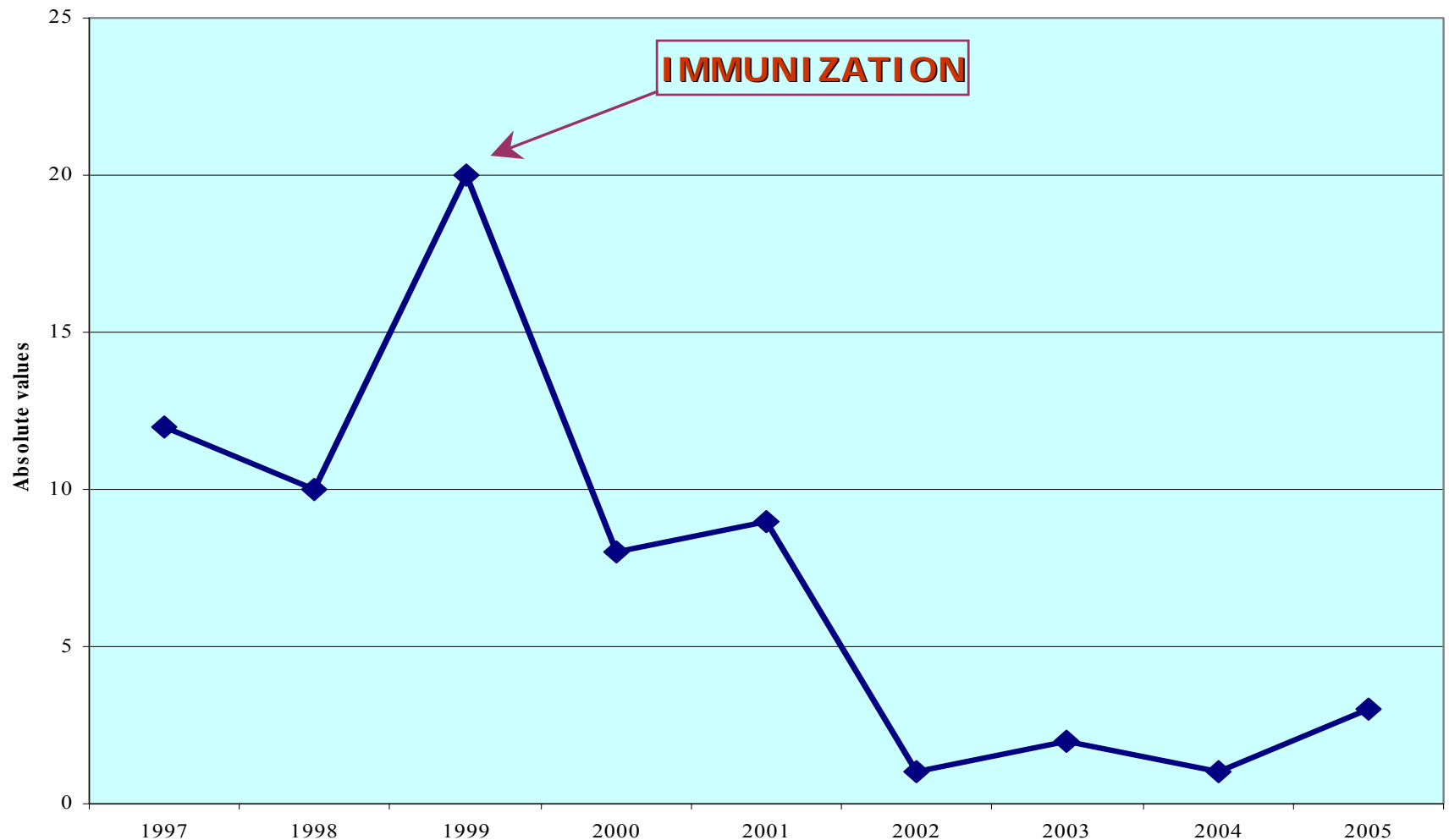
Coverage of infants in their first year of life with HepB1 and HepB3



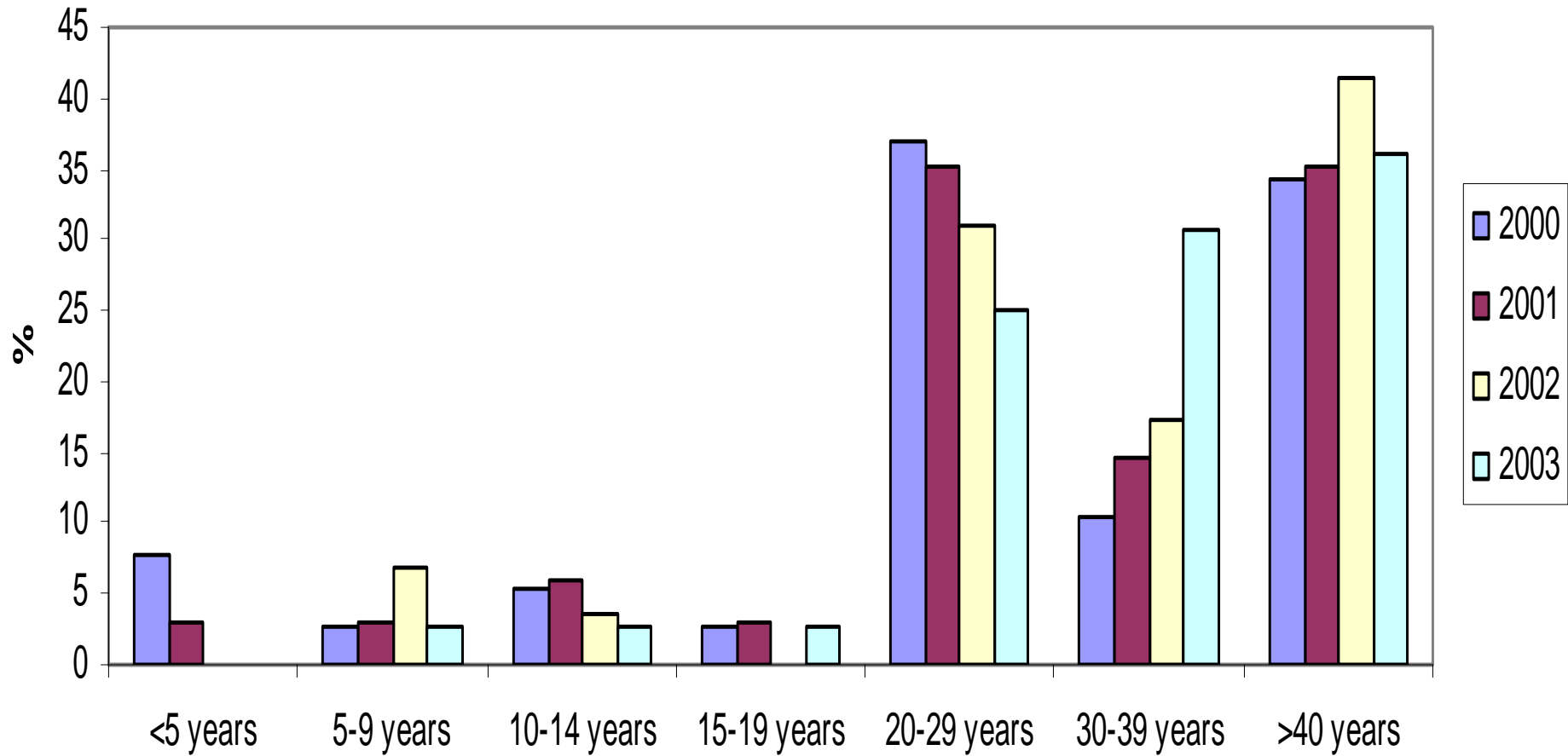
Incidence of viral hepatitis B in children <1 year and <5 years



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.