



Dutch Centre for Infectious Disease Control

HAV prevention and control

- Two incomplete strategies**
- Sufficient effect**

Thursday November 12, 16.30-16.50

HAV epidemiology in The Netherlands

three transmission patterns

1. Import through returning children (Turkey and Morocco)
2. Man having sex with man
3. Unknown/ food borne

1). Frequent import of HAV

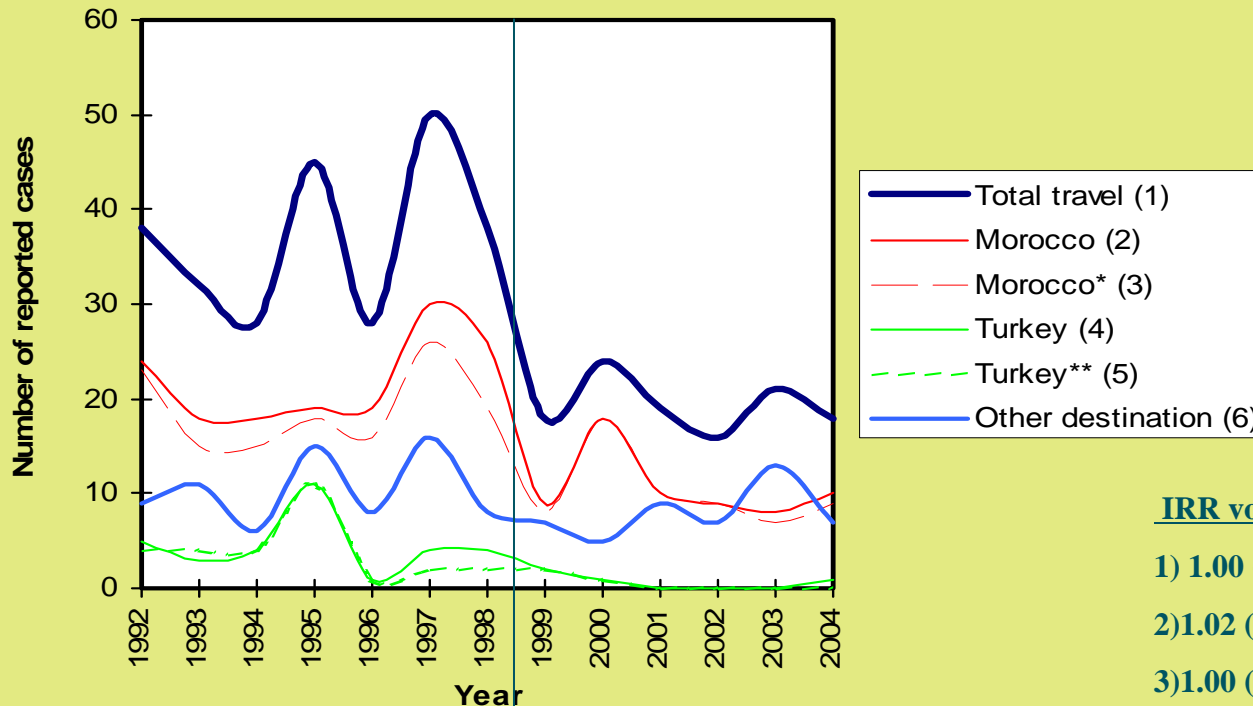
- limited transmission to siblings/ school

- Case based source and contact tracing MHS
no tertiary cases (©Sonder et al. AJPB 2004; 94 (9): 1620-6)
- Pre travel vaccination program
uptake <40% (©Dijkshoorn et al. NTVG 2003;147(14):658-62)
effect in regions with active approach (©Suijkerbuijk ea. 2008;submitted)

Decrease \Rightarrow vaccination?
hygiene?

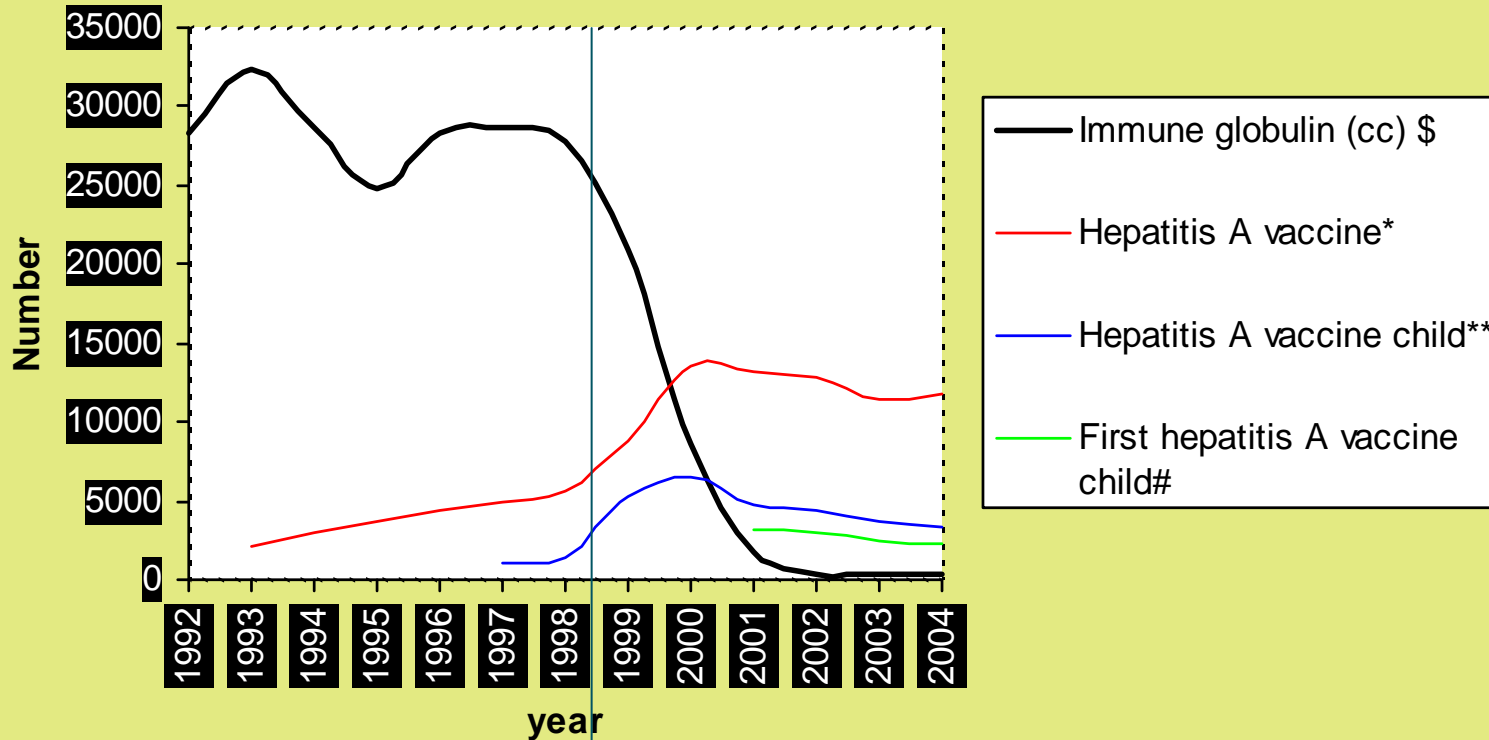
MHS Amsterdam HA reported cases

probable source: TRAVEL



	IRR voor 98	IRR na 98	p-value
1)	1.00 (0.94-1.05)	0.87 (0.81-0.93)	0.014
2)	1.02 (0.94-1.09)	0.83 (0.75-0.91)	0.006
3)	1.00 (0.92-1.08)	0.86 (0.78-0.94)	0.052
4)	0.95 (0.80-1.12)	0.56 (0.37-0.86)	0.046
5)	0.91 (0.76-1.09)	0.44 (0.22-0.88)	0.065
6)	0.99 (0.89-1.09)	0.98 (0.88-1.09)	0.909

Amsterdam immunisations 1992-2004



“Circumstantial evidence”

Vaccination coverage travelling youth < 50% (Dijkshoorn NTVG 2003)

Epidemiological transition in source countries

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- Targeted HB vaccination program
all new born children with one or both parents originating from HBV
endemic countries HBvaccine
- Combined HBV/ HAV vaccine
Not cost saving, “may have favourable cost-effectiveness”
(© Postma et al. Vaccine. 2004;22(15-16):1862-7)
- **Vaccinate children in Morocco/ Turkey!**

2). HAV transmission among MSM

- Source and contact tracing ineffective
anonymous contacts (©JvS ea, JID 2004;189:471-82)
- Separate clusters MSM – travellers (including T&M)
(©Tjon et al. JMV 2007;79(5):488-94)
- Free HBV vaccination programme MSM
- Additional HAV in HBV programme at 2x € 15,-
no data uptake
- No cost-effectiveness study available



3). Unknown source



- 2008 (Pettrignani GGD Delft/Zoetermeer)
Nation wide collection of specimens, isolation, sequencing, phylogenetic analysis, clustering \Rightarrow extensive food history
- Continue source and contact tracing
 - Gouda, Nov 2008: food handler with acute HA -> vaccination all susceptible guests
- Await results national molecular epidemiological study



HEPATITIS A control



GGD Amsterdam

Thank you for your attention



rivm

Dutch Centre for Infectious Disease Control (CIb)
Unit Preparedness and Response (LCI)