MEDICAL CARE TO PATIENTS WITH VIRAL HEPATITIS IN UKRAINE

prof. O. Golubovskaya
2017 Ljubljana
The incidence of hepatitis C and B (CDC, Ukraine)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nosology</th>
<th>2010 (abs/ 100 000.)</th>
<th>2011 (abs/ 100 000.)</th>
<th>2012 (abs/ 100 000.)</th>
<th>2013 (abs/ 100 000.)</th>
<th>2014 (abs/ 100 000.)</th>
<th>2015 (abs/ 100 000.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chronic hepatitis C</td>
<td>4383/11,5</td>
<td>4903/13,0</td>
<td>5238/11,5</td>
<td>7520/16,6</td>
<td>6762/15,8</td>
<td>5985/12,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chronic hepatitis B</td>
<td>1368/3,61</td>
<td>2055/5,45</td>
<td>1564/3,4</td>
<td>3245/7,2</td>
<td>2787/6,5</td>
<td>1756/369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The prevalence of HBsAg and antiHCV in various countries in Europe and Asia (WHO European region, 2013)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Population aged ≥15 yr in 2008</th>
<th>Prevalence in first time blood donors</th>
<th>Prevalence in general population</th>
<th>Estimated numbers with infection (rounded to nearest 100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HBsAg</td>
<td>anti HCV</td>
<td>HBsAg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>39554000</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1,3%</td>
<td>1,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>120185000</td>
<td>1,1%</td>
<td>2,1%</td>
<td>1,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>19034000</td>
<td>5,2%</td>
<td>6,4%</td>
<td>7,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>8875000</td>
<td>0,04%</td>
<td>0,13%</td>
<td>0,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>1140000</td>
<td>0,3%</td>
<td>0,7%</td>
<td>1,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>70748000</td>
<td>0,1%</td>
<td>0,1%</td>
<td>0,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>8511000</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0,3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>2823000</td>
<td>0,6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>23389000</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
<td>0,2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>52210000</td>
<td>0,04%</td>
<td>0,04%</td>
<td>0,2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*V.D. Hope, I.Eramova, D. Carurro, Prevalence and estimation of hepatitis B and C infections in the WHO European Region: a review of data focusing on the countries outside the European Union and the European Union,*
Detection of anti-HCV IgM and anti-HCV IgG among some populations, % (CDC Ukraine, 2016).

- Contact persons: 10.2, 4.6
- Donors: 1.2, 0.9
- Pregnant: 1.2, 2
- Health care workers: 1.5, 2.4
- Hospitalized patients: 8, 7.4
- Patients from rehab clinics: 40, 30

анти-HCV Ig M
анти-HCV Ig G
Detection of HBsAg among some populations, % (CDC Ukraine, 2016).

- Contact persons: 3.3%
- Donors: 0.7%
- Pregnant: 0.8%
- Health care workers: 0.8%
- Hospitalized patients: 1.2%
## The number of patients with viral hepatitis B and C in the regions of Ukraine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HBV</th>
<th>HCV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>8107</td>
<td>14,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>10,152</td>
<td>104,879</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The prevalence of hepatitis C in region of Ukraine according to genotype,%

(\(n = 104879\), among them F3-F4 ~ 15155)
Among patients with co-infection HIV/HCV almost 5631 (18.3%) patients with hepatitis C require immediate specific antiviral treatment.
UNIFIED CLINICAL PROTOCOL OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY (SPECIALIZED) MEDICAL CARE FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN

VIRAL HEPATITIS C (EASL)

APPROVED
By the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine 02.04.2014 № 233

Updated in 2016
UNIFIED CLINICAL PROTOCOL OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY (SPECIALIZED) MEDICAL CARE FOR ADULTS

VIRAL HEPATITIS B
(WHO)

Updated - 21.06.2016, Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine № 613
Annual access to treatment

2014 – PEG-INF+RIBA (*State program, region program*)

2015 - PEG-INF+RIBA, PEG-INF+RIBA+SOF (*State program, region program, Alliance of Public Health*)

2016 - PEG-INF+RIBA, PEG-INF+RIBA+SOF, SOF+LED, 3D (*State program, region program, Alliance of Public Health, MSF*)
The number of patients with CHC who received AVT within the State program (n=4662, ~15% patients with HIV/HCV co-infection).
HCV Treatment Project: Cohort Data

- Enrolled on treatment: 1884 patients, 74.0%
- Of them HCV/HIV co-infected: 1395 patients, 97.1%
- Of them on ART: 1355 patients
- Treatment completion: 1653 patients
- Completed full treatment course: 1653 patients
- HCV VL tested at W12 after end of treatment: 1143 patients
- SVR12: 1080 patients

- Number of patients: 74.0%
- Treatment success: 94.5%

(SOF+Peg-IFN+RBV 12W or SOF+RBV 12-24W or SOF+DCV (+/-RBV) 12-24W)
- Weak system of surveillance;
- Fragmentation of medical care;
- Poor funding of the “State targeted social program for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of viral hepatitis”;
- The lack of national laboratories involved in the diagnosis of viral hepatitis;
- Absence of reference laboratories.
THANK YOU!