



Viral Hepatitis Prevention Board

VHPB Regional meeting

Elimination of Viral Hepatitis in the
Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland
and Slovakia: Lessons Learnt and
the Way Forward

PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC
29-30 October 2024

An overview of the hepatitis epidemiological status in Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia

Danica Valkovičová Staneková

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Bratislava, Slovakia

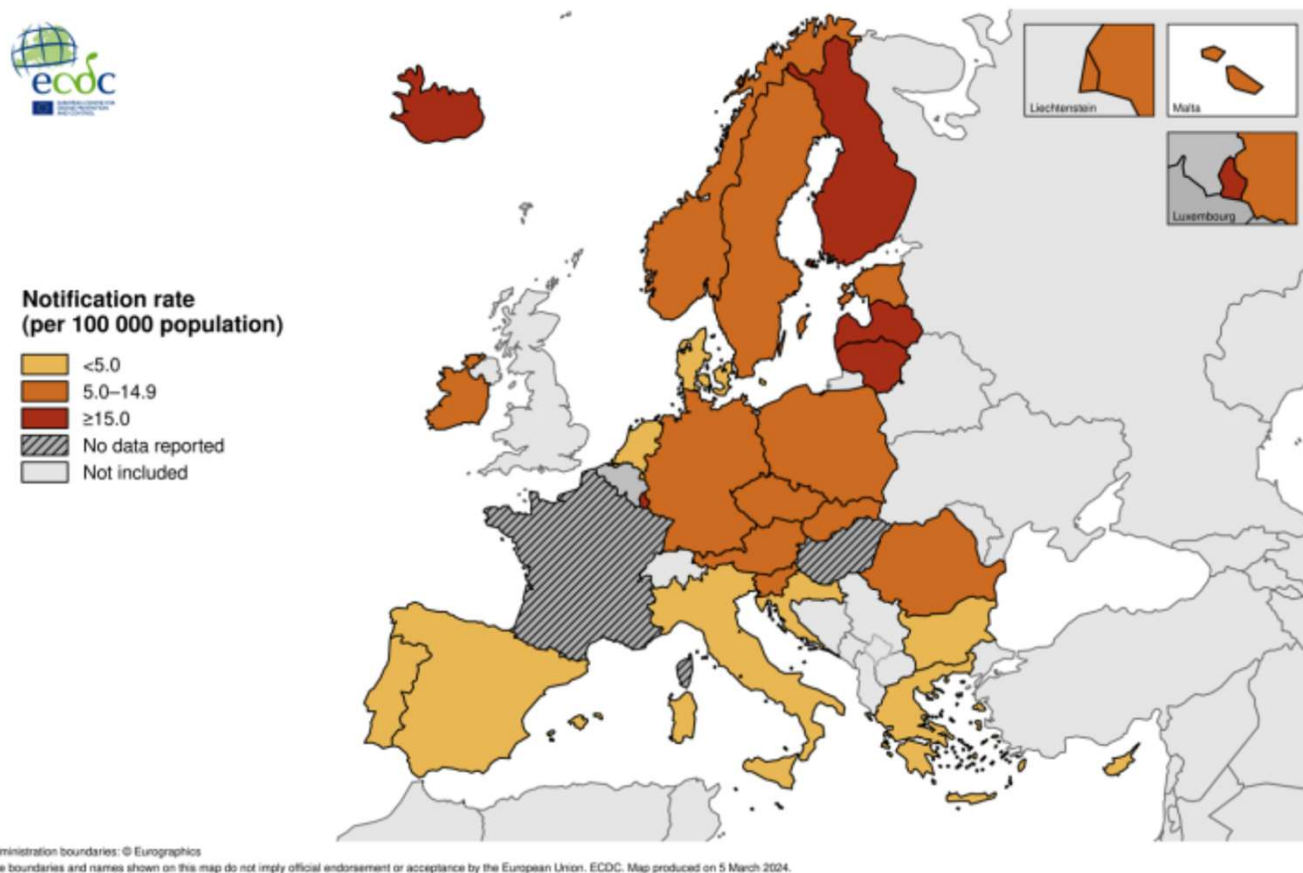
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Hepatitis B

Annual Epidemiological Report for 2022



Figure 2. Notification rate of hepatitis C cases per 100 000 population by country*, EU/EEA, 2022



For 2022, 30 EU/EEA countries reported 28 855 cases of HBV infection, which corresponds to a crude rate of 8.5 cases per 100 000 population.

Hepatitis B

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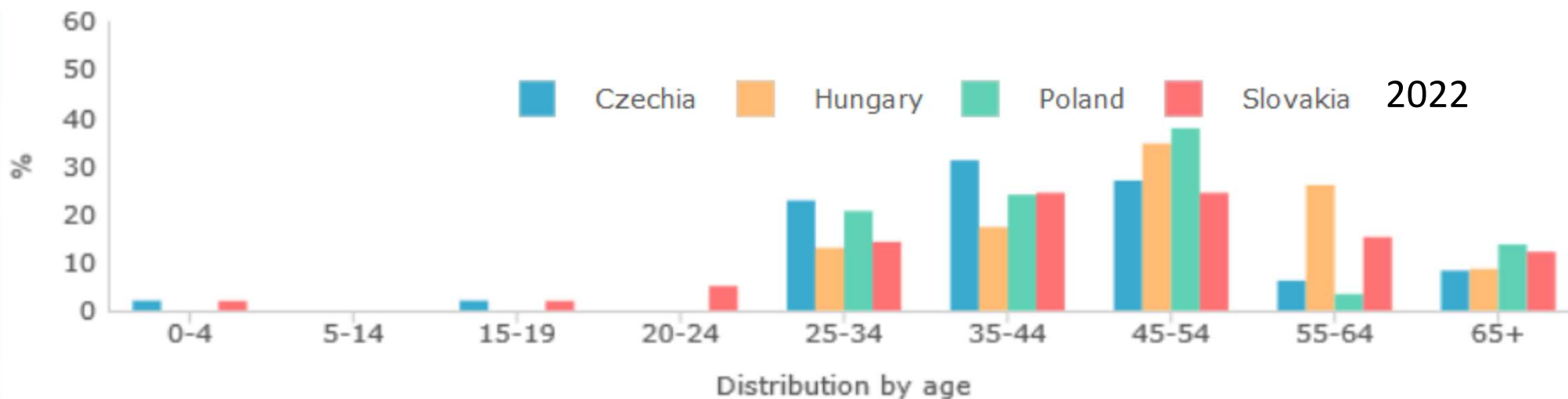
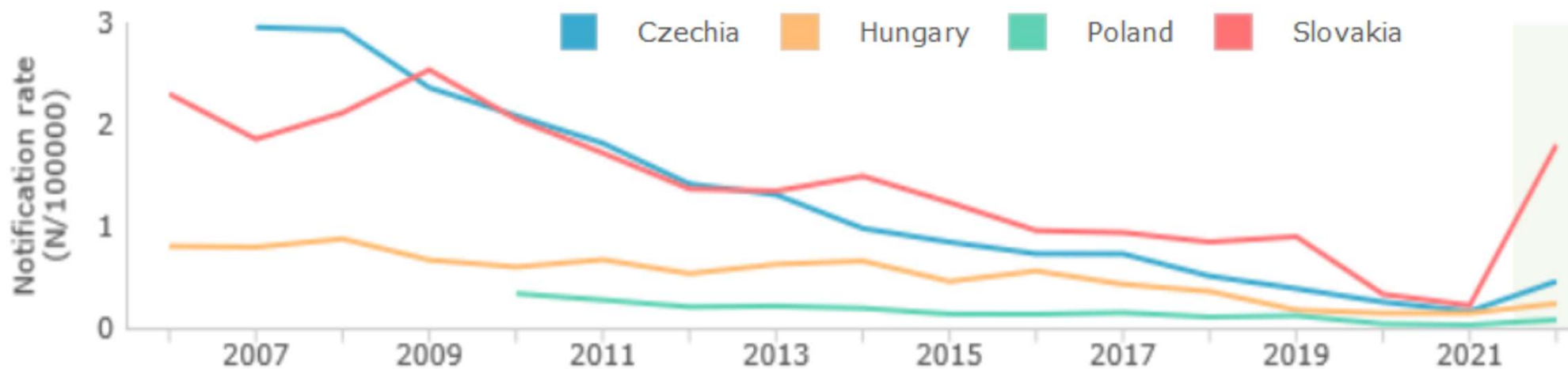
Table 2. Number of reported hepatitis B cases and rates per 100 000 population by country and year, 2018–2022

Country	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022							
	All ^a		All ^a		All ^a		All ^a		All		Acute		Chronic		Unknown	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Czechia	323	3.0	317	3.0	169	1.6	144	1.3	266	2.5	48	0.46	218	2.07	NDR	NRC
Hungary ^c	NDR	NRC	NDR	NRC	NDR	NRC	NDR	NRC	NDR	NRC	23	0.2	NDR	NRC	NDR	NRC
Poland	3 196	8.4	2 854	7.5	992	2.6	1 547	4.1	2 500	6.6	29	0.1	0	0.0	2 471	6.6
Slovakia	131	2.4	141	2.6	89	1.6	77	1.4	98	1.8	98	1.8	0	0.0	NDR	NRC
Total EU/EEA (30 countries)	16 606	4.8	20 581	6.1	14 332	4.2	15 830	4.7	28 420	8.5	1 971	0.5	11 388	4.6	13 674	5.2

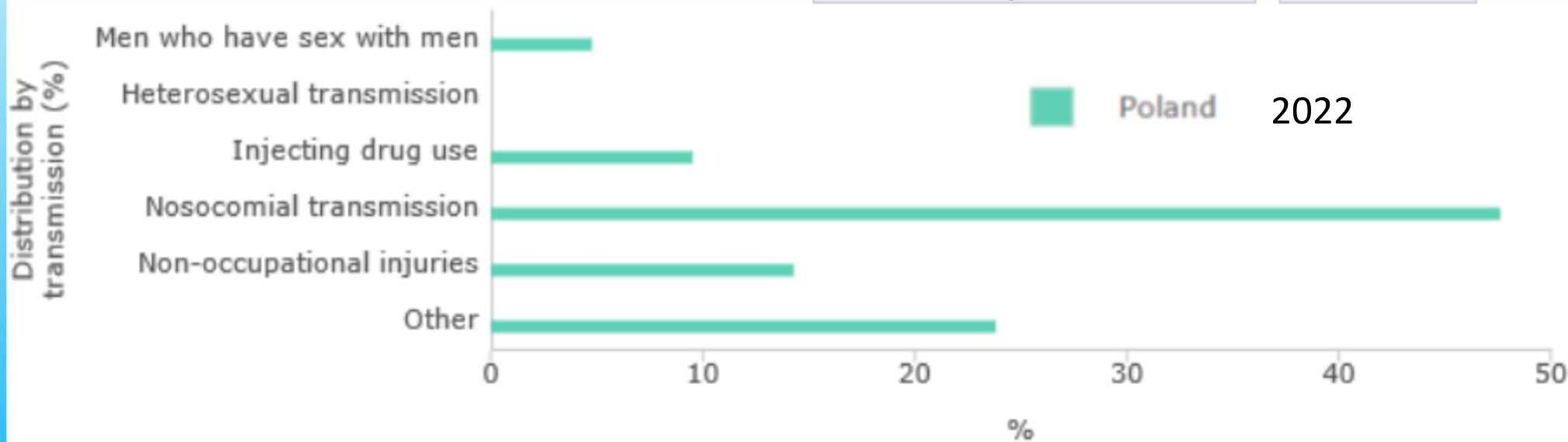
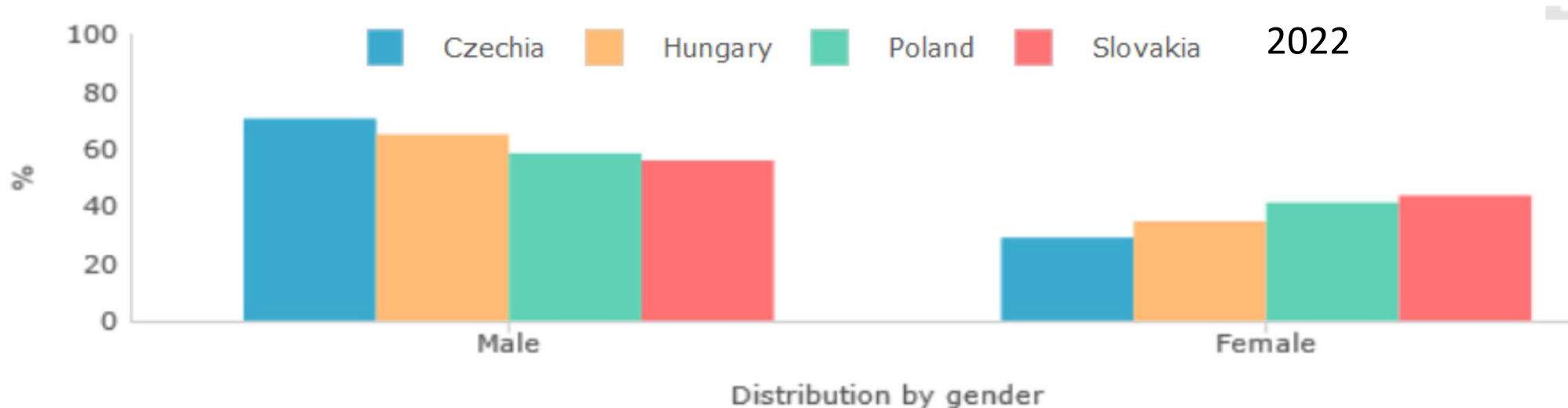
24 EU countries were able to provide data on **acute cases**.

The overall notification rate of acute cases was 0.5 cases per 100 000 population, ranging from 0 cases in Iceland and Malta to 1.8 cases per 100 000 population in Finland and Slovakia

HBV acute cases

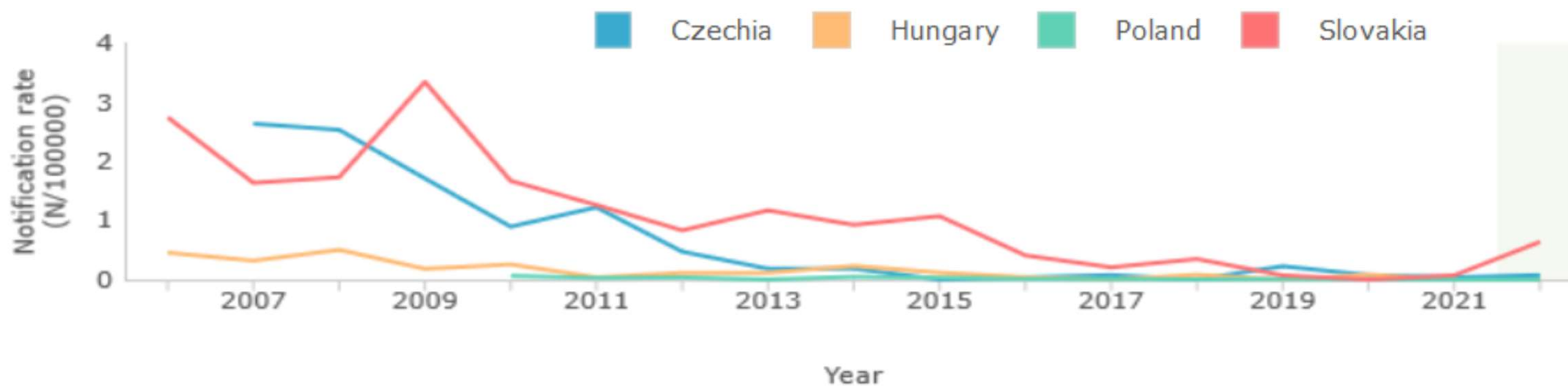


HBV acute cases

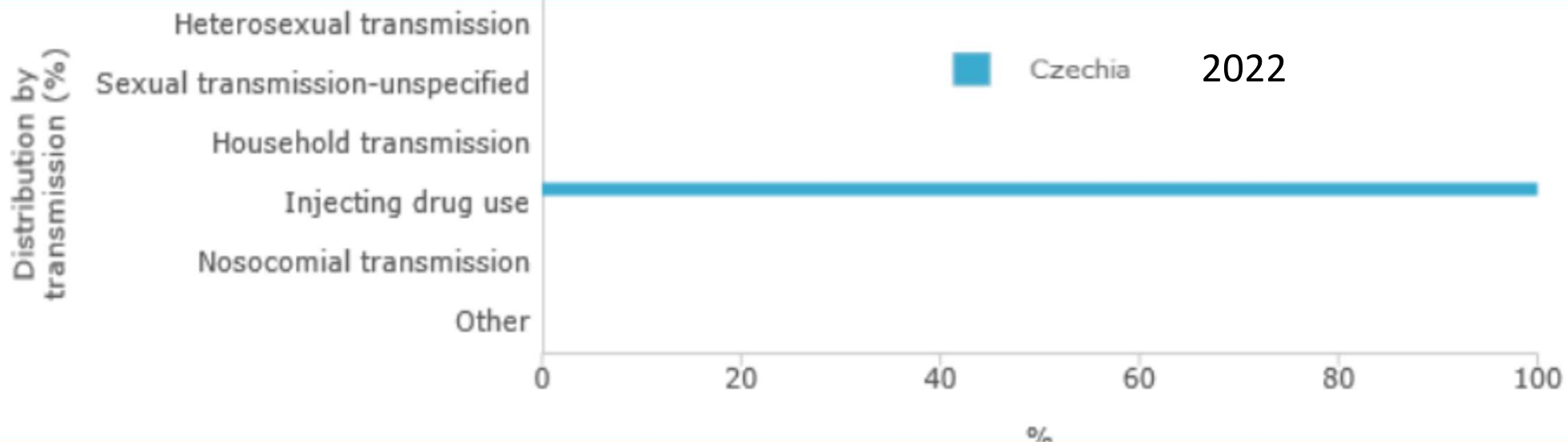
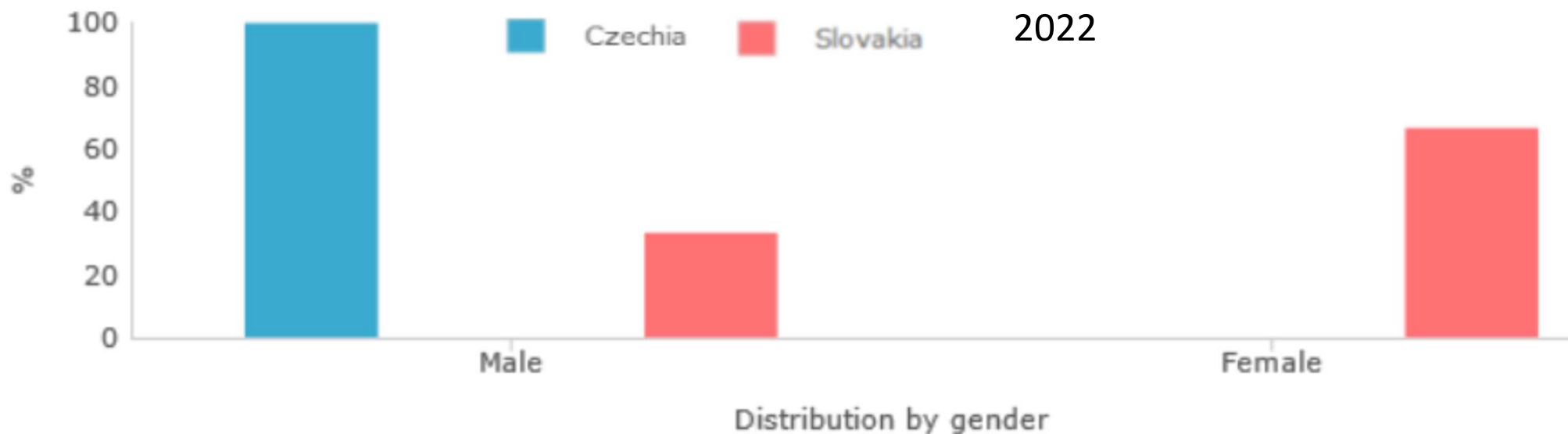


‘Nosocomial transmission’ includes transmissions that occurred in hospitals, nursing homes, psychiatric institutions and dental services. This category refers mainly to patients exposed through healthcare settings, distinct from ‘needle-stick and other occupational exposure’, which refers to staff.

HBV acute cases under age 25 year



HBV acute cases under age 25 year



Hepatitis B

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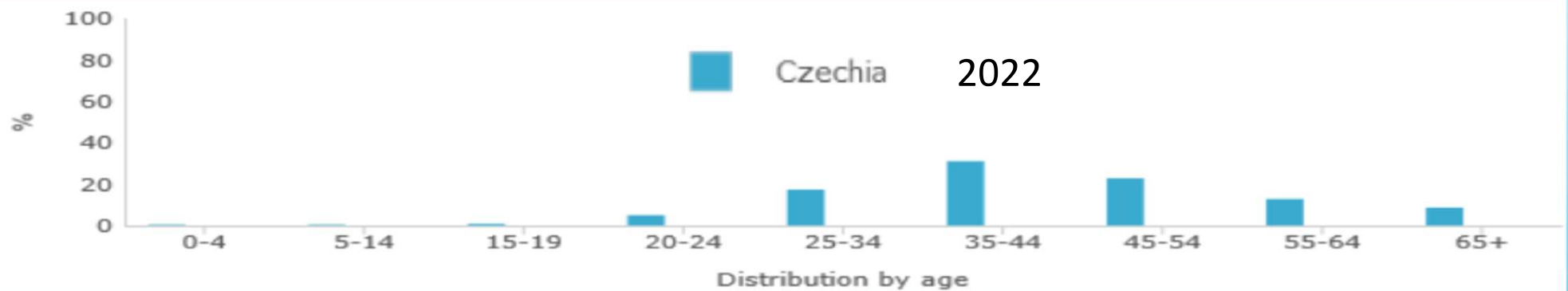
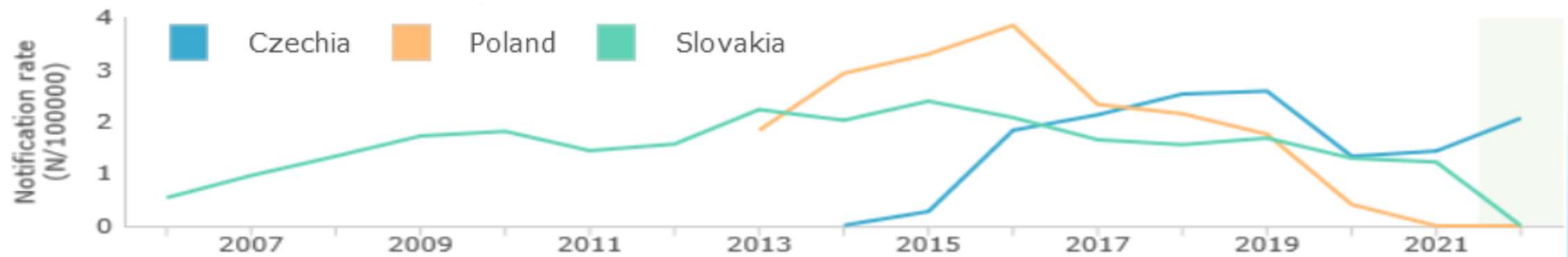
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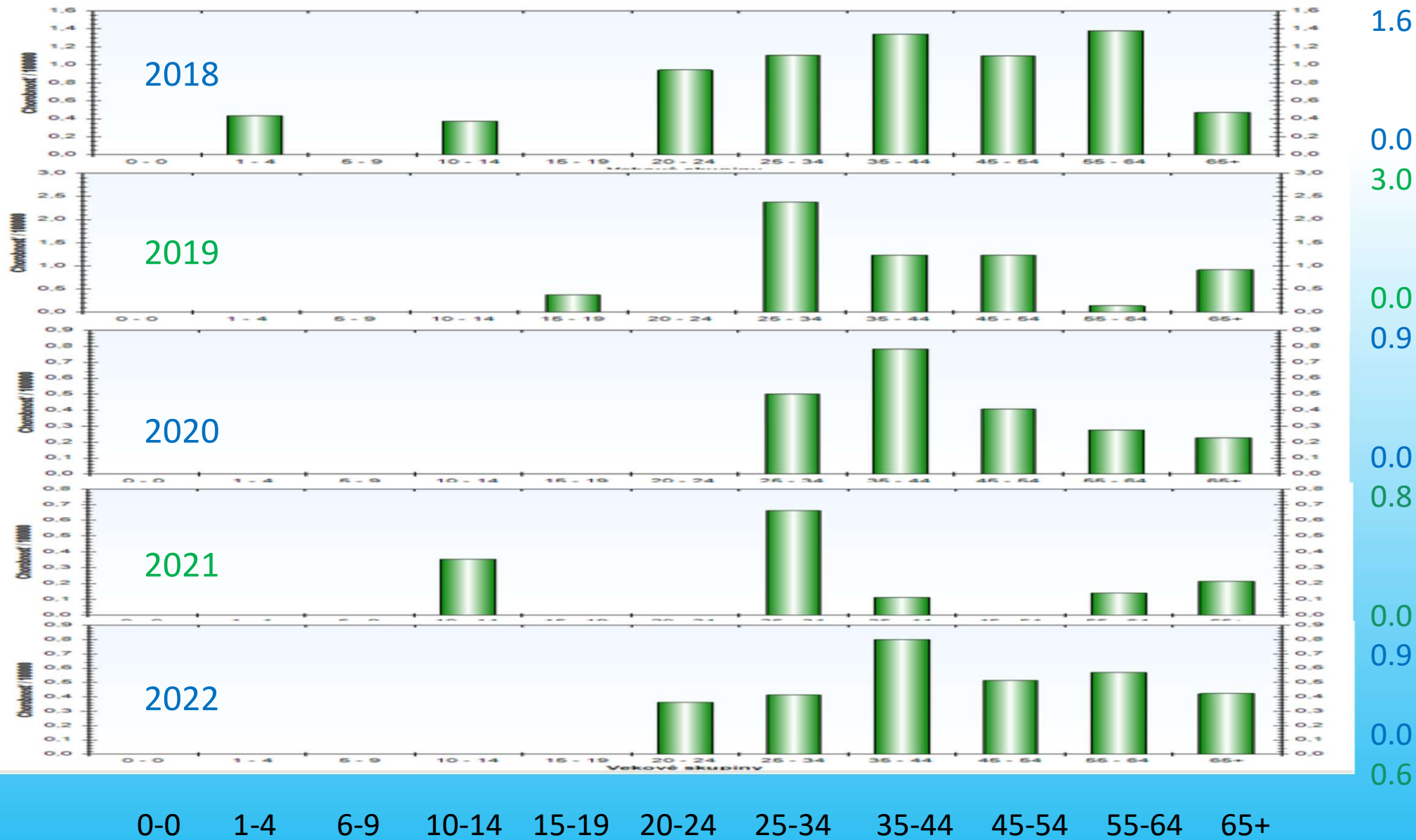
24 EU countries were able to provide data on **chronic cases**.

The overall notification rate of chronic cases was 4.6 cases per 100 000 population, ranging from 0 cases in Luxembourg, Poland and Slovakia to 13.8 cases per 100 000 population in Iceland

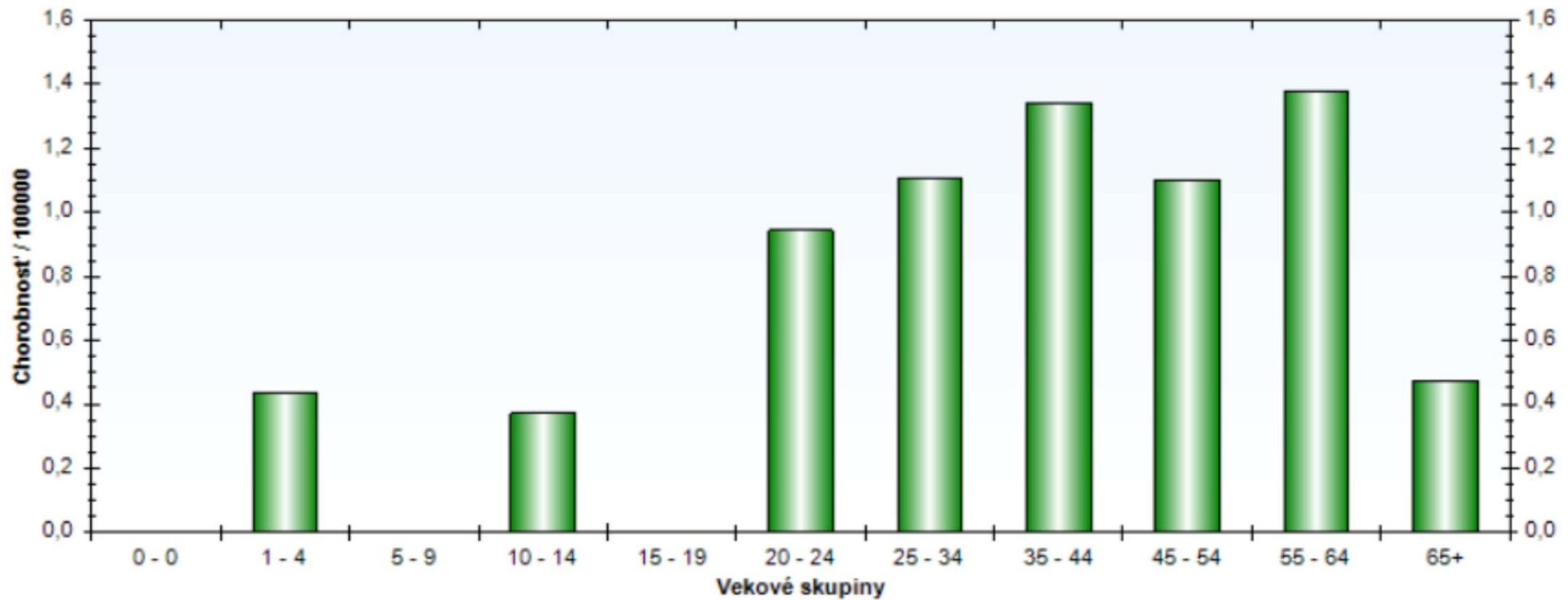
HBV chronic cases



HBV incidence – distribution by age in SR /2018 – 2022/



(B16) Výskyt vírusovej hepatitídy typu B / Incidence of viral hepatitis B.
Vekovošpecifická chorobnosť.
Rok 2018, mesiac január až december. SR.



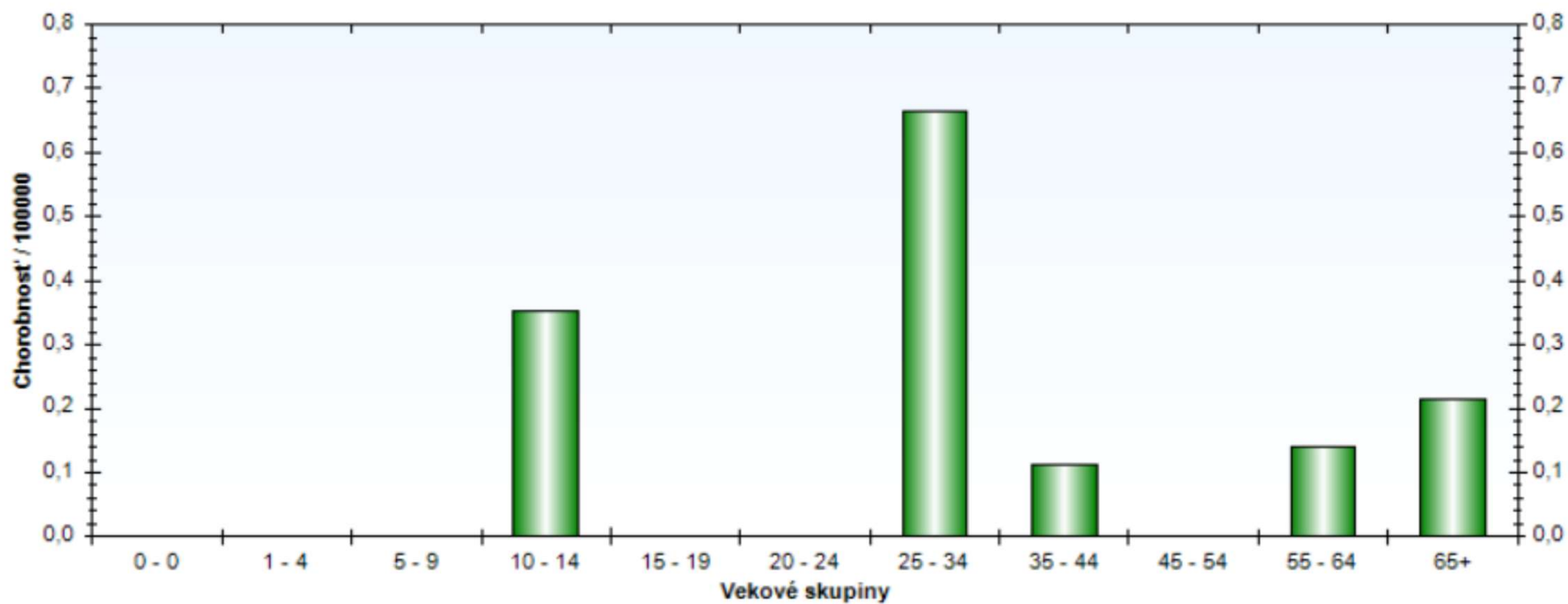
Zdroj údajov: EPIS, © ÚVZ SR

1st case: not vaccinated child born to HBsAg positive mothers living in low hygiene standard family

2nd case: 12 years child born HBsAg positive mother, after delivery vaccinated with 3 doses of Engerix, IgG prophylaxis unknown, The child lives in a family with low hygiene standards /vaccine failure/.

<https://www.uvzsr.sk/web/uvz/vyroczne-spravy>

(B16) Výskyt vírusovej hepatitídy typu B / Incidence of viral hepatitis B.
Vekovošpecifická chorobnosť.
Rok 2021, mesiac január až december. SR.

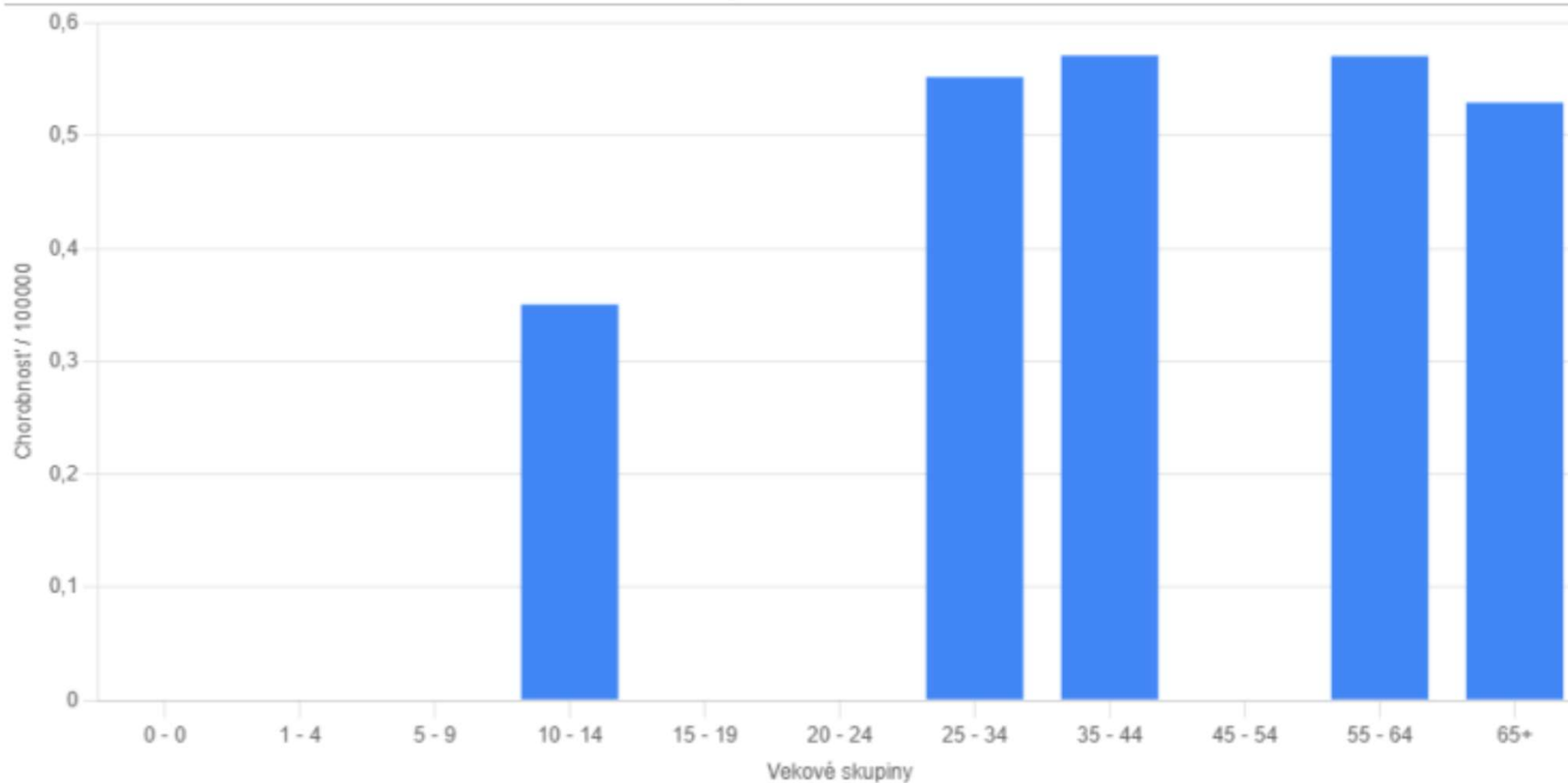


Zdroj údajov: EPIS, © ÚVZ SR

One case of the disease was recorded in a 10-year-old child from an environment with low hygienic standard, properly vaccinated with 3 doses of hexavaccine /vaccine failure/.

<https://www.uvzsr.sk/web/uvz/vyroczne-spravy>

**(B16) Výskyt vírusovej hepatitídy typu B / Incidence of viral hepatitis B.
Vekovošpecifická chorobnosť.
Rok 2023, mesiac január až december. SR.**



1 case: child properly vaccinated with 3 doses, tattooed in incubation time before the disease. The child lives in an environment with low hygienic and social conditions .

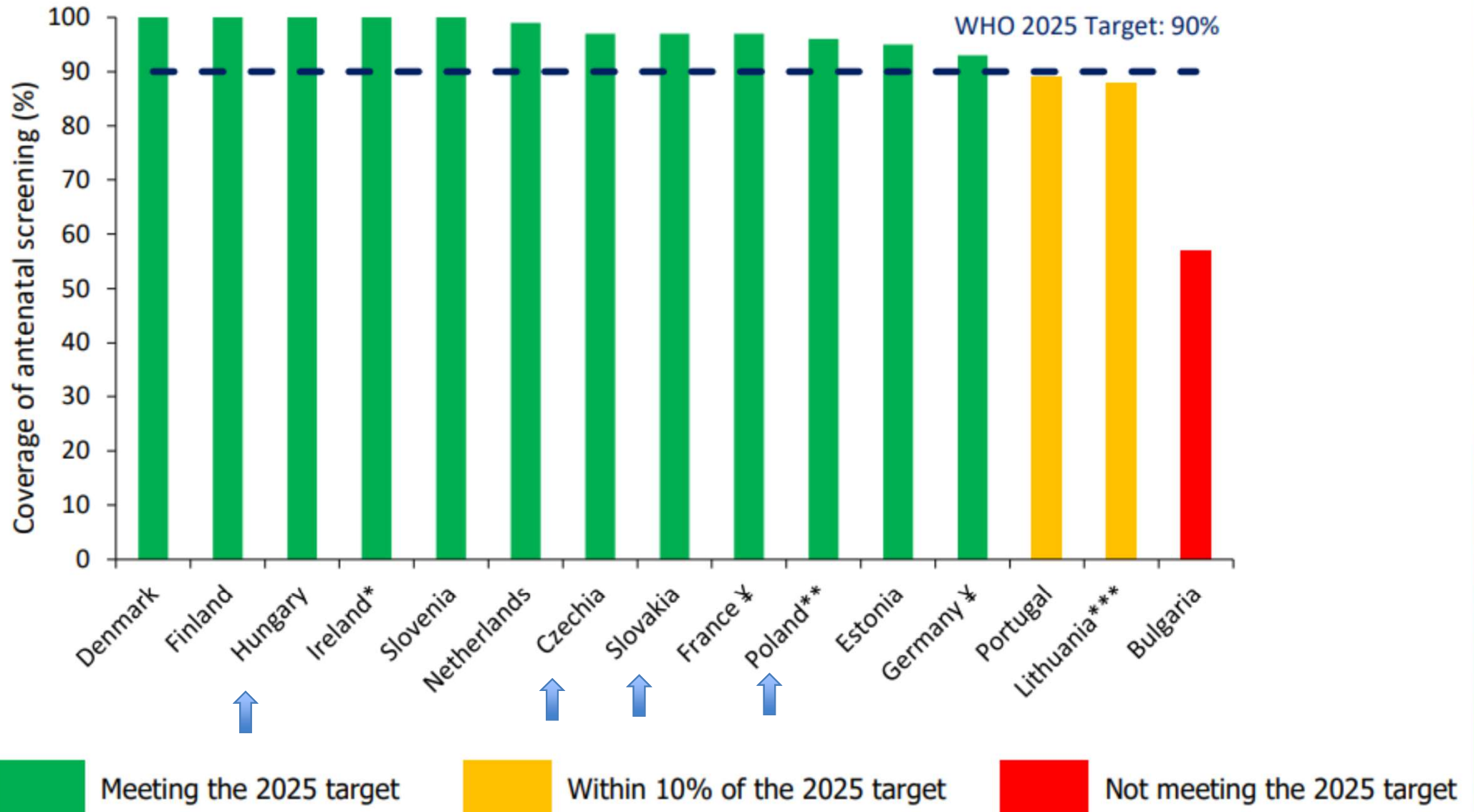
<https://www.uvzsr.sk/web/uvz/vyroczne-spravy>

Prevention of hepatitis B and C in the EU/EEA



April 2024

Figure 6. Coverage of antenatal screening for HBV in EU/EEA countries with available data, 2022 (or most recent year with data)



Prevention of hepatitis B and C in the EU/EEA

April 2024

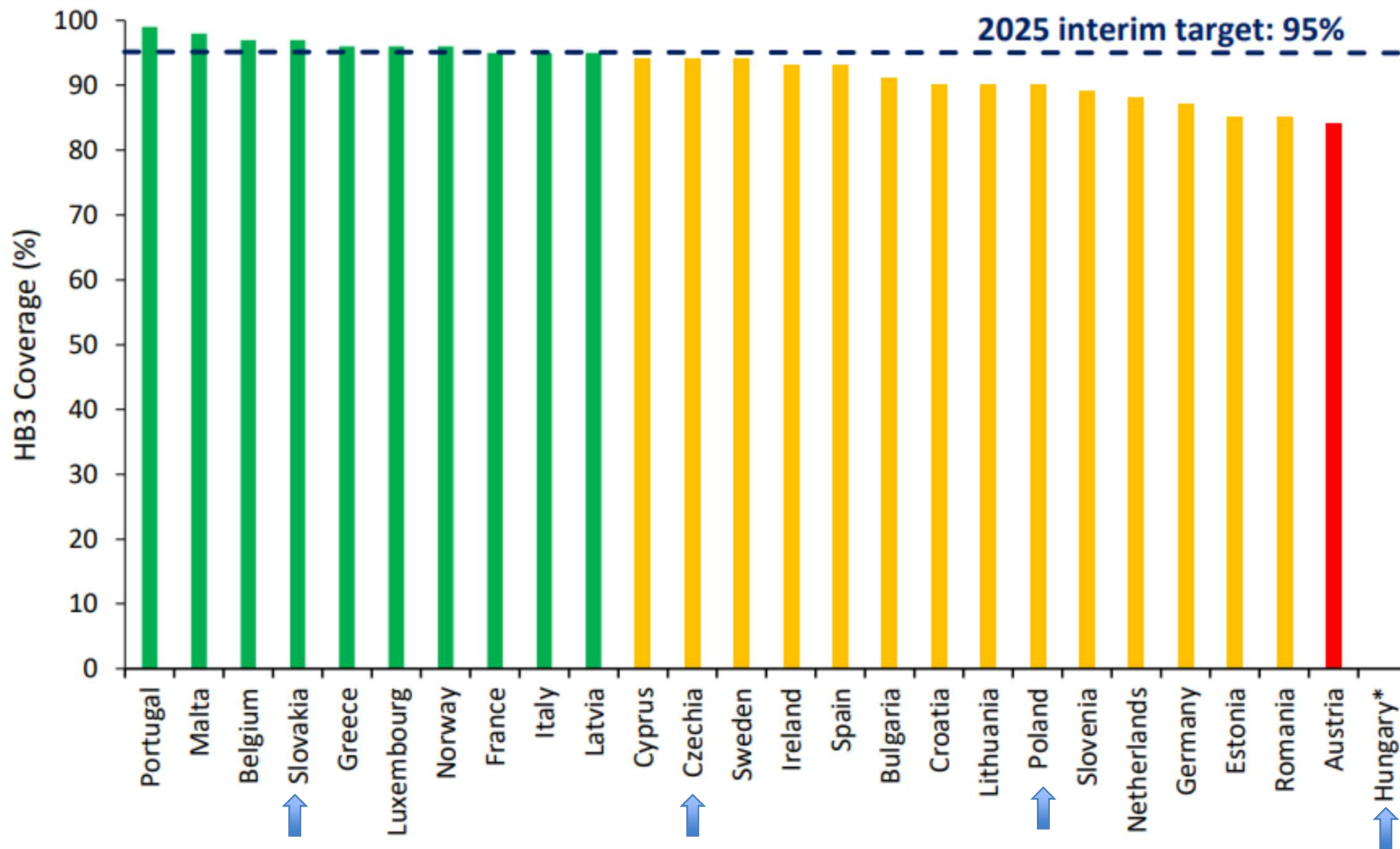


Table 2. Estimated proportion of pregnant women screened for HBsAg infection in 2022 (or most recent year with data) who tested positive, in the EU/EEA

Country	Estimated proportion of pregnant women screened for HBsAg infection who tested positive
→ Czechia	0.25%
Denmark	0.17%
Estonia	<0.1%
France	0.84%
→ Hungary	0.08%
Ireland	0.51%
Italy	0.86%
Netherlands	0.22%
→ Poland	0.87%
→ Slovakia	0.07%

Source: ECDC hepatitis monitoring survey, 2023

Figure 4. Coverage (%) of three doses of hepatitis B vaccine (HB3) in EU/EEA countries that implement universal HBV vaccination, 2022



* Country did not provide data.

NB. Denmark, Finland and Iceland do not have a national policy for universal childhood vaccination against hepatitis B and Hungary has a universal vaccination programme targeting school-aged children.

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates [16]

Hepatitis C

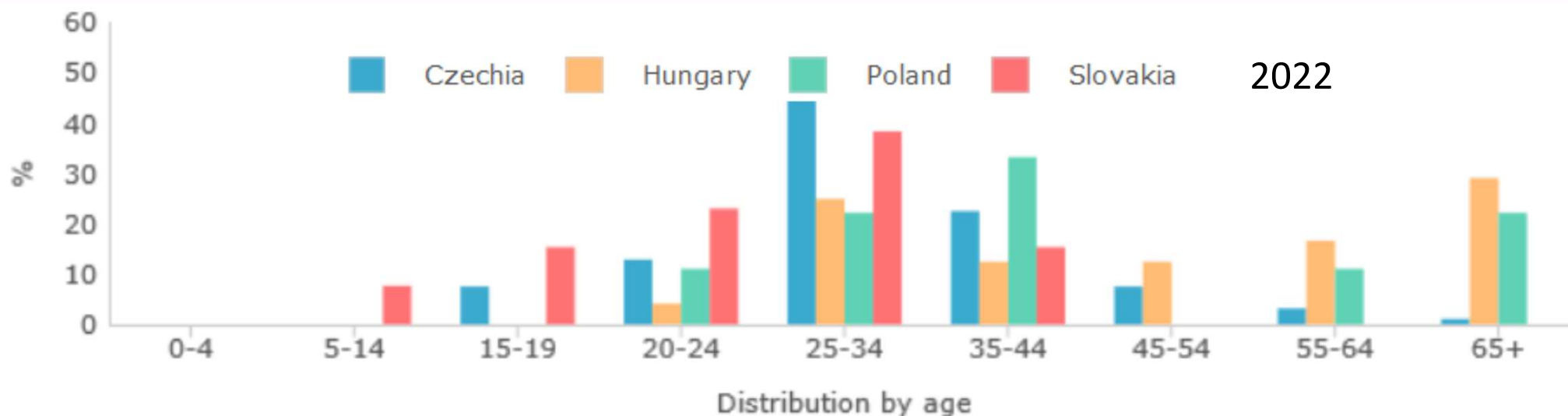
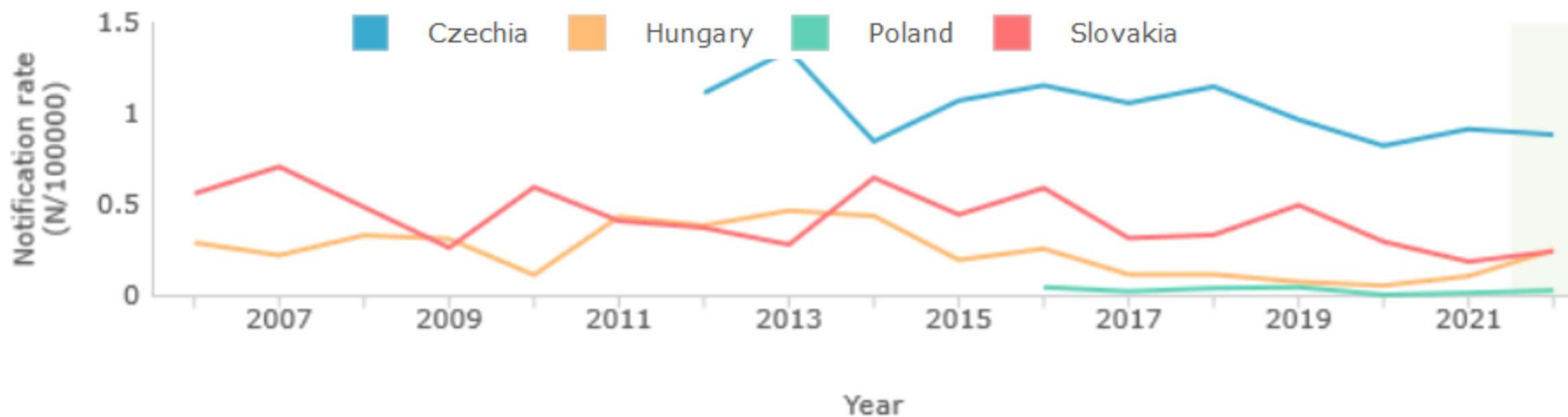
Annual Epidemiological Report for 2022

Hepatitis C cases and rates per 100 000 population by country and year, EU/EEA, 2018–2022

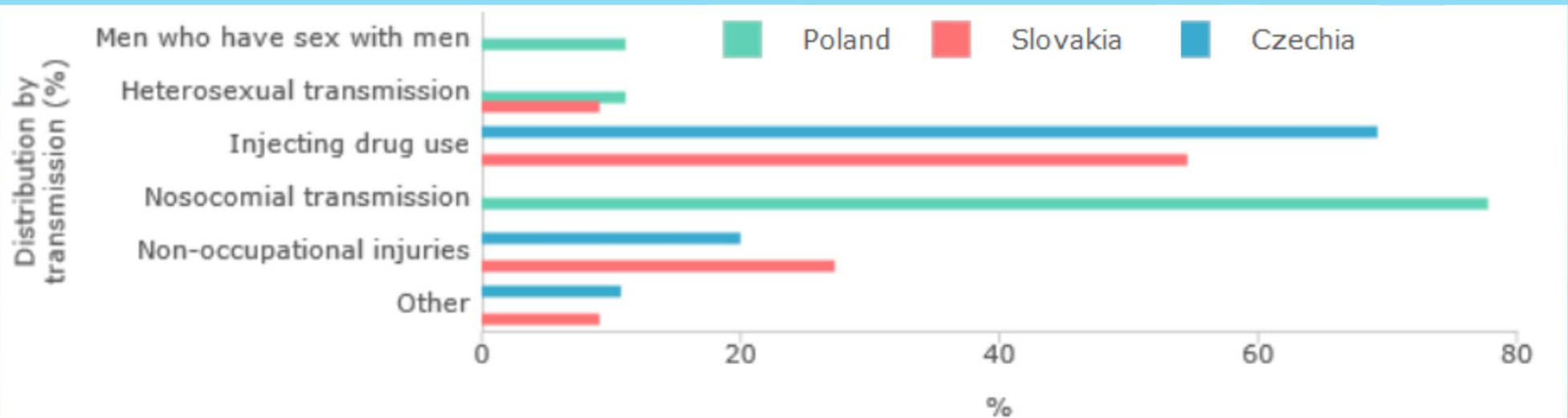
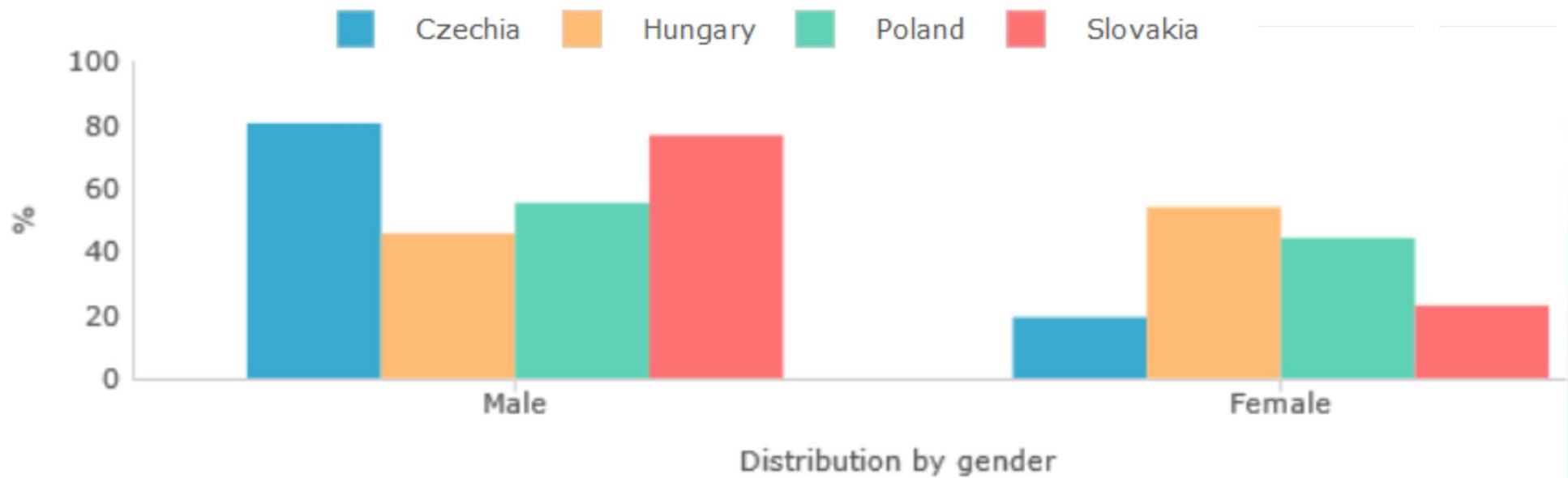
Country	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022							
	All ¹		All ¹		All ¹		All ¹		All		Acute		Chronic		Unknown	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Czechia	1 050	9.9	1 138	10.7	771	7.2	762	7.3	820	7.8	93	0.9	727	6.9	NDR	NRC
Hungary	NDR	NRC	NDR	NRC	NDR	NRC	NDR	NRC	NDR	NRC	24	0.2	NDR	NRC	NDR	NRC
Poland	3 442	9.1	3 343	8.8	955	2.5	1 244	3.3	2 528	6.7	9	0.0	0	0.0	2 519	6.7
Slovakia	225	4.1	247	4.5	204	3.7	183	3.4	322	5.9	13	0.2	309	5.7	NDR	NRC
EU/EEA (30 countries)	21 753	5.9	21 632	5.7	14 662	4.0	15 224	4.3	23 249	6.2	1 308	0.4	7 842	2.9	13 377	4.1

In 2022, 23 273 cases of HCV were reported in 29 EU/EEA countries, corresponding to a crude rate of 6.2 cases per 100 000 population. Of the cases reported, 6% were acute, 34% chronic, and 57% were unknown.

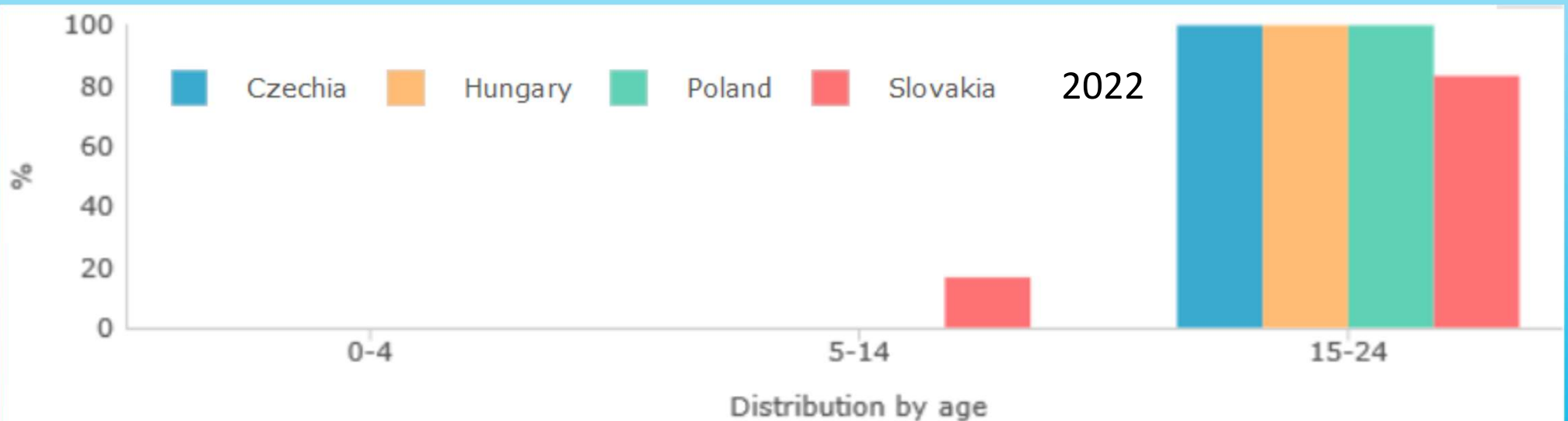
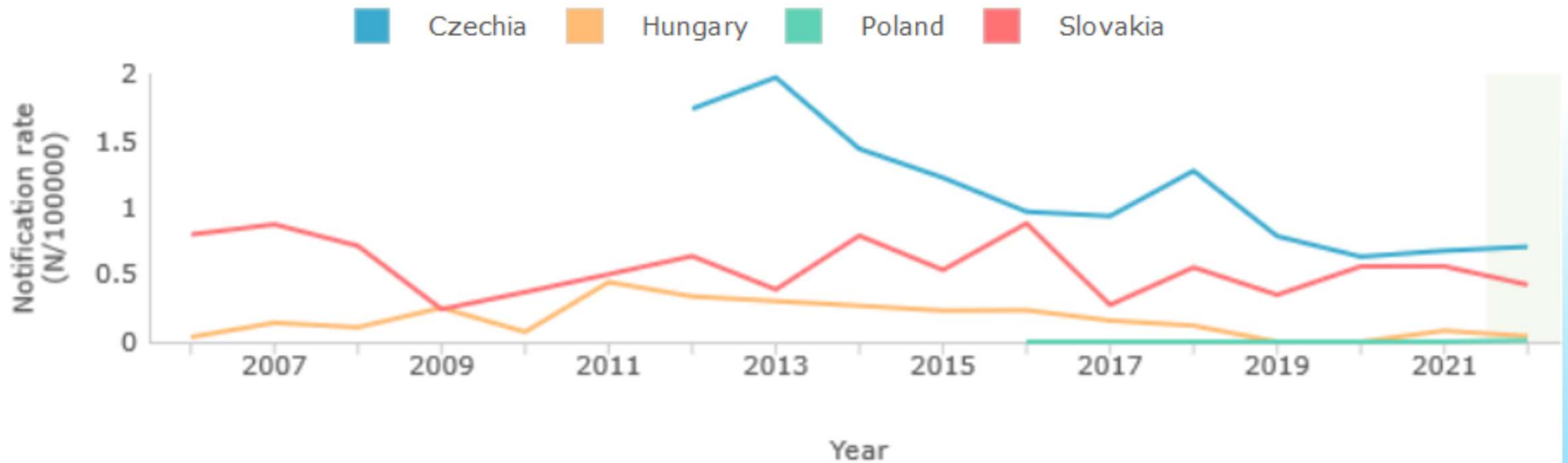
HCV acute cases



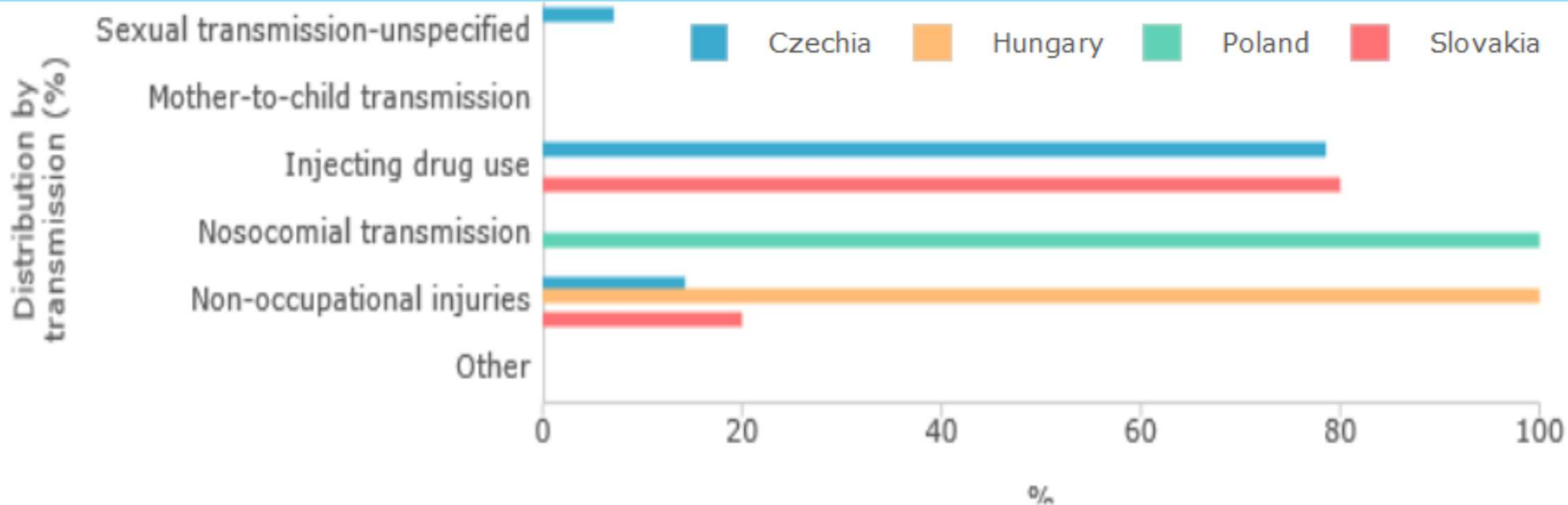
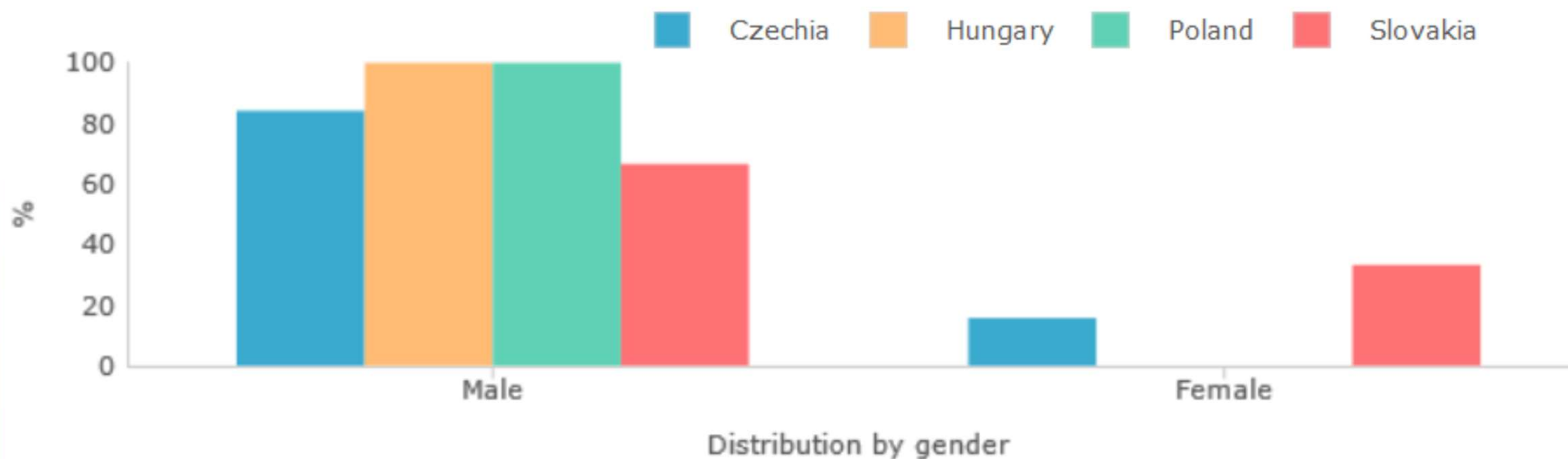
HCV acute cases in 2022



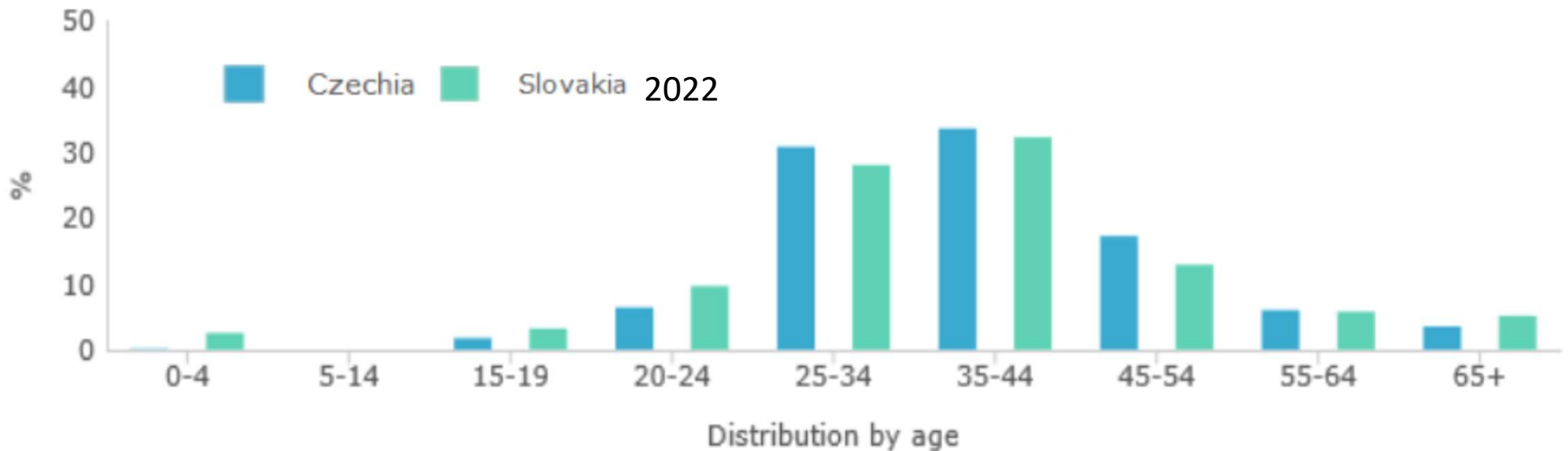
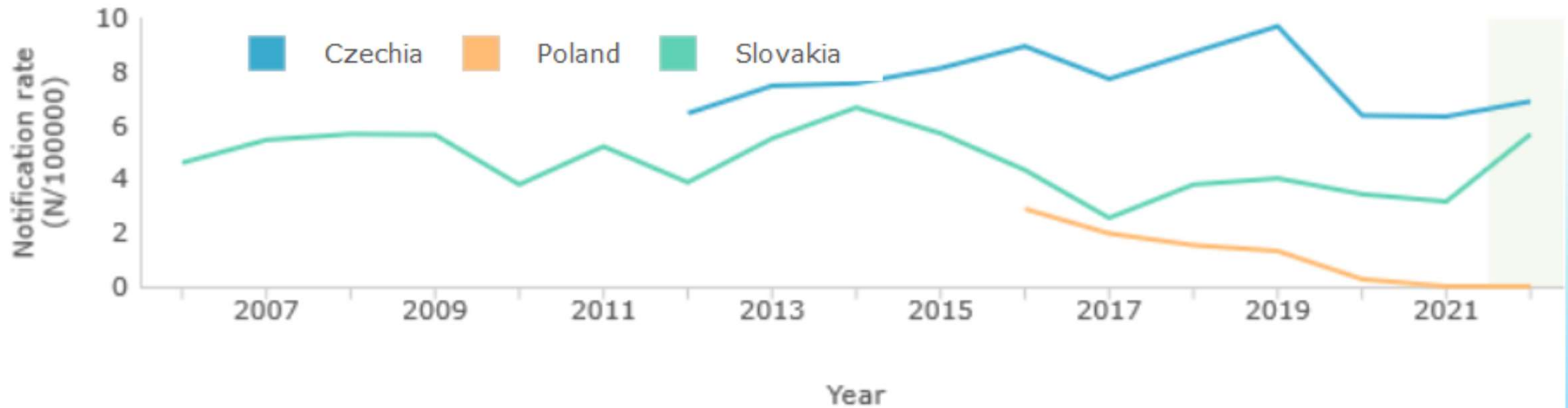
HCV acute cases - age below 25



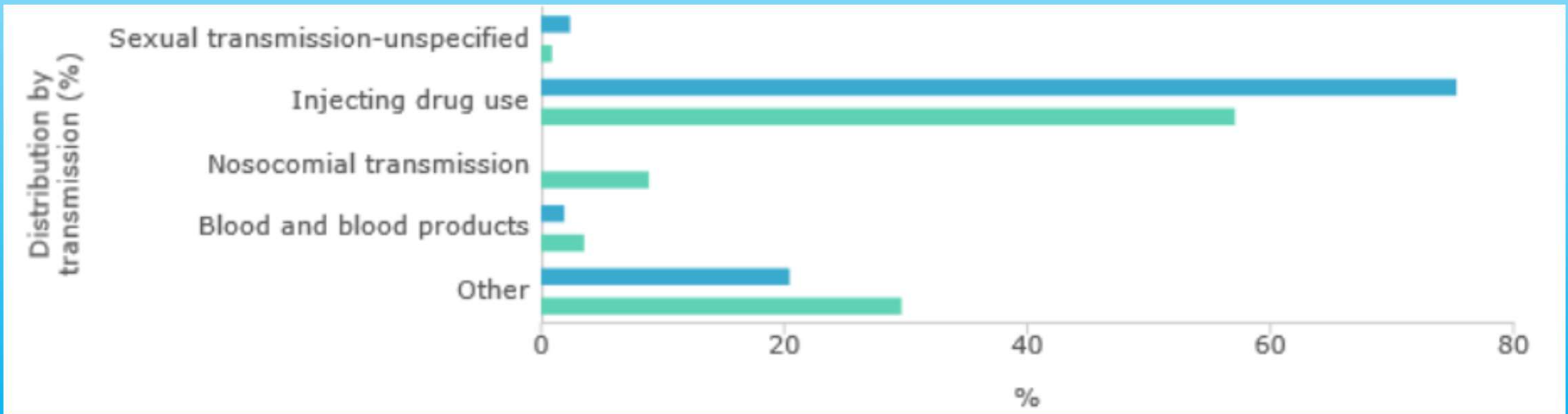
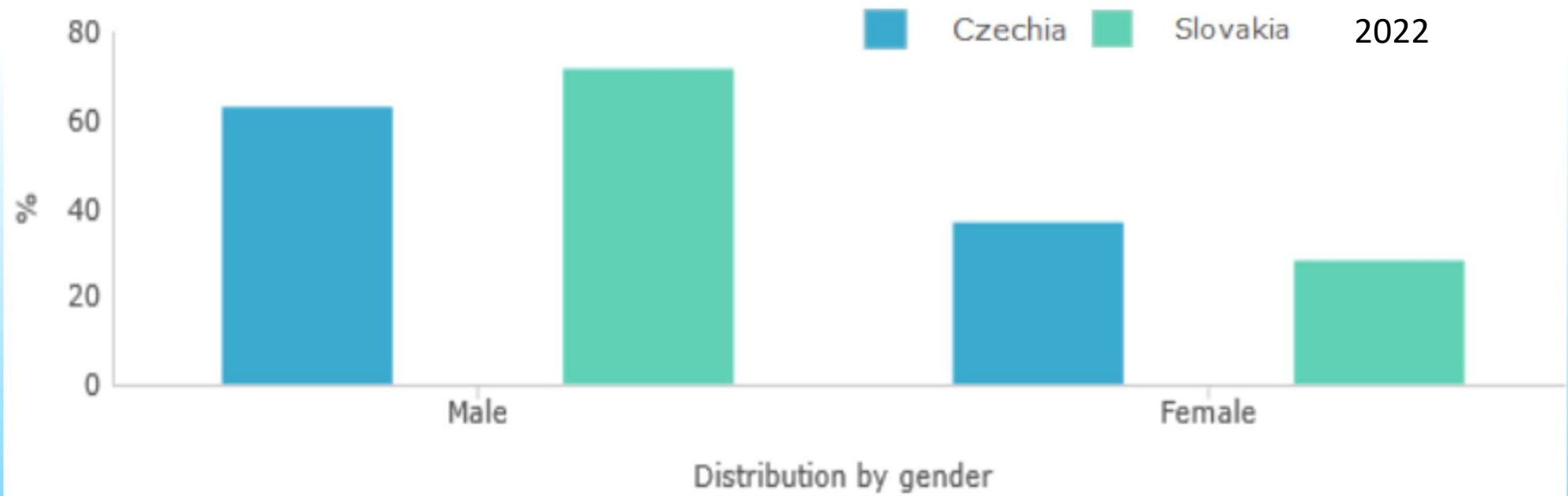
HCV acute cases- age below 25 in 2022



HCV chronic cases

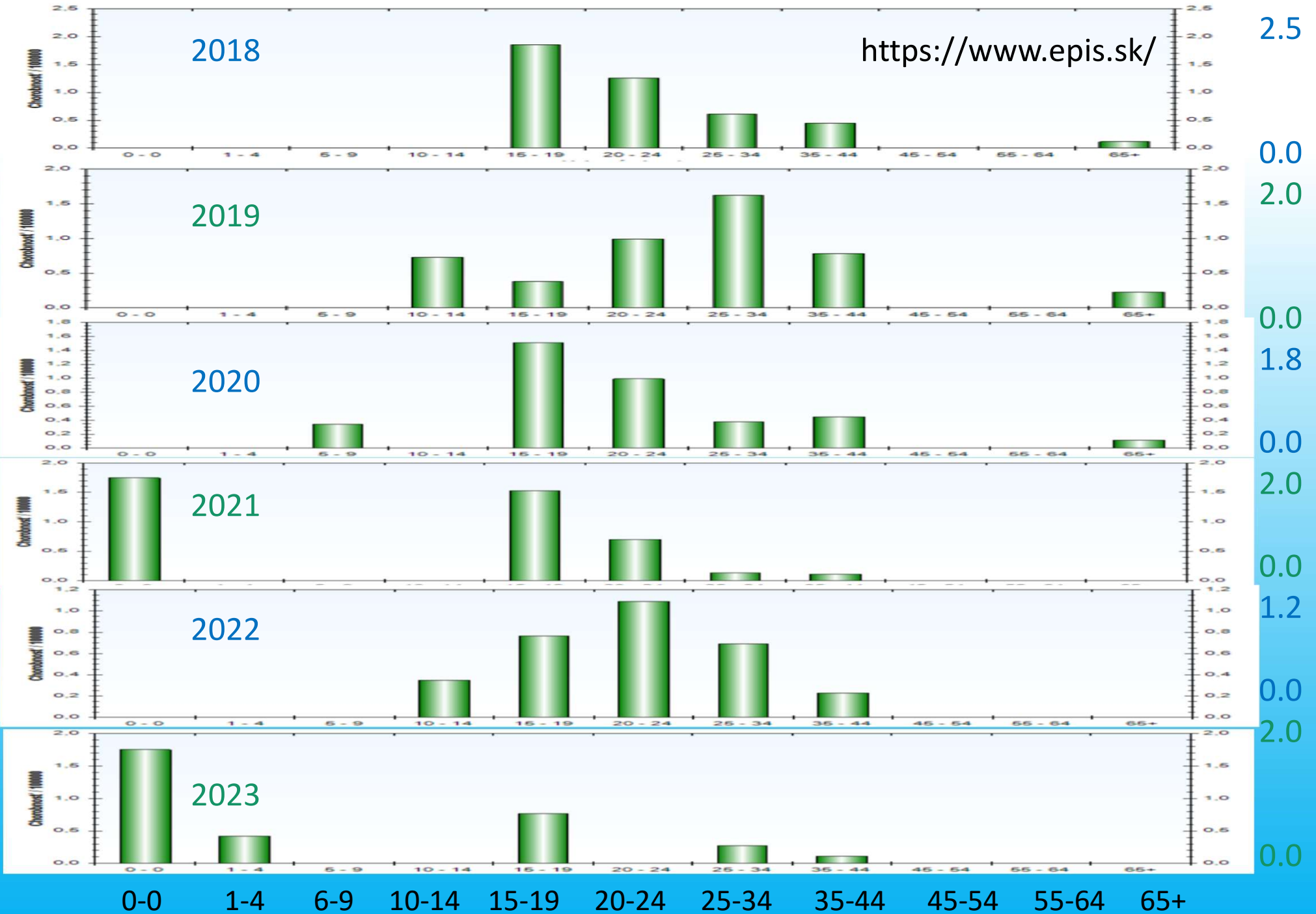


HCV chronic cases

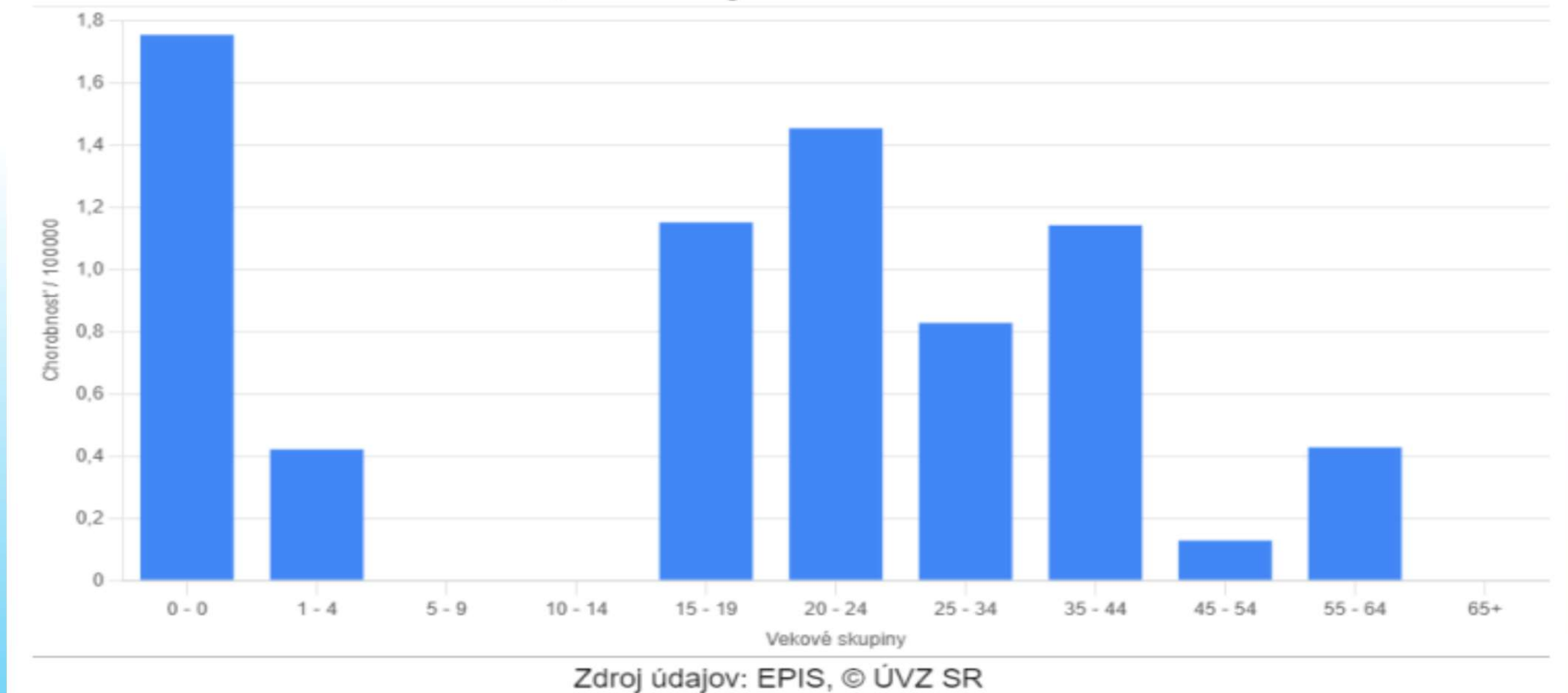


HCV incidence - age-specific morbidity in SR /2018 – 2023/

<https://www.epis.sk/>



**(B17.1) Výskyt vírusovej hepatitídy typu C / Incidence of viral hepatitis C.
Vekovošpecifická chorobnosť.
Rok 2023, mesiac január až december. SR.**



- 1. case: a newborn - HCV was detected in within screening examinations. history of the mother - tattoos, long-term drug use, homeless, nicotine use, not tested for HCV, nevertheless assumed vertical transmission
- 2. case: 2 years old child living in an environment with low hygienic standard, mother anti HCV negative, aunt HCV positive with a tattoo history. Probable transmission of the infection through the use of common hygiene items.
- <https://www.uvzsr.sk/web/uvz/vyrocné-spravy>



Conclusion

The decline in the reported number of new transmissions of HBV and HCV infections across European Union and European Economic Area countries has continued, but the burden remains high, with an estimated 5.4 million people with chronic HBV and HCV infection in the region in 2022.

Therefore, there is a need to scale up interventions to improve testing, linkage to care and initiation of treatment for HBV/HCV infection.

Thank you for your attention!

