



IMPACT of UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION AGAINST HEPATITIS A in CHILDREN HOSPITALS in ARGENTINA.

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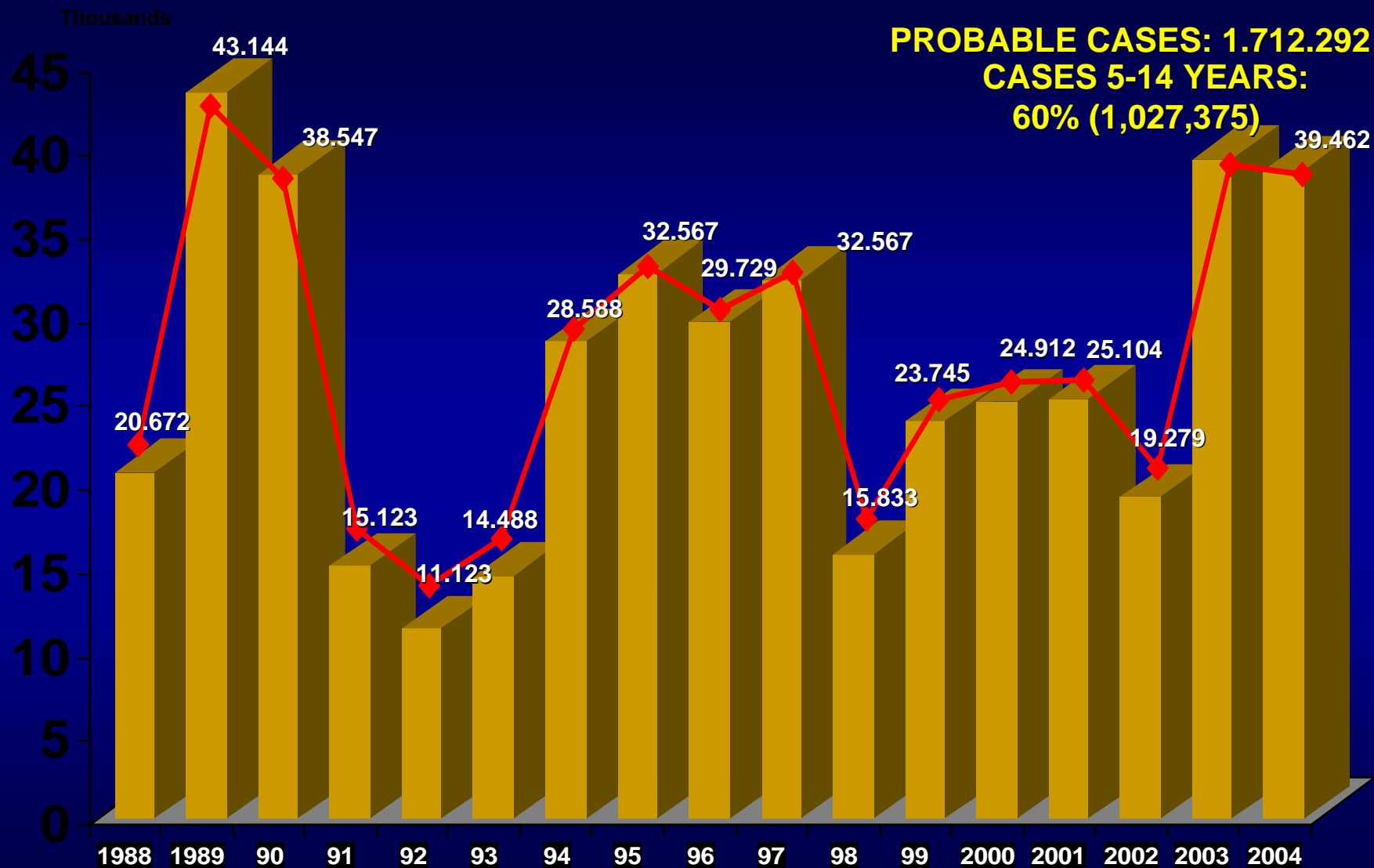
FUNCEI - Buenos Aires – Argentina.

Hepatitis A in Argentina

Background

- Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) infection remains the most frequently reported vaccine-preventable disease worldwide. Fulminant hepatic failure (FHF) by HAV is the most severe complication.
- In Argentina, official reported data had revealed an increase of HAV incidence rate in 2003-2004. Thus HAV vaccination was included as universal immunization (UI) with one dose at 12 month of age since July 2005.

Argentina Burden Diseases Cases of Hepatitis A (1989-2004)



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Boletín Epidemiológico 1999, 2002, 2003, 2004

Hepatitis A in Argentina

Background

Hepatitis A rate of incidence 2002-2003-2004

	2002		2003		2004	
	Casos	Tasas x 100,000	Casos	Tasas x 100,000	Casos	Tasas x 100,000
Total país	25558	70,5	50399	139,0	62633	172,7
Centro	12127	50,9	28243	118,5	40209	168,7
Noa	5506	132,1	11188	268,4	8392	201,3
Cuyo	4106	143,7	6790	237,6	7039	246,3
NEA	2484	73,8	2815	83,6	3530	104,8
Sur	1335	65,5	1363	66,9	3463	170,0

Study design

Objectives:

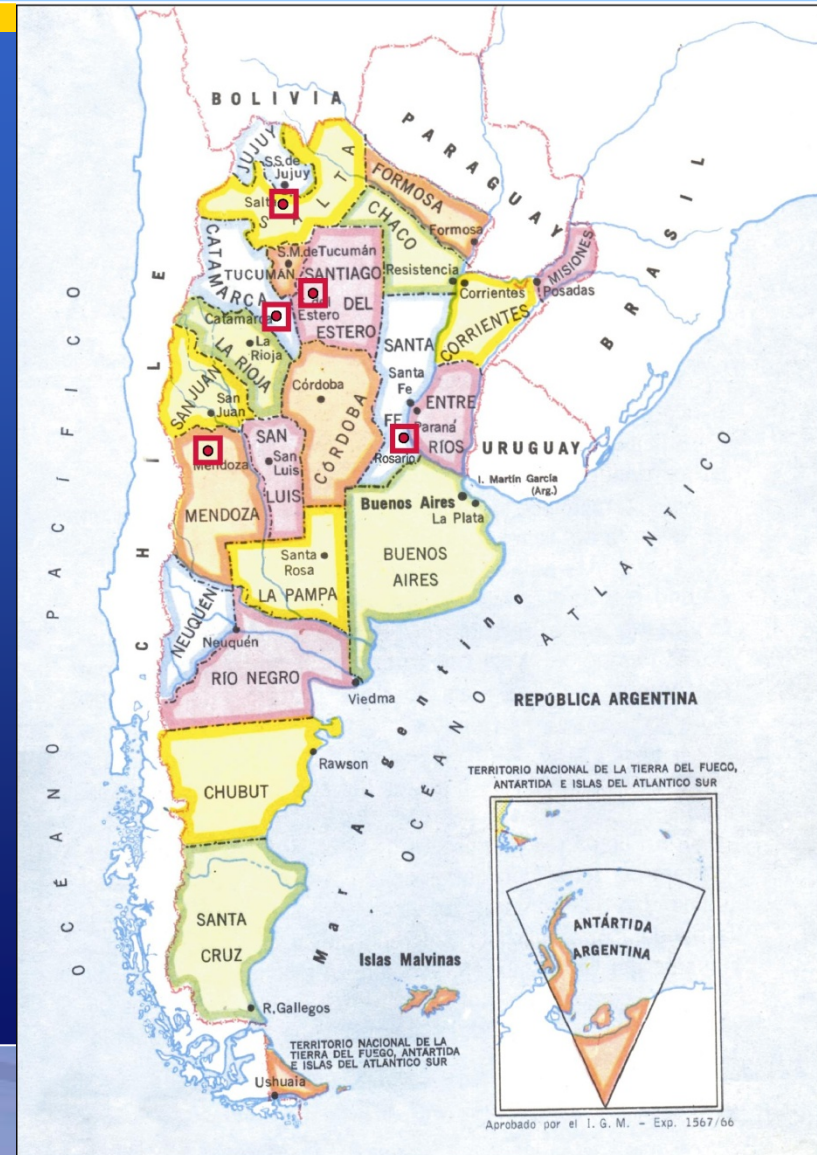
- This study was designed to evaluate the impact of UI on the incidence of HAV and its complications.

Methods:

- Hospital records of hepatitis cases clinically diagnosed or serologically confirmed as HAV were reviewed and collected retrospectively from ambulatory and hospitalized children from five hospitals in interior cities of the country. Data about FHF and liver transplant (LT) due to HAV was also collected

Sentinel centers

- Hospital de niños Eva Perón. Santiago del Estero.
- Hospital de niños V. J. Vilela. Ciudad de Rosario. Sta Fé.
- Hospital Notti. Mendoza.
- Hospital de niños Jesús de Praga. Salta.
- Hospital interzonal de niños Eva Perón. Catamarca.



Methods

■ Study period:

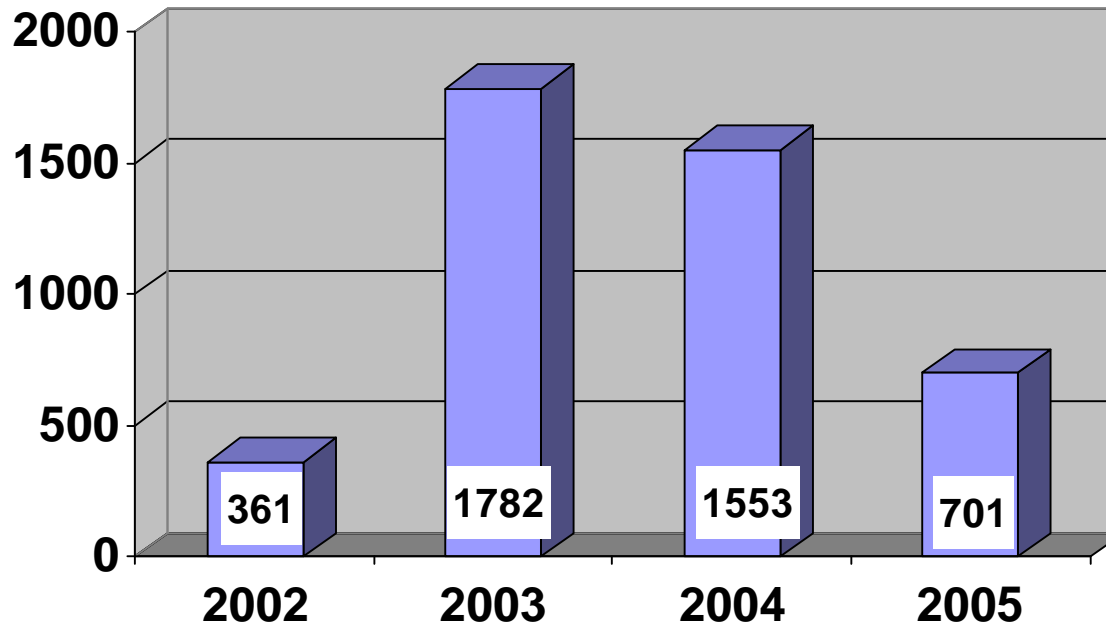
- Before UI: January 2002-Dec 2005
- After UI: January 2006-Dec 2007

■ Exclusion criteria:

- Patients < 3 months and > 18 years.
- Previously hepatic illness.

Results: Before UI

Ambulatory patients - Cases per year

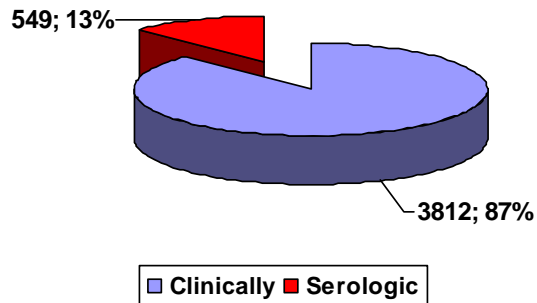


- 4,397 Ambulatory cases
- 217 Hospitalized cases
- 14 FHF

Results

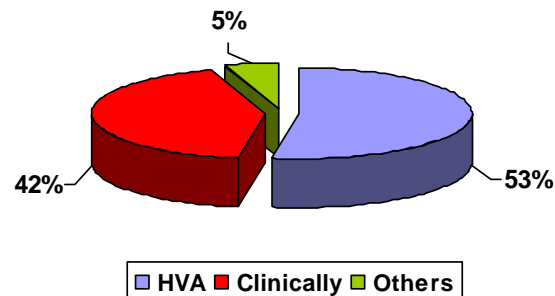
Diagnoses

Ambulatory: 4397 cases
Diagnose



- 549 HVA (13%)
- 3812 Clinical (87%)

Hospitalized: 217 cases
Diagnose



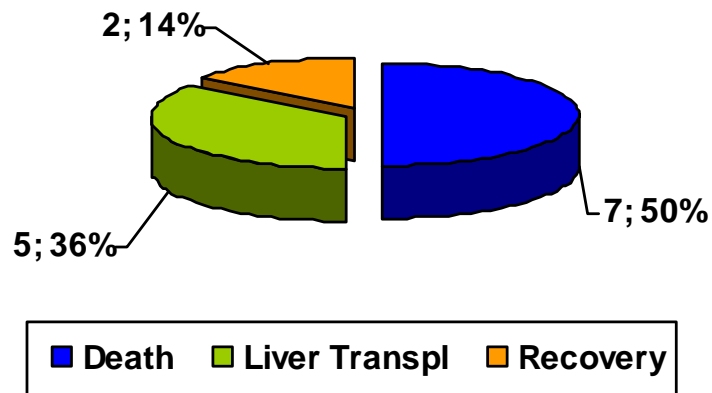
- 114 HVA (53%)
- 92 Clinical (42%)
- Others (5%)
 - ✓ 6 Autoimmune hepatitis
 - ✓ 1 Brucellosis hepatitis
 - ✓ 1 CMV hepatitis
 - ✓ 1 Adenovirus hepatitis
 - ✓ 1 Toxic hepatitis

Results

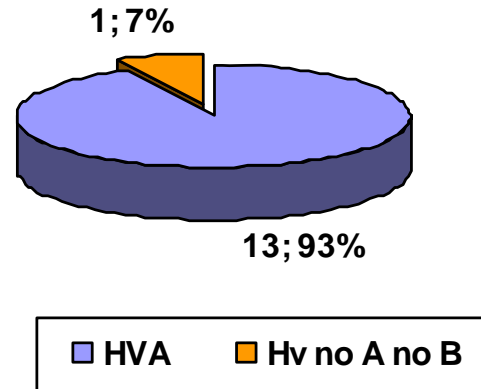
Fulminant hepatic failure

14 Cases

Evolution

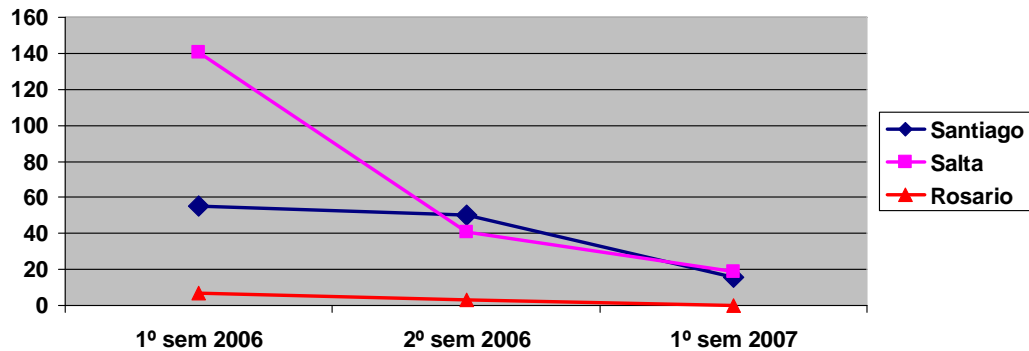


Diagnose

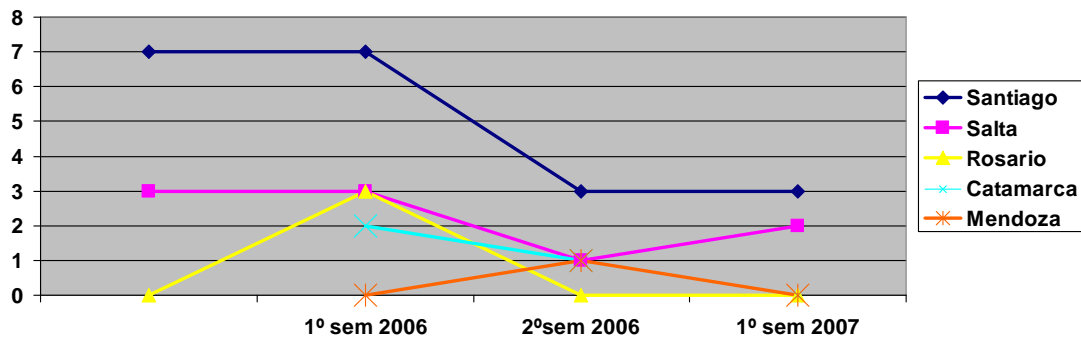


Results: After UI

Ambulatory cases

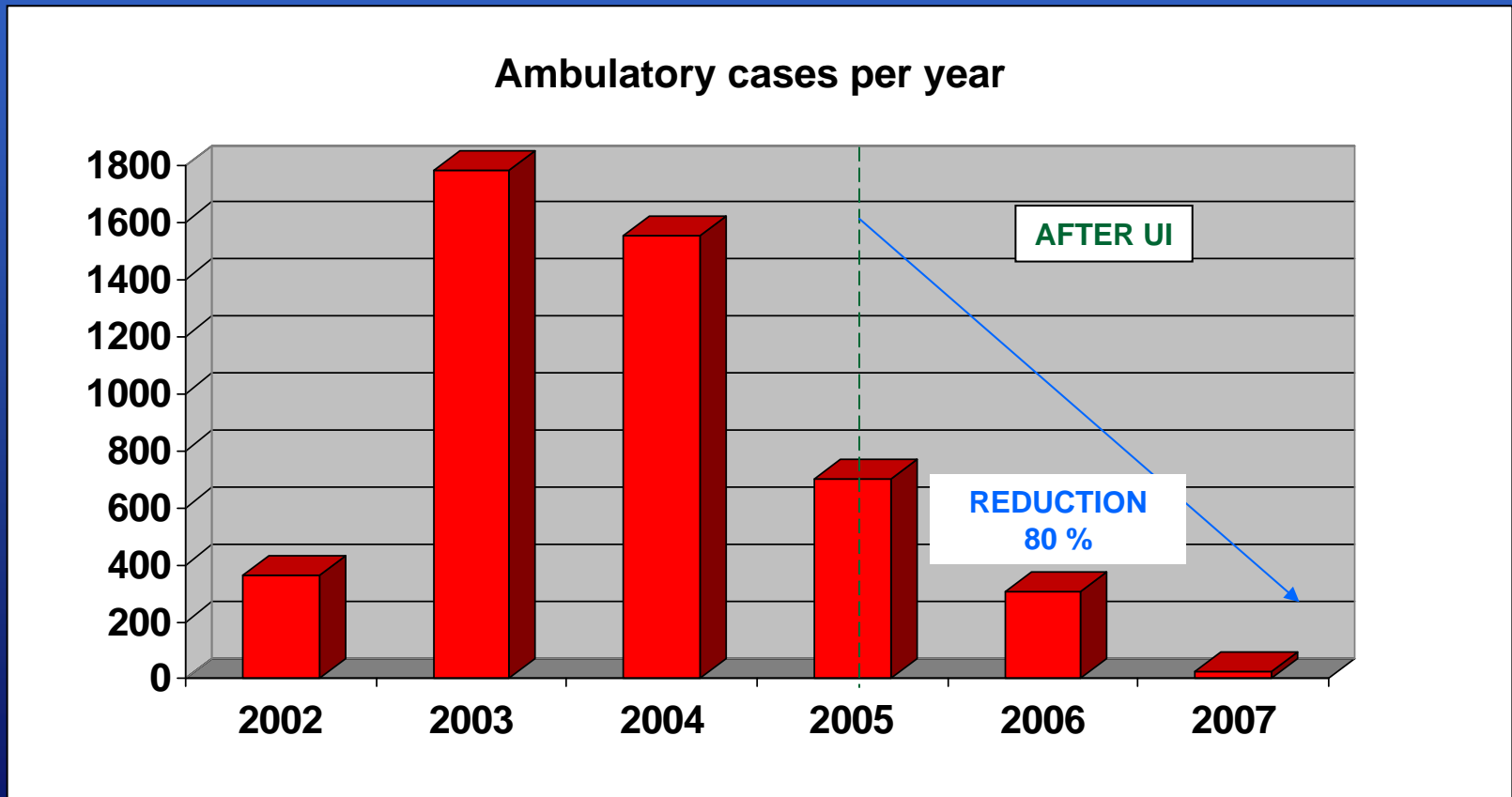


Hospitalized cases



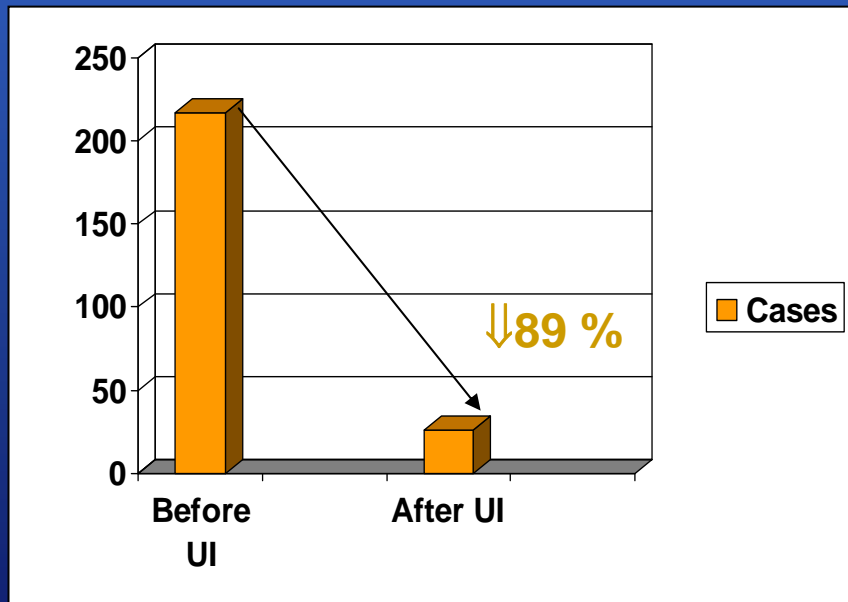
- 341 Ambulatory cases
- 26 Hospitalized cases
- No cases of FHF.

Total ambulatory cases

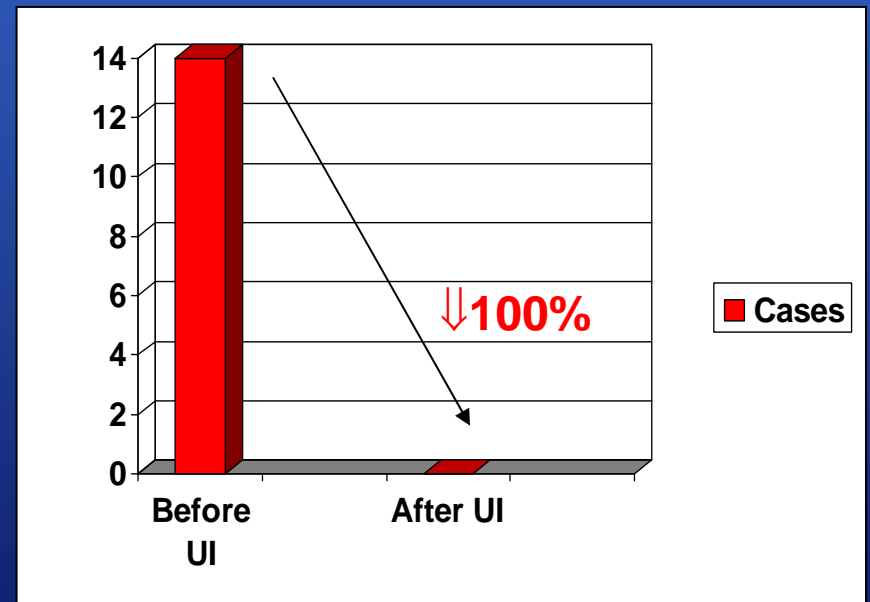


Total cases

Hospitalized



FHF



Comments

- None of the cases before and after UI had been vaccinated.
- Children of the second period were older than those in the first one ($p < 0.01$)

Conclusion

- UI reduced 80% the cases of both ambulatory and hospitalized cases of HVA
- The greater and most important reduction was seen on FHF (100% case reduction).

Muchas gracias

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