Should changing epidemiology change HAV vaccination policy?

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June 16, 2018





Hepatitis A in the news:





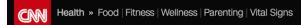
Case of Hepatitis A confirmed at Union Station food kiosk

POSTED JUN 12, 2018 4:04 PM EDT LAST UPDATED JUN 13, 2018 AT 5:39 AM EDT

LOCAL



Employee at White Castle in Louisville diagnosed with hepatitis A virus



Australian woman's death linked to hepatitis from pomegranate seeds

(1) Updated 12:10 PM FT. Wed June 6, 2018







West Virginia News

Another food worker contracts hepatitis A in West Virginia

Posted: Jun 13, 2018 06:20 AM EDT Updated: Jun 13, 2018 06:20 AM EDT









HEALTH 06/13/2018 17:10 EDT

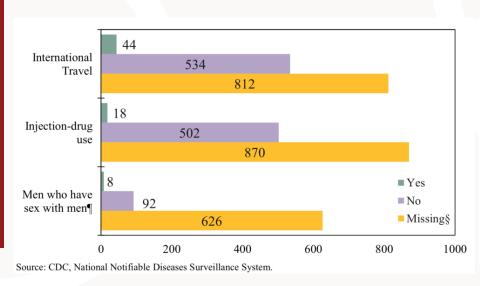
Remember Last Year's Hepatitis A Outbreak? This Year It's So Much Worse.

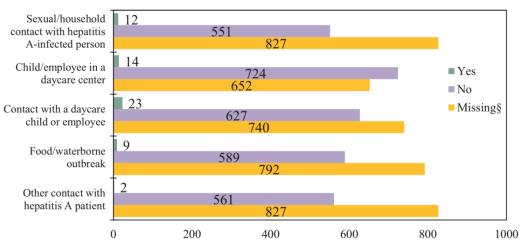
Cases of the potentially deadly liver disease have nearly doubled as outbreaks spread nationwide.

Most common routes of transmission

- Person-to-person transmission through the fecal-oral route
- Exposure to contaminated food or water
- Sex among men who have sex with men
- Behaviors associated with injection drug use

Hepatitis A reports*, by risk exposure/behavior† — United States, 2015





Global estimates for Hepatitis A



Incidence

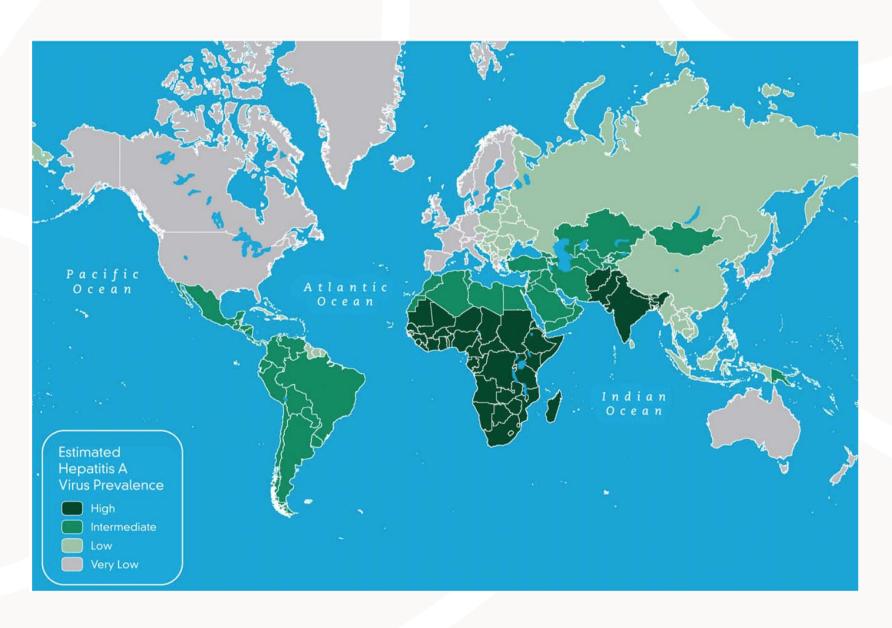
» Globally, there are an estimated 1.4 million cases of hepatitis A every year (WHO 2015)

Prevalence

Year	HAV Infections	HAV-related Deaths	Death Rate
1990	117 million	30,283	0.026%
2005	126 million	35,245	0.028%

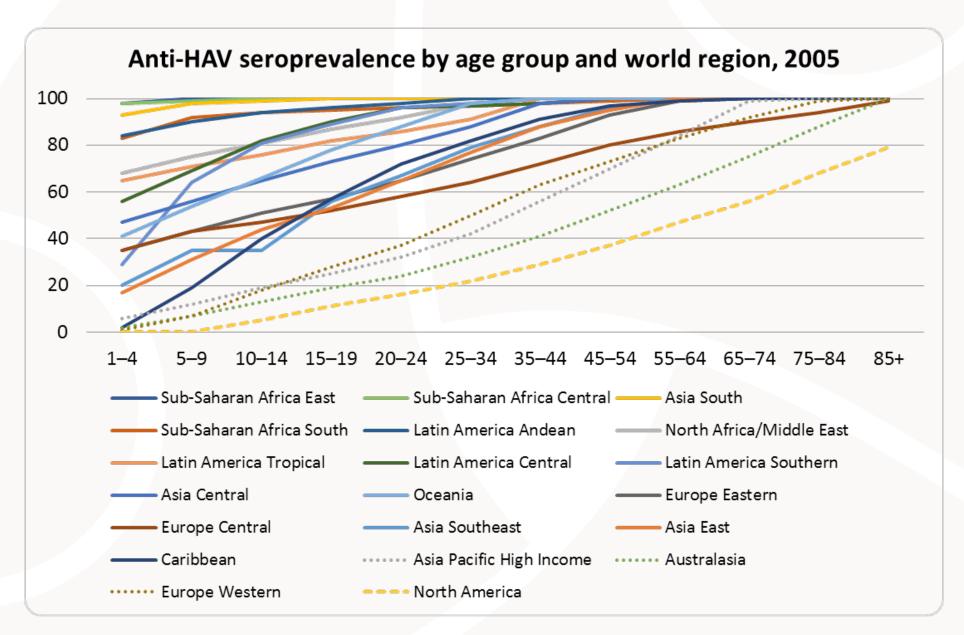
Prevalence of HAV, 2015







The prevalence of HAV is low in high-income countries





Current vaccination recommendations

WHO Recommendations

- High endemicity countries vaccination is not recommended
- Intermediate endemicity countries universal childhood vaccination
- Low endemicity countries targeted vaccination in high risk groups

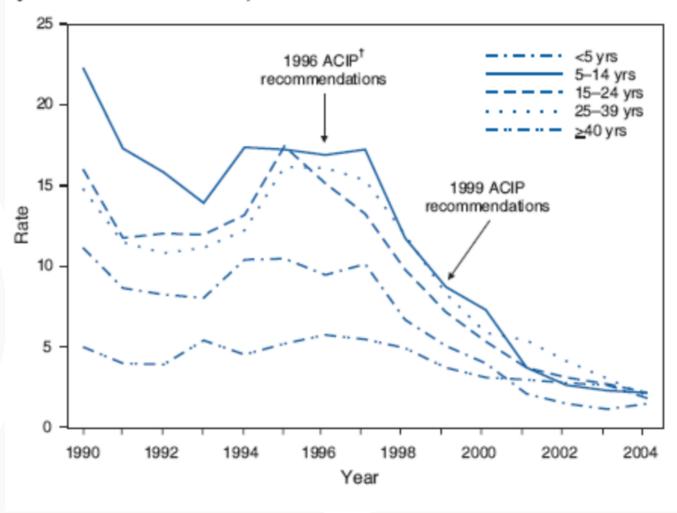
US Recommendations

- All children between the ages of 12 and 23 months
- Children between the ages of 2 and 18 years in existing programs (catch-up vaccination can be considered in areas without existing programs)
- International travelers
- Persons who anticipate close contact with an international adoptee
- Men who have sex with men
- Illicit drug users
- Persons with chronic liver disease
- Persons receiving clotting factor concentrates
- Persons who work with HAV-infected primates or with HAV in research settings
- Anyone who wants to obtain immunity



Hepatitis A vaccination is effective in preventing new infections

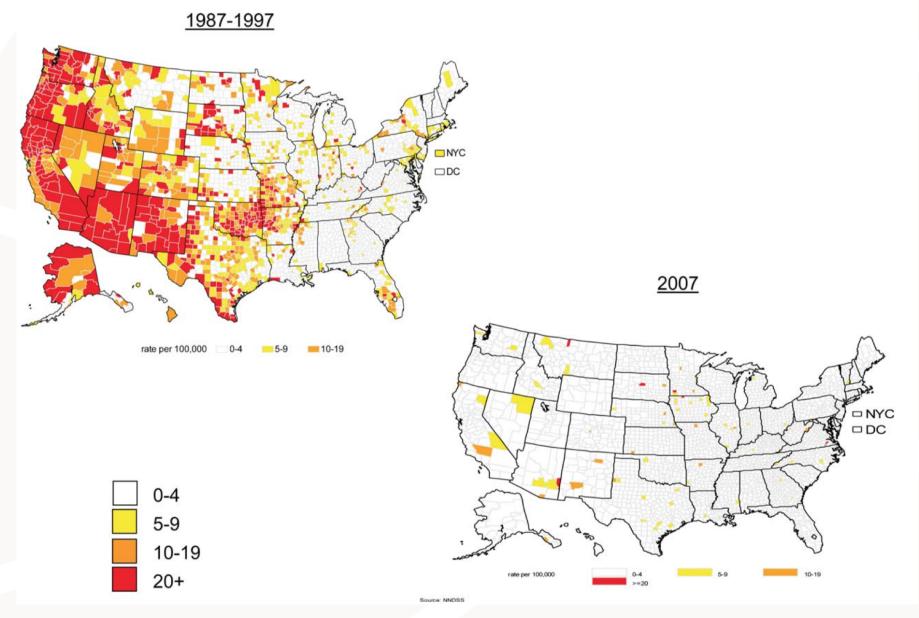
FIGURE 1. Rate* of reported hepatitis A, by age group and year — United States, 1990–2004



Fiore AE, Wasley A, Bell B, Prevention of Hepatitis A Through Active or Passive Immunization, Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), MMWR May 19, 2019, 55(R07), 1-23

Incidence of hepatitis A (cases per 100,000 population) by county in the United States





Fiore AE, Wasley A, Bell B, Prevention of Hepatitis A Through Active or Passive Immunization, Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), MMWR May 19, 2019, 55(R07), 1-23



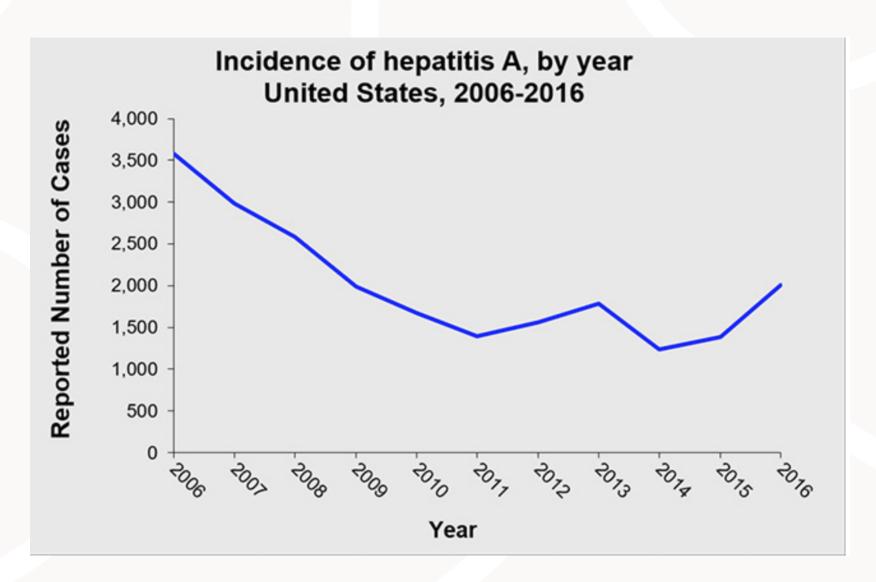
Global Immunizations

As of May 2018, 37 countries used a hepatitis A vaccine in routine national immunizations (WHO 2018):

Region	Countries
Americas	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, United States of America, Uruguay
Eastern Mediterranean	Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates
Europe	Armenia, Cyprus, Finland, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey
Western Pacific	Australia, China, Mongolia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea



The incidence of hepatitis A has increased in the US



2015 State Hepatitis A Incidence Compared to Healthy People 2020 National Goal

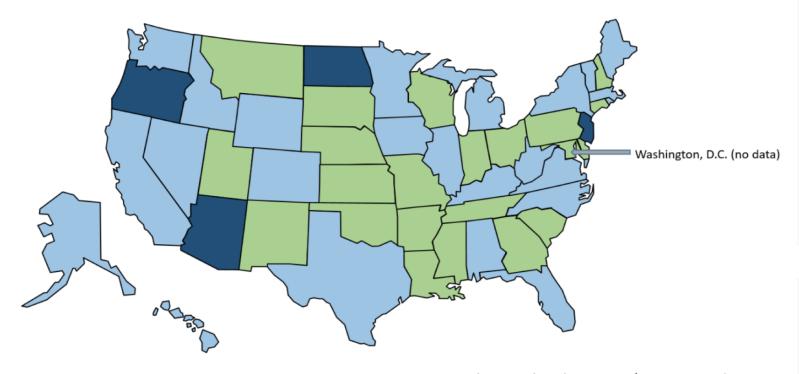




Above national goal

More than twice national goal

Data unavailable



Source: CDC, National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)

*National goal: 0.3 cases/100,000 population

Changing demographics may require an update to the current vaccination guidelines



Uneven distribution of wealth

Large scale immigration

Globalization of food

Urbanization/ population density





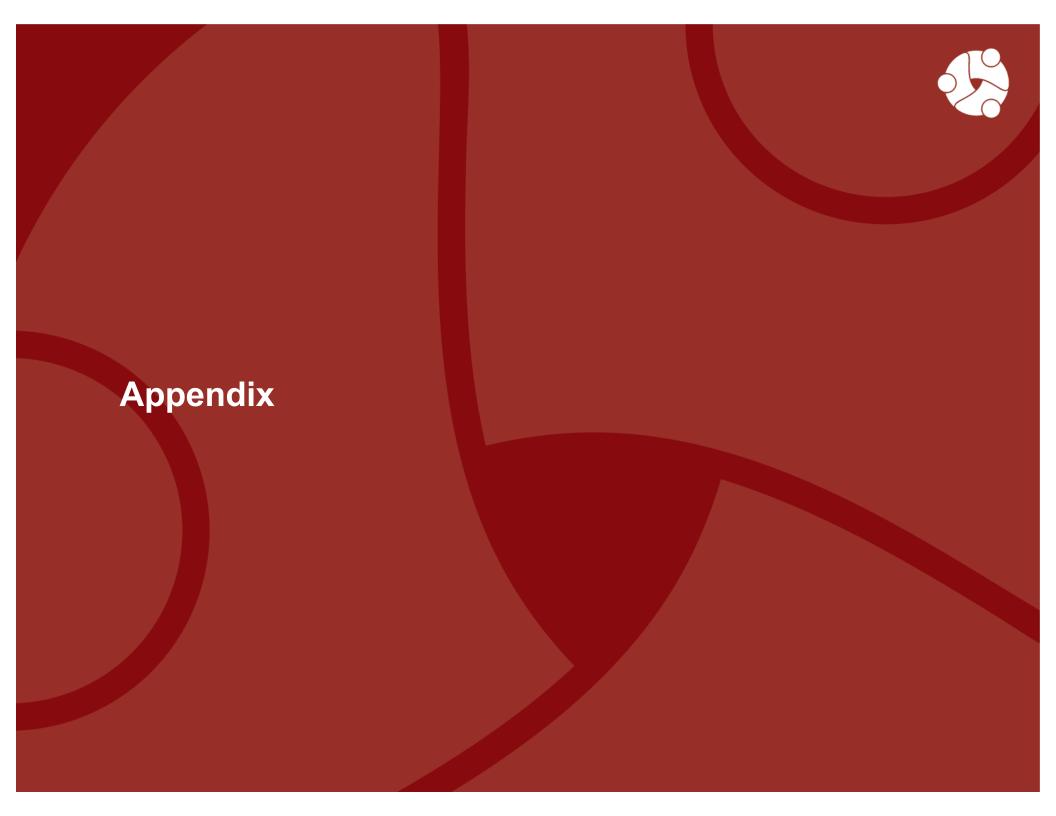






Conclusions/ recommendations:

- High endemic countries: no need change the recommendations no vaccination
- Intermediate endemic countries: continue current recommendations universal childhood vaccination
- Low endemic countries: revisit recommendations as the profile of the risk groups may have changed



Incidence of hepatitis A, by age & gender — United States, 2000–2015



