

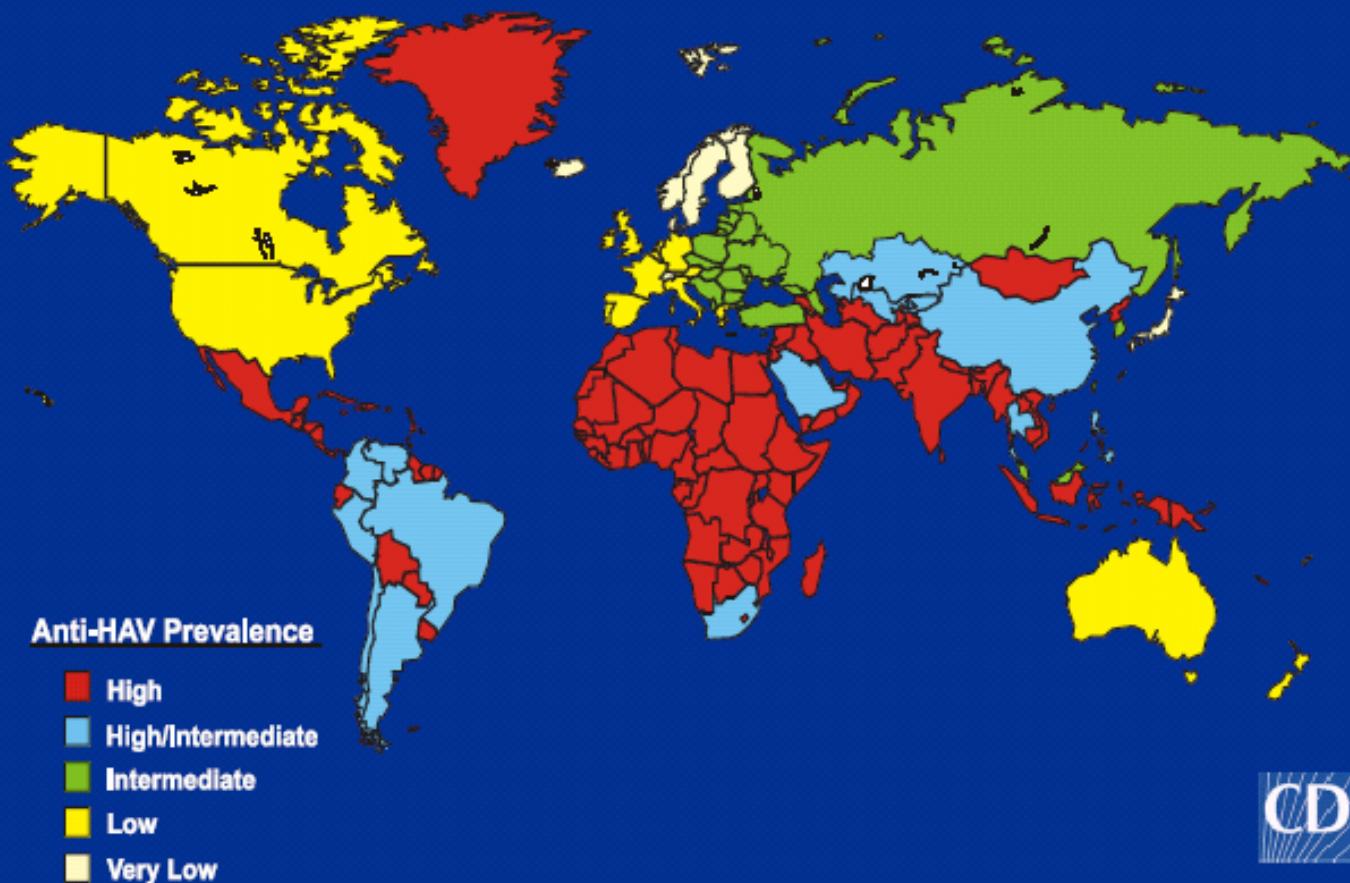
# Hepatitis A epidemiology in Thailand

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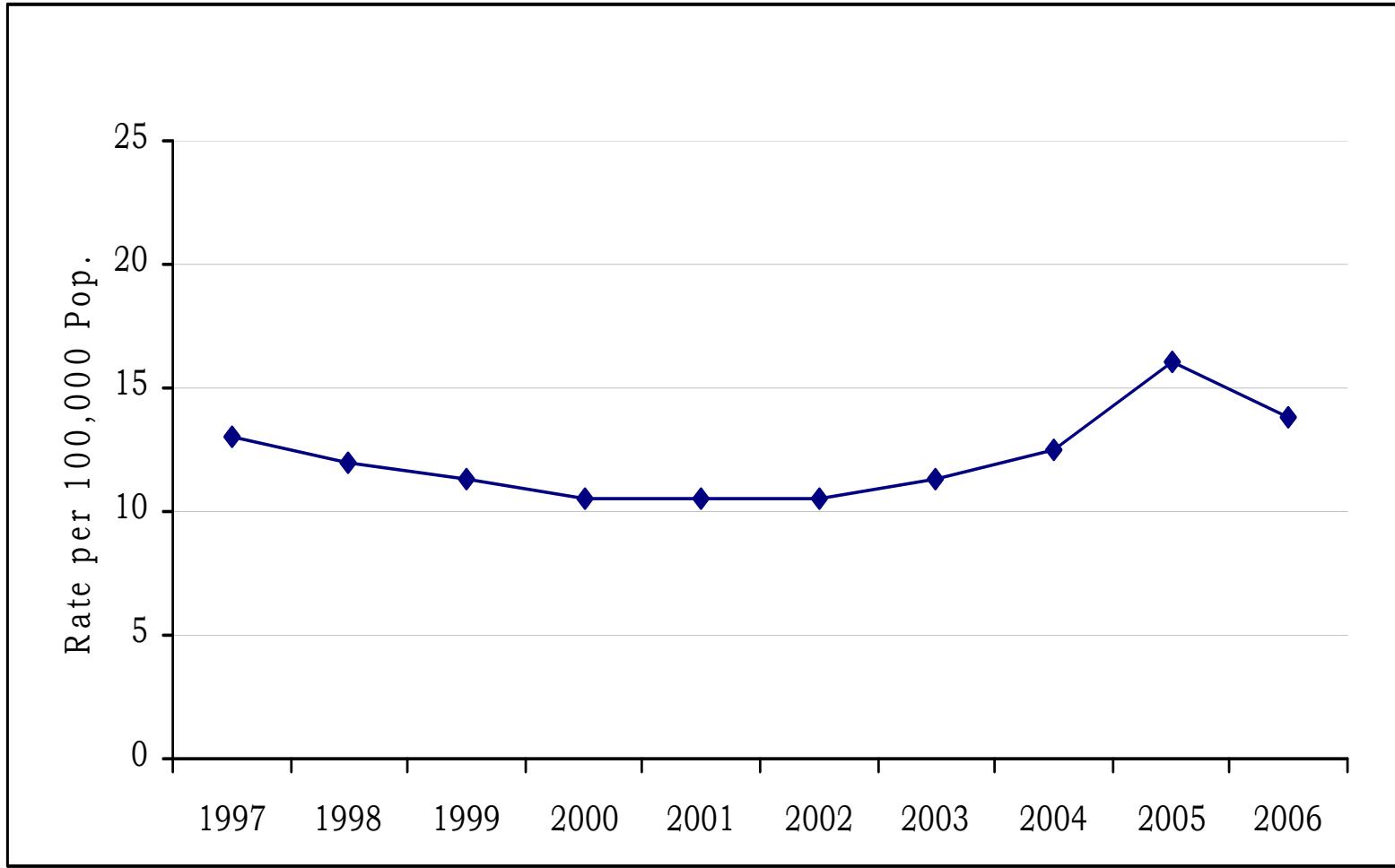
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Center of Excellence in Clinical Virology  
Faculty of Medicine  
Chulalongkorn University  
Bangkok, Thailand



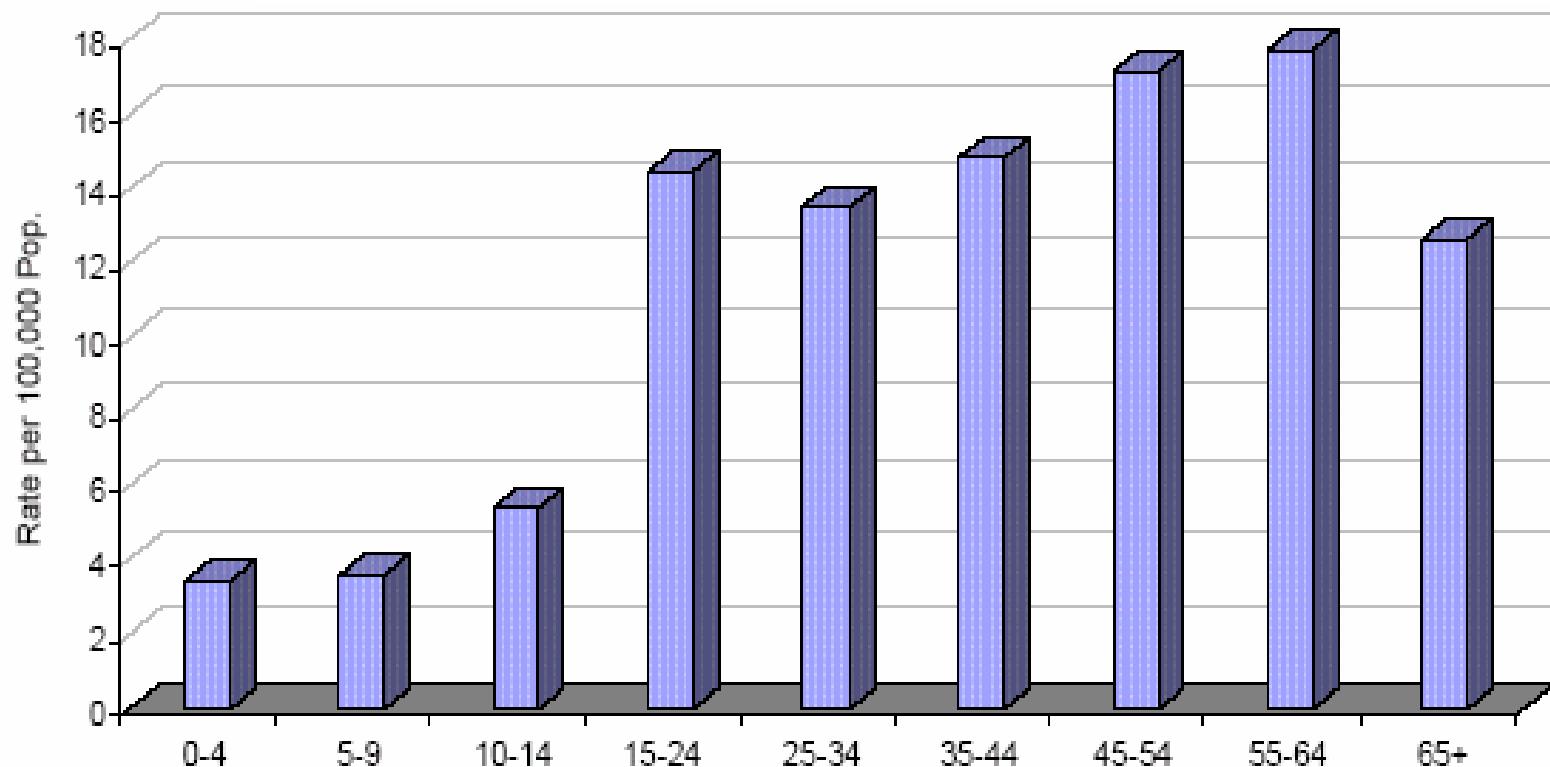
# GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HEPATITIS A VIRUS INFECTION



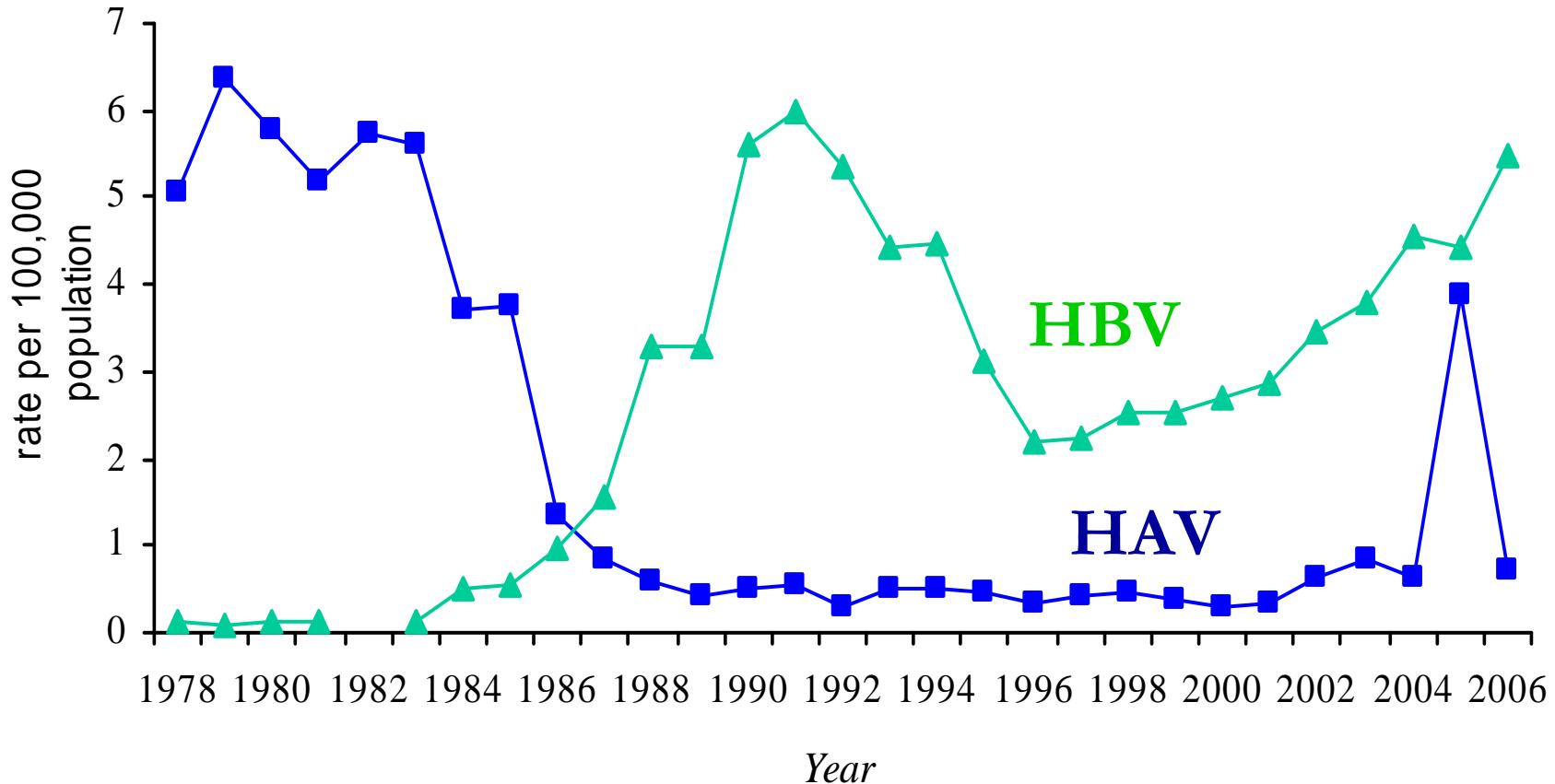
# Reported cases of hepatitis in Thailand



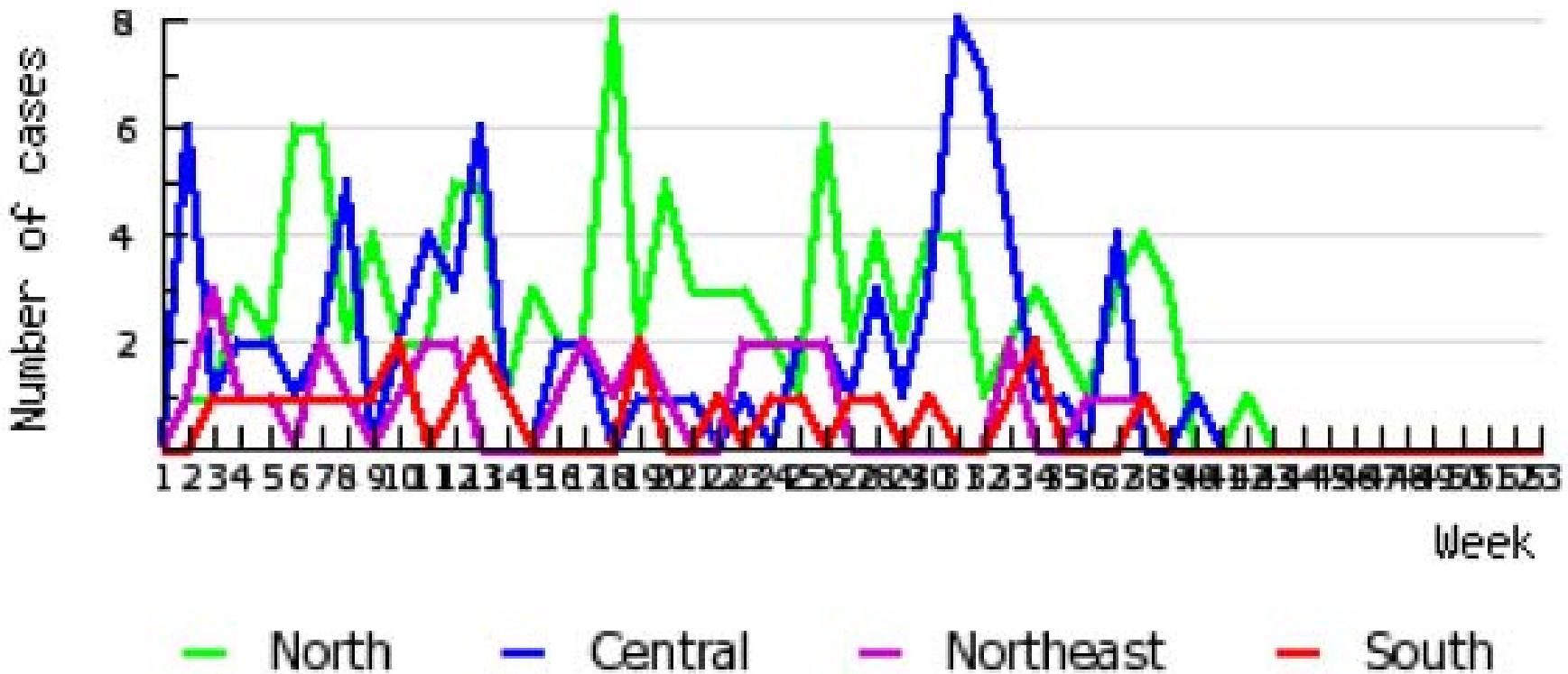
# Reported cases of hepatitis in Thailand by age-group (2004)



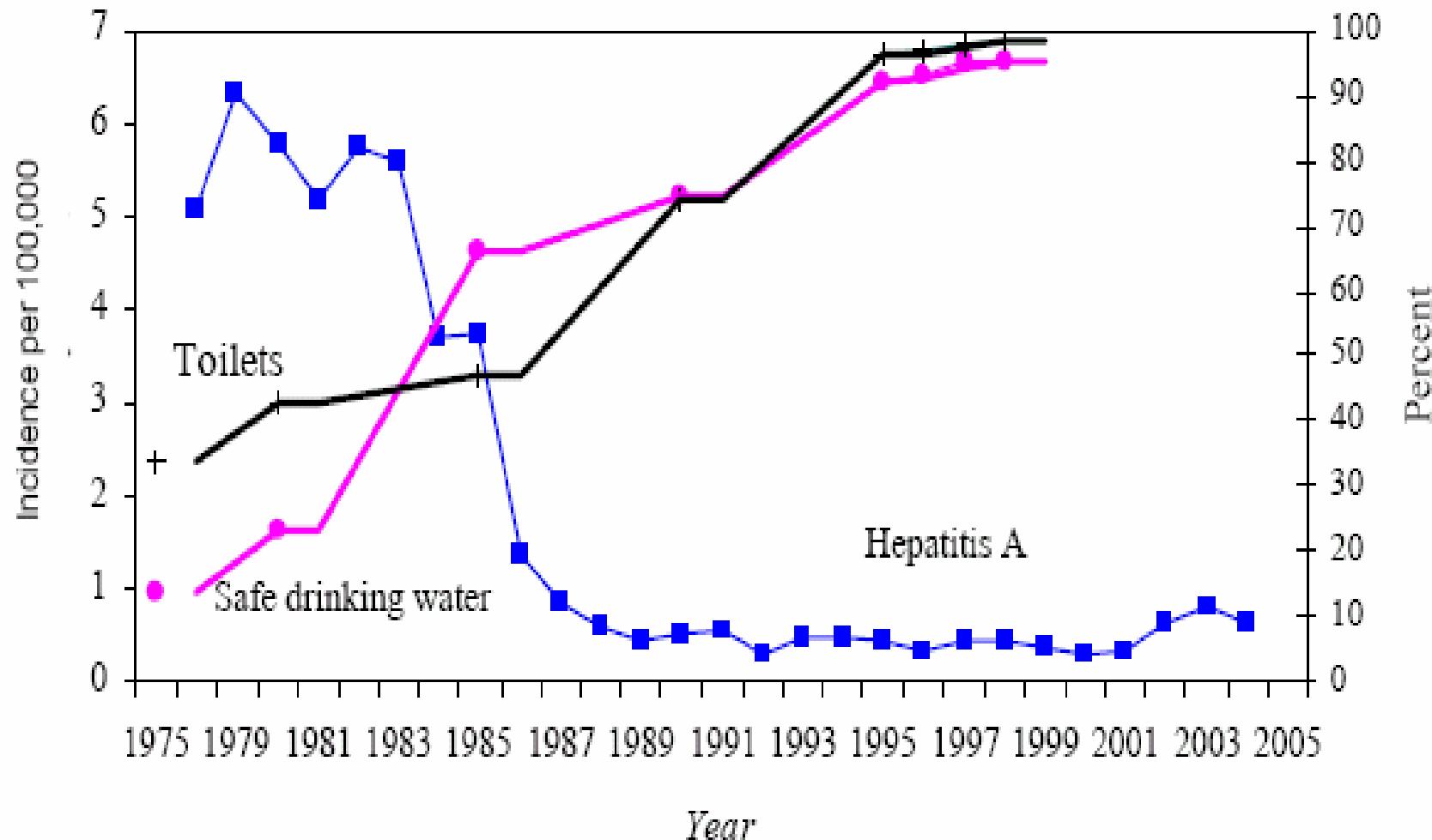
# Reported Cases of HAV & HBV in Thailand



# Number of hepatitis A cases by region (2007)



# Reported HAV & percent of households with toilet & safe drinking water



# Changing seroepidemiology of HAV infection in Thailand

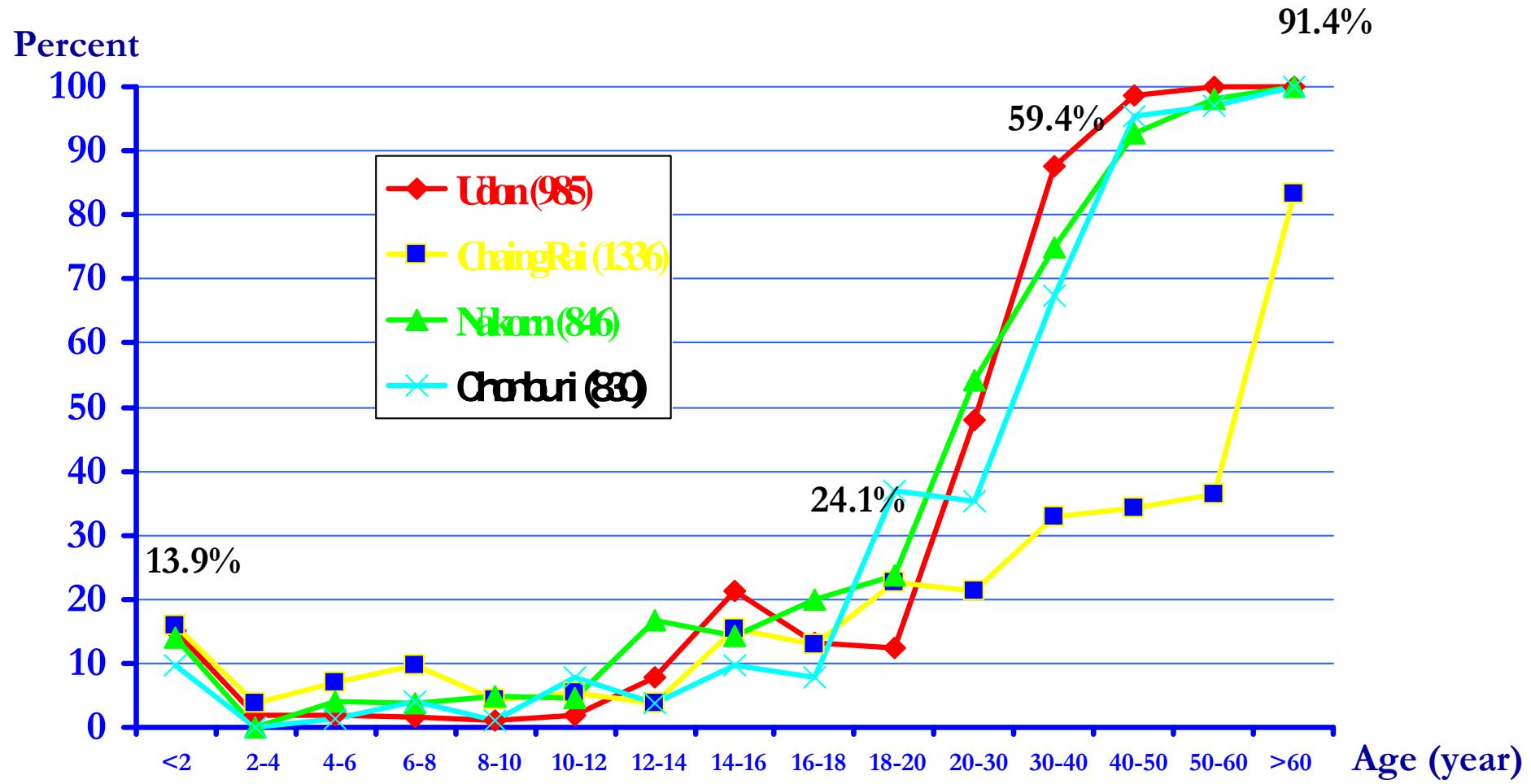
- Year 2004
- Subject aged 6 mos – 60 yrs
- Specimens collection 6237 samples
- Selected to test anti-HAV 3997 samples

**CHIANGRAI**

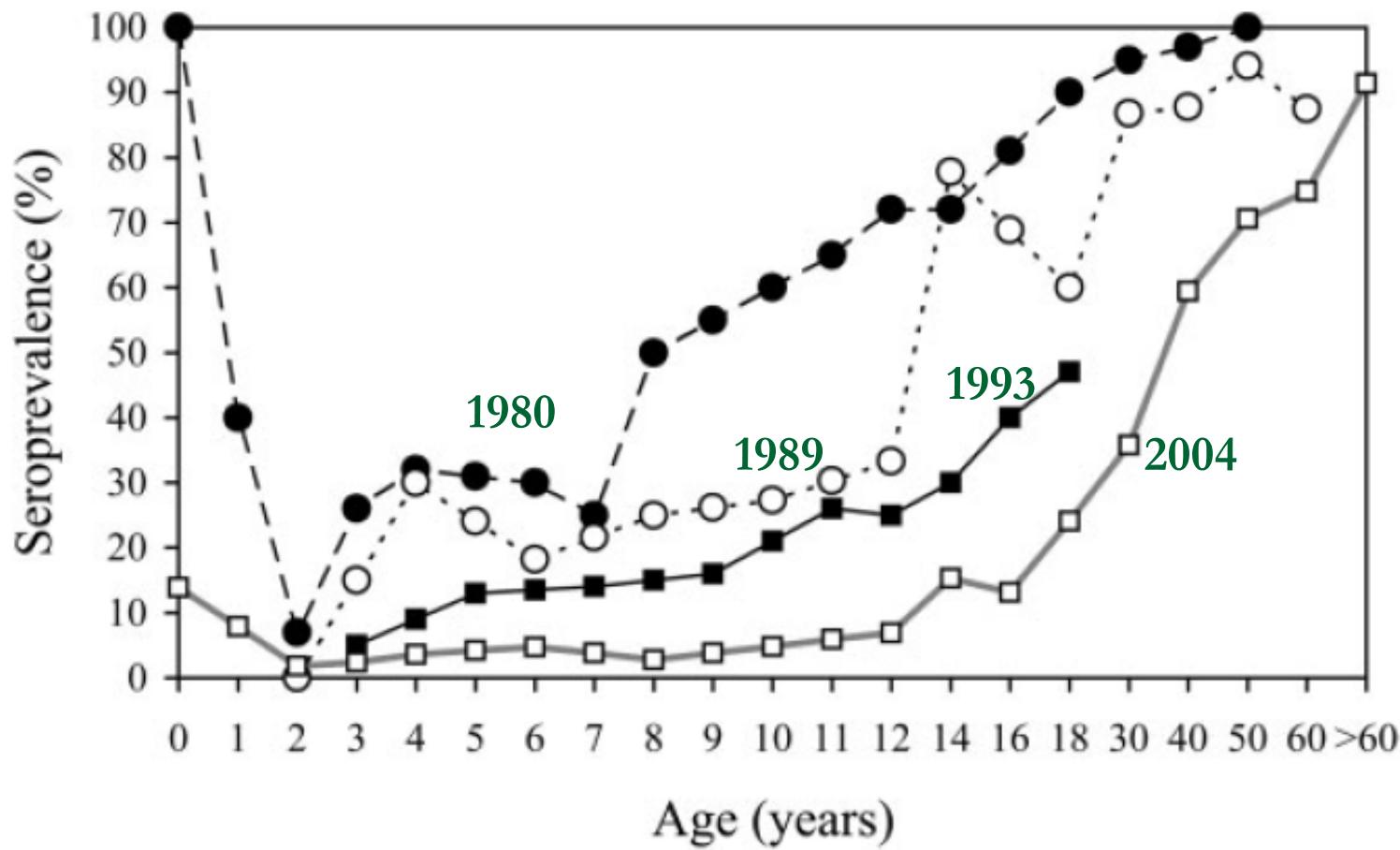


**1999**

# Seroprevalence of anti-HAV among different age groups in Thailand (overall 27.4%)



# Seroprevalences of hepatitis A virus in Thailand



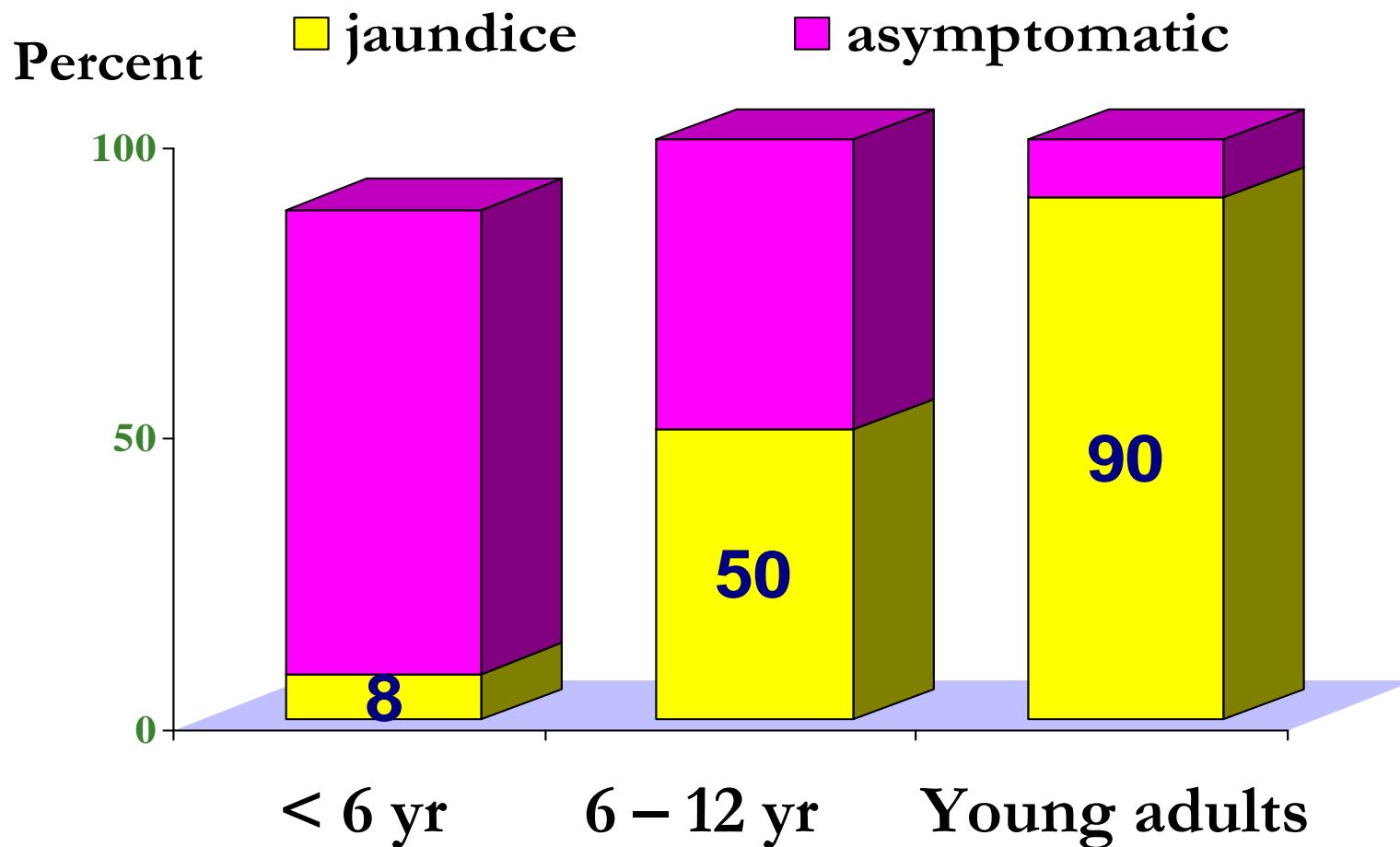
# Seroprevalence of anti-HAV among medical student in Bangkok



# Predicted outcome of HAV infection

parameter	PREDICTED OUTCOME	
	Children (<5 years)	adults
Inapparent infection	80-95%	10-25%
Anicteric or icteric disease	5-20%	75-90%
Complete recovery	99+%	98+%
Chronic disease	none	
Mortality rate:	• 14 years 15-39 years • 40 years	0.1%
		0.3%
		2.1%

# Severity of HAV infection



# Hepatitis A: high-risk groups

- School children
- Homosexual men
- Intravenous drug users
- Travellers to high endemic area
- Hospital workers
- Nursery / child day care center employees

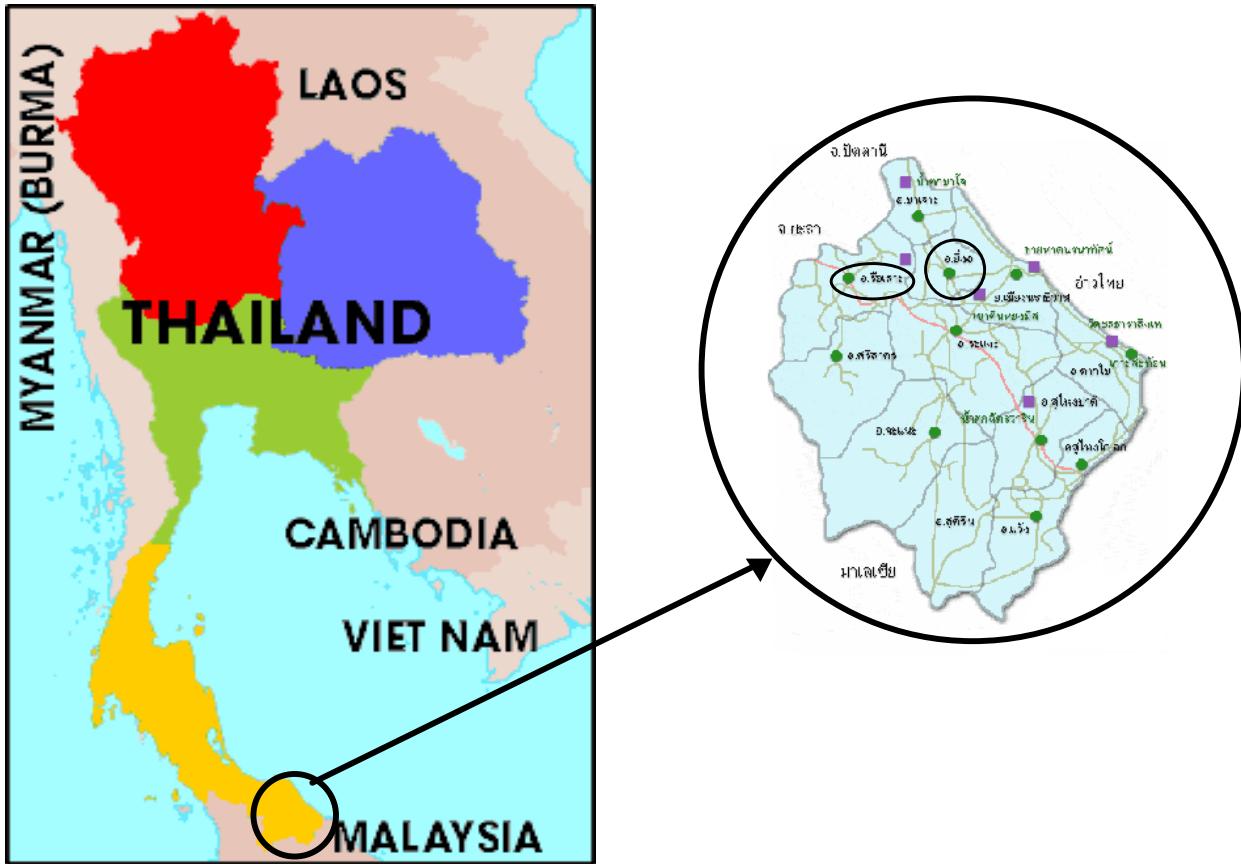
# Hepatitis A outbreak in a child care institution

- Number of children                                    112 cases
- Anti-HAV IgM positive                                65 cases
- Children with clinical hepatitis                      5 cases
- Symptomatic : asymptomatic                        1:13
- No virus was detected in saliva
- HAV-RNA can be detected in stool for at least 3 wks

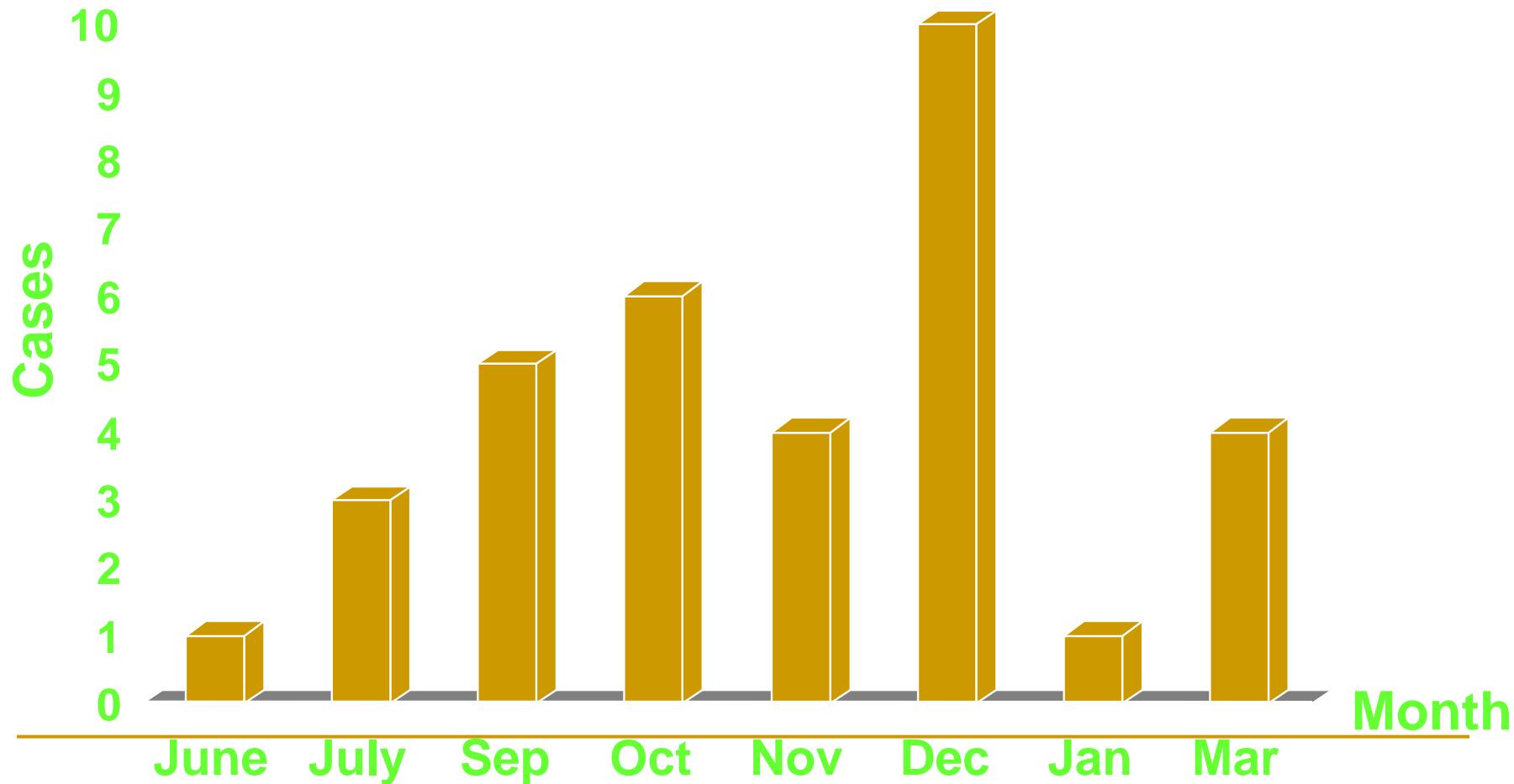
# Hepatitis A outbreaks in Thailand during 2001-2005

<b>Duration</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>District / Province</b>	<b>Affected population</b>
2001	Central	Meaung/Suphanburi	Children,adolescents
2001	south	Hatyai/Songkhla	ND
2001-2	south	Yeengor/Narathiwat	Children
2001-2	south	Ruso/Narathiwat	Children, Adults
2002	south	Yeengor/Narathiwat	ND
2002	south	Sukhirin/Narathiwat	ND
2002	east	Pongnamron/Chantaburi	ND
2002-3	central	Pakkred/Nonthaburi	Children
2005	south	Hatyai/Songkhla	Children,adults
2005	north	Wangnuer/Lampaang	Adults
2005	north	Wiangpapao,Maesruai/ Chiangrai	Children,adults

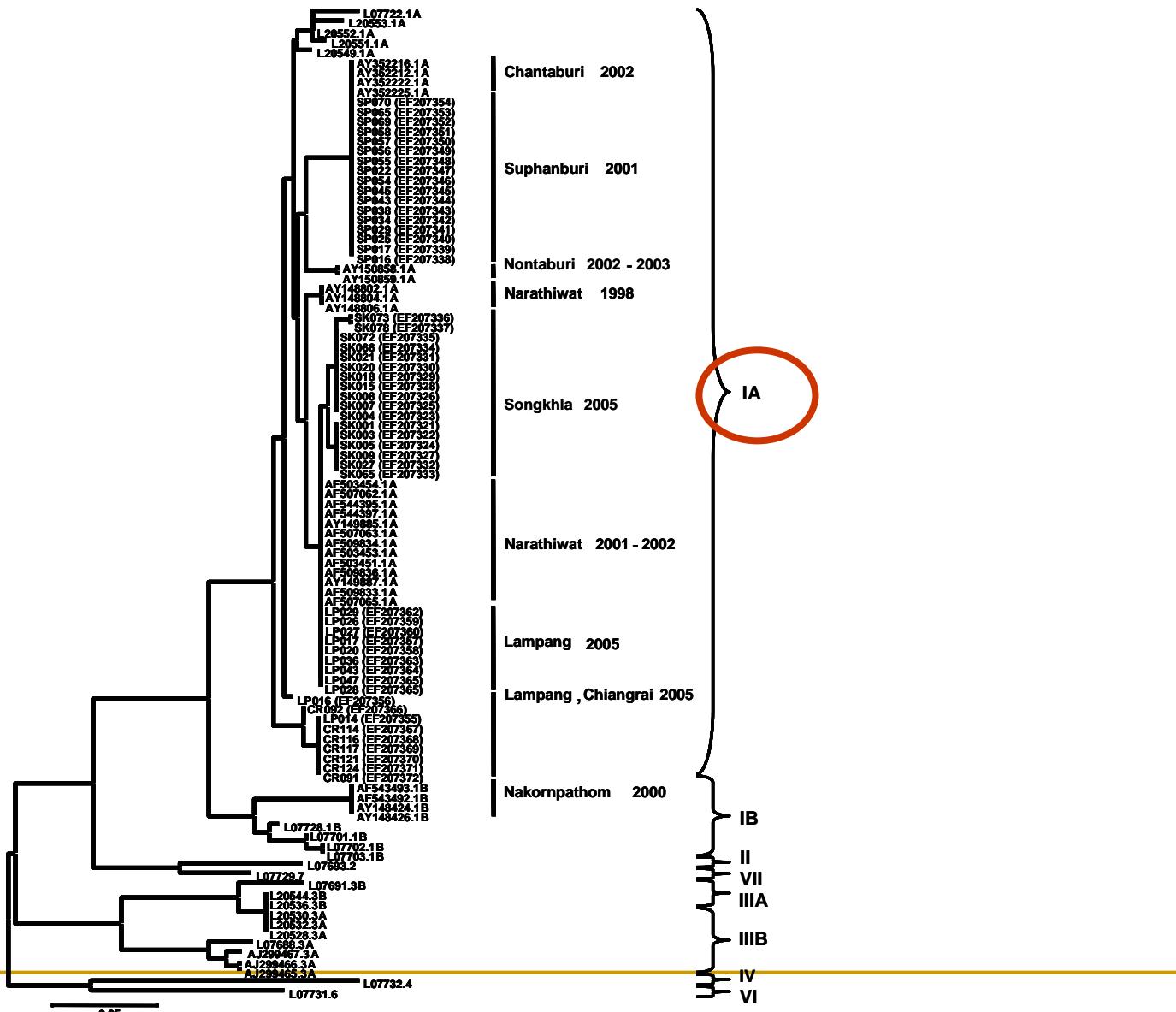
# The location of Russo and Yeengor districts in Narathiwat province, southern Thailand



# The distribution of admitted acute hepatitis cases in the Russo outbreak



# Genotype of HAV in Thailand

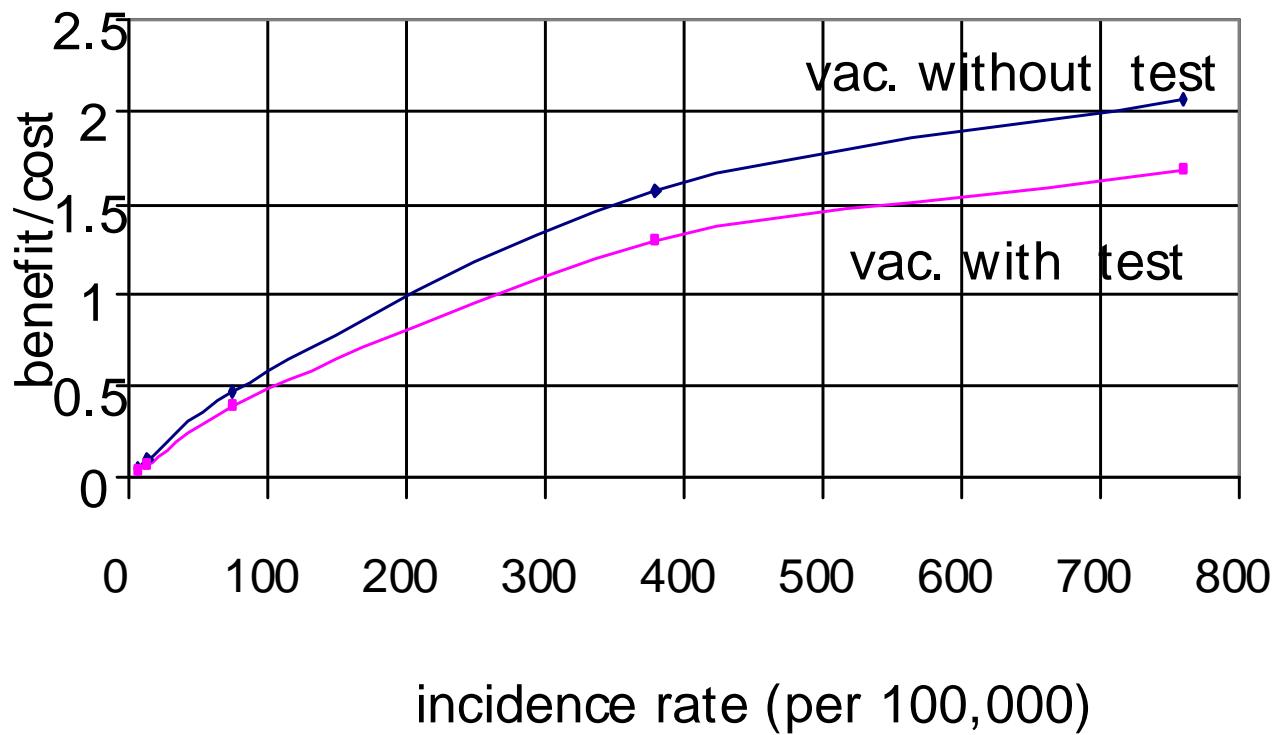


# Control of hepatitis A virus infection

- Implementation of standard and public health
- Pre & post exposure prophylaxis
  - Active immunization
  - Passive immunization

# Cost-benefit analysis of hepatitis A vaccination in Thailand

## 12-18-year group



# Acknowledgements

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Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand**





Thank you for  
your attention