Modern epidemiology of Hepatitis A in the North-Western region of Russian Federation

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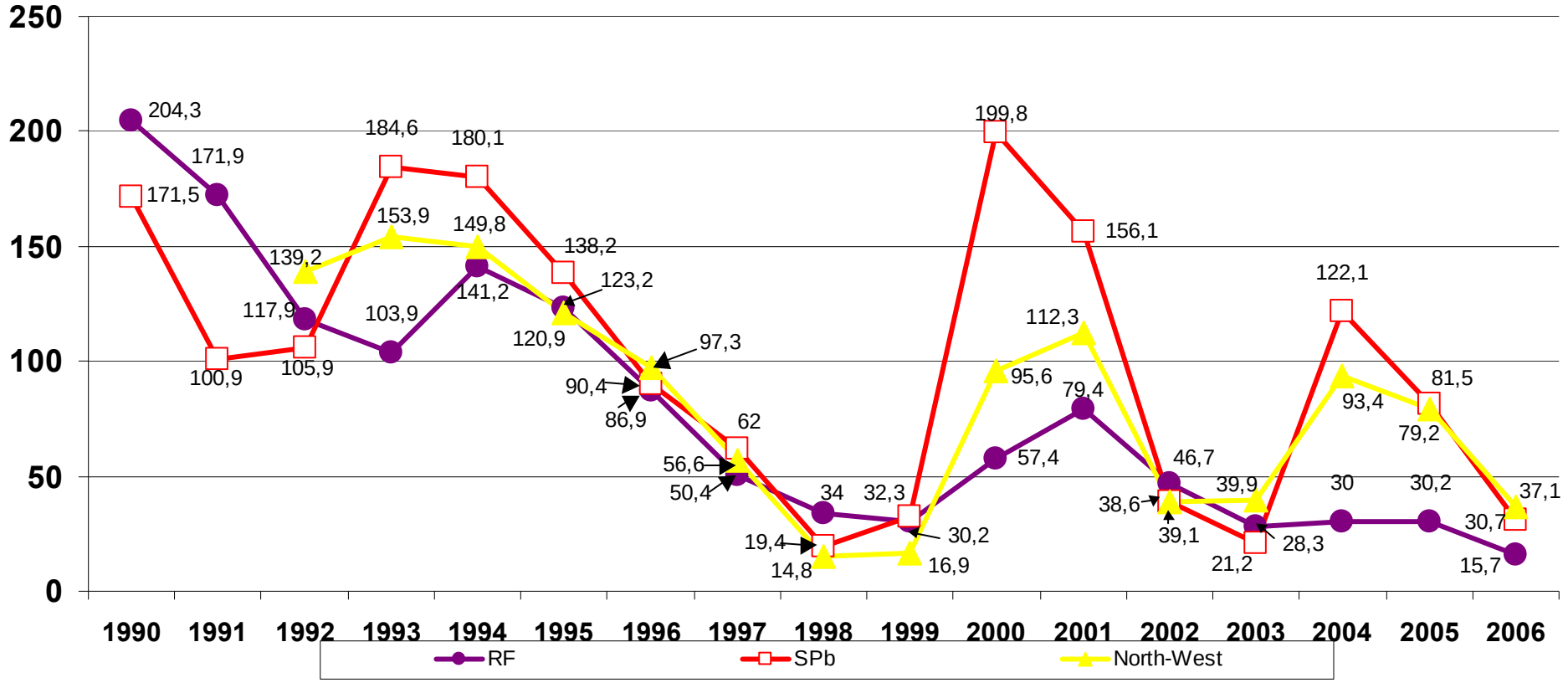
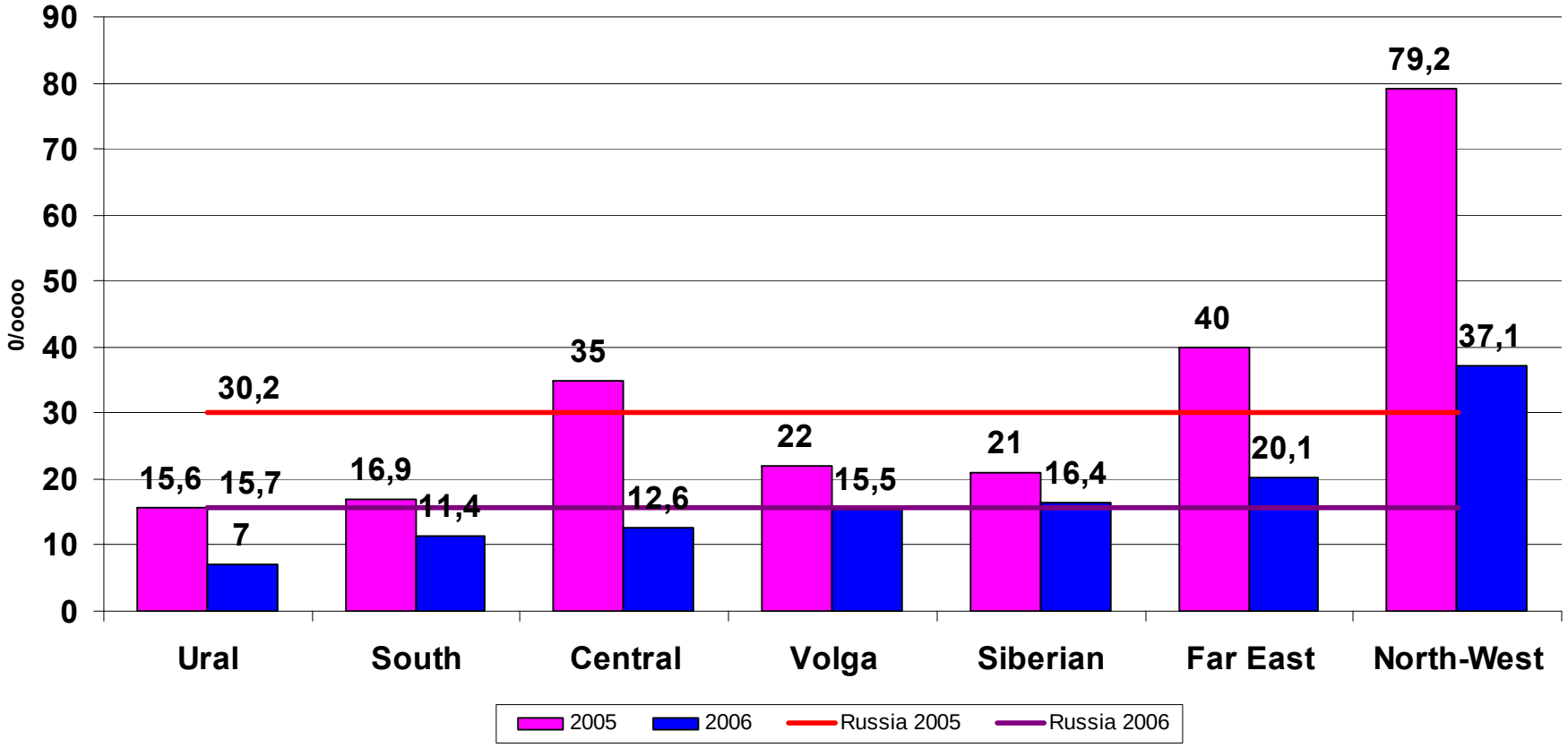
North-Western part of Russian Federation

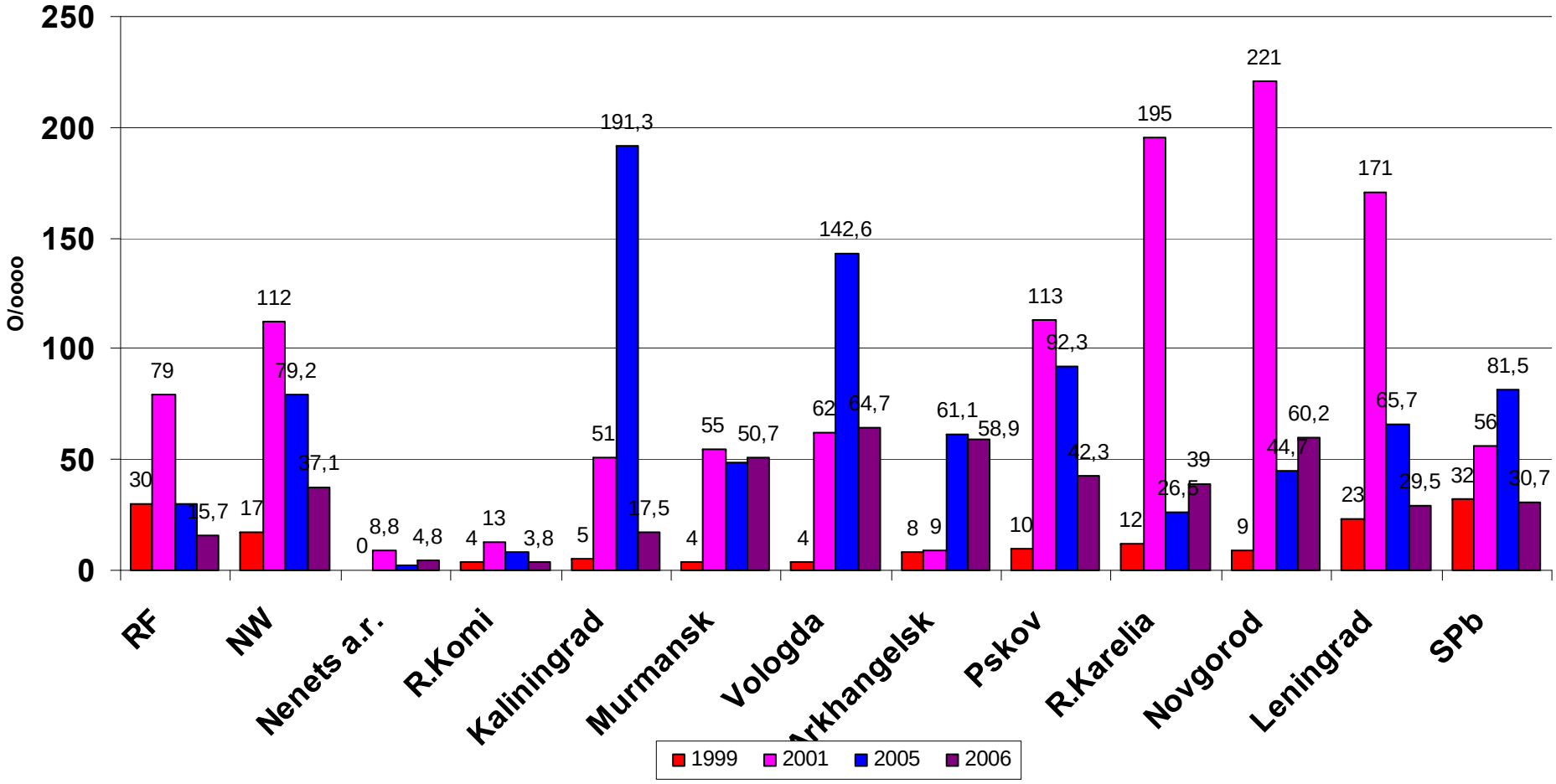
HEPATITIS A INCIDENCE IN RUSSIAN FEDERATION, NORTH-WESTERN FEDERAL REGION AND IN ST.PETERSBURG CITY IN 1990-2006 (per 100000)



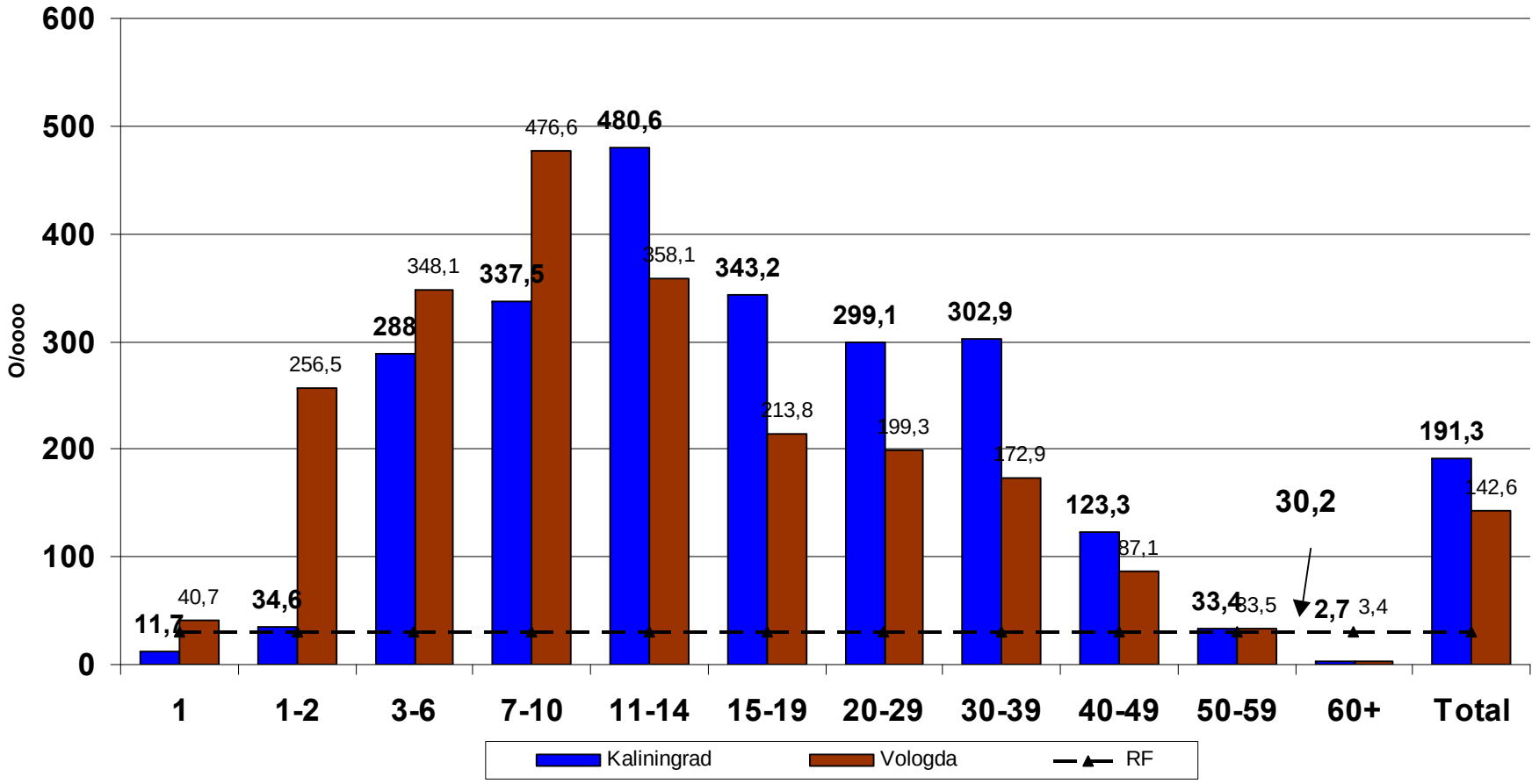
HEPATITIS A INCIDENCE IN RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND IN FEDERAL REGIONS IN 2005-2006



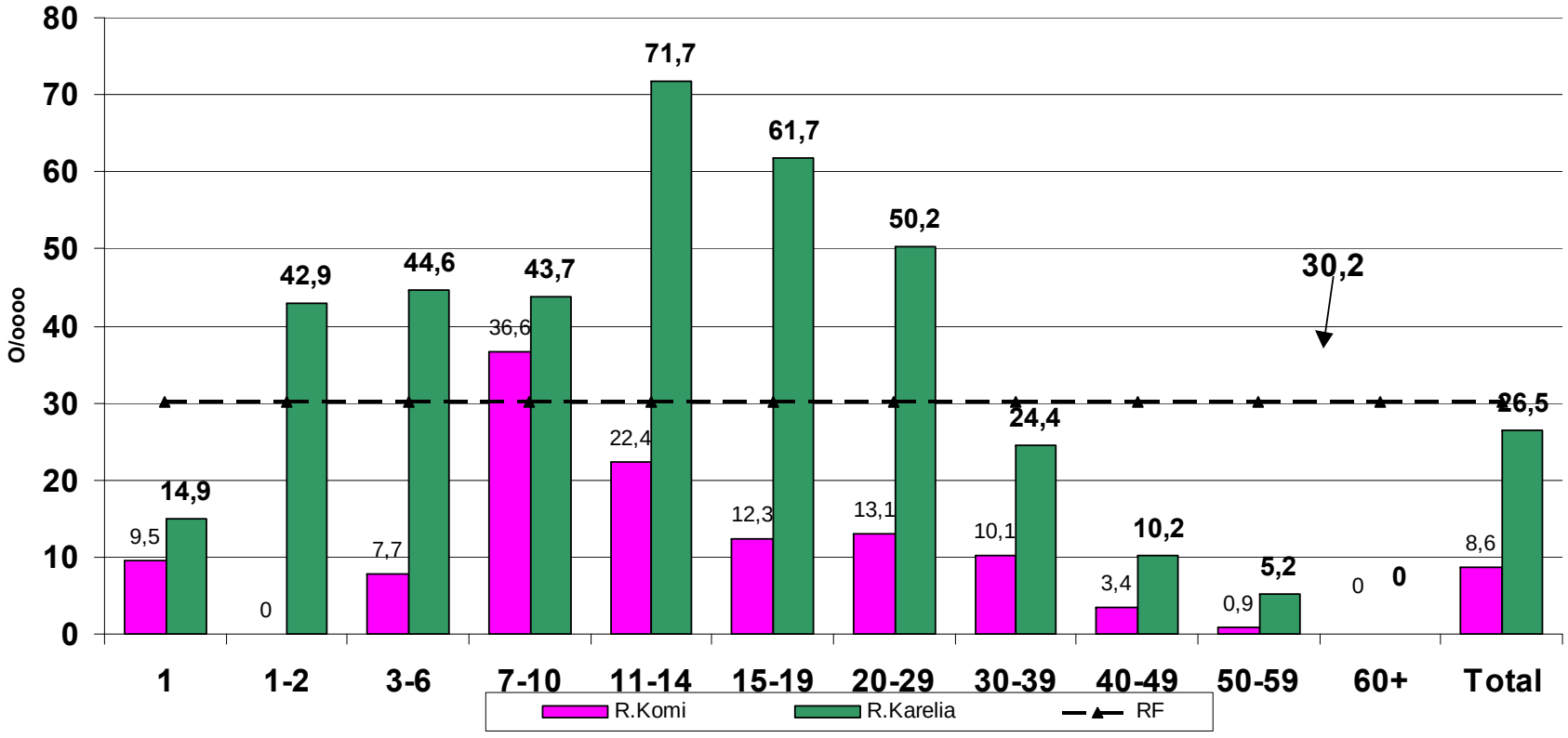
HEPATITIS A INCIDENCE IN RUSSIA AND IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PART OF RUSSIA in 1999, 2001, 2005 and 2006



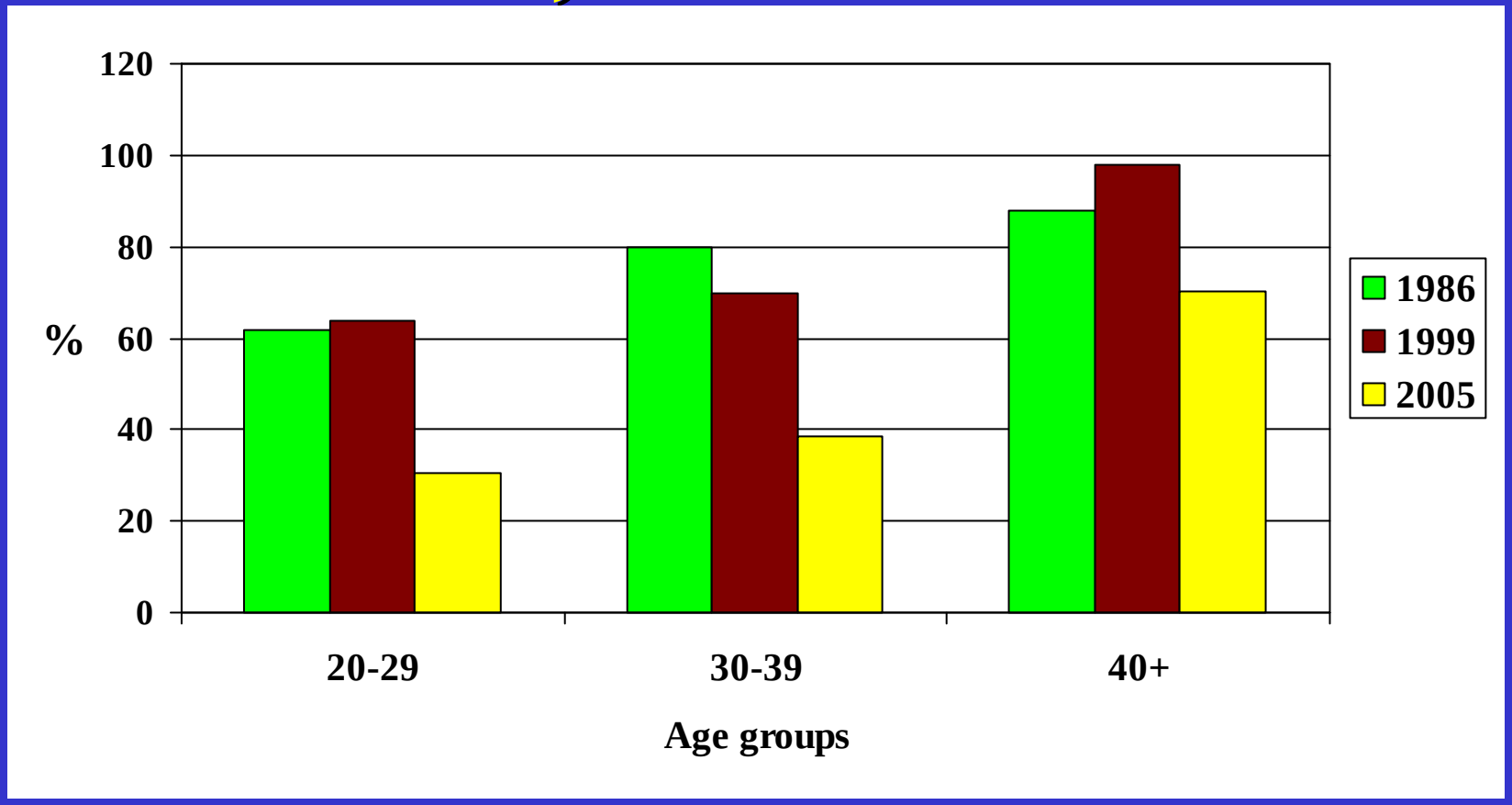
HEPATITIS A INCIDENCE IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS IN KALININGRAD AND VOLOGDA PROVINCES IN 2006



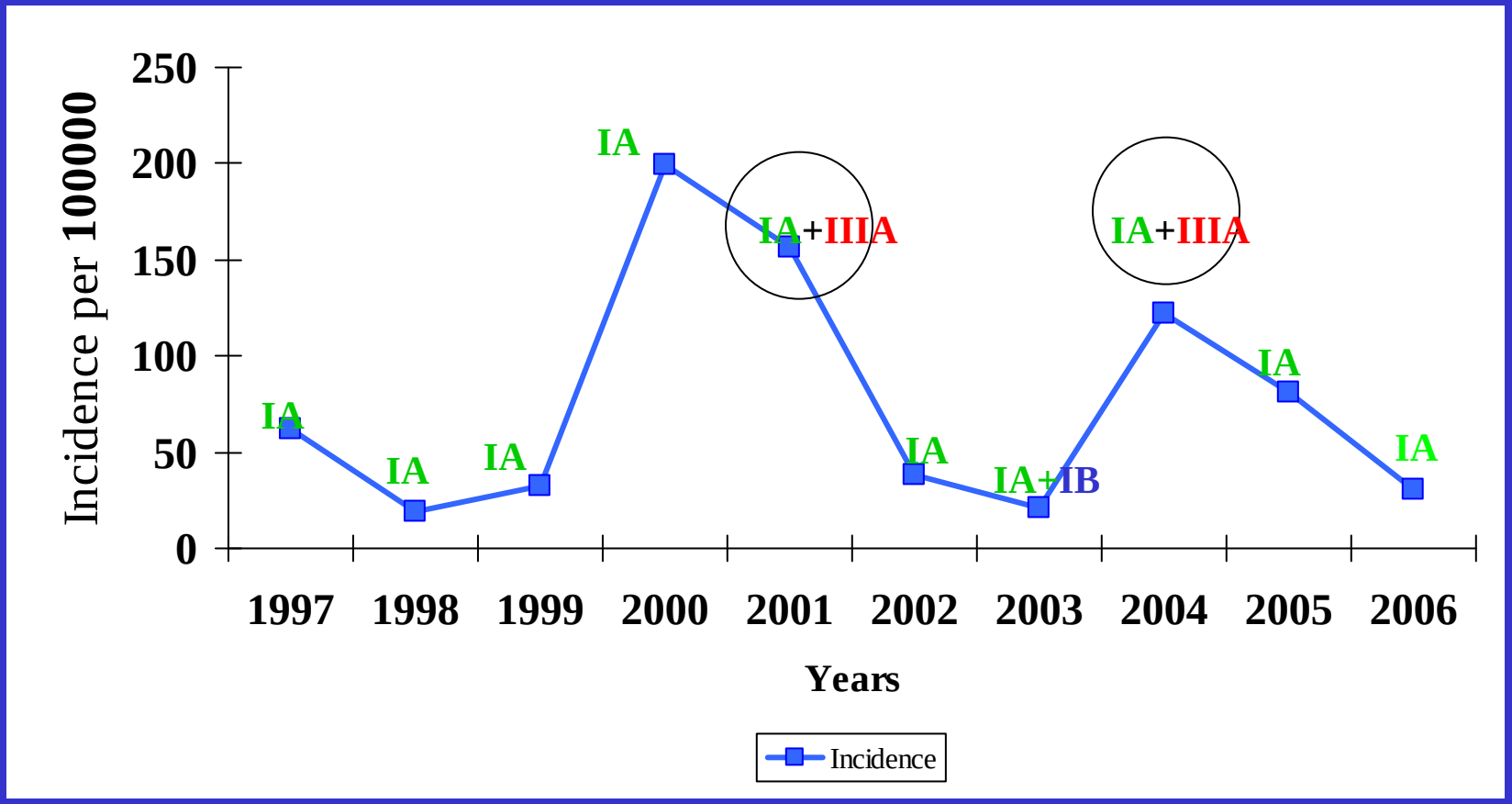
HEPATITIS A INCIDENCE IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS IN REPUBLIC OF KOMI AND IN REPUBLIC OF KARELIA IN 2006



Detection of anti-HAV IgG in healthy adult population of St.Petersburg in 1986, 1999 and 2005



Reported Hepatitis A incidence and detected HAV genotypes in St.Petersburg in 1997-2006



Conclusions

- HAV incidence in Russia has tendency to decrease in the last 10 years, but in the NW part of the country HAV rates are significantly fluctuated . There are evidences of large HAV outbreaks in St.Petersburg city in 2000-2001 and in 2004-2005.
- The highest age related HAV incidence rates shifted to the more old age groups: 11-14, 15-19 and 20-29 years old. This shift is mostly connected with dramatic decline in HAV immunity of population.
- Appearance of large HAV outbreaks time to time, shift in age related incidence rates and declining in HAV herd immunity are predictors of unfavourable scenario in disease spread.