

## **Epidemiological aspects of viral hepatitis incidence in the north-eastern regions Ukraine**

*N.G. Malysh*

*Sumy State University, Department of Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology, Sumy, Ukraine*

**Background:** Viral hepatitis are widespread pathology among the population. In most cases the disease is asymptomatic and only in 3-5 % an acute clinically apparent disease develops. Treatment of hepatitis is long-lasting and costly, chronic course can last a lifetime. The aim of the research was to establish the incidence of viral hepatitis in the north-eastern Ukraine, identify areas of preventive and anti-epidemic measures.

**Materials & Methods:** A retrospective analysis of the viral hepatitis incidence in Sumy region in 2005-2014 years was carried out using data from branch statistical reports. Statistical processing of the obtained results was performed using conventional parametric statistical criteria.

**Results:** It has been found that the population incidence of acute viral hepatitis A and B in the study period fell by 11.6 and 2.8 times respectively and was within the range of 5.6-73.8 and 3.1-8.5 per 100 thousand of population. The incidence of acute hepatitis C varied from 0.9 in 2005 to 2.1 per 100 thousand of population in 2014. Change of the viral hepatitis incidence structure calls attention to itself. Thus, provided that almost 5 cases of acute viral hepatitis B and 35 cases of viral hepatitis A accounted for 1 case of acute viral hepatitis C in 2005, then in 2014 the ratio changed and amounted 1: 2.1: 3.8 respectively. Incidence of the chronic viral hepatitis in Ukraine has started to be recorded since 2008. In the period of 2008-2014 a detection frequency of chronic viral hepatitis B was within the range 9.3-22.0 per 100 thousand population, chronic viral hepatitis C – 18.9-31.3. In epidemic foci the frequency of isolation of HBV was – 2.4 %, HCV – 4 %. In 1 and 1.6 % of contact persons respectively, of chronic hepatitis C – 2.8 % sought medical care for acute and chronic hepatitis B.

**Conclusions:** Under the current conditions the incidence of viral hepatitis A is observed in Sumy region. Epidemic process of viral hepatitis B and C is characterized by decline in acute nosological forms and growth of chronic viral hepatitis. Indicators of the actively identified subclinical forms of parenteral hepatitis exceeded manifest level more than by 200 times. Given that only hepatitis B can be warned among parenteral hepatitis by carrying out vaccine prevention, reduction in the burden of the disease can be achieved by measures of nonspecific prevention.

J Reviews in Antiviral Therapy & Infectious Diseases (Abstract book 1st Central and Eastern European Meeting on Viral Hepatitis and Co-infection with HIV, 22-23 June 2015, Warsaw, Poland). – 2015 – P. 29-30.