

Viral hepatitis in St. Petersburg. What should the efforts be aimed at?

International Seminar “Hepatitis as a co-infection at HIV and tuberculosis”

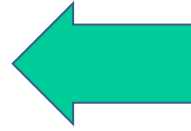
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Infectious and parasitic diseases in St. Petersburg in 2017

>2 000 000

cases of infectious and parasitic diseases



76

disease entities

>90%

Influenza and acute infection of upper airway

155 721

Without influenza and acute infection of upper airway

2979,9

Incidence rate per 100,000 population

By 5,5% higher than in 2016 and at multi-year average level

Virus hepatitis in St. Petersburg

- **7 571 cases** of virus hepatitis
- In the last 10 years, the virus hepatitis incidence rate dropped **3 times** (from 39,5 down to 10,8 per 100,000 population; 2007 vs. 2017)
- Among acute hepatitis, the prevailing is HAV (439 cases – **77,4%**), increase by 37,7% as compared with 2016
- The chronic virus hepatitis incidence reduced by **24,6%** (134,0 per 100,000 people)
 - In terms of chronic hepatitis, the dominant type is chronic HCV (2017 - 64,5%; 2016 – 62,4%; 2015 – 60,7%)

Virus hepatitis A and E

Virus Hep A

- Incidence goes down (over 10 years from 17,9 to 8,4 cases per 100,000)
- In 2017– 439 cases
- The highest incidence is in age group 15-29 years old (13,4) and 30-39 years old (14,4)

Virus Hep E

- Sporadic incidence
- In 2017 – 9 cases of acute hepatitis случаев

HBV and HCV

HBV

- Acute
 - 32 cases
 - Relatively high ratio of adult population 30-39 and 40-49 years old (59,3%)
- Chronic
 - 34,4% (among all types of chronic virus hepatitis)
 - Incidence 46,2 per 100,000
 - 4,8 times higher than in Russia on average

HCV

- Acute
 - 78 cases
 - Relatively high ratio of adult population of 30-39 years old (37,1%)
- Chronic
 - 64,5% (among all types of chronic virus hepatitis)
 - Incidence 86,5 per 100,000
 - 2,5 times higher than in Russia on average

Virus hepatitis as the primary disease

(according to data from the Botkin Infectious Disease Hospital, St. Petersburg)

Parameters	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Total patients in the hospital	39 718	44 717	45741	47 782	29 100 (≈ 50,000-55,000)
Acute and chronic virus hepatitis	4 038	4 070	3 342	4 894	1 346 (≈ 5,000-5,500)
Share of acute hepatitis virus/chronic hepatitis virus among all patients (%%)	10,2	9,1	7,3	10,2	4,6
Acute respiratory viral infection	7617	3687	11 093	10 262	4 289 (≈ 10,000-12,000)
Acute enteric infection	10506	10 446	11 452	10 432	5 800 (≈ 11,000-13,000)
Influenza	648	680	1 447	703	526 (≈ 700-1500)
HIV infection	3 887	5 133	4 330	3747	1880 (≈ 2500 – 5 300)

*) data for Jan-June 2018 (in brackets is the estimate for the whole year)

Virus hepatitis as the primary disease

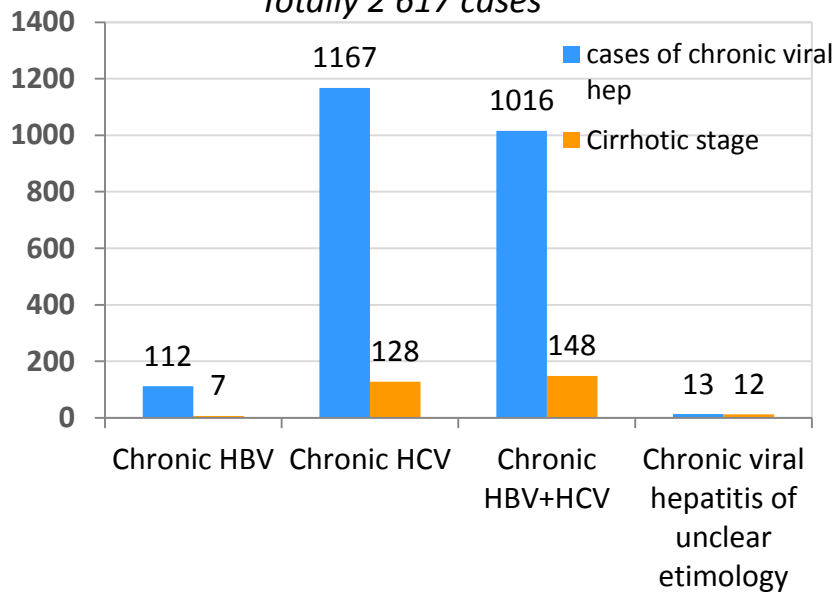
(according to data from the Botkin Infectious Disease Hospital, St. Petersburg)

Parameter	2017			2018 (6 months)		
	TOTAL	Of which virus hepatitis	%%	TOTAL	Of which virus hepatitis	%%
Any type of virus hepatitis as a secondary diagnosis	3853 9,0%			2013 6,9%		
Acute viral and bacterial infections of upper airway	10940	234	2,1%	4289	210	4,9%
Acute enteric infections	10432	271	2,6%	5800	132	2,3%
Tuberculosis with HIV-patients	57	13	22,8%	25	5	20,0%
HIV infection	3747	2617	69,8%	1880	1300	69,1%

Features of viral hepatitis as a co-infection with HIV-positive patients

2017

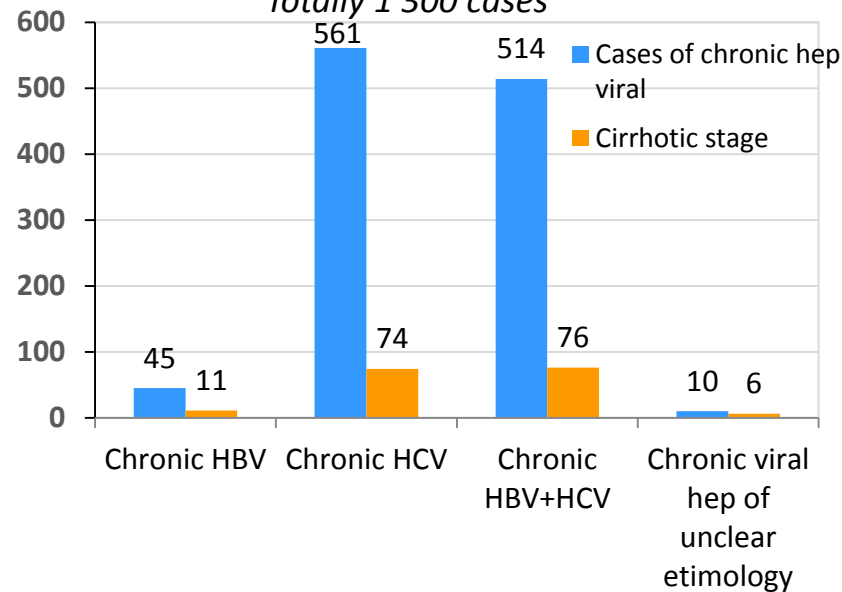
Totally 2 617 cases



9 cases of acute viral hepatitis:
3 Hep A; 4 Hep B; 2 Hep C

2018 (Jan – June)

Totally 1 300 cases

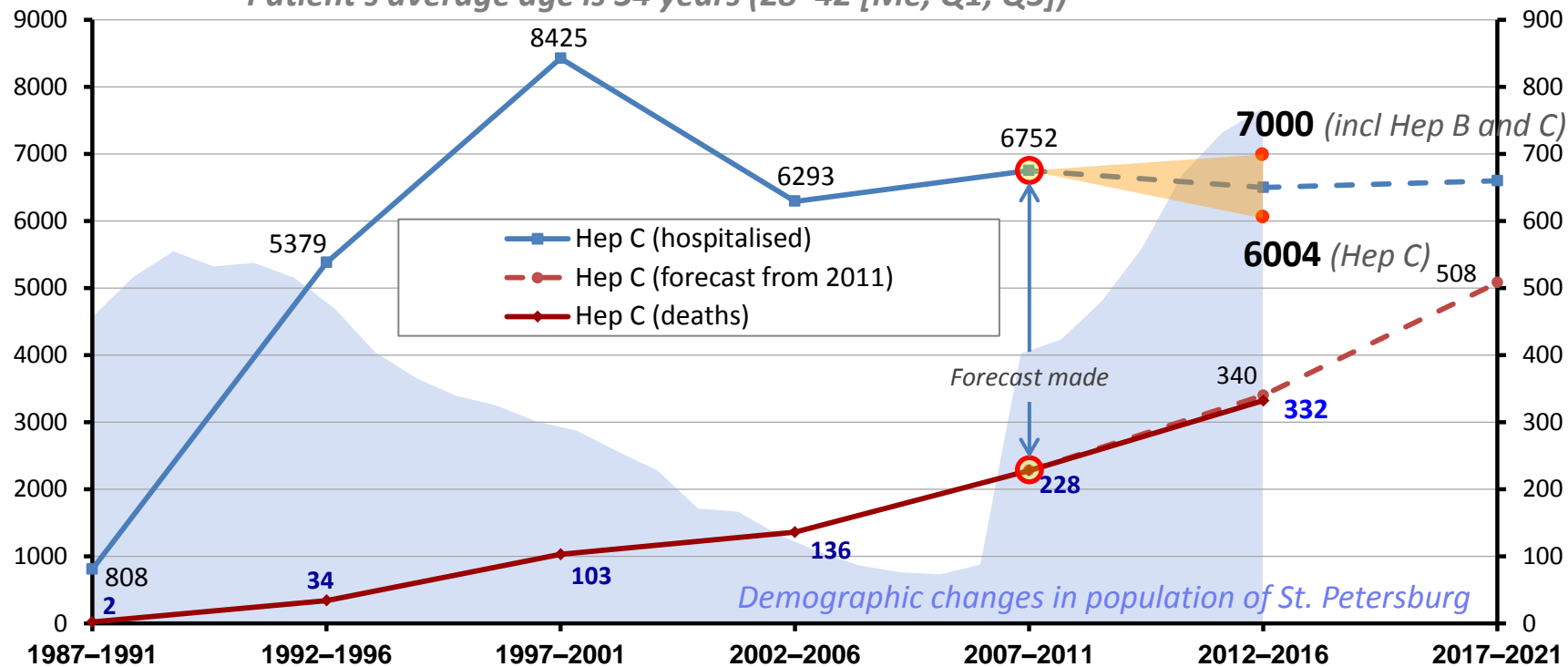


1 case of acute Hep C virus

HCV in Botkin Hospital (St. Petersburg)

Changes in patient population and deaths (2016)

Patient's average age is 34 years (28–42 [Me; Q1; Q3])



Annually, about 2,000
people die in St. Petersburg
from cirrhosis and
hepatocellular carcinoma

System of examination and follow-up of patients with chronic hepatitis viral

- Examination
 - Initiated by the patient – at patient's expense
 - At an outpatient care facility – at cost of mandatory sickness insurance and partially at patient's expense
 - At Botkin Infectious Disease Hospital – at cost of mandatory sickness insurance
- Follow-up
 - By an infectious disease doctor at an outpatient care facility
 - At two special follow-up facilities (Botkin Infectious Disease Hospital, AIDS Centre)

Treatment of patients with chronic virus hepatitis in St. Petersburg

Treatment of chronic Hep B

- Accessible drugs – Peg-IFN, ETV, TDF, 3TC (brandnames and generics)
- Subsidized categories of population receive free of charge
- Residents of St. Petersburg pay 50% of the cost
- Drugs are affordable and many buy ETV and TDF at own expense

Treatment of chronic virus Hep C

- **Drugs:** PEG-IFN+RBV, OMB/PAR/r+DAS (3D regimen), SOF+DAC, ASV+DAC, GLE/PBR, GZR/EBR, **narlaprevir/ritonavir + daclatasvir**. Not registered: LED, VEL
- Subsidized categories of population: free-of-charge Peg-IFN+RBV
Residents of St. Petersburg: – from 2017 pay 50% of the 3D regimen
 - St. Petersburg city therapy programme (100 million RUB per year \approx 1 300 000 €)
- Purchase of brand-name antivirals and parallel import of drugs not registered in Russia