Posokhova Iryna

**THE RELEVANCE OF THE PROBLEM OF VIRAL HEPATITIS B IN**

**UKRAINE FOR 2019**

Ukraine, Kharkiv

Kharkiv National Medical University

Department of Children’s Infectious Diseases

Scientific advisor: Assistant Guz O.

**Introduction.** Hepatitis B is a viral anthroponous disease with a percutaneous infection mechanism. The hepatitis B virus can cause acute and chronic illnesses and developing of complications as acute liver failure, cirrhosis and liver cancer which can lead to death. Hepatitis B is a disease that still remains global problem for humanity. Since the twenty first century incidence rate of hepatitis was increasing as opposed to major communicable diseases as HIV, tuberculosis, malaria. There are 257 million people are chronically infected with hepatitis B.

**Aim.** The study of relevance of viral hepatitis diseases of population of Ukraine.

**Results.** According to the latest data of Ministry of Health of Ukraine, there are 600 thousand of population of Ukraine are infected with hepatitis B, but there are almost of them even don’t know about their diagnosis. There are about 23 thousand people with hepatitis B are registered at the beginning of 2019.

World Health Organization recommends vaccination against hepatitis B in the first hours after birth. Dose of vaccine at birth should be followed by two or three consecutive doses to complete the vaccination series. Over the past year, 82,9 percent of children under 1 year have been vaccinated by 1 dose against hepatitis B. 65.2 percent of children under 1 year old and 51,1 percent of population over 1 year old have been vaccinated by 3 doses against hepatitis B. Refusal of vaccination is a way to hepatitis B infection, chronicity of the hepatitis B, its complications . 20-30 percent of people infected with hepatitis B in childhood, later have developing of liver cancer and cirrhosis. At the beginning of last year 46 284 cases of cirrhosis were reported among adults (18 years and older).

**Conclusion.** Ukraine belongs to the territories of low endemicity of HBV-infection. But there is insufficient vaccination coverage and does not reach recommendations of World Health Organization (≥ 95%). Results of cases of cirrhosis are difficult to interpret because of the difficulty in establishing hepatitis B as the cause of cirrhosis.