

KOSOVO

VHPB BALKAN MEETING 27-28 October, 2022, Skopje, North Macedonia

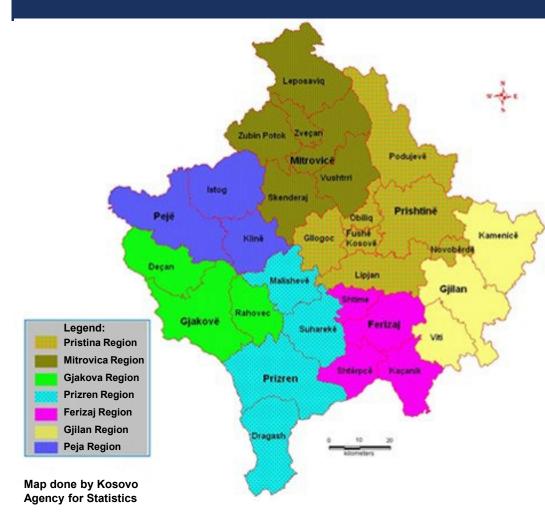
LESSONS LEARNT, BEST PRACTICES AND FUTURE CHALLENGES – KOSOVO EXPERIENCE WITH HCV

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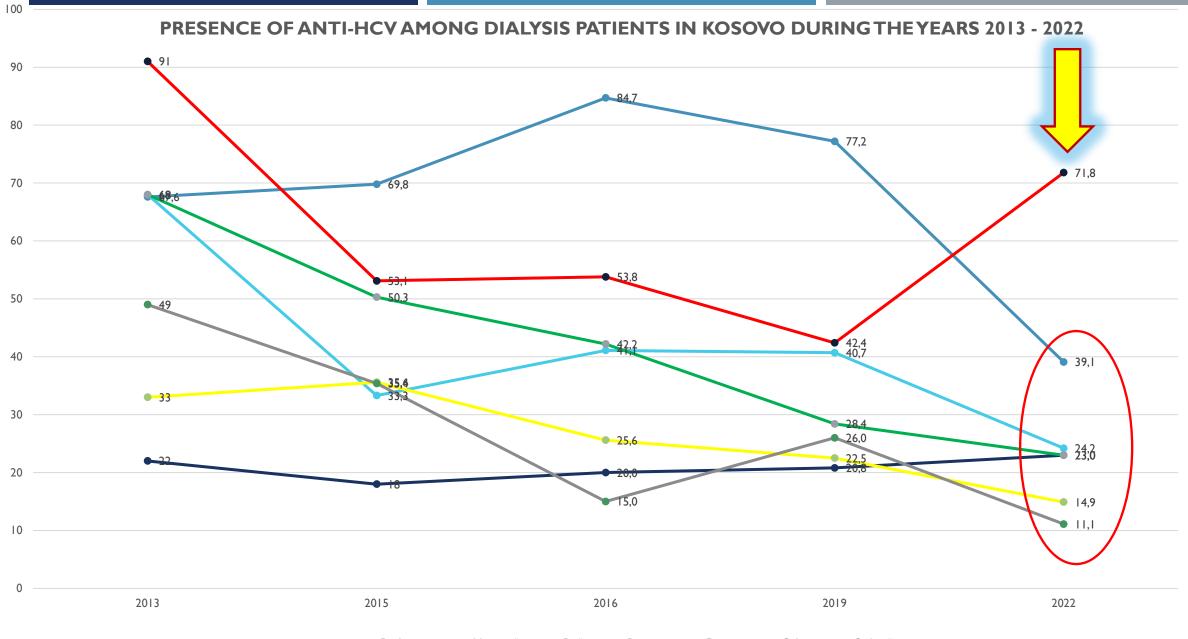




KOSOVO - COUNTRY SPECIFIC ISSUES



- App. 11000 km² with 1.8 million inhabitants, 7 regions (Prishtina region with 27.5% of total population);
- Limited availability data on HCV infection
- Anti-HCV prevalence 0.5-0.7% among general population;
- App. 23000 blood donations per year with very low anti-HCV prevalence (<0.3%);
- Estimated 5000 IDU in Kosovo (app. 25% in Prishtina);
- App. 700 dialysis patients;
- Limited number of HCV infected individuals under the treatment program;



→ Prishtina → Mitrovicë → Pejë → Prizren → Ferizaj → Gjilan → Gjakovë

KOSOVO - COUNTRY SPECIFIC ISSUES

- Challenges and needs to reach the 2030 Elimination Targets
- No national strategy or plan with main focus on prevention and control of viral hepatitis;
- Initial tentatives for development of Viral Hepatitis Strategy have failed and technical working groups never started with work – most probably due to lack of political support;
- Initial data from the treatment program with DAA for HCV are promissing, including hemodialysis patients; Treatment with DAA of dialysis patients has additional benefits to HCV clearance since it contributes to prevention of HCV transmission;



KOSOVO - COUNTRY SPECIFIC ISSUES

- A 90% reduction in incidence (95% for HBV and 80% for HCV) and 65% reduction in mortality by 2030, compared with the baseline, it is very difficult to asses at this moment, not speaking for achievement;
- More efforts should be allocated in Kosovo with regard to:
- I. Hepatitis B vaccination and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HBV;
- 2. Harm reduction interventions;
- 3. Prevention of hepatitis infections in health-care settings;
- 4. Testing for hepatitis B and C infection;
- 5. Treatment of hepatitis B and hepatitis C;