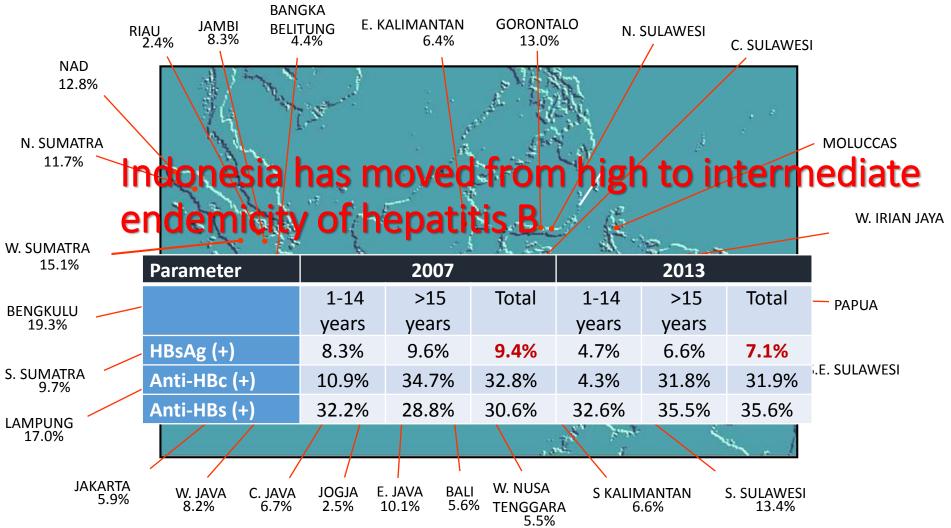
Hepatitis B prevention in Indonesia

Maisuri T. Chalid Hasanuddin University, Makassar

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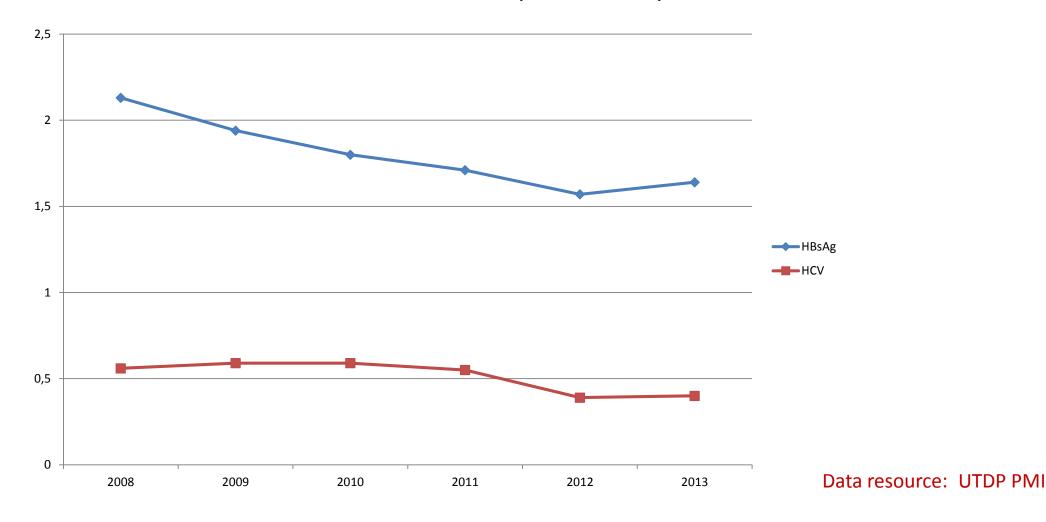
Prevalence of HBsAg in Indonesia: 3-9.4%





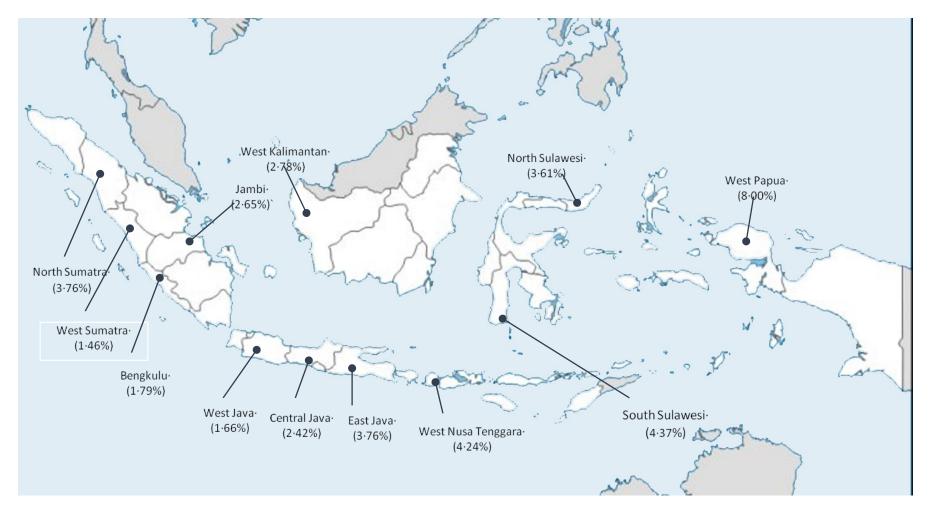
Hanoi, Vietnam, July 2018

HBsAg (+) dan HCV (+) PREVALENCE IN BLOOD DONORS IN BLOOD TRANSFUSION UNIT OF INDONESIA RED CROSS (2008-2013)





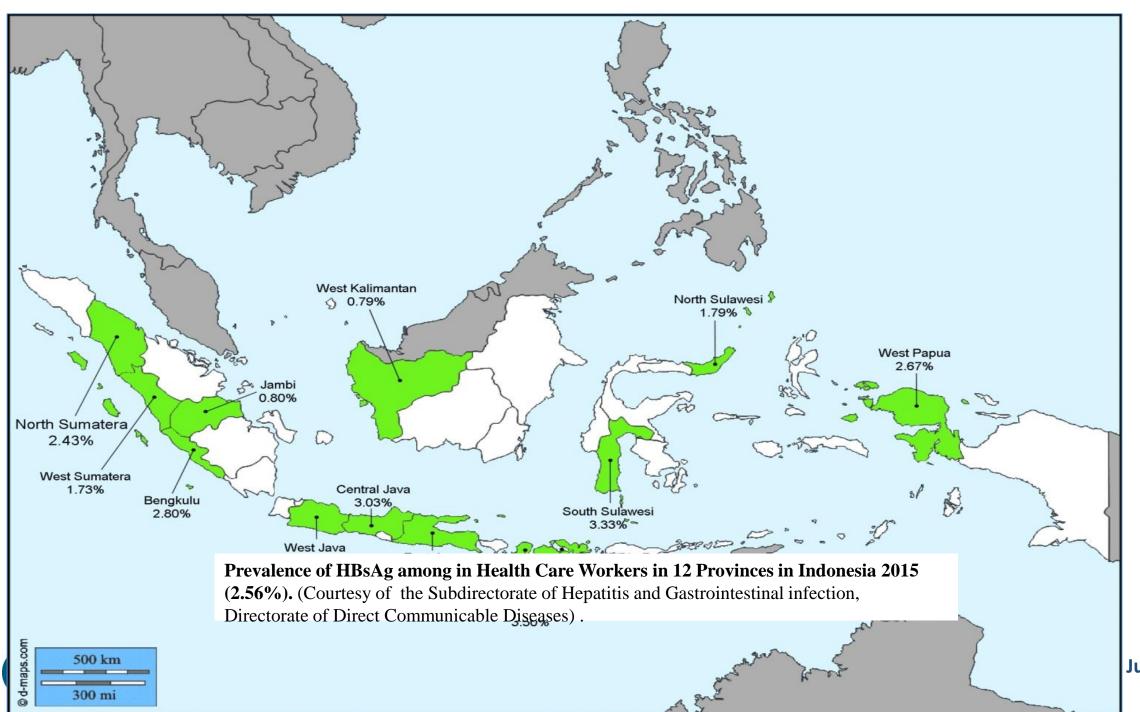
3



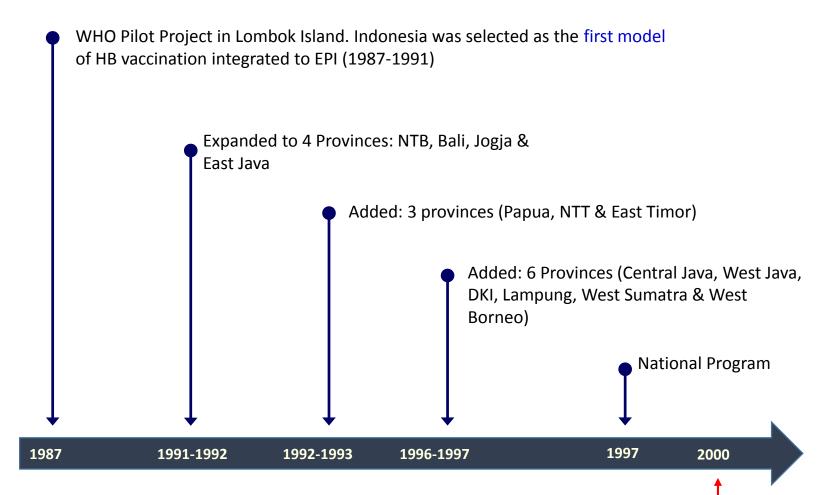
Distribution of HBsAg in pregnant women in Indonesia.

Overall HBsAg prevalence among 69 891 pregnant women across 12 provinces in 2015 was 2.76%, which was lowest in West Sumatra (1.6%) and highest in West Papua (8.0%)





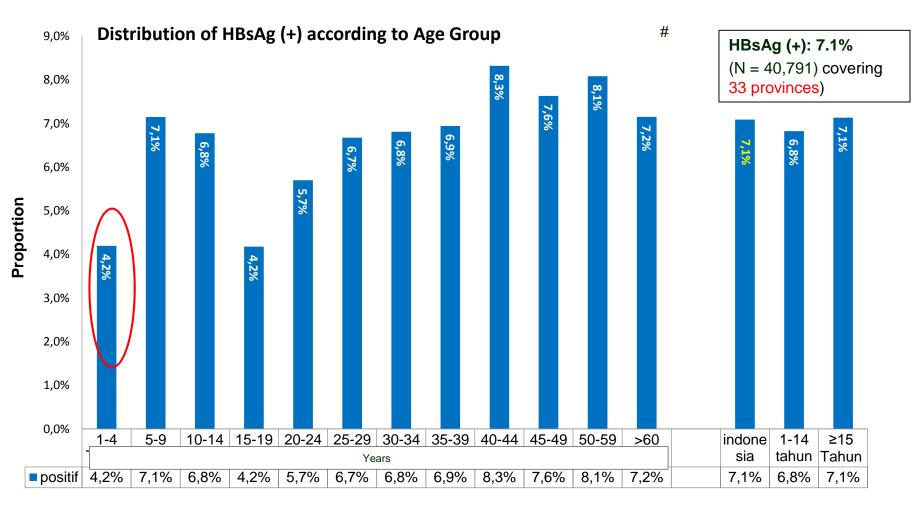
HB Vaccination in Indonesia





uose

National Health Survey 2013



New cases continue to occur in under-five children



Routine National Immunization Schedule

- DT

-M/MR



Age (Mo)	Primary Immunization		
< 24 hrs	Hep.B birth dose		
1	BCG, OPV1		
2	DwPT-HB-Hib1, OPV2		
3	DwPT-HB-Hib2, OPV3		
4	DwPT-HB-Hib3, OPV4, IPV		
9	Measles/MR		

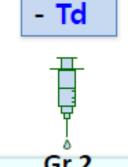
Secondary Immunization (Booster Dose)

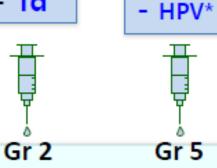
Measles and DwPT-HB-Hib (18 month) → Introduced since

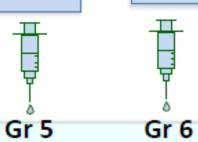
2013 selected prov, 2014 nationwide













- Td

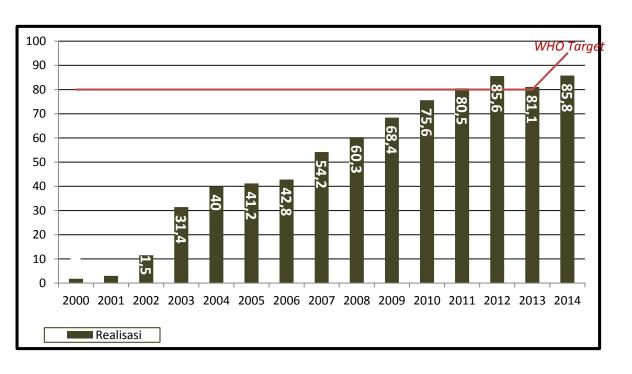


HPV*

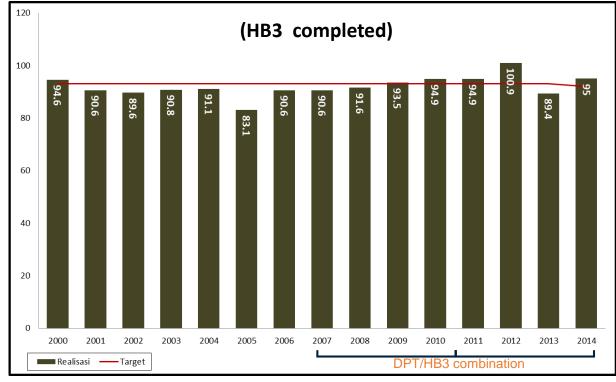
^{*} Demonstration Program in selected areas



Coverage of birth-dose hepatitis B immunization in Indonesia (2000-2014)#

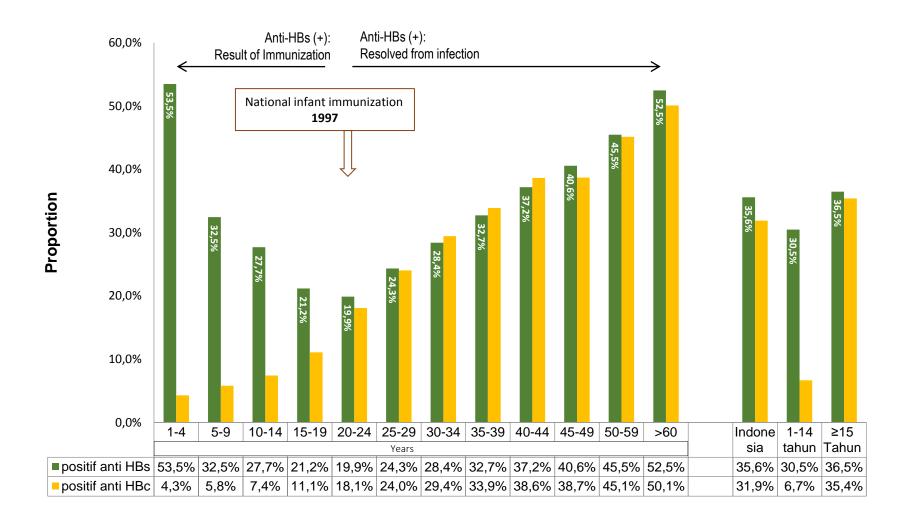


Coverage of hepatitis B immunization in Indonesia (2000-2014)#





National Health Survey 2013





Universal vaccination of hepatitis B in your country

Hepatitis B	Yes/no	Target (who is vaccinate + age (if relevant))	Since/period
Universal	YES	0- 9 months	1997
Risk groups	NO	HCW	-

Hepatitis B prevention-Immunization (combined/mono valent)

Available hepatitis vaccines	Disease	NAME (producer)	Target group
Monovalent	НерВ	Uniject HB (prefiled syringe) for HB birth dose vaccination BIOFARMA	neonates
Combined	НерВ	Pentavalen (DTP-Hib-HepB) Pentabio vaccine	babies 1-9, 18 mo

Issues with hepatitis/ Combined vaccination (what are the problems in your country with use of combined Hep B vaccination)

- Coverage various through out the country
- Drop out (people assumption that thimerosal as a preservative is thought to cause autism)
- Post-immunization side effect=> parental concerns
- Procurement for new vaccines=> High price; limited national and local budget

Opportunities (how do you think this issues can be solved)

- Availability
- Socialization (education)
- broad explanation through social media
- Special policy and funding



Extra information on birth dose(BD)vaccination

	Yes/no	Since/period	Coverage
Birth dose vaccination in universal vaccination program			

Issues with BD in your country

- More than 40% of births occur at home(2014), assisted by midwives (68%) and traditional birth attendance (TBA)(12.68%)
- Unfriendly geographical situation and inadequate access to health facilities in some remote areas
- Not recognized as health priority, lack of awareness among populations at risk
- Indonesian culture (some ethnics): before 40 days babies can't accept injections
- Lack of IEC material for HB Birth dose

Successes with BD in your country

- Integration into:
- mother and child health programs (MCH) as part of package of maternal and newborn care
- community health service posts (Pos Yandu): a unique community initiated activity assisted by local health care providers to carry out basic health services (MCH, family planning, nutrition, immunization, hygiene and sanitation)
- Involvements of professional associations (pediatricians, hepatologist, obstetricians), private hospitals, family and practicing doctors
- Involvement of traditional and religious leaders
- Development of simplified recording and reporting system on pregnancies and births

