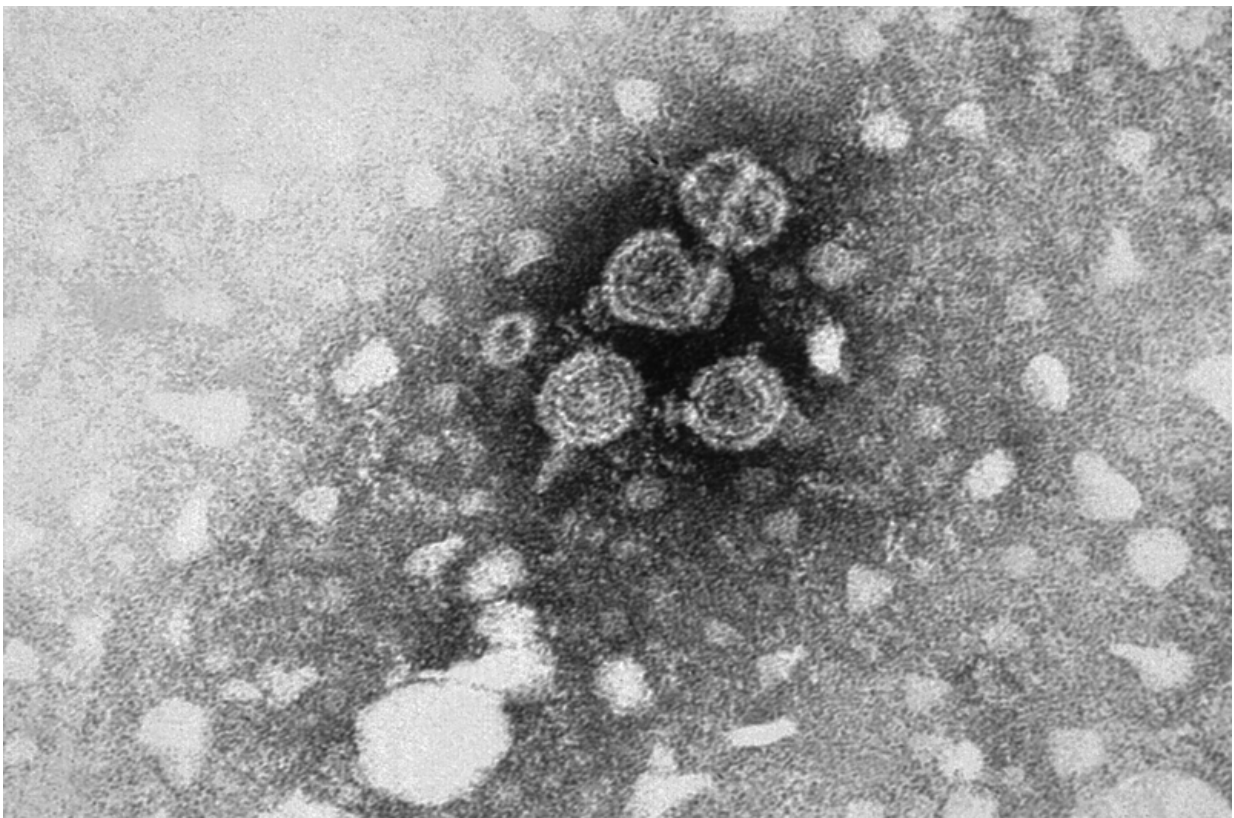


# Study shows universal vaccination has wiped out hepatitis B and associated liver cancer in Alaska's young people

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A microscopic image of the Hepatitis B virus, taken by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Updated research presented at this year's World Indigenous Peoples'

Conference on Viral Hepatitis in Anchorage, Alaska, USA (8-9 August) shows that the universal hepatitis B vaccination programme introduced for all newborn Alaskan children in the 1980s has wiped out hepatitis B infection and liver cancer cases associated with the infection. The study is by Dr Brian McMahon, Director of the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) Hepatitis Program, Anchorage, AK, USA and colleagues at ANTHC including Dr Rosalyn Singleton.

Hepatitis B is a serious liver infection, which, if left untreated, becomes chronic, leading to extensive liver damage, [liver cancer](#), and death. Since Hepatitis B is highly contagious, it spread rapidly in rural villages especially among young [children](#).

In the 1970s and 1980s, Alaska Native (AN) people residing in Alaska experienced the highest rates of acute and chronic [hepatitis B](#) virus (HBV) infection and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC - liver cancer) in the USA. In 1981-82, a HBV vaccine demonstration project providing HBV screening and vaccination was conducted in 2 highly endemic regions of Alaska. In 1984, the program was extended to AN people statewide, and AN infants in tribal health facilities were offered 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine starting at birth. At the same time, a vaccine catch-up program was conducted in schools statewide and also included reminders for AN adults that had tested negative for the virus.

The authors of this updated research used data from the surveillance system set up in 1981 in tribal health facilities to detect acute HBV infections. Cases of HCC in young people aged 20 years and younger were identified using the US National Cancer Institute/CDC-funded cancer registry in place since 1969, combined with an active surveillance program screening those already known to be infected with HBV since 1982. Estimated vaccine coverage with 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine among AN children living in Alaska was reported by the National Immunization Survey (NIS).

The data collected show that routine infant hepatitis B vaccination and mass screening have resulted in high levels of vaccine coverage in Alaskan AN children 19-35 months of age. The 1996 NIS estimated 3 dose hepatitis B [vaccine](#) coverage was higher among Alaskan AN children (94%) than the general U.S. population (82%), regardless of race. From 1996 to 2008, NIS reported [vaccine coverage](#) among Alaska AN children has remained at a high level (87-99%).

The incidence of acute symptomatic HBV infection in AN persons aged 20 years and under decreased from 19 per 100,000 in 1981-1982 to no reported cases since 1992. The incidence of HCC in AN persons aged under 20 years decreased from 3 per 100,000 in 1984-1988 to no reported cases since 1998. The number of chronically infected HBV AN patients aged 20 years and under decreased from 657 in 1988 to just two cases in total since 1999, the last of those identified in 2010.

The authors say: "Universal newborn vaccination coupled with mass screening and immunisation of susceptible AN people has eliminated early onset HCC and acute symptomatic HBV [infection](#) as a public health threat among AN children. This population based approach can serve as a model for other populations."

They conclude: "The elements of this program that we introduced - which include screening and interventions to reduce perinatal transmission and universal vaccination - are recommended as the standard of care for all US populations, including Indigenous populations. Elimination in other populations, however, depends on how effectively those interventions are applied, which might not be as comprehensive as took place in the AN tribal system."

Provided by World Hepatitis Alliance

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