

Poland

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Population (January 2013): | 38 533 299 |
| Human development Index (2013): | 0.834 |
| HAV vaccine recommendations: | HAV vaccination is a recommended vaccination and not founded by National Health System. It is recommended for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. travelers to high endemicity countries 2. food handlers 3. susceptible children 4. people with occupational risks, e.g. sewage workers 5. PWID 6. MSM 7. hemophiliacs 8. HIV positive people and 9. patients with chronic liver disease. |
| Seroprevalence studies by quality score: | score 0: 3 studies score 1: 1 study score 2: 0 studies |
| Seroprevalence studies timeframe: | 1985–1999 |

Seroprevalence assessment*: **very low**

Incidence assessment: **low**

Susceptibility in adults: **moderate**

**this assessment is based on data from the 1990s and supported by latest incidence levels*

One study conducted before 1990 estimated HAV seroprevalence at 68% in the age group 20–29 and at 89.5% in the age group 30–39 years. No estimates are available among children; nevertheless the endemicity level was likely to be intermediate. Of the four surveys conducted between 1990 and 1999, the one conducted in 1999 estimated HAV seroprevalence below 50%. By the age 30. Among the others, only one study conducted in 1990 presented an estimated prevalence above 50%. by age 15 For these reasons it is likely that Poland transitioned from an intermediate to very low endemicity level during the 1990s (Figure 1). No study estimated HAV seroprevalence after 1999.

Poland_Table 1. Hepatitis A seroprevalence level by time period

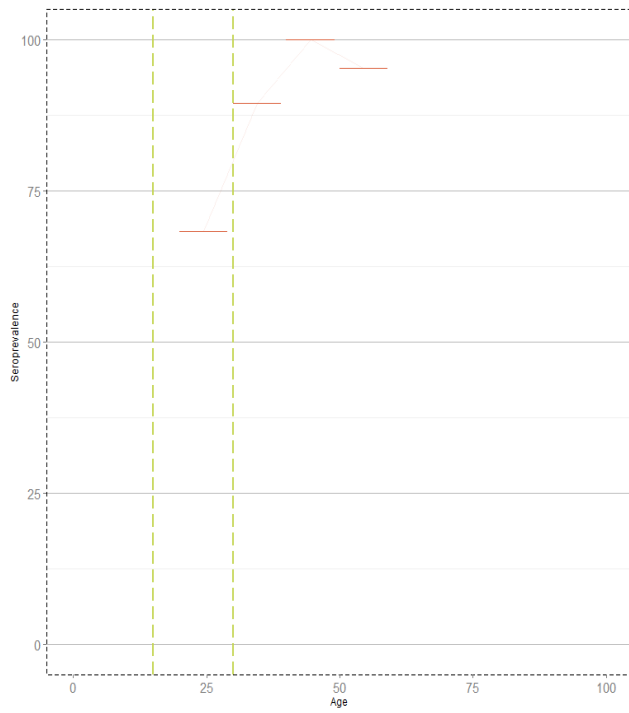
| | Very low endemicity | Low endemicity | Intermediate endemicity |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1975–1989 | | | |
| 1990–1999 | | | |
| 2000–2013 | | | |

Reported incidence was below 20/100 000 since 1997 (Figure 2). TESSy data are consistent with a very low endemicity picture with reported incidence below 2/100 000 since at least 2006.

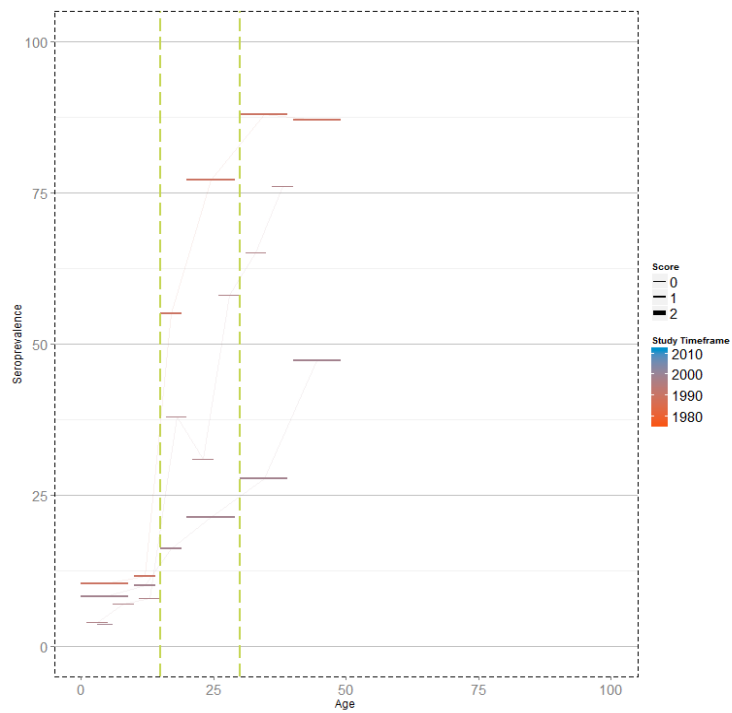
At the end of the 1990s, the susceptibility was estimated to range from 35%–70% by the age of 30 and to range from 40% to less than 25% at the age of 50. Considering the incidence picture of the past years, the susceptibility in adults may be considered moderate.

Poland_Figure 1 (panel a). Summary of seroprevalence in Poland, by age and time period.

Panel a.1: 1975–1989



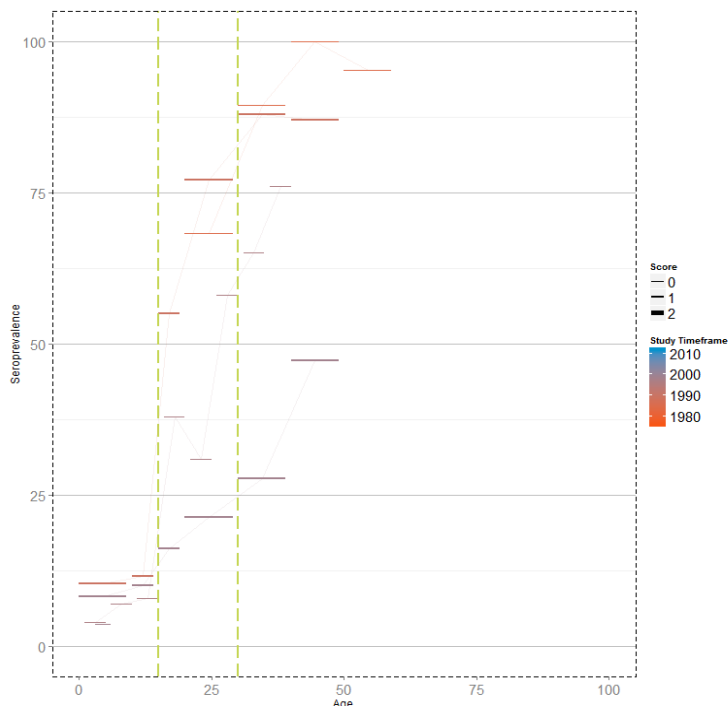
Panel a.2: 1990–1999



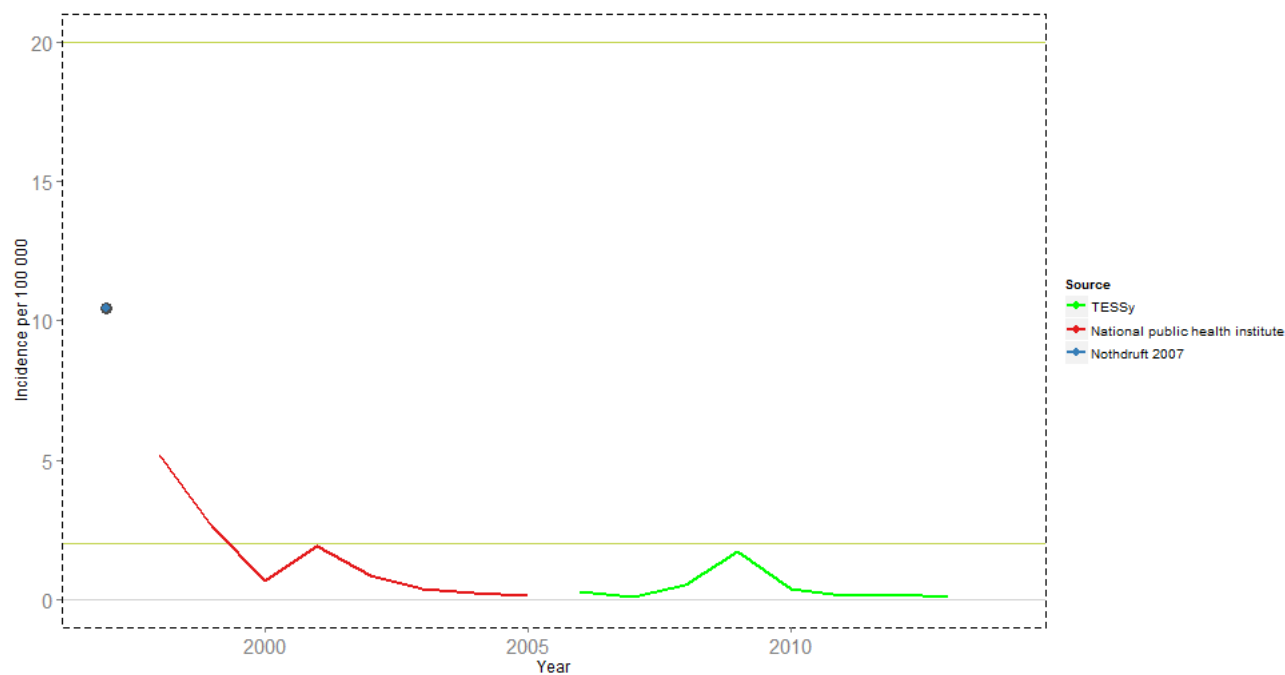
Panel a.3: 2000–2013

No data available

Poland_Figure 1 (panel b). Summary of seroprevalence in Poland, by age and time period (1975–2013)



Poland_Figure 2. Reported incidence of hepatitis A, Poland, 1997–2013*



National data source: http://www.pzh.gov.pl/oldpage/epimeld/index_p.html#04

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