

## Norway

<b>Population (January 2013):</b>	5 051 275
<b>Human development Index (2013):</b>	0.944
<b>HAV vaccine recommendations:</b>	HAV vaccination is not included in the national childhood immunisation programme. Vaccination is recommended for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. travellers to endemic areas</li> <li>2. migrants visiting friends and relatives in their former country of residence</li> <li>3. PWID</li> <li>4. patients with chronic liver disease</li> <li>5. Haemophiliacs</li> <li>6. For outbreak control (free vaccination).</li> </ol> Vaccination is recommended to risk groups for hepatitis B in the form of the combined hep A/B vaccine.
<b>Seroprevalence studies by quality score:</b>	score 0: 2 studies; score 1: 0 studies; score 2: 0 studies
<b>Seroprevalence studies timeframe:</b>	1975–1976

Seroprevalence assessment\*: **very low**

Incidence assessment: **very low**

Susceptibility in adults: **very high**

*\*this assessment is based on data from the 1970s*

**Norway\_Table 1. Hepatitis A seroprevalence level by time period**

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

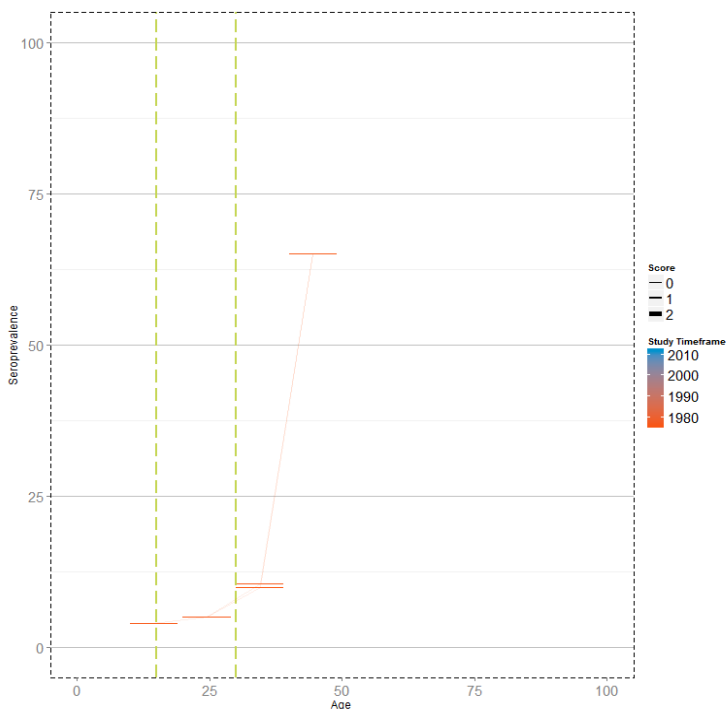
One study conducted in 1976 estimated HAV seroprevalence in the age group 30–39 years to be 10.5%; the seroprevalence estimates were 5% or below in those younger than 30 years of age and 65% in the age group 40–49. This was the only available study for Norway. Based on this, Norway is to be considered a very low endemicity country (Figure 2) and has likely been so since at least the mid-1960s.

Reported incidence from 1975–2005 has been below 1 and 5/100 000 with a steep peak in 1999 of 22/100 000 (Figure 1). TESSy data are consistent with a very low endemicity picture, showing an incidence  $\leq 1/100\ 000$  every year since at least 2006.

In 1976, the susceptibility level was above 70% at 30 years and around 40% at 50 years old. Considering the very low incidence profile of the country in the last decade and the absence of sustained circulation of the virus, the susceptibility, in the non-vaccinated population, is likely to be very high in the present situation.

**Norway\_Figure 1 (panel a).** Summary of seroprevalence in Norway, by age and time period.

Panel a.1: 1975–1989

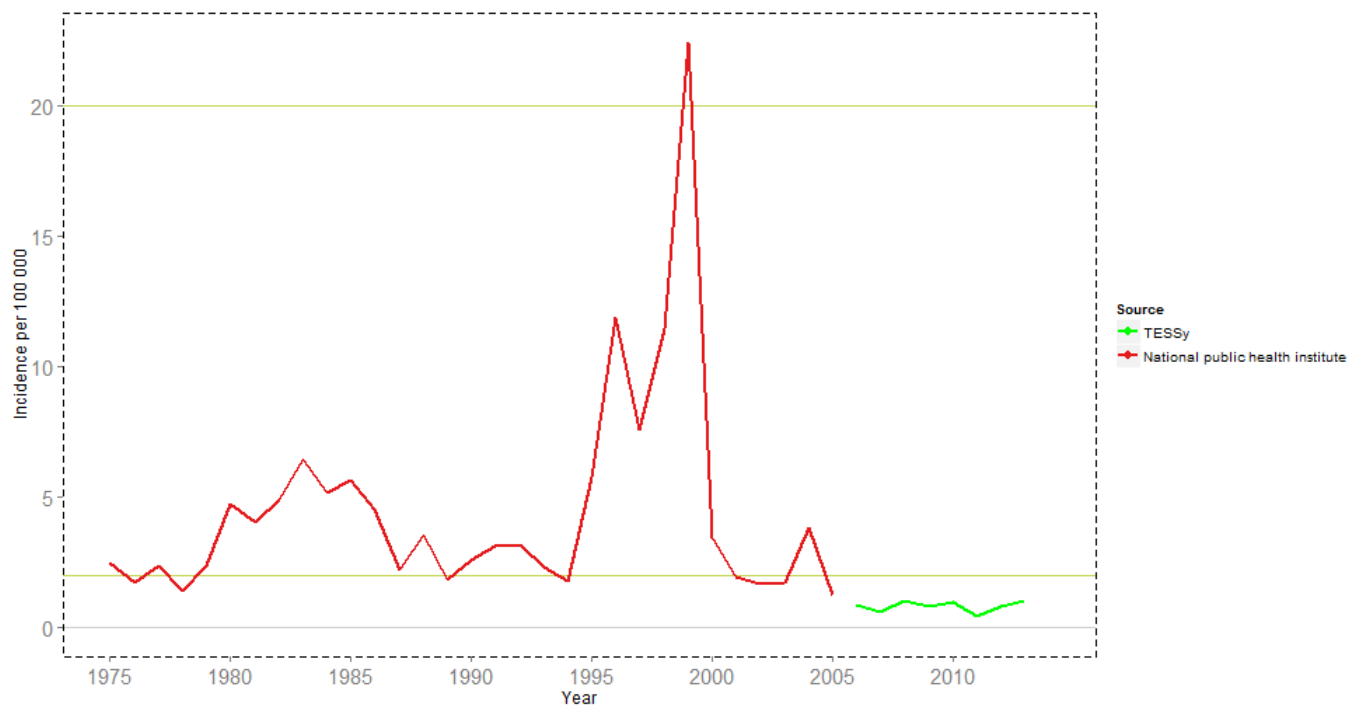


Panel a.2: 1990–1999

No data available Panel a.3: 2000–2013

No data available

**Norway\_Figure 2.** Reported incidence of hepatitis A, Norway, 1975–2013\*



\*National data source: [www.fhi.no](http://www.fhi.no)

## Bibliography

1. Froesner GG, Froesner HR, Haas H. Prevalence of anti-HA in different European countries. *Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift*. 1977;107(5):129-33.
2. Froesner GG, Papaevangelou G, Buetler R. Antibody against hepatitis A in seven European countries. I. Comparison of prevalence data in different age groups. *Am J Epidemiol*. 1979;110(1):63-9.
3. Nothdurft HD, Dahlgren AL, Gallagher EA, Kollaritsch H, Overbosch D, Rummukainen ML, et al. The risk of acquiring hepatitis A and B among travelers in selected Eastern and Southern Europe and non-European Mediterranean countries: Review and consensus statement on hepatitis A and B vaccination. *J Travel Med*. 2007;14(3):181-7.