## **Czech Republic**

Population (January 2013):	10 516 125		
Human development Index (2013):	0.861		
HAV vaccine recommendations:	HAV vaccination is recommended for susceptible individuals with no history of vaccination. Vaccination is mandatory for specific at risk groups		
Seroprevalence studies by quality score:	score 0: 1 studies score 1: 5 studies score 2: 2 studies		
Seroprevalence studies timeframe:	1992–2004		

Seroprevalence assessment: very low

Incidence assessment: **low** Susceptibility in adults: **high** 

No studies were identified estimating HAV seroprevalence before 1990 in the Czech Republic. Of the five studies investigating HAV seroprevalence in the period 1990 and 2000, two sampled military personnel only and three included the general population. All studies estimated the seroprevalence to be below 30% by 30 years of age (Czech Republic\_FFigure 1). After 2000, the two studies retrieved provided very similar seroprevalence estimates. According to these, the HAV seroprevalence by the age of 30 was below 20%, reaching values above 50% in the age group 50–59. No epidemiological transition is evident from the graph in the recent decades. The Czech Republic is a very low endemicity country and has been so since the 1990s.

## Czech Republic\_Table 1. Hepatitis A seroprevalence level by time period

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

Reported incidence suggests HAV was circulating in the country until the late 1980s (reported incidence above 20/100 000 until 1989) and has decreased since. According to TESSy and available studies (Hubalek 2005, Castkova 2009) reported incidence was well below 10/100 000 after 2000 (Czech Republic\_FFigure 2). A ten-fold increase in reported incidence was registered during 2008–2009, as compared to the previous five-year period.

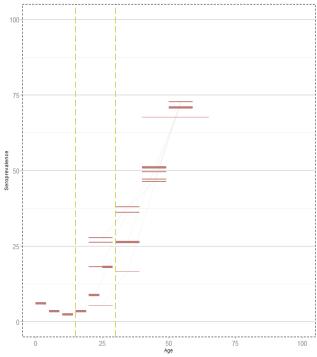
The susceptibility was estimated to be above 70% by the age of 30 and around 50% at the age of 50. Therefore the overall susceptibility in adults is considered high.

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

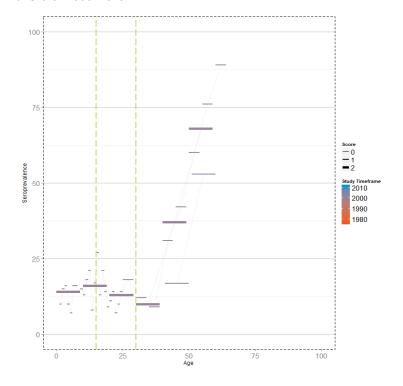
Panel a.1: 1975-1989

No data available

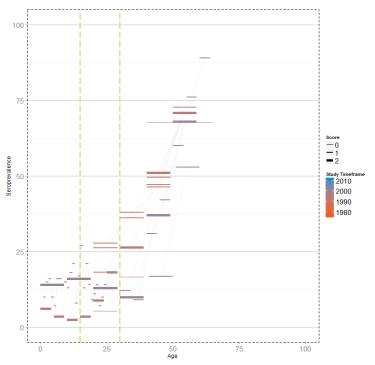
Panel a.2: 1990-1999



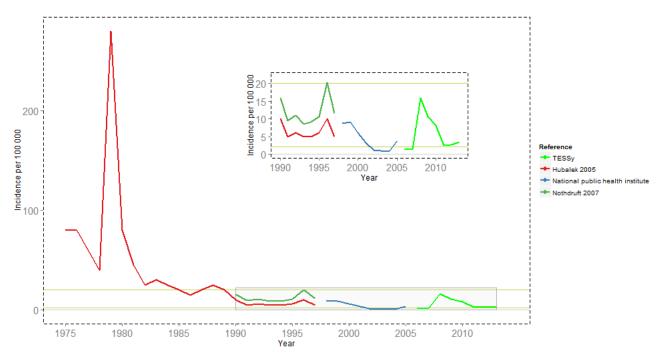
Panel a.3: 2000-2013



## Czech Republic \_Figure 1 (panel b). Summary of seroprevalence in Czech Republic 1975-2013, by age and time period



Czech Republic \_Figure 2. Reported incidence of hepatitis A, Czech Republic, 1975-2013\*



<sup>\*</sup>National data source: http://uzis.cz/en/catalogue/infectious-diseases

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