

Slovenia

Population (January 2013):	2 058 821
Human development Index (2013):	0.874
HAV vaccine recommendations:	Vaccination against hepatitis A is recommended for: 1. preschool children and students with medical conditions predisposing for severe HA 2. adults with medical condition predisposing for severe HA3. people with occupational exposure, e.g. sewage workers, laboratory personnel 4. travellers to endemic countries. Vaccination is covered by National Health Insurance for groups 1 and 2, by the employee for group 3 and self-paid for group 4.
Number of seroprevalence studies by quality score:	score 0: 0 studies; score 1: 1 study; score 2: 0 studies
Seroprevalence study timeframe:	1995–2012

Seroprevalence assessment: **very low**
Incidence assessment: **very low**
Susceptibility in adults: **moderate**

The one study published in Slovenia, compares the HAV seroprevalence in blood donors in the country in 1995 and 2012 (Jovanovic 2012) (Figure 1). In 1995, the HAV seroprevalence in Slovenian blood donors was 31% in the age group 26–35 year. In 2012 the HAV seroprevalence among blood donors was 16% in the same age group. An additional study conducted in 2005 among the general population provides an estimate at 20% or below at 30 years, and of above 70% at 50 years. Slovenia is currently a very low endemicity country.

Slovenia_Table 1. Hepatitis A seroprevalence level by time period

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

According to the incidence data presented in Figure 2, the reported infection rate in the population has been decreasing consistently since the early 1990s from values above 20/100 000 to values below 5/100 000 in the second half of the decade. Since 2005, the reported incidence rate has been consistently below 1/100 000.

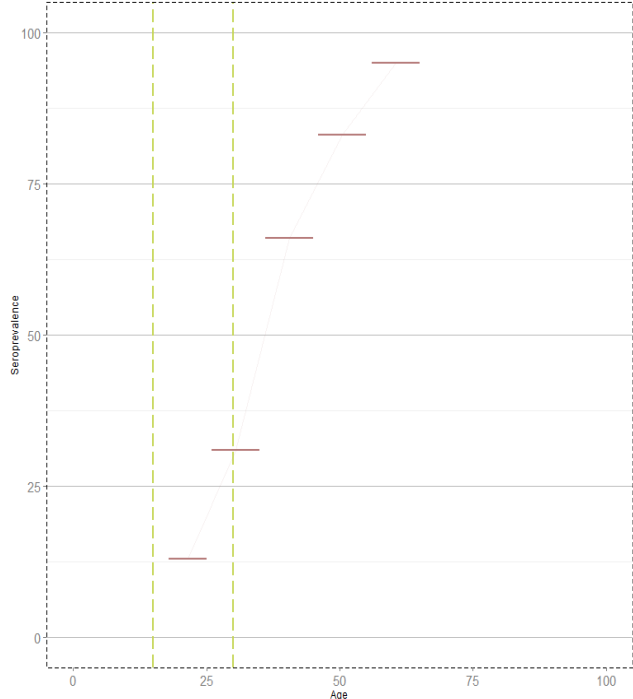
The susceptibility among adults is moderate, as susceptibility levels are above 70% at age of 30, and decreasing to less than 30% at the age of 50.

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

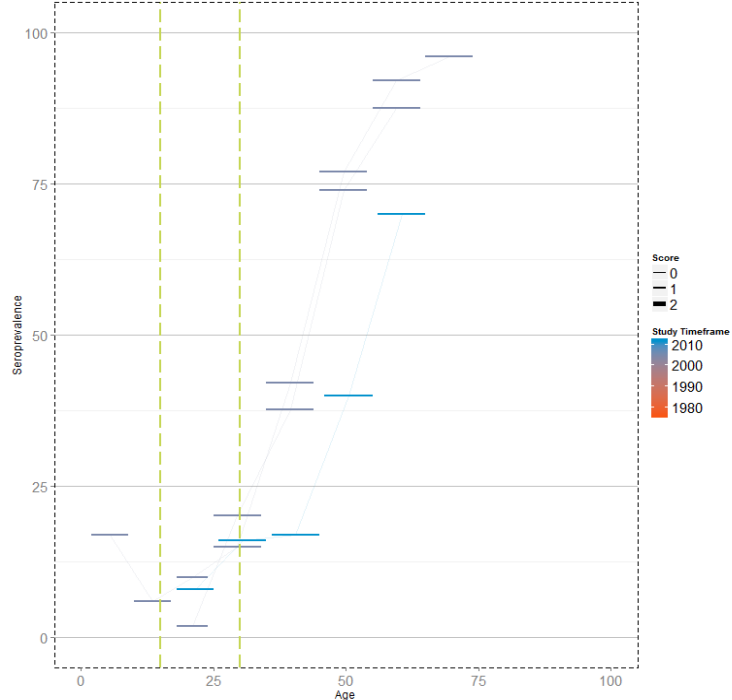
Panel a.1: 1975–1989

No data available

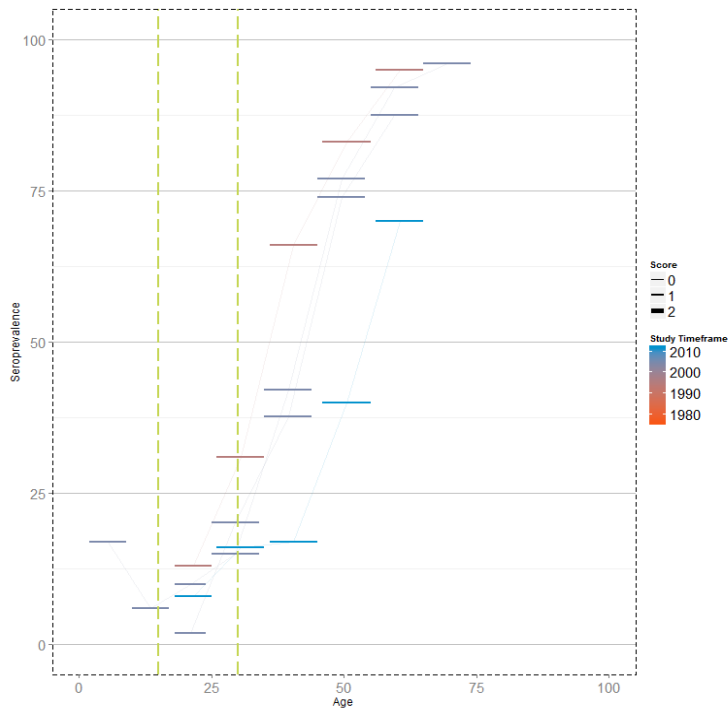
Panel a.2: 1990–1999



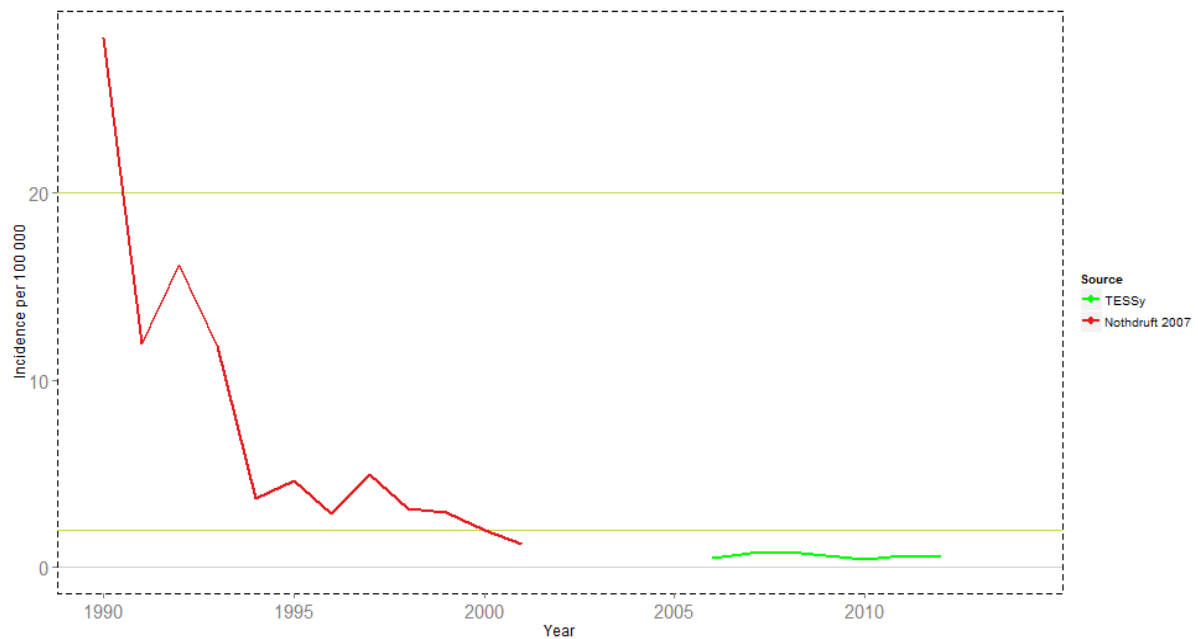
Panel a.3: 2000–2013



Slovenia_Figure 1 (panel b). Summary of seroprevalence in Slovenia, by age and time period (1975-2013).



Slovenia_Figure 2. Reported incidence of hepatitis A, Slovenia, 2006–2013.



Bibliography

1. Majcen-Vivod B. [Seroprevalence of antibodies to hepatitis A in blood donors and patients in University Clinical Centre Maribor]. *Zdravniški Vestnik* 2008;77(Suppl 1)(I):183-6.
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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.