

HEPATITIS DELTA EPIDEMIOLOGY IN ROMANIA



Romania

- Located in Eastern Europe
- Population: 19.053.815
- 52.2% urban population



- In 2015 a multicenter study was conducted among chronically HBV infected (HBsAg-positive) adult patients (age ≥ 18 years) in 10 Gastroenterology /Infectious Diseases centers covering approximately 80-90% of population from all geographical regions of our country.
- 2761 HBsAg positive patients included

Epidemiology

- The prevalence of chronic HBV infection (HBsAg positivity) in adult population in Romania is 4.4%, which means an estimated number of 650,000 infected people
- The overall prevalence of anti-HDV IgG antibodies in HBsAg-positive patients was **23.1%** (95%CI: 21.4-25.0 %; N=639)
- Patients with detectable HDV RNA represented 16.4% (N=454) from the total HBsAg-positive cohort.

Epidemiology

By age group:

- 18-29 – 18.6%
- 30-39 – 16.9%
- 40-49 – 21.9%
- 50-59 – 28.9%
- Over 60 – 24.8%

On average, patients with HDV infection from our study tend to be older, more female and urban residents, and the virological profile of helper virus is HBeAg-negative with an undetectable/low HBV viral load

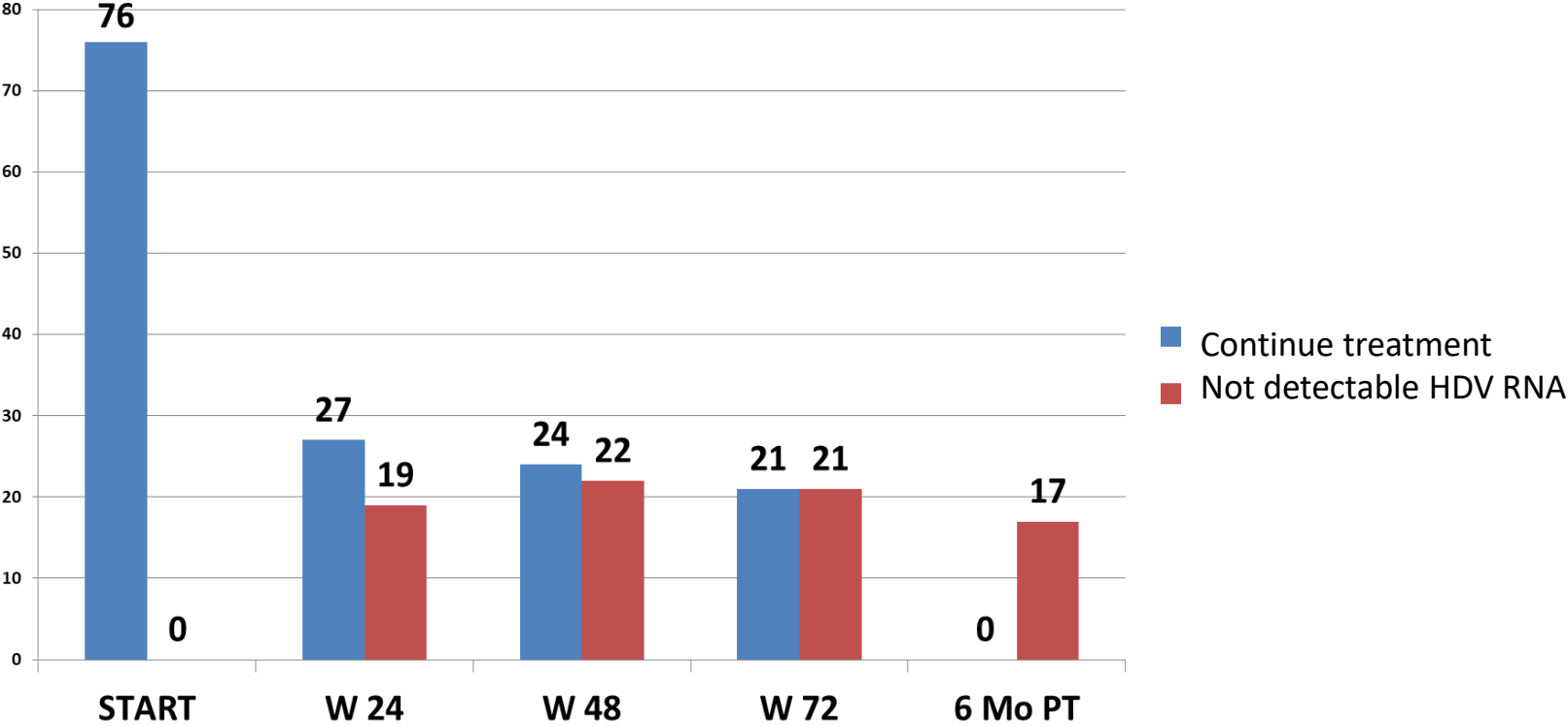
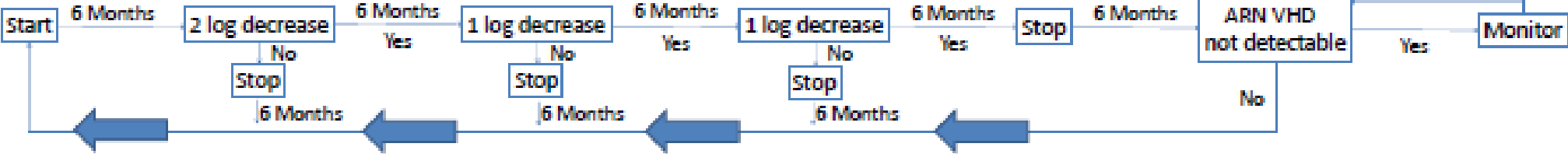
Severity

- There was a significantly higher percentage of patients with liver cirrhosis vs chronic hepatitis within the HBV-HDV coinfection group (43.4% vs 19.0%, $p=0.0001$)
- Within the group with HBV-HDV, patients with active delta infection (positive viral load) had a higher risk of liver cirrhosis (34.3% vs 12.7%, $p=0.0001$).

Current available treatment – HBV/HDV – NHI supported

- HBV - ETV
 - TFV
 - Pegasys
 - HDV : - Pegasys – 96 weeks RGD.
 - Bulevirtide – to be available starting AUG/SEP 2023
- supported by NHI

Personal experience



Patients obtaining undetectable RNA and patients continuing treatment (more than 1 log drop in HDV RNA)