

THE ESTIMATION OF THE EFFICACY OF THE SPECIFIC IMMUNOPROPHYLAXIS AGAINST HEPATITIS B

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An epidemiologic study was done on 524 medical personnel who have been inoculated against viral hepatitis B with "ENGERIX-B" vaccine in the period of 1990-1992 according to the 0, 1, 6 months schedule; the obtained results indicate that in the postimmunization period (1990-1994) there wasn't reported any clinical case of viral hepatitis. We serologic tested 2 groups of medical personnel identical for sex, age, length of service and fulfilment work: in the first group we included 80 persons from the main group, who were inoculated with "ENGERIX-B" and in the second group - 144 persons, who didn't receive this vaccin. The obtained data suggest that: a) anti-HCV was revealed at 4 (5,0%) and 8 (5,5%) persons accordingly in the I and II groups - that demonstrate the same risk of contamination by the parenteral way in the both groups; b) for the vaccination were selected persons without HBsAg, from the moment of inoculation nobody became HBsAg positive. In the control (II) group 9 (6,25%) patients became HBsAg positive, that suppose received HBsAg in the period of 1990-1994; c) the circulation of HBV was higher in the control (II) group, anti-HBs or/and anti-HBcor were revealed 1,7 times more frequently than in experimental (I) group, respectively 81 (56,25%) and 26 (32,5%) persons; d) in a 2-3 years after inoculation we revealed only 25 (31,2%) persons with anti-HBs seroconversion, this suggests the necessity of revaccination of medical personnel inoculated against VHB in the period of 1990-1992; e) the revealing in 56% cases of the II group of anti-HBs or/and anti-HBc, and the negation of 80% patients of acute hepatitis in the past, indicate the unrationality of vaccination without preliminary detection of anti-HBs and anti- HBcor.