



Tomsk Region
Administration



Tomsk Region
Department for Healthcare

Issues, initiatives, measures, etc. for infectious disease control in Tomsk Region for the current fiscal year

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Administrative-territorial division of Tomsk Region

Tomsk Region



Tomsk Region is a subject of the Russian Federation, part of the Siberian Federal District
The administrative center is the city of TOMSK

1 043 385
population

Tomsk Region is located in the Southeast of the West Siberian Plain. The length of the Region from the North to the South is about 600 km, and from the West to the East, it is 780 km

Organization of Primary Health Care

Infectious Diseases Profile



Children's Infectious Hospital
named after G.E. Sibircev



City Clinical Hospital №3
named after B.I. Alperovich

SPECIALIZED MEDICAL CARE

In **18 medical facilities**, including central district and city hospitals, there are infectious disease departments with a total of **384 beds** (277 for adults and 107 for children), there is no bed shortage

The bed availability rate is **3.6 per 10,000 people**, and the average annual occupancy rate for these beds is **288 days**

PRIMARY SPECIALIZED MEDICAL AND SANITARY CARE

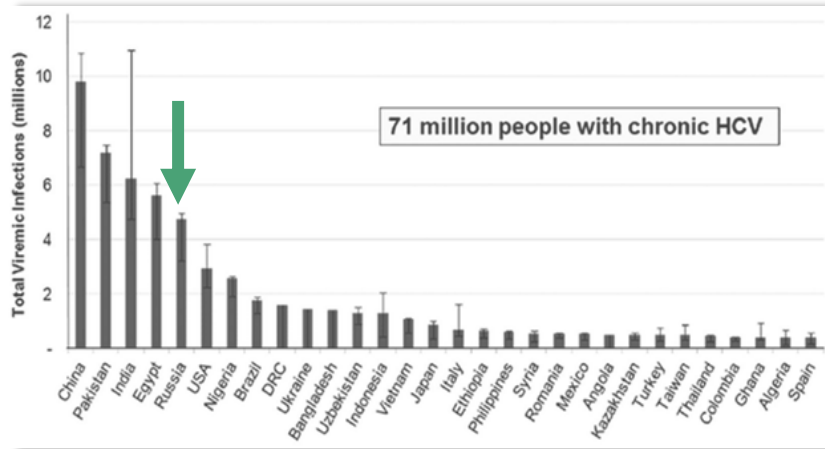
Infectious disease offices located within city polyclinics
and the polyclinic departments of central district and
municipal hospitals

28 infectious disease
units for adults

09 infectious disease
units for children



Findings



Russia ranks **5th** in the world for hepatitis C virus infections

Prevalence chronic HCV



71,000,000

5047

Patients with Viral Hepatitis

Tomsk Region



Morbidity of Hepatitis C

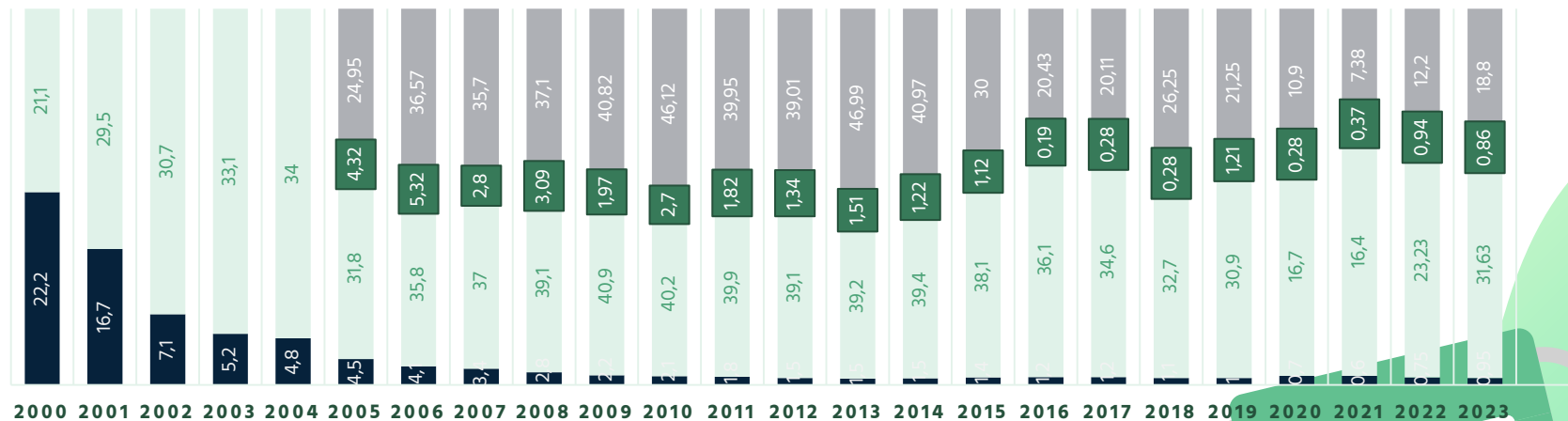
Tomsk Region, Russia

■ Acute hepatitis C, Russia

■ Chronic hepatitis C, Russia

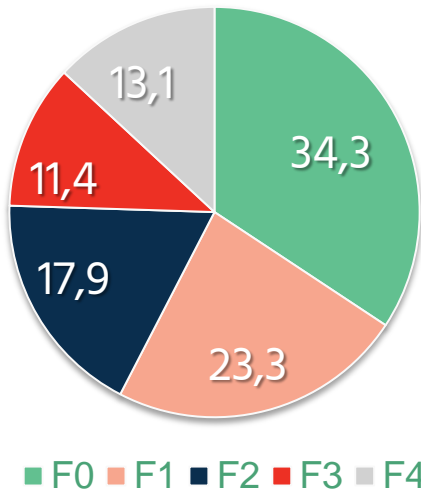
■ Acute hepatitis C, Tomsk Region

■ Acute hepatitis C, Tomsk Region

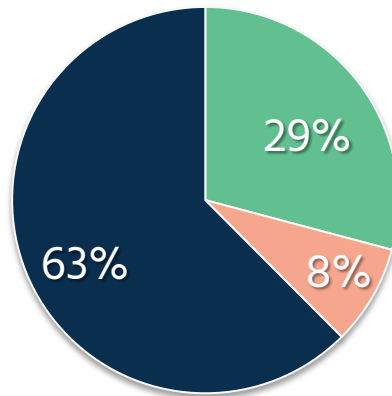


Characteristics of Patients with Chronic Hepatitis C

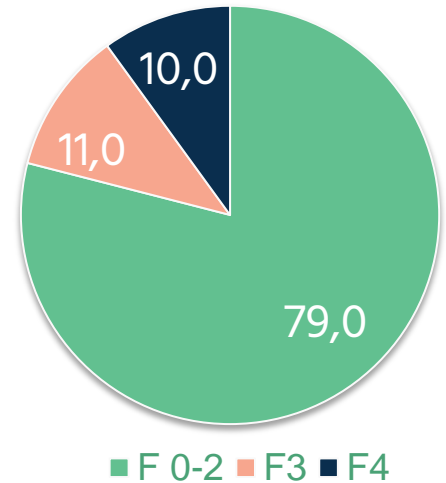
Fibrosis HCV distribution of patients
Russia



Genotype HCV distribution of patients
Tomsk Region



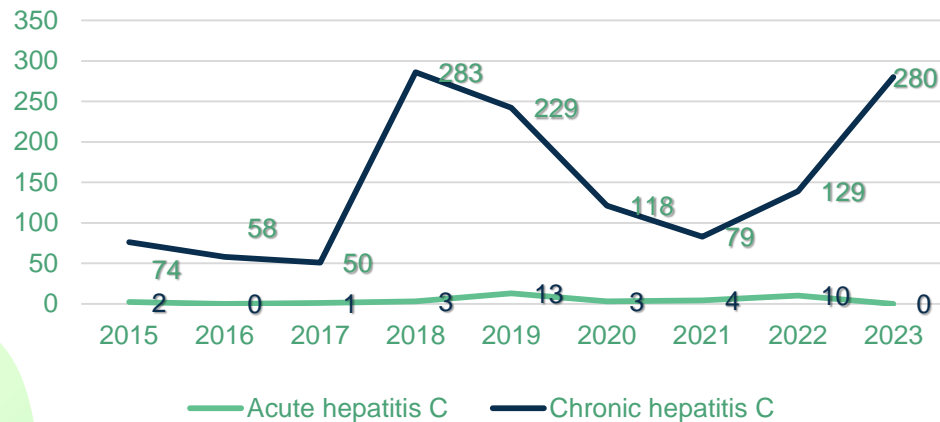
Fibrosis HCV distribution of patients
Tomsk Region



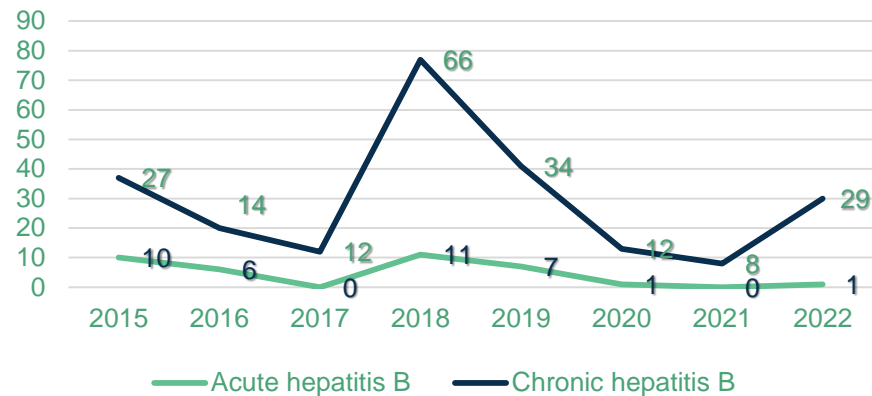
Morbidity of Viral Hepatitis B, C, D

Tomsk Region

Morbidity of Viral Hepatitis C



Morbidity of Viral Hepatitis B



EXACT PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC VIRAL HEPATITIS D IN RUSSIA IS UNKNOWN

In Tomsk Region, there are 18 people with VIRAL HEPATITIS D

REASONS:

- No previously established Federal HDV patient record system, unlike for HCV and HBV
- No hepatitis D reported in the Russian statistics №2
- No general testing for HBsAg

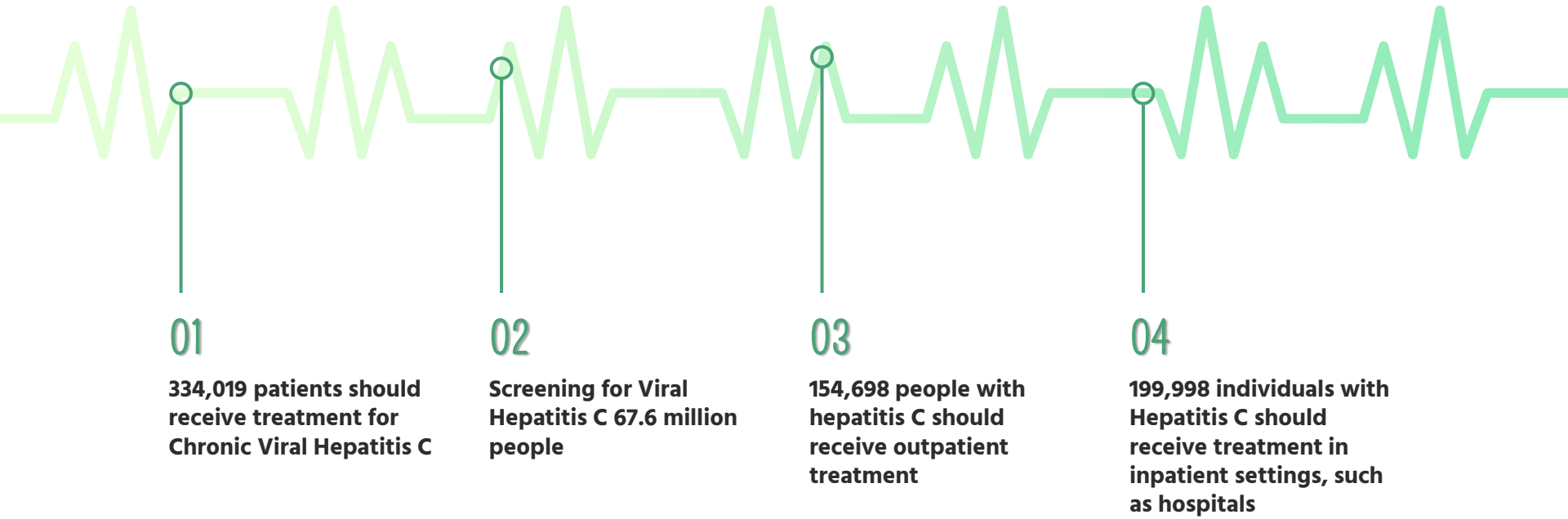
Issues, initiatives, measures for VIRAL HEPATITIS C control

FEDERAL PROJECT FOR **THE CONTROL OF VIRAL HEPATITIS C** -
part of the National Project «LONG AND ACTIVE LIFE»

The main objective of the project is to increase the availability of
treatment for patients with chronic hepatitis C



Project targets for 203 in Russia



Project targets for 2030 in Tomsk Region

Outcome: sustained virological response in patients with chronic viral hepatitis C who have completed a course of antiviral therapy

Subject of the RF	Unit of measurement	Base value		Base value Period of implementation of the project, year					
		value	year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Tomsk Region	person	217	2024	346	353	355	357	359	359

Activity: screening for hepatitis C antibodies in citizens aged 25 years and older should be conducted once every 10 years by testing for total antibodies to the hepatitis C virus in the blood

Subject of the RF	Unit of measurement	Base value		Base value Period of implementation of the project, year					
		value	year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Tomsk Region	person	27 323	2024	54 646	54 646	54 646	54 646	54 646	54 646

Clinical Recommendations of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Chronic Viral Hepatitis C 2021

Treatment in inpatient settings



- with HCV with outcome to cirrhosis (including decompensated cirrhosis); with severe fibrosis (METAVIR F3)
 - with clinically significant extrahepatic manifestations
 - with relapse of CVC after liver transplantation
 - at risk of rapid development of liver disease due to comorbidities (chronic viral hepatitis B, HIV infection, diabetes mellitus, etc., after transplantation of organs other than the liver)
- at high risk of transmission



Treatment

Patients without urgent treatment indications receive care based on priority

Co-financing program Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation №407 Program «Development of Healthcare» Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 15.03.2024 №615

Criteria for the **priority selection** of patients with **Chronic Viral Hepatitis C** for antiviral therapy in an outpatient stage are:

- Placement of the patient in the regional state medical organization for admission to a clinic at the place of attachment with diagnosis of chronic viral hepatitis C;
- Availability of patient screening results for referral of chronic hepatitis C patients to the Hepatology Clinic for administration/delivery of antiretroviral therapy ;
- Positive PCR results for HCV for at least 6 months;
- No HIV infection



Conclusions



- **State funding (state guarantees program, federal co-financing program, regional budget) helps to increase the volume of antiviral therapy. This, in turn, allows the government to achieve the goal of eliminating the hepatitis C virus. The initiative will also facilitate timely detection of patients with this infection thanks to the creation of a unified registry and will make a contribution to the prevention and minimization of HCV spread.**



Thank you for your attention!

Any questions?
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