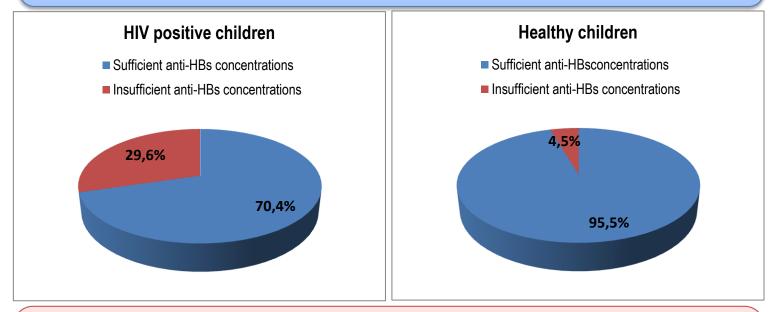
A-679-0005-00100 Assessment of HBV Vaccine-induced Immunity in HIV-positive Orphans A. Chuykov^{1,2} O. Kovtun¹, O. Samarina¹

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Background: According to current pediatric vaccination calendar in Russia, HBV vaccination should be completed at the age of 6 months with further revaccinations every 5 years. However, data on HBV vaccination in HIV positive children is quite limited.

Methods: This study included all orphans living at orphanage No.25 of Yekaterinburg - 27 HIV positive orphans (all on ART with average CD4 1230 cell/microliter(825-1423) at the age of 4 years old), and 22 healthy controls (orphans born by HIV-positive mothers). All of them received triple anti-HBV vaccination during first 6 months of life. The concentration of anti-HBs antibodies were measured in all participants within 1 month of their fourth birthday to determine sufficiency of anti-HBV immunity. Concentrations lower than 10mlU/ml has been considered as insufficient.

Results:8 HIV-positive children (29.6%) and only 1 healthy child (4.5%) had insufficient concentrations
of anti-HBs antibodies (p< 0,05). The mean antibody titer was found significantly lower
(p<0,05) in HIV-positive children than in healthy controls.</td>



Conclusions: Our study has shown significant difference in sufficiency of HBV vaccine-induced immunity between HIV-positive and HIV-negative children. The study suggests that HIV positive children may require more frequent HBV vaccinations, and yearly evaluation of anti-HBs concentration in HIV-positive children should be introduced into clinical practice.



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