
**Formal Consultative Meeting of the States Parties
to the Convention on the Prohibition of the
Development, Production and Stockpiling
of Bacteriological (Biological) and
Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction**

Distr.: General
14 September 2022

English only

2022 Meeting

Geneva, 26 August and 5-9 September 2022

Item 6 of the agenda

**Respective outstanding questions by the Russian Federation
to the United States and to Ukraine concerning the fulfilment
of their respective obligations under the Convention in the context
of the operation of biological laboratories in Ukraine**

**Presentation - On the sanitary and epidemiological
situation in Ukraine**

Submitted by the Russian Federation



The most acute problems:

- Vaccine-preventable diseases (measles, polio, diphtheria)
- Tuberculosis
- HIV infection
- Outbreaks of particularly dangerous infections (including cholera)
- Acute intestinal infections of unknown etiology

On October 21, 2015, a polio vaccine vaccination campaign was launched in Ukraine in response to the outbreak. 2.3 million children were vaccinated. The vaccines were purchased by UNICEF with funds donated by the Government of Canada, and were delivered to Ukraine - 3.3 million doses. **However, the level of immunization by 2017 was only 48%.**

Polio:

- 2015, Transcarpathia – an outbreak of polio against the background of immunization coverage of children less than (!) 14%
- 2021 – **low vaccination coverage (53%)** of children under 1 year. Lowest levels: in Kherson (40.7%), Ivano-Frankivsk (42.2%), Transcarpathian (43.1%), Zaporozhye (46.2%), Kharkiv (46.5%), Odessa and Kiev (47.5% each), Chernivtsi and Lviv (48.5% each), Rivne (48.9%) regions (for 8 months).



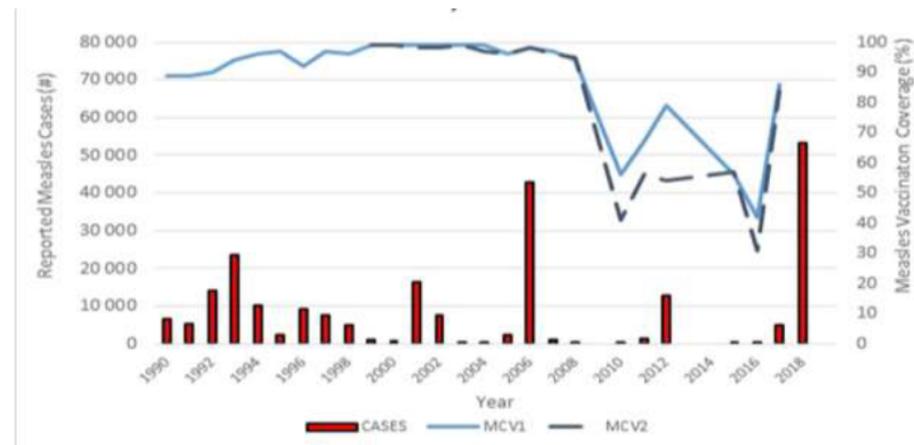
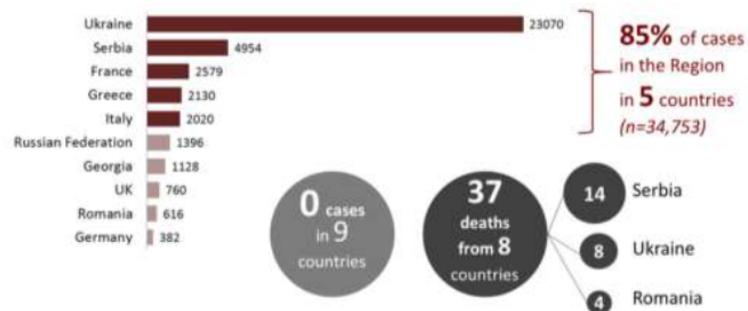
2019 – WHO has identified Ukraine as a country where **remains a high risk of a polio outbreak** due to the unsatisfactory implementation of the Polio Eradication Program and the low level of collective immunity.

Measles and diphtheria:

The incidence of measles in the population of Ukraine in 2017 was 70 times higher than in 2016. In 2018, Ukraine ranked first among all countries of the WHO European Region in terms of the number of measles cases - 35 thousand cases in 10 months of 2018 and 14 deaths (the number of cases is 5 times more than in Serbia, which was in second place).

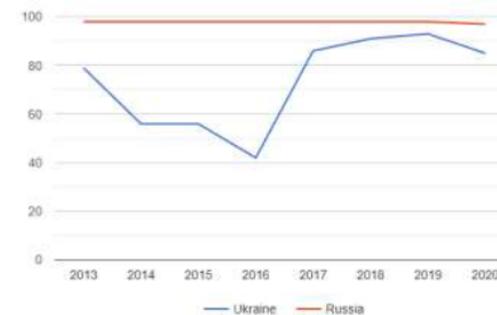
According to WHO, Ukraine is experiencing an acute shortage of vaccines against diphtheria and measles. In 2019, 20 cases of diphtheria were registered in Ukraine. Five cases were confirmed in the laboratory: in Lugansk, Khmelnytsky, Transcarpathian, Ternopil and Kiev regions. In 2021, vaccination coverage was 37.9% of the adult population.

5 countries with the highest number of measles cases in the WHO European Region, January-June 2018



Picture. Cases of measles in Ukraine

Year	Cases of diphtheria
2011	8
2012	5
2013	6
2014	4
2015	2
2016	4
2017	0
2018	7
2019	20



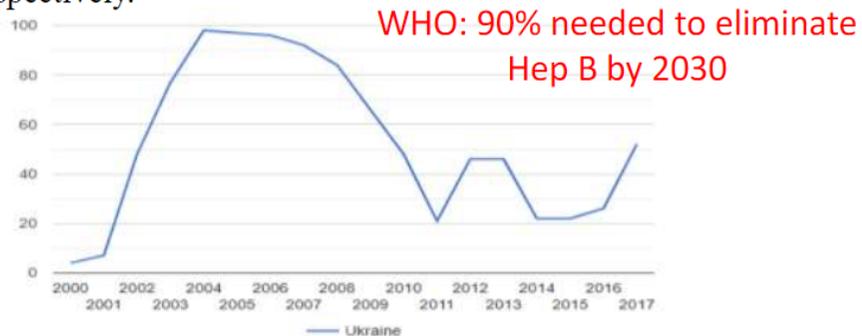
Picture. Percentage of children aged 12-23 months vaccinated against measles in Russia and Ukraine

Viral Hepatitis

In 2017, the mission of the WHO European Office recognized implemented measures to prevention of hepatitis B in Ukraine as inadequate:

«At the national level, the response to hepatitis is currently insufficient. There is no clear and empowered focal point, and no well-defined and functioning framework of responsibility for proper planning and decision-making regarding hepatitis control.»

In 2016, Hepatitis B vaccination coverage for children at birth and those, vaccinated with the third dose was 37% and 26%, respectively.

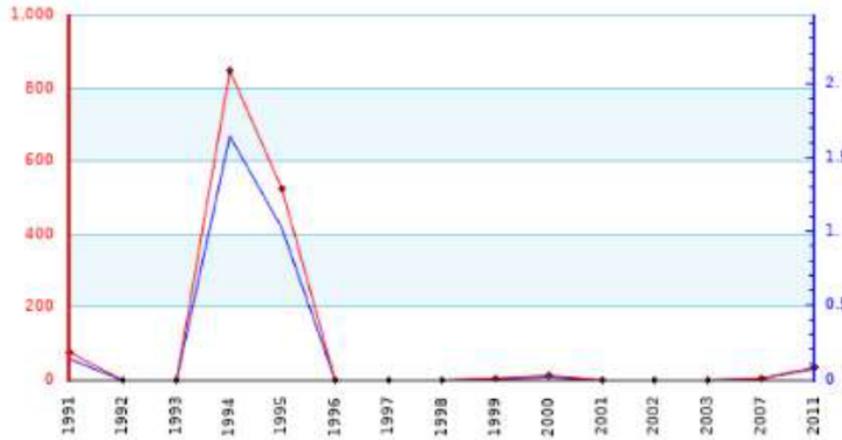


Pic. Percentage of 1-year-old children vaccinated against hepatitis B

Type of the disease	Year					Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Acute Hepatitis C	698	556	589	563	470	2876
Chronic Hepatitis C	6144	5445	5985	5854	5714	29142
Total	6842	6001	6574	6417	6184	32018

According to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, there was a problem with the incidence of viral hepatitis A, including in children's organized groups, educational institutions, public catering and trade facilities. In January 2018, an outbreak of viral hepatitis A was registered in the Mykolaiv region, 47 people fell ill, 38 of them were hospitalized, including 6 children. At the same time, 2 severe cases of the diseases were noted.

Cholera:



Pic. Cholera cases incidence

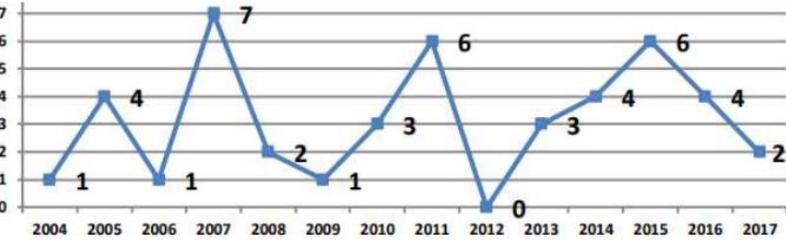
In 1994 – 1995 there were 1370 cases of the disease were registered in Ukraine, of which 32 were fatal

Over the past 12 years, 37 cases of the disease have been reported in the country. In 2011 in Ukraine there was an emergency situation in the field of sanitary and epidemiological wellbeing of the population - an outbreak of cholera in the Donetsk region. In May-August 2011, 54 cases of cholera and vibrio carriers were registered in 4 districts of Mariupol. Diseases proceeded mainly in a severe form. The toxigenic pathogen El Tor has been found in sea water, fresh water, fish and shrimp.

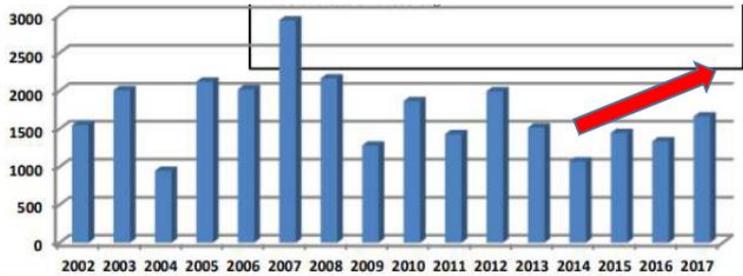
Year	Region	Cholera cases	Fatal cases
1994-1995	Ukraine	1370	32
2011	Zaporozhye region	4	0
2011	Donetsk region, Mariupol	32	0

Rabies:

The amount of dogs and cats infected with rabies is on the rise. The number of victims of animal bites is growing. The centers of rabies are registered in all regions and natural-geographical zones of Ukraine.



Pic. The number of human rabies cases

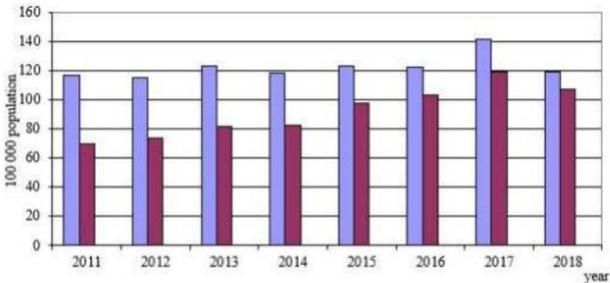


Pic. The number of cases of rabies in animals

Acute intestinal infections:

Unusual outbreaks of infections have been recorded in Ukraine.

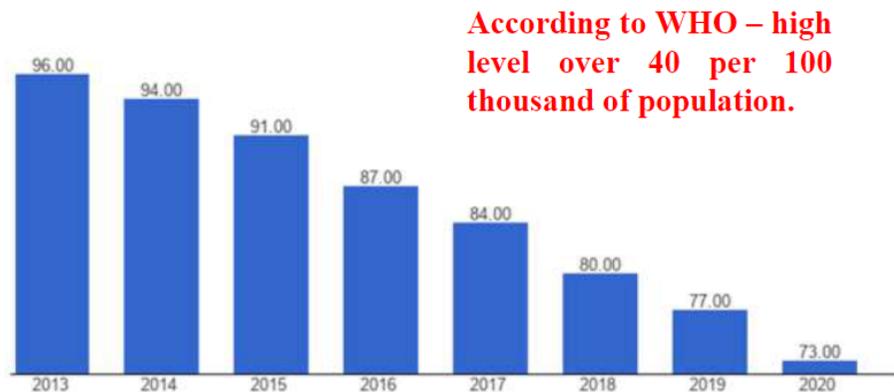
2016, 200 km from Odessa - a large outbreak of acute intestinal infection (779 people, including 449 children). Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli of various serovars and rotavirus A/G3P8, previously not noted in Ukraine, were isolated from patients. The presence of the virus was detected in samples from open water bodies and water supply.



Pic. Upward trend in the incidence of acute intestinal infections of unknown etiology (the dark purple color)

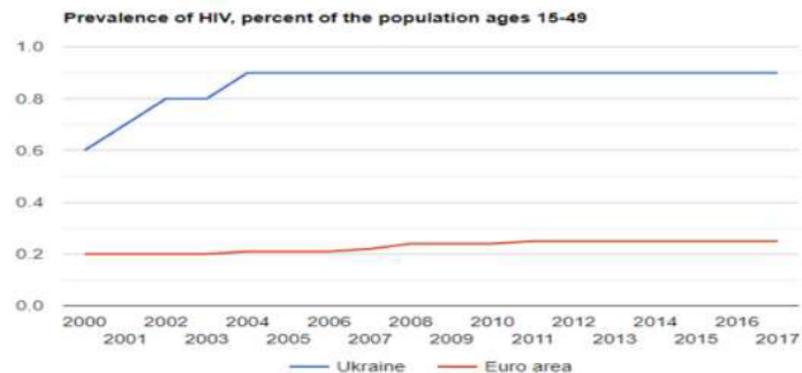
HIV, Tuberculosis:

In 2019 tuberculosis has caused approximately half of the deaths, related to AIDS in Ukraine. The country has a high burden of tuberculosis and takes the 4th place in the world for tuberculosis with multiple medical resistance.



Pic. Tuberculosis cases per 100 thousand of population

Out of 238 thousand HIV-positive patients only 31% are receiving antiretroviral therapy. The highest levels of the HIV dissemination are registered in Odessa reg. (898,3 per 100 thousand), Dnepropetrovsk reg. (792,6), Nikolaev reg. (743,5), the city of Kiev (479,0), Kiev reg. (447,9), Kherson reg. (420,1), Chernigov (420,4). 1 out of 100 citizen of Ukraine aged 15 to 49 is HIV positive – one of the highest rates in the European reg.



Pic. HIV dissemination among people aged 15 to 49 years old

In 2012 Ukraine had 11 laboratories, modernized from the Pentagon budget: in Kiev, Lvov, Kharkov, Odessa, Vinnitsa, Kherson, Ternopol, Dnepropetrovsk, Uzhgorod. In March 2022 there were 30 such laboratories, working with pathogens.

It was planned to open a new laboratory of the same type on the bases of the Ukrainian anti-plague station in Simferopol.

After accession of Crimea to the Russian Federation in 2014 in the process of sanitary and epidemiological service reformation in Crimea the correspondence regarding the laboratory construction site was discovered.



The Crimea

In the frames of the European grant aimed at the spread of the CCHF pathogen study on the territory of Crimea, it was planned to send the field materials from tentative carriers of CCHF, as well as human blood serums obtained in 2013 to France.

The material was found in the amount of 104 pools of ectoparasites, 46 samples of internal organs of rodents and 105 samples of human blood serum

The material was gathered in Crimea to transfer it to the European countries' laboratories