ABSTRACT

The health of citizens of every country is paramount to every government that comes into power. There is a saying that, a sound mind leaves in a sound body, indicating that workers and families will be productive and happy without being affected with any contagious disease. Most of non-organizations and bodies have put in place interventions to reduce and or eradicate Mother-to-Child-Transmission. The most and fast contagious disease which citizens of the republic of Ghana falls victims to is the Hepatitis B. The World Health Organization in 2015 reported that, over 8.4 million babies delivered in African countries were subject to contracting hepatitis B, and this due to the fact that, they had no health care. This has led to the WHO to come out with strategies towards the prevention of hepatitis B by 2030. It should be noted that, Ghana is not exception, and measures has been taken to reduce this menace. Moreover, this canker does not affect children only but also adults as well. Many studies indicate that, during blood transfusion by adults, can contract the hepatitis B disease.

The prevention or eradication of hepatitis B do not take place in the vacuum, and is not just a one day approach, but a systematic, planned, long term, and coordinated effort by individuals to implement and execute the plans. There are a lot of factor that can positively influence the implementation and achievement of hepatitis B strategies or interventions. Among these factors are; public education, availability of health personnel, availability of health facilities and others. Therefore, the governments of Ghana in collaboration with other bodies have to develop strategies to curb this canker before it wipes every citizen of the country.