International Revolution

Benjamin Cowie

WHO Collaborating Centre for Viral Hepatitis
Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory
Victorian Infectious Diseases Service, Royal Melbourne Hospital
Peter Doherty Institute for Infection and Immunity, University of Melbourne

benjamin.cowie@mh.org.au
Figure 2. Estimated global number of deaths due to viral hepatitis, HIV, malaria and TB, 2000–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target areas</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>2020 target</th>
<th>2030 target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three-dose hepatitis B vaccine for infants (coverage %)</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HBV: hepatitis B birth-dose vaccination or other approaches (coverage %)</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blood safety: donations screened with quality assurance</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injection safety: use of engineered devices</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harm reduction (sterile syringe/needle set distributed per person per year for people who inject drugs [PWID])</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Diagnosis of HBV and HCV (coverage %)</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treatment of HBV and HCV (coverage %)</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>5 million (HBV) 3 million (HCV)</td>
<td>80% eligible treated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact leading to elimination</td>
<td>Incidence of chronic HBV and HCV infections</td>
<td>6–10 million</td>
<td>30% reduction</td>
<td>90% reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mortality from chronic HBV and HCV infections</td>
<td>1.46 million</td>
<td>10% reduction</td>
<td>65% reduction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2017 Milestones

**Advocacy and Awareness**
- Initiate specific advocacy activities that go beyond recognition of World Hepatitis Day (28 July) are initiated to increase awareness.
- National task force is established with a designated focal point within the ministry of health, with representation from affected communities.

**Evidence-Based Policy**
- A costed and funded national hepatitis action plan with targets.

**Data and Surveillance**
- National disease burden estimate and investment case.
- WHO viral hepatitis surveillance guideline is adapted to local context. Laboratory or clinical surveillance mechanisms are established.
- National hepatitis reference laboratories are established.
- Regional hepatitis laboratory network is established.
- Member States have a national hepatitis infection and disease surveillance programme that can inform disease burden estimates and monitor the health sector response to viral hepatitis.

**Stopping Transmission**
- **Immunization**
  - Achieve prevalence of HbsAg in 5-years-old of < 1%.*
  - Achieve birth-dose hepatitis B vaccination coverage of at least 95%.*
  - Achieve three-dose hepatitis B vaccination coverage of at least 95%.*
  - National policy of vaccinating health-care workers against hepatitis B is established in > 80% of countries.

- **Prevention (health-sector transmission)**
  - Safe injection policies for transmission of hepatitis B and C in health-care settings are established in all countries.

### 2020 Targets

**Advocacy and Awareness**
- Report card on specific awareness and advocacy activities is completed.

**Evidence-Based Policy**
- A costed and funded national hepatitis action plan with targets.

**Data and Surveillance**
- Hepatitis surveillance is linked to the liver cancer registry, treatment registry, immunization data and vital statistics registry.

**Stopping Transmission**
- **Immunization**
  - In countries that have achieved <1% in children under 5 years, further reduce mother-to-child transmission.

- **Prevention (health-sector transmission)**
  - National policy of vaccinating health-care workers, medical/health students against hepatitis B is established in all countries.
  - Hepatitis B vaccinations are integrated into HIV, harm-reduction, and sexually transmitted infection (STI) services.

### 2017 Milestones

**Treatment Cascade**
- **Prevention (high-risk adult populations)**
  - Countries with populations of PWID have policies supporting harm-reduction programmes including needle-and-syringe programmes and opioid substitution treatment.

- **Countries with harm-reduction programmes access 60% of PWD with a comprehensive package of harm-reduction services and 50% of people dependent on drugs with substitution treatment.**

- **Treatment (screen/test/diagnose)**
  - Obtain baseline data for national hepatitis screening, care and treatment cascade.

- **30% of the estimated population living with HBV-HCV are diagnosed.**

- **Treatment (eligibility)**
  - Obtain baseline data as above.

- **50% of the eligible population for treatment begin on treatment.**

- **Viral suppression (HBV) and care (HCV)**
  - Obtain baseline data as above.

- **90% of those on HBV or HCV treatment obtain viral suppression (HBV) or are cured (HCV).**

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Regional Action Plan for Viral Hepatitis in the Western Pacific 2016–2020
Figure 6. Targets for reducing new cases of and deaths from chronic viral hepatitis B and C infection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deaths prevented</th>
<th>Upper-income countries</th>
<th>Middle-income countries</th>
<th>Lower-income countries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBV-associated</td>
<td>520,000</td>
<td>2,680,000</td>
<td>1,390,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV-associated</td>
<td>590,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>660,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,110,000</td>
<td>3,430,000</td>
<td>2,050,000</td>
<td>7,100,000</td>
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