

Viral Hepatitis Policy in Europe

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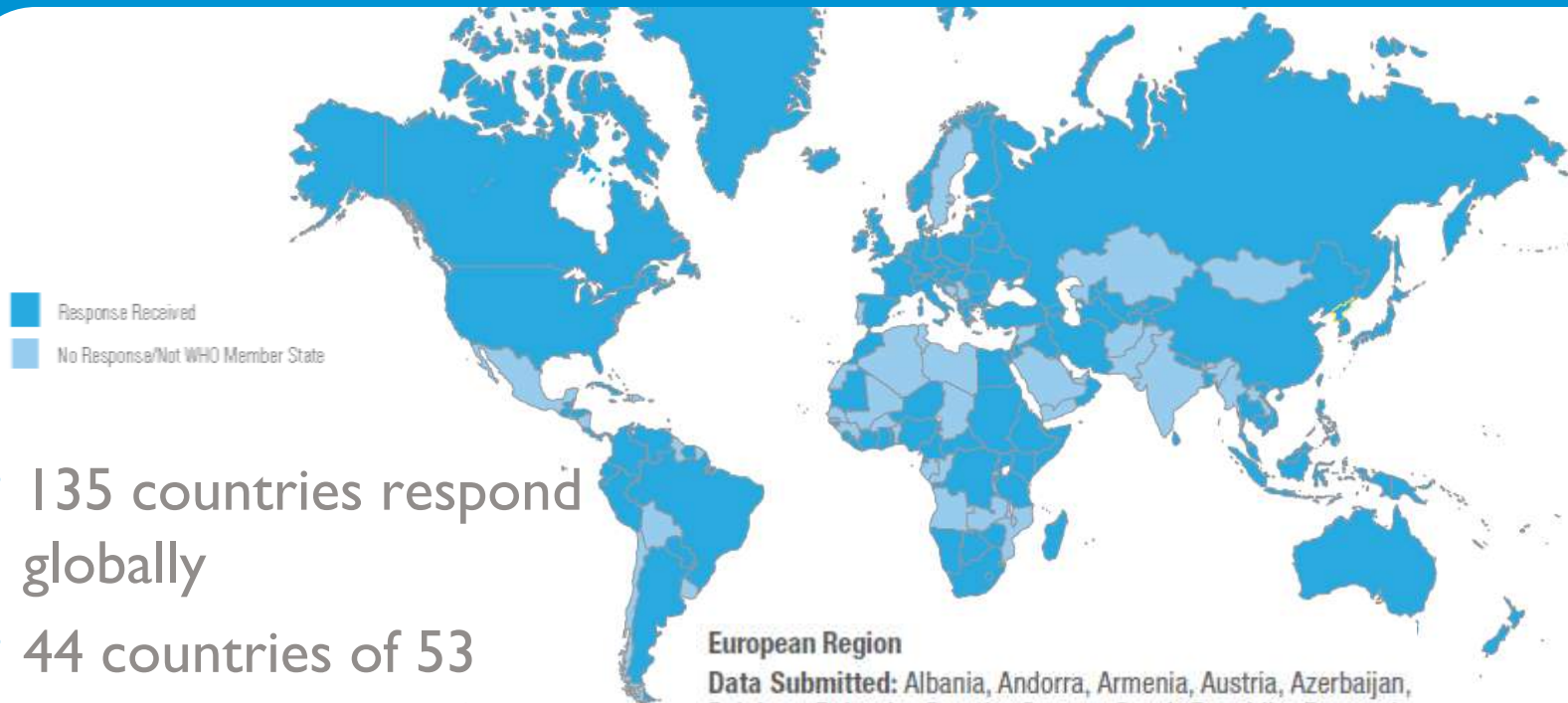


Viral Hepatitis: Global Policy

Background to the report

- Prior to 2009 viral hepatitis has not been seen as a global health issue nor addressed globally
- Viral hepatitis is added to the 62nd World Health Assembly agenda (May 2009) but postponed
- July 2009 WHO commissions the Alliance to survey hepatitis policy in the 193 Member States
- Survey jointly developed and piloted
- Report launched at International Liver Congress one month prior to the start of the 63rd World Health Assembly

Viral Hepatitis: Global Policy



- 135 countries respond globally
- 44 countries of 53 countries in WHO European region (83%)
- 25 of 27 EU member states (93%)

European Region

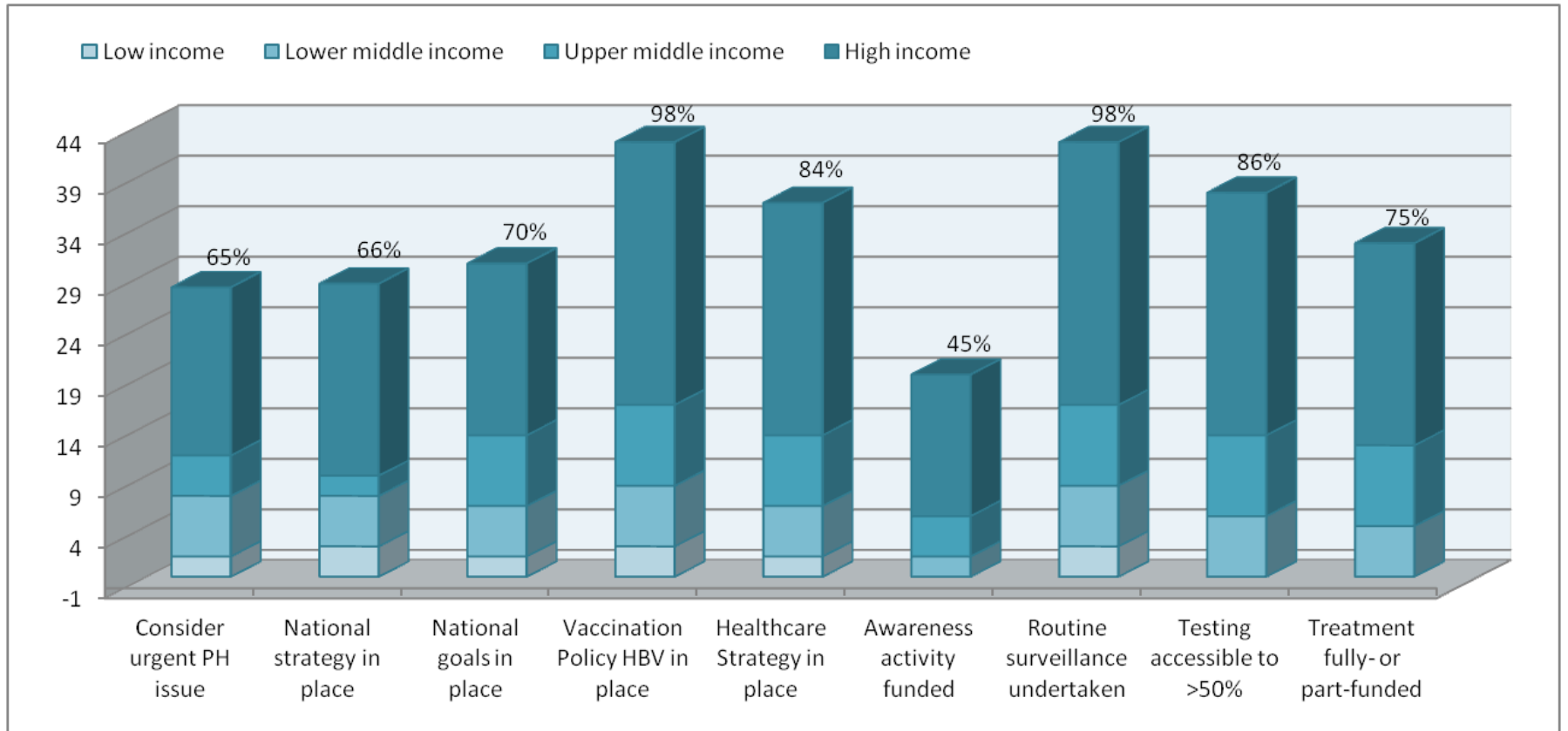
Data Submitted: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales)¹, Uzbekistan

Data not submitted: Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Monaco, Montenegro, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Sweden

Viral Hepatitis: Global Policy

- Is HBV and/or HCV considered an urgent public health issue?
- Do you have a specific strategy to prevent & control HBV and/or HCV?
- Is there a designated individual to lead the strategy?
- Are there goals for the prevention and control of HBV and/or HCV?
- Do you have a HBV vaccination policy?
- Is there a specific strategy to prevent infection in healthcare settings?
- Have there been any Govt funded awareness campaigns in last 5 years?
- Do you carry out routine HBV and/or HCV surveillance?
- Is testing easily accessible to more than half the population?
- Is anti-viral treatment funded or part-funded by the state?

Europe – Regional Overview



Viral Hepatitis: Global Policy

Europe – Regional Overview

Table 1. *Statistical overview*

	Responding countries	Urgent PH issue	National strategy	National goals	Vaccination Policy HBV	Healthcare Strategy	Awareness	Surveillance	Accessible Testing	Treatment funding
High income	87% (26)	64%	73%	65%	100%	88%	54%	100%	92%	72%
Upper middle income	62% (8)	50%	25%	88%	100%	88%	50%	100%	100%	100%
Lower middle income	100% (7)	86%	71%	71%	86%	71%	29%	86%	86%	71%
Low income	100% (7)	67%	100%	67%	100%	67%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Total	83% (44)	65%	66%	70%	98%	84%	45%	98%	86%	75%

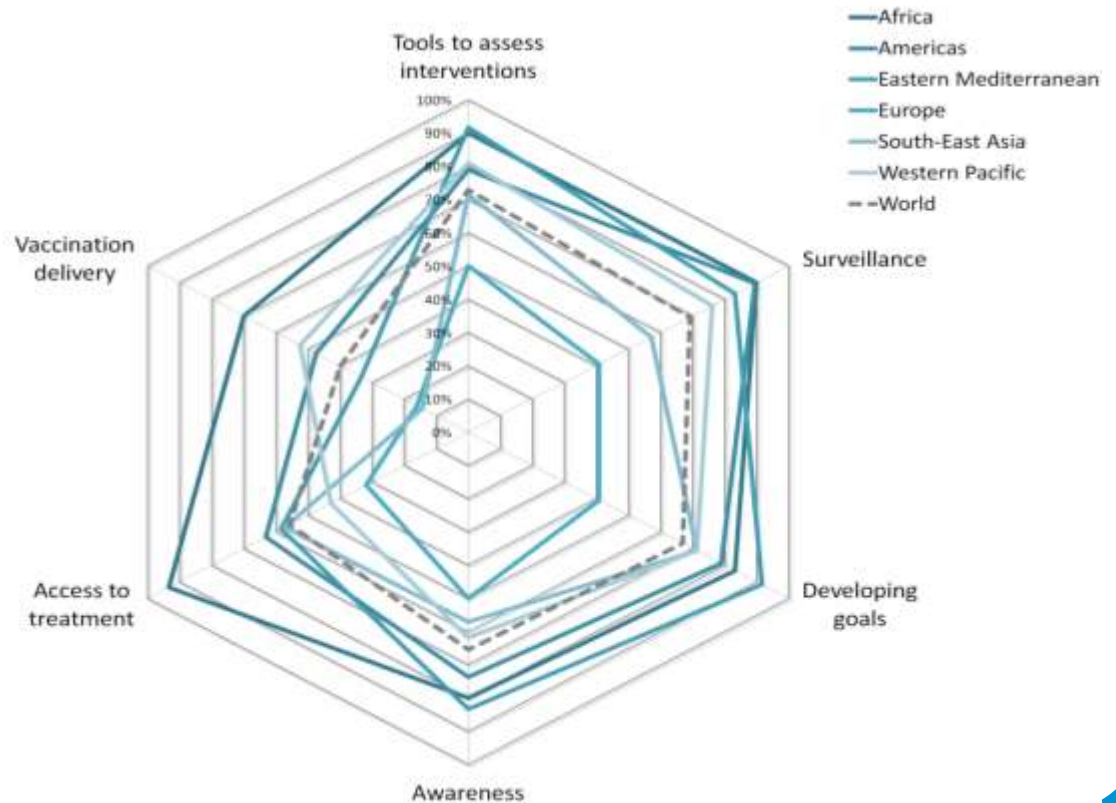
Europe – Regional Overview

- 65% (56% of responding EU member states) consider hepatitis an urgent public health issue vs. 80% globally
- 66% (58% of EU member states) report having a national strategy.
 - EU member states that report having a strategy: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, United Kingdom
 - BUT of all WHO EURO, 28 gave details: 8 only mention HBV vaccination
- HIV coinfection monitored in 49% of WHO Euro, 48% of EU members
- Testing is not available confidentially or anonymously in 45% (36% EU)
- Testing is easily accessible (financially and geographically to >50% of population) in 23/25 EU member states that answered (92%, vs. 86% overall)
- No free testing provision in 18% of countries (16% EU member states)
- No patient pathway in 32% (12% EU) and no government funding for treatment in 25% (16% EU)
- 63% (64% in EU) work with non-state sector in developing policy.

Viral Hepatitis: Global Policy – needs

Countries were asked in which areas they would welcome help:

- Developing goals for prevention and control
- Developing tools to assess intervention effectiveness
- Raising awareness
- Surveillance
- Treatment access
- Vaccination delivery
- Other



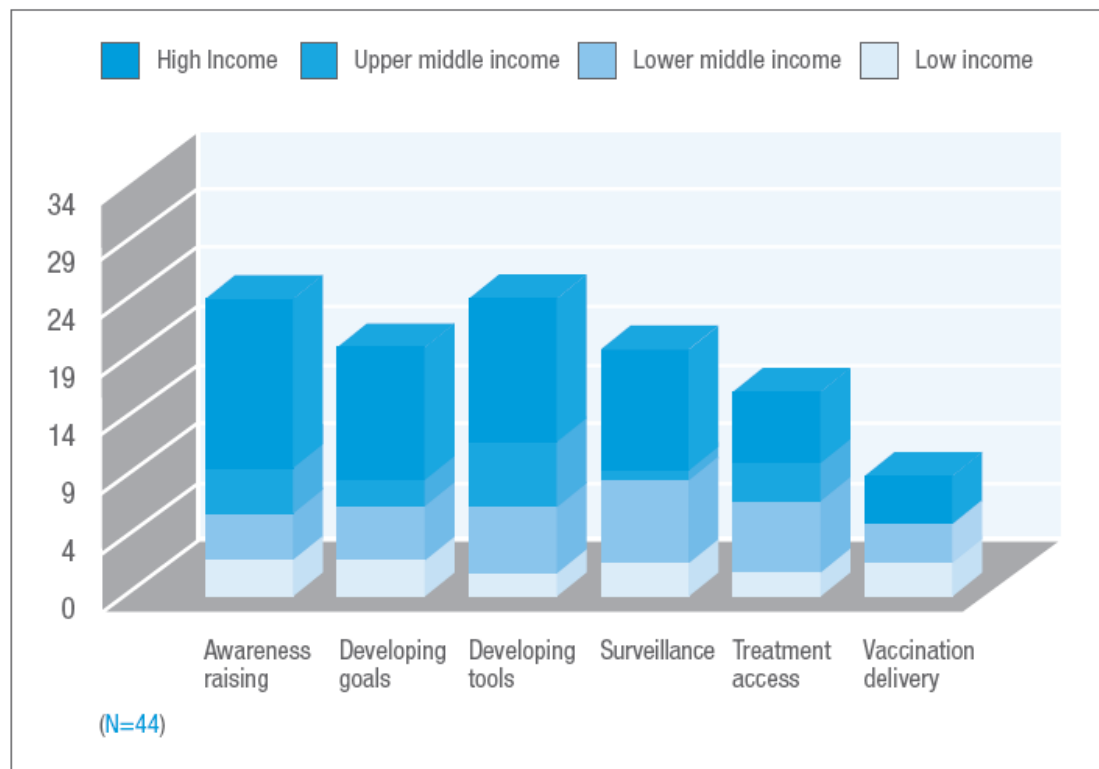
Viral Hepatitis: Global Policy – needs

77% of European countries (34) want assistance in one of:

- Developing goals for prevention and control
- Developing tools to assess intervention effectiveness
- Raising awareness
- Surveillance
- Treatment access
- Vaccination delivery

2 countries want help in all 6 areas

Also requested: help in ensuring sustainability of interventions



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Estimated Mortality (2004)
Acute hepatitis B
Acute hepatitis C

Total
2646.66
915.46

Population (2006): 155,991,000
Gender Classification (2006): Low Income

National strategy: A specific strategy for the prevention and control of hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C is in place. There is a designated individual to lead this strategy nationally; they do not work exclusively on the hepatitis strategy.

Goals: Goals for the prevention and control of hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C are in place.

Hepatitis B vaccination policy: A national hepatitis B vaccination policy is in place. Groups covered by this policy include: Infants.

Government-funded public awareness campaigns for hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C have taken place in the past five years. Action to reduce stigma experienced by, and discrimination against, people who have hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C has not been taken by the government.

WHO Assistance

The government of Bangladesh would welcome assistance from the WHO in the prevention and control of hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C in the following areas:

- Awareness raising
- Increasing access to treatment
- Delivery of vaccination
- Developing goals for the prevention and control of hepatitis B and hepatitis C
- Developing tools to assess the effectiveness of interventions
- Surveillance

Viral Hepatitis: Global Policy - Europe

- 35% of countries that want help developing goals report having goals in place
- 18 governments (41%) want help with surveillance. 17 of these conduct it already
- Over 1/3 of governments that have funded awareness raising also want technical assistance with this
- Assistance assessing the effectiveness of interventions chosen by half, including 45% of countries that report having a strategy

Any perception that Europe's current efforts to tackle viral hepatitis are adequate is wrong

Viral Hepatitis: Global Policy - Europe

THANK YOU

<http://www.worldhepatitisalliance.org/en/Policy/2010PolicyReport.aspx>