



# **Viral Hepatitis**

# **Hepatitis B and C Summit Conference**

15 October 2010 Brussels





## Communicable diseases - EU's role

No provision in the Treaty for harmonizing the Member States' public health legislation except in some specific areas like blood, organs.



Public health lies mainly with the MS





## Communicable diseases - EU's role

- However since 1999
  - Legislation & initiatives introduced with respect to EU's response to communicable diseases

DECISION No 2119/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 24 September 1998

setting up a network for the epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases in the Community

#### COMMISSION DECISION

of 22 December 1999

on the early warning and response system for the prevention and control of communicable diseases under Decision No 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

(notified under document number C(1999) 4016)

(2000/57/EC)

#### COMMISSION DECISION

of 22 December 1999

on the communicable diseases to be progressively covered by the Community network under Decision No 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

(notified under document number C(1999) 4015)

(2000/96/EC)







## Communicable diseases - EU's role

- However since 1999
  - Development of an EU expertise in the field of communicable diseases



Public Health Programme



- To improve citizens' health security;
- To promote health, including the reduction of health inequalities,
- To generate and disseminate health information and knowledge.





#### EU Surveillance

L 28/52 E

EN

Official Journal of the European Communities

3. 2. 2000

#### ANNEX I

- COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND SPECIAL HEALTH ISSUES TO BE PROGRESSIVELY COVERED BY THE COMMUNITY NETWORK
- 1.1. For the diseases/health issues listed below, surveillance within the Community network will be performed by standardised collection and analysis of data in a way that will be determined for each disease/health issue when specific Community surveillance networks are put in place.
- 2. DISEASES
- 2.1. Diseases preventable by vaccination

Diphtheria

Infections with haemophilus influenza group B

Influenza

Measles

Mumps

Pertussis

Poliomvelitis

Rubella

2.2. Sexually transmitted diseases

Chlamydia infections

Gonococcal infections

HIV-infection

Syphilis

#### 2.3. Viral hepatitis

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis C

2.4. Food- and water-borne diseases and diseases of environmental origin

Botulism

Campylobacteriosis

Cryptosporidiosis

# Epidemiological surveillance at EU level:

Viral hepatitis

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis C





## EU Case Definition

COMMISSION DECISION

of 28 April 2008

amending Decision 2002/253/EC laying down case definitions for reporting communicable diseases to the Community network under Decision No 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

(notified under document number ((2008) 1589)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2008/426/EC)

HEPATITIS A

HEPATITIS B, ACUTE

HEPATITIS C

(Hepatitis A Virus)

(Hepatitis B virus)

(Hepatitis C virus)

## Objective:

 Facilitate MS to report at EU level standardised and comparable data





EU funded projects



- 2005 Expanding network for coordinated and comprehensive actions on AIDS, (ENCAP), AIDS Prevention centre, Ministry of Health (LV), EC co funding 1.055.346,00 €, http://www.aidsnetwork.eu/en/
- 2. 2006 European Network for Highly Infectious Diseases (EuroNHID), coordinated by Istituto Nazionale per le Malattie Infettive (INMI, IT), EC co funding 362.098,47€, www.eunid.com
- 3. 2007 Response to Emerging infectious disease: Assessment and development of Core capacities and Tools, (REACT), lead by RKI GTZ(DE), EC co-funding 800.000,00€, <a href="http://www.rki.de/react">http://www.rki.de/react</a>
- 4. 2007 AIDS & MOBILITY, AIDS & Mobility Europe 2007 2010, by Ethno-Medizinisches Centrum, (DE), http://ethno-medizinisches-zentrum.de/http, EC funding 499.766,31€





EU funded projects

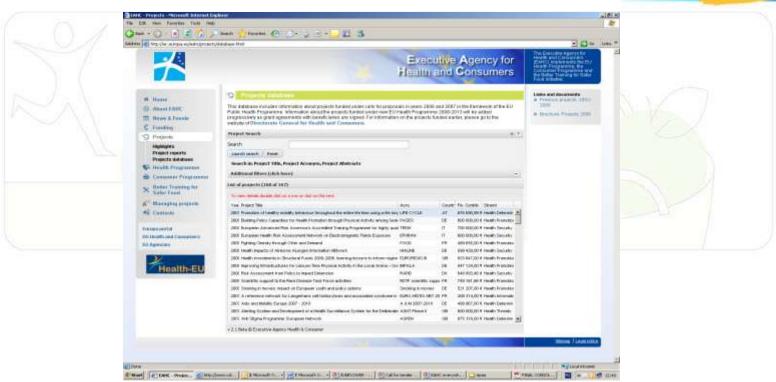


- 5. 2008 Scaling up harm reduction to prevent transmission of infectious disease, WHO direct grant agreement, EC funding 299.109,00€.
- **2008 European Network Social Inclusion and Health (Correlation)**, Stichting De Regenboog AMOC (NL), www.correlation-net.org/, with EC cofunding of 900.000,00€.
- 7. 2008 HBV-HCV-HIV: Three different and serious threats for European young people (H-CUBE), University of Sassary(IT), EC funding 580.000,00€.









http://ec.europa.eu/eahc/index.html





EU contribution is a limited one because of legal competence, and limited resources



#### In 2007:

- Hepatitis B 6 481 confirmed cases reported by EU/EFTA countries
- Hepatitis C 26 840 confirmed cases reported by EU/EFTA countries

#### However

- Differences btwn surveillance systems (reporting practices, data collection methods, etc.)
- Undiagnosed cases
- Differences in case definitions used
- Incomplete reporting...





# Viral hepatitis - EU's initiatives

- To address this, request from the Commission to ECDC
  - EU wide survey on surveillance and prevention of hepatitis B and C
  - Strengthening surveillance of hepatitis B and C in EU
  - Literature review on efficacy of hepatitis B and C screening
  - Cost -effectiveness analysis of screening practices for hepatitis B/C
  - Prevention of transmission of HIV and hepatitis in IDU





### **63 WHA**



#### SIXTY-THIRD WORLD BEALTH ASSEMBLY WHA63,18

Agenda item 11.12 21 May 2010

#### Viral hepatitis

The Sonry-third World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report on viral hepatitis;

Taking into account the fact that some 2000 million people have been infected by hapantic B turns and that about 100 million people live with a chronic form of the disease;

Considering that Deparitis C is still not preventable by vaccination and around 80% of bejoints C vario infections become a channic infection.

Considering the seriousness of sund hepsitins as a global public health problem and the need for advocacy to governments, all parties and populations for action on health promotion, disease percention, dispensis and testiment.

Expressing concern at the lack of program in the prevention and combot of viral happaints developing containes, in particular in which shatman Africa, the to the lack of account to affordable appropriate treatment and case as well as an integrated approach to the prevention and control measurement of the shatman.

Considering the need for a global approach to all forms of viral layetim – with a special focus on viral layetim B and C, which have the higher rates of machinity;

Recalling that one costs of transmission of hepatita B and C varies is passassed and that the Beath Assembly in resolution WEART 25 or sultration and reply of terms those and blood products recommended the development of national pathic services for blood doubton and in evolution WEART II agreed to the establishment of an insual Wedd Blood Disor Day, and that in both resolutions the Health Assembly recognised the need for safe blood to be scatched to be

Reaffirming resolution WHA45.17 on minimization and vaccine quality which arged Member States to include hepatitis B vaccines in automal immunication programmes.

Considering the need to reduce fiver cancer mortality rates and that virial bepatitides are responsible for 78% of cases of primary liver cancer;

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- cost-effective
- adapted to the local epidemiological situation







## Health Portal EU

http://health.europa.eu

SANCO Web Site

Health & Consumer Protection Directorate-General

http://ec.europa.eu/health/



**EAHC** Website

http://ec.europa.eu/eahc/

EMCDDA website —



http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/

— ECDC website

http://www.ecdc.europa.eu/