Monitoring progress towards the hepatitis elimination targets across the EU/EEA

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The framework for monitoring viral hepatitis in the EU/EEA
**Scope of the monitoring system**

**Aims**

- Support EU/EEA countries monitor responses to tackling the epidemics of hepatitis B and C
- To analyse and interpret data and provide information for action to key stakeholders

**• Key purpose is to support generation of robust information in countries to facilitate assessment of local progress towards targets**

**• System built around existing data sources filling the data gaps and improving data quality through provision technical support to countries**
The European hepatitis monitoring survey

- Two rounds of data collection: 2017/2018 and 2021
- Indicators and sections:

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<td>Expanded policy section</td>
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<td>Brief prevention section</td>
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Sub-national data reporting
Question on confidence for each reported figure
Prevention of hepatitis B and C in the EU/EEA (2020 data)
Reaching the WHO elimination targets for prevention across the EU/EEA countries, 2020

Hepatitis B vaccination in EU/EEA countries, 2020

Only 11 out of the 22 countries with data in 2020 achieved the target of 95% vaccine coverage.

*Countries did not provide data.
NB. Denmark, Finland and Iceland do not have a national policy for universal childhood vaccination against hepatitis B and Hungary has a universal vaccination programme targeting school age children.
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission, 2020

25 of 26 countries reported universal antenatal screening programmes for hepatitis B

*Clinic level data only
**Regional level data only

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission, 2020

24 of 25 countries with universal antenatal screening reported a policy on post-exposure prophylaxis for infants born to HBsAg+ mothers.

Data on the rate of vertical transmission available from 4 countries ranging from 0 – 0.5%

*Average of regional data provided
Continuum of Care for hepatitis B and C in the EU/EEA (2020 data)
Availability of national-level data along the continuum of care for hepatitis B and C, in EU/EEA countries, 2020

Hepatitis B
- Major gaps in availability of data, especially for hepatitis B
- Reduction since 2017/18 data collection round
- Variation in data quality and age
- Data collected ranged from 2001 - 2020

Hepatitis C

Estimated number of people with chronic HBV (HBsAg+) and chronic HCV infection (RNA+) by the end 2020**, per 100,000 population

Source: ECDC. Monitoring the responses to hepatitis B and C epidemics in the EU/EEA Member States, 2022.

* Country did not provide data in monitoring survey.
** 2020 or most recent year with available data.
NB. Data for Poland refer to adult population only.
Proportion people living with chronic HBV and HCV in EU/EEA countries, diagnosed by the end of 2020**

- Considerable variation across the region
- Variation in quality of the data with many countries unable to adjust HCV data for cases as they are treated and cured

Source: ECDC. Monitoring the responses to hepatitis B and C epidemics in the EU/EEA Member States, 2022.

* Country did not provide data in monitoring survey.
**2020 or most recent year with available data.
Proportion of those ever diagnosed and eligible for treatment receiving HBV treatment during 2020

No data available on the proportion of cases diagnosed and not eligible for antiviral treatment who were retained in care

Source: ECDC. Monitoring the responses to hepatitis B and C epidemics in the EU/EEA Member States, 2022
Proportion who started antiviral treatment during 2020 of those diagnosed with chronic HCV infection

- Data lacking
- **No country** providing data achieved the 2020 targets:
  - >75% people diagnosed with HCV starting on treatment

Source: ECDC. Monitoring the responses to hepatitis B and C epidemics in the EU/EEA Member States, 2022
Proportion HBV and HCV cases achieving viral suppression/SVR of those receiving antiviral treatment during 2020*

* Among those with documented treatment outcome

Source: ECDC. Monitoring the responses to hepatitis B and C epidemics in the EU/EEA Member States, 2022
Continuum of care for hepatitis C for key populations

People who inject drugs

People in prisons

Data availability for key populations was very limited

Source: ECDC. Monitoring the responses to hepatitis B and C epidemics in the EU/EEA Member States, 2022
2023 data collection round

- Data collection: Spring 2023
- Survey further refined after feedback from expert advisory group and indicators updated
- Additions have included:
  - Questions on HDV prevalence amongst people living with chronic HBV
  - Questions on test and drug pricing
  - Section on migrants and hepatitis
Strengths of the monitoring system

Good engagement and strong collaboration
  • >80% response rate to the survey
  • Collaboration and data sharing between different organizations

Understanding where data gaps exist and working collectively to address them
Future Challenges

Lack of available data across all monitoring
  • Available data varies in date collected and data source
  • Many countries unable to provide data adjusted for migration/deaths/cures

Available data suggests that hepatitis continuum of care targets have not been met
  • Strengthened prevention, testing and treatment services are needed to meet the 2025 interim targets and 2030 targets

Challenges interpreting indicators
  • Indicator refinement is necessary