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National policy for viral hepatitis control and treatment

Prevention and control of viral hepatitis in the Baltic States: Lessons learnt and the way
forward

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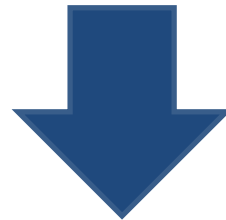
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Policy

Public Health Strategy for 2014-2020

(to reduce the incidence of communicable diseases)

*more detailed accent on prevention of HIV and hepatitis
B and C*



*Project of Action plan for limiting the spread of HIV, STI
and hepatitis B and C for 2016-2018*



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Background

- Current situation (mortality and morbidity rate, risk groups, access to health services)
- Stakeholders (municipalities, NGOs, institutions and services for vulnerable population as well as prisons and social service)
- ECDC Recommendations (country mission in 26.-30.09.2011.; 02-04.09.2014)
- European Action Plan for HIV/AIDS 2012-2015
- Dublin Declaration on Partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia
- Vilnius Declaration on Measures to Strengthen Responses to HIV/AIDS in the European Union and in Neighbouring Countries



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Aim of the policy

To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, STI, hepatitis B and C by prevention of the risk of infections in community and promoting early diagnosis and treatment

Priority directions - infection risks reduction

1. **Reducing the risk** for the general public and especially school children and young people
 - ✓ *Rising public awareness about infection risks*
 - ✓ *Strengthening the quality of invasive services*
2. Improvement of work with **vulnerable population** (injecting drug users, sex workers, MSM) as well as enlargement and strengthening of **harm reduction services**
3. Promotion of HIV and viral hepatitis prevention and early diagnosis in **prison system**
5. To improve **accessibility of diagnostic services** for early detection of HIV and viral hepatitis
6. To improve **availability of medicines** by:
 - ✓ *increasing amount of reimbursement from state budget*
 - ✓ *introduction of newest medicines*
7. **Strengthening of intersectorial collaboration and capacity of specialists**



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Reimbursement of the medicines for treatment of Chronic Hepatitis C

- 2006 - 2009 - 75%
- 2009 - 2011 - 50%
- 2011 - 75%

Poor persons receive 100% reimbursement

2013

2 608 271

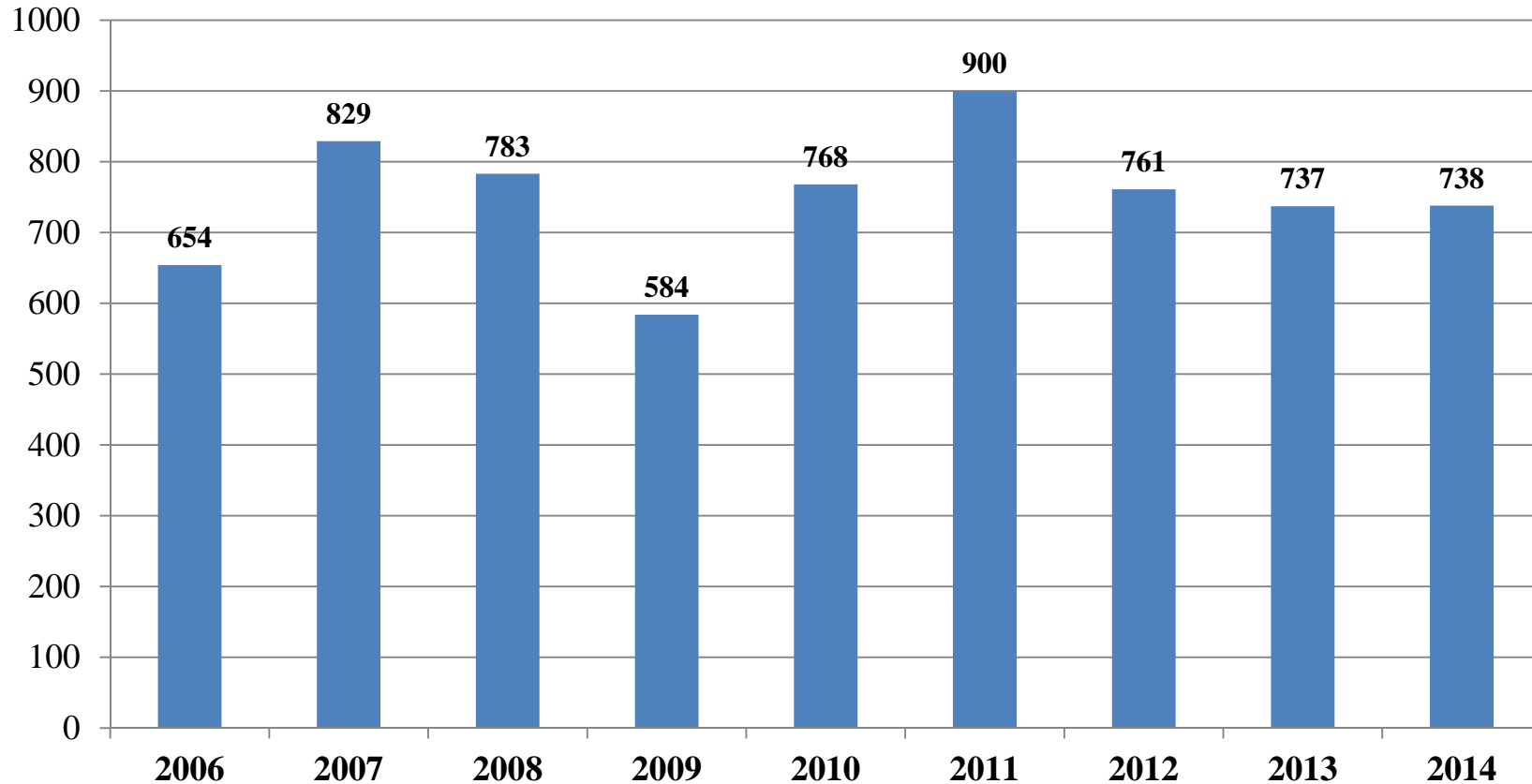
2014

3 044 782



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Number of patients with chronic hepatitis C who have received State reimbursed medications



Around 20-30% (150-250) patients each year decline treatment due to financial reasons



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Targets of the policy of treatment of Chronic Hepatitis C:

1. to cure and return to a fulfilling life
2. to reduce spread of the virus of
Hepatitis C



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Decision of The Cabinet of Ministers from 25.08.2015.
to allocate extra financial resources 4 217 280 EUR for
improvement treatment of HIV and chronic hepatitis C



Ensure treatment
of HIV from 350
CD4 cells



To increase amount
of reimbursement of
medicines for
Chronic Hepatitis C



To introduce
newes medicines
for treatment of
hepatitis C

Introduction of liver transplation

Reducing risk for general public - requirements for invasive services

- Requirements for tattoo
- Requirements for cosmetic services (manicure, pedicure etc)
- Requirements for health care institutions (stronger control of the intrahospital infection, requirements for sterilization of equipment of dentists)

Vulnerable population – prisons health

- Improvement of diagnostic of hepatitis C in prisons
- Improvement of availability of treatment of chronic hepatitis C in prisons

Epidemiological surveillance

Establishment of register of patients of viral hepatitis C

- objective information about the number of patients
- information for prognosing of recourses (financial, personal capacity etc.)
- possibility to evaluate results of treatment



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Questions?

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