



Global, regional and national strategic planning for viral hepatitis prevention and control



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe



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Всемирная организация здравоохранения

Европейское региональное бюро

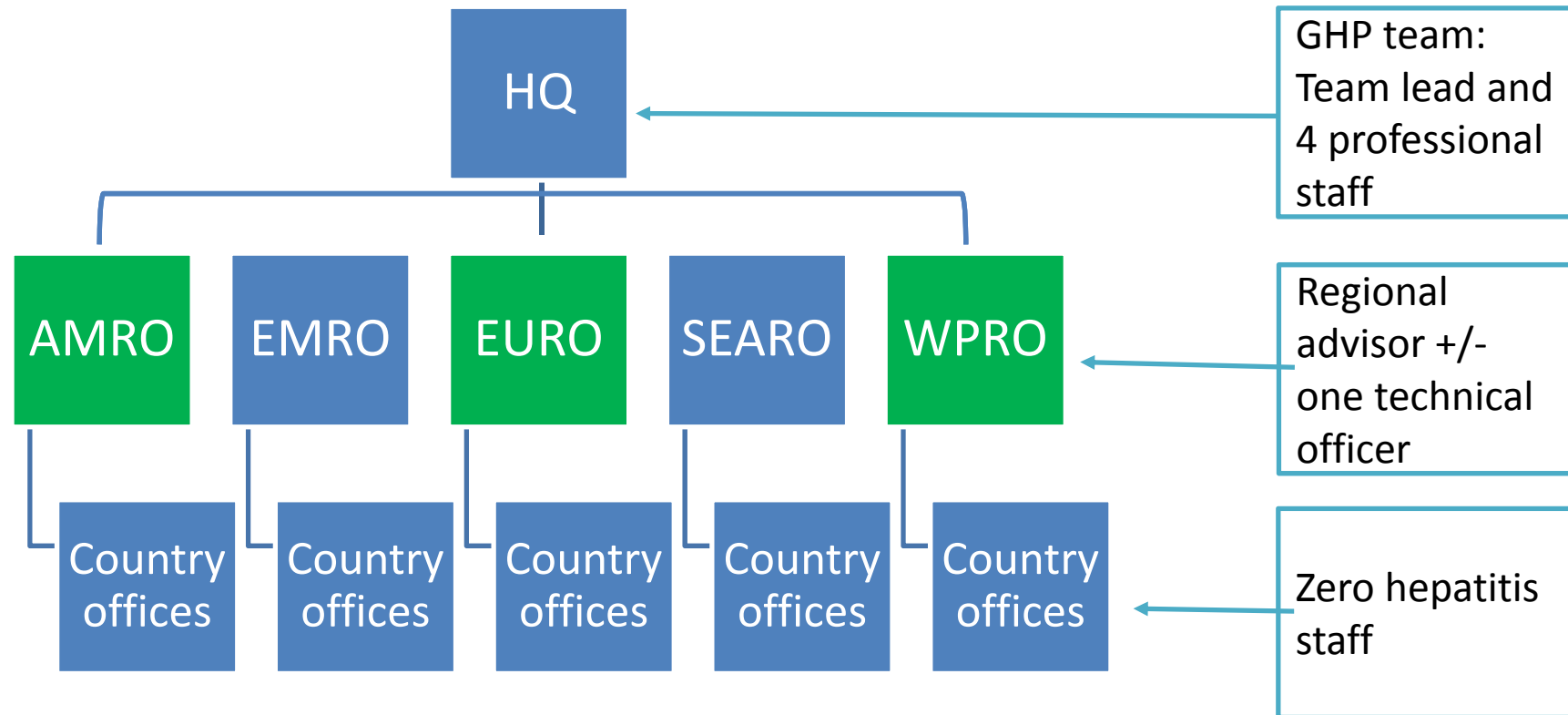
Dr Antons Mozalevskis
WHO Regional Office for Europe

VHPB Baltic Meeting
19-20 November 2015
Riga, Latvia

Presentation outline

- **WHO work on viral hepatitis**
- Global health sector strategy 2016–2021
- European regional action plan 2016–2021
- National planning

WHO organisational structure



WHO Global Hepatitis Programme: Evolving priorities

Advocacy

2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016



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Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis, 2016–2021

- Goal: to develop a strategy that **identifies priorities** and **sets global targets** for a coordinated global response, through an extensive consultation process with global and regional stake-holders, experts and WHO partners
- A vision of **elimination** of viral hepatitis as a **public health issue of concern**
- Final draft to be presented to the **69th World Health Assembly** in May 2016 for adoption

For the first time: global hepatitis targets

- **Impact targets across hepatitis B and C** – incidence and mortality by 2030
- Supported by **coverage targets** for key interventions
 - Balance **feasibility** with **ambition**
 - **Set agenda to 2030 with milestones for 2020**

Proposed hepatitis impact targets (Baseline, 2020 and 2030)

| Impact targets | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Indicator | Baseline | 2020 | 2030 |
| Incidence | Approximately 6-10 million infections | 30% reduction in HBV new cases 30% reduction in HCV new cases | 95% reduction HBV 80% reduction HCV (less than 1 million) |
| Mortality | 1.4 million deaths | 10% reduction in HCV and HBV deaths | 60% reduction (500,000 deaths) |

Proposed hepatitis impact targets (Baseline, 2020 and 2030)

| Key Service Targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|---|---|
| | Baseline | 2020 | 2030 |
| HBV vaccination | 82% of infants 38% of infants | 90% of infants vaccinated (3rd dose cov.) 50% of infants vaccinated with birth dose | 90% 90% |
| Blood safety | 39 countries do not routinely screen all blood donations | All countries have haemovigilance systems in place to identify and quantify infection rates | Reduce transmission rates by 99% compared with 2020 |
| Safe injections | 5% injections with safety-engineered devices | 50% | 90% |
| Harm reduction | 20 needles per PWID per year | 200 needles per PWID per year | 300 per PWID p.a. |
| Diagnosis | <5% chronic infections | 50% | 90% |
| Treatment | < 1% of those eligible | 5 million receiving HBV treatment 3 million received HCV treatment | 80% eligible treated 80% eligible treated |

Five key interventions towards elimination

1. Infant and birth dose Vaccination (HBV)
2. Hepatitis B treatment (lifelong)
3. Hepatitis C treatment (high cure rates of >90%, 3 months oral)
4. Reduce risk of medical exposure (in and outside facility) – safe injection, safe blood
5. Provide Harm reduction interventions (IDUs)

Frameworks for action: **Universal health coverage** and the **continuum of care**

Goal, targets and milestones

Strategic
Direction 1:
Information
for focus and
accountability

*The “who”
and “where”*

Strategic
Direction 2:
Interventions
for impact

The “what”

Strategic
Direction 3:
Delivering for
quality and
equity

The “how”

Strategic
Direction 4:
Financing for
sustainability

Financing

Strategic
Direction 5:
Innovation for
acceleration

The future

Strategy Implementation: Leadership, Partnership, Accountability, Monitoring & Evaluation



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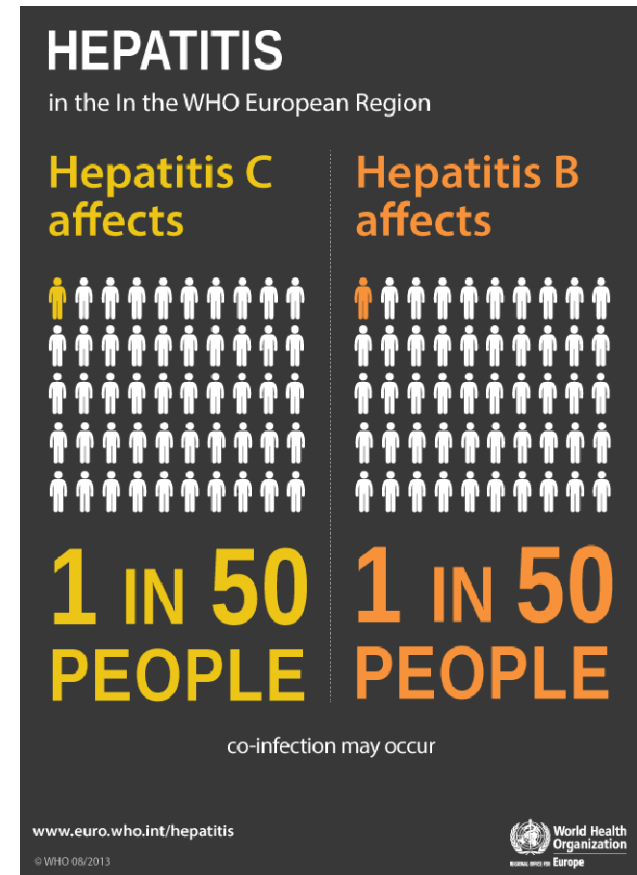
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Presentation outline

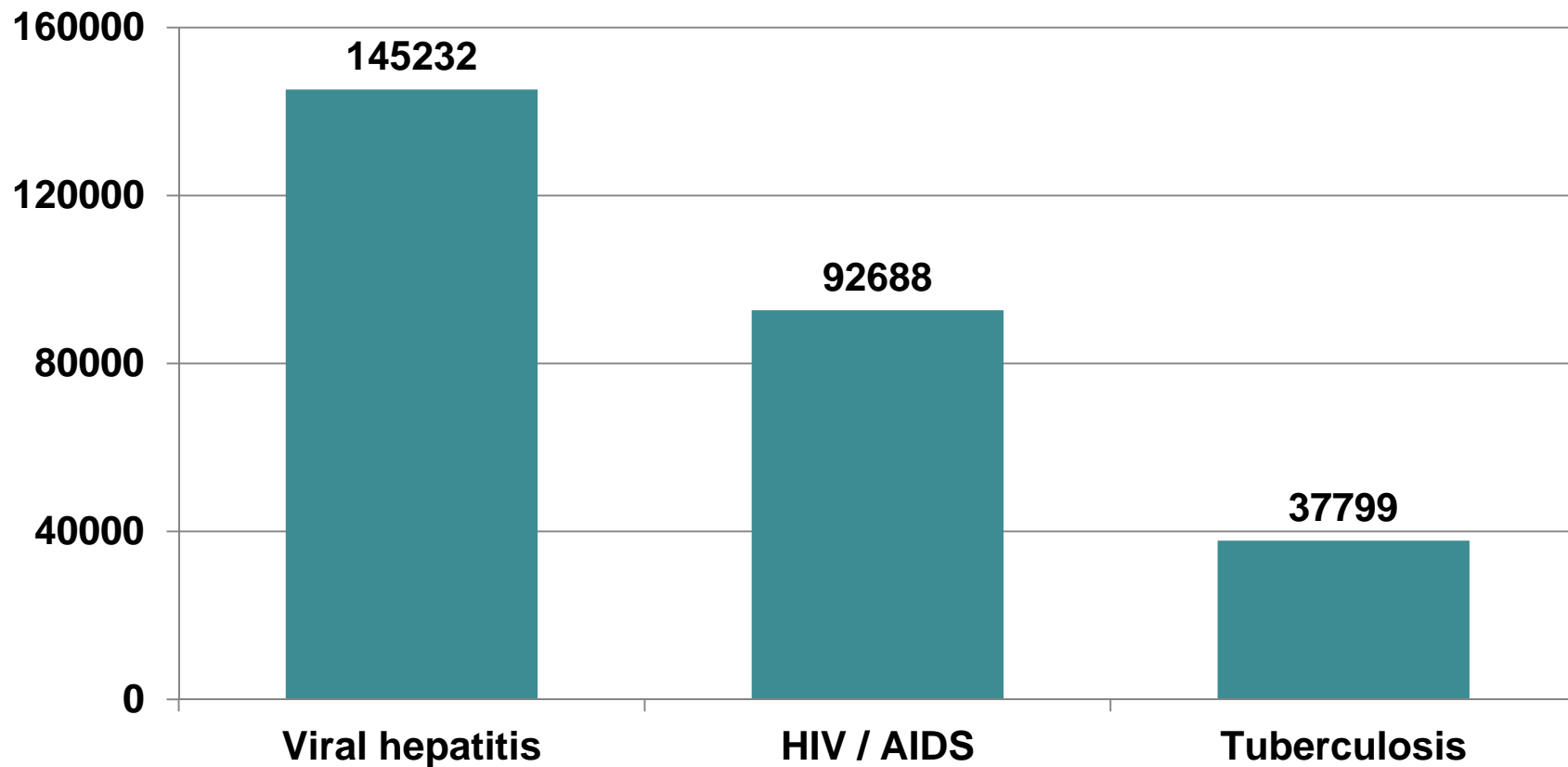
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Burden of Hepatitis B and C in the WHO European Region

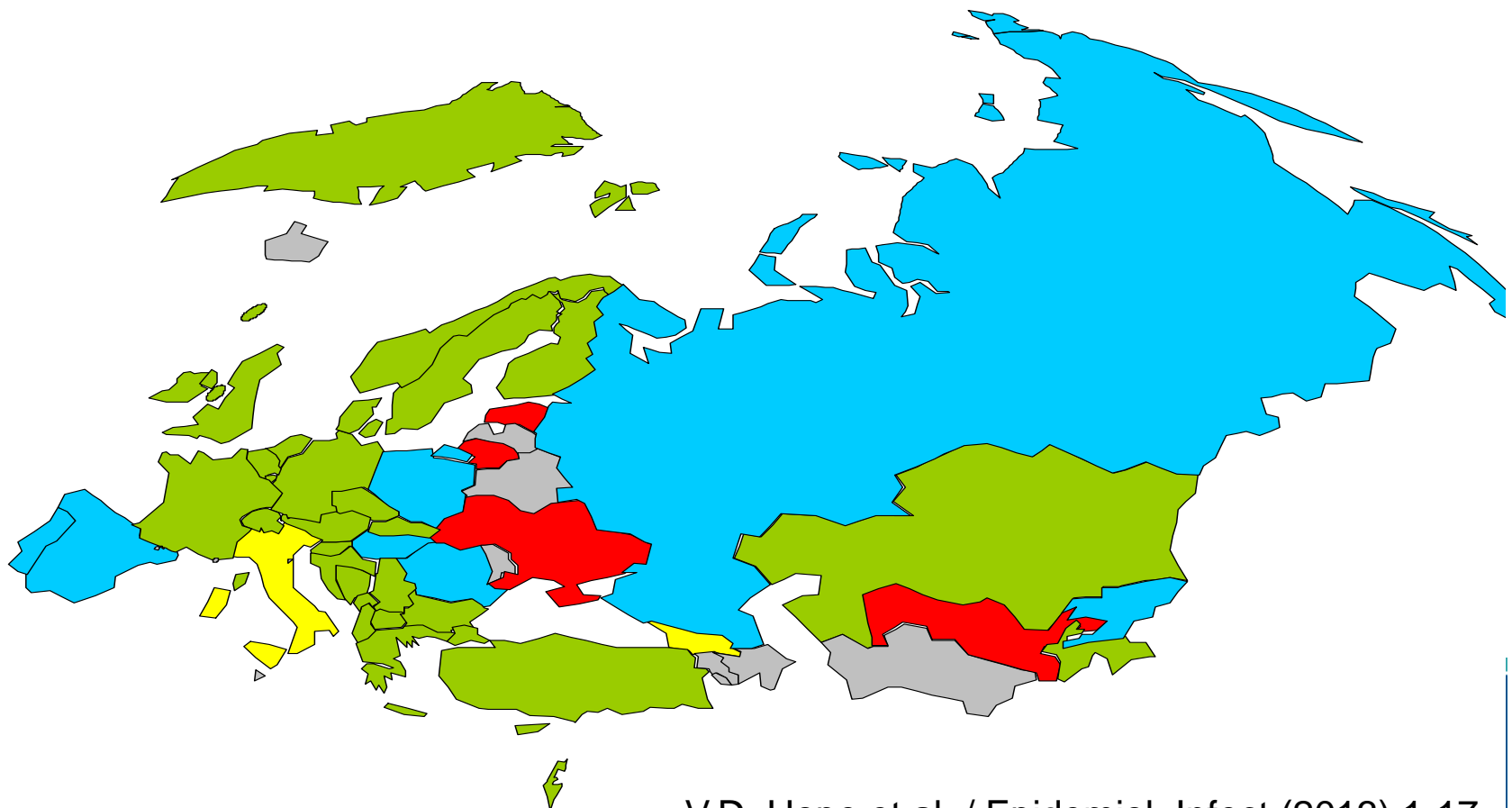
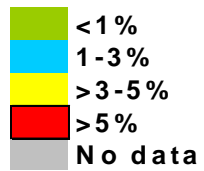
- Estimated number of people living with infection¹:
 - Hepatitis B – 13.3 million
 - Hepatitis C – 14-15 million
 - Over 60% infected live in eastern European and central Asian countries (EECA)
 - Transmission concentrated in certain vulnerable groups (currently)
- Estimated number of deaths due to viral hepatitis²:
 - ~ 60 000 deaths due to Hep B annually
 - ~ 84 000 deaths due to Hep C annually



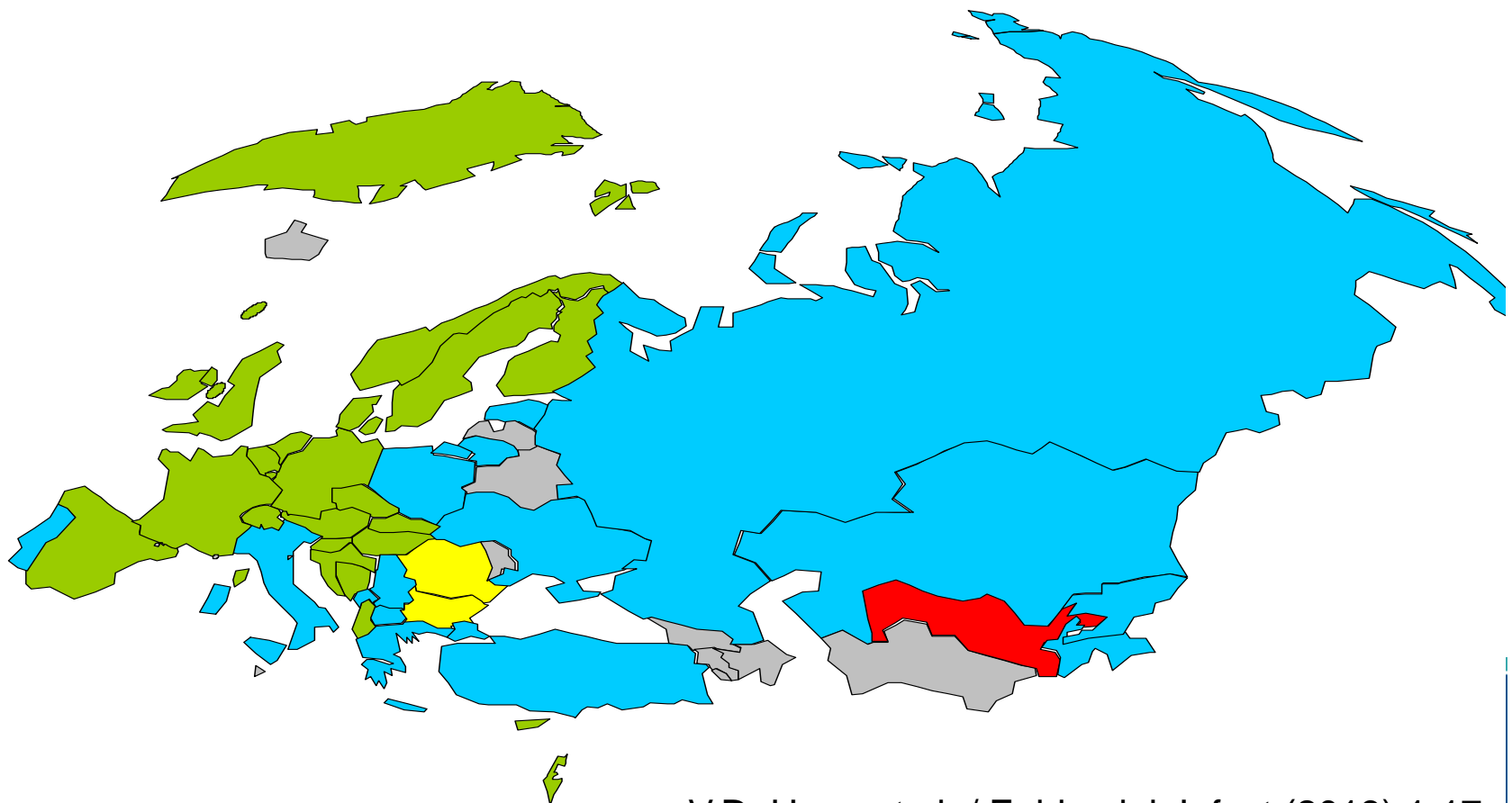
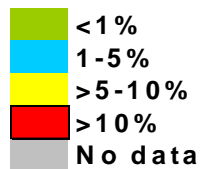
Causes of deaths (selected diseases) WHO European Region, 2012*



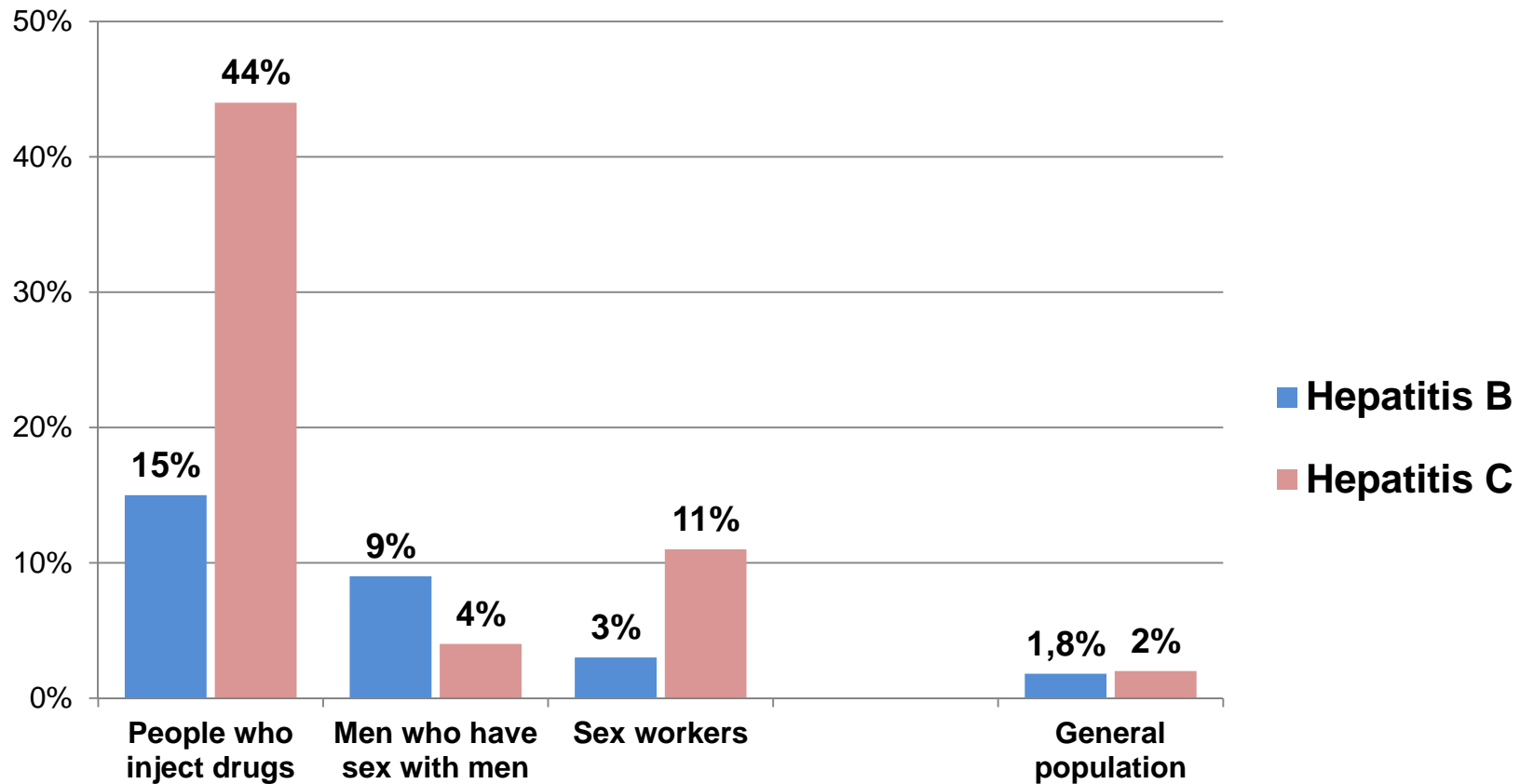
Estimated prevalence of anti-HCV, WHO European Region



Estimated prevalence of HBsAg, WHO European Region

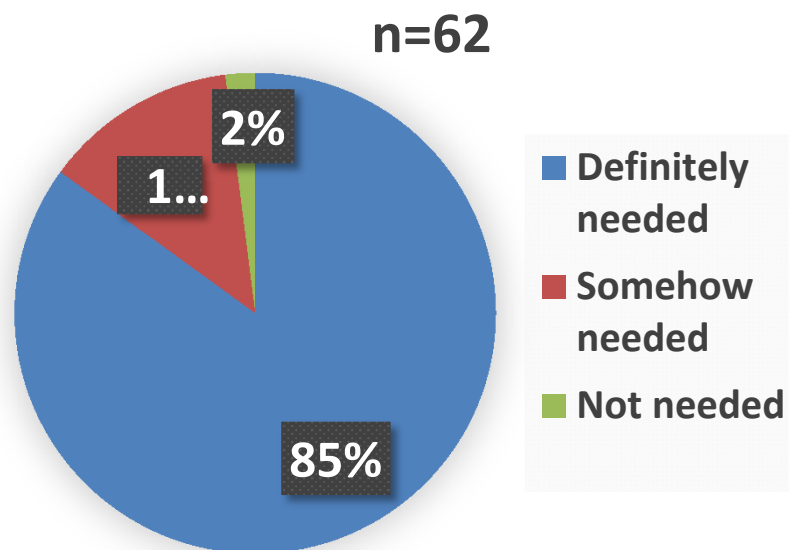


Hepatitis B and C among “most affected population groups” in the WHO European Region, 2012

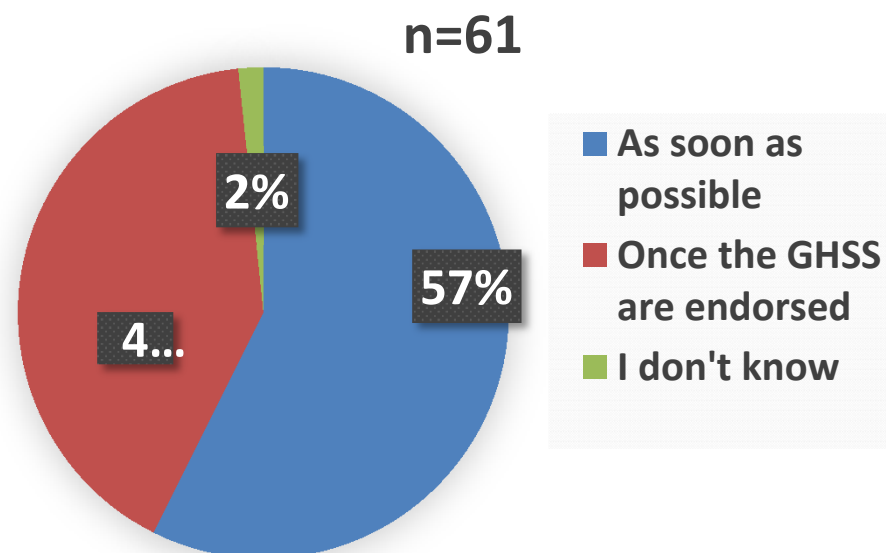


European Regional Technical Consultation on WHO Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis June 2015, Copenhagen

«Is a regional action plan on viral hepatitis needed for a feasible and timely implementation of the GHSSs in the European Region?»



«When do you think it would be most opportune time to start developing the regional action plan on viral hepatitis?»



Viral hepatitis in Europe: highlights

- Increasing number of Member States developing **national plans on viral hepatitis**: Turkey, Albania, Spain, Georgia (Hepatitis C Elimination Plan)
- Enhanced viral hepatitis **surveillance** in the EU/EEA countries since 2011
- Successes in **prevention of health-care associated transmission** (injection safety, blood safety)
- Successes in **access to treatment** in some Member States

Viral hepatitis in Europe: challenges

- Many countries still lack **national strategies / plans**
- **Lack of reliable data** on disease burden in many Member States
- Majority of patients **unaware of their infection**
- Unequal access to **harm reduction** across the Region – resulting in growing epidemics among injecting drug users
- **New treatments** (DAAs) are not accessible to all who are in need in majority of Member States; affordability and sustainability

Action plan for the prevention and control of viral hepatitis in the WHO European Region 2016–2021

Vision:

«A WHO European Region that is free of new hepatitis infections, where all people living with chronic hepatitis have access to care, and affordable and effective treatment»

Goals:

- to reduce the transmission of viral hepatitis; and
- to reduce morbidity and mortality due to viral hepatitis.

Action plan for the prevention and control of viral hepatitis in the WHO European Region 2016–2021

Five strategic directions (aligned with the global health sector strategy on viral hepatitis):

SD1: Strategic information for focus and accountability (understand the epidemic and response)

SD2: Interventions for impact (covering the range of services needed)

SD3: Delivering for equity (covering the populations in need of services)

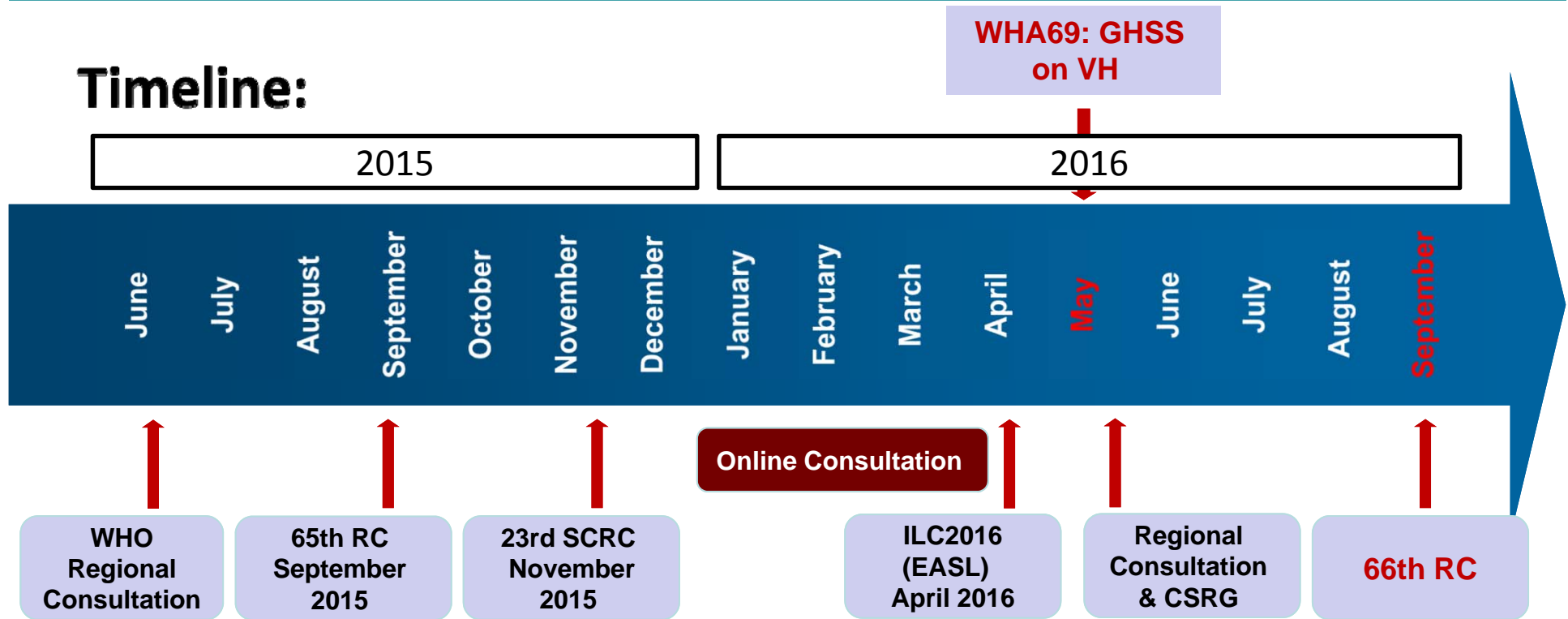
SD4: Financing for sustainability (covering financial costs of services)

SD5: Innovation for acceleration (looking towards the future)

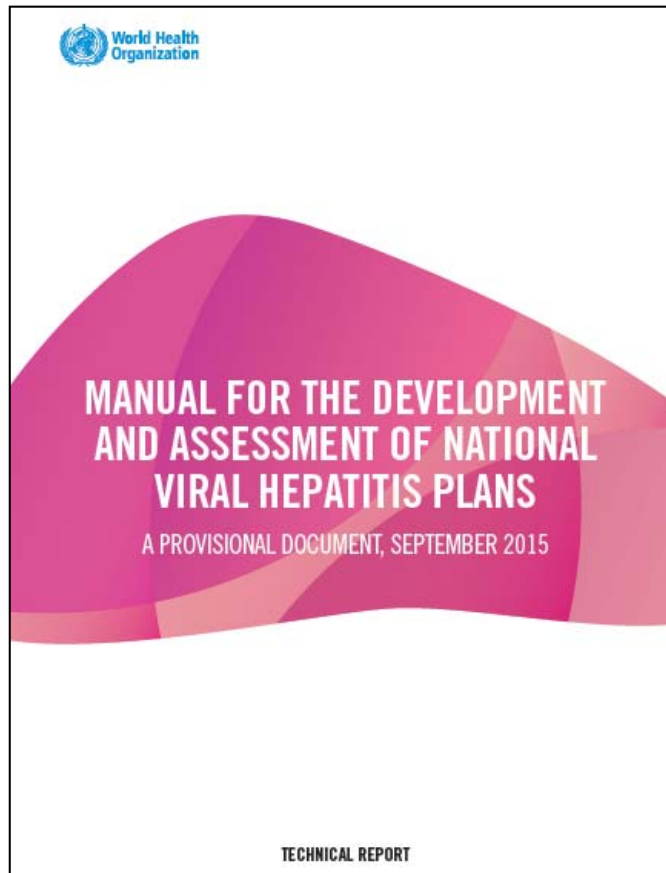
With specific focus to implementation that reflect the European context, including epidemiology and health systems.

Action plan for the prevention and control of viral hepatitis in the WHO European Region 2016–2021

Timeline:



Moving toward implementation



- Identify focus countries
- Help promote national hepatitis planning
- Dissemination of guidelines
- Other technical assistance

Presentation outline

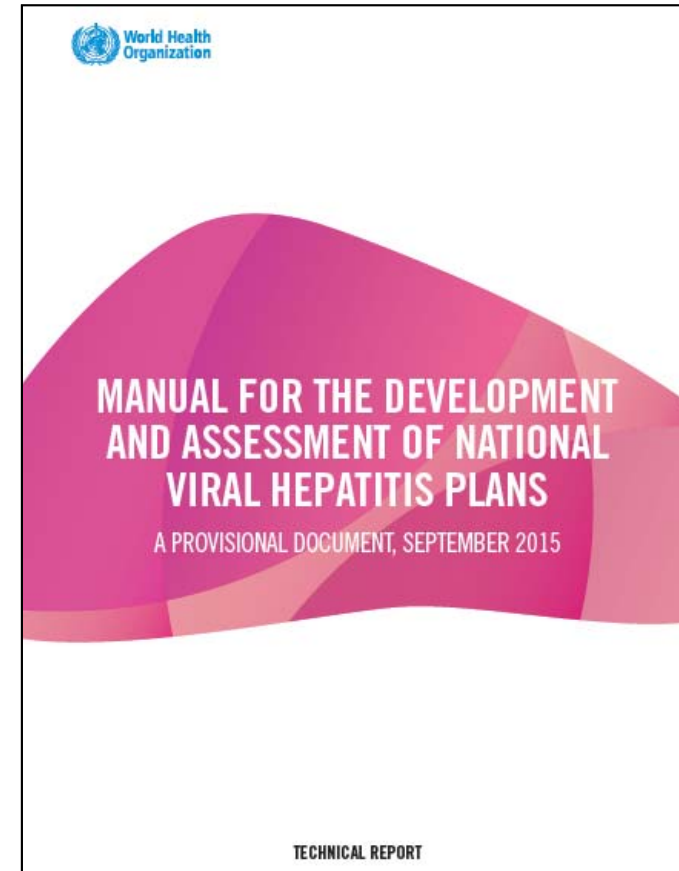
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WHO's assistance to national planning


- Assess current hepatitis activities
- Identify strengths and weaknesses
- Help formulate priority needs and actions
- Convene stakeholder to create, implement and monitor national hepatitis plans

Contents of the WHO manual

- Introduction and guiding principles
- Process and steps for developing a plan
- Content of a national plan
- Sample template
- Monitoring and evaluation framework
- Process for review and update
- Topic assessment guide



Topic assessment guide

1. Programme management and governance
 2. Awareness-raising and community engagement
 3. Workforce development
 4. Data for policy and action
 5. Prevention of transmission 
 6. Screening and diagnostic testing
 7. Clinical care and treatment
 8. Monitoring and evaluation
- 5.1 Vaccination
 - 5.2 Blood safety
 - 5.3 Infection prevention and control
 - 5.4 Harm reduction
 - 5.5 Sanitation, clean water, food safety

In summary

- WHA Resolution is a tool for global and country-level action
- Needs are high; WHO with broad mandate and real opportunity for leadership
- but limited resources: small teams, limited funding
- How can we best help countries move forward

Thank you!

amz@euro.who.int

www.who.euro.int/hepatitits



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