Viral Hepatitis Elimination Planning Indicators and Targets

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Disclaimer/Disclosures

- This presentation may not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- Nothing to Disclose

Types of Viral Hepatitis Elimination Indicators

- Core Indicators (Incidence, deaths)
- Proxy Indicators (E.g., Prevalence, viral clearance/suppression)
- Programmatic Indicators (E.g., # needles & syringes/PWID/year)
- Process Measures (E.g., % viral hepatitis-related labs reported)

Types of Viral Hepatitis Elimination Targets

- Absolute
- Relative

Levels of Viral Hepatitis Elimination Indicators and Targets

- Global
- National
- Jurisdictional

WHO Viral Hepatitis Elimination Targets

Elimination targets	Elimination of chronic HBV infection as a public health problem		Elimination of chronic HCV infection as a public health problem	
2030 GHSS relative reduction reference targets (compared to 2015)	**Incidence** 95% reduction	**Mortality** 65% reduction	**Incidence** 80% reduction	**Mortality** 65% reduction
HBV- and HCV-specific absolute prevalence, incidence and mortality targets	**HBV EMTCT** ≤0.1% HBsAg prevalence in ≤5 year olds[a,b] *Additional target:* ≤2% MTCT rate (where use of targeted HepB-BD)[c]	**Annual mortality**[g] (HBV) ≤4/100 000	**Annual incidence** (HCV) ≤5/100 000 ≤2/100 (PWID)	**Annual mortality**[g] (HCV) ≤2/100 000
Programmatic targets[d]	**Countries with universal HBV vaccine birth dose (BD)** ≥90% HepB3 vaccine coverage ≥90% HepB timely hepatitis B BD (HepB-BD) coverage[e] **Countries with targeted HBV vaccine birth dose (BD)** ≥90% HepB3 vaccine coverage ≥90% coverage of those infants at risk with targeted HepB-BD ≥90% coverage of maternal antenatal HBsAg testing ≥90% coverage with antivirals for those eligible[f]	**Testing and treatment** ≥90% of people with HBV diagnosed ≥80% of people diagnosed with HBV and eligible for treatment are treated[h] **Prevention** ≥90% HepB3 vaccine coverage ≥90% HepB-BD coverage	**Testing and treatment** ≥90% of people with HCV diagnosed ≥80% of people diagnosed with HCV are treated[g] **Prevention** 0% unsafe injections 100% blood safety 300 needles/syringes/PWID/year	

World Health Organization

INTERIM GUIDANCE FOR COUNTRY VALIDATION OF VIRAL HEPATITIS ELIMINATION

There are 8 key national indicators for viral hepatitis elimination.

Core Indicator	Measure	Baseline[a]	5-Year Target	10-Year Target	Data Source[b]
1. Reduce new hepatitis A infections by 40% by 2025 and 65% by 2030					
	Estimated number of cases	6,700	4,000	2,500	NNDSS
2. Reduce acute hepatitis B infections by 20% by 2025 and 90% by 2030[c]					
	Estimated number of cases	22,200	18,000	2,200	NNDSS
3. Reduce acute hepatitis C infections by 20% by 2025 and 90% by 2030[c]					
	Estimated number of cases	44,700	35,000	4,400	NNDSS
4. Increase rate of hepatitis B "birth dose"[d] vaccination to 75% by 2025 and 90% by 2030					
	Percentage	67 (2015–2016)	75	90	NIS-Child

There are 8 key national indicators for viral hepatitis elimination.

Core Indicator	Measure	Baseline[a]	5-Year Target	10-Year Target	Data Source[b]
5. Increase proportion of people with hepatitis B infection aware of their infection to 50% by 2025 and 90% by 2030[c]					
	Percentage	32 (2013–2016)	50	90	NHANES
6. Reduce rate of hepatitis B–related deaths by 20% by 2025 and 65% by 2030[c]					
	Rate/100,000	0.46	0.37	0.16	NVSS
7. Increase proportion of people who have cleared hepatitis C infection to 58% by 2025 and 80% by 2030					
	Percentage	43	58	80	NHANES
8. Reduce rate of hepatitis C–related deaths by 25% by 2025 and 65% by 2030[c]					
	Rate/100,000	4.13	3.00	1.44	NVSS

There are 8 indicators measuring elimination in disproportionately affected subpopulations.

Disparities Indicator	Measure	Baseline[b]	5-Year Target	10-Year Target
9. Reduce acute hepatitis B infections among people who inject drugs[c] by 25% by 2025 and 90% by 2030				
	Reported rate/100,000	1.40	1.00	0.10
10. Increase proportion of people with hepatitis B infection aware of their infection among Asian and Pacific Islanders to 50% by 2025 and 90% by 2030				
	Percentage	39 (2013–2016)	50	90
11a. Reduce rate of hepatitis B–related deaths among Asian and Pacific Islanders by 25% by 2025 and 65% by 2030				
	Rate/100,000	2.45	1.84	0.86
11b. Reduce rate of hepatitis B–related deaths among non-Hispanic Blacks by 25% by 2025 and 65% by 2030				
	Rate/100,000	0.74	0.55	0.26

There are 8 indicators measuring elimination in disproportionately affected subpopulations.

Disparities Indicator	Measure	Baseline[b]	5-Year Target	10-Year Target
12a. Reduce acute hepatitis C infections among people who inject drugs[b] by 25% by 2025 and 90% by 2030				
	Reported rate/100,000	2.30	1.70	0.20
12b. Reduce acute hepatitis C infections among AI/AN by 25% by 2025 and 90% by 2030				
	Reported rate/100,000	2.90	2.20	0.29
13a. Reduce rate of hepatitis C–related deaths among AI/AN by 30% by 2025 and 65% by 2030				
	Rate/100,000	10.24	7.17	3.58
13b. Reduce rate of hepatitis C–related deaths among non-Hispanic Blacks by 30% by 2025 and 80% by 2030				
	Rate/100,000	7.03	4.92	2.46

Additional Details on Indicators and Targets

2021 Guidance for Jurisdictional Hepatitis C Elimination Strategic Planning

July 20, 2021

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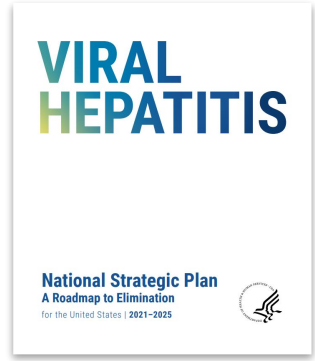
Links

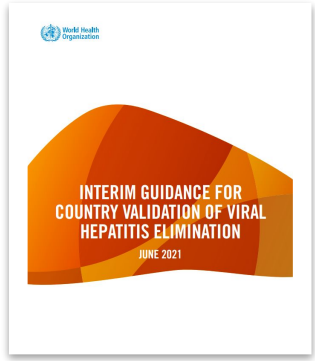
- WHO Global Health Sector Strategy: Interim guidance for country validation of viral hepatitis elimination
  - https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240028395

- Viral Hepatitis National Strategic Plan for the United States: A Roadmap to Elimination (2021-2025)
  - https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/Viral-Hepatitis-National-Strategic-Plan-2021-2025.pdf

Select Indicators to Measure HCV Elimination Progress

	U.S. National Strategic Plan 2030 Target		WHO Elimination Validation Guidance 2030 Target	
	Relative	**Absolute**	**Relative**	**Absolute**
Core Indicator: Reduce Hepatitis C Incidence*				
Total	≥ 90% reduction	≤ 4,400 estimated cases	≥ 80% reduction	≤ 5 /100,000 per year
PWID	≥ 90% reduction	≤ 0.20 reported cases/100,000	--	≤ 2 /100 per year
AI/AN	≥ 90% reduction	≤ 0.29 reported cases/100,000	--	--
Core Indicator: Reduce Hepatitis C-Related Deaths				
Total	≥ 65% reduction	≤ 1.44 reported cases/100,000	≥ 65% reduction	≤ 2 /100,000 per year
AI/AN	≥ 65% reduction	≤ 3.58 reported cases/100,000	--	--
Non-Hispanic Black	≥ 65% reduction	≤ 2.46 reported cases/100,000	--	--
Proxy Indicators				
Viral Clearance	≥ 85% increase	≥ 80% cleared	--	≥ 80% cleared
Programmatic Indicators				
% diagnosed of people living with HCV infection	--	--	--	≥ 90%
% treated of those diagnosed with HCV infection	--	--	--	≥ 80%
# needles & syringes/PWID/year	--	--	--	≥ 300





** Note: HHS/CDC uses acute HCV infections while WHO uses new chronic HCV infections*

Example of PS21-2103 Measures

Component 1 - Core Viral Hepatitis Outbreak Response and Surveillance Activities

Required Measures

- **1.2.1.a Jurisdiction receives reporting of all (positive/detectable, negative/undetectable) HCV RNA and HBV DNA results at the state or local health department.**

1.2.2 - Improved monitoring of burden of disease and trends in hepatitis A, acute hepatitis B, and acute hepatitis C infections

Measures

- 1.2.2.a Laboratories that perform viral hepatitis-related testing for the jurisdiction report a minimum of 95% of viral hepatitis-related test results to the state or local health department.
- 1.2.2.b A minimum of 85% of viral hepatitis lab results are entered into the jurisdiction's viral hepatitis surveillance database within 60 days of specimen collection date.
- 1.2.2.c A minimum of 90% of case reports of hepatitis A, acute hepatitis B, and acute hepatitis C are submitted to CDC by the health department within 90 days of case investigation start date.
- 1.2.2.d Case reports of hepatitis A, acute hepatitis B, and acute hepatitis C submitted to CDC by health departments are at least 90% complete for age, gender, race/ethnicity, county of residence, and outbreak status.
- 1.2.2.e Case reports of hepatitis A, acute hepatitis B, and acute hepatitis C submitted to CDC by health departments are at least 70% complete for risk factors.