



NASTAD VLC:

South Carolina Viral Hepatitis
Elimination Strategic Plan

September 22, 2021



SC Viral Hepatitis Elimination Strategic Plan 2021-2025

Four overarching goals focused on reducing new infections and mortality; and increasing screening and treatment

Five Pillars

- Advocacy
- Policy
- Data
- Prevention and Screening
- Treatment



Each pillar incorporates objectives and strategies for Hepatitis A, B and C

Goal 1: Reduce new viral hepatitis infections in South Carolina

Indicator 1.1

Decrease the number of newly reported cases of acute Hepatitis A, B and C in South Carolina by 25% by 2025

Core Indicator	Measure	Baseline Value (2019)	Five-year Target (2025)	Data Source
Hepatitis A	Number of cases	670	503	SCION
Acute Hepatitis B	Number of cases	48	36	SCION
Acute Hepatitis C	Number of cases	29	22	SCION

Concerns:

- Hepatitis A baseline:
 - State-wide outbreak declared in May 2019
 - Five-year average for 2014-2018 was 19 case/year
 - Using 2019 cases as a baseline would make 5yr target too high
- Acute Hepatitis C:
 - Under-reported and -investigated. With new grant will have increased capacity to investigate cases. Number of identified cases will increase even if number of true cases has gone down



Goal 1: Reduce new viral hepatitis infections in South Carolina

Indicator 1.2: Increase the percentage of infants receiving the complete Hepatitis B vaccine series by 24 months in South Carolina to 85% by 2025

Core Indicator	Measure	Baseline Value (2019)	Five-year Target (2025)	Data Source
Hepatitis B vaccine series (3 doses)	Percent of infants	81%	85%	SIMON/ Vital Statistics

Measure differs from CDC/HHS indicator by using state vaccine registry (SIMON) and vital statistics data to identify percentage of infants older than 24 months receiving 3 dose Hepatitis B series, instead of birth dose survey data

Goal 2: Increase screening for Hepatitis B and C in South Carolina

Indicator 2.1

Overall increase the number of people screened for Hepatitis B and C in South Carolina by 2025

Core Indicator	Measure	Baseline Value (2020)	Five-year Target (2025)	Data Source
Hepatitis B Surface Antigen Test (HBsAg)	Number of individuals screened	TBD	Increase	SCION
Hepatitis C Antibody Test (HCV Ab)	Number of individuals screened	TBD	Increase	SCION

Concerns

- Whether to measure number of tests performed or number of individuals tested

Suggestions

- Expanding Hepatitis B screening core indicators beyond HBsAg
- Changing baseline to 2021, due to COVID-19 related testing declines and revised acute HCV definition in 2020

Goal 3: Reduce viral hepatitis mortality in South Carolina

Indicator 3.1

Decrease the rate of Hepatitis B- and C- related deaths in South Carolina by 25% by 2025

Core Indicator	Measure	Baseline Value (2019)	Five-year Target (2025)	Data Source
Hepatitis B	Rate of deaths per 100,000	TBD	TBD	Vital Statistics
Hepatitis C	Rate of deaths per 100,000	TBD	TBD	Vital Statistics



Goal 4: Increase the number of people who have cleared Hepatitis C infection in South Carolina

Indicator 4.1
 Overall increase in the number of people who have cleared Hepatitis C infection in South Carolina by 2025

Core Indicator	Measure	Baseline Value (2021)	Five-year Target (2025)	Data Source
Hepatitis C clearance	Number of individuals	TBD	Increase	SCION

To be determined using CDC guidance: *Laboratory-based Hepatitis C Virus Clearance Cascade Program Guidance for Local and State Health Departments*

Other Data Concerns

Disparities indicators

- Limited demographic and risk factor data to illustrate disparities within the state

Other state data

- How can we use other state-wide data sources to demonstrate progress on our goals and objectives?



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