



# Towards HCV Global Elimination 2030



World Health  
Organization

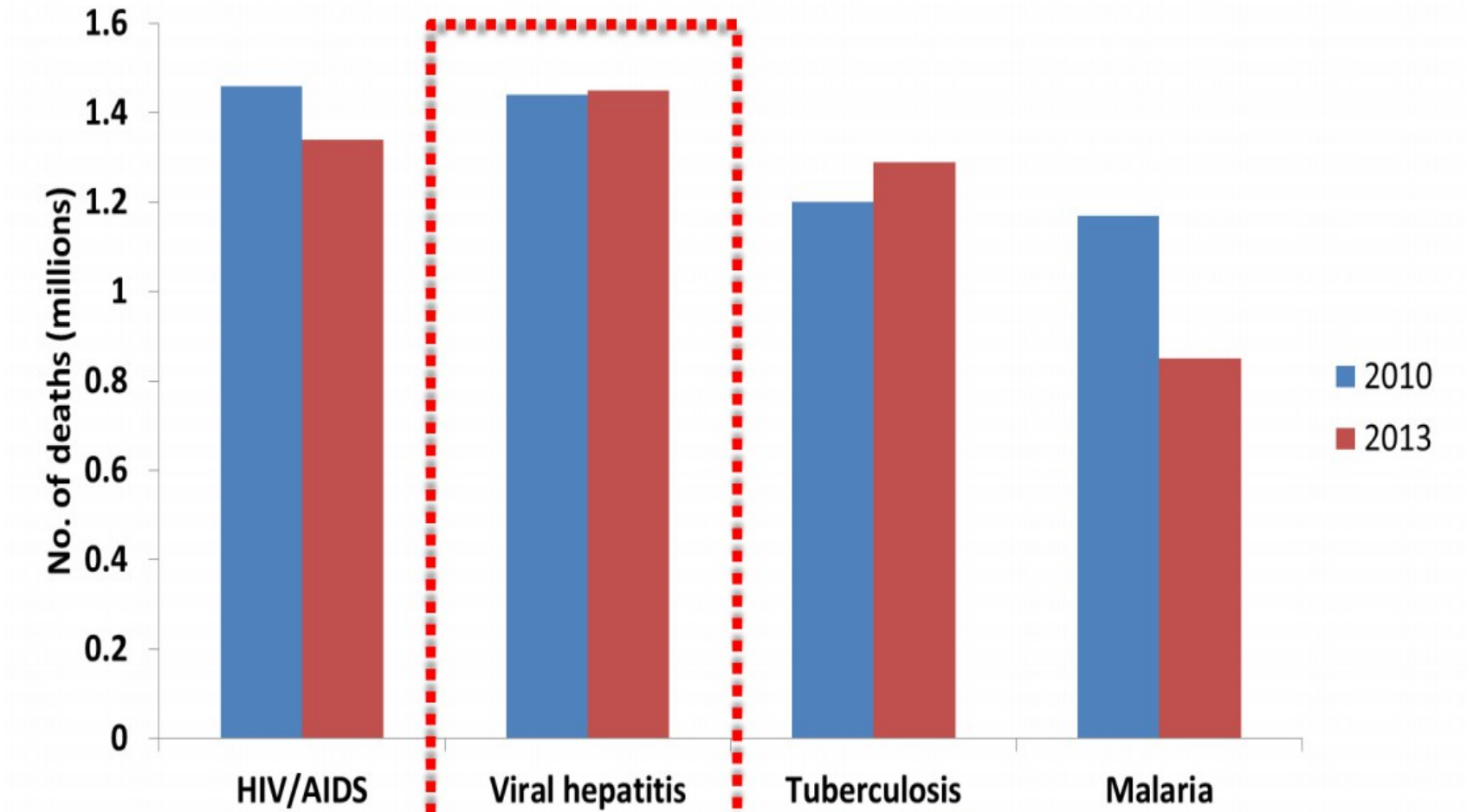
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**[www.gamalesmat.com](http://www.gamalesmat.com)**

# Number of deaths/year from selected conditions, Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 and 2013



# WHO Global hepatitis report, 2017

- Globally, an estimated **71 million** people have chronic hepatitis C infection.
- A significant number of those who are chronically infected will develop cirrhosis or liver cancer.
- Approximately **400 000 people die each year from** hepatitis C, mostly from cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.
- Antiviral medicines can **cure more than 95%** of persons with hepatitis C infection, thereby reducing the risk of death from liver cancer and cirrhosis, but **access** to diagnosis and treatment **is low**.

# ELIMINATE ~~HEPATITIS~~

28 countries accounting for 70% of the burden **take action**

89%

ESTABLISHING HIGH LEVEL NATIONAL COMMITTEES

86%

SETTING NATIONAL ELIMINATION TARGETS

75%

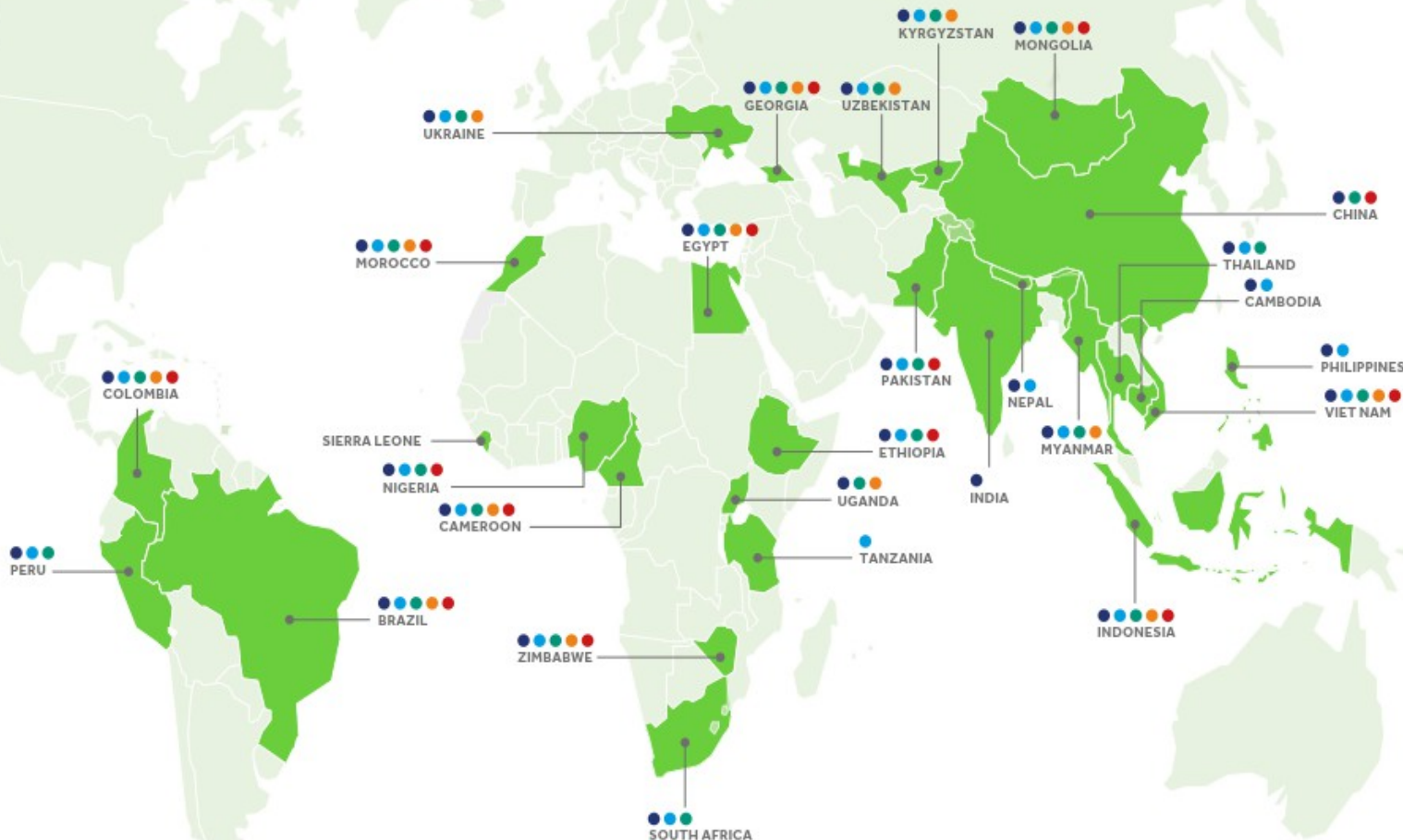
DEVELOPING NATIONAL HEPATITIS PLANS

67%

OF NATIONAL PLANS HAVE DEDICATED FUNDING

43%

AIMING FOR ELIMINATION THROUGH UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO TREATMENT



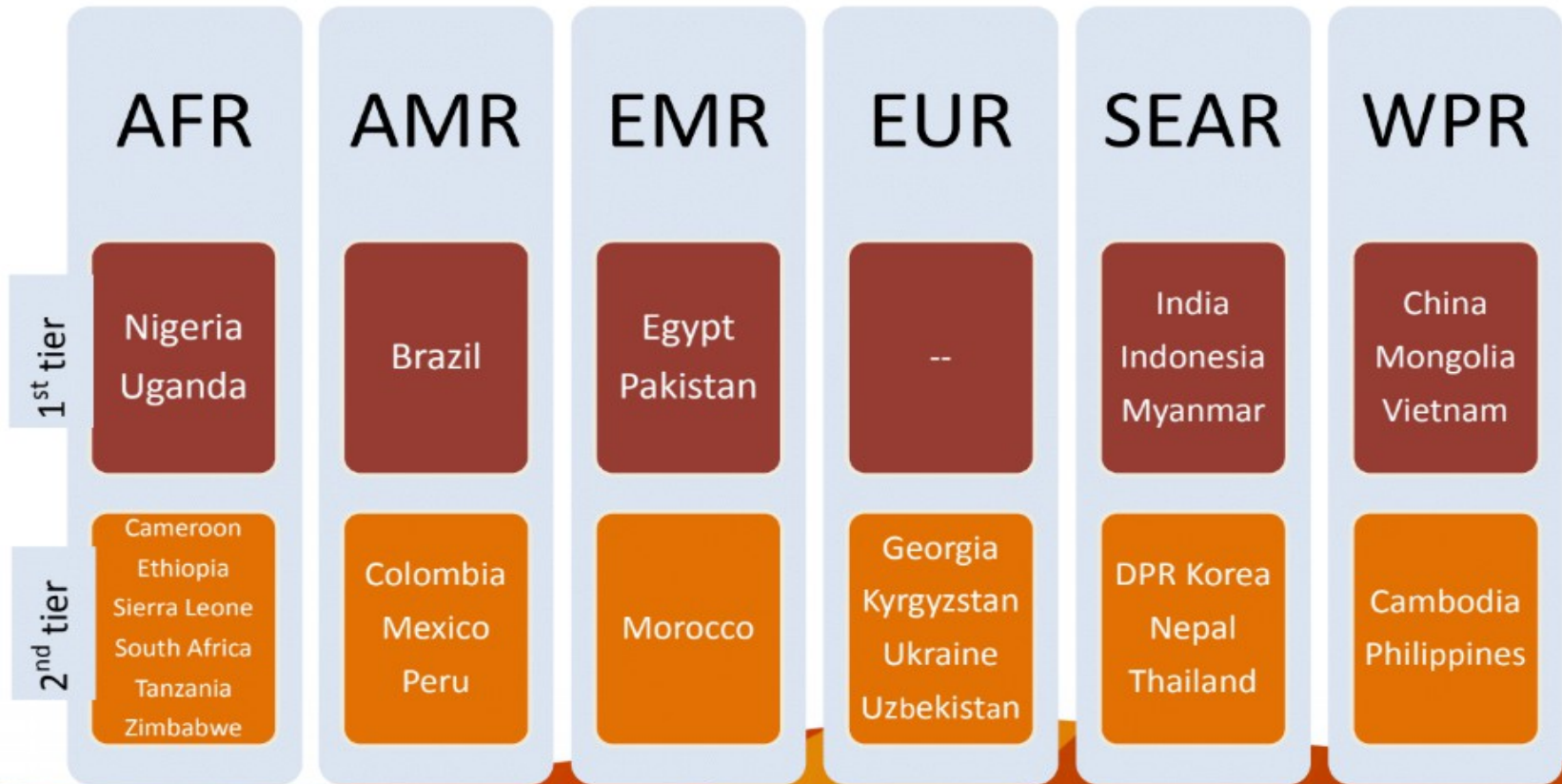
# Country capacity building and technical support

Global Hepatitis Programme





# Hepatitis focus countries



# Building a comprehensive national response

## Preparing

- Assessing disease and response situation
- Setting up governance structures

## Response

- National planning (strategy to action)
- Costing, investment cases
- Adaptation of WHO guidelines
- Access to vaccines, diagnostics and medicines
- Initiating/scaling up prevention and treatment programs

## Monitoring

- Monitoring the disease and the response

# Challenges and the future

- Growing interest at the national level, but more advocacy is needed at a political level to ensure appropriate country response.
- Costs of diagnostics and medicines are still seen as a major barrier to country implementation.
- There is an urgent need for more country investment cases that help to propel action.