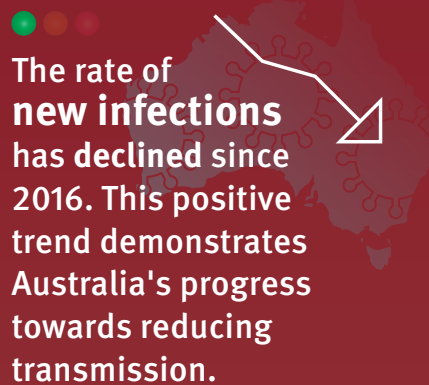
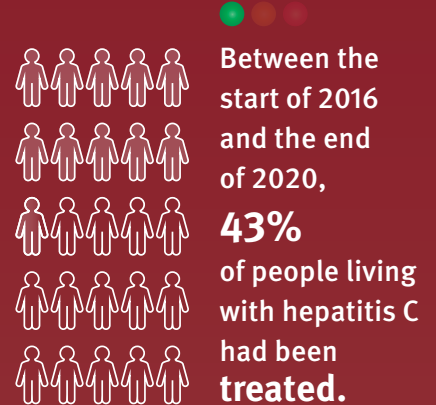


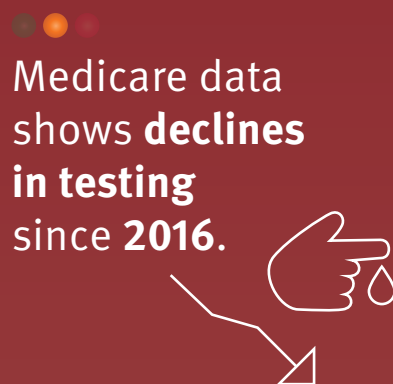


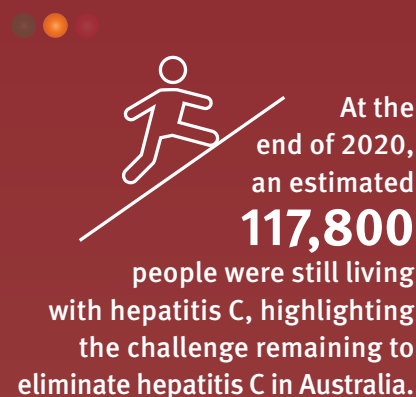
KEY FINDINGS

The rate of **new infections** has declined since 2016. This positive trend demonstrates Australia's progress towards reducing transmission.

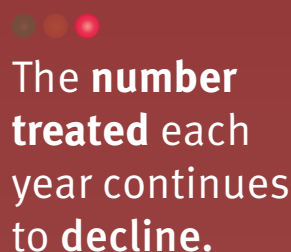
**95,395** people received direct-acting antiviral (DAA) treatment between March 2016 and the end of 2021.

Between the start of 2016 and the end of 2020, **43%** of people living with hepatitis C had been treated.

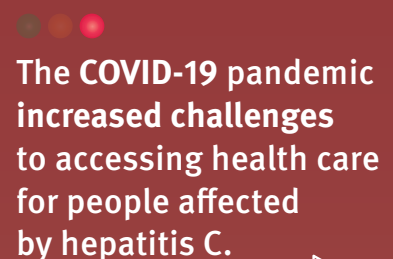
Medicare data shows **declines in testing** since 2016.

At the end of 2020, an estimated **117,800** people were still living with hepatitis C, highlighting the challenge remaining to eliminate hepatitis C in Australia.

Challenges remain in ensuring **equitable access to treatment** across metropolitan, rural, and remote locations.

The **number treated** each year continues to decline.

More investment is needed to tackle experiences of **stigma**, which have not improved between 2018 and 2021.

The **COVID-19 pandemic** increased challenges to accessing health care for people affected by hepatitis C.