



Australia's progress towards hepatitis C elimination

Annual Report 2022 Launch

Friday 18th November 2022

Welcome, by Margaret Hellard

Acknowledgement of Country

The authors acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the Lands on which this report was produced, including the Boon Wurrung people of the Kulin nations (where the Burnet Institute is located) and the Gadigal people of the Eora nation (where the Kirby Institute is located). We pay respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and recognise their cultural, spiritual, and educational practices, their ongoing connection to Lands, Waters, and Communities, and that ‘sovereignty was never ceded’.

Recognition of peers

We acknowledge all the people who have lost their lives to hepatitis C and liver disease over the years.

We acknowledge and thank the people with lived experience of hepatitis C who have generously participate in research and their contribution to progress towards hepatitis C elimination.

Real people and real lives that give meaning to the work we are doing today.

Housekeeping

- Data highlights
- Followed by a Q & A
- @ec_au; #eliminatehepc; #2022ecreport
- burnet.edu.au and kirby.unsw.edu.au

Panellists

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- Australian Collaboration for Coordinated Enhanced Sentinel Surveillance (ACCESS)
- ATLAS sexual health surveillance network
- Australian Needle Syringe Program Survey (ANSPS)
- Monitoring hepatitis C treatment uptake in Australia
- National Retreatment Project

Data contributors

- National Prisons Hepatitis Network (NPHN)
- Australia and New Zealand Liver and Intestinal Transplant Registry (ANZLITR)
- Hepatitis-C related liver transplants
- Stigma Indicators Monitoring Project

Data contributors

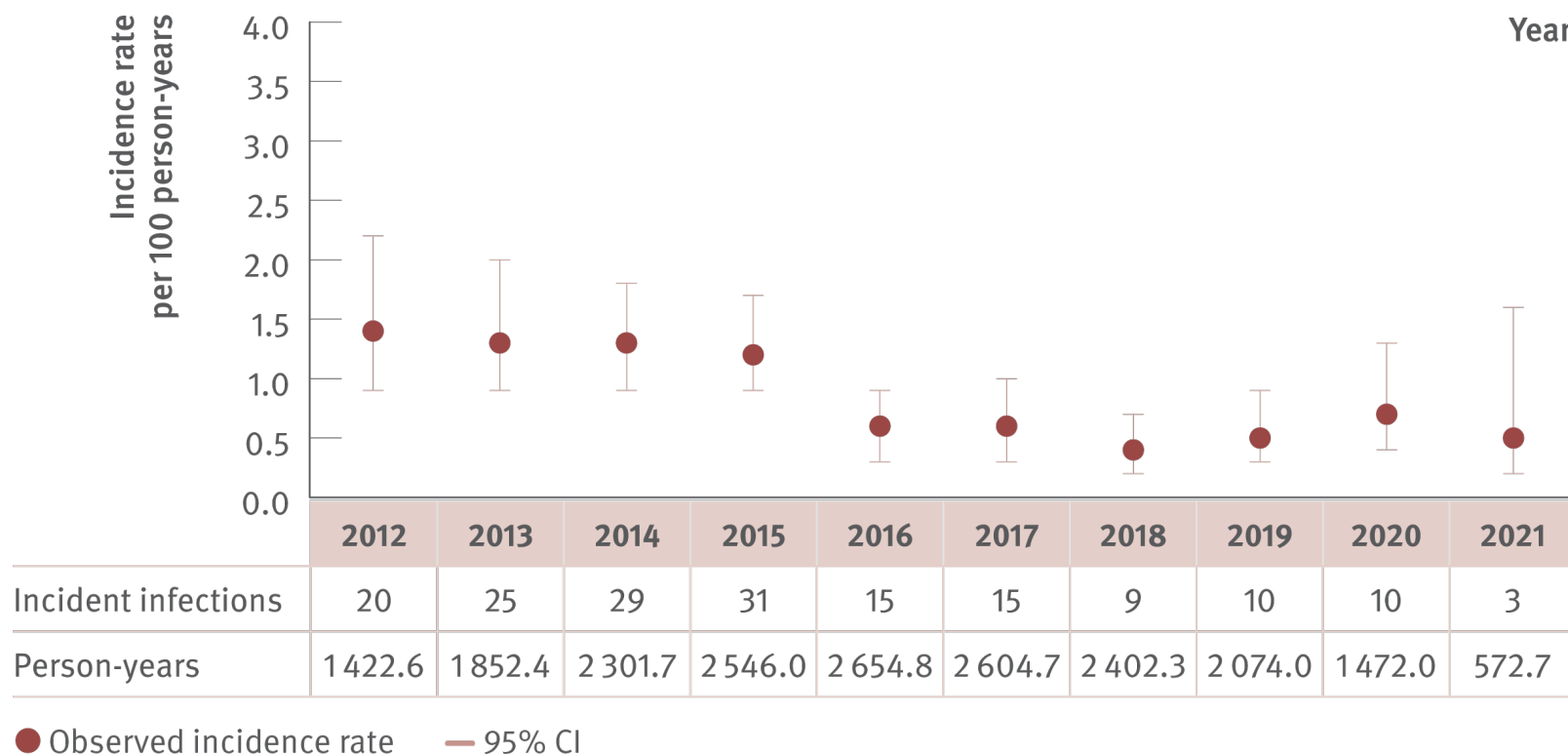
- ETHOS Engage
- EC Experience
- Gay Community Periodic Survey
- Viral Hepatitis Mapping Project
- Viral Hepatitis working group (Burnet Institute)



Data highlights

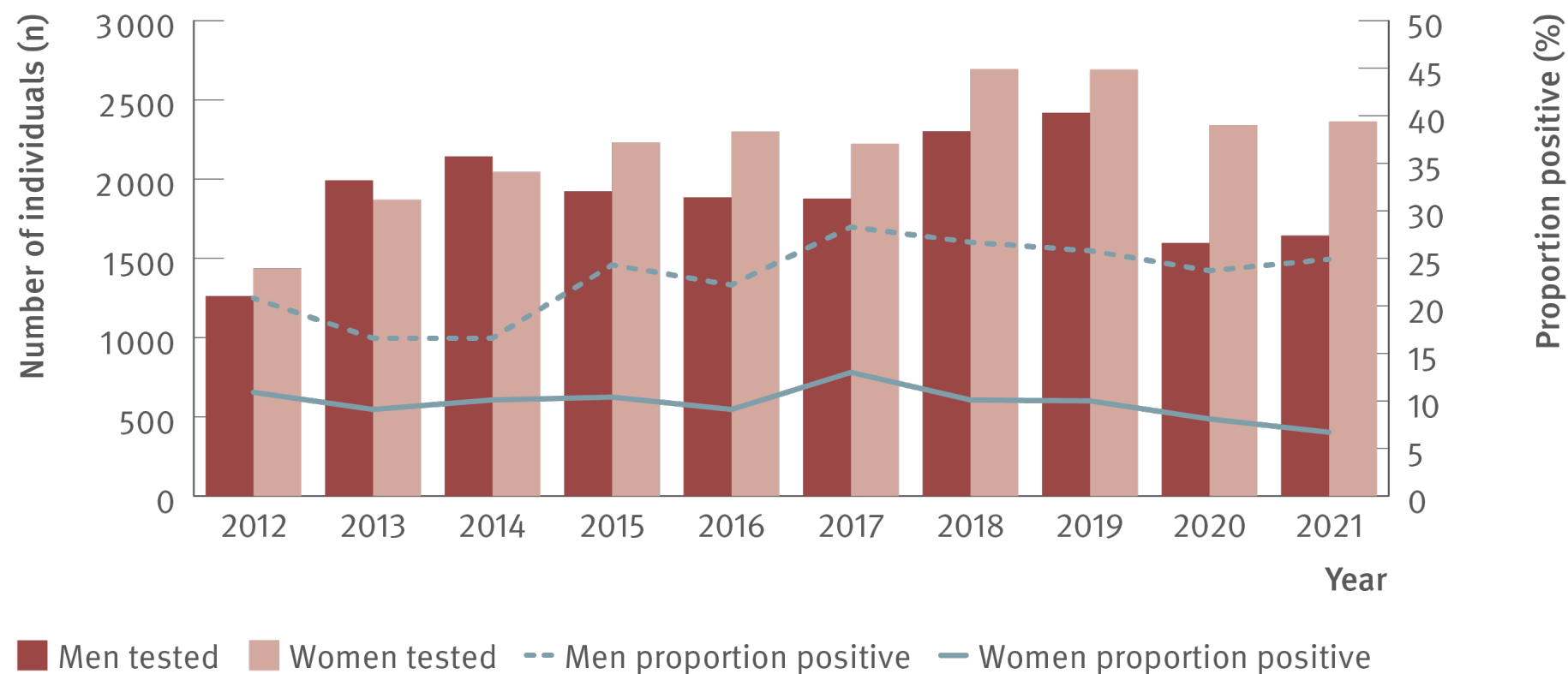
Anna Wilkinson

Figure 2. Incidence of primary hepatitis C infection among individuals tested at ACCESS primary care clinics, ACCESS, 2012-2021



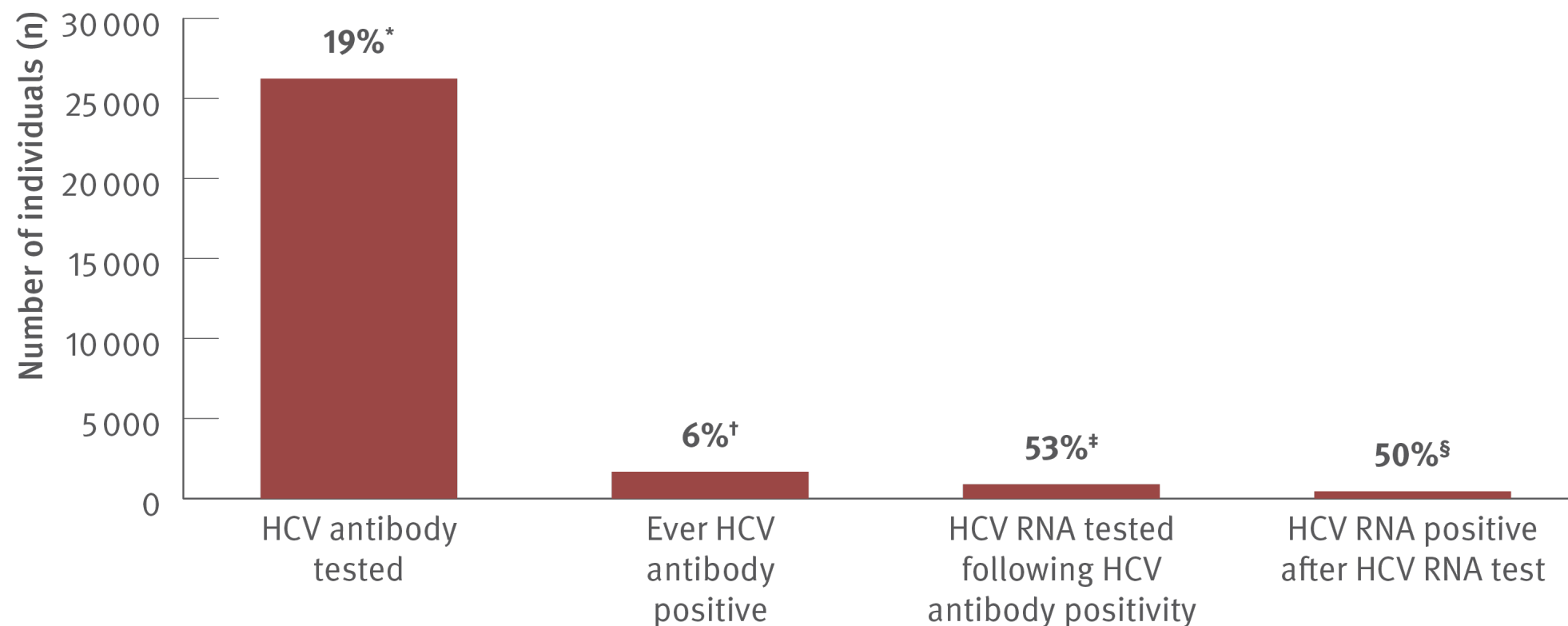
Source: ACCESS.⁽¹²⁾

Figure 8. Number of individuals tested for HCV antibody at ACCESS primary care clinics and proportion of HCV antibody tests positive by gender, ACCESS, 2012-2021



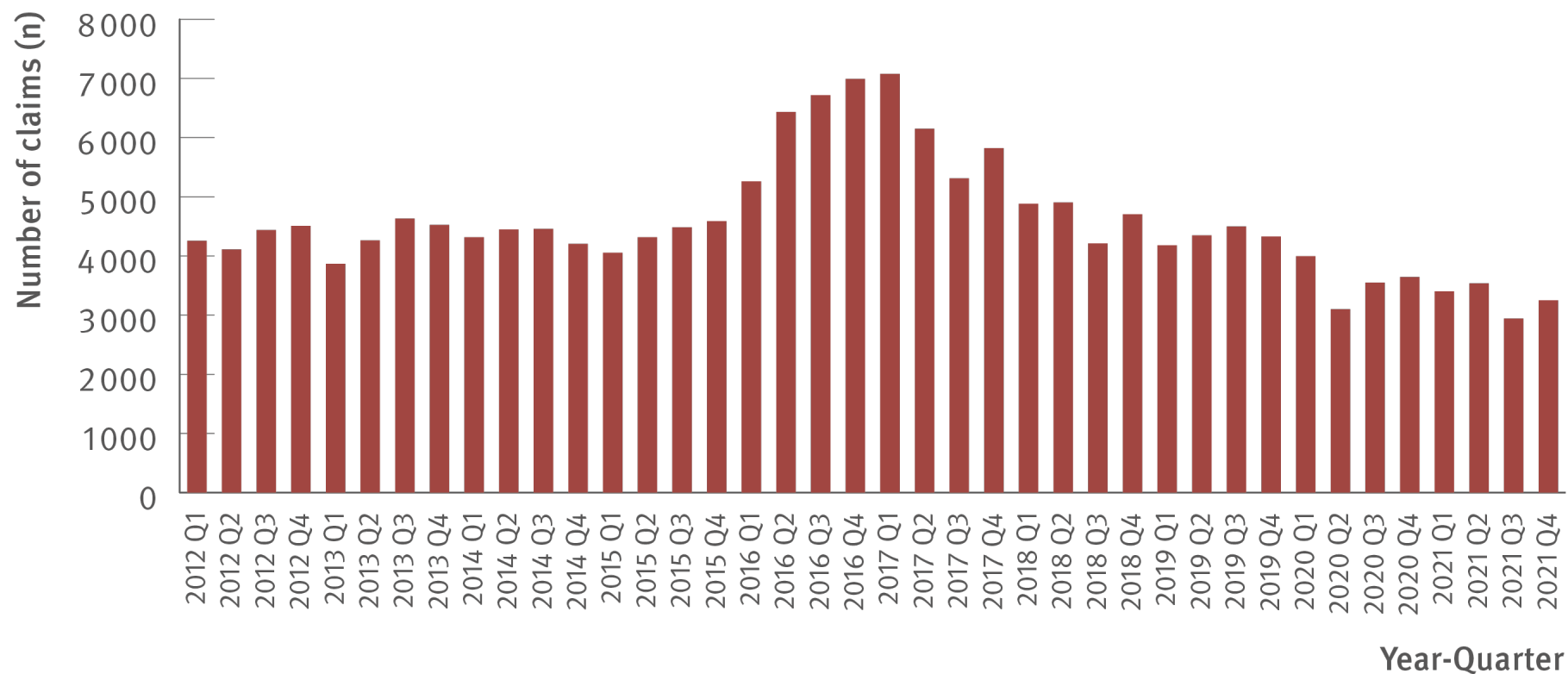
Source: ACCESS.⁽¹²⁾

Figure 14. Hepatitis C testing cascade: number and proportion of individuals attending ACCHSs tested for HCV antibody or RNA and among those tested, the number and proportion testing positive, ATLAS network, aggregated for years 2016-2021



Source: ATLAS sexual health surveillance network, 2016-2021.⁽¹⁸⁾

Figure 20. Number of claims to Medicare for items 69499 and 69500 (detection of HCV RNA, new infections only), 2012-2021



Source: Medicare Australia Statistics.⁽²⁰⁾

Figure 23. Estimated number of individuals initiating DAA treatment by prescriber type, PBS database, March 2016-December 2021

Source: Monitoring hepatitis C treatment uptake in Australia.⁽³⁰⁾

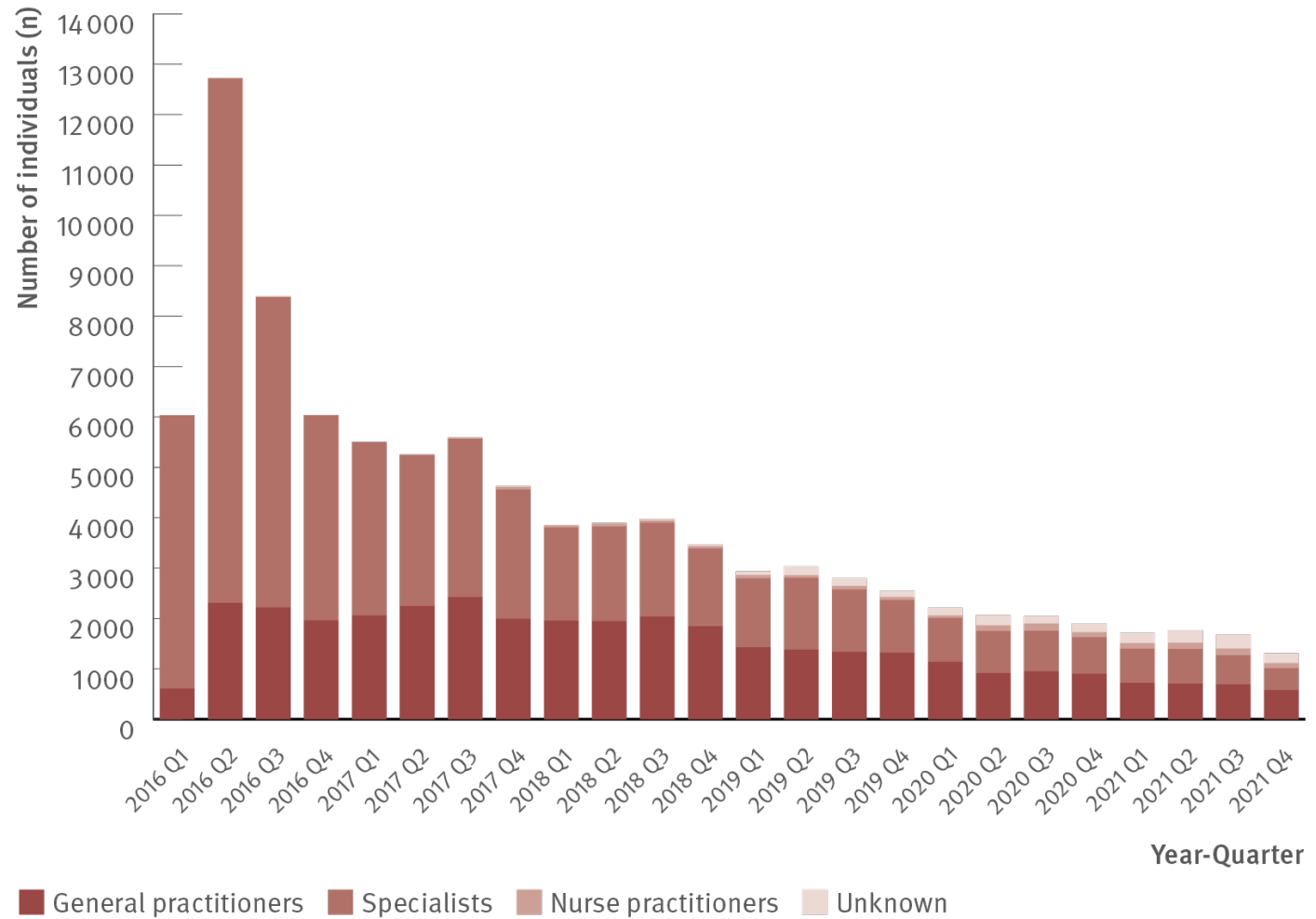
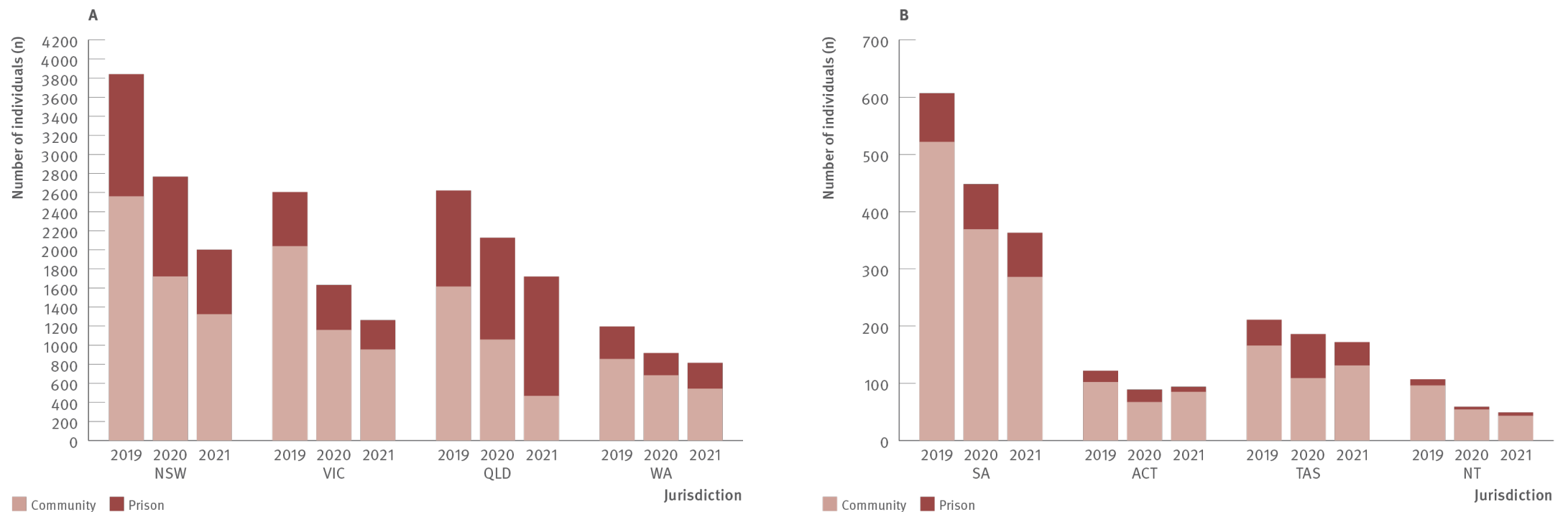
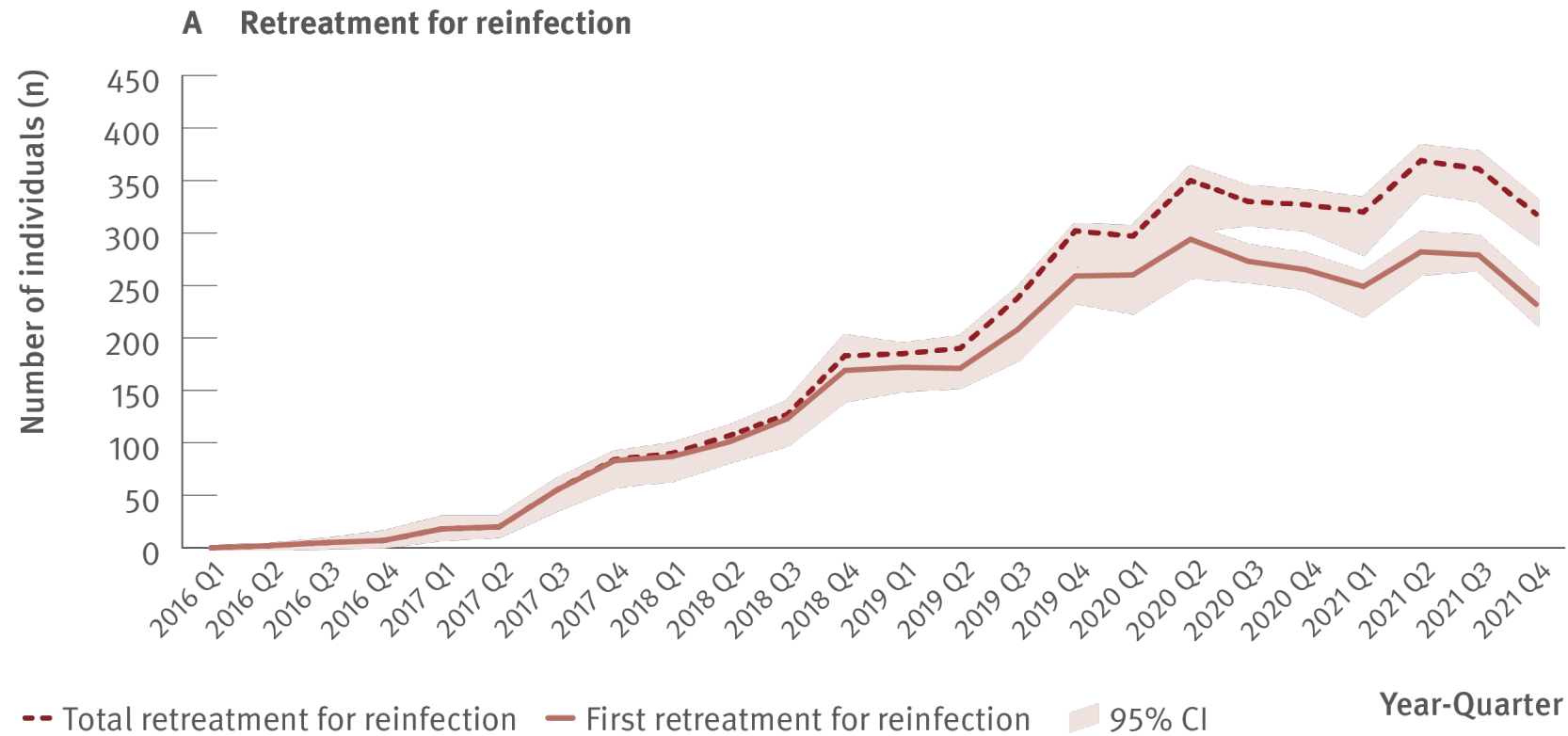


Figure 25. Number and estimated proportion* of individuals who initiated DAA treatment in prison versus in the community by jurisdiction, National Prisons Hepatitis Network and PBS Database, 2019, 2020, and 2021



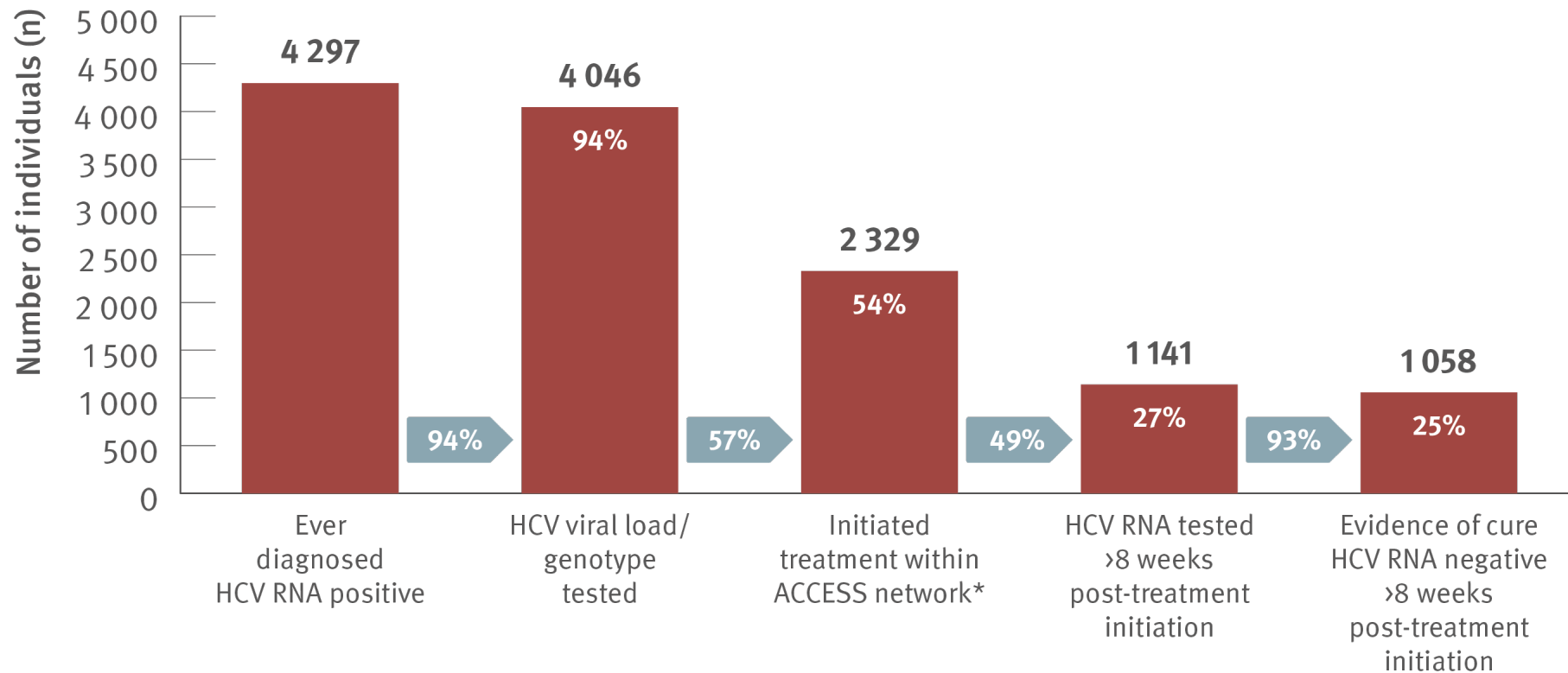
Sources: State and Territory justice health authorities via the National Prisons Hepatitis Network.⁽³¹⁾ Monitoring treatment uptake in Australia.⁽³⁰⁾

Figure 26. Estimated number of individuals retreated for hepatitis C reinfection, National Retreatment Project, 2016-2021



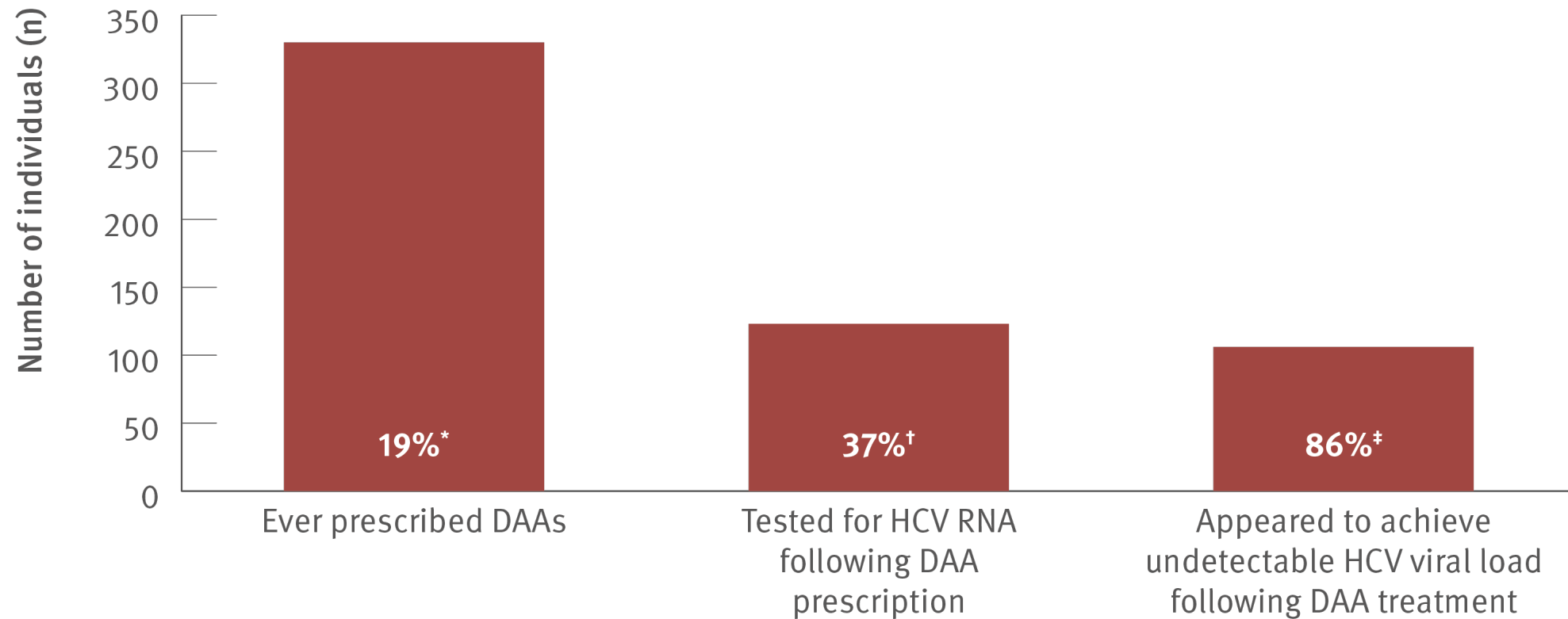
Source: National Retreatment Project.⁽³⁷⁾

Figure 29. Hepatitis C treatment cascade at ACCESS primary care clinics: number of individuals hepatitis C diagnosed, number and proportion of individuals who initiated treatment, and tested for HCV RNA post-treatment initiation, 2016-2021



Source: ACCESS.⁽¹²⁾ Updated from Traeger et al., *PLOS One*. 2020.⁽³⁸⁾

Figure 30. Hepatitis C treatment cascade: number and proportion of individuals attending ACCHSs tested for HCV RNA and prescribed DAAs, and among those treated, the number and proportion who appeared to achieve an undetectable HCV viral load, ATLAS network, aggregated for years 2016-2021



Source: ATLAS sexual health surveillance network, 2016-2021.⁽¹⁸⁾

Figure 32. Number of Australian adult liver transplant recipients by primary diagnosis and year of first transplant, 2001-2021

Source: Australia and New Zealand Liver and Intestinal Transplant Registry.⁽⁴⁴⁾

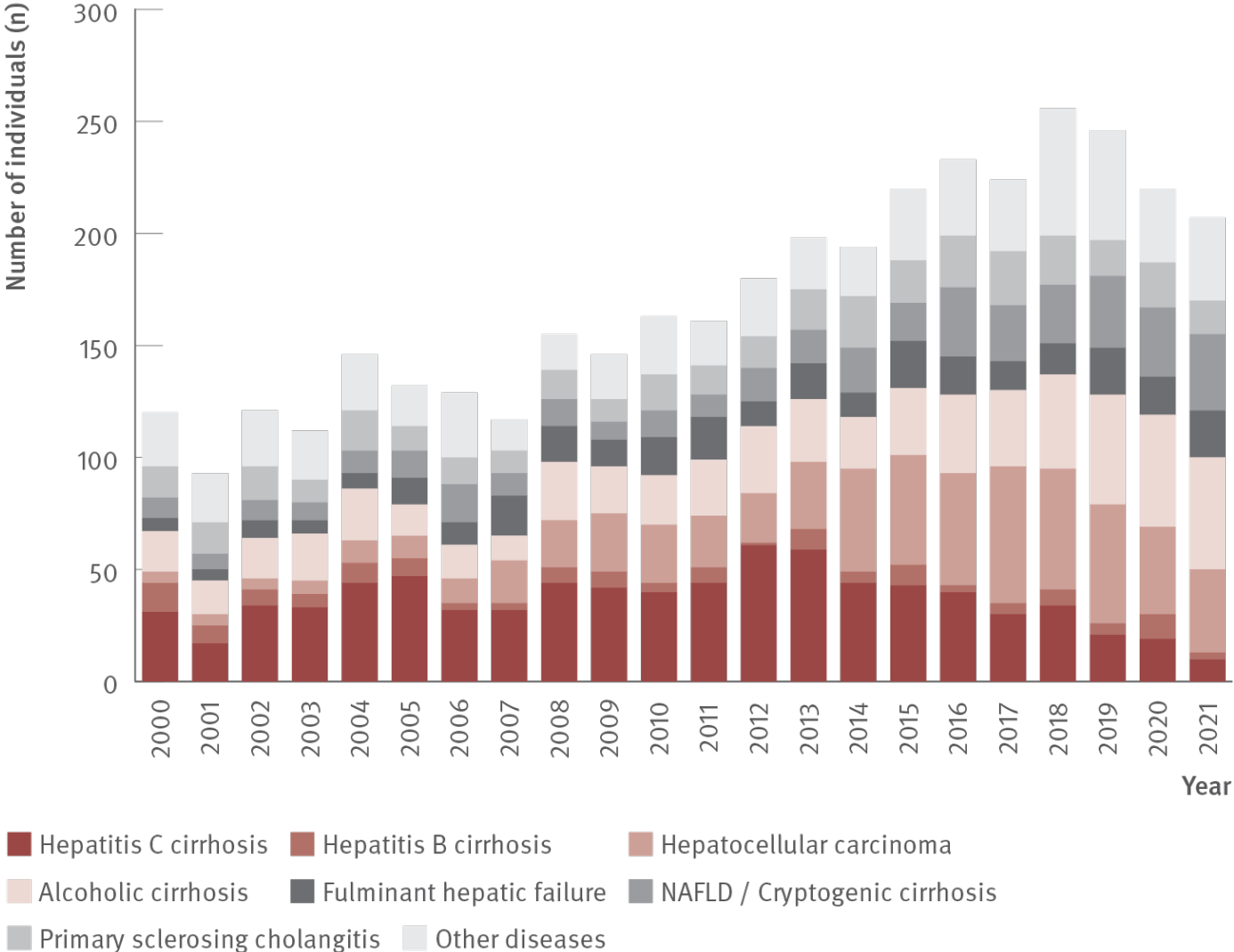
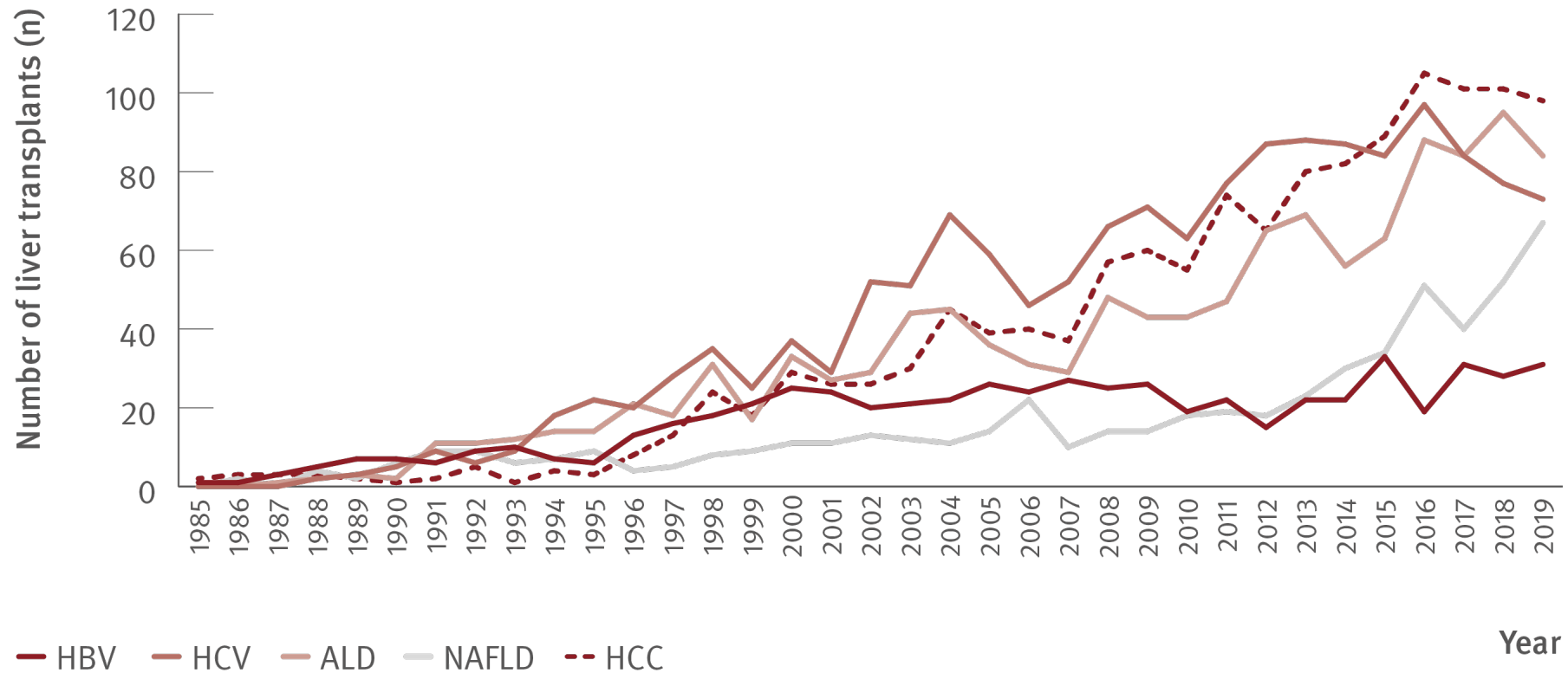
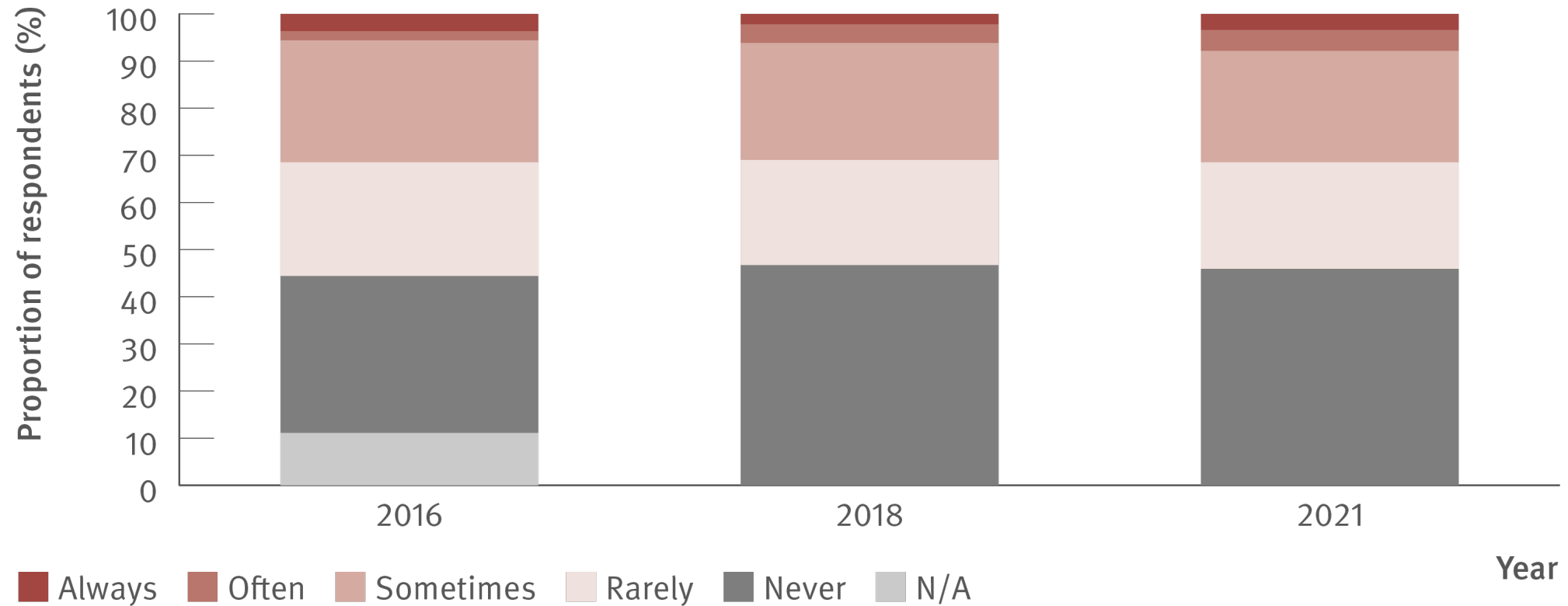


Figure 33. Number of Australian and New Zealand adult liver transplants by aetiology and year of transplant, 1985-2019



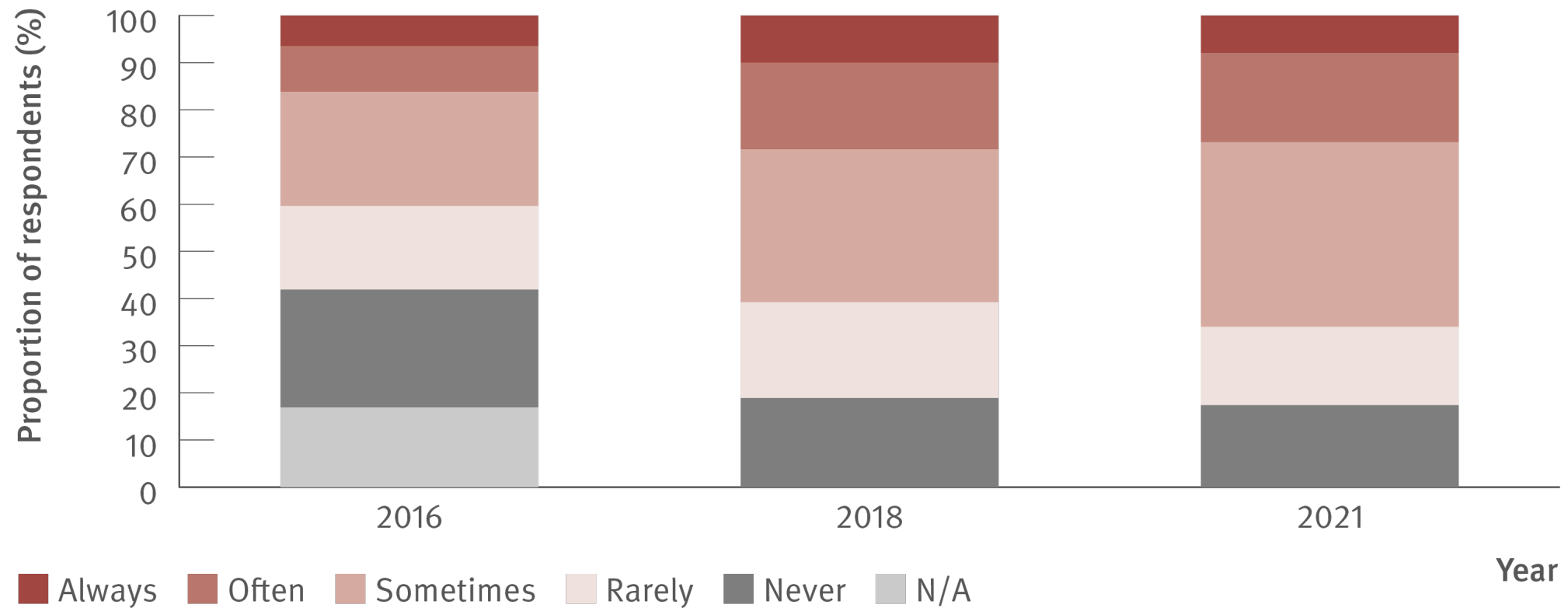
Source: Adapted from Howell et al., *Liver Transplantation*. 2021.⁽⁴³⁾

Figure 35. Reports of hepatitis C-related stigma or discrimination in the past 12 months by people living with hepatitis C, 2016-2021



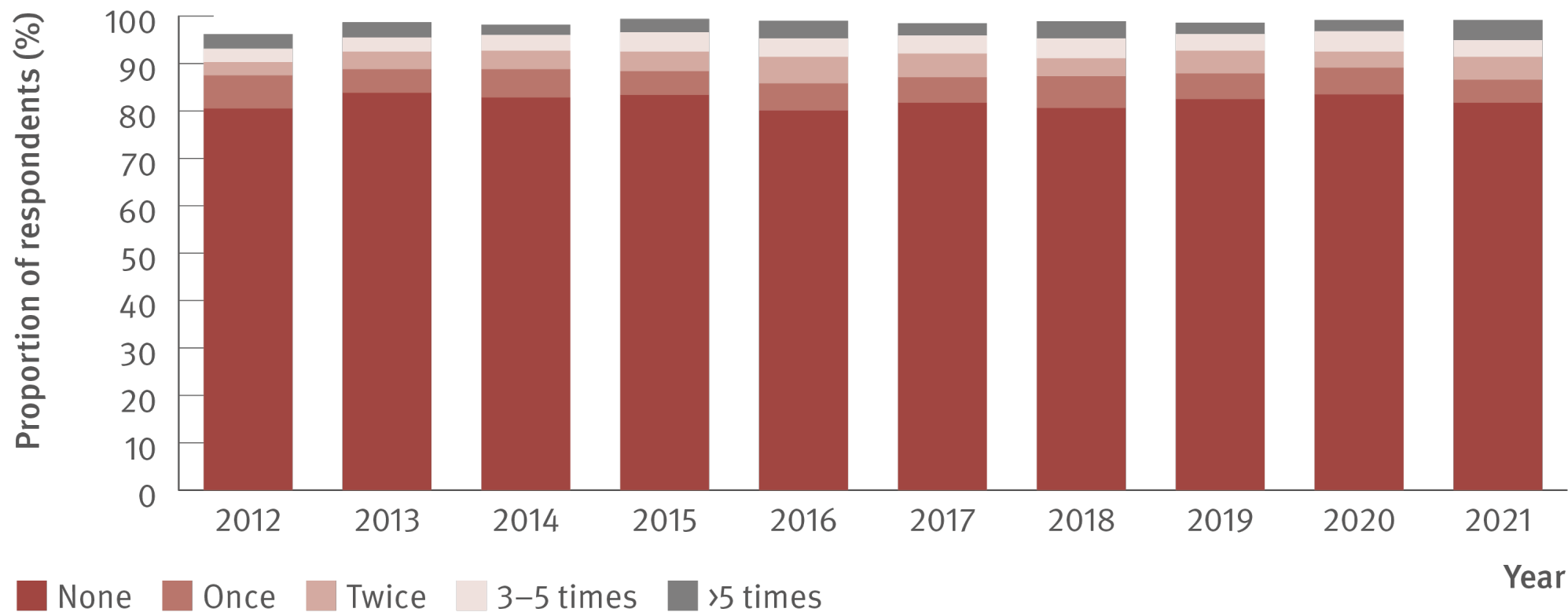
Source: Stigma Indicators Monitoring Project.⁽⁴⁸⁾ 2021 data Stigma Indicators Monitoring Project, unpublished data.

Figure 36. Reports of IDU-related stigma or discrimination in the past 12 months by people who inject drugs, 2016-2021



Source: Stigma Indicators Monitoring Project.⁽⁴⁸⁾ 2021 data Stigma Indicators Monitoring Project, unpublished data.

Figure 40. Proportion of ANSPS respondents reporting re-use of someone else's needles and syringes in the past month, 2012-2021



Source: Australian Needle Syringe Program Survey. National Data Report 2017-2021.⁽¹⁹⁾

Figure 45. Geographic variation in hepatitis C treatment uptake, March 2016-December 2020

Source: The National Viral Hepatitis Mapping Project (WHO Collaborating Centre for Viral Hepatitis, The Doherty Institute).⁽⁶⁰⁾

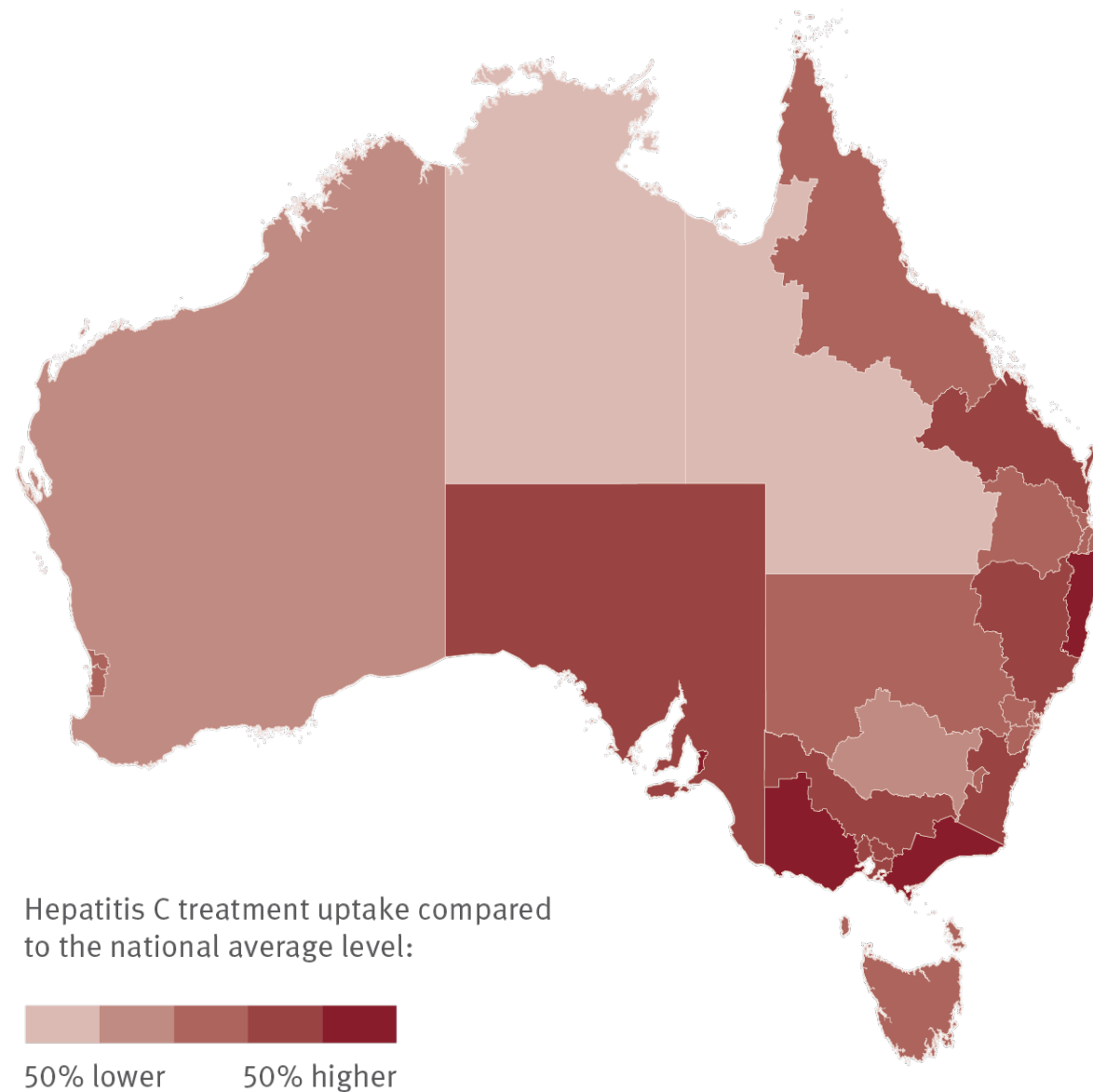
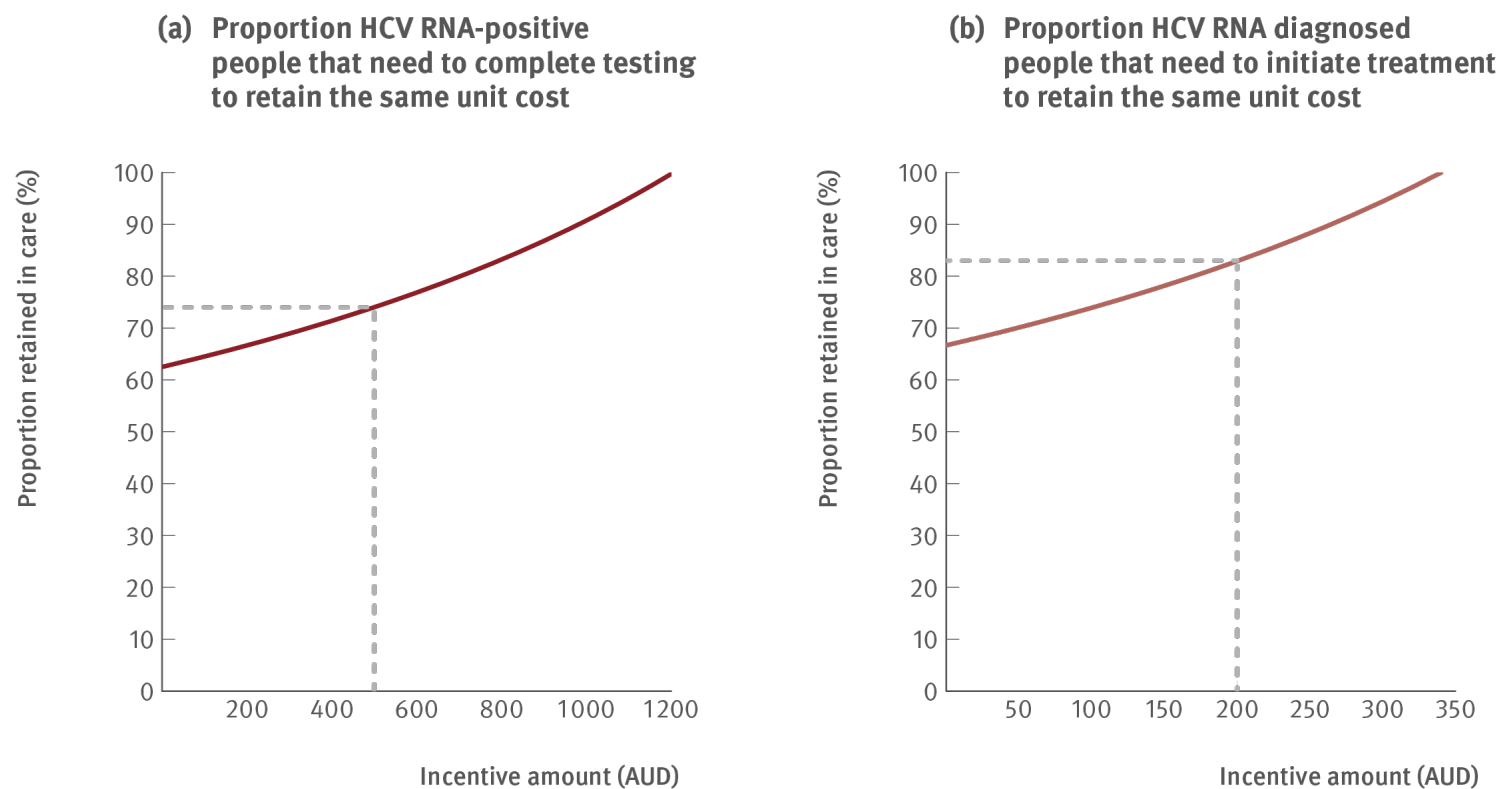


Figure 48. For different incentive values (a) the percentage of HCV RNA-positive people that need to complete testing (receive their HCV RNA-positive result) and (b) the percentage of HCV RNA diagnosed people that need to initiate treatment to maintain the same unit cost



Source: Adapted from Palmer et al. *J Viral Hepatitis*. 2021.^(61,62)

A stylized, high-contrast portrait of two individuals, Alisa Pedrana and Mark Hayes, rendered in shades of red and teal. The image is partially obscured by a circular graphic element on the left side.

Q & A

Alisa Pedrana and Mark Hayes

Supported by

