

Measuring progress towards the elimination of viral hepatitis as a public health problem in England

Hepatitis B (HBV)



Prevalence

206,000 (0.45% of the population) were estimated to be living with chronic hepatitis B infection in 2021.



Elimination of maternal to child transmission

Impact Target: equal or less than 2%

In 2020 to 2021, **one in a thousand** children born to a woman with HBV developed chronic hepatitis B infection.



Programmatic targets: antenatal screening and infant vaccine coverage over 90%

In 2020 to 2021:

- **99.9%** of pregnant women were screened for HBV
- **99%** of infants born to a woman with HBV received birth dose vaccine within 24 hours
- **92%** of infants received 3 doses of hexavalent vaccine in the universal programme by 12 months of age



Mortality

Impact Target: equal to or less than 4 per 100,000 persons

HBV-related mortality rate was **0.15 per 100,000** population in 2021. This has remained stable since 2015.

Vaccination in higher risk groups

Uptake of at least one dose of HBV vaccine has decreased among people who inject drugs over the past decade with **61%** uptake in 2021 versus **75%** uptake in 2012

Hepatitis C (HCV)



Prevalence

70,649 people (0.15% of the population) were estimated to be living with chronic hepatitis C infection in 2022. This is a **45%** reduction from 2015.



Mortality

Impact Target: equal to or less than 2 per 100,000 persons

The HCV-related mortality rate was **0.48 per 100,000** population in 2021. This has reduced since 2015.



Number of individuals diagnosed with chronic HCV infection who initiated curative HCV treatment

Programmatic Target: equal to or greater than 80%

Between 2016 and 2021, **73.0%** of diagnosed patients with chronic HCV initiated treatment.

Hepatitis C reinfections

The rate of reinfection with hepatitis C was **7.7 per 100 person years.**