

Do the most heavily burdened countries have the right policies to eliminate viral hepatitis B and C?

VHPB Meeting

Antwerp 5th April 2023

Accelerating the elimination of viral hepatitis: a *Lancet Gastroenterology & Hepatology* Commission

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- Broad range of commissioners from across the world
- Detailed discussion of key issues in achieving elimination
- Aiming to complement plans of major NGOs
- Key recommendations

Regional focus on elimination progress

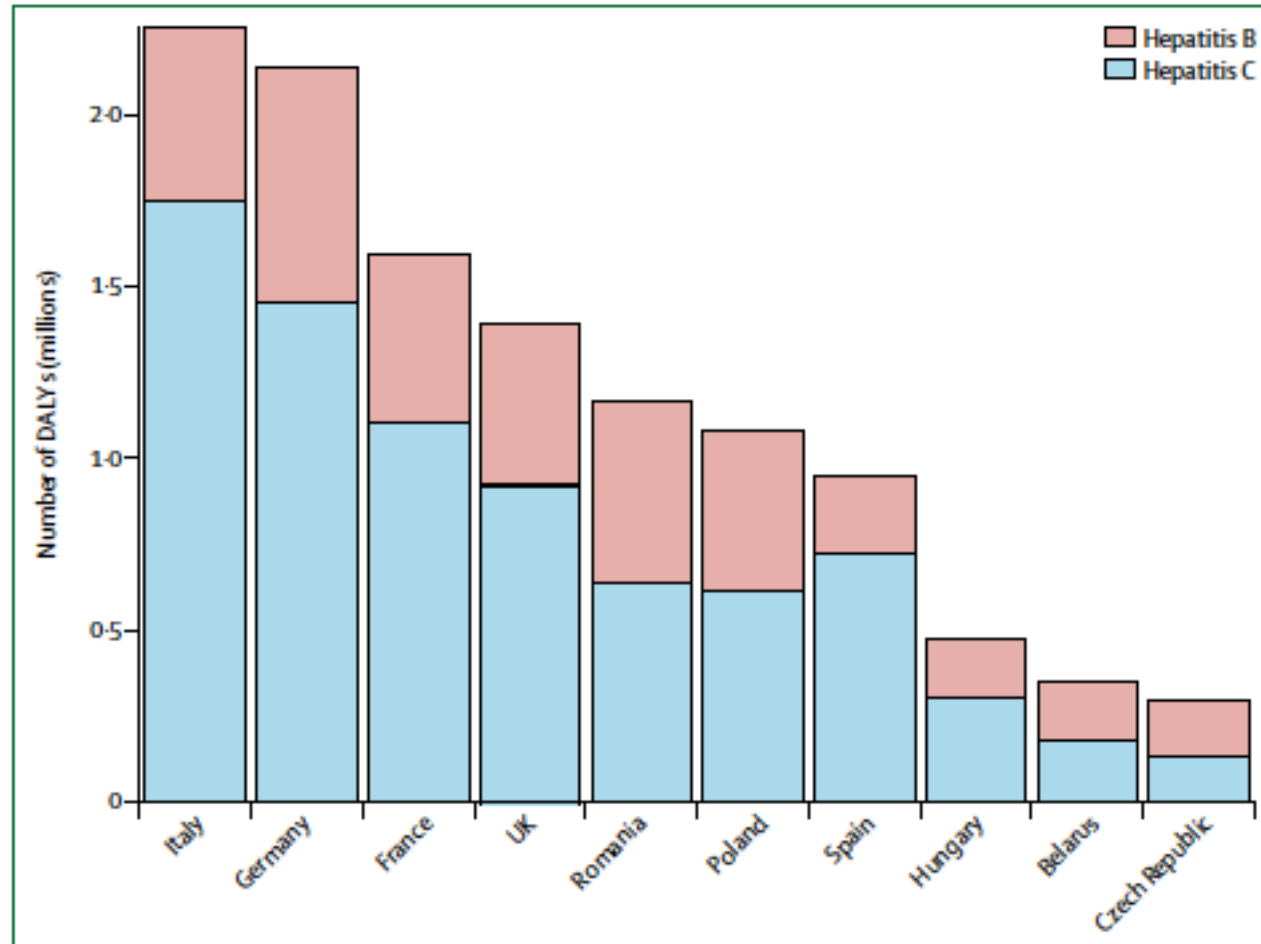
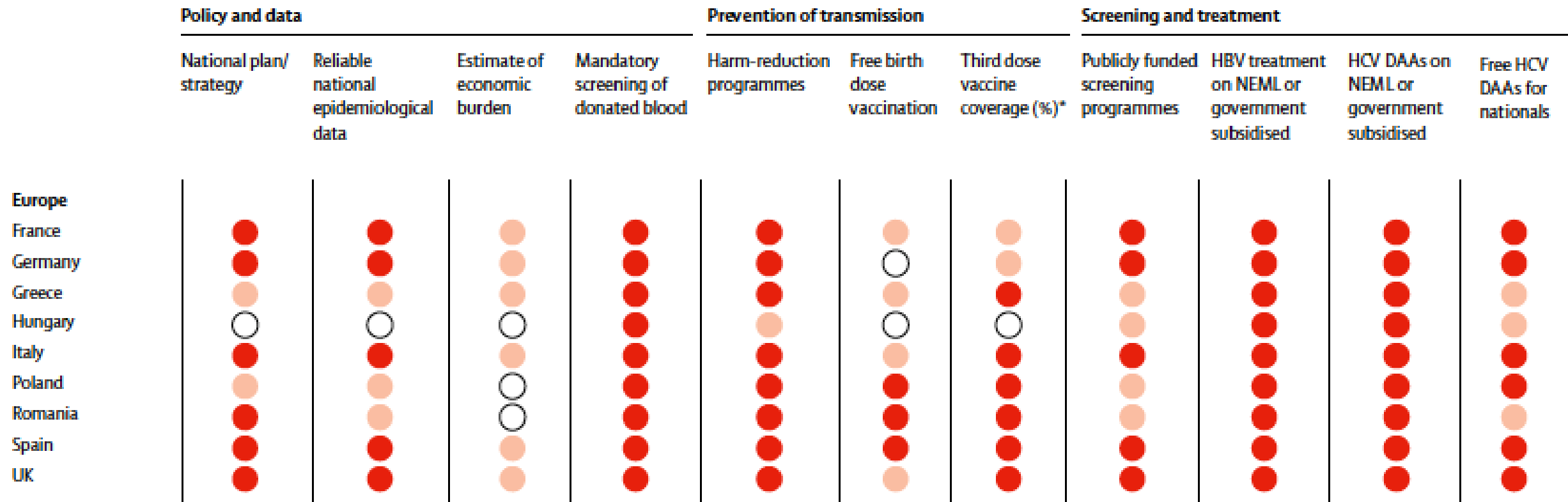


Figure 10: The ten countries with the greatest burden from viral hepatitis in the EU (data from Global Burden of Disease, 2016)

And progress in a range of policies



8 relate to HBV, 7 to HCV, 11 in total

Do the most heavily burdened countries have the right policies to eliminate viral hepatitis B and C?

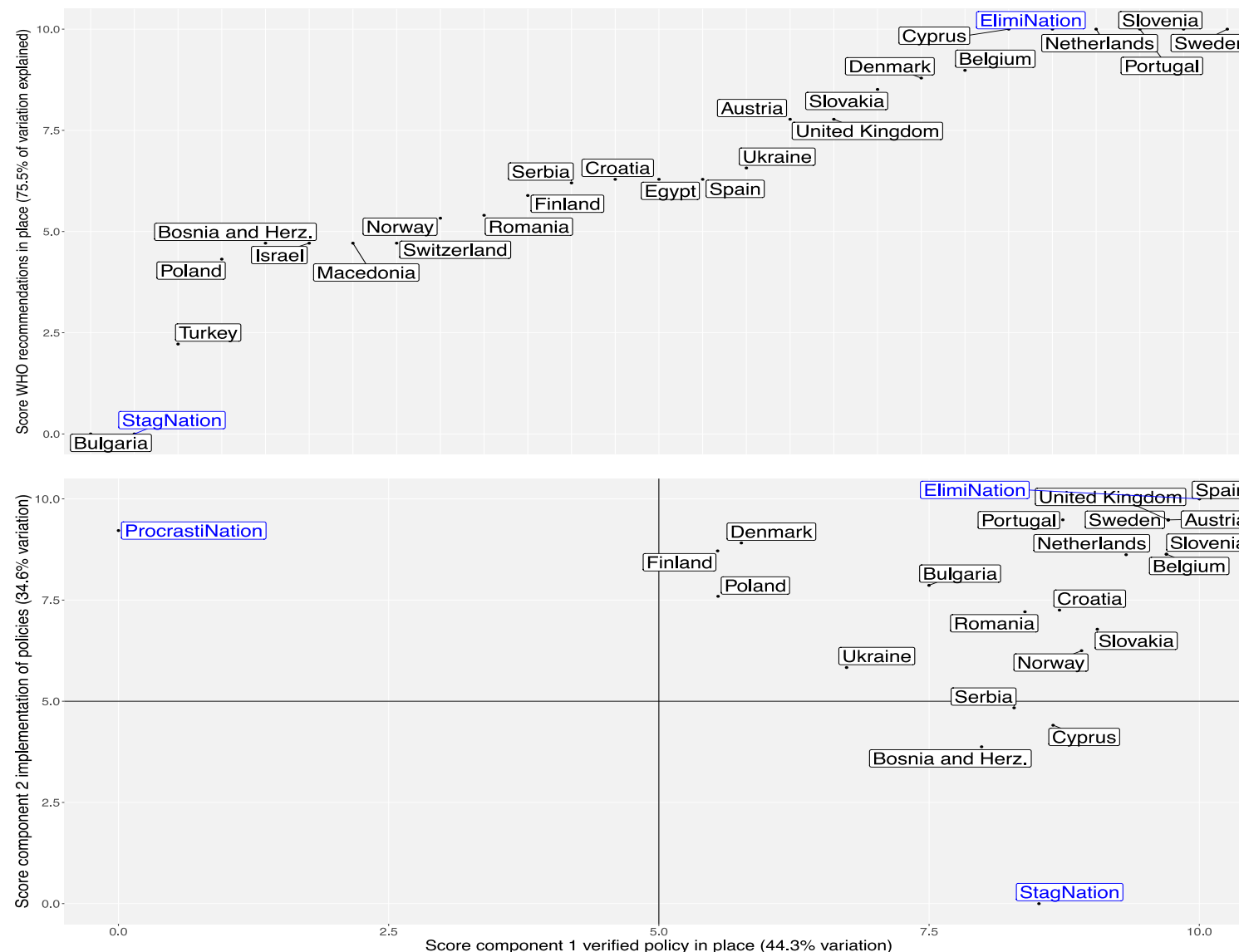
Adam Palayew, Homie Razavi, Sharon J Hutchinson, Graham S Cooke, Jeffrey V Lazarus**

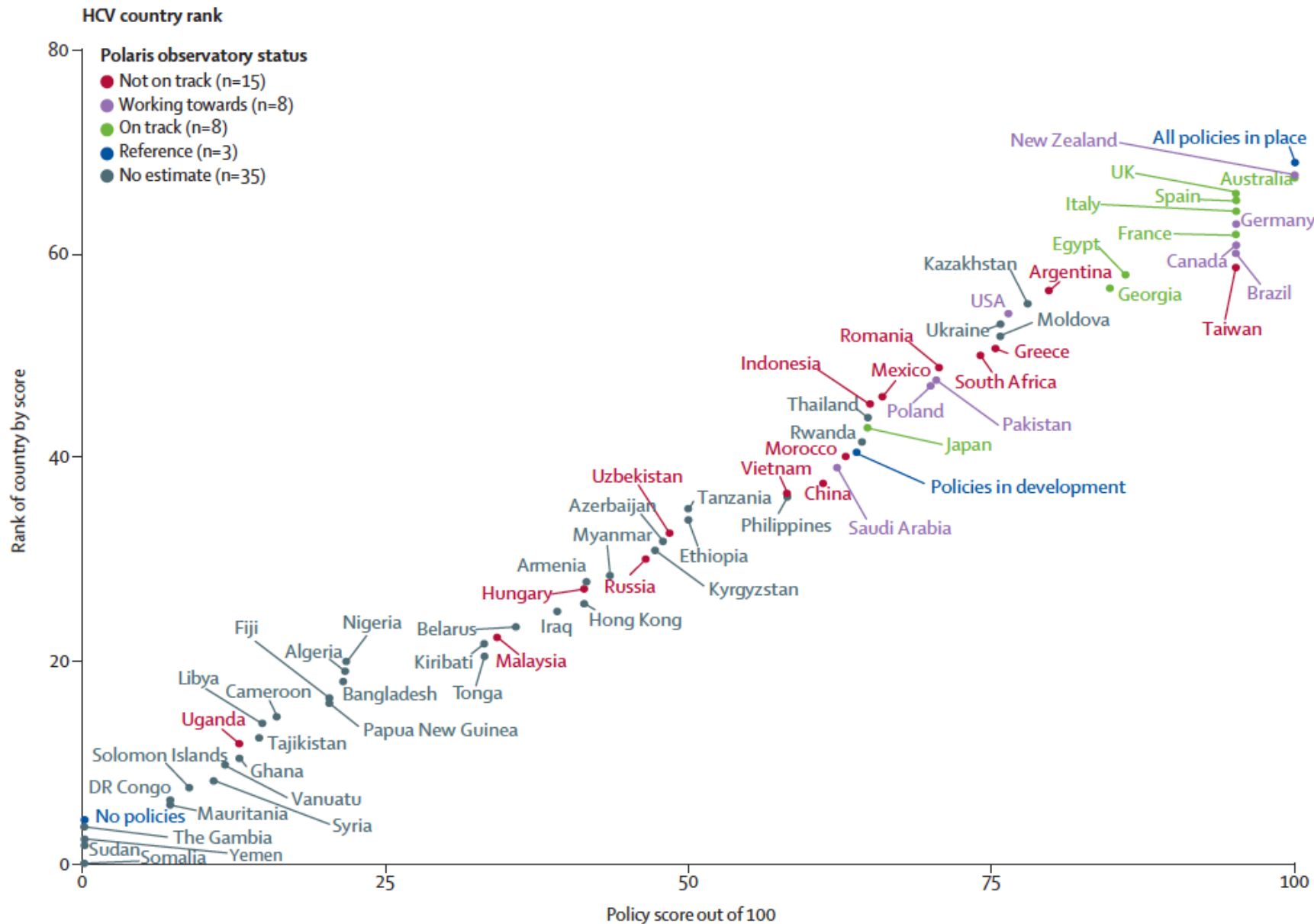
Methods: For building an index

- The goal is to indirectly measure something that fundamentally cannot be measures (policy preparedness) and use a variation of factor analysis to determine the underlying variation in the multidimensional data
 - The first step is determining the theoretical *a priori* i.e. deciding what the underlying construct we are trying to measure and subsequently consult with experts to determine the best variables to measure that construct
 - Multiple correspondence analysis is used to determine weights on *a priori* data
 - The weights are then used to generate scores and then standardized from 0 to 100 using a min-max transformation
-

Hep-CORE

- Study from Oct 2018 surveyed 30 liver patient groups in the EU/EEA/UK and Mediterranean basin of which 25 responded
- Found that there was a gap in policy implementation from the perspective of liver patient groups





Best developed

Brazil, Egypt, USA

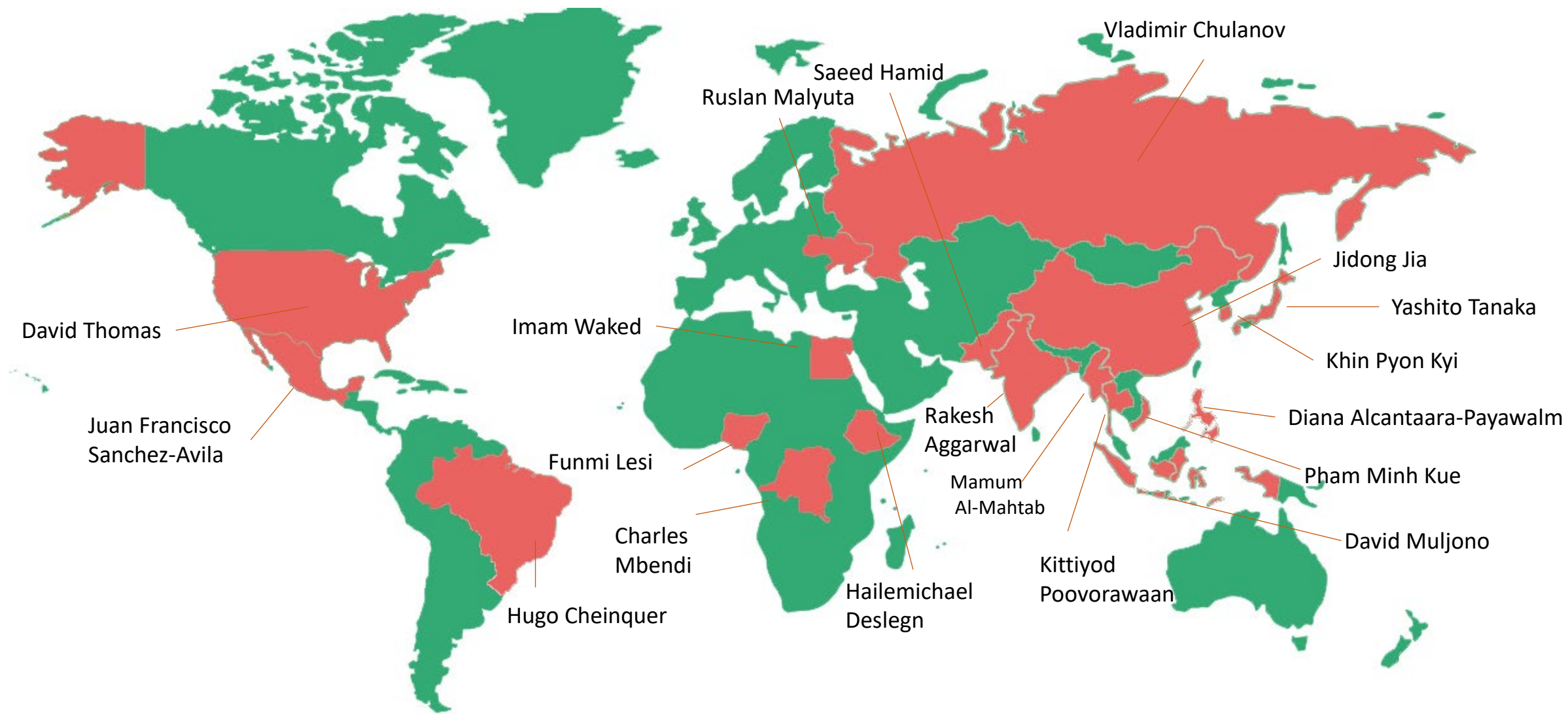
Least developed

DRC, **Nigeria**,
Bangladesh, Russia

In development
Remainder including
Philippines,
Myanmar, **Vietnam**

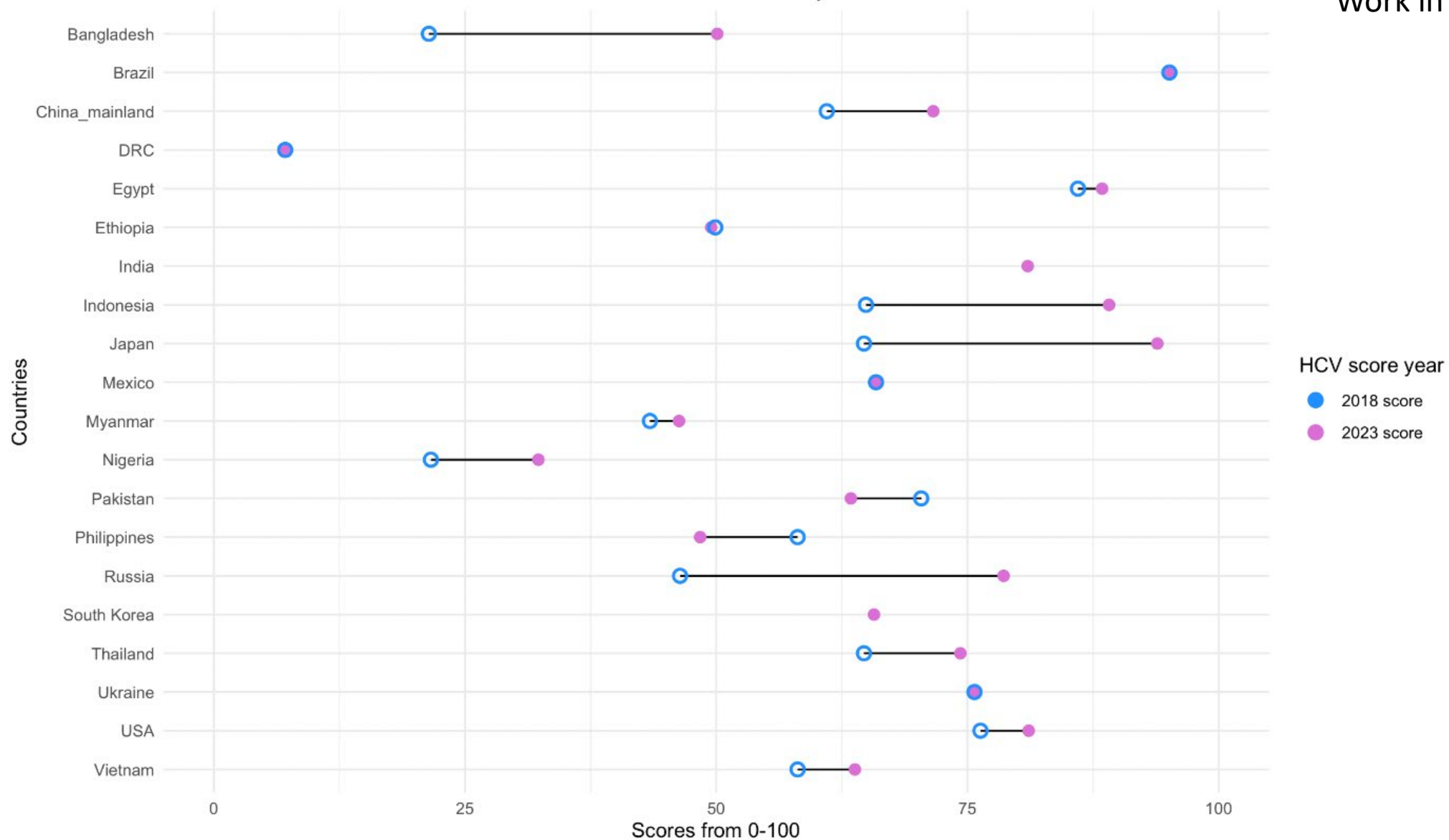
Commission Update 2023

The H2O: National Narratives and Elimination Profiles



Scores for 2018 and 2023 data for select countries for HCV policies

Work in progress



With thanks to:

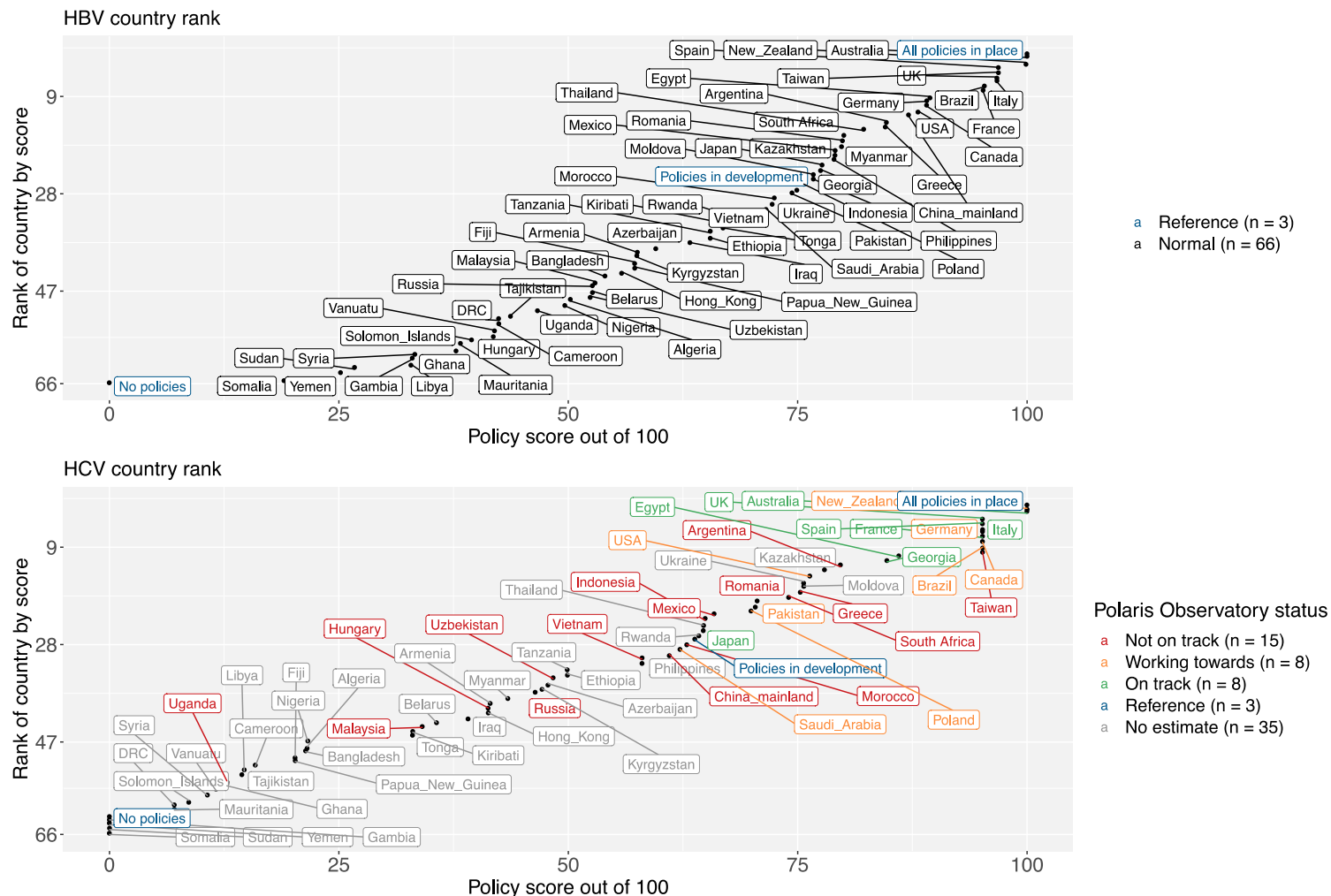
- Adam Palayew, Jeffrey Lazarus
- All commissioners
- CGHE (John Ward, Lindsey Hiebert, Neil Gupta)
- IHME (Hannah Han, Mae Dirac)
- Lancet Gastroenterology and Hepatology (Robert Brierley)
- Kirby Institute (Jason Grebely, Evan Cunningham , Alison Marshall)
- Imperial College (Barnaby Flower, Ella Barber)

Discussion

Lancet GastroHep commission follow on analysis

- Study from Aug 2019 analyzed data from 66 countries around the world of which data were reported on in the *Lancet GastroHep* commission
- We found that for hepatitis B and hepatitis C there was a spectrum of policies in place around the world. We found for HCV that countries that were on track generally had a higher score, but that there were countries with high scores that were not on track for elimination and countries with lower scores that were on track.

Figure: Country (n = 66) HBV and HCV policy scores and rankings



On track for elimination is defined as a 80% reduction in the incidence of HCV and a 65% reduction in HCV-related mortality by 2030.

The H20 : 20 most heavily burdened countries

