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

- **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

- **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.

**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.

- **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.

- **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.

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

Information on data sources and methodologies can be found at: