# 2020 National Viral Hepatitis Progress Report

The National Viral Hepatitis Progress Report provides information on ten data indicators, providing an objective way to assess progress toward achieving key viral hepatitis goals.

| | Baseline *2017 data year* | 2018 Observed (Annual Target*) | 2025 Goal *2023 data year* | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hepatitis A** | | | | |
| Reduce estimated† new hepatitis A virus infections by ≥40% | 6,700 | 24,900 (6,250) | 4,000 | ✗ |
| **Hepatitis B** | | | | |
| Reduce estimated† new hepatitis B virus infections by ≥20% | 22,200 | 21,600 (21,500) | 18,000 | → |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of new hepatitis B virus infections among persons who inject drugs¶ by ≥25% | 1.4 | 1.2 (1.3) | 1.0 | ✓ |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of hepatitis B-related deaths by ≥20% | 0.46 | 0.43 (0.45) | 0.37 | ✓ |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of hepatitis B-related deaths among Asian and Pacific Islanders by ≥25% | 2.45 | 2.10 (2.35) | 1.84 | ✓ |
| **Hepatitis C** | | | | |
| Reduce estimated† new hepatitis C virus infections by ≥20% | 44,700 | 50,300 (43,083) | 35,000 | ✗ |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of new hepatitis C virus infections among persons who inject drugs¶ by ≥25% | 2.3 | 2.6 (2.2) | 1.7 | ✗ |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of hepatitis C-related deaths by ≥20% | 4.13 | 3.72 (3.94) | 3.00 | ✓ |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of hepatitis C-related deaths among American Indian and Alaska Native persons by ≥30% | 10.24 | 9.05 (9.73) | 7.17 | ✓ |
| Reduce reported rate‡ of hepatitis C-related deaths among non-Hispanic Black persons by ≥30% | 7.03 | 6.31 (6.68) | 4.92 | ✓ |

*Annual targets assume a constant (linear) rate of change from the observed baseline (2017) to the 2025 goal (2023 data year)
†The number of estimated viral hepatitis infections was determined by multiplying the number of reported cases by a factor that adjusted for under-ascertainment and under-reporting (CDC 2018 Surveillance Summary and Klevens, et al, 2014).
‡Per 100,000 population
¶Persons aged 18–40 years serve as a proxy for persons who inject drugs

✓ Met or exceeded current annual Target

→ Moving ***toward*** annual target, but annual target was not fully met

✗ Annual target was not met and has not changed or moved ***away*** from annual target

## Findings highlight the importance of

- Vaccinating vulnerable populations against hepatitis A and hepatitis B.
- Detecting and stopping ongoing transmission of hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C viruses.
- Improving testing and linkage to care and treatment for persons with chronic hepatitis B and hepatitis C.

## Progress towards these goals can be achieved by

- Continuing to promote hepatitis A and hepatitis B childhood vaccination schedules and vaccination of at-risk adults according to Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) Vaccine Recommendations and Guidelines.
- Implementing comprehensive community-level programs for people who inject drugs (PWID) (e.g., access to syringe services programs, linkage to medication-assisted treatment programs, vaccination, testing, and treatment).
- Increasing the proportion of persons receiving recommended testing for hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C.
- Increasing the proportion of persons with hepatitis B or hepatitis C who are referred for care and who receive appropriate treatment, particularly PWID, Asians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and non-Hispanic Blacks.
- Supporting research and development of a hepatitis C vaccine and new and more effective HBV anti-viral therapies with the goal of identifying a functional cure for hepatitis B.
- Fostering collaborations that increase hepatitis C drug affordability, cost savings for payers, and access for patients.