Strategies and Activities	Short-term (Yrs 1-3) and Intermediate (Yrs 4-5) Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes
	Outbreak Response and Surveillance Activities	1. Establishment of
1.1 Develop, implement,	Short-term Outcomes:	comprehensive
and maintain plan to		national viral hepatitis
rapidly detect and respond	Established jurisdictional framework for outbreak detection and response	surveillance
to outbreaks of:	•	
Hepatitis A	Earlier detection and response to viral hepatitis outbreaks	2. Reduced new viral
Hepatitis B	Intermediate Outcomes:	hepatitis infections
Hepatitis C	Reduced new cases of viral hepatitis	
1.2 Systematically collect,	Short-term Outcomes:	3. Increased access to
analyze, interpret, and	Increased public health reporting of chronic and perinatal HCV	care for persons with
disseminate data to	and chronic HBV infection, and undetectable HCV RNA and HBV	viral hepatitis
characterize trends and implement public health	DNA laboratory results	
interventions for:	Improved monitoring of burden of disease and trends in	4. Improved health
Hepatitis A	hepatitis A, acute hepatitis B, and acute hepatitis C	outcomes for people
Acute hepatitis B	Improved monitoring of burden of disease and outcomes in	with viral hepatitis
· ·	chronic hepatitis C	
Acute and chronic hepatitis C	Intermediate Outcomes:	5. Reduced deaths
	Improved monitoring of hepatitis C continuum of cure (CoC)	among people with viral hepatitis
	Improved development and utilization of viral hepatitis	·
	surveillance data reports	C. Darkers de Graf
1.3 Systematically collect,	Short-term Outcomes:	6. Reduced viral hepatitis-related health
analyze, interpret, and	Improved monitoring of burden of disease and trends in	disparities
disseminate data to	perinatal hepatitis C	·
characterize trends and implement public health	Intermediate Outcomes:	
interventions for:		7. Decreased overdose
Chronic hepatitis B	Improved monitoring of burden of disease and outcomes in chronic hepatitis B	deaths among PWID
Perinatal hepatitis C	Improved monitoring of hepatitis B CoC	0. Danisand
2. Core Viral Hepatitis		8. Decreased infections from drug
2.1 Support viral hepatitis	Short-term Outcomes:	use
elimination planning and		
surveillance, and maximize	Increased state engagement with key stakeholders in viral	
access to testing,	hepatitis elimination planning	
treatment, and prevention	Increased commercial and hospital-based laboratories	
Increase routine HCV and	conducting HCV RNA reflex testing	
HBV testing in high volume	Increased HCV and/or HBV testing in health care systems	
laboratories and health systems	Intermediate Outcomes:	
Expand provider capacity	Increased healthcare providers trained in prescribing hepatitis C	
to treat hepatitis C and/or	and/or hepatitis B treatment	
hepatitis B	Increased access to HCV treatment	
Disseminate materials	Increased access to SSPs for PWID	
regarding evidence-based		

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best practices for access to HCV treatment and viral hepatitis prevention		
2.2 Increase access to HCV and HBV testing and referral to care in high-impact settings Increase routine HCV and HBV testing in high-impact settings Provide post-test counseling and referral to treatment or prevention	Short-term Outcomes:	
	Increased access to HCV RNA reflex and/or HBV testing among persons receiving services in high-impact settings	
	Increased awareness of infection status among people diagnosed with chronic hepatitis C and/or hepatitis B	
	Increased referral to treatment for people living with hepatitis C and/or hepatitis B	
	Increased referral to treatment and prevention services for persons who inject drugs (PWID)	
	Intermediate Outcomes:	
	Increased cure of hepatitis C	
2.3 Improve access to	Short-term Outcomes:	
services preventing viral hepatitis and other	Increased utilization of SSPs among PWID	
bloodborne infections	Increased referral of PWID to SUD treatment	
among PWID	Increased receipt of hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccination	
Support SSPs	among clients in high-impact settings	
Establish hepatitis A and B vaccine delivery teams		
•	ention, Diagnosis, and Treatment related to the infectious	
disease consequenc		
3.1 Improve access to services for PWID in	Short-term Outcomes:	
settings disproportionately affected by drug use:	Increased access to high-coverage needle-syringe exchange among PWID	
Develop and implement PWID service bundle in settings that serve PWID (e.g., SSPs, MAT providers, hospital settings, correctional facilities)	Increased linkage to SUD treatment (including MAT among PWID with OUD)	
	Increased HCV, HIV, and HBV testing among PWID	
	Increased linkage to treatment services among people with infectious complications (viral hepatitis, HIV, bacterial, fungal) of SUD	
3.2 Implement prevention services and interventions	Increased receipt of hepatitis B and A vaccination among PWID	
to address emerging issues related to drug use	guidance to reduce bacterial and fungal complications among	
Education and training to address emerging issues	PWID Intermediate Outcomes:	
addicas ciliciging issues		
	Decreased new viral hepatitis, HIV and other infections (e.g., bacterial, fungal) among PWID	
	Increased hepatitis C cures among PWID with hepatitis C	
	Decreased unsafe injection practices	