



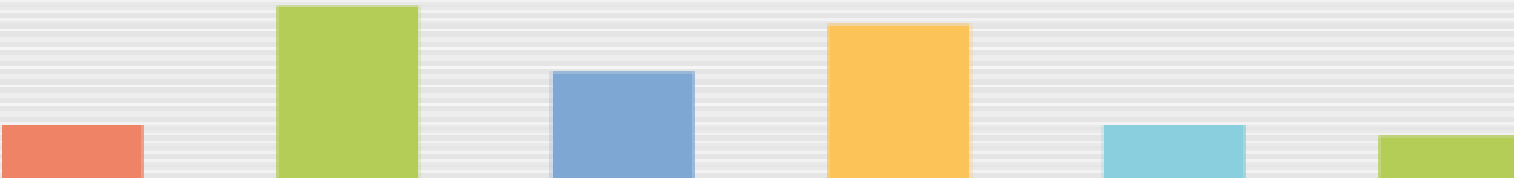
European Monitoring Centre  
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

# Monitoring the progress towards elimination of hepatitis B and C among PWID

## A European perspective

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INHSU 2021



# EMCDDA Elimination Barometer – online resource

## Elimination barometer on viral hepatitis among people who inject drugs in Europe

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Page last updated: July 2021

### About the elimination barometer

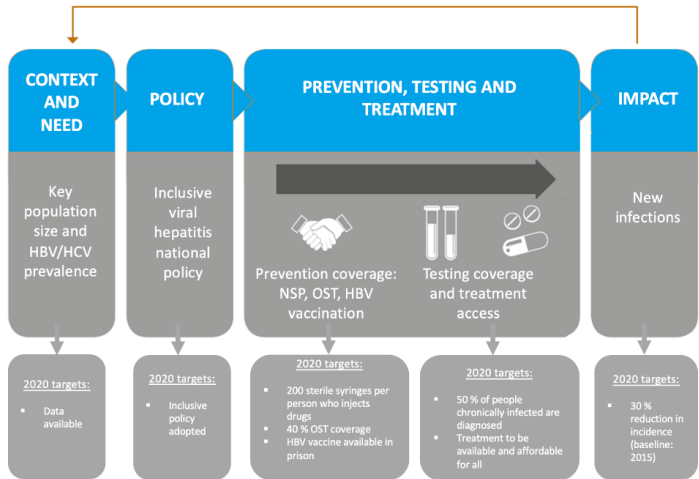
The elimination barometer for hepatitis B and C among people who inject drugs is designed to support countries affiliated to the EMCDDA in monitoring their progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal 3.3 and the elimination of viral hepatitis as a major public health threat by 2030. Under five building blocks, it brings together 10 epidemiological indicators (2019 or latest) and corresponding 2020 targets related to people who inject drugs for the EU, Norway and Turkey, following the WHO monitoring frameworks (WHO, 2016b, 2017).



For each indicator, the EMCDDA elimination barometer provides:

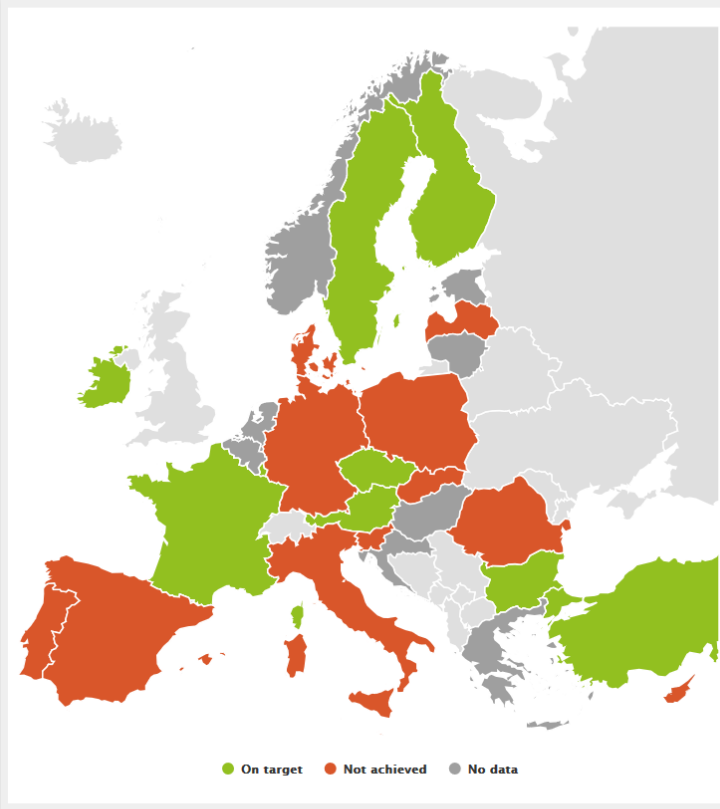
- Contextual information, references and definitions
- An infographic showing national data
- The related 2020 WHO target
- An achievement status: how many countries have reached the target
- The corresponding data tables

Monitoring and evaluation framework: indicators to monitor and evaluate the health sector response to viral hepatitis B and C among people who inject drugs



Adapted from [Monitoring and evaluation for viral hepatitis B and C: recommended indicators and framework](#), World Health Organization, 2017

### Level of achievement for each indicator among people who inject drugs



The source data table for the main information in the interactive maps presented here is available in the [country-by-country overview table](#) on this page.

Select an indicator

Viral hepatitis testing

#### Context and need

- Data on key population size
- Data on HCV antibody prevalence
- Data on HCV-RNA prevalence
- Data on HBV prevalence

#### Policy

- Inclusive national policy

#### Prevention

- NSP/OST coverage
- HBV vaccination availability in prisons

#### Testing and treatment

- Viral hepatitis testing coverage
- DAA treatment availability without restrictions

#### Impact

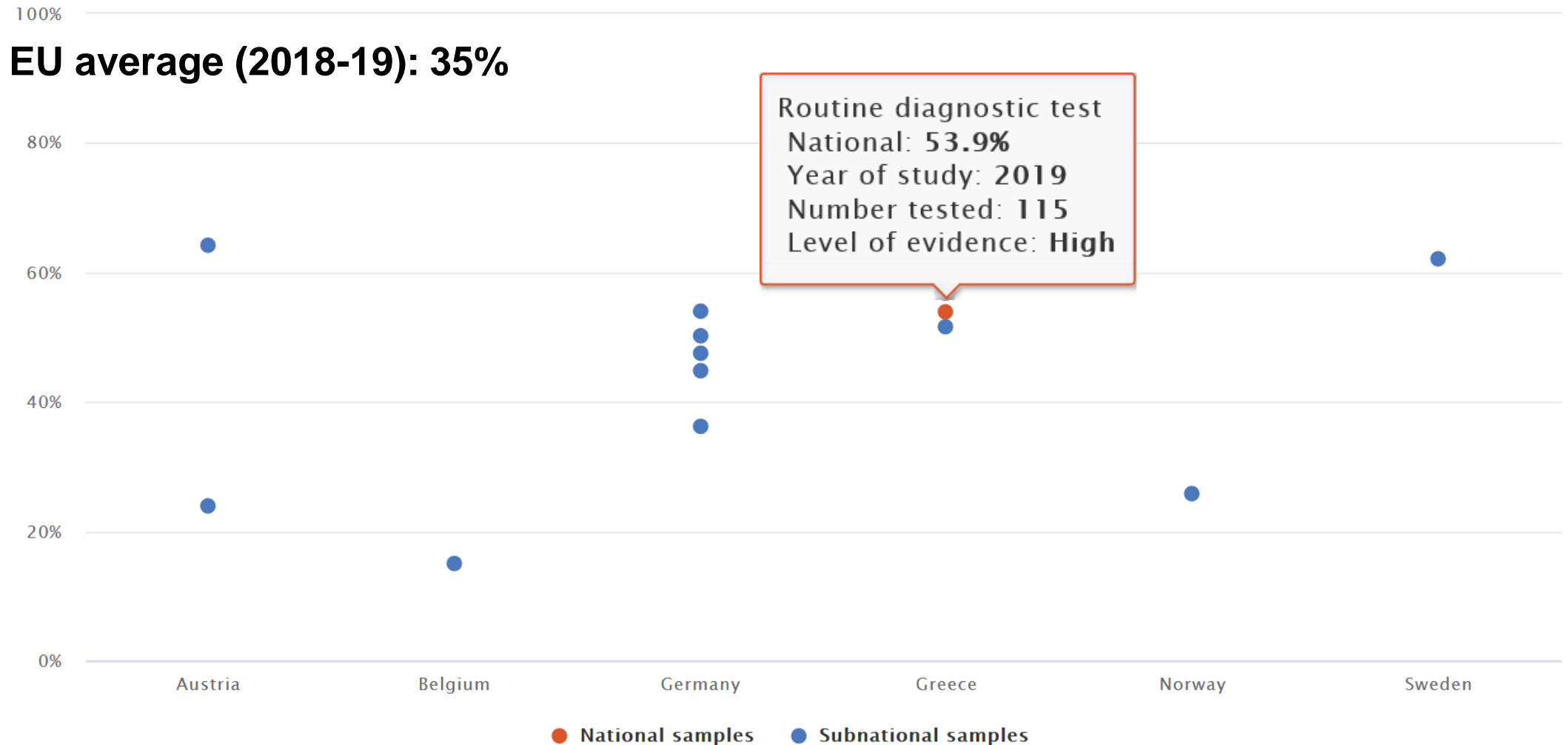
- Incidence proxy over time

tested for HCV in the last 12 months.

[https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/html/viral-hepatitis-elimination-barometer\\_en](https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/html/viral-hepatitis-elimination-barometer_en)

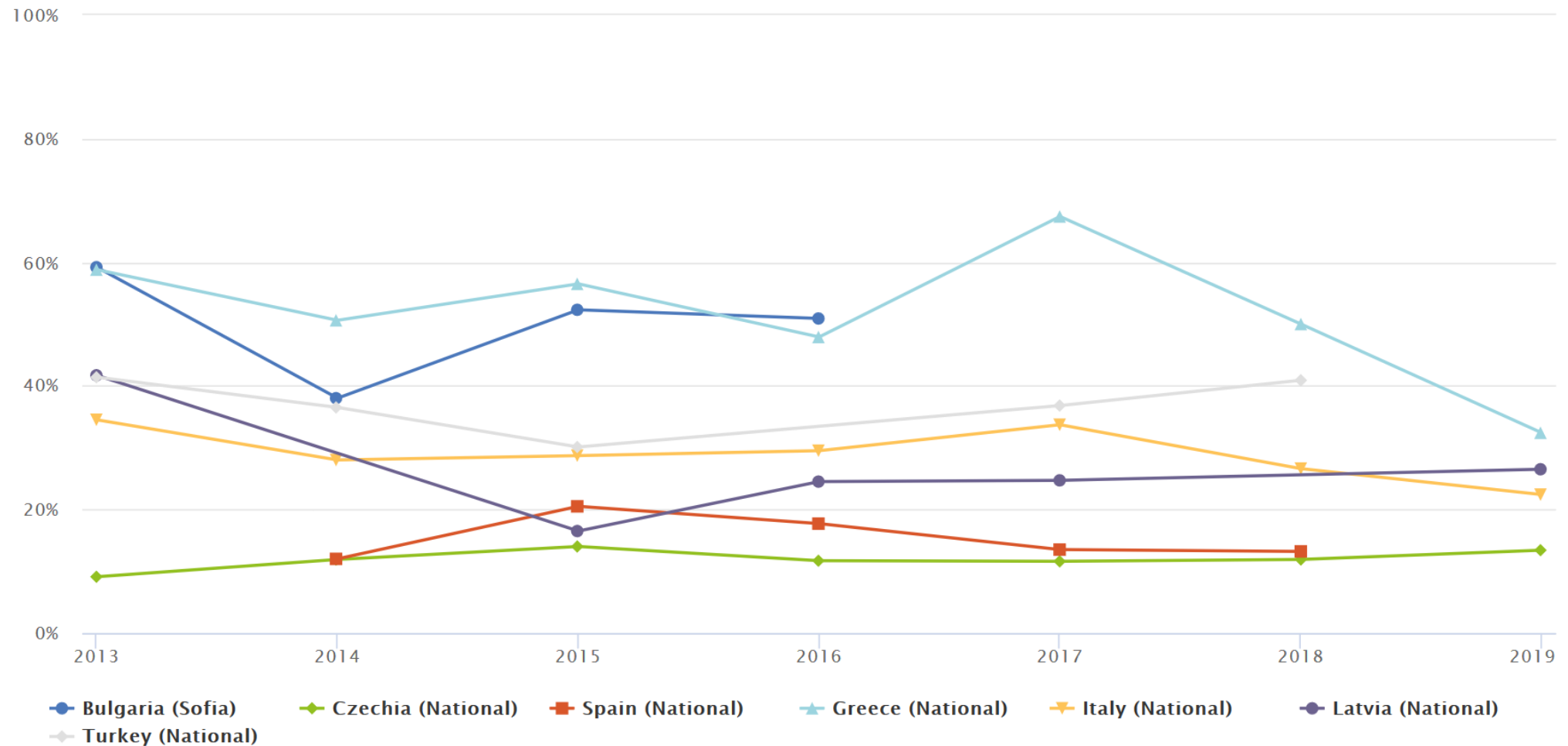
# HCV-RNA prevalence EU+Norway

**Figure 3. Prevalence of current HCV infection (HCV RNA+) among people who inject drugs, by country, 2019 or latest available data**



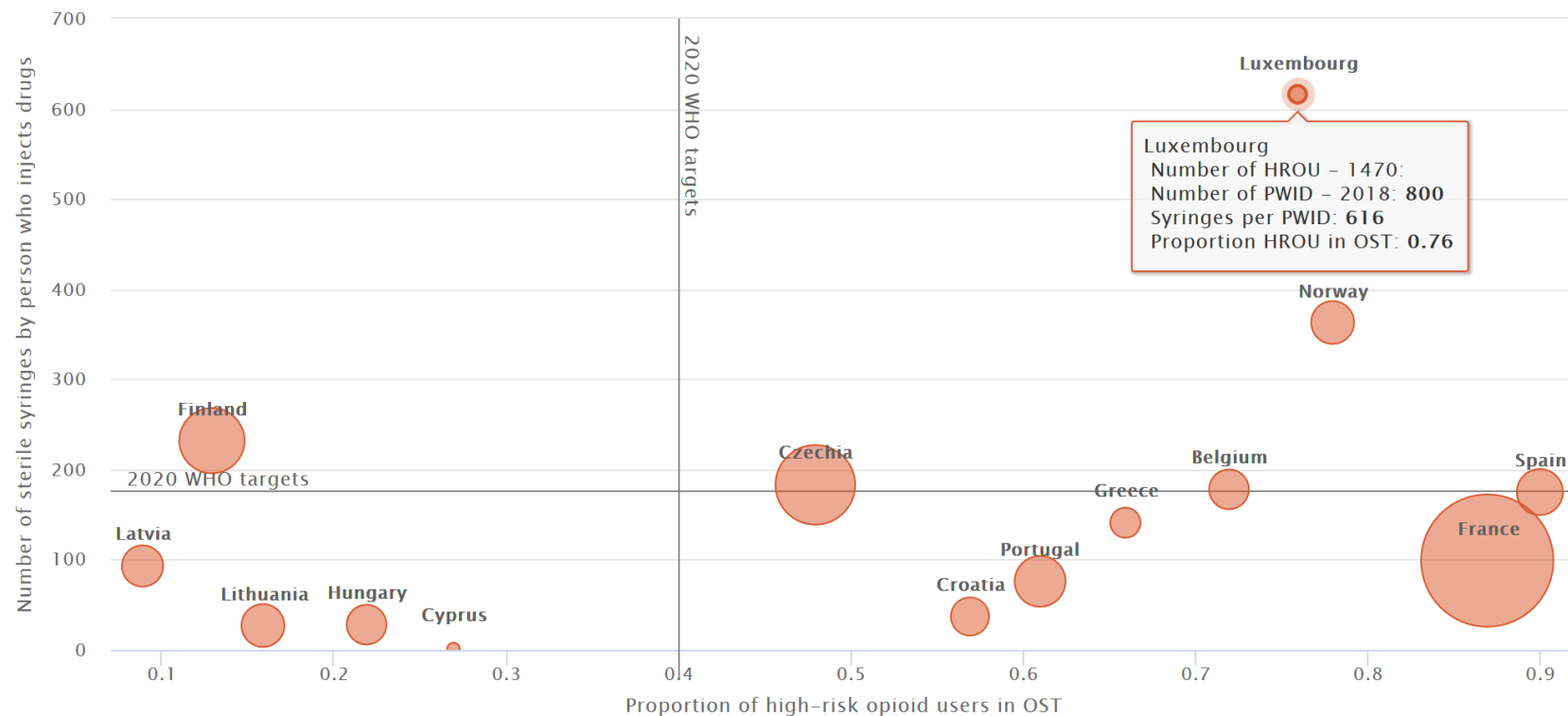
# HCV transmission – incidence proxy

**Figure 10. Trends in HCV antibody prevalence among people who inject drugs aged less than 25 years: results from diagnostic tests and seroprevalence studies with national or multi-city coverage, 2013-2019**



# Combination prevention NSP-OST EU+Norway

**Figure 6. Number of sterile syringes distributed per person who injects drugs and proportion of high-risk opioid users in opioid substitution treatment (OST), by country, 2019 or latest available data**



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## Impact of COVID-19 on drug markets, use, harms and drug services in the community and prisons

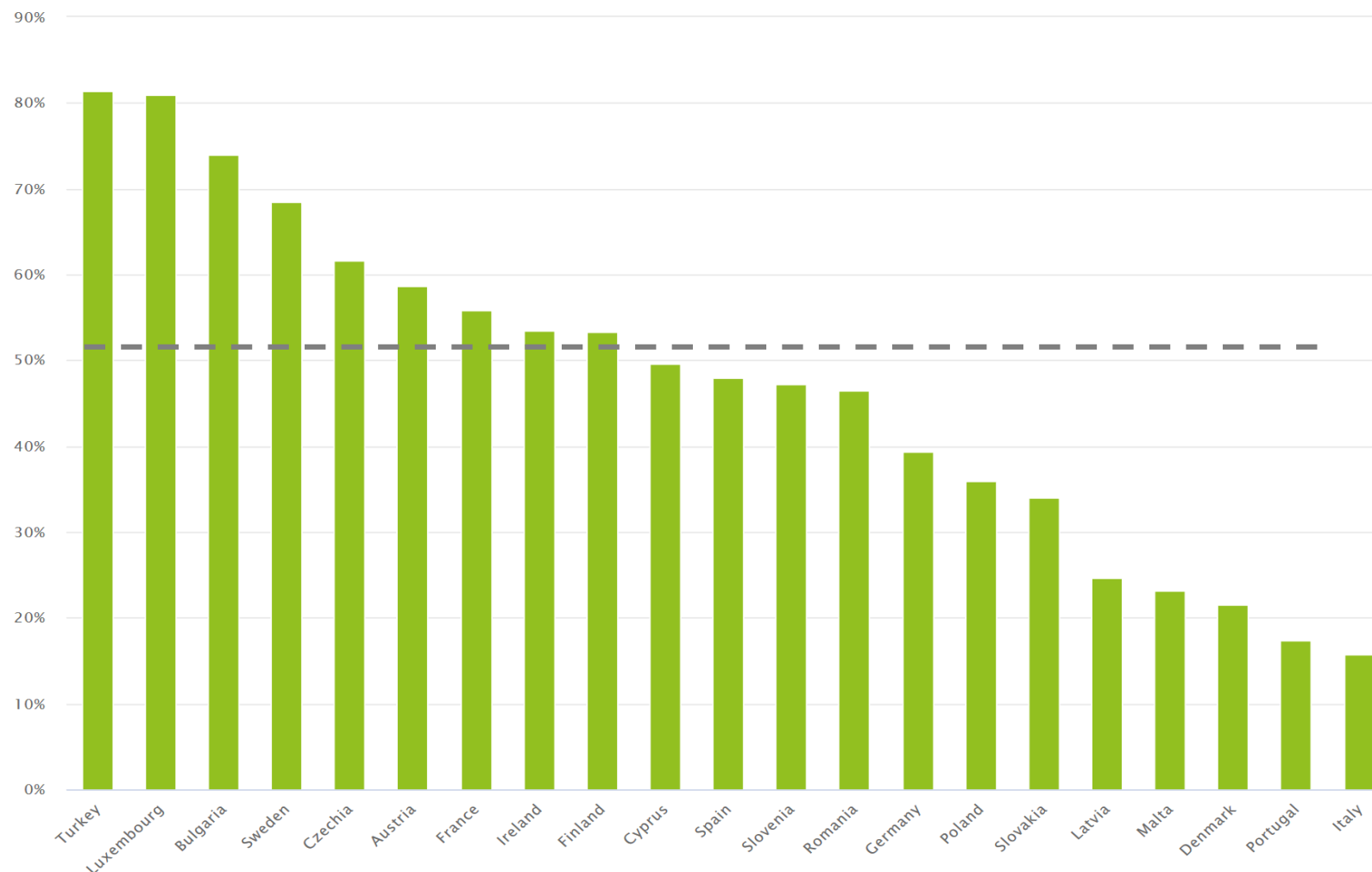
Results from an EMCDDA trendspotter study  
April 2021



[https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/ad-hoc-publication/impact-covid-19-drug-markets-use-harms-and-drug-services-community-and-prisons\\_en](https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/ad-hoc-publication/impact-covid-19-drug-markets-use-harms-and-drug-services-community-and-prisons_en)

# HCV testing coverage EU+Turkey

**Figure 8. Percentage of people entering drug treatment reporting injecting drugs who had been tested for HCV in the previous 12 months, by country, 2019 or latest data available**



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## Increasing access to hepatitis C testing and care for people who inject drugs

Identifying barriers to and opportunities for supporting  
hepatitis C testing and care in drug services:  
a participatory diagnostic process

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[https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/manuals/manual-increasing-access-hepatitis-c-testing-and-care-people-who-inject-drugs\\_en](https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/manuals/manual-increasing-access-hepatitis-c-testing-and-care-people-who-inject-drugs_en)

# Conclusions

- The EU as a whole was below the 2020 elimination targets for PWID before the pandemic
- Any successful strategy needs to (re)emphasize harm reduction (HR) services as its cornerstone, with a decentralized, people-centred, integrated approach
- The pandemic and restrictive control measures had:
  - Initial negative impact on HR activity
  - Negative economic impact on vulnerable populations
  - Little impact on availability of (stimulant) drugs

} = Increased transmission risk
- HR services are resilient, have innovated and adapted: they should be considered essential health services and receive sustainable funding if we want to collectively achieve the SDGs



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# [emcdda.europa.eu/edr2021](https://emcdda.europa.eu/edr2021)

## #GetTheFactsEDR2021

## #HealthierEurope #MoreSecureEurope



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