<section-header><section-header><text><text><text>

Chronic hepatitis B in Australia

• Estimated 240,000 living with CHB¹

VIDRL

• Majority acquired infection at birth or in early childhood in an endemic region



1. National Hepatitis B Mapping Project 2016 2. Polaris Observatory Collaborators 2018



Reflection in liver cancer data

Impacts for health

- Health literacy and navigating the system
- · Impacts of racism and discrimination
- Access to resources and information



Estimating hepatitis B prevalence

- The last national serosurvey which assessed hepatitis B prevalence was in 2002
- Notifications only identify diagnosed cases
- Modelling methods incorporate existing data and the known epidemiology of chronic hepatitis B

Data sources

- Censuses of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016
 - Number of residents according to area of residence and country of birth and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status
- Population-specific HBV seroprevalence data
 - Antenatal women^{1,2,} adjusted upwards³
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people⁴
 - People who inject drugs and men who have sex with men⁵
- Estimates of priority population size
 - National Drug Strategy Household Survey; Australian Study of Health and Relationships

The Peter Doherty Institute for Infection and Immunity A joint venture between The University of Melbourne and The Royal Melbourne Hospital

The Peter Doherty Institute for Infection and Immunity A joint venture between The University of Melbourne and The Royal Melbourne Hospita

1. Reekie 2013, and unpublished data 2. Schweitzer 2015 3. Cowie 2010 4. Graham 2013 5. MacLachlan 2013





Estimating hepatitis B prevalence

- Validated using other datasets:
 - Prevalence in blood donations
 - Notified cases by country of birth
 - National serosurvey data



 Allows identification of prevalence at geographically specific regions and for each community in Australia

Overall changes in Australia's population living with CHB, 2011 to 2016

- Increased from 197,000 in 2011 to 238,000 in 2016
 - 20% increase
 - Compared to overall population increase of 8%



Changes for most common countries of birth, 2011 to 2016



Proportional change by country of birth, 2011 to 2016



Drivers of changes

- Increased numbers of skilled migrants and international students from some regions
 - Particularly China and Taiwan
- · Shifts in predominant refugee populations
 - Increases from Middle East, decreases from Asia-Pacific
- Ageing in historically predominant populations, especially Mediterranean

Drivers of changes

- Increased numbers of skilled migrants and international students from some regions
 - Particularly China and Taiwan
- Shifts in predominant refugee populations
 - Increases from Middle East, decreases from Asia-Pacific

The Peter Doherty Institute for Infection and In

A joint venture between The University of Melbourne and The Royal Melbourne Hospita

 Ageing in historically predominant populations, especially Mediterranean

Implications for practice and policy

- Identifying priority populations
- Health needs based on migration stream:
 - Newly arrived refugees and asylum seekers
 - International students



- Clinical impacts of age distribution

Future work

- More detailed age-specific estimates to account for impact of vaccination
- Improvement of cultural and linguistic diversity data in diagnosis, treatment data
- Application of language data to inform linguistic diversity

Summary

- Overall number of people living with CHB in Australia has continued to increase
- Distribution according to priority population has shifted
 - Increased representation from younger migrants from Asia-Pacific
- Implications for diagnosis and engagement in care

Acknowledgements

WHO Collaborating Centre for Viral Hepatitis

Doherty Institute – Epidemiology Unit Nicole Allard, Chelsea Brown, Kylie Carville, Jennifer MacLachlan, Karen McCulloch, Ashleigh Qama, Nicole Romero, Laura Thomas

Australasian Society for HIV, Viral Hepatitis and HIV Medicine Katelin Haynes, Vanessa Towell

Our Research Advisory Group

Research & Programmatic Funding

Department of Health, Australian Government Department of Health and Human Services, Victorian Government Melbourne Health Office for Research & RMH Foundation Cooperative Research Centre for Spatial Information Peter Doherty Institute for Infection and Immunity

Data Custodians

Department of Health, Australian Government Department of Human Services, Australian Government The Kirby Institute, UNSW Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency www.doherty.edu.au/whoccvh