

A community-led initiative to improve linkage to care for people living with hepatitis B

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Almost 300,000 people in Australia are living with hepatitis B or C.

~1,000 Australians die annually because of hepatitis B or C

Hepatitis B

More than

200,000

people in Australia

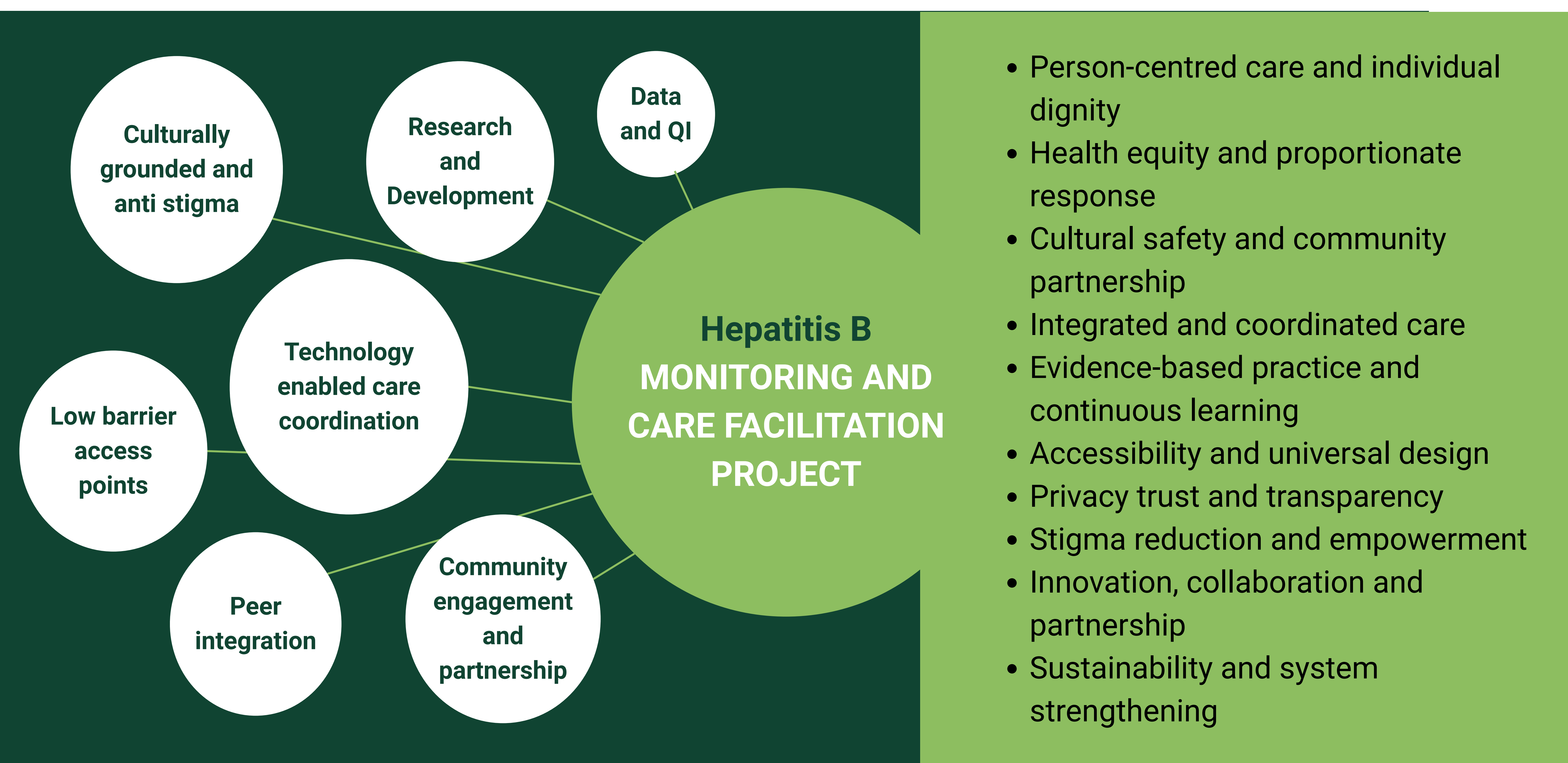
Over

25 %

undiagnosed

75 %

Not receiving regular care



Long term outcomes

- Reduced health inequities with proportionate improvement in outcomes.
- Reduced stigma and discrimination
- Long-term engagement in hepatitis B management with sustained adherence to monitoring and treatment protocols.
- Achievement of national care cascade targets with significantly improved diagnosis rates, care engagement, and treatment uptake.
- Decreased economic burden of hepatitis B
- Sustained improvement in health outcomes and decreased transmission rates.
- Strong research and innovation pipeline producing new therapeutic options, diagnostic technologies and self-management tools.

The above represents our current understanding of what a comprehensive national response may include developed from environmental scan, best practice analysis and consultation to date and is subject to change following further national stakeholder consultation and design processes.