

Eliminating hepatitis C as a major public health threat in the UK

2020 impact targets

Reducing HCV mortality (target 10% reduction by 2020)
Preliminary figures suggest an 11% fall in deaths from Hep C-related end-stage liver disease and cancer in 2015

Reducing new chronic HCV infections (target 30% reduction by 2020)
Surveys of people who inject drugs (PWID) suggest numbers of new HCV infections have remained stable over recent years; both estimated rates of infection and prevalence of infection in recent initiates to drug use were similar in 2015 (8/100 person years and 26% respectively) to those observed in 2011 and 2008

Coverage of key services

Number treated
40% increase in people receiving Hep C treatment in 2015, up from an average of 6,400 in previous years

Proportion of people diagnosed
Only around 1/2 of PWID sampled in UK surveys were aware of their HCV antibody positive status, and this figure has remained relatively stable over the last five years

Number of sterile needles / syringes provided
Needle/syringe provision was found to be suboptimal, with only around one half of those surveyed reporting adequate provision for their needs



214,000 people estimated to be living with chronic Hep C in the UK

