

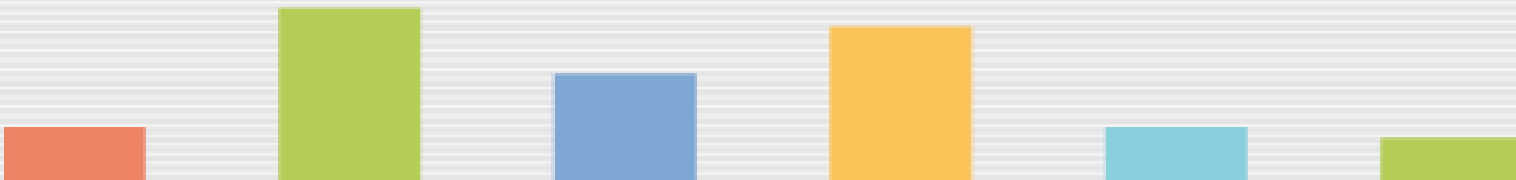


European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Key elements for an effective HCV elimination strategy from the EMCDDA perspective

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Director

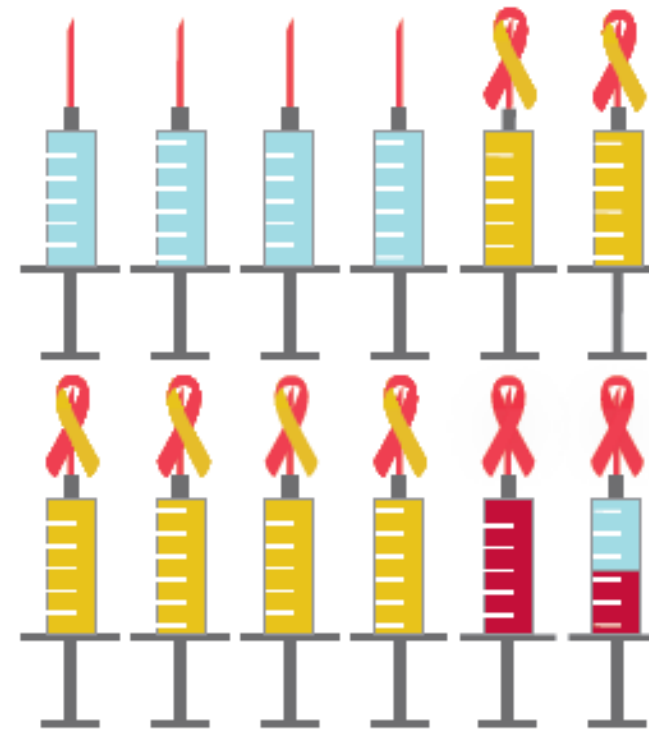
HCV Elimination Mini Policy Summit “Eliminating HCV in Portugal”
12 October 2017, EP Brussels



Global figures

- Estimated 12 million PWID worldwide
- One in two PWID has HCV-antibodies (6 million)
- > 80% of PWID living with HIV are co-infected with HCV
- UN World Drug Report 2016
- Injection drug use accounts for 23% of new HCV infections
- WHO Global Hepatitis Report 2017

12 million people inject drugs



**1.6 million people who inject drugs
are living with HIV**

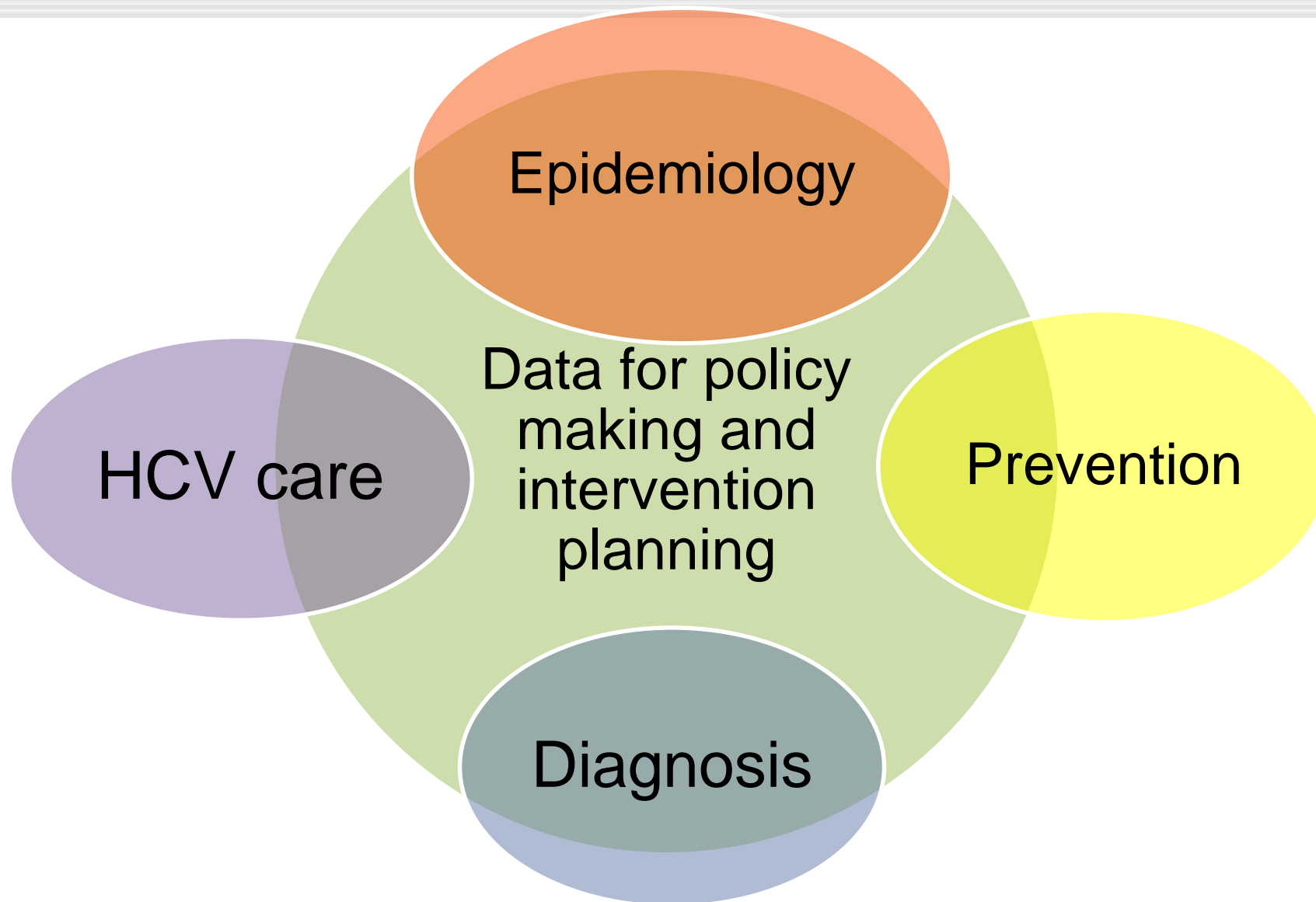
6 million are living with hepatitis C

Why PWID are a priority on the elimination agenda in Europe

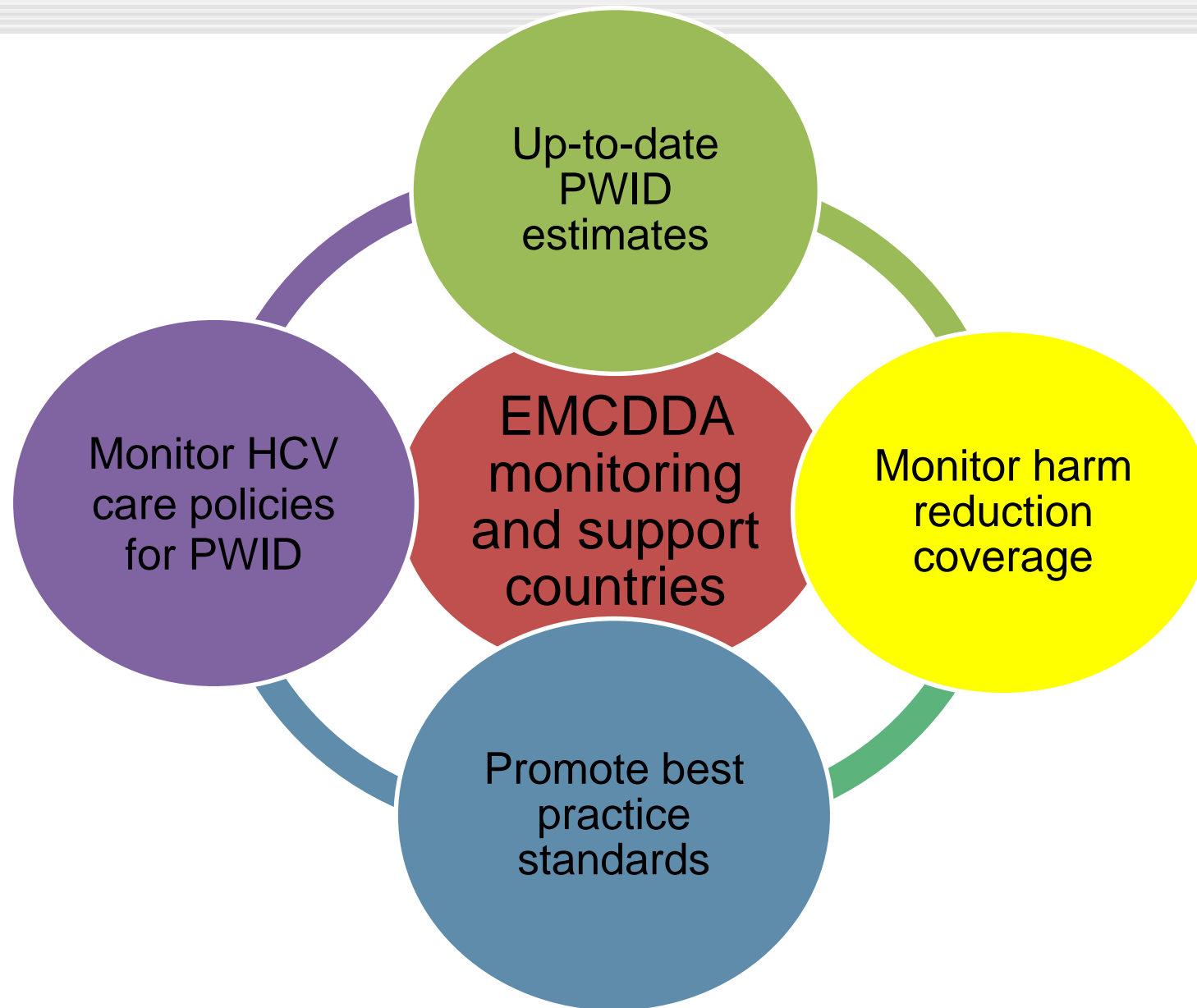
- People who inject drugs (PWID) represent the majority of the hepatitis C virus disease burden in Europe;
 - 40%-80% anti-HCV prevalence among tested PWID
 - 80% of all new infections with known transmission route
 - major risk group for transmission of infections
- Clear HCV treatment recommendation but testing and referral of PWID insufficient;
- HCV elimination among PWID only possible when scaling up primary prevention: package of effective measures incl. NSP, OST.



Global monitoring framework



Key elements for HCV elimination : EMCDDA focus on PWID



Good practices: European Responses Guide



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Drug-related infectious diseases in Europe

Update from the EMCDDA expert network
September 2015

2017-edition

Launch at Addictions Conference Lisbon 24 October

Health and social responses to drug problems

A EUROPEAN GUIDE

2017

About this guide

This guide and the associated communication materials provide information on the most appropriate responses to drug problems in Europe. The most appropriate responses on the specific drug problems that occur and the most possible and socially acceptable information on some of the most important for Europe and the world. It is intended to assist those involved in the response to develop new programmes and improve existing ones.

About the EMCDDA

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) is the central source and confirmed authority on drug-related issues in Europe. For over 20 years, it has been collecting, analysing and disseminating scientifically sound information on drugs and drug addiction and their consequences, providing

Hepatitis C treatment before and after the advent of direct-acting antiviral agents

Before	2014	After
<p>Medication and frequency</p> <p>Several pills per day plus weekly interferon injections</p> 	<p>Medication and frequency</p> <p>1-3 pills per day</p> 	<p>Medication and frequency</p> <p>1-3 pills per day</p> 
<p>Duration</p> <p>6 to 12 months</p> 	<p>Duration</p> <p>12 to 24 weeks, but can be as short as 8 weeks</p> 	<p>Duration</p> <p>12 to 24 weeks, but can be as short as 8 weeks</p> 
<p>Cure rates (Sustained virologic response)</p> <p>10-50%</p> 	<p>Cure rates (Sustained virologic response)</p> <p>90 to >95%</p> 	<p>Cure rates (Sustained virologic response)</p> <p>90 to >95%</p> 
<p>Adverse side effects</p> <p>Side effects of interferon are common</p> 	<p>Adverse side effects</p> <p>High efficacy and optimal tolerability</p> 	<p>Adverse side effects</p> <p>High efficacy and optimal tolerability</p> 
<p>Diagnostics</p> <p>Liver biopsy was often a necessary requirement for initiating treatment</p> 	<p>Diagnostics</p> <p>Non-invasive methods to determine the level of fibrosis of the liver</p> 	<p>Diagnostics</p> <p>Non-invasive methods to determine the level of fibrosis of the liver</p> 



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