



Eliminating hepatitis C as a major public health threat in England

2020 impact targets

Reducing HCV related mortality (target 10% reduction by 2020)

Death registrations for Hep C-related end-stage liver disease and cancer fell by 20% between 2015 and 2018



Reducing new chronic HCV infections (target 30% reduction by 2020)

The UAM survey of people who inject drugs (PWID) provides no evidence of any decline in new HCV infections in recent years; estimated rates of infection in 2018 were 17/100 person years, compared to 14/100 in 2011, while prevalence of infection in recent initiates to injecting drug use was higher in 2018 (33%) than in 2011 (20%)



89,000 people estimated to be living with chronic Hep C in England

Coverage of key services

Number treated



11,756 people accessed treatment in tax year 2018 to 2019; up 2% on tax year 2017 to 2018, and up 131% on pre-2015 levels

Proportion of people diagnosed



53% of PWID surveyed in 2018 were aware of their current infection

Number of sterile needles/syringes provided



64% of those surveyed reported adequate needle/syringe provision for their needs in 2018