



HVC in Norwegian prisons

Warszawa 12. – 13. 4. 2018

UN goal: Eliminate HV, HIV og Tbc by 2030

- **Vision:** *“A world where viral hepatitis transmission is halted and everyone living with viral hepatitis has access to safe, affordable and effective prevention, care and treatment services”*
- **Goal:** Eliminate viral hepatitis as a major public health threat by 2030



HVC in Norway

- The prevalence of anti-HCV among adults is 0.7% - ca 25000 persons in Norway
- The highest among persons born in the fifties and sixties (1,6%) and the lowest among those born before (<0,2%).
- 80% of the infections are caused by sharing dirty syringes, a few by blood transfusion (before 1990), unknown route of infection by 15-20%
- The risk of spread infection by sex, tattoo, piercing or accidental sting og syringe is present, but not very likely. The risk for HCV-infection from mother to child is 4-10 % .

Costs

- To get treatment you have to consult your GP who will refer you to a hospital, specialized health care for assessment and start of medical treatment
- HVC counts as a general dangerous illness and is covered by smittevernloven.
- Treatment for HVC is thereby free of charge for the patient.

Norwegian Strategy

Prevention – Testing - Treatment

The strategy has 3 targets:

- Keep the contamination of HVC on the low level
- Reduce contamination among vulnerable groups
- Everyone who develops severe illness from HVC shall have access to safe and effective treatment

How to fulfill the goals in the Strategy?

1. Knowledge and surveillance.
 - NIPH responsible for collecting data
2. Means to reduce spread of infection in vulnerable groups on local level
3. Asylum seekers. Should be offered testing for HV and HIV in addition to TB. Should be offered vaccine.
4. Sexual Health. Testing on HV as well as HIV.
5. HVB vaccine is included in the childrens vaccine programme
6. Treatment. When testing positiv, everyone shall get contamination prohibiting advice and treatment.

Who should be tested

- Persons who have injected drugs
- Persons who have sniffed cocaine
- HIV positive
- Children born by anti-HCV positive mothers
- Persons who have had a sexual relationship with a HCV positive person