

CDC—VIRAL HEPATITIS DETECTION, MONITORING, AND PREVENTION

FY 2016 President's Budget Request | \$63 Million (an increase of \$31M)

Stopping viral hepatitis transmission and disease

CDC's budget request expands viral hepatitis detection, monitoring, and prevention programs to stop transmission and prevent related illness and death. These efforts will improve productivity and quality of life for persons with viral hepatitis, and reduce hepatitis B and hepatitis C related disability, mortality, and health care costs.

Priority Areas for Viral Hepatitis Investments

- **Strengthen state and local capacity** to detect new infections, coordinate prevention activities, use data to improve policies, feed results back to providers for quality improvement, and track progress toward prevention goals.
- **Increase the number of jurisdictions with provider and public health networks** that improve access to viral hepatitis testing and linkage to lifesaving care and treatment.
- **Strengthen professional education to expand the number of providers** prepared to test and treat persons living with hepatitis B or hepatitis C.
- **Support targeted programs in states** reporting the largest increases in new HCV cases.
- **Improve policies and programs for preventing mother-to-child transmission** of hepatitis B.

For more information, please visit www.cdc.gov/budget



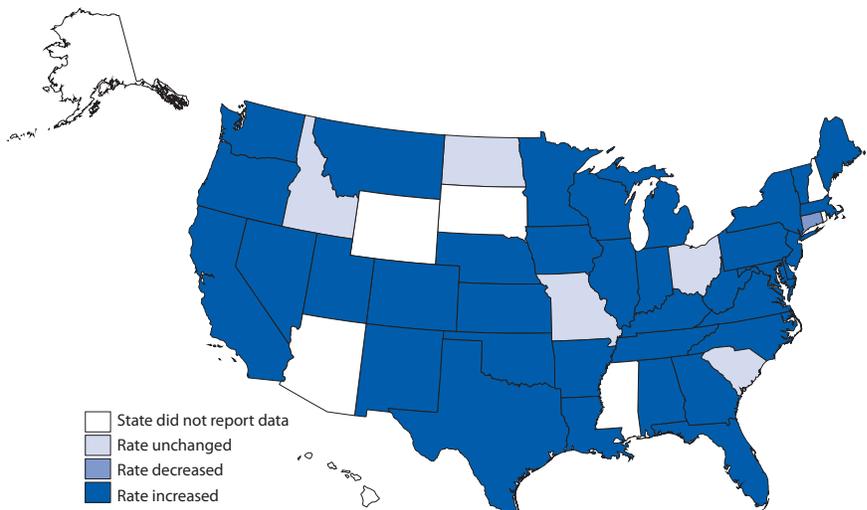
Why We're Here

- An estimated 3 million people in the U.S. are living with hepatitis C, and an additional 1.4 million people are living with hepatitis B
- At least 50% of persons living with viral hepatitis do not know they are infected
- 30% people living with hepatitis C will die of HCV-related complications that could be avoided with care and treatment
- New hepatitis C infections increased by 75% from 2010 to 2012, mainly among adolescents and young adults
- Reporting of viral hepatitis is poor—only 13 states have data included in national reports to track hepatitis A, B, and C

In FY 2016, CDC requests an increase of \$31 million to stop transmission of viral hepatitis and prevent viral hepatitis-related illness and death. With this increased investment, CDC will:

- Increase hepatitis testing, linkage to care, treatment and cure
- Improve the quality of hepatitis prevention and care
- Reduce new hepatitis C virus infections
- Advance strategies to eliminate hepatitis A and hepatitis B

Changes in Rates of New Hepatitis C Virus Cases Reported by State, United States, 2010–2012



Up to **25%** of people with Hepatitis B

Develop serious liver problems

LEFT UNTREATED,

Hepatitis C can cause liver damage and

LIVER FAILURE

Hepatitis C is the

#1 CAUSE OF LIVER TRANSPLANTS



Hepatitis C

is the leading cause of **LIVER CANCER**



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention