<table>
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<th>Strategies and Activities</th>
<th>Short-term (Yrs 1-3) and Intermediate (Yrs 4-5) Outcomes</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1. Core Viral Hepatitis Outbreak Response and Surveillance Activities</strong></td>
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<td>1. Establishment of comprehensive national viral hepatitis surveillance</td>
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| 1.1 Develop, implement, and maintain plan to rapidly detect and respond to outbreaks of: | **Short-term Outcomes:**  
Established jurisdictional framework for outbreak detection and response  
Earlier detection and response to viral hepatitis outbreaks  
**Intermediate Outcomes:**  
Reduced new cases of viral hepatitis | 2. Reduced new viral hepatitis infections |
| Hepatitis A  
Hepatitis B  
Hepatitis C | | 3. Increased access to care for persons with viral hepatitis |
| 1.2 Systematically collect, analyze, interpret, and disseminate data to characterize trends and implement public health interventions for: | **Short-term Outcomes:**  
Increased public health reporting of chronic and perinatal HCV and chronic HBV infection, and undetectable HCV RNA and HBV DNA laboratory results  
Improved monitoring of burden of disease and trends in hepatitis A, acute hepatitis B, and acute hepatitis C  
Improved monitoring of burden of disease and outcomes in chronic hepatitis C  
**Intermediate Outcomes:**  
Improved monitoring of hepatitis C continuum of cure (CoC)  
Improved development and utilization of viral hepatitis surveillance data reports | 4. Improved health outcomes for people with viral hepatitis |
| Hepatitis A  
Acute hepatitis B  
Acute and chronic hepatitis C | | 5. Reduced deaths among people with viral hepatitis |
| 1.3 Systematically collect, analyze, interpret, and disseminate data to characterize trends and implement public health interventions for: | **Short-term Outcomes:**  
Improved monitoring of burden of disease and trends in perinatal hepatitis C  
**Intermediate Outcomes:**  
Improved monitoring of burden of disease and outcomes in chronic hepatitis B  
Improved monitoring of hepatitis B CoC | 6. Reduced viral hepatitis-related health disparities |
| Chronic hepatitis B  
Perinatal hepatitis C | | 7. Decreased overdose deaths among PWID |
| **2. Core Viral Hepatitis Prevention Activities** | | 8. Decreased infections from drug use |
| 2.1 Support viral hepatitis elimination planning and surveillance, and maximize access to testing, treatment, and prevention | **Short-term Outcomes:**  
Increased state engagement with key stakeholders in viral hepatitis elimination planning  
Increased commercial and hospital-based laboratories conducting HCV RNA reflex testing  
Increased HCV and/or HBV testing in health care systems  
**Intermediate Outcomes:**  
Increased healthcare providers trained in prescribing hepatitis C and/or hepatitis B treatment  
Increased access to HCV treatment  
Increased access to SSPs for PWID | |
| 2.2 Increase access to HCV and HBV testing and referral to care in high-impact settings | **Short-term Outcomes:**
- Increased access to HCV RNA reflex and/or HBV testing among persons receiving services in high-impact settings
- Increased awareness of infection status among people diagnosed with chronic hepatitis C and/or hepatitis B
- Increased referral to treatment for people living with hepatitis C and/or hepatitis B
- Increased referral to treatment and prevention services for persons who inject drugs (PWID)

**Intermediate Outcomes:**
- Increased cure of hepatitis C

| 2.3 Improve access to services preventing viral hepatitis and other bloodborne infections among PWID | **Short-term Outcomes:**
- Increased utilization of SSPs among PWID
- Increased referral of PWID to SUD treatment
- Increased receipt of hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccination among clients in high-impact settings

| 3. Special Projects: Prevention, Diagnosis, and Treatment related to the infectious disease consequences of drug use | **Short-term Outcomes:**
- Increased access to high-coverage needle-syringe exchange among PWID
- Increased linkage to SUD treatment (including MAT among PWID with OUD)
- Increased HCV, HIV, and HBV testing among PWID
- Increased linkage to treatment services among people with infectious complications (viral hepatitis, HIV, bacterial, fungal) of SUD
- Increased receipt of hepatitis B and A vaccination among PWID
- Increased dissemination of evidence-based interventions and guidance to reduce bacterial and fungal complications among PWID

**Intermediate Outcomes:**
- Decreased new viral hepatitis, HIV and other infections (e.g., bacterial, fungal) among PWID
- Increased hepatitis C cures among PWID with hepatitis C
- Decreased unsafe injection practices