Screening all adults 18 years or older and pregnant women during each pregnancy just once would identify an additional 256,000 person infected with hepatitis C, compared to one-time screening for people born between 1945 and 1965.

Implementing CDC’s recommendations for hepatitis C testing and linkage to care and curative treatment could save 320,000 lives.

Over 60,000 deaths can be averted by 2030 if people chronically infected with hepatitis B are diagnosed and linked to care and treatment.

**PROJECT SPOTLIGHTS:** Two community-based projects funded by CDC provided a model for viral hepatitis test and treat/cure strategies for the nation.

### Hepatitis C: Over three years, CDC’s Community-Based Programs to Test and Cure Hepatitis C project saw:

- **300,963** hepatitis C tests performed
- **15,736** people diagnosed with hepatitis C infection
- **4,988** people already prescribed treatment
- **342** providers trained to treat patients with hepatitis C

### Hepatitis B: Over three years, CDC’s Community-Based Services to Improve Testing and Linkage to Care Among Non–U.S.-Born Persons with Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection project saw:

- **10,152** program participants
- **757** people tested positive for chronic hepatitis B infection
- **643** people attended one or more medical visit
- **587** received care for their hepatitis B

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_CDC invests over $20 million in state, tribal, local, and territorial support for viral hepatitis response. _

_Vaccination against hepatitis B is cost-saving to the healthcare system and leads the nation toward hepatitis B elimination._

_The average cost of curing people with hepatitis C is not only cost-effective, but cost-saving to the healthcare system._

**Estimated total healthcare costs associated with hepatitis C infection in 2011:** $6.5 billion.