



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Health**

SiREN Symposium 2018

Blood-borne virus treatment uptake in WA

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- Uptake of hepatitis C, hepatitis B and HIV treatment an important indicator of access to treatment in WA
- Collaboration to monitor treatment uptake:
 - Communicable Disease Control Directorate (CDCD)
 - Epidemiology Branch at the DoH
 - Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS)

- Report on WA residents who were provided antiviral treatment for BBVs and HIV by:
 - demographics
 - treatment regimen
 - prescriber characteristics
- De-identified PBS BBV and HIV antiviral prescription data for WA residents analysed by
 - specified PBS variables
 - regional boundaries
 - population estimates

**Treatment rates increased over time,
particularly for HCV treatment
among those aged <50 years**

BBV treatment uptake among WA residents

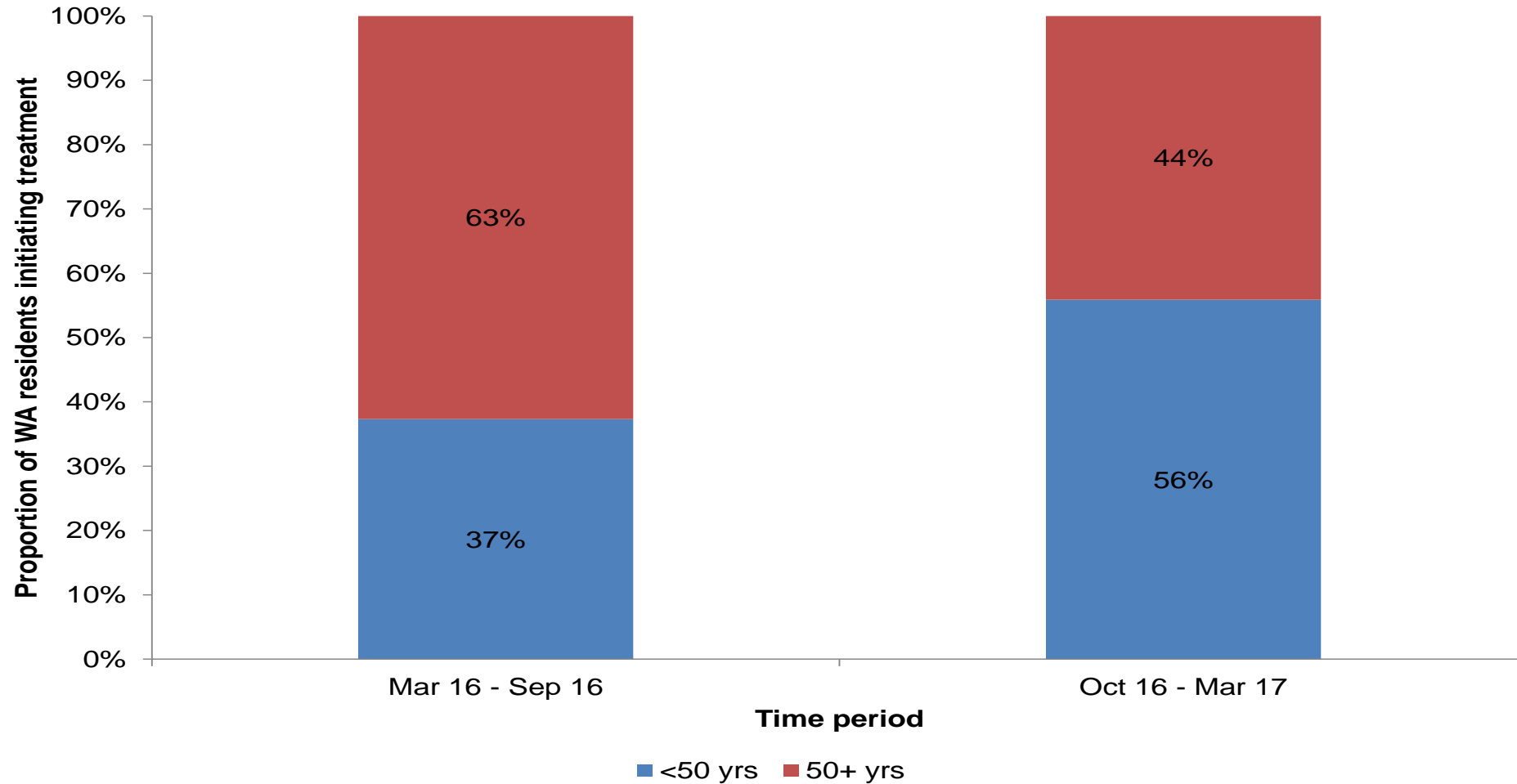
Living with chronic HCV	
March 2016 – September 2016	9% (n=1,827)
March 2016 – September 2017	14% (n=2,872)

Living with chronic HBV	
2015	3.8% (n=942)
2016	4.4% (n=1,094)

Living with diagnosed HIV*	
2015	82.8% (n=1,521)
2016	85.8% (n=1,639)

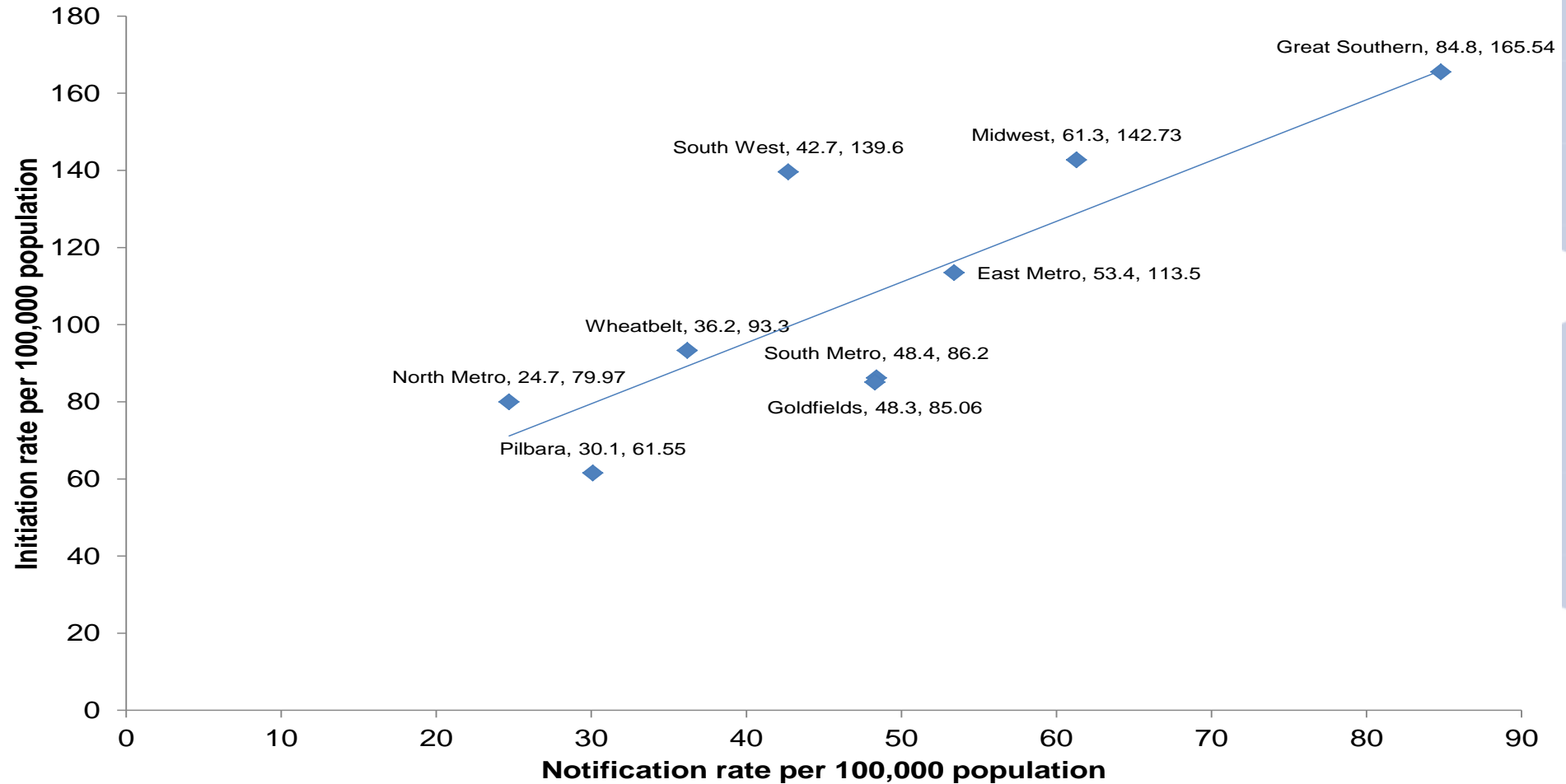
*Based on estimated number of WA residents diagnosed with HIV

Proportion of WA residents initiating DAA treatment by age group, March 2016 to September 2016 and October 2016 to March 2017



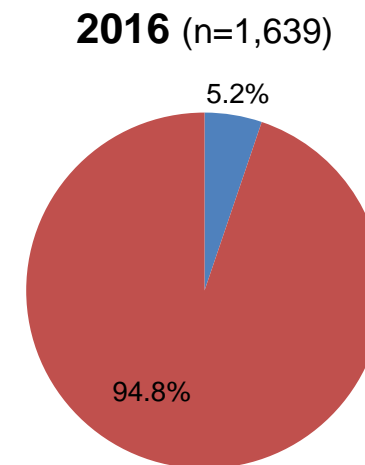
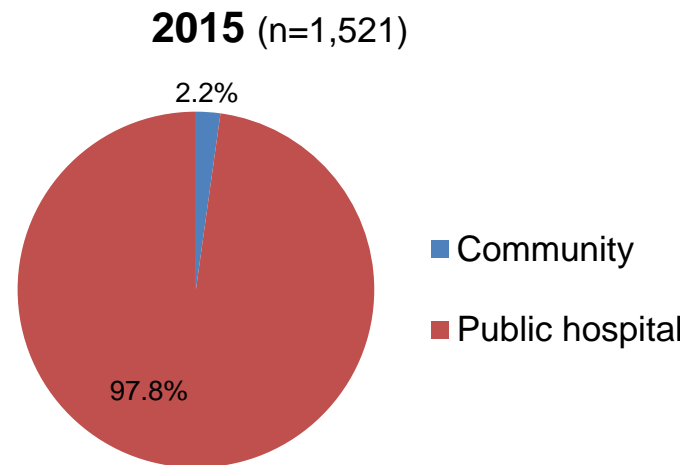
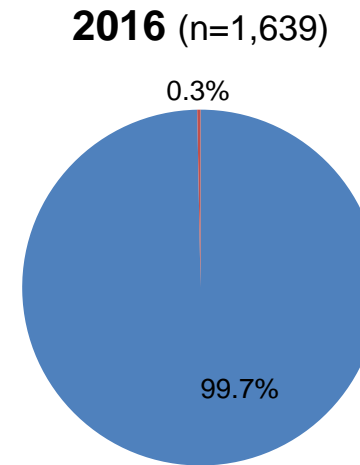
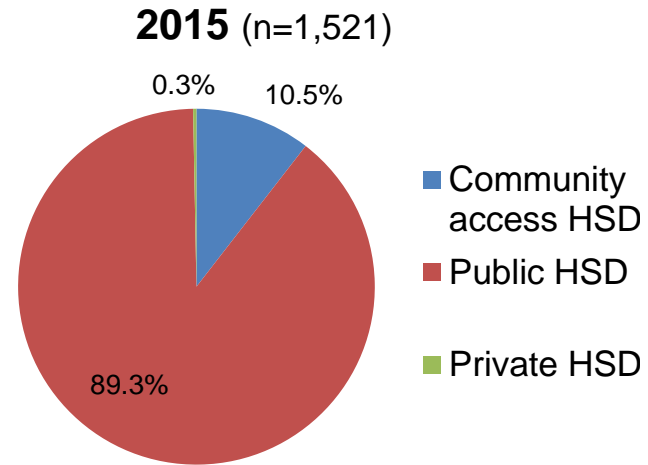
**High initiation rates were associated
with historically high notification
rates**

Rate of WA residents initiating DAA treatment by rate of HCV notifications and health region of residence, October 2016 to March 2017

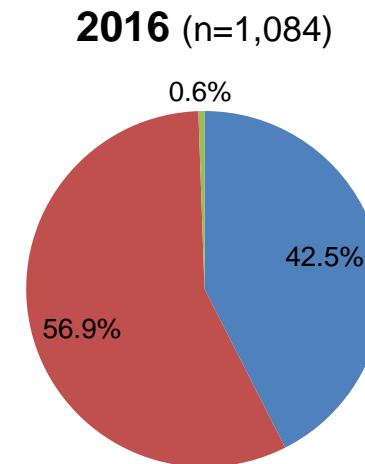
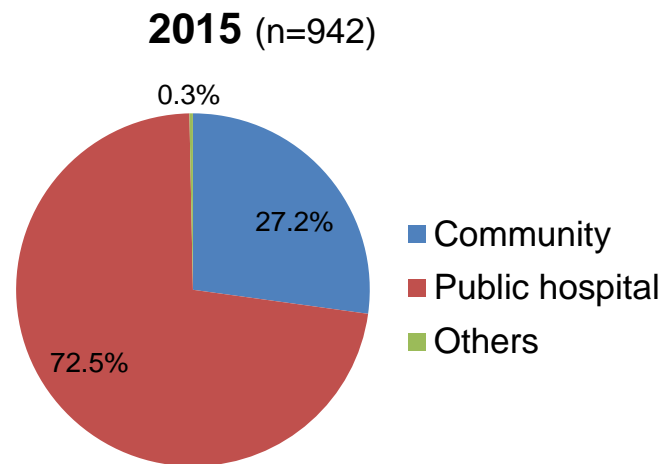
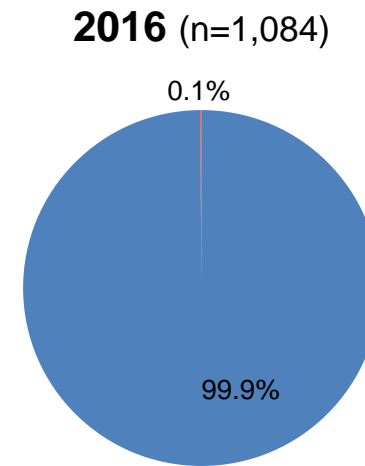
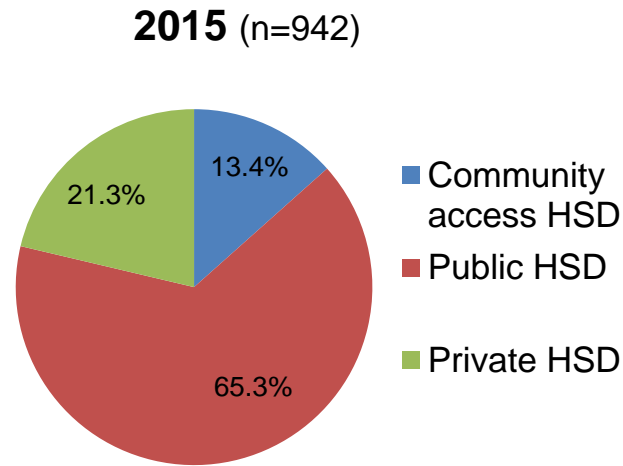


**Increase in treatment under a
community-based rather than
hospital-based framework**

Proportion of WA residents dispensed ART for HIV by program code and pharmacy type, 2015 and 2016



Proportion of WA residents dispensed treatment for chronic HBV by program code and pharmacy type, 2015 and 2016



Conclusion

- Awareness and access to treatment leads to improved health outcomes and transmission prevention
- Public health strategies are having an impact on the WA community
- Improved access and mobilisation of affected communities to seek out testing and treatment