### Hepatitis Scorecard

#### Member state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member state</th>
<th>Hepatitis B Population</th>
<th>Hepatitis B in Children 0-4 yrs</th>
<th>Hepatitis C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key to the 6 indicators

- **National strategy plan**: National strategy plans for viral hepatitis. Countries with high burden of disease require disease specific plans developed at the most focused levels for specific projects with time-bound interventions.

- **BV Birth dose implemented**: Coverage estimates are derived from WHO UNICEF Joint Reporting Platform (as of July 2016). Mandatory hepatitis B birth dose within 24 hours is required for prevention of mother-to-child and early perinatal transmission of hepatitis B. *Mauritius implementing selective hepatitis B birth dose administration in positive pregnant women.*

- **National strategic plan for viral hepatitis**: Although most countries have hepatitis B and C care at tertiary and specialist centres, hepatitis elimination requires a public health and decentralization approach. Eight countries are demonstrating significant initiatives in supporting demonstration projects or have access programmes for hepatitis B or C supported by partners. Free screening and/or provision of antiviral therapy (highly active antiretroviral therapy, HAART) has been provided and taken to scale only in Uganda and Rwanda.

- **Establishment of national treatment programmes**: Leadership of the health ministry in the commemoration of World Hepatitis Day. Important for advocacy and government action.

- **20% of people living with hepatitis B and C know their status**: This is the 2020 testing target, which can be reached with the implementation of public health programmes.

- **Not on track**: Low prevalence (<2%); Low intermediate prevalence (2-4%); High intermediate/high prevalence (>5% prevalence); National Hepatitis treatment programmes on track (2009, 2018).

- **On track**: Complete; Not on track; High intermediate/high prevalence; Low intermediate prevalence; Low Prevalence (~2%); Complete; Not on track; High intermediate/high prevalence; Low intermediate prevalence; Low Prevalence (~2%).