

A global investment case for hepatitis C elimination

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AIMS

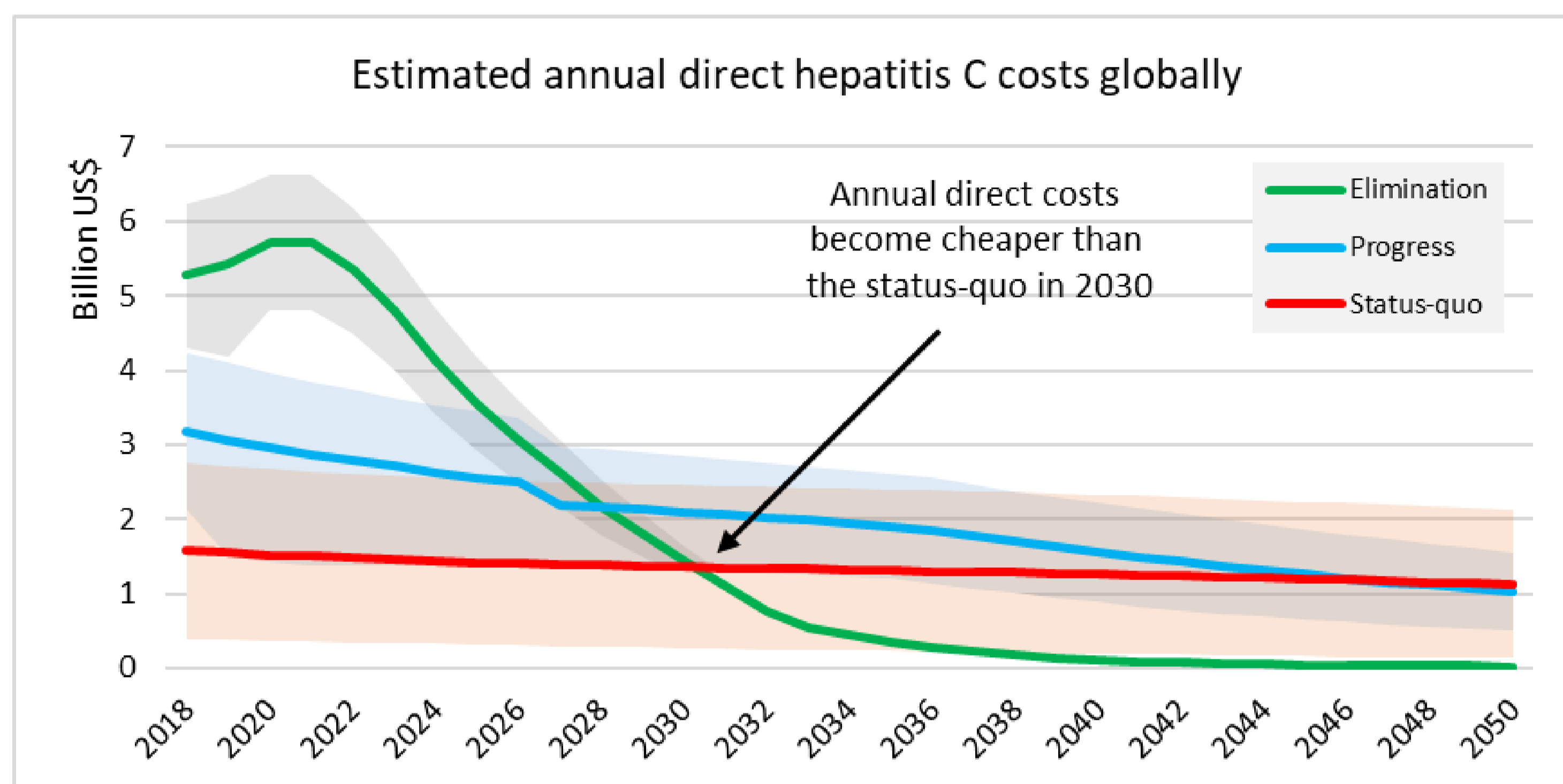
To help catalyze financing for hepatitis C elimination, we developed a global investment case.

For the first time, we considered both direct and indirect economic benefits.

COST OF ELIMINATION

Globally, the elimination scenario had:

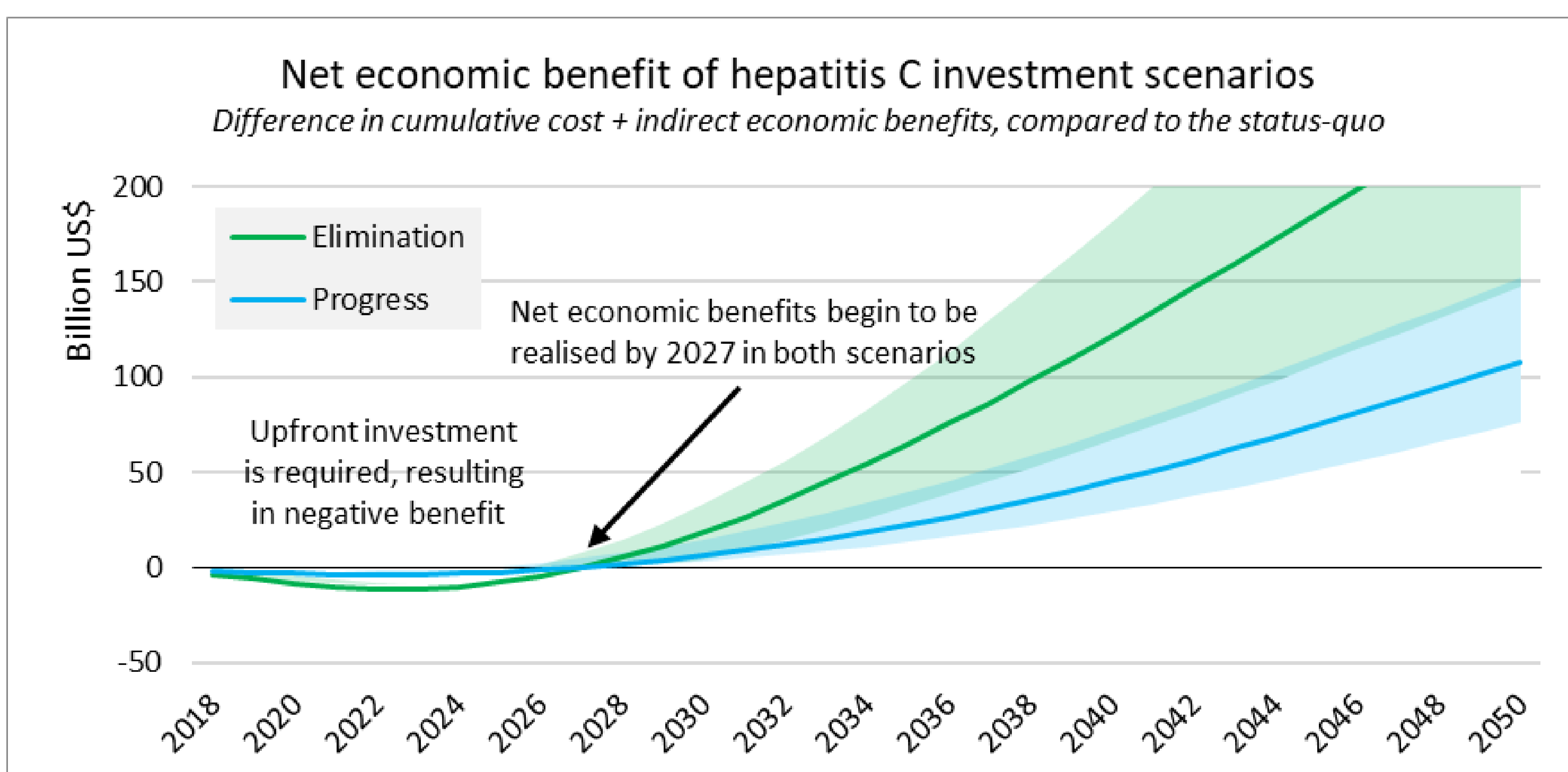
- A total cost of US\$51.0 billion (US\$42.1-60.0 billion), 2018-2030
- A peak annual cost of US\$5.7 billion (US\$4.8-6.6 billion) in 2021
- BUT, the annual direct costs became less than in the scenario of inaction by 2030.



RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Greater initial investment led to greater returns. The hepatitis C elimination scenario:

- Became cost-saving by 2027 due to large productivity gains
- Produced a net US\$19.4 billion (US\$4.4-33.1 billion) return globally by 2030



METHODS

Mathematical and economic modelling was used to project two scenarios:

- 1) Elimination:** scaling up testing and treatment to reach the WHO targets of 90% of people living with hepatitis C diagnosed and 80% of people diagnosed started on treatment.
- 2) Progress:** scaling up testing and treatment to reach the WHO targets of 90% of people living with hepatitis C diagnosed and 80% of people diagnosed started on treatment.

Independent models were calibrated for the six WHO world regions, and a productivity model was used to capture hepatitis C-attributable productivity losses due to absenteeism and presenteeism.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND HEALTH IMPACT OF ELIMINATION

Between 2018-2030, the elimination scenario was estimated to:

- Prevent 2.1 (1.2-3.1) million hepatitis C-related deaths
- Prevent 12 (9-19) million new hepatitis C infections
- Substantially reduce the number of people with hepatitis C

