

PHILIPPINES

CAN ELIMINATE HEPATITIS

NATIONAL HEPATITIS ELIMINATION PROFILE

UPDATED JANUARY 16 2023



HCV

Needs to be

updated

NO

ABOUT THE N-HEP

These National Hepatitis Elimination Profiles (N-HEP)s bring together data on each country's epidemiological burden, status of program delivery, and policy environment. Working with local partners, the profiles break down the essential components of effective public health initiatives and highlight achievements, challenges, and innovations for the 30 countries included. The N-HEPs serve as advocacy tools for catalyzing policy development and resource mobilization in pursuit of the 2030 hepatitis elimination goals.

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AT A GLANCE:

HBV

Needs to be updated

NO

35%

Number of needles/syringes per PWID per year

HepB Birth Dose Coverage

National Plan

Elimination Goal

0

BURDEN OF DISEASE

Prevalence of HbsAg Preva

8.2%

Deaths per 100,000

5.4

Prevalence of chronic HCV

0.6%

Deaths per 100,000

OVERVIEW OF POLICY ENVIRONMENT

- The National Action Plan is out of date
- There are no national systems for tracking HBV and
- HCV epidemiological data and testing and treatment data
- HBV care guidelines recommend universal screening.
- HCV screening guidelines are risk-based
- There is no national budget for hepatitis

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT:

A pilot HBV testing and treatment program was launched in Central Luzon, screening more than 52,000 individuals since 2019

KEY CHALLENGE: There is no national screening program for hepatitis

KEY NEXT STEPS: Develop additional hubs for testing and treatment to ensure care access to all 7,100 islands

HBV ACTION PLAN



NEEDS TO BE UPDATED, PREVIOUS PLAN RELEASED IN 2013

View their action plan online ↗

HCV ACTION PLAN



NEEDS TO BE UPDATED, PREVIOUS PLAN RELEASED IN 2013

View their action plan online ↗

HBV Elimination Goal

Not Established

Elimination of Maternal to Child Transmission Goal ²

Yes

HCV Elimination Goal

Not Established







8.2%

Prevalence of chronic HBsAg, 2019 ³

Modelled

0.6%

Prevalence of chronic HCV, 2017 16

Modelled



NO DATA NO DATA

New HBV infections

New HCV infections



6,057 (4,764 - 7,660)

HBV deaths, 2019 5 Modelled estimate

5.4 (4.25 - 6.83)

Deaths per 100,000 5

5,110 (387-764)

HCV deaths, 2019 5 Modelled estimate

4.56 (3.62 - 5.75)

Deaths per 100,000 5



PROGRESS TOWARDS 2020 WHO ELIMINATION GOALS

PREVENTION OF NEW INFECTIONS AND MORTALITY

HBV Percentage change in new infections

NO DATA
WHO 2020 Target -30%

Percentage change in deaths, 2015-2019 ⁵

6.2%WHO 2020 Target -10%



HCV Percentage change in new infections

NO DATA

WHO 2020 Target -30%

HCV Percentage change in deaths, 2015-2019 5

12.8%

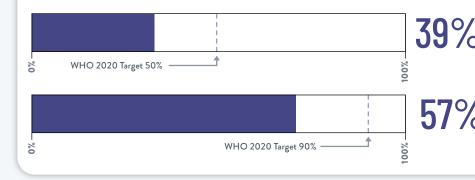


WHO 2020 Target -10%

Prevalence of HBsAg in children < 5 years (%), 2003 $\frac{3}{2}$

0.8% (0.4–1.7)% SDG 2020 Target 1%

ACCESS TO RECOMMENDED VACCINATION



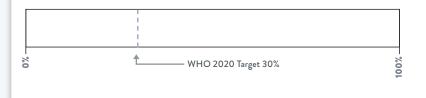
Hepatitis B vaccination coverage for newborns, 2021

HepB 3 dose vaccine coverage for infants, 2021 19



OVERVIEW





Proportion of persons living with **HBV** diagnosed



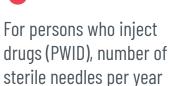
Proportion of persons living with **HCV** diagnosed

NO DATA

HBV

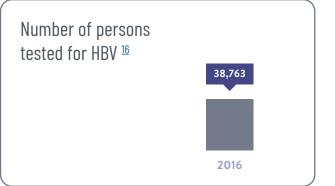
Proportion of diagnosed HBV persons receiving appropriate treatment





WHO 2020 Target 200

NO DATA







OVERVIEW

HEALTH BURDEN

PROGRESS

ACCESS TO RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

%00

NO DATA Proportion of diagnosed persons who have been cured

Number of treatments for HBV

NO DATA

Number of persons treated for HCV

NO DATA

Pilot Program of Hepatitis B cascade of services in selected sites in Central Luzon

Implementation Date: First phase in August 2019 Second phase in December 2019

OBJECTIVES:

- Document acceptability of a viral Hepatitis B delivery and referral model
- Evaluate the Hepatitis B service and referral model for planning on sustainability and Implementation expansion

27

Number of Sites

52,339

Number of HBsAg Tests

3.4%

Prevalence of HBsAg found



93%

Assessment for treatment eligibility

100%

Enrolled for treatment

100%

Ongoing treatment







POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR THE ELIMINATION OF HEPATITIS

STRATEGIC INFORMATION

Status

Notes

Routine official reports to monitor HBV and HCV 5

Mortality

Not Adopted

Incidence

Not Adopted

Prevalence

Not Adopted

Estimates of HBV and/or HCV economic burden 6

Not Adopted

Monitoring of HBV and HCV diagnosis and treatment

Not Adopted



PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILDREN TRANSMISSION

Policy for hepatitis B vaccination of newborns ³

Recommendations for:

HBV testing of pregnant women

HCV testing of pregnant women

Adopted

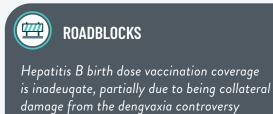
Adopted

Adopted

Adopted

Adopted

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES'S WORK IN PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION:





ACCESS AND REGISTRATION
OF MEDICINES AND TESTS

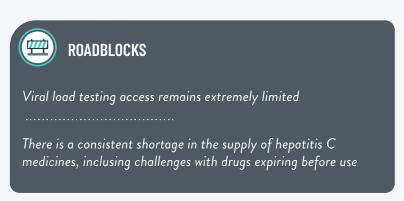
Registration of originator DAAs Z

Eligible for generic DAAs B

Registration of generic DAAs Adopted

Licensed point-of-care PCR testing to detect HBV and HCV

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PHILLIPINES'S WORK IN ACCESS AND REGISTRATION OF MEDICINES AND TESTS





TESTING TO DIAGNOSE
HBV AND HCV INFECTION

Testing recommendations for:

HBV: Risk-based 2

Adopted

HCV: Risk-based 10

HBV: Universal ⁹

Adopted

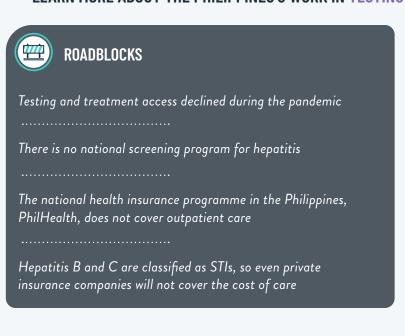
Partially Adopted

Universal HBV screening recommendations not implemented

No patient co-pays for HBsAg and anti-HCV testing $^{1\!\!1}$

Not Adopted

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES'S WORK IN TESTING TO DIAGNOSE HBV AND HCV INFECTION





ACHIEVEMENTS

In 1994, the National Blood Services
Act was enacted. This Act mandates
testing of all donated blood products for
transmissible diseases, including HCV



ACCESS TO HBV AND HCV TREATMENT HBV: National treatment guidelines ²

Status Notes

Developed

HBV: Simplified care:
Simplified treatment and monitoring algorithm for primary care providers ²

Adopted

HBV: Simplified care: No patient co-pays for treatment ¹¹

Not Adopted

HCV: National treatment guidelines 12

Developed

HCV: Simplified care algorithm: Less than 2 clinic visits during treatment ¹²

Partially Adopted

HCV: Simplified care algorithm: Non-specialists can prescribe treatment ¹²

Adopted

If co-infected with HIV, treatment can only be recommended after specialist consult (Source: HCV Treatment Guidelines)

HCV: Simplified care: No patient co-pays for treatment ¹¹

Not Adopted

No fibrosis restrictions 12

Adopted

No sobriety restrictions

Not Adopted

No genotyping 12

Adopted



OVERVIEW

HEALTH BURDEN

PROGRESS

POLICY ENVIRONMENT

NEXT STEPS

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES'S WORK IN ACCESS TO HBV AND HCV TREATMENT:



ROADBLOCKS

Many patients, especially those from rural areas, fall out of care due to challenges making it to appointments

In 2020, a 12-week course of sofosbuvir/daclatasvir for HCV was priced at \$800, which is second only to Vietnam in the Western Pacific region 18

Outside of pilot programs, HBV outpatient monitoring and HCV DAA drug costs must be covered by patients



ACHIEVEMENTS

Chronic hepatitis B management has been integrated in selected health facilities in the (NCR) and Region III within a demonstration project. A hepatitis B cascade of services are being modelled in selected sites in Central Luzon for the first time

Hepatitis B and C treatment guidelines have been developed

The Ministry of Health has committed to standardizing DAA procurement through generic manufacturers, and in 2020, 30,000 HCV treatment courses were distributed using state budget funds, meeting regional demand for the first time.



INNOVATIONS

A decentralized, nurse-led hepatitis treatment was expanded in 2020

HEALTH EQUITY AND ADDRESSING DISPARITIES	Status	Notes
National strategy addresses populations most affected ⁵	Adopted	
National anti-discrimination laws against persons living with hepatitis B and/or C ¹³	Partially Adopted	Only adopted for HBV
National policy for adult hepatitis B vaccination ¹⁴	Adopted	Reccomended for high-risk individuals



National policy for:

Harm reduction for persons who inject drugs (PWID) ¹⁵

Syringe exchange in federal prisons ¹⁵

Not Developed

Not Adopted

To date, harm reduction programs for persons who inject drugs have not been endorsed within the Philippines due to R.A. No. 8504 (the Philippines AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998)[41] and R.A. No. 9165 (the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002)

Decriminalization of possession of syringes & paraphernalia $\frac{15}{}$

Not Adopted

Decriminalization of drug use 15

Not Adopted

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES'S WORK IN HEALTH EQUITY AND ADDRESSING DISPARITIES:



INNOVATIONS

Stigma and discrimination for testing and treatment is widespread. In some instances, this is exasperated by services being established alongside HIV clinics

FINANCING	Status	Notes
Public budget line for HBV and HCV testing and treatment 6	Not Adopted	Testing is not publicly funded; no data exist for HBV/HCV treatment
Funds from the Global Fund for TB, AIDS, and Malaria used for co- infected patients, when relevant	Adopted	



PHILIPPINES'S NEXT STEPS TOWARD ELIMINATION

- Incorporate periodic seroprevalence surveys for HBV and HCV in national surveys such as the National Nutrition and Health Examination Survey.
- Ensure continued investment in primary prevention. Scale-up access to HBV birth-dose vaccines and testing for pregnant women
- Introduce FDA-approved and WHO-prequalified point of care tests to explore ways to reduce costs of screening diagnosis and monitoring of patients
- Promote simplified service delivery models that include decentralization of testing
- Develop additional hubs for testing and treatment to ensure care access to all 7,100 islands
- Substantially increase access to hepatitis B and hepatitis C testing and treatment
- Establish patient navigation sites online that patients can use
- Create a virtual hepatitis referral pathway for complex cases Establish referral networks



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WORKING TOGETHER, WE WILL ACHIEVE ELIMINATION.



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