Prevention

VH-COMSAVAC – Viral hepatitis community screening, vaccination and care

Our project is testing thousands of people in the community, people who often don’t reach the health system. We’re testing them for viral hepatitis B and C, vaccinating them against hepatitis B if they need it, curing them of hepatitis C and thereby preventing liver cancer.

The World Health Organisation aims to eliminate viral hepatitis as a major public health threat by 2030. Among the objectives of Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan for reducing cancer-related morbidity and mortality is prevention of cancers caused by hepatitis B and C.

Hepatitis B and C prevalence among migrant populations is higher than in native-born populations in host European countries. Late diagnosis and treatment can result in severe clinical outcomes in an estimated 15-40% of people with hepatitis B and up to 60% of people with hepatitis C.

VH-COMSAVAC aims to scale up viral hepatitis testing, vaccination and treatment among migrant and refugee populations in Greece, Italy and Spain. It will use:

- community-based testing services;
- simplified diagnostic tools;
- expedited person-centred referral processes;
- community health workers and intercultural mediators (in Spain).
An economic evaluation of community-based viral hepatitis screening will also be carried out.

The main outcomes will be:

- an increase in people’s awareness of their hepatitis B and C status;
- an increase in linkage to care (treatment initiation for hepatitis C, first visits for monitoring and/or treatment initiation for hepatitis B);
- an increase in the number of people vaccinated against hepatitis B;
- ability to report on hepatitis B and C care within the target population;
- shorter waiting times for specialist care;
- reduced liver cancer-associated mortality in Greece, Italy and Spain;
- better understanding of the potential savings resulting from early detection of viral hepatitis in community settings;
- sharing of findings across Europe to contribute to similar actions;
- improved community-based models of diagnosis and care.