



# 15th World Congress on Public Health

3-7 April 2017 Melbourne Australia [www.wcph2017.com](http://www.wcph2017.com)

## HIV, Hepatitis C and Hepatitis B elimination by 2030 – the importance of equity of access to achieve these ambitious targets

Monday 3 April 2017, 1330 – 1530, Plenary Hall 3

---

Lead	Professor Margaret Hellard, Burnet Institute
Speakers	Associate Professor Edwina Wright, Alfred Hospital Mr Brent Allen, Living Positive Victoria Associate Professor Heidi Drummer, Burnet Institute Mr Giten Khwairakpam, Treat Asia Program Thailand Associate Professor Peter Revill, Doherty Institute Mr Jack Wallace, La Trobe University

In late 2015 world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Goal 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages including by 2030 ending the epidemics of AIDS and combating hepatitis.

In 2014 UNAIDS proposed the ambitious 2020 target of 90% of people living with HIV knowing their status, 90% of people diagnosed with HIV on treatment and 90% of people on treatment with suppressed viral loads. The “90 90 90” call was linked to a 90% reduction in HIV incidence by 2030 compared with 2010 levels. In 2016 World Health Organisation set targets to eliminate hepatitis C (HCV) and hepatitis B (HBV) as public health threats by 2030 including a 90% reduction in new chronic infections and 65% reduction in mortality compared with current levels.

Whilst highly ambitious, these targets are potentially achievable. For HIV increasing numbers of people infected with HIV being diagnosed combined with access to antiretroviral therapy, and approaches such as treatment as prevention, and pre exposure prophylaxis are leading to a reduction in HIV in some countries. Similarly, the advent of new direct acting viral treatments that lead to cure in HCV used in combination with high quality harm reduction, and a highly effective hepatitis B vaccine combined with improving therapies makes the viral hepatitis targets achievable.





# 15th World Congress on Public Health

3-7 April 2017 Melbourne Australia [www.wcph2017.com](http://www.wcph2017.com)

This symposium will include a series of presentations and a panel discussion bringing together the reflections of leading community and research stakeholders on achieving the elimination targets. It will address key questions including:

- How can we ensure equity of access for all people at risk of or infected by HIV, HBV and HCV?
- Are there new innovative approaches to achieve these targets in increasingly constrained funding environment?
- What are the key barriers to achieving universal access to harm reduction, testing, care and treatment and vaccines, and how can they be addressed to ensure successful evidence based approaches can be integrated into public health policy and practices?

## Presentation details

- PrEP and TasP – the challenge to ensure access to those most in need if we are to meet the challenge of HIV elimination by 2030. *Associate Professor Edwina Wright, Alfred Hospital, Australia*
- TasP, PrEP and Prevention as Prevention – Living with a ‘program’ of pills? Situating my identity, wellbeing and anxiety in biomedical prevention *Mr Brent Allen, Living Positive Victoria*
- Vaccines for HIV and hepatitis C – pipe dreams or a future reality? And what lessons must we take from hepatitis B to vaccinate those most at risk? *Associate Professor Heidi Drummer, Burnet Institute, Australia*
- Equity of access to HIV and viral hepatitis care and treatment - a community perspective *Mr Giten Khwairakpam, Treat Asia Program, Bangkok, Thailand*
- Hepatitis B cure – how long before we get it and what should we do now to ensure equity of access when we get it? *Associate Professor Peter Revill, Doherty Institute, Australia*
- Improving access to viral hepatitis testing care and treatment in the Asia-Pacific – ways forward. *Mr Jack Wallace, La Trobe University, Australia; Coalition to Eradicate Viral Hepatitis in Asia Pacific*

