

APASL and CEVHAP Partnership: Its Vision for Hepatitis-free World

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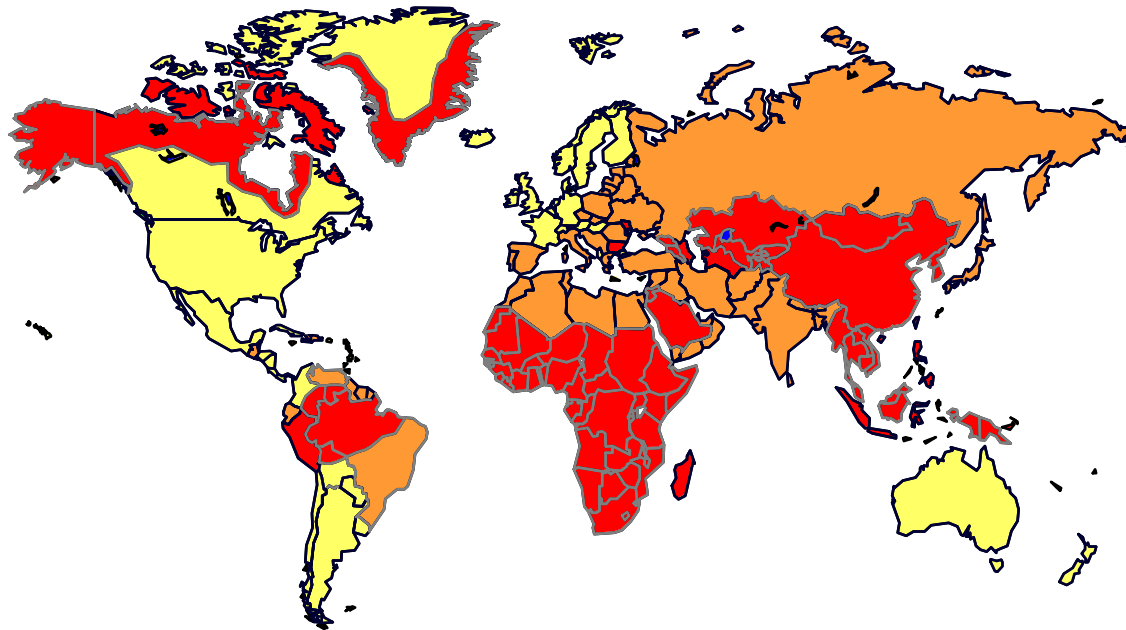
The University of Queensland. Brisbane. Australia.



Objectives of APASL

- Leading association in the Asia Pacific Region that addresses the educational needs of clinicians and scientists in the field of hepatology
- > 70 countries affiliated with APASL
- Important role in promoting and disseminating research in the region and hosts an annual scientific meeting and smaller single topic conferences to meet these objectives
- It must also play a role in public health to fully meet its obligations of reducing the burden of liver disease in the region

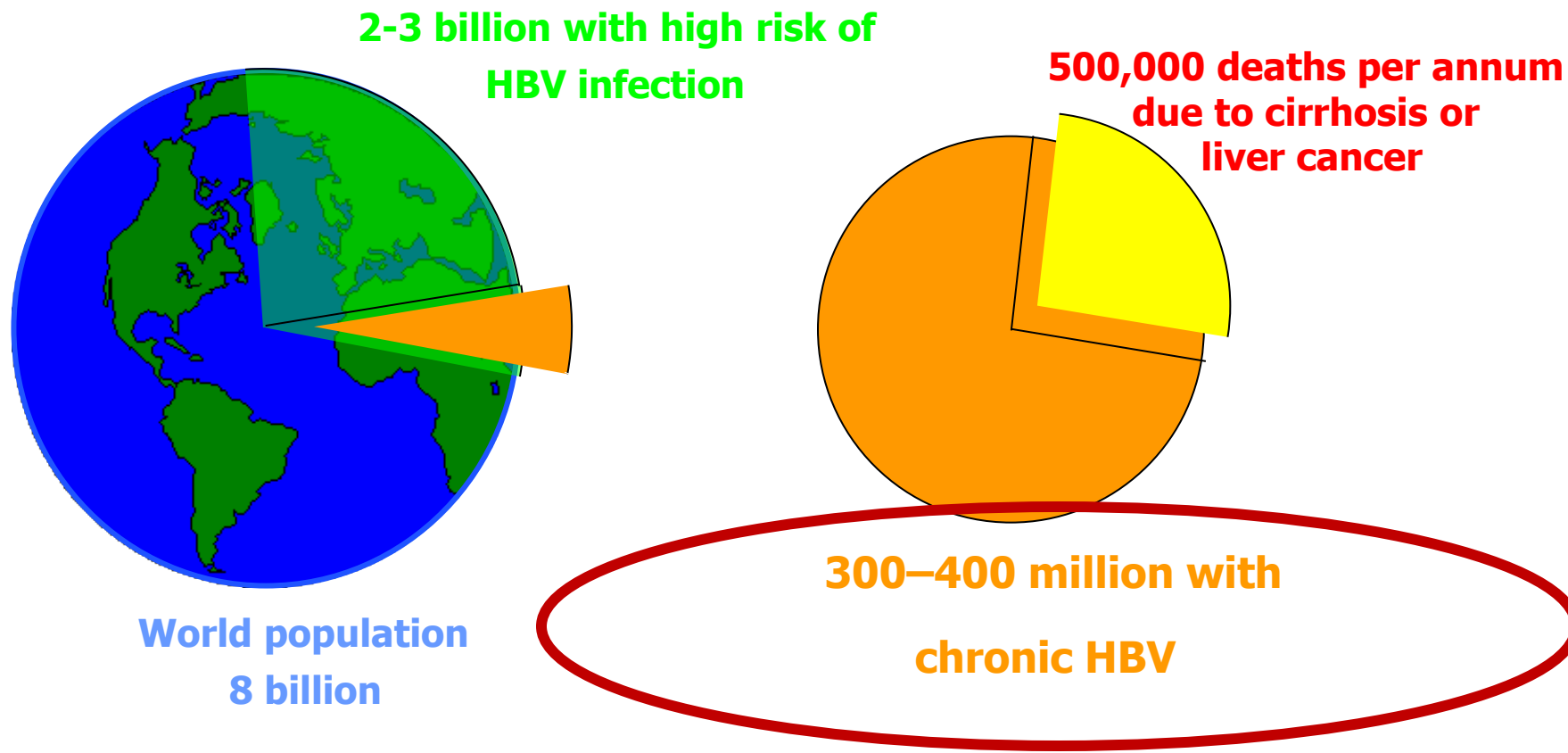
Geographical View of HBV Distribution



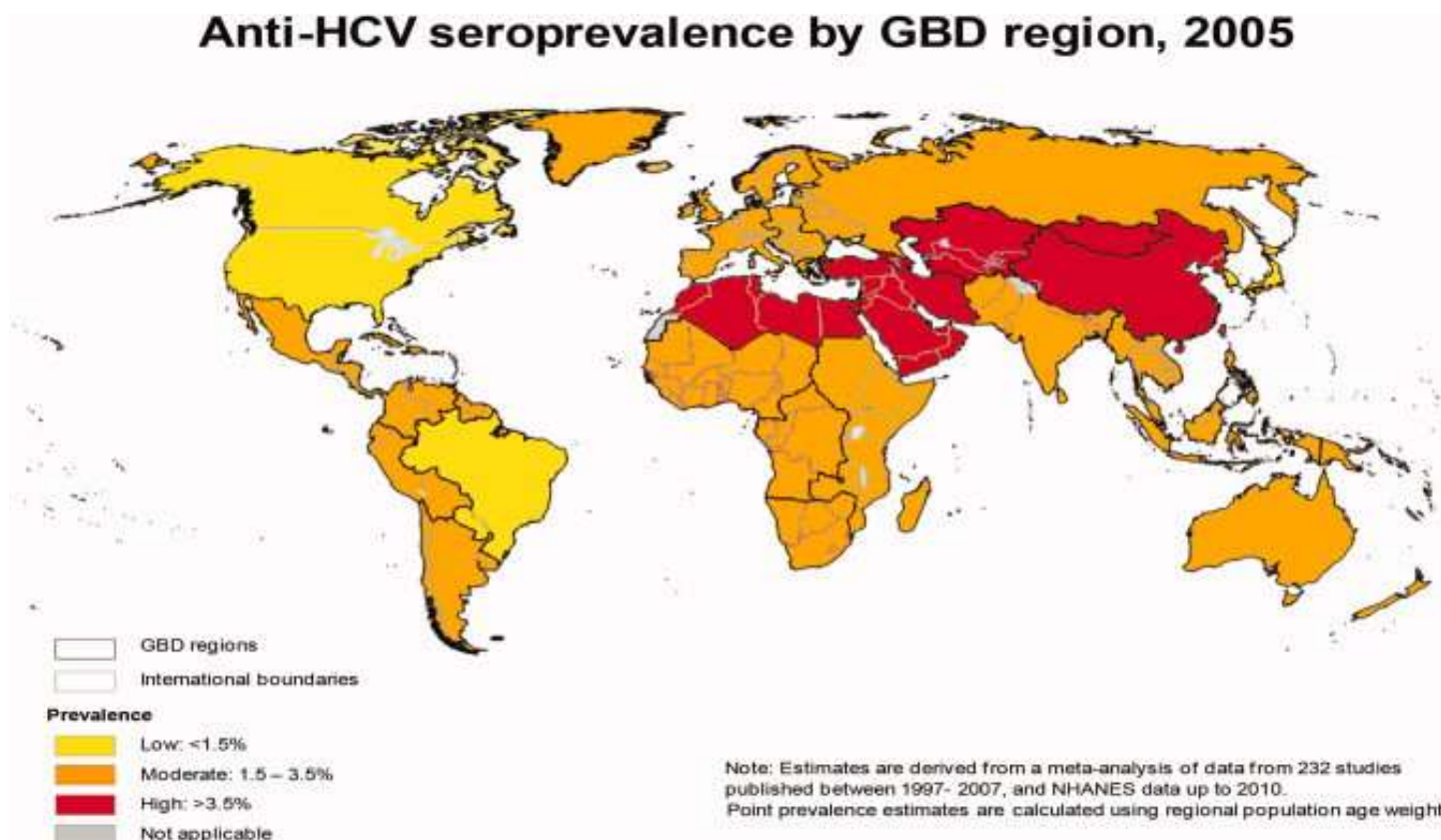
- $\geq 8\%$ – High
- 2–7% – Intermediate
- $< 2\%$ – Low

The Global Impact of HBV Disease

Almost half of the world's population lives in an area with high HBV prevalence



Global epidemiology of HCV Infection:



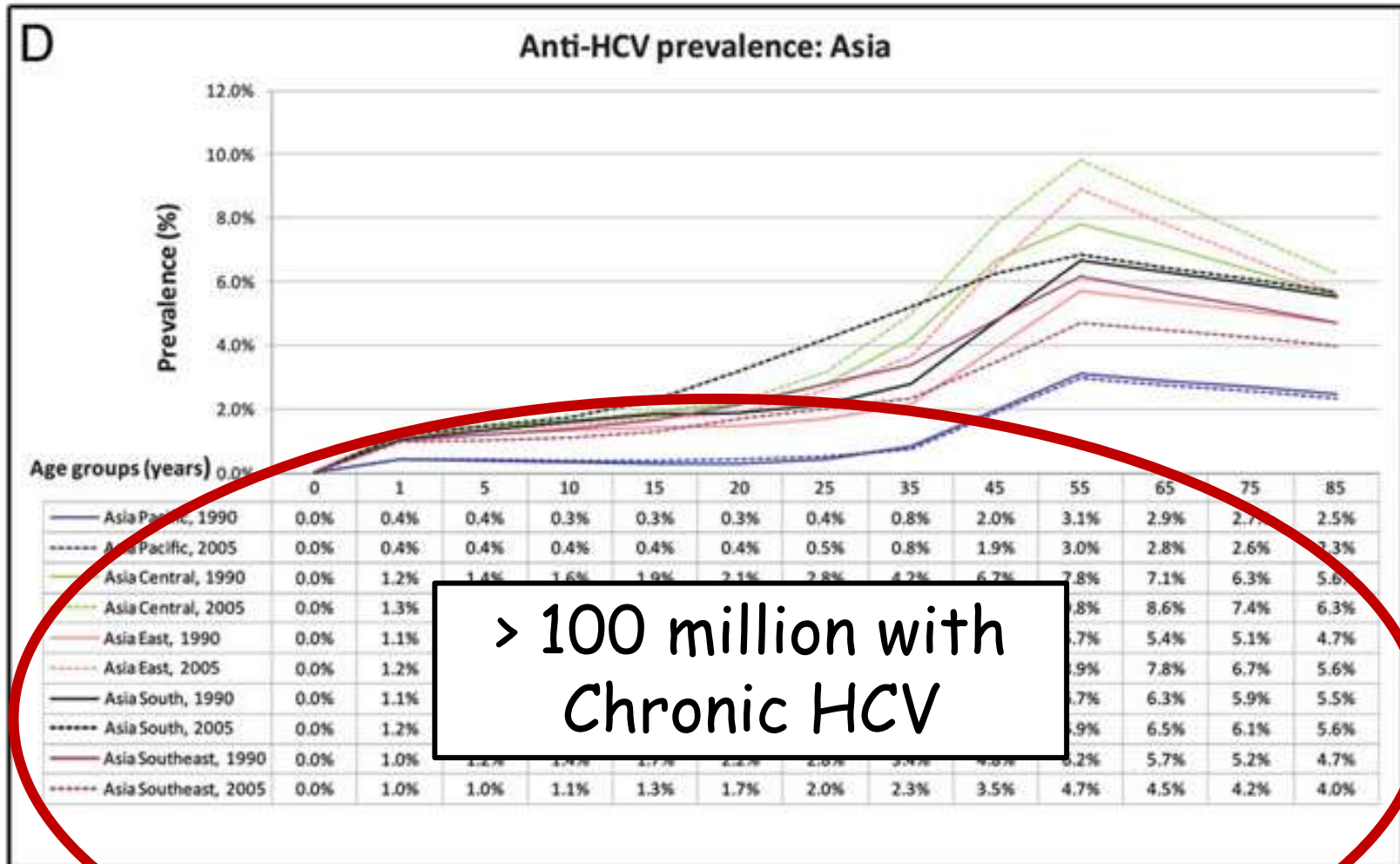
The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the authors concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Hepatology

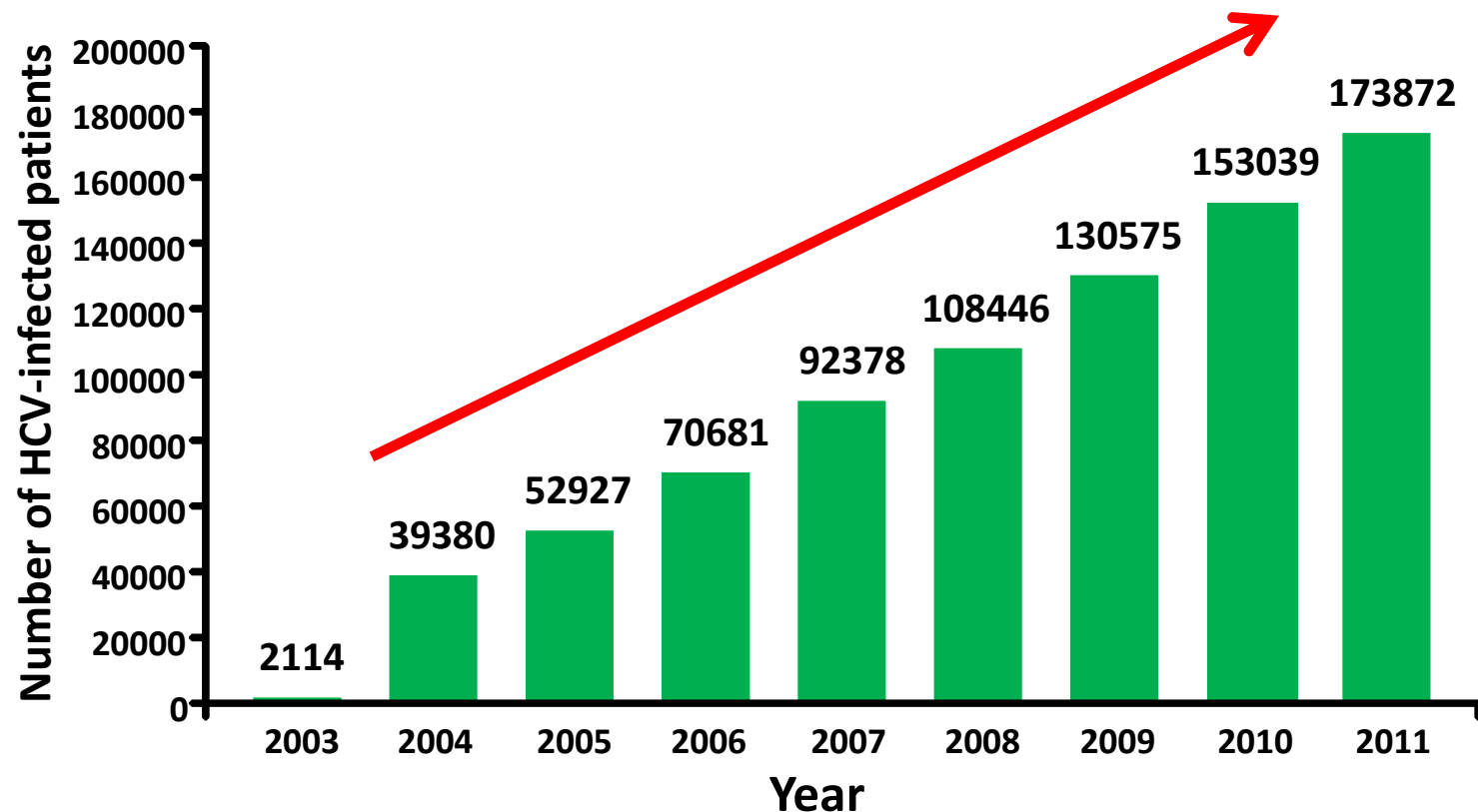
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<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/hep.26141/full#fig3>

The Importance of HCV in Asia Pacific



Number of new diagnosed HCV infections in mainland China reported to the CDC



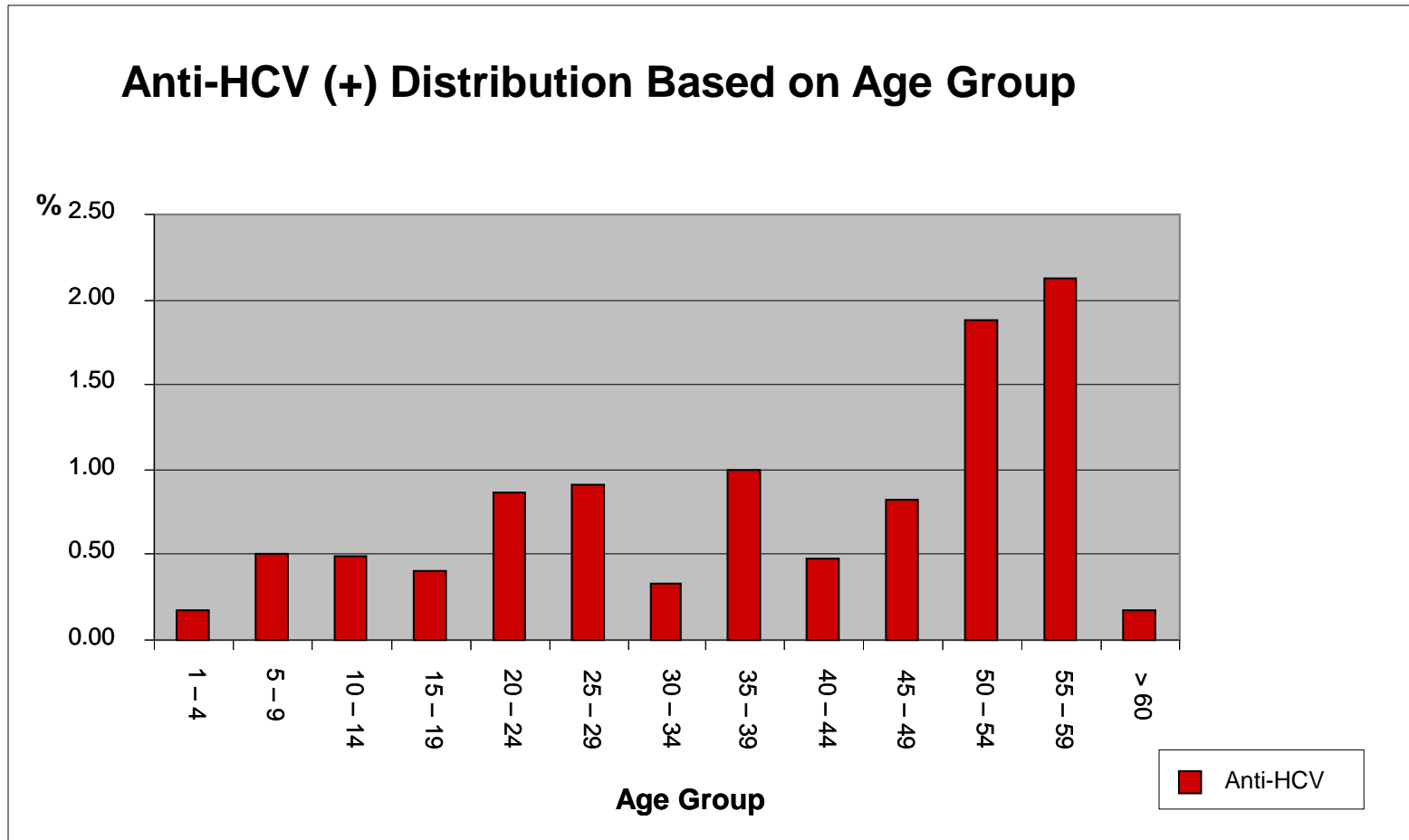
Burden of HCV in India

1200 million Indians

1 % HCV - 12 million

Genotype 3 -63%
(7.5 million)
Genotype 1 – 29%
(3.5 million)

Prevalence of Anti-HCV in Indonesia



Anti-HCV (+): 2.2 %
(n tested = 11,762 samples)



About 5 Million people
with Anti-HCV positive

The Asia-Pacific Region

- 4.5 billion people - 56% of global population
- Estimated up to 0.75 - 1.0 million deaths per year from viral hepatitis
- Prevalence rates 2-10% in various countries

In this context, the responsibility of APASL in public health issues cannot be ignored.

Issues Specific to Asia Pacific Region

- Asia Pacific is extremely heterogeneous
- Cultural/Public Health/Economic Diversity
- Variable models of care delivery and funding processes
- Access to care and availability of therapeutics varies widely across the region

Public Health initiatives absolutely critical in most countries to reduce transmission

APASL must have a Public Health Agenda

- It must play a role in public health to fully meet its obligations, and maintain its relevance, otherwise its importance in the region will be diminished
- EASL and AASLD are realising their obligations in this area
- Infrastructure within the organisation is not so developed to do this alone
- To meet its public health goal, APASL must work with partner organisations

Goal of CEVHAP

To reduce the significant health social and economic burden of viral hepatitis in the Asia Pacific region

The CEVHAP - APASL Partnership

- Provide a cross disciplinary network of clinicians, public health experts and patient organisations in a common purpose
- Support of WHO , the World Hepatitis Alliance and emerging educational entities such as IC-HEP
- Provide information to governments that shape health policy that is specific for each country

What are some specific outcomes that can be achieved within the region?

- Public Health - better prevalence studies/ understand country specific risk factors to better inform prevention strategies
- Health care workers - number (shortage), awareness, diagnostic strategies, therapeutic developments
- Clinicians - knowledge to identify those at risk, increased awareness and better understanding of the natural history
- HCC

What are some specific outcomes that can be achieved within the region?

- Improve safety of blood products
- Introduce best practice for sterilisation of instruments
- Improve injection safety
- Protect health care workers
- Improve health of vulnerable populations

What are some specific outcomes that can be achieved within the region?

- Increase public awareness
- Reduce risk of transmission
- Facilitate improved access to care
- Updates clinicians on therapies, new and emerging
- Shape health care policies of government and other agencies

Reduce the socioeconomic impact at individual, community and population levels , and reduce morbidity and mortality

23rd Conference

Asian Pacific Association for the Study of the Liver (APASL)

MARK YOUR DIARY

THE AUSTRALIAN / NZ APASL

The largest hepatology congress in the Asia Pacific will be held in Brisbane, Australia in March 2014.

We welcome clinicians, physicians, scientists, researchers, academics, nurses, residents and allied health professionals in hepatology and related fields including gastroenterology, pathology, radiology, surgery, virology, oncology, and others from across the Asia Pacific.



12-15 March 2014
Brisbane, Australia

