

Letter to the Editor

Call for Hope: Egypt Free of Hepatitis C?!!!

This important national treatment program for HCV patients has been shown to be effective and controllable. With the need to treat all stages of fibrosis and the decision to seriously consider a diagnosis of fibrosis, the availability of additional resources and the availability of additional medications at a lower cost have made it possible to expand the treatment program (1). Although the Ministry of Health announced a few days before the end of HCV, we can still see that the eradication of HCV in Egypt was achieved before the 2030 target for the following reasons: May: Egypt Strong political support from the president and the government. . All necessary resources are available; The Ministry of Health works in collaboration with all other stakeholders. And the presence of civil society organizations working with health authorities to identify cases from different areas gives you more hope of treating more people with HCV (2). Since 2014, when the Egyptian system introduced DAAs, approximately 1.8 million cases have been successfully treated, most of them with locally formulated drugs. The National Funding Program covered medical expenses in all cases and helped attract more patients. As a result, despite the widespread spread of chronic and chronic diseases such as hepatitis in Egypt, health professionals have been trained to deal with such diseases with the help of these qualified health professionals. He has been suffering from liver disease for many years and his ability has increased (3).

Egypt has the great goal of getting rid of hepatitis; this policy is driven by the clear political vision of the Egyptian president. The country plans to screen 45 million citizens annually as of October 1, 2018, but it will be dealt with the consent of the WHO, confidentiality, consultations, accurate results, and anyone who feels optimistic (4). The goal is to treat all cases identified through testing. International partners such as the World Health Organization (WHO), USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the World Bank are now working with the Egyptian government to provide technical and financial assistance to achieve the goal of eradication of HCV. To achieve this goal, national capacities must be built to control large data flows. In 2016, the World Health Assembly adopted the first global health sector strategy against viral hepatitis; Strategy for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (5). Egypt is seeking to be removed as a leader by real political leadership and work is underway to implement the strategic guidelines necessary to achieve global goals such as eradication of hepatitis by 2023. That is why WHO works closely with the government. Egypt will support this policy. WHO Director General Tedros Adnom Ghebreyes: “We have a historic opportunity to make changes to improve global health” (6).

References

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- 3) National Committee for Control of Viral Hepatitis (<http://www.nccvh.org.eg/>).
- 4) Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). Plan of action for the prevention, care & treatment of viral hepatitis, Egypt, 2014–2018. Cairo: MoHP; 2014 (http://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/egypt/VH_Plan_of_Action_FINAL_PRINT1.pdf).
- 5) World Bank. Eliminating hepatitis C from Egypt: 2017 update on current trends and policy recommendations. Washington DC: The World Bank; 2017 (http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/164381517333701631/pdf/123068-WP-P157533-PUBLIC-Eliminating-Hepatitis-C-from-Egypt-2017_Update.pdf).
- 6) World Health Organization. WHO director-general addresses the executive board. Geneva: World Health Organization; 22 January 2018 (<http://www.who.int/dg/speeches/2018/142-executive-board/en/>).