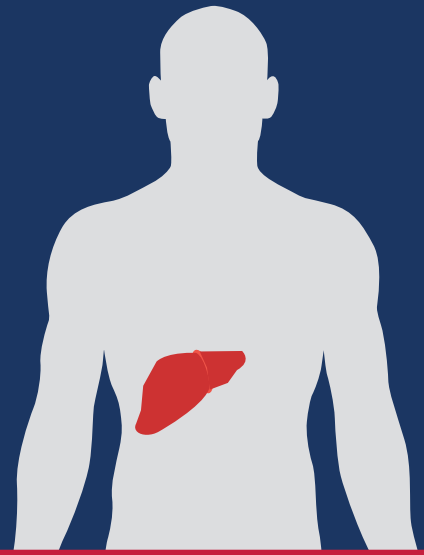


ABOUT HEPATITIS B

Hepatitis B (HBV) is a preventable viral infection that causes inflammation of the liver. It starts off as a short-term disease but may develop into a recurring condition with serious complications including cirrhosis, liver failure, liver cancer and death^{1,2}



WHAT'S THE LIKELIHOOD OF HBV BECOMING CHRONIC?

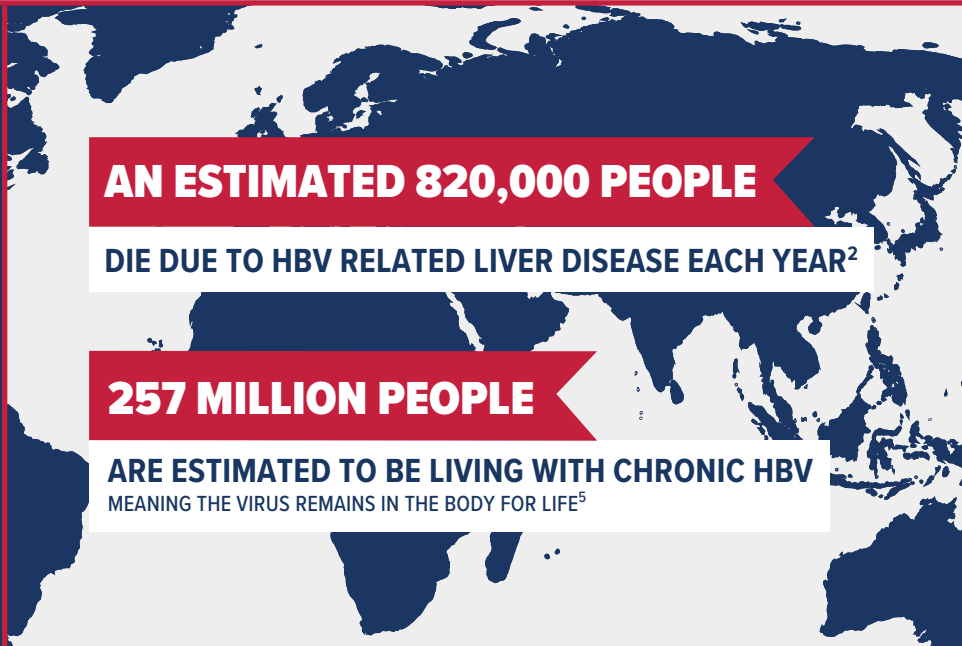


PEOPLE WITH HBV WILL BECOME A **CARRIER**⁴
HBV carriers do not necessarily have **symptoms** but have the **virus** in their body and can pass it on to others⁴

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE AFFECTED BY HBV GLOBALLY?

2 BILLION PEOPLE HAVE BEEN INFECTED WITH THE HBV VIRUS² (1 OUT OF 3 PEOPLE)

APPROXIMATELY 1.5 MILLION PEOPLE WILL NEWLY CONTRACT THE VIRUS EACH YEAR²



BURDEN OF DISEASE

UP TO **30%** OF ADULTS WITH CHRONIC HBV WILL DEVELOP **CIRRHOSIS (SCARRING)** AND/OR LIVER CANCER NEARLY **HALF** OF THESE WILL DIE FROM LIVER FAILURE OR LIVER CANCER⁴



HBV IS THE **MOST COMMON CAUSE OF CANCER AFTER TOBACCO** AND THE LEADING CAUSE OF **LIVER CANCER** WORLDWIDE, CAUSING

80% OF CASES⁴



THE RISK OF DEVELOPING LIVER CANCER IS AROUND

100x

GREATER FOR PEOPLE WITH HBV COMPARED TO

18x WITH HEPATITIS C^{6,7}

AND SO LIVER CANCER SURVEILLANCE IS RECOMMENDED FOR PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC HBV⁸



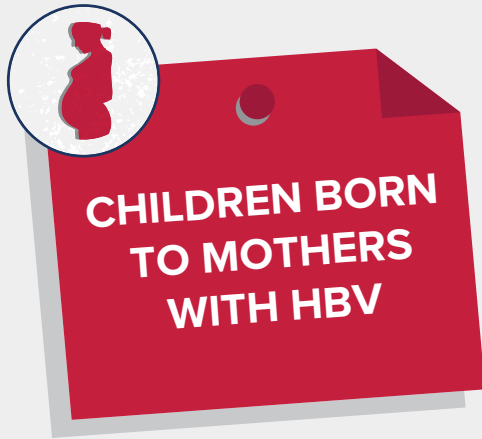
WHO IS AT RISK OF HBV?

HBV IS TRANSMITTED BY CONTACT WITH INFECTED BLOOD OR BODY FLUIDS¹

A SCREENING BLOOD TEST CAN HELP DETECT THE VIRUS¹

HBV IS 100x MORE CONTAGIOUS THAN HIV⁴

MOST COMMON ROUTE OF TRANSMISSION GLOBALLY:¹



OTHER ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION:¹



RECEIVING BLOOD PRODUCTS OR HAEMODIALYSIS



RAZORS AND SIMILAR OBJECTS THAT ARE CONTAMINATED WITH INFECTED BLOOD



HIGH RISK SEXUAL ACTIVITY



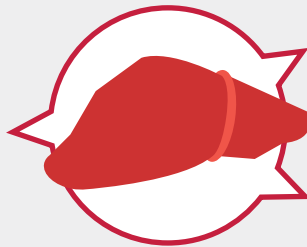
EXPOSURE TO CONTAMINATED NEEDLES

e.g. medical procedures, drug use, body piercing & tattooing

TREATMENT TODAY

The goal of treating chronic HBV is to:¹

1 Suppress replication of the virus



2 Prevent or slow progression of the disease complications

3 Improve quality of life and long term survival

There are now effective treatments available for chronic HBV, but no cure exists¹

WHO ELIMINATION STRATEGY

The World Health Organisation elimination strategy aims to combat HBV and eliminate it as a global public health threat by 2030 with the following targets:⁹

90% OF PEOPLE BEING DIAGNOSED

80% OF ELIGIBLE PERSONS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS B VIRUS RECEIVE TREATMENT

65% REDUCTION IN MORTALITY RATES

1. WHO. Media Centre: Hepatitis B. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs204/en/> [Accessed May 2022]. 2. Hepatitis B Foundation. Hepatitis B Facts and Figures. <https://www.hepb.org/what-is-hepatitis-b/what-is-hepb/facts-and-figures/> [Accessed May 2022]. 3. Hepatitis B Foundation. Acute vs. Chronic Hepatitis B. Available at: <https://www.hepb.org/what-is-hepatitis-b/what-is-hepb/acute-vs-chronic/> [Accessed May 2022]. 4. Hepatitis B expert group. European orientation towards the Better Management of Hepatitis B in Europe. <https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/39406907/european-orientation-towards-the-better-management-of-hepatite-b> [Accessed May 2022]. 5. WHO. Global hepatitis report 2017. Available at: <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/255017/WHO-HIV-2017.06-eng.pdf?sequence=1> [Accessed May 2022]. 6. Hepatitis B Foundation. Risk Factors for Liver Cancer. Available at: <https://www.hepb.org/research-and-programs/liver/risk-factors-for-liver-cancer/chronic-viral-hepatitis/> [Accessed May 2022]. 7. Lemon SM and McGivern DR. Gastroenterology. 2012 May; 142(6): 1274–1278. 8. Harris PS et al. Hepatocellular carcinoma surveillance: An evidence based approach. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6452232/> World J Gastroenterol. 2019 Apr 7; 25(13): 1550–1559. 9. WHO. Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis 2016-2021. <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/246177/WHO-HIV-2016.06eng.pdf;jsessionid=CE0C37E18D5B3DC90926ED9B387985FA?sequence=1> [Accessed May 2022].