Cascade 1: testing and diagnosis

1. Number of people with HBV or HCV who were diagnosed before the reporting year. From national registries, patient databases or cumulated number of people reported with chronic infection.

2. Number of people who were tested with an initial test during the year. From reports from providers conducting testing activities or activity reports from laboratories. As a first approximation, the number of tests conducted is used as a proxy for the number of people tested (even though some people are tested more than once).

3. Number of people who were newly confirmed with chronic infection during the reporting year. Newly diagnosed people include people whether they started treatment during the year or not. Sources of information include reports from providers conducting testing activities, activity reports from laboratories, national registries and patient databases or people reported with chronic infection.
1. Number of people who started HBV treatment before the reporting year. From patient databases or aggregated reports from treatment centres.

2. Total number of people who started HBV or HCV treatment during the year. From patient databases or aggregated reports from treatment centres.

3. Number of people who currently inject drugs who started HBV or HCV treatment during the year. “People who currently inject drugs” refers to people who have injected in the past 12 months. This number will be a subset of the total number of people who newly started treatment during the year.

4. Number of people who completed HCV treatment during the year. Treatment completed may include treatment started the previous year but completed during the reporting year. From patient databases or aggregated reports from treatment centres.
Cascade 3: treatment effectiveness

1. Number of people assessed for treatment effectiveness during the reporting year.  
   From patient databases or aggregated reports from treatment centres.

   Number of people who were tested for sustained viral response with HCV RNA at 12–24 weeks after completing HCV treatment during the year

   Number of people receiving treatment who were tested for viral suppression with ALT or HBV DNA during the year

   Number of people receiving treatment for which the tests suggest that the treatment worked during the year. Effectiveness can be established based on viral suppression ("not detectable" HBV DNA) or normal ALT level.

2. Number of people with effective treatment during the reporting year.  
   From patient databases or aggregated reports from treatment centres.

   Number of people who had sustained viral response in the last test at 12–24 months during the reporting year
Sequelae: cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma with HBV and HCV

1. Proportion (%) of people dying from cirrhosis during the year who had HBV or HCV infection. *From sentinel sites that conduct sequelae surveillance.*

2. Proportion (%) of people dying from hepatocellular carcinoma during the year who had HBV or HCV. *From sentinel sites that conduct sequelae surveillance or national cancer registries.*