Health programme

In all settings, offer serological testing to adults and adolescents from populations most affected by HCV infection (i.e., with high HCV seroprevalence or who have a history of exposure and/or high-risk behaviours for HCV infection), and to adults, adolescents and children with a clinical suspicion of chronic viral hepatitis (i.e. symptoms and/or laboratory markers pointing to liver disease). In settings with a >=2% or >=5% HCV antibody seroprevalence in the general population, offer serological testing to all adults.

Resources required

- Health workers: 2
- In vitro Diagnostics: 2

Target population

In all settings, offer serological testing to adults and adolescents from populations most affected by HCV infection (i.e., with high HCV seroprevalence or who have a history of exposure and/or high-risk behaviours for HCV infection), and to adults, adolescents and children with a clinical suspicion of chronic viral hepatitis (i.e. symptoms and/or laboratory markers pointing to liver disease). In settings with a >=2% or >=5% HCV antibody seroprevalence in the general population, offer serological testing to all adults.

SDG context

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

Delivery platform

Periodic schedulable delivery of services by skilled health worker in home, schools, workplace, or public/communal space; General outpatient services; General inpatient services in first-level hospital; Emergency unit services including time sensitive care at the scene and during transport.

Laboratory tests for diagnosis of hepatitis C virus (HCV)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

- Communicable diseases (excluding NTDs)
  - Viral hepatitis
    - Identification of viral hepatitis
      - Laboratory tests for confirmation of chronic HCV disease
      - Laboratory tests for diagnosis of HBV
      - Laboratory tests for diagnosis of HCV
        - Laboratory tests for disease staging and exclusion of HCC
        - Elastography for staging of liver disease
        - Ultrasound
        - Pre and post-test counselling of HBV and HCV

Short text description

There are several types of laboratory tests typically used for the diagnosis of HCV, including HCV/antibody, HCV RNA and HCV core antigen tests. HCV antibody testing can include point-of-care tests, self-testing kits and immunoassays found in the laboratory. HCV RNA tests are mainly used to confirm acute and chronic HCV infection.

Age/Life course stage

Relevant stages are marked in blue

Disclaimer: This page provides an illustration of the resource requirements for the selected clinical action. Resource requirements vary in different contexts, and this illustration should be used only as a reference point for contextualization.
Classifications

**ICD-11**
*International classification of disease*
1E51.1 Chronic Hepatitis C

**ICHI**
*International classification of health interventions*
PZX.DB.AC Administering pharmacotherapy, per orifice
PZX.AH.XA Specimen collection, blood

**ICF**
*International classification of functioning*
N/A

References

**WHO GRC-approved Guideline**
https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/254621

Other WHO reference documents

N/A