

Hungary

Májbetegekért Alapítvány*

Foundation

Budapest, Hungary
www.majbeteg.hu

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

The respondent reviewed 25 items of information that the government of Hungary reported for the 2013 World Health Organization Global Policy Report on the Prevention and Control of Viral Hepatitis in WHO Member States.

✓ The government information was thought to be accurate for **88.0%** of items.

Survey points marked "accurate":
1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4

✗ The government information was thought to not be accurate for **12.0%** of items.

Survey points marked "not accurate":
2.1, 4.2 and 5.5.

Survey comments from the Májbetegekért Alapítvány:

Information reported by government (2012–2013)

✓ To our knowledge, this information is accurate.

1.2 There is no designated governmental unit/department responsible solely for coordinating and/or carrying out viral hepatitis-related activities. It is not known how many people work full-time on hepatitis-related activities in all government agencies/bodies.

2.2 The government collaborates with the following in-country civil society group to develop and implement its viral hepatitis prevention and control programme: Májmoly Foundation.

3.3 Liver cancer cases are registered nationally, but cases with HIV/hepatitis coinfection are not. The government publishes hepatitis disease reports weekly.

4.9 It is not known whether there is a national policy relating to the prevention of viral hepatitis among people who inject drugs.

5.2 It is not known whether the government has national policies relating to screening and referral to care for hepatitis B or hepatitis C.

Civil society respondent comments (2014)

There are 30 hepatitis centres in Hungary, where hepatitis-infected patients are being treated.

The correct name of the foundation is Májbetegekért Alapítvány (Foundation for Patients with Liver Disease).

The government does not publish hepatitis disease reports weekly.

There is not a national policy relating to the prevention of viral hepatitis among people who inject drugs.

The government does not have national policies relating to screening and referral to care for hepatitis B or hepatitis C.

Information reported by government (2012–2013)

Civil society respondent comments (2014)

✓ To our knowledge, this information is accurate.

5.4 Publicly funded treatment is available for hepatitis B and hepatitis C, but information was not provided on who is eligible for such treatment. The amount spent by the government on publicly funded treatment for hepatitis B and hepatitis C is not known.

Treatment for hepatitis B is available for everybody, pegylated interferon + ribavirin. Treatment for hepatitis C is available for almost everybody. Direct-acting antiviral treatment for hepatitis C is based on Priority Index which counted in the National Hepatitis Registry (www.hepreg.hu).

✗ To our knowledge, this information is not accurate.

2.1 It is not known whether the government held events for World Hepatitis Day 2012 or has funded other viral hepatitis public awareness campaigns since January 2011.

The government had not held events for World Hepatitis Day, but in Budapest three organisations, Májbetegekért Alapítvány, ÖVEM and VIMOR (one foundation and two patient associations) have organised the Hungarian Hepatitis Day together since 2011.

4.2 The government has not established the goal of eliminating hepatitis B.

There is a hepatitis B vaccination policy. Every child born after 1986 gets the vaccination at age 14.

5.5 It is not known whether any drug for treating hepatitis B or hepatitis C is on the national essential medicines list or subsidised by the government.

National health insurance is financing the treatment.

Májbetegekért Alapítvány did not provide a statement regarding key hepatitis policy issues in Hungary.