

Switzerland

The Government of Switzerland reports as follows.

National coordination

There is no written national strategy or plan that focuses exclusively or primarily on the prevention and control of viral hepatitis.

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

The government has a viral hepatitis prevention and control programme that includes activities targeting the following specific population: people who inject drugs.

Awareness-raising and partnerships

The government did not hold events for World Hepatitis Day 2012 and has not funded other viral hepatitis public awareness campaigns since January 2011.

The government collaborates with the following in-country civil society group to develop and implement its viral hepatitis prevention and control programme: Swiss Experts in Viral Hepatitis (SEVHep).

Evidence-based policy and data for action

There is routine surveillance for viral hepatitis. There is a national surveillance system for the following types of acute hepatitis: A, B and C, and for the following types of chronic hepatitis: B and C.

There are standard case definitions for hepatitis. Deaths, including from hepatitis, are reported to a central registry. No hepatitis case is reported as "undifferentiated" or "unclassified" hepatitis.

Liver cancer cases and cases with HIV/hepatitis coinfection are not registered nationally.

The government publishes hepatitis disease reports weekly.

Hepatitis outbreaks are required to be reported to the government and are further investigated. There is adequate laboratory capacity nationally to support investigation of outbreaks and other surveillance activities.

There is no national public health research agenda for viral hepatitis. Viral hepatitis serosurveys are not conducted regularly.

Population (in millions) (2011)	7.7
Country classification (2012)	High-income
Gross national income per capita (PPP int \$) (2011)	\$52 570
Total health expenditure as % of GDP (2010)	11.52%
Per capita total health expenditure (PPP int \$) (2010)	\$5394.04
Per capita government health expenditure (PPP int \$) (2010)	\$3183.56
Life expectancy at birth (in years) (2009)	82
Human Development Index (2011)	0.926
Median age (in years) (2010)	41
Total fertility rate per woman (2010)	1.5

Prevention of transmission

There is a national policy on hepatitis A vaccination.

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

Information was not provided on the percentage of newborn infants nationally in a given recent year who received the first dose of hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours of birth. In a given recent year, 30% of one-year-olds (ages 12–23 months) received three doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

There is no national policy that specifically targets mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B, but there are recommendations about this issue.

There is a specific national strategy and/or policy/guidelines for preventing hepatitis B and hepatitis C infection in health-care settings. Health-care workers are vaccinated against hepatitis B prior to starting work that might put them at risk of exposure to blood.

There is no national policy on injection safety in health-care settings. Single-use or auto-disable syringes, needles and canulas are always available in all health-care facilities.

Official government estimates of the number and percentage of unnecessary injections administered annually in health-care settings are not known.

There is a national infection control policy for blood banks. All donated blood units (including family donations) and blood products nationwide are screened for hepatitis B and hepatitis C.

There is a national policy relating to the prevention of viral hepatitis among people who inject drugs.

The government has guidelines that address how hepatitis A and hepatitis E can be prevented through food and water safety.

Screening, care and treatment

Health professionals obtain the skills and competencies required to effectively care for people with viral hepatitis through schools for health professionals (pre-service education), on-the-job training and postgraduate training.

There are national clinical guidelines for the management of viral hepatitis, but they do not include recommendations for cases with HIV coinfection. There are no national clinical guidelines for the management of HIV, which include recommendations for coinfection with viral hepatitis.

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

People testing for both hepatitis B and hepatitis C register by name; the names are kept confidential within the system. Hepatitis B and hepatitis C tests are not free of charge for all individuals, but they are free of charge for health-care workers, and organ and blood donors. Hepatitis B and hepatitis C tests are not compulsory for members of any specific group.

Publicly funded treatment is not available for hepatitis B or hepatitis C.

The following drugs for treating hepatitis B are on the national essential medicines list or subsidized by the government: pegylated interferon, lamivudine, adefovir dipivoxil, entecavir, telbivudine and tenofovir. The following drugs for treating hepatitis C are on the national essential medicines list or subsidized by the government: pegylated interferon, ribavirin, boceprevir and telaprevir.

The Government of Switzerland did not indicate a need for assistance from WHO in relation to viral hepatitis prevention and control.