

Current position Targets & Data Update



Final Targets - Overview

HIV

95% of people living with HIV (PLHIV) knowing their status

95% of people who know their HIV-positive status on HIV treatment

95% of PLHIV on HIV treatment being virally suppressed

Zero stigma & discrimination



Hep B

90% reduction in new cases of chronic Hep B infections by 2030 (compared to 2015)

65% reduction in deaths from Hep B by 2030 (compared to 2015)

90% childhood Hep B virus vaccination coverage (3rd dose coverage)

100% Hep B virus birth-dose vaccination coverage or other approach to prevent mother-to-child transmission

90% coverage of vaccination in prisoners, sexual health clinic clients, homeless individuals, sex workers, contacts of Hep B infected cases, asylum seekers, new migrants and people who inject drugs (PWID)



Hep C

90% reduction in new cases of chronic Hep C infections by 2025 (compared to 2015)

65% reduction in deaths from Hep C by 2025 (compared to 2015)

100% of injecting drug users report adequate needle and syringe provision for their needs

90% of those living with Hep C diagnosed

90% of eligible persons with current Hep C infection started treatment



TB

90% reduction in TB incidence compared to 2015

95% reduction in TB deaths compared to 2015

Decrease annually, by 5% the proportion of people who develop active TB within 5 years of post UK entry using the 3-year average, 2017 to 2019, as a baseline

Achieve 1358 LTBI Tests per year in Birmingham

Achieve 90% treatment completion rates (12 month outcome) by 2026.

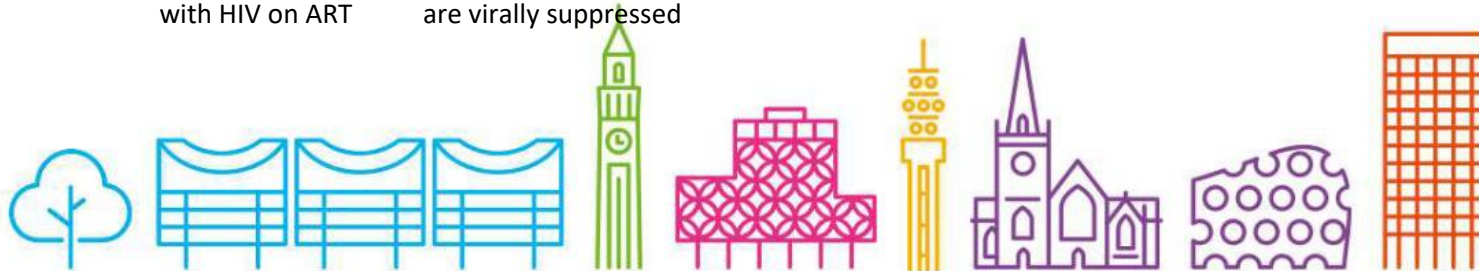
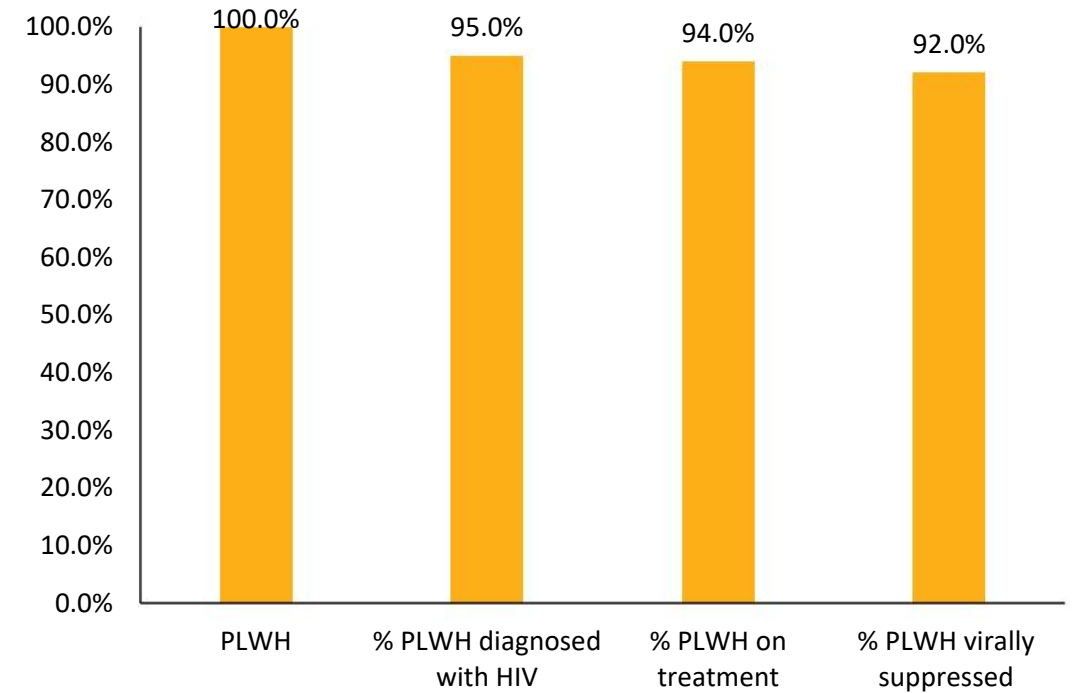
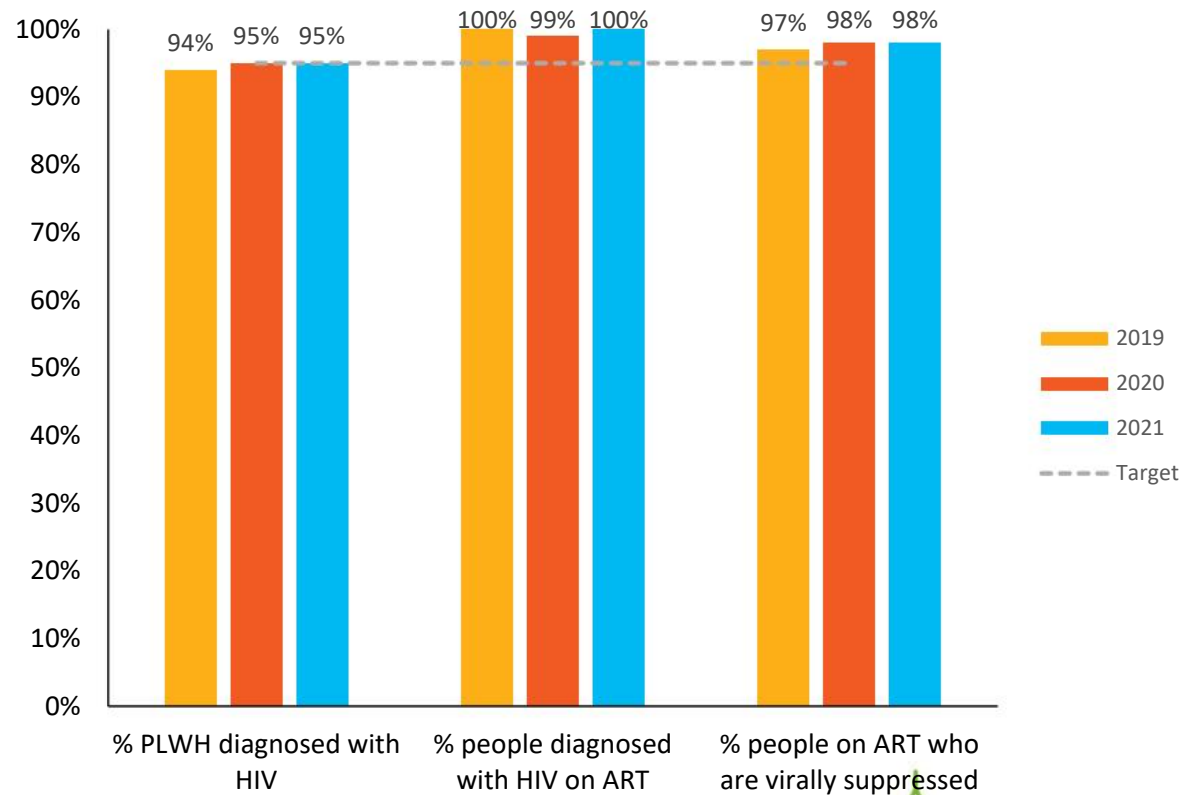
80% BCG vaccination coverage for all children eligible in the Birmingham LA

Reduce the average delay in diagnosis in people with pulmonary TB by 5% per year.

100% of TB cases offered a HIV test



HIV: 95-95-95 UNAIDS Targets



Hep B: 90% reduction in new cases of chronic Hep B infections by 2030 (compared to 2015)

Definition: Number of all new Hepatitis B diagnoses by year of diagnosis resident in Birmingham City, 2015-2022 *N.B. the data shown is for all new Hepatitis B diagnoses, not just chronic Hepatitis B infections.*

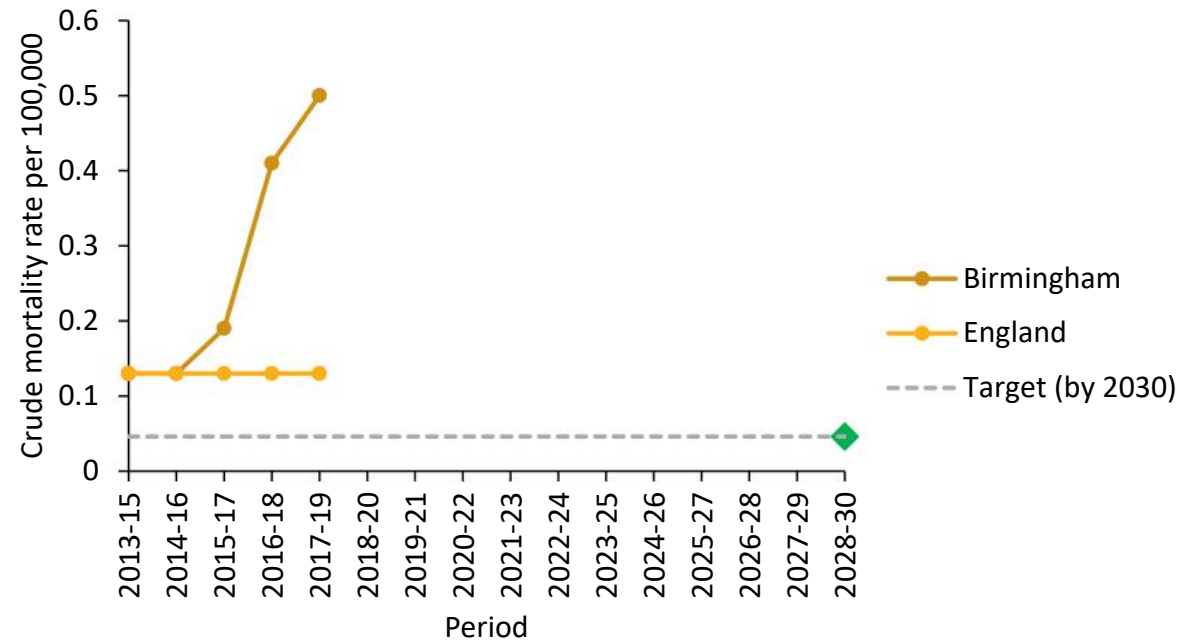
Data source: SGSS – provisional data



Hep B: 65% reduction in deaths from Hepatitis B by 2030 (compared to 2015)

Definition: Crude rate of mortality from hepatitis B related end-stage liver disease/hepatocellular carcinoma in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population

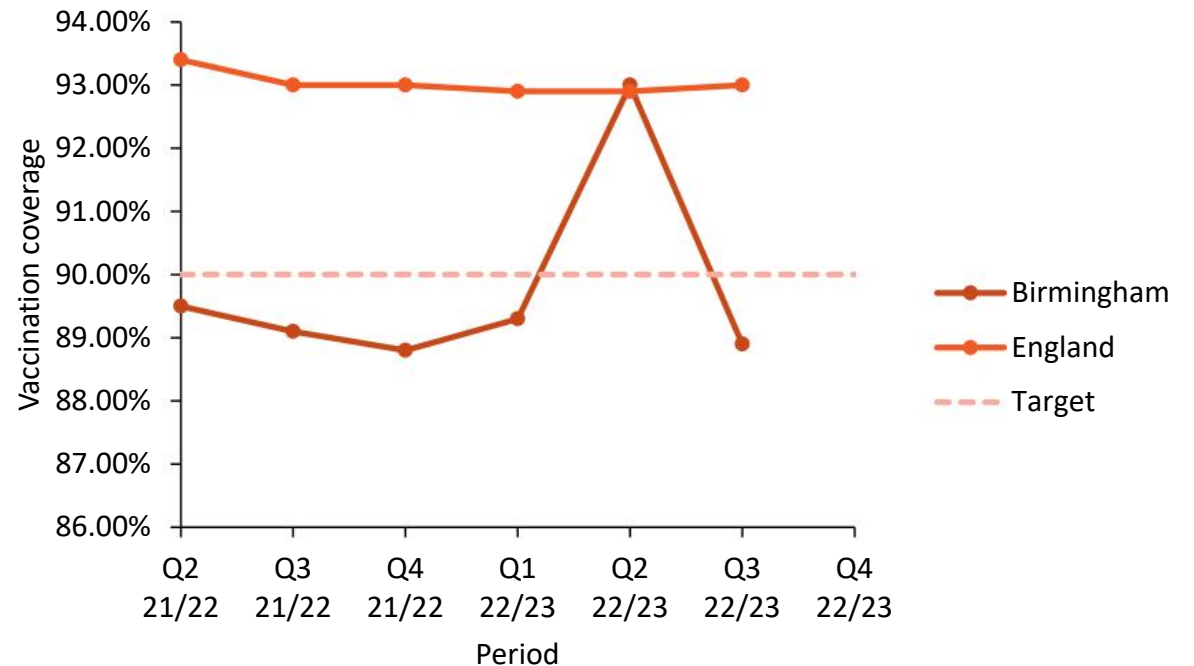
Data source: Fingertips - [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/)



Hep B: 90% childhood Hepatitis B virus vaccination coverage (third dose coverage)

Definition: Children for whom the local authority is responsible who received 3 doses of DTaP IPV Hib vaccine at any time by their second birthday as a percentage of all children whose second birthday falls within the time period.

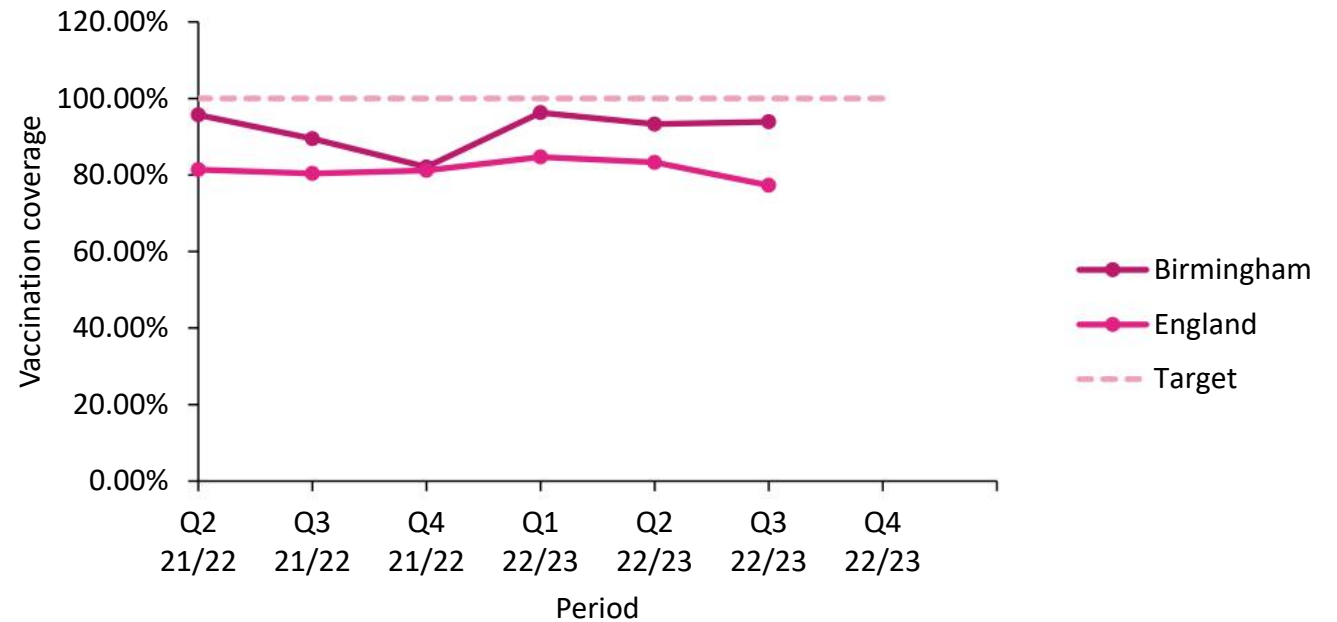
Data source: COVER Data - [Cover of vaccination evaluated rapidly \(COVER\) programme 2022 to 2023: quarterly data - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)



Hep B: 100% Hep B virus vaccination coverage to prevent mother-to-child transmission

Definition: Coverage of 6 doses of a HepB-containing vaccine reported for children who reached 2 years of age in the quarter born to hepatitis B positive women in Birmingham LA (data should be interpreted with caution given the low number of eligible neonates)

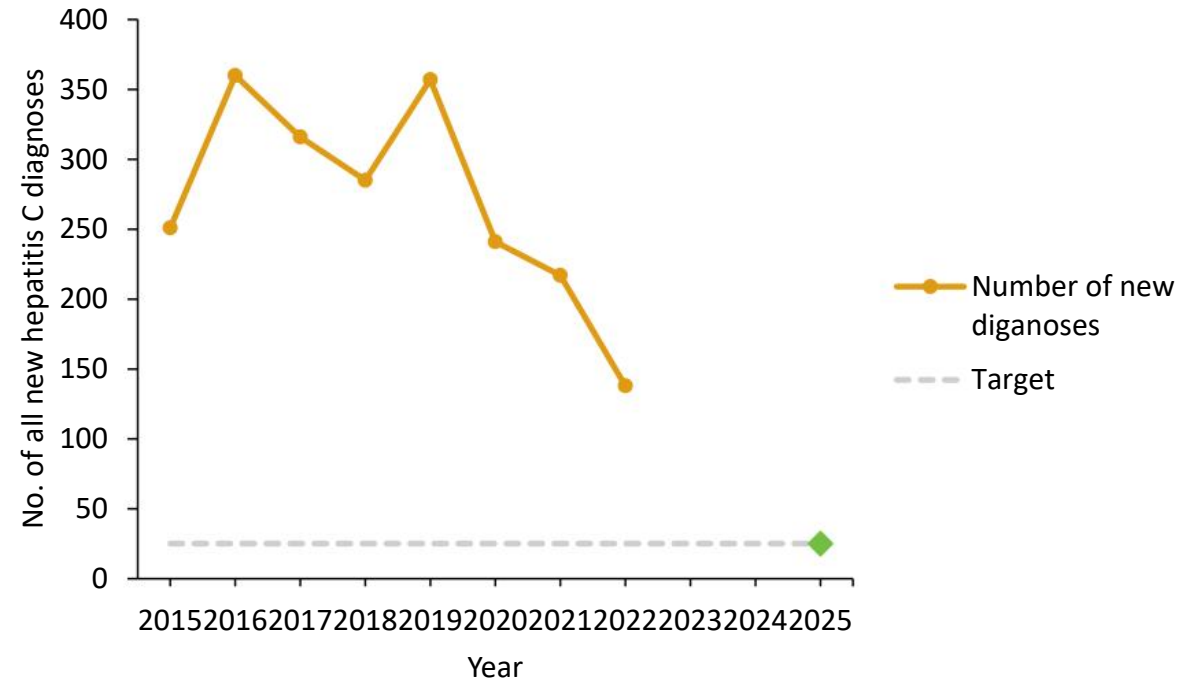
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Hep C: 90% reduction in new cases of chronic Hep C infections by 2025 (compared to 2015)

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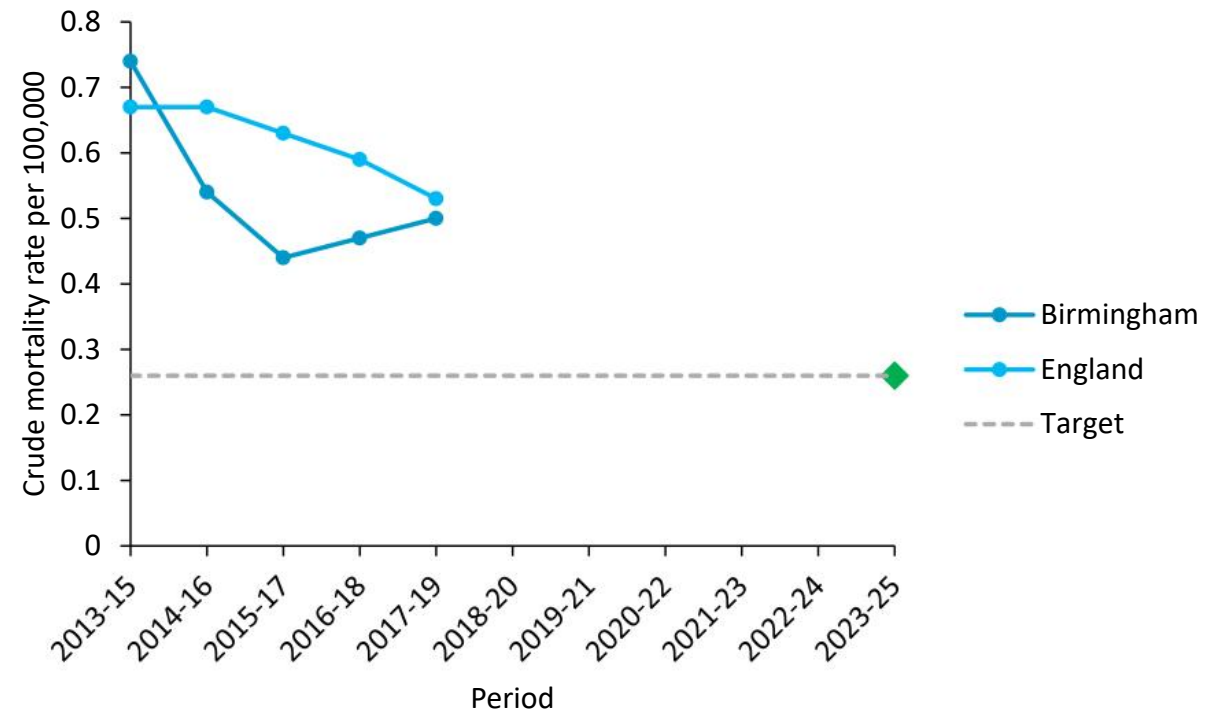
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Hep C: 65% reduction in deaths from Hep C by 2025 (compared to 2015)

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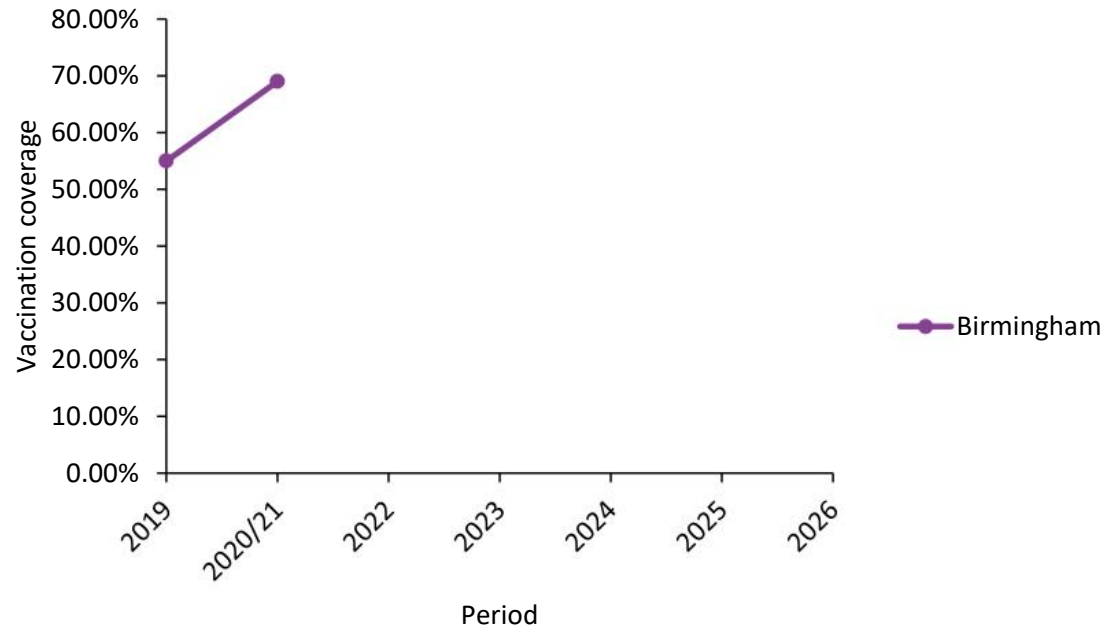
Data source: Fingertips - [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/)



Hep C: 100% of injecting drug users report adequate needle & syringe provision for their needs

Definition: The number of people reporting adequate needles to meet their needs out of the number of PWIDs in the UAM survey responding to the question in Birmingham ODN (*N.B. due to Covid-19 only 1 survey was conducted to cover the 2020/21 period*).

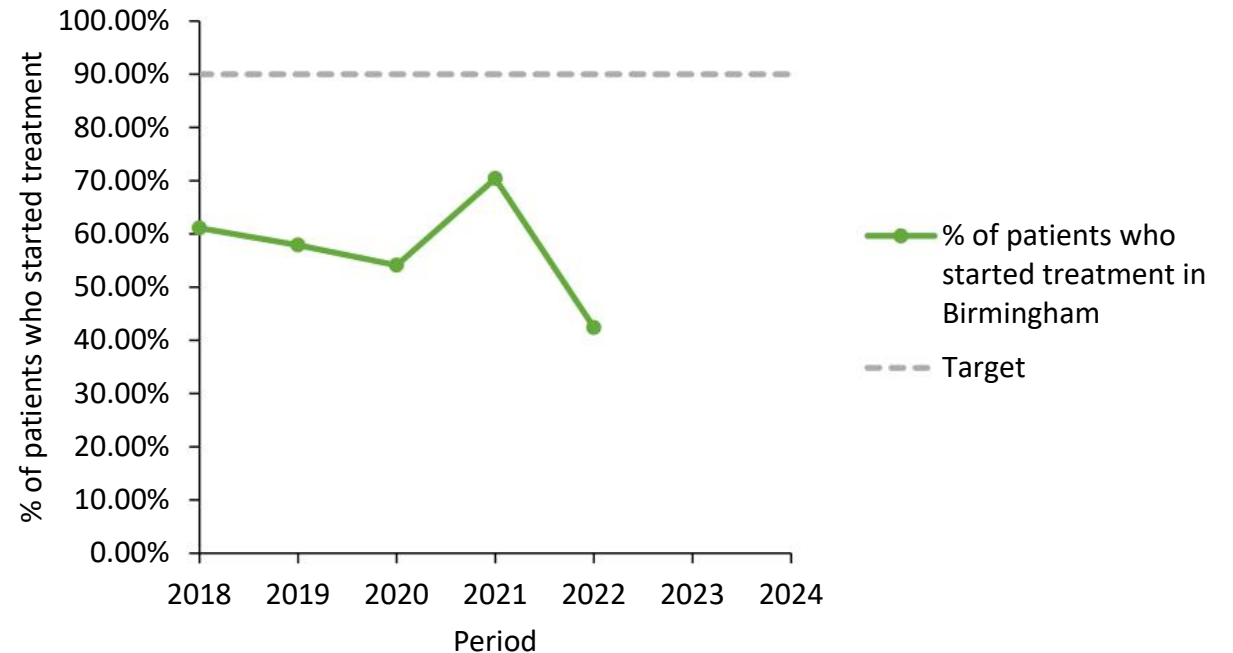
Data source: UKHSA Hep C Dashboard



Hep C: 90% of eligible persons with current Hep C infection started treatment

Definition: The number of people starting treatment out of the number of people linked into treatment. *N.B. 2022 data covers Q1-Q3 only.*

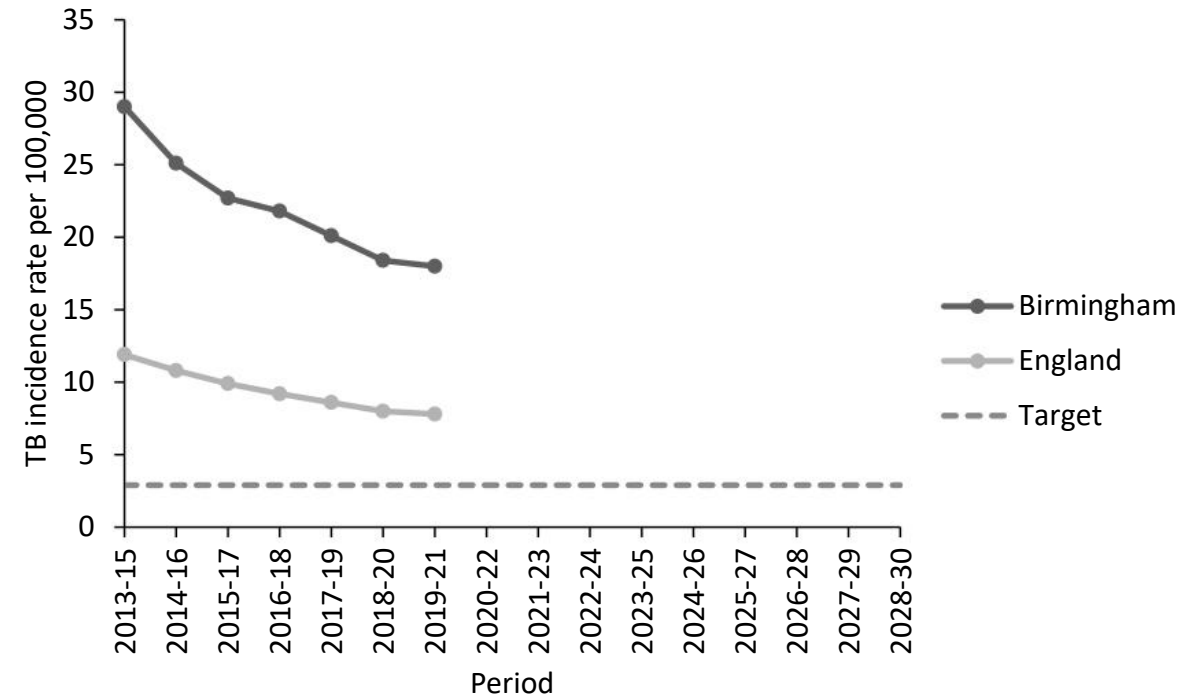
Data source: UKHSA Hep C Dashboard



TB: 90% reduction in TB incidence compared to 2015

Definition: Three year average incidence per 100,000 population. The numerator (the number of TB notifications in the 3 year period) is divided by the denominator (the sum of the mid-year population estimates for the same 3 year period) and multiplied by 100,000.

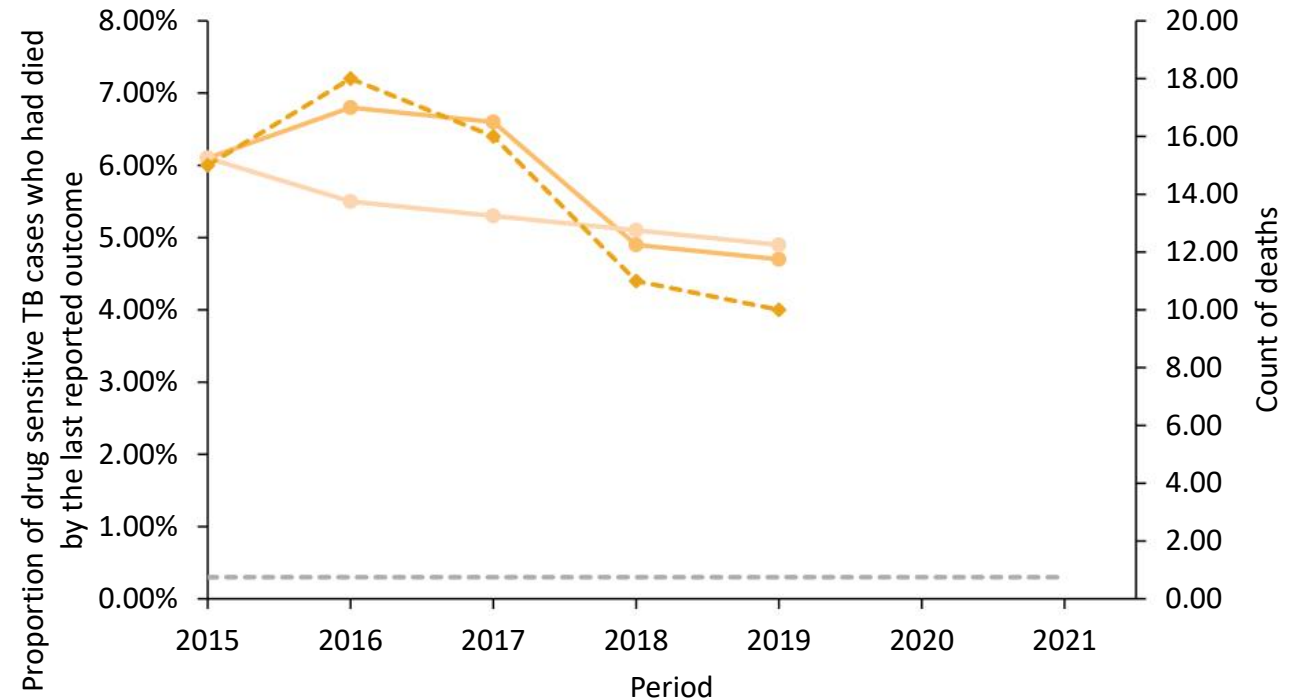
Data source: Fingertips - [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthoutcomes.org.uk/)



TB: 95% reduction in TB deaths compared to 2015

Definition: The annual proportion of drug sensitive TB cases who had died by the last reported outcome (exclusions: TB cases with rifampicin resistance or MDR-TB).

Data source: Fingertips - [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/)



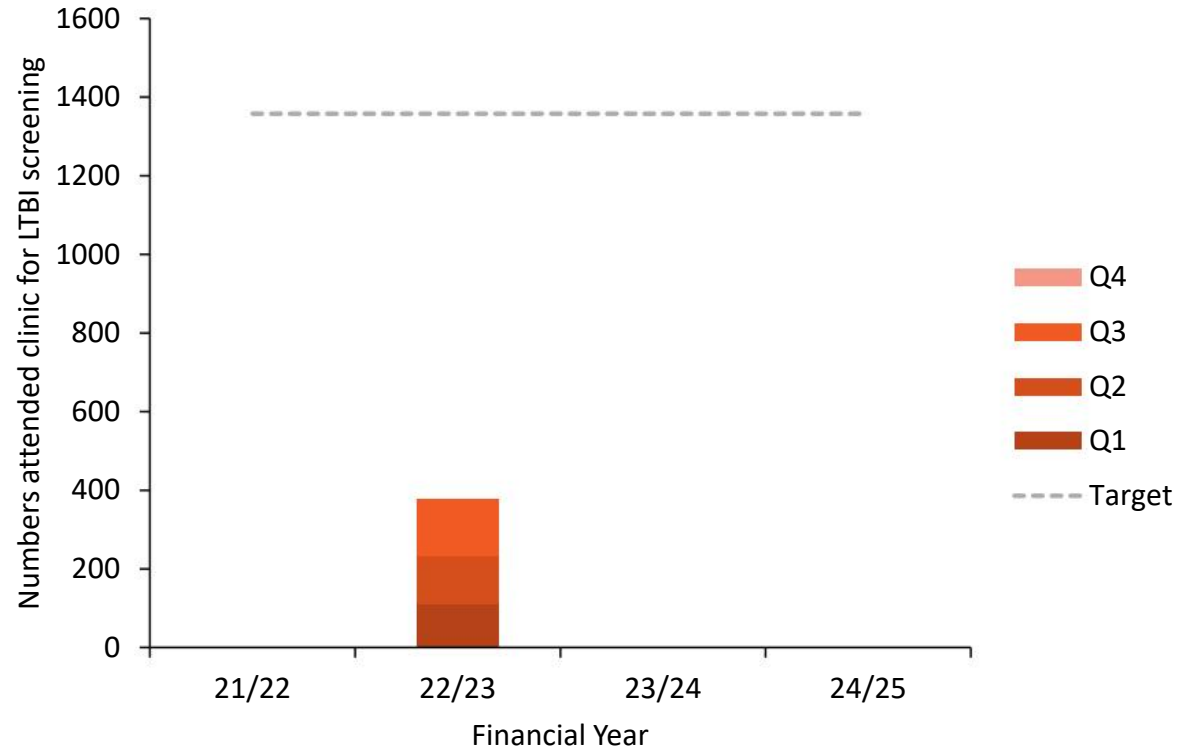
—●— Birmingham - Proportion —●— England - Proportion
—●— Birmingham - Count — Target



TB: Achieve 1358 LTBI tests per year in Birmingham

Definition: Number of people who have been screened for LTBI in Birmingham and Solihull. This target is provided by NHSE to BSol ICB

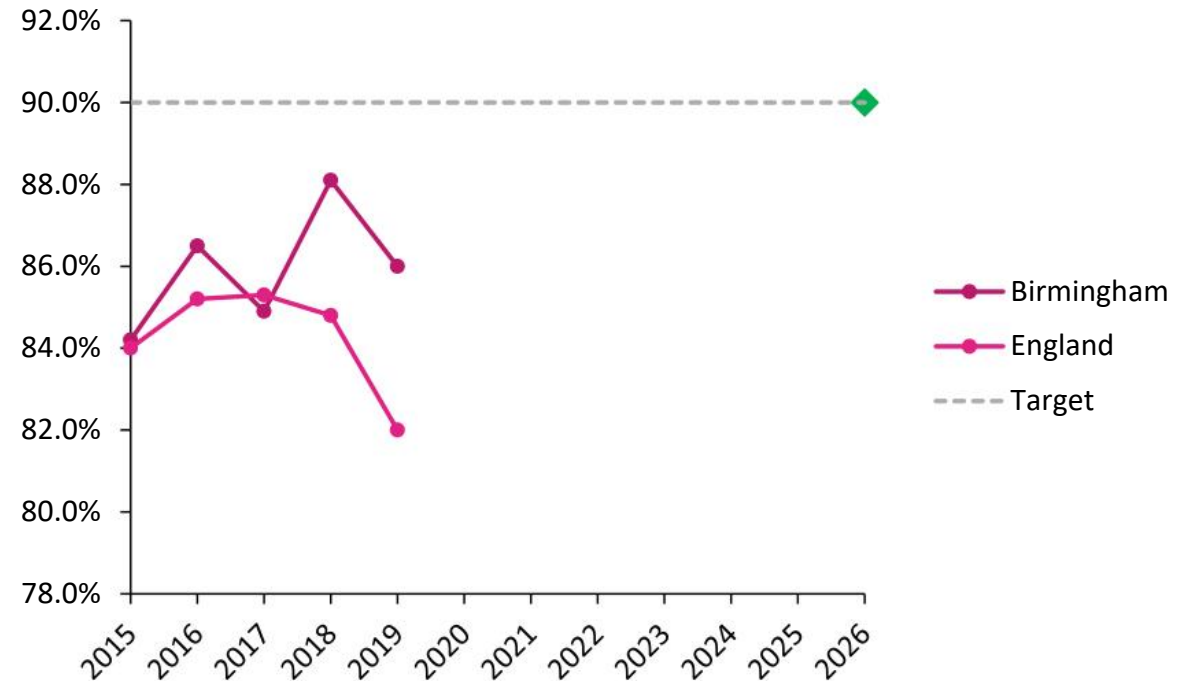
Data source: BSol LTBI Screening Team



TB: Achieve 90% treatment completion rates (12 month outcome) by 2026

Definition: The annual proportion of drug sensitive TB cases expected to complete treatment within 12 months who had completed treatment within 12 months of treatment start date (exclusions: TB cases with rifampicin resistance or MDR-TB and TB cases with CNS, spinal, miliary or disseminated TB)

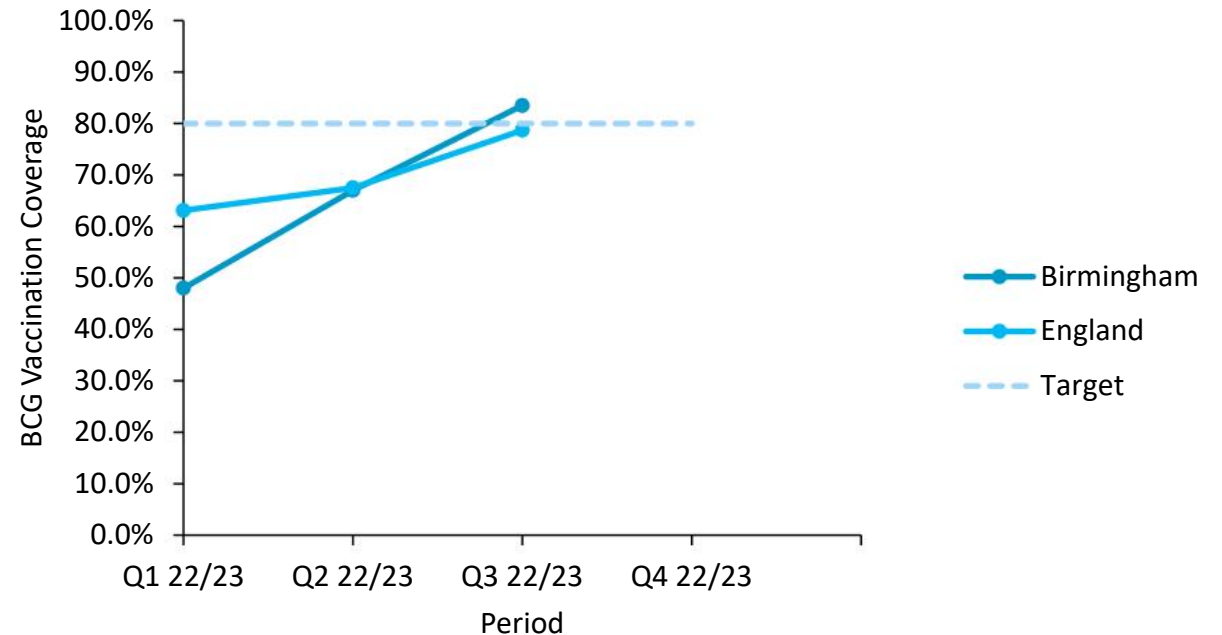
Data source: Fingertips - [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)



TB: 80% BCG vaccination coverage for all children in the Birmingham LA

Definition: Eligible children are those born in areas where the TB (tuberculosis) incidence is greater than or equal to 40 per 100,000 or who were born to parents or grandparents from TB endemic areas, who should be offered the vaccination at 38 days. Coverage is measured at 3 months of age for this selective immunisation.

Data source: COVER Data - [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)



TB: 100% of TB cases offered a HIV test

Definition: The proportion of people diagnosed with TB (where HIV testing status is recorded and the patient does not already know their HIV status) who are offered a HIV test

Data source: Fingertips - [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/)

