



# Epidemiology and natural history of chronic hepatitis B and D infections in France from 2013 to 2022

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## Introduction/Summary

- O Hepatitis Delta Virus (HDV): orphan disease designation
- Understanding the epidemiology of Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and HDV infections will enable evidence-based and costeffective public health and clinical interventions within countries and at the global level
- Epidemiology and natural history of chronic HDV: limited data available in France
- OWe used the French National Health Data System (SNDS) a unique claim database covering continuously around 99% of the French population, i.e. more than 67 million people, among whom 53,416,701 adults - to update the French epidemiology and natural history of HDV.

#### Methods

- Socio-demographic and medical information on all inpatient and outpatient services reimbursed by the French National Health Insurance since 2008 were used, including dates of medical or paramedical visits, medications, the realization (but not the results) of laboratory tests, imaging procedures and other complementary exams, Long-Term Diseases (LTDs) status.
- Algorithms (Figure 1) to identify patients with HBV and HDV. infections are based on LTDs, hospital diagnoses, biology and treatments. For each pathology, two algorithms have been implemented in order to obtain a broad population and a narrow population,
- O Hepatic complications were identified through LTDs, hospital diagnoses or common classification of medical acts (CCAM) procedures and described in the different populations.

# Results

HBV and HDV prevalent populations and patient characteristics in 2023 (Table 1)

- Mainly male young patients (mean age <52 Yr)</p>
- ○84,757 (narrow) to 97,684 (broad) patients with HBV monoinfected patients corresponding to 0.16% to 0.18% of the adult population
- ○3,421 (narrow) to 6,934 (broad) patients with HBV/HDV coinfected (Figure 2), corresponding to 4% to 7% of HBV monoinfected population

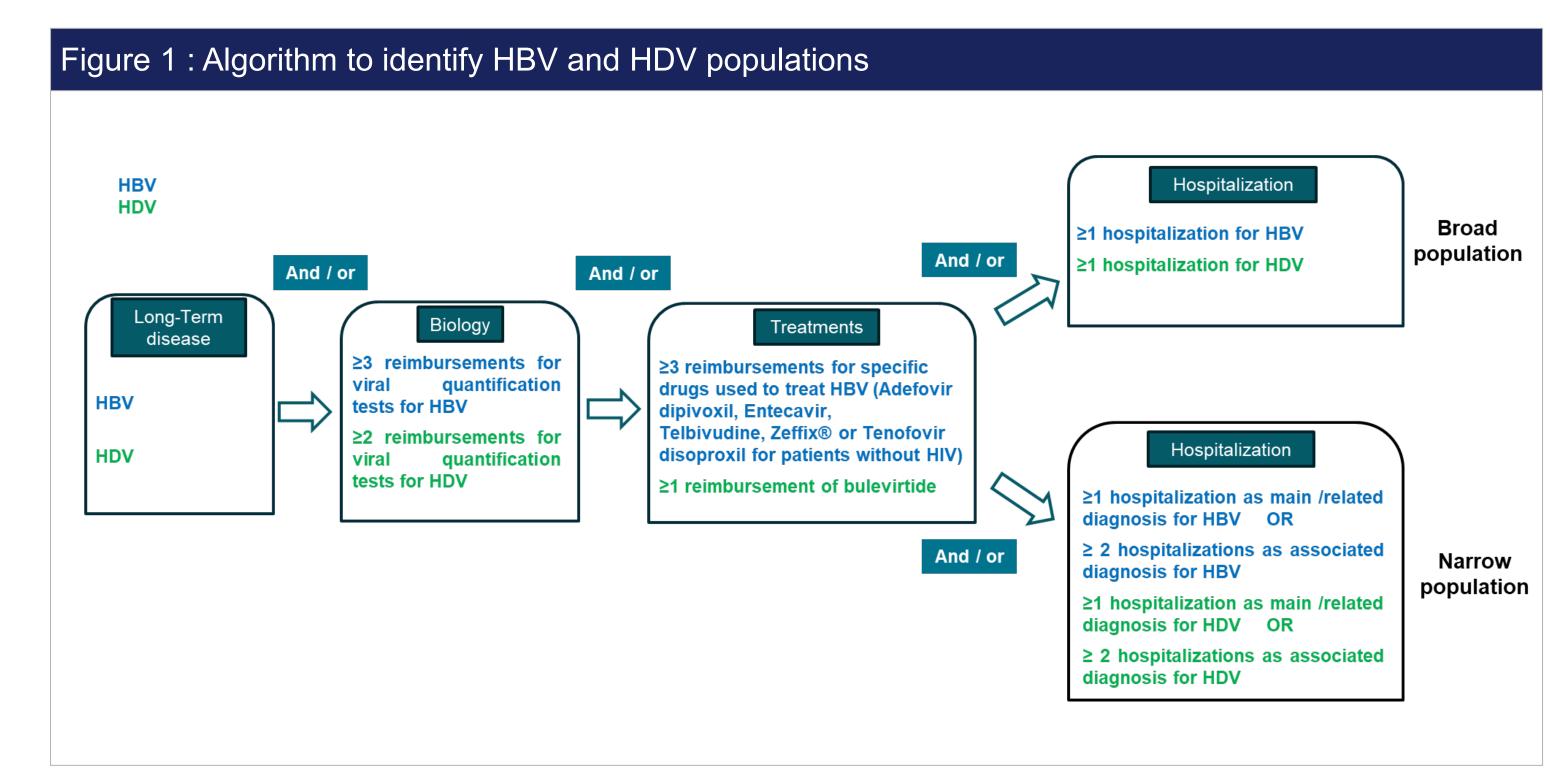
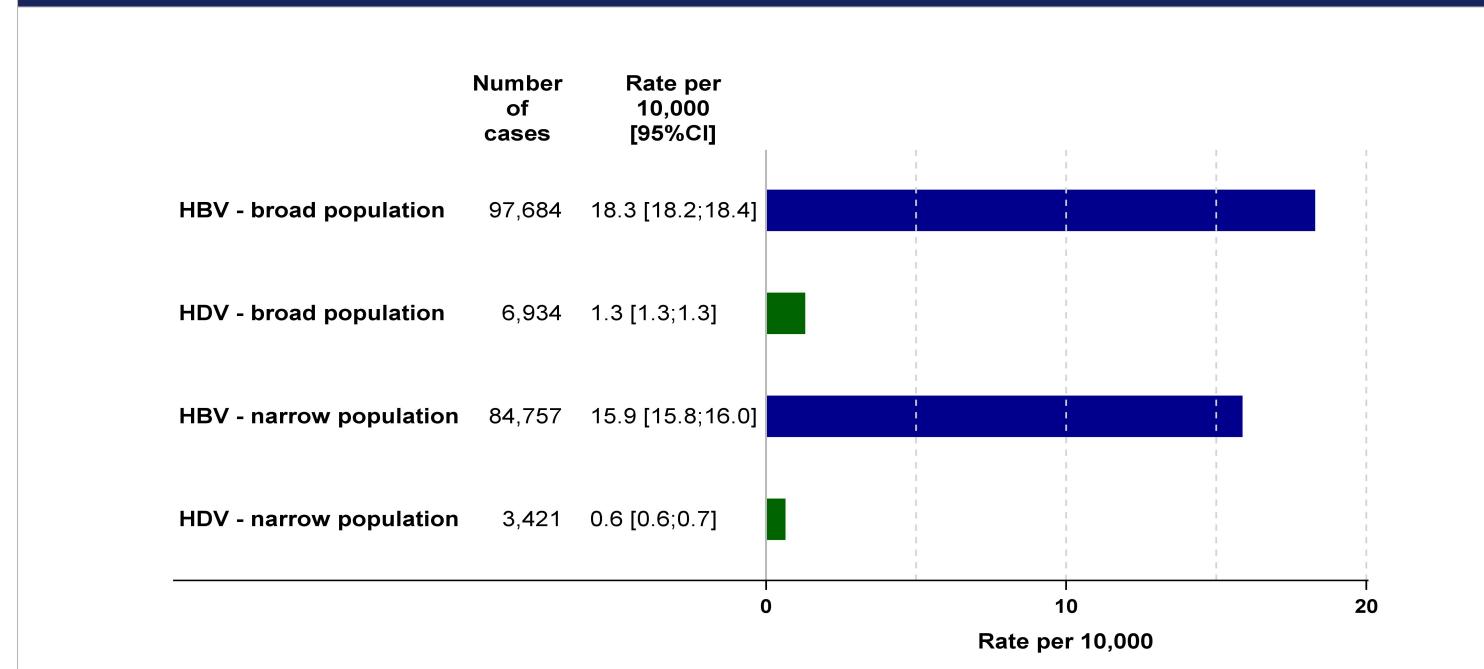
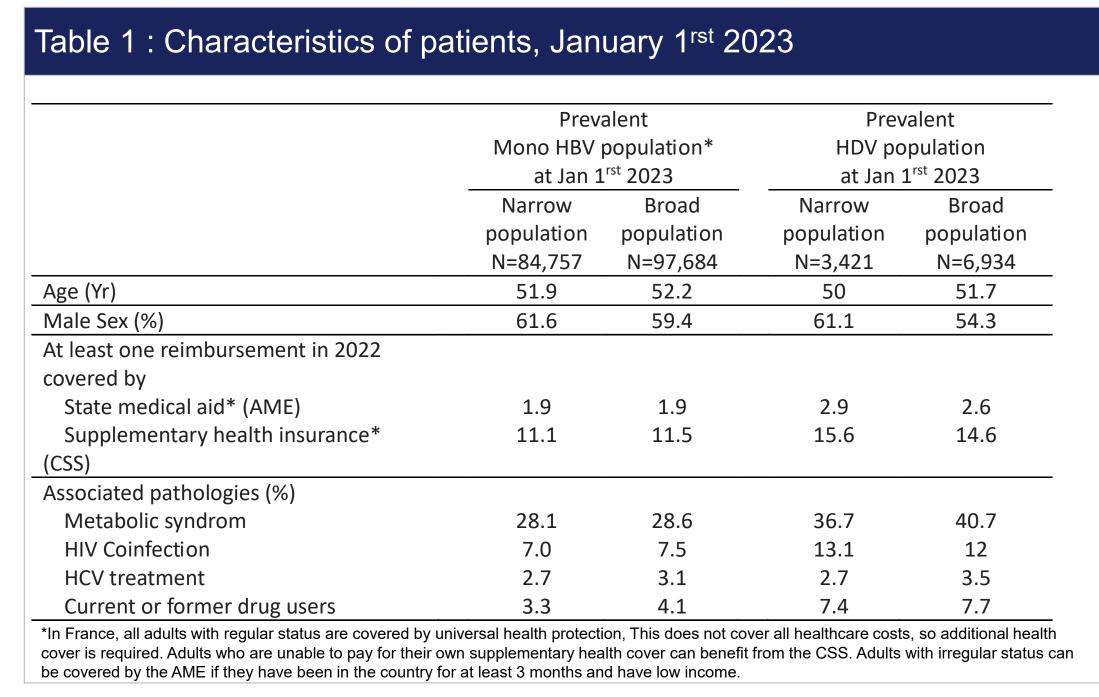


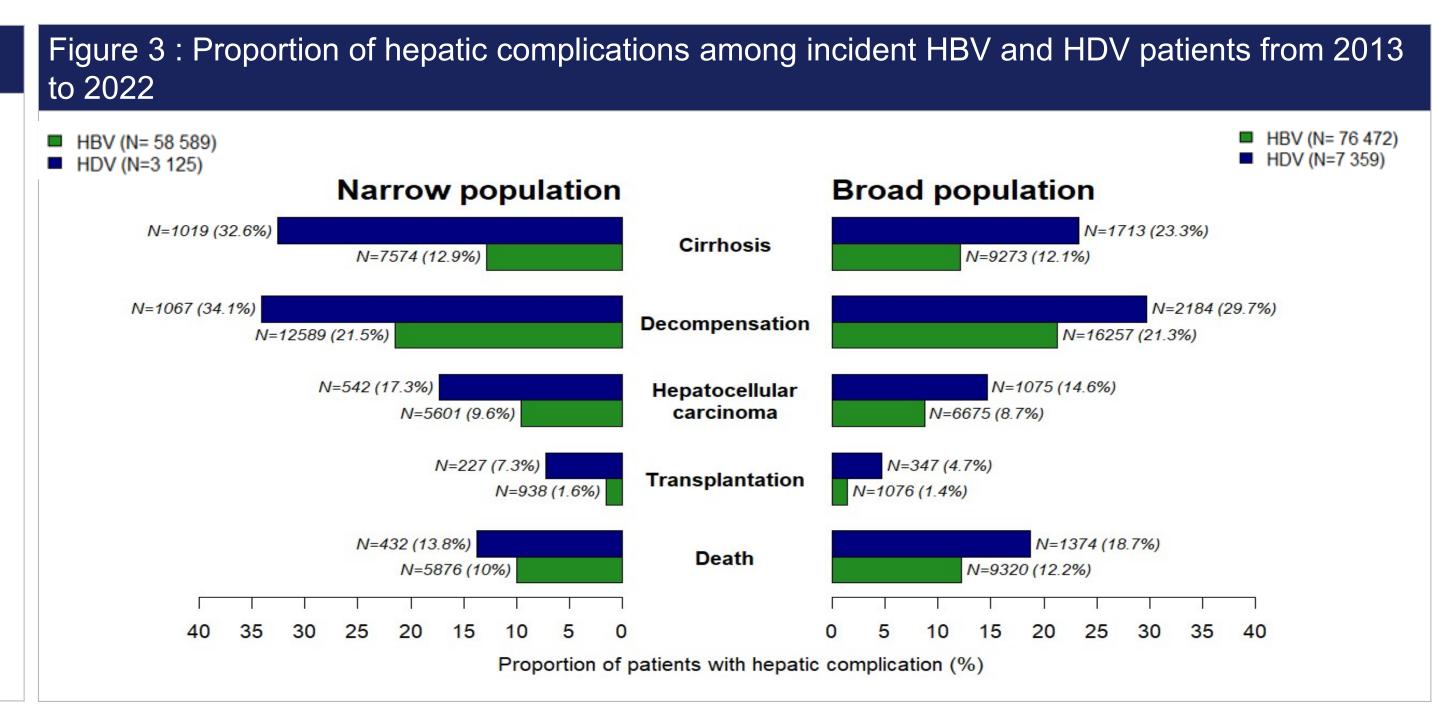
Figure 2 : Prevalence of HBV & HDV in the French adult population (N = 53,416,701), January 1<sup>rst</sup> 2023



## **Natural History**

OA higher proportion of hepatic complications was observed among patients with HDV/HBV coinfection when compared to HBV mono-infection: cirrhosis (x2), decompensation (x1.5), hepato-cellular carcinoma (HCC) (x1.75), transplantation (x4) and deaths (x1.5) (Figure 3).





### Conclusion

- O From SNDS adult population in 2023: 0.16% (narrow) to 0.18% (broad) identified as prevalent HBV mono-infected patients.
- The same year, 4% (narrow) to 7% (broad) were chronically HBV/HDV coinfected patients.
- OBetween 2013 and 2022, a higher proportion of hepatic complications (from x1.5 to x4) was observed among patients with HDV/HBV coinfection when compared to HBV mono-infection: cirrhosis, decompensation, hepato-cellular carcinoma (HCC), transplantation and deaths.