

KEY INDICATORS:

Hepatitis B y C

The information compiled in this report corresponds to the latest data available as of July 2026 from the different information sources used.

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Hepatitis C

Indicator (Year)	Value	Source
Prevalence:		
• Prevalence of hepatitis C antibodies (2017-2018)	0.85 (0.64%-1.08%)	Estirado et al (1)
• Prevalence of active hepatitis C infection (PCR+) (2017-2018)	0.22 (0.12%-0.32%)	Estirado et al (1)
• Estimated undiagnosed fraction of active hepatitis C infection (2017-2018)	29%	Estirado et al (1)
• Estimated prevalence of chronic hepatitis C in Spain (2019)	0.15% (0.06-0.27)	Thomadakis et al (2)
• Estimated number of people with chronic hepatitis C in Spain (2019)	54,676 (21,352-101,774)	Thomadakis et al (2)
• Estimated proportion of hepatitis C attributable to injecting drug use (2019)	15.13% (7.94%-38.84%)	Thomadakis et al (2)
• Estimated prevalence of active hepatitis C infection in Spain (2022)	0.14% (0.05-0.27)	Thomadakis et al (3)
• Estimated prevalence of active hepatitis C infection among general population (2022)	0.12% (0.03-0.24)	Thomadakis et al (3)
Treatment indicators:		
• Cumulative patients treated with DAAs (January 2015-December 2025)	177,276	Ministry of Health (4)
• Percentage of patients with SVR 12 weeks after treatment (updated to December 2025)	94.72%	Ministry of Health (5)
Indicators among key populations:		
People in prison		
• Prevalence of hepatitis C antibodies in prison population (2025)	7.7%	Penitentiary Institutions (6)
• Prevalence of active hepatitis C (PCR+) in prison population (2025)	0.4%	
People living with HIV:		
• Prevalence of hepatitis C antibodies in people living with HIV (2025)	24.1%	Cross-sectional hospital Survey of patients infected with HIV (7)
• Prevalence of active hepatitis C (PCR+) in people living with HIV (2025)	0.9%	
People who inject drugs (admitted to treatment)		
• Prevalence of hepatitis C antibodies in people who inject drugs (last year) (2023)	40.4%	Spanish Observatory of Drugs and Addictions (OEDA) (8)
• Prevalence of hepatitis C antibodies in people who inject drugs (ever) (2023)	48.2%	
Men who have sex with men		
• Prevalence of hepatitis C antibodies in men who have sex with men (self-reported) (2017)	1.8%	EMIS (9)
• Prevalence of new diagnoses of hepatitis C among HIV Pre-exposure prophylaxis users (baseline visit) (2019-2026)	0.3%	SIPrEP (10)

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<https://pnsd.sanidad.gob.es/profesionales/sistemasInformacion/informesEstadisticas/>
9. Encuesta europea on-line para hombres que tienen sexo con hombres (EMIS-2017): resultados en España. Ministerio de Sanidad, 2020.
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Hepatitis B

Indicator (Year)	Value	Source
Prevalence:		
Prevalence of HBsAg-positive in primary care (2017–2018)	0.22% (0.10-0.34)	Second seroprevalence study in Spain (1)
Estimated number of patients whit HBsAg-positive (2017-2018)	75,969	Second seroprevalence study in Spain (1)
Prevalence of HBsAg and DNA positive in primary care (2017-2018)	0.05%	Second seroprevalence study in Spain (1)
Estimated number of people with HBsAg and DNA positive in primary care (2017-2018)	17,266	Second seroprevalence study in Spain (1)
Estimated prevalence of chronic hepatitis B (2022)	0.4% (0.2-0.5)	Canabarro et al (2)
Indicators among key populations:		
People living with HIV:		
• Prevalence of HBsAg positive among people living with HIV (2025)	3.4%	Cross-sectional hospital Survey of patients infected with HIV (3)
People who inject drugs (admitted to treatment):		
• Prevalence of HBsAg positive in people who inject drugs (last year) (2023)	3.1%	Spanish Observatory of Drugs and Addictions (OEDA) (4)
• Prevalence of HBsAg positive in people who inject drugs (ever) (2023)	4.6%	
Men who have sex with men		
• Estimated HBsAg prevalence among men who have sex with men (2019)	1.22% (1.21-1.23)	Trickey et al (5)
Vaccination coverage		
General population:		
• Hepatitis B vaccine coverage (2 doses) (2024)	97.96%	Information System on vaccinations (SIVAMIN). Ministry of Health (6)
• Hepatitis B vaccine coverage (3 doses) (2024)	95.31%	
People living with HIV:		
• Percentage of people living with HIV vaccinated (2025)	51,1%	Cross-sectional hospital Survey of patients infected with HIV (3)
Men who have sex with men:		
• Percentage of men who have sex with men vaccinated (2017) (self-reported)	42%	EMIS (7)
• Percentage of men who have sex with men unaware about their vaccination status (2017) (self-reported)	26%	

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Impact and coverage indicators, targets and milestones for viral hepatitis by 2030 (WHO)

Indicador	Baseline 2020	Targets 2025	Targets 2030
Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) prevalence among children younger than 5 years old	0.94%	0.5%	0.1%
Number of new hepatitis B infections per year	1.5 million new cases (20 per 100 000)	850,000 new cases (11 per 100 000)	170,000 new cases (2 per 100 000)
Number of new hepatitis C infections per year	1.575 million new cases (20 por 100 000)	1 million new cases (13 por 100 000)	350,000 new cases (5 por 100 000)
Number of new hepatitis C infections per year among people who inject drugs per year	8 per 100	3 per 100	2 per 100
Number of people dying from hepatitis B per year	820,000 deaths (10 per 100 000)	530,000 deaths (7 per 100 000)	310,000 deaths (4 per 100 000)
Number of people dying from hepatitis C per year	290,000 deaths (5 por 100 000)	240,000 deaths (3 per 100 000)	140,000 deaths (2 per 100 000)
Hepatitis B – percentage of people living with hepatitis B diagnosed / and treated	30%/30%	60%/50%	90%/80%
Hepatitis C – percentage of people living with hepatitis C diagnosed / and cured	30%/30%	60%/50%	90%/80%
Percentage of newborns who have benefitted from a timely birth dose of hepatitis vaccine and from other interventions to prevent the vertical (mother-to-child) transmission of hepatitis B virus	50%	70%	90%
Hepatitis B vaccine coverage among children (third dose)	90%	90%	90%

Global health sector strategies on, respectively, HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections for the period 2022-2030. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022.

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