***Table 2: Data sources for the estimation of the number of people unaware of their HCV chronic infection in 2011 in mainland France***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **Data** | | **Estimates used for modelling** | **References** |
| **New HCV infections evolving to chronicity among “active IDUs”** | Estimated number of active IDUs in France in : |  |  |  |
|  | 2006 | 81,000 | [1] |
|  | 2011 | Low: 70,000; high: 90,000 | Assumed from [2] |
| Age-and-gender distribution of French active IDUs in: |  |  |  |
|  | 2004 |  | [3] |
|  | 2011 |  | [4] |
| HCV seroprevalence among active IDUs in France, by age-group and gender in: |  |  |  |
|  | 2004 |  | [3] |
|  | 2011 |  | [4] |
| HCV incidence in IDUs in western countries |  | Low: 6%, high: 18% | [5-15] |
| Rate of HCV spontaneous clearance |  | Low: 30%, high: 40% | [16, 17] |
| **New HCV infections evolving to chronicity among the “general population”** | Annual HCV incidence in repeat blood donors by age-group and gender in France. |  |  | Method in [18] |
| Distribution of the French general population by age-group and gender. |  |  | [19] |
| HCV seroprevalence in the French general population by age-group and gender. |  |  | [20] |
| Rate of HCV spontaneous clearance |  | Low: 30%, high: 40% | [16, 17] |
| **Prevalent undiagnosed cases turning 18 between 2004 and 2011** | Number of chronically-infected undiagnosed HCV cases aged 18 by gender in 2004 in France |  | Men: 112, women: 122 | [20] |
| **Number of diagnoses among prevalent HCV cases in general population in 2004** | Estimated proportion of chronically-infected HCV cases aware of their status in 2004 by age-group and gender. |  |  | [20] |
| Assumption of an annual increase of 1% in the proportion of HCV cases aware of their status |  |  | [21] |
| **Number of diagnoses among new HCV infections cases in general population between 2004 and 2011** | Estimated proportion of chronically-infected HCV cases aware of their status in 2004 among French general population. |  |  | [20] |
| Distribution of the delay between at-risk exposure period and diagnosis of HCV cases for whom intravenous drug use and blood transfusion were not suspected |  | 0-4 years: 20%, 5-10 years: 15%, > 10: 65% | [22] |
| **Number of diagnoses among new HCV infections cases in active IDUs between 2004 and 2011** | Estimated proportion of anti-HCV IDUs aware of their status in: |  |  |  |
|  | 2004 | 69% | [3] |
|  | 2011 | 78% | [4] |
| Age at first injection in: |  |  |  |
|  | 2004 | 20.4 | [3] |
|  | 2011 | 22 | [4] |
| Distribution of the delay between at-risk exposure period and diagnosis of HCV cases for whom intravenous drug use was the suspected transmission mode |  | 0-4 years: 47%, 5-10 years: 33%, > 10: 20% | [22] |
| **Number of deaths** | Competitive mortality based on French life tables |  |  | [19] |
| Additional mortality for active IDU incident cases between 2004 and 2011 |  | 5.27 for men, 9.74 for women | [23] |
| **Undiagnosed HCV cases turning 81 between 2004 and 2011** | Exclusion of estimated undiagnosed cases aged over 80 in 2011 |  | From 2011 model-based estimates |  |

*IDUs: Intravenous drug users*

*Source: [24]*

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