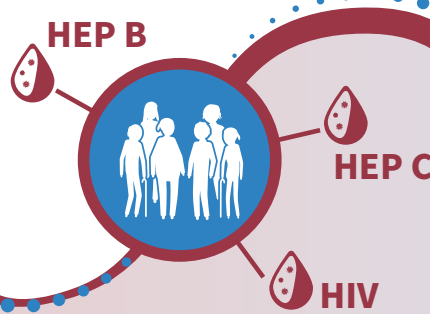


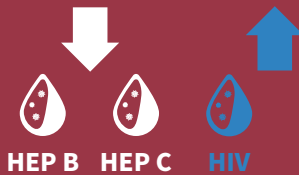
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have a **strong history of overcoming health challenges**, including those associated with blood-borne viruses like hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HIV.



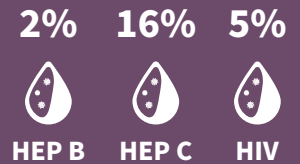
Blood-borne viruses can spread through:



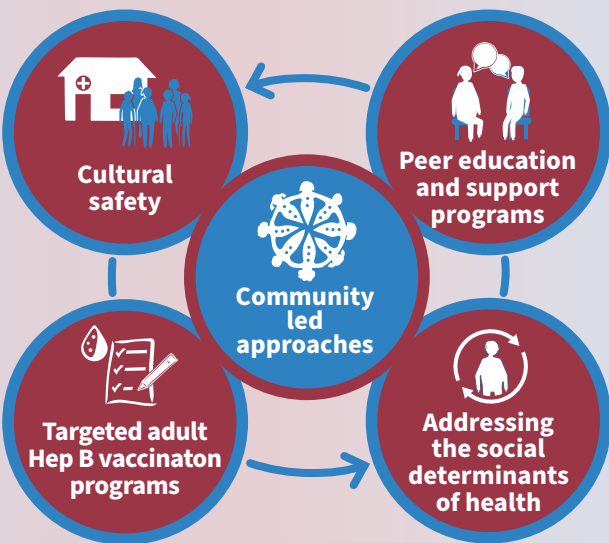
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' rates of hepatitis B and C decreased since 2018, while HIV notifications increased significantly.



In 2022, notifications among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were:



Effective prevention and management of blood-borne viruses in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities requires:



Policy reforms are needed to address health gaps, including:

Expanding harm reduction services such as Needle and Syringe Programs, particularly in custodial settings where blood-borne virus transmission rates are higher, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are systematically over-incarcerated.



The **Deadly Liver Mob Program** and the **Hep B Story app** highlight the strength of community-driven approaches in creating positive change and improving health outcomes.