

**Abstract #: 773****Triple elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B in the Pacific Islands**

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**Background:** Without intervention, HIV, hepatitis B virus and syphilis can be transmitted from mother-to-child during pregnancy, birth and breastfeeding and these can cause adverse pregnancy and longer-term outcomes. The 22 Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) have among the highest global prevalence of syphilis and hepatitis B. Mother-to-child transmission remains a concern, particularly hepatitis B. Global and regional elimination targets have been set to eliminate mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT) however progress of PICTs towards meeting targets is unknown.

**Methods:** Data from 2000-2019 relating to EMTCT epidemiological, process and impact targets were extracted from peer reviewed literature, online data repositories and grey literature.

**Results:** 27 peer reviewed reports, data from online data repositories for 19 countries and twelve national demographic and/or health reports were collated. Existing online databases report data for only small number of EMTCT indicators and there are few peer-reviewed studies that report EMTCT coverage estimates for PICTs. Availability of data varied between countries and available data suggests that few countries are meeting EMTCT indicator targets.

**Conclusions:** Based on the current track trajectory, PICTs will not reach triple elimination by 2030. Both interventions to improve EMTCT activity coverage and strengthened surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems are required.

**Key messages:** Mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and syphilis is a major concern in the Pacific and increased efforts are required, including strengthened monitoring and evaluation systems.