

Overcoming Barriers to HCV Care

STACEY B. TROOSKIN MD PHD

DIRECTOR OF VIRAL HEPATITIS PROGRAMS

PHILADELPHIA FIGHT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

PHILADELPHIA, PA



Disclosures

Grant Support from Gilead Sciences, FOCUS program

Advisory Board, Gilead Sciences

Epidemiology of HCV in the US

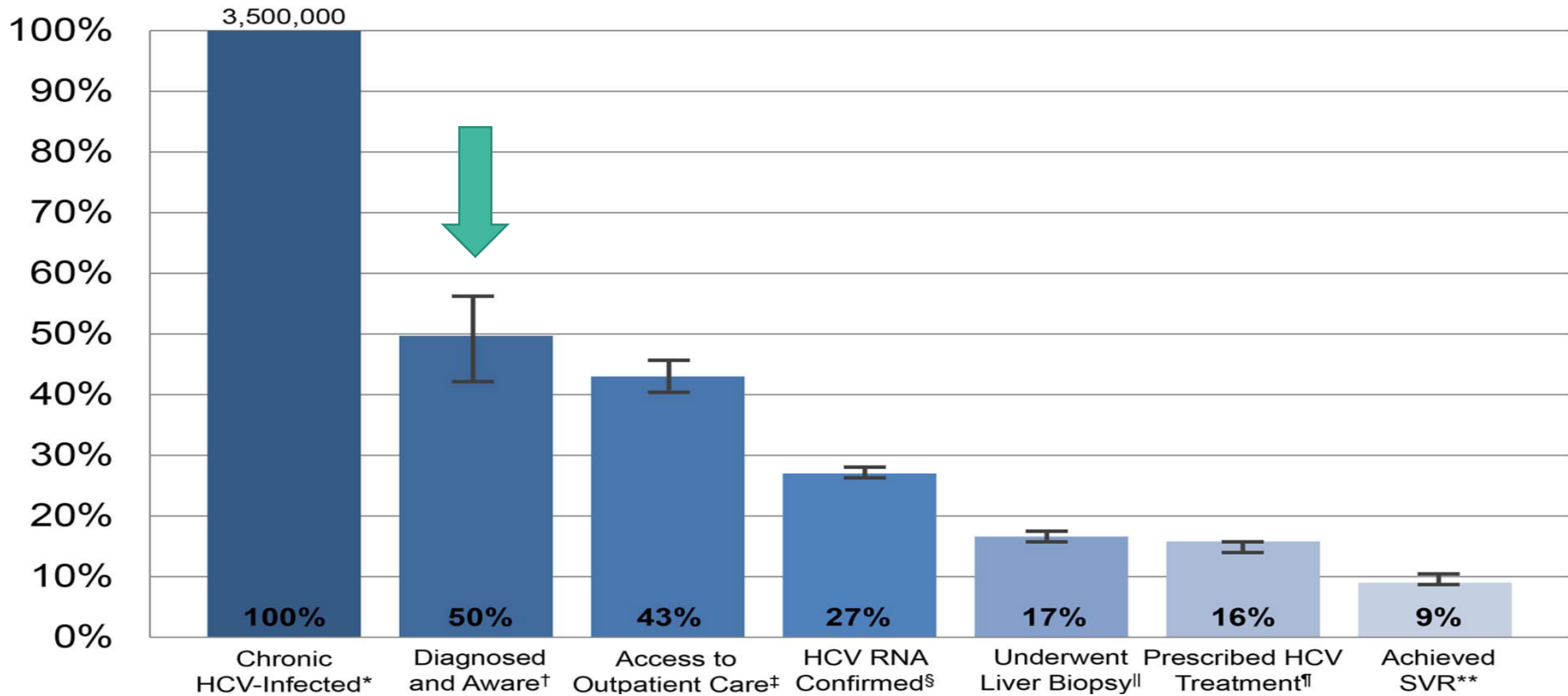
Most common blood-borne infection in the US

- 3.2 million to **5.2 million** persons chronically infected
- Birth cohort 1945-1965: **3.27%** antibody positive
 - Non-Hispanic blacks: **6.31%**
 - Non-Hispanic whites: **2.92%**
 - Mexican American/ other: **2.78%**

50% to 75% of individuals chronically infected with HCV are unaware of their infection



Treatment cascade for people with chronic HCV infection



Birth Cohort with high rates of HCV

FIGURE 1. Prevalence of hepatitis C virus antibody, by age at time of survey — National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1988–1994 and 1999–2002

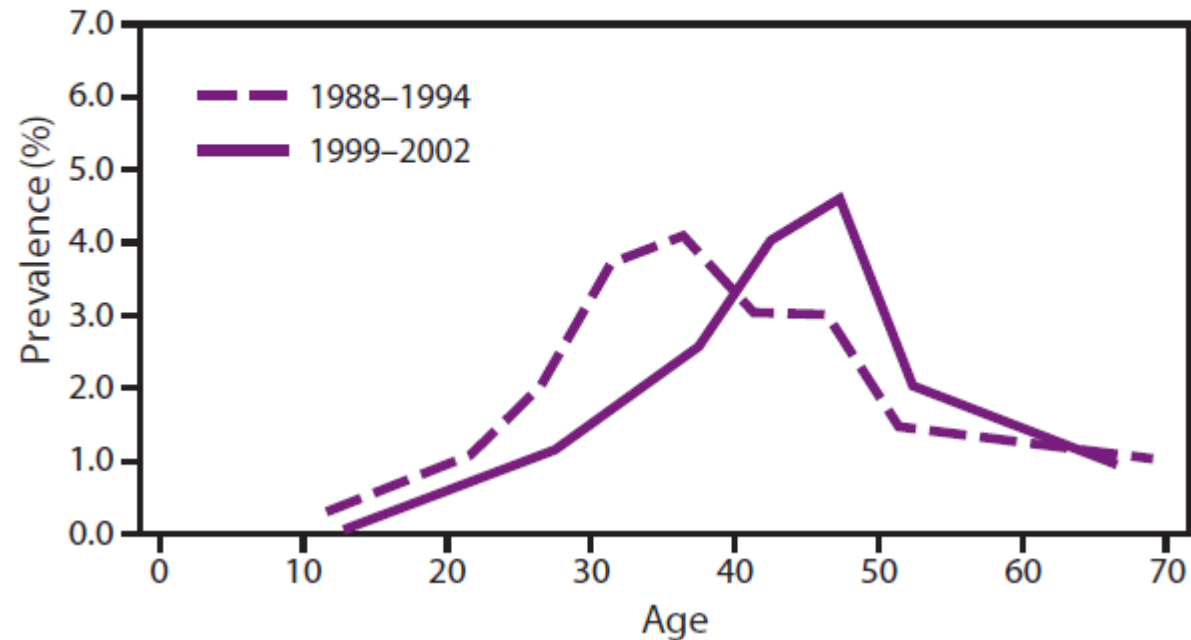
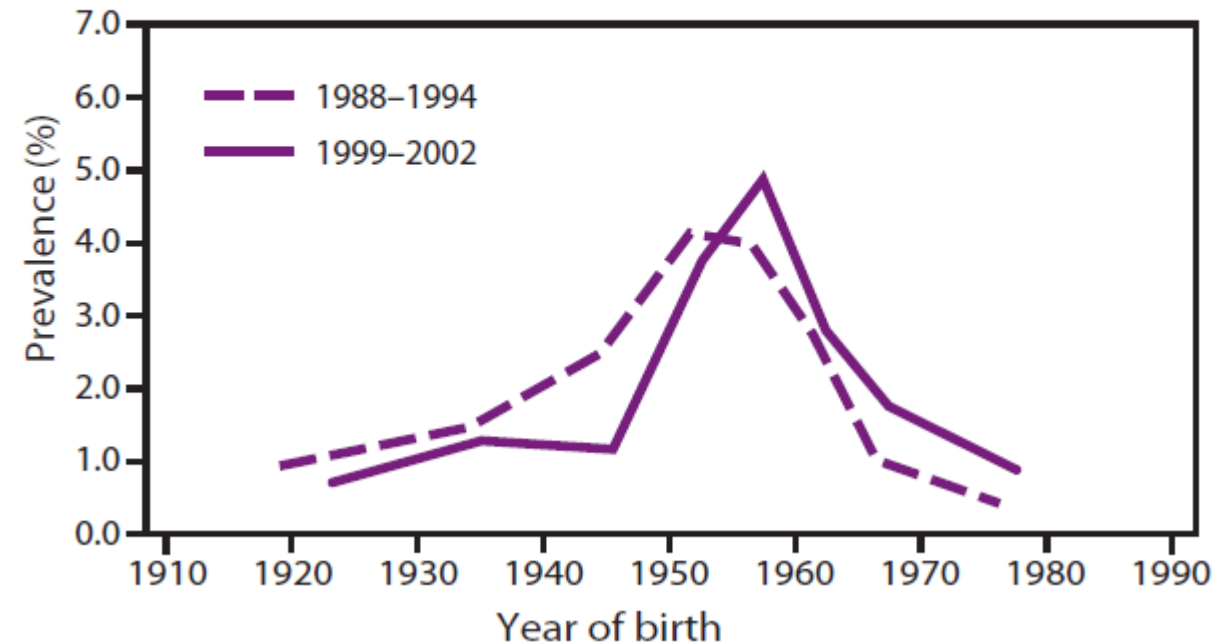


FIGURE 2. Prevalence of hepatitis C virus antibody, by year of birth — National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1988–1994 and 1999–2002



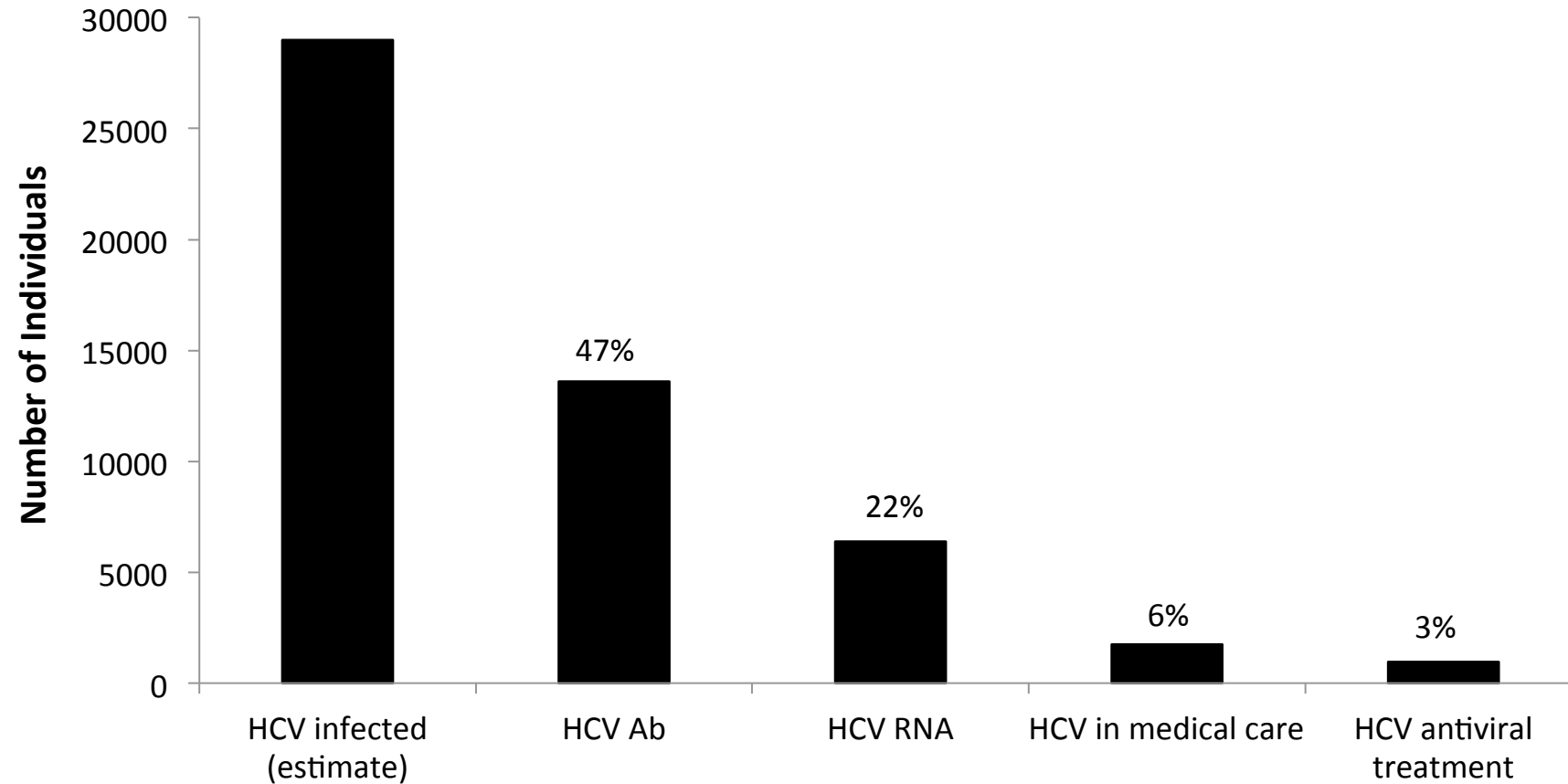
CDC Recommendations for HCV testing

Birth Cohort based screening

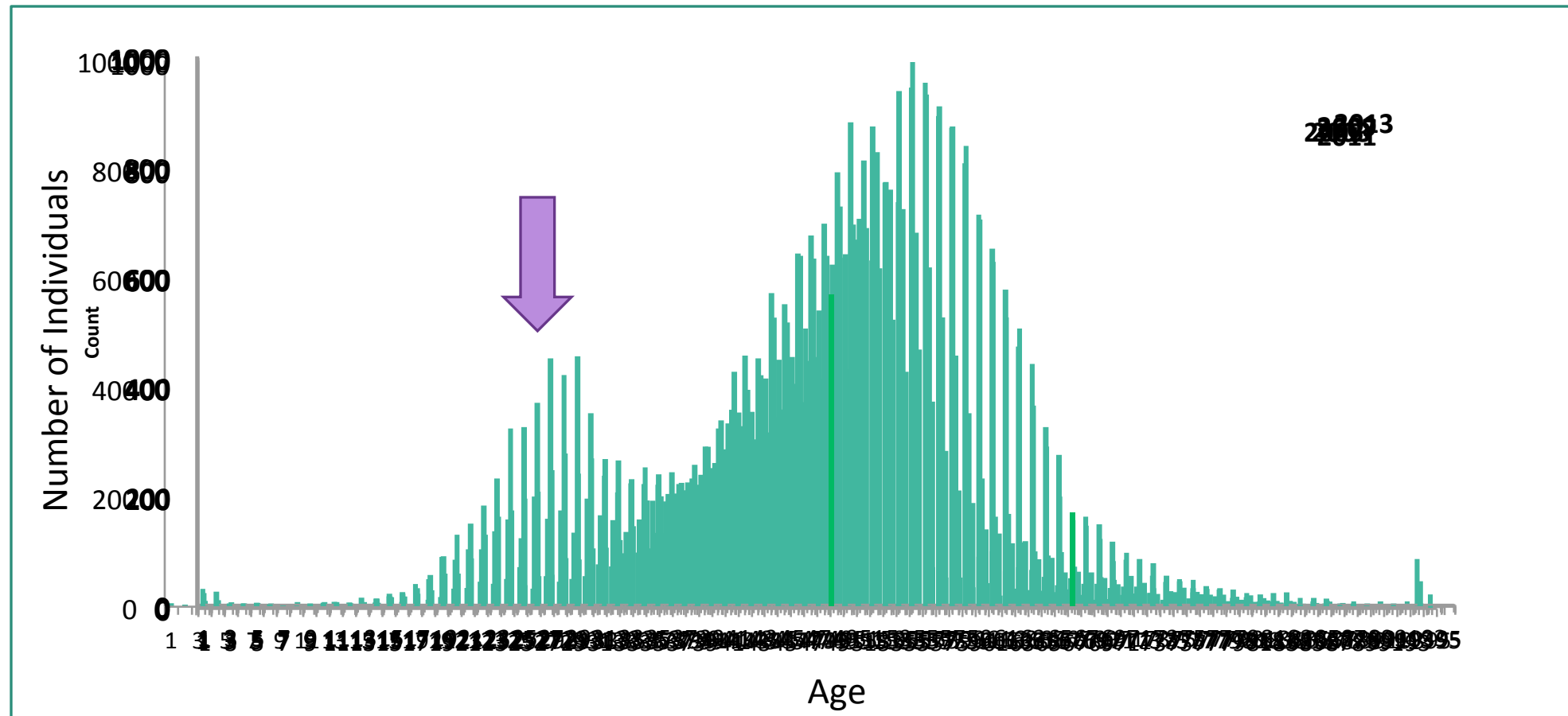
- All individuals born between 1945 and 1965 should be tested at least once for HCV
- All individuals outside of this cohort with a HCV risk factor should be screened
- Cost-effective
- 1-time cohort screening would identify about **86%** of undiagnosed cases, compared with **21%** with risk-based screening

US Preventive Services Task Force: Grade B recommendation

Philadelphia Cascade of Care 2010-2013



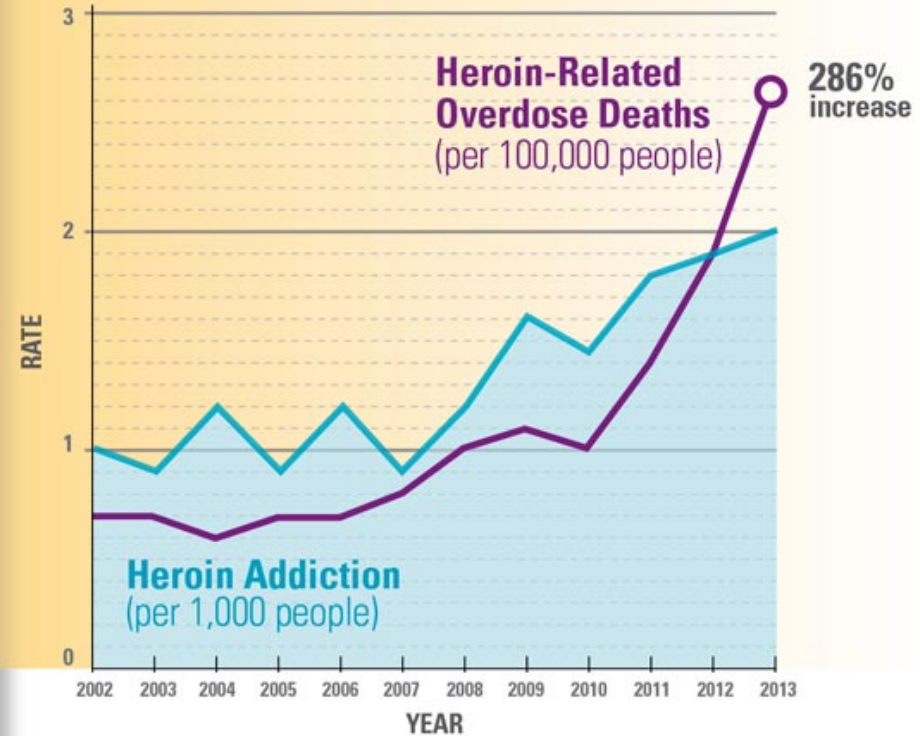
A new population of young HCV cases is emerging in Philadelphia 2007-2103



Heroin Use Has INCREASED Among Most Demographic Groups

	2002-2004*	2011-2013*	% CHANGE
SEX			
Male	2.4	3.6	50%
Female	0.8	1.6	100%
AGE, YEARS			
12-17	1.8	1.6	--
18-25	3.5	7.3	109%
26 or older	1.2	1.9	58%
RACE/ETHNICITY			
Non-Hispanic white	1.4	3	114%
Other	2	1.7	--
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Less than \$20,000	3.4	5.5	62%
\$20,000-\$49,999	1.3	2.3	77%
\$50,000 or more	1	1.6	60%
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE			
None	4.2	6.7	60%
Medicaid	4.3	4.7	--
Private or other	0.8	1.3	63%

Heroin Addiction and Overdose Deaths are Climbing



SOURCES: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2002-2013.
National Vital Statistics System, 2002-2013.

Birth Cohort testing recommendations

FIGURE 1. Prevalence of hepatitis C virus antibody, by age at time of survey — National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1988–1994 and 1999–2002

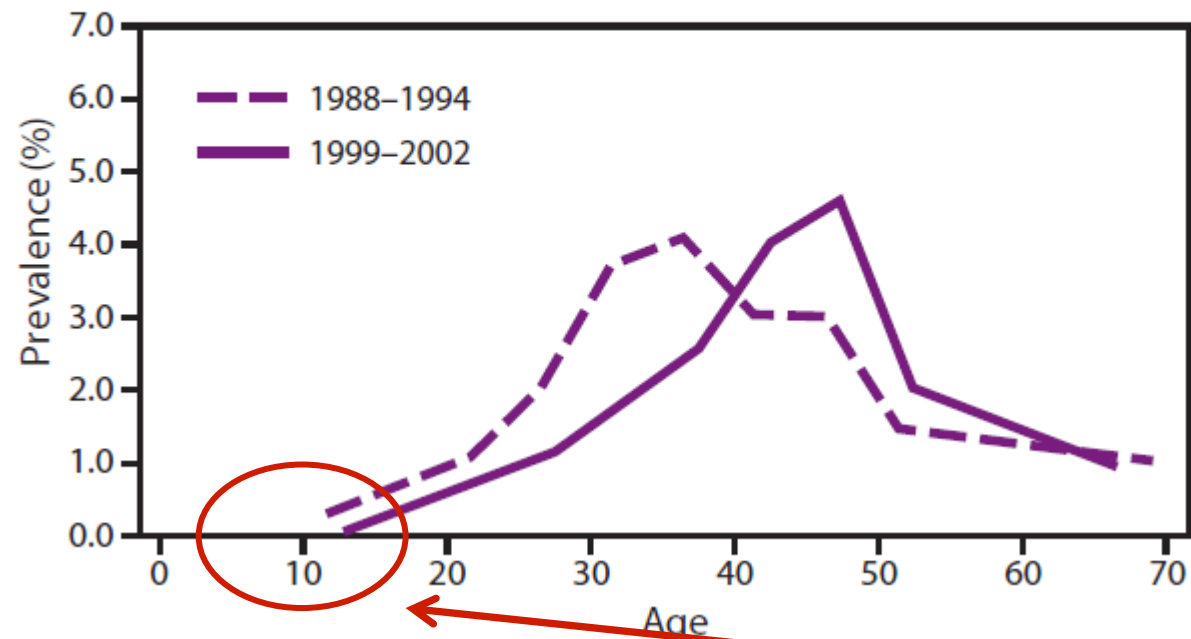
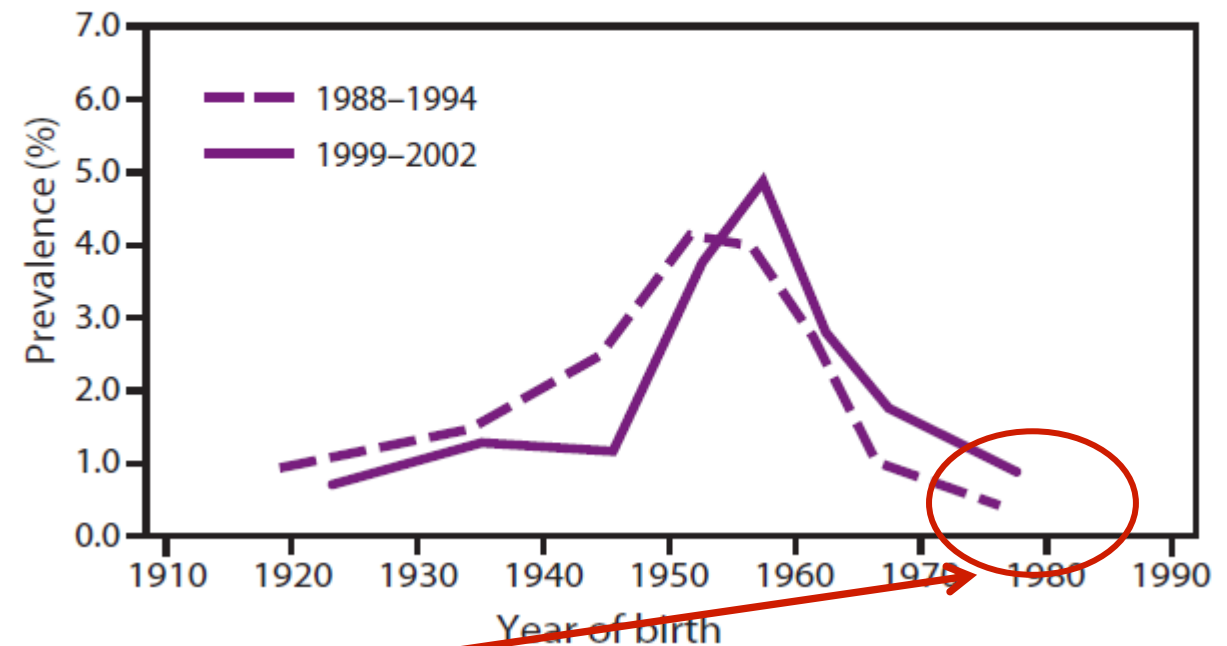
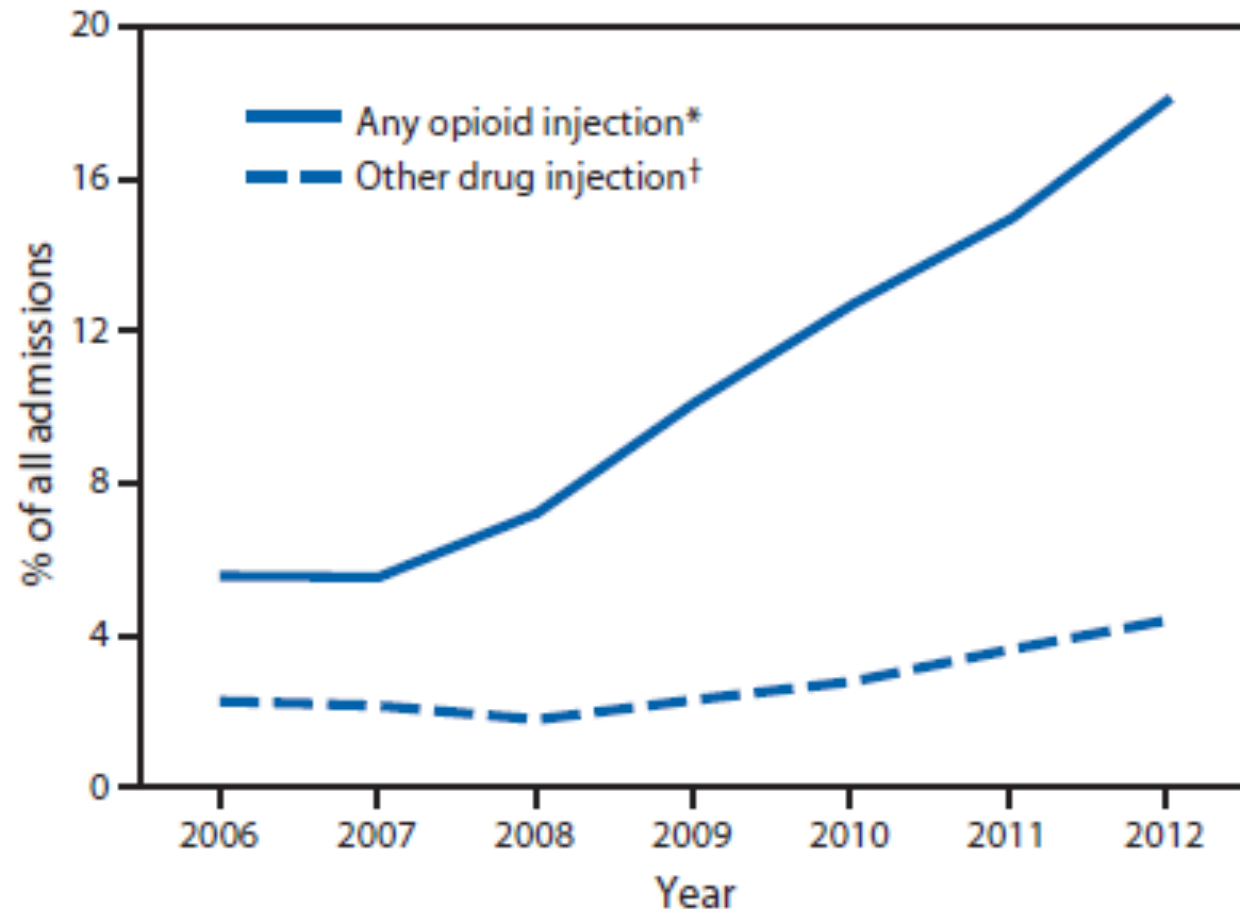


FIGURE 2. Prevalence of hepatitis C virus antibody, by year of birth — National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1988–1994 and 1999–2002

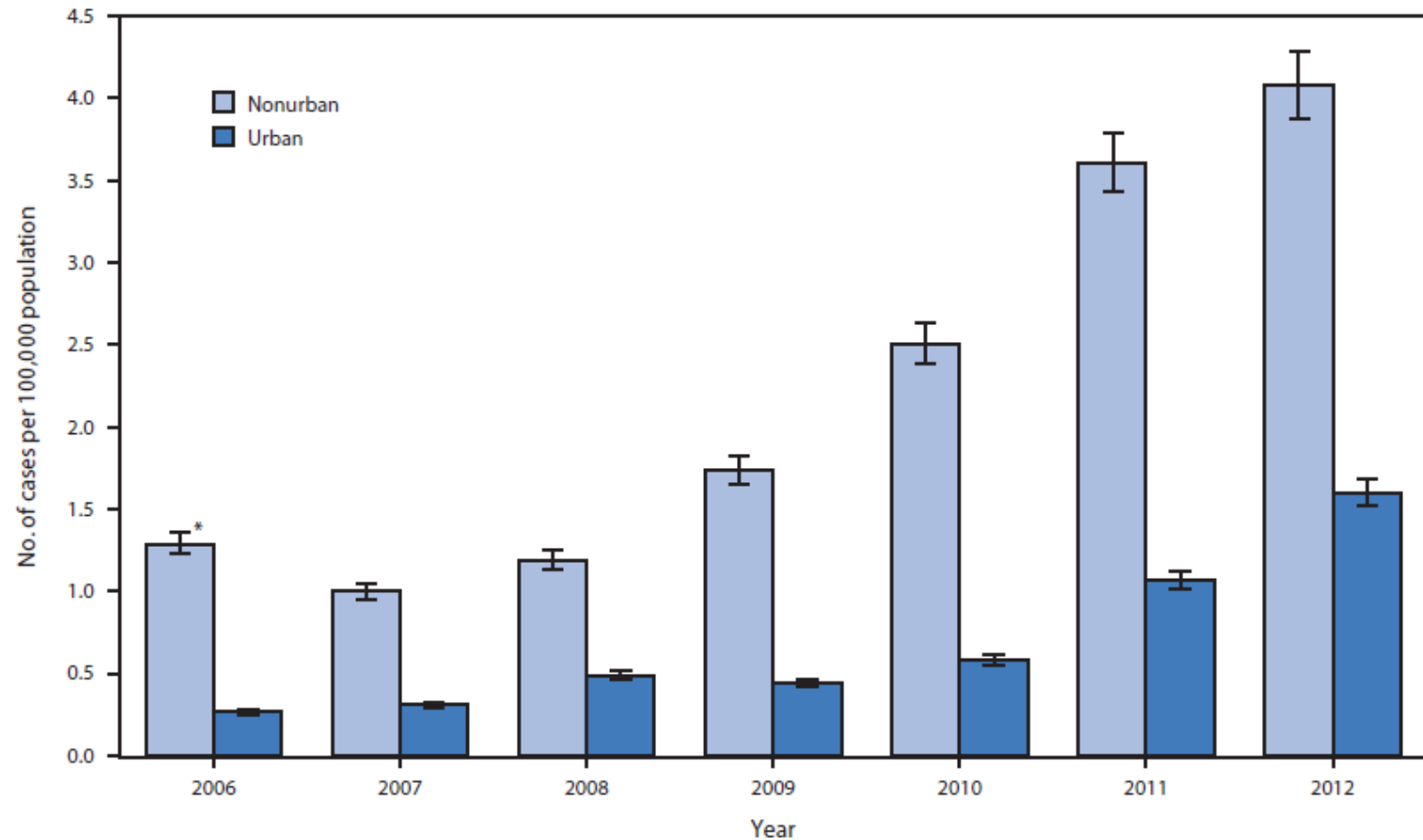


Opioid epidemic

Percentage of all admissions to substance abuse treatment centers by persons aged 12-29 yrs (N=217,789) by year - Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, 2006-2012



Incidence of acute hepatitis C among persons aged ≤ 30 years, by urbanicity and year - Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia 2006-2012



* 95% confidence interval.

New cases of HCV and deaths from old infections are both on the rise

Estimated Actual New Cases of HCV (range)		
2011 (estimated)*	2012 (estimated)*	2013 (estimated)*
16,500 (7,200-43,400)	24,700 (19,600-84,400)	29,700 (23,500-101,400)

* Actual acute cases estimated to be 13.9 times the number of reported cases in any year

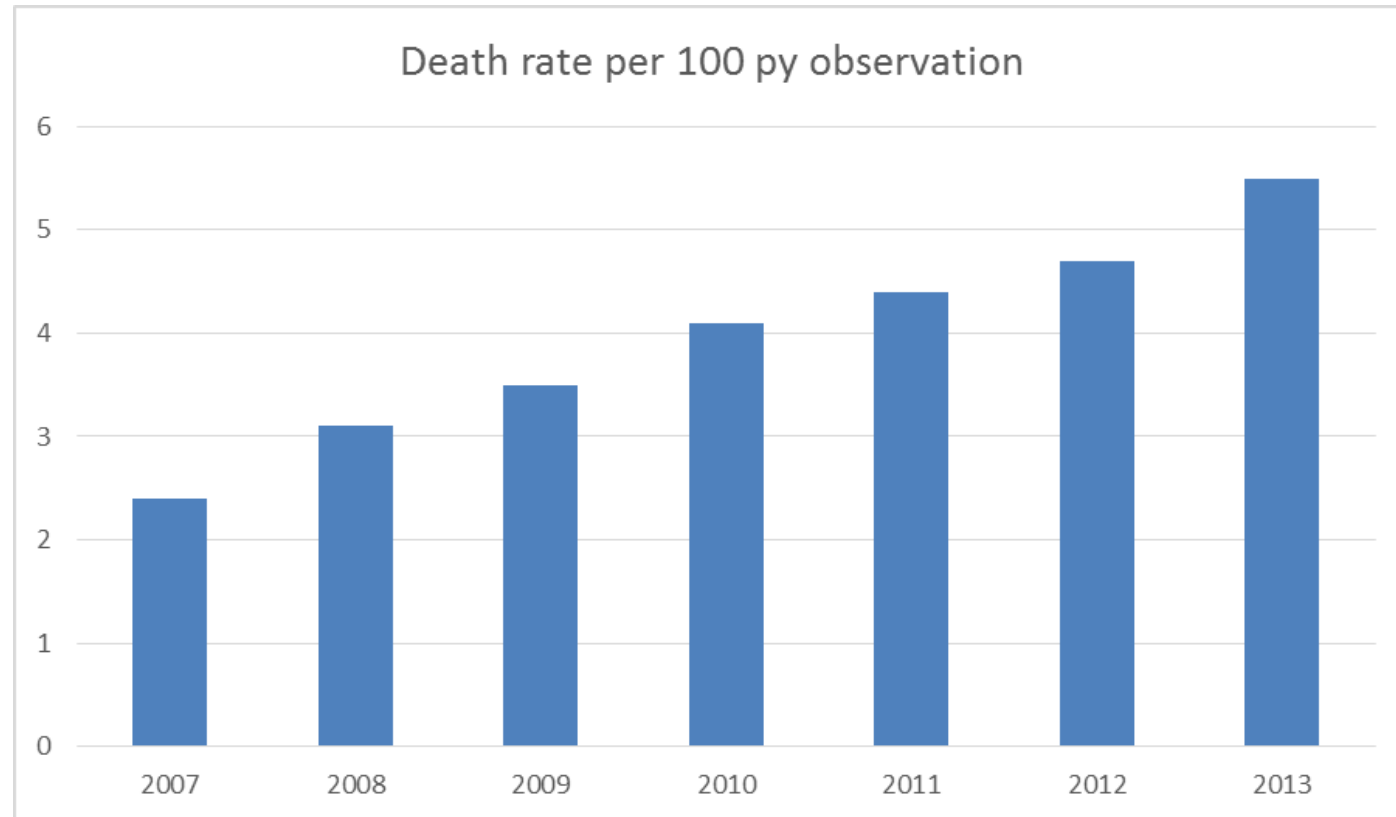
Est. No. of Chronic Cases In the United States	No. of Death Certificates listing HCV as a Cause of Death			
	2010	2011	2012	2013*
2.7- 3.9 million	16,627†	17,721†	18,650†	19,368†

* Underlying or contributing cause of death in most recent year available (2013)

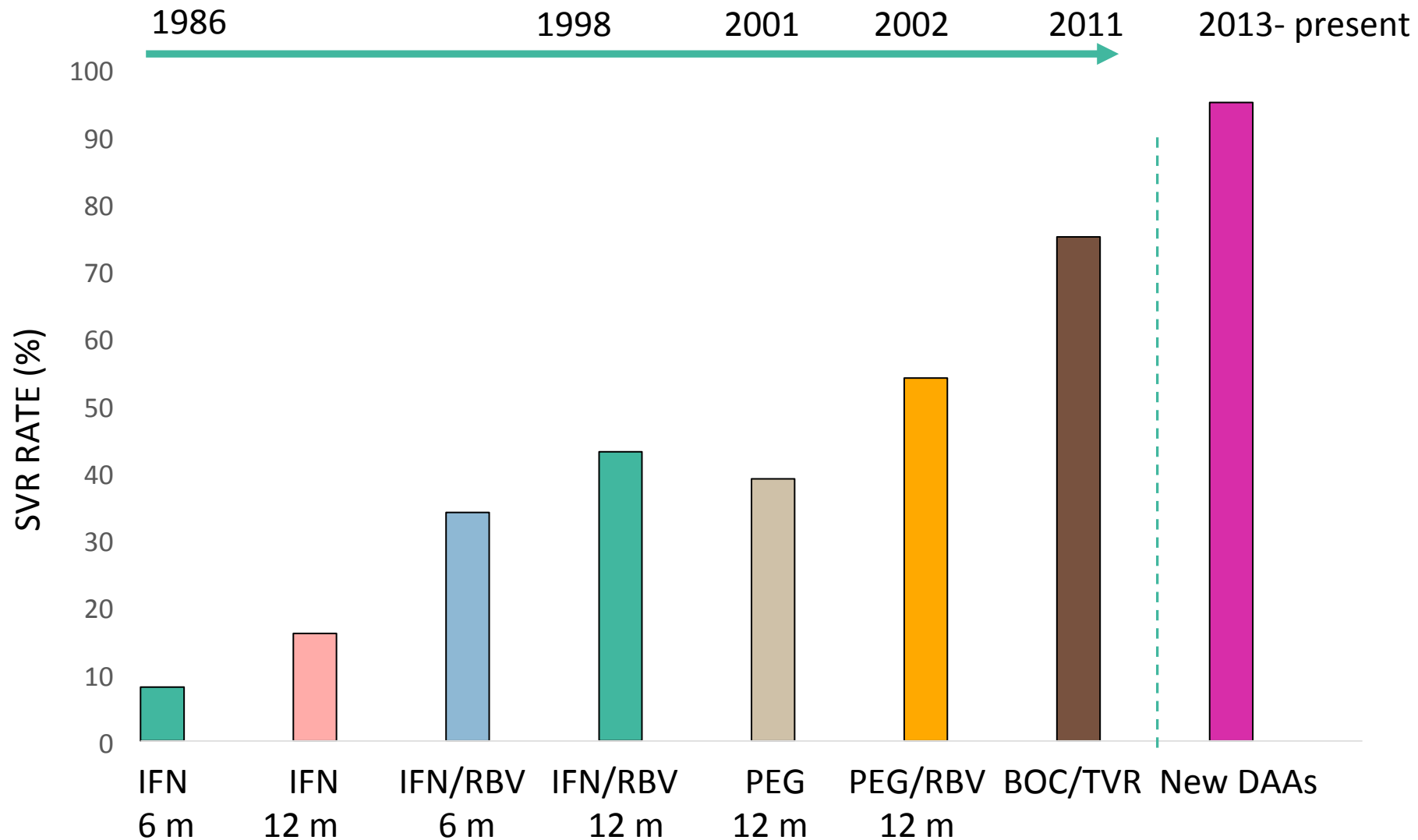
†Current information indicates these represent a fraction of deaths attributable in whole or in part to chronic hepatitis C

The Chronic Hepatitis Cohort Study (CHeCS)

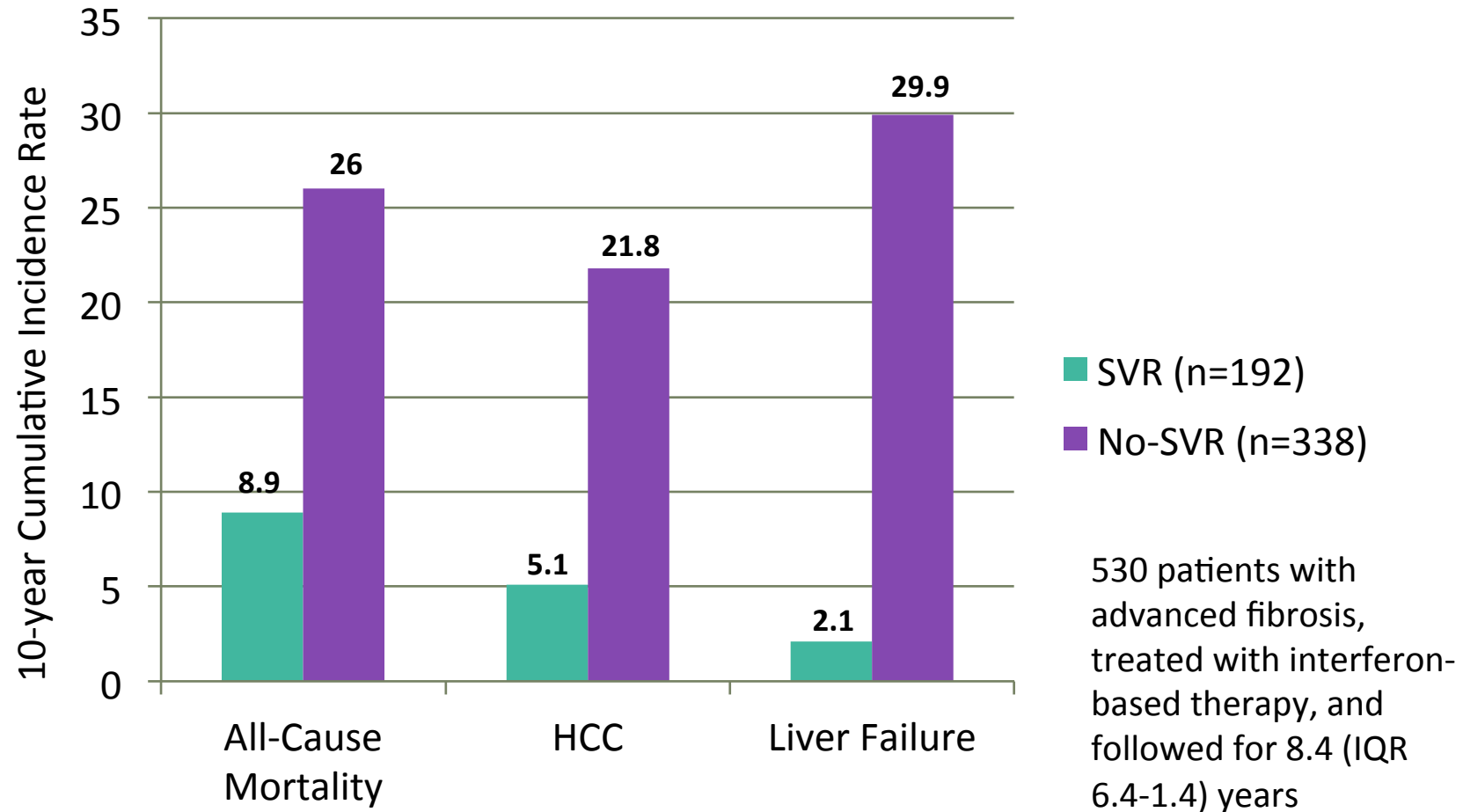
Doubling of mortality rate, 2007-2013



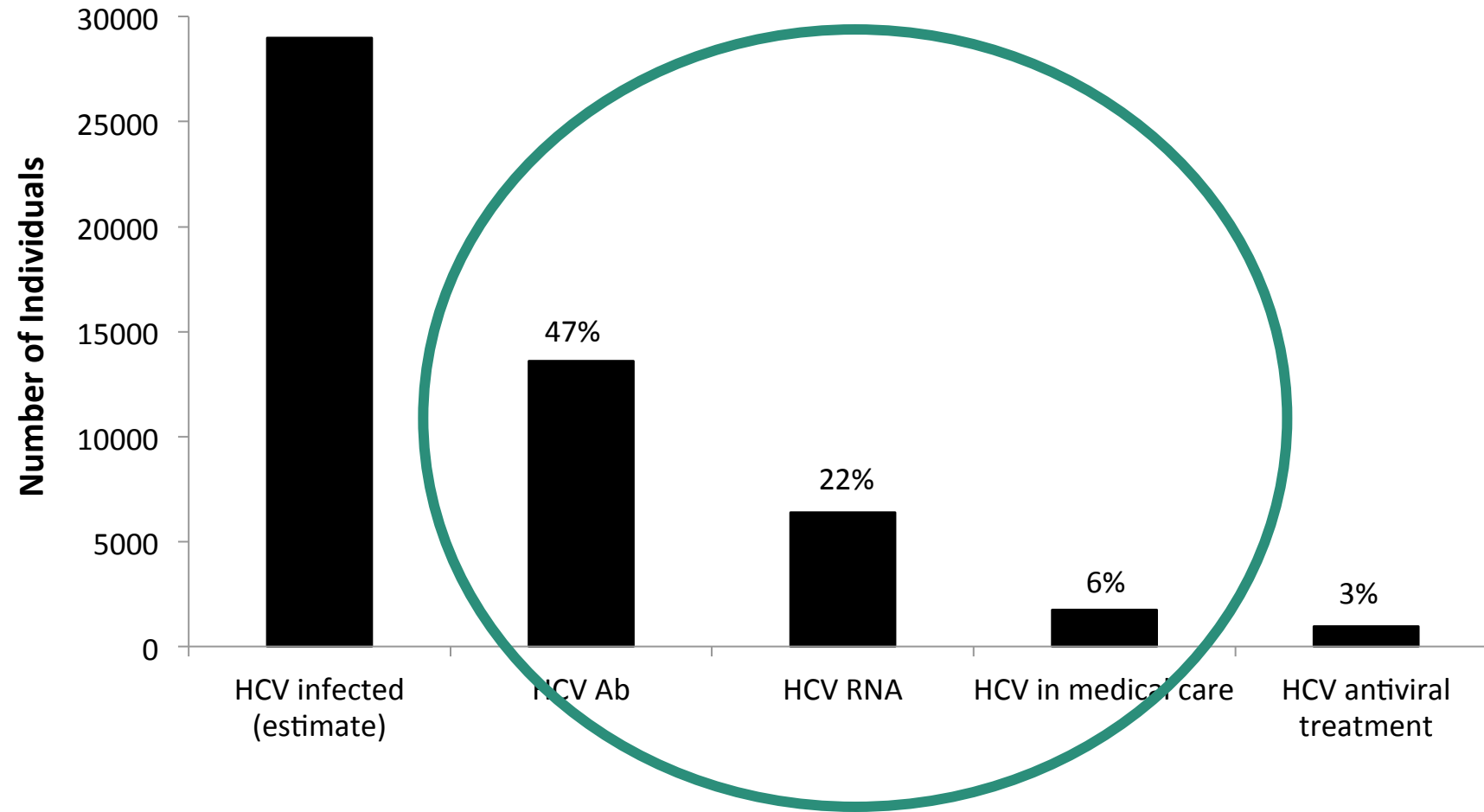
Evolving HCV Treatment



SVR (Cure) Associated with Decreased All-Cause Mortality



Philadelphia Cascade of Care 2010-2013



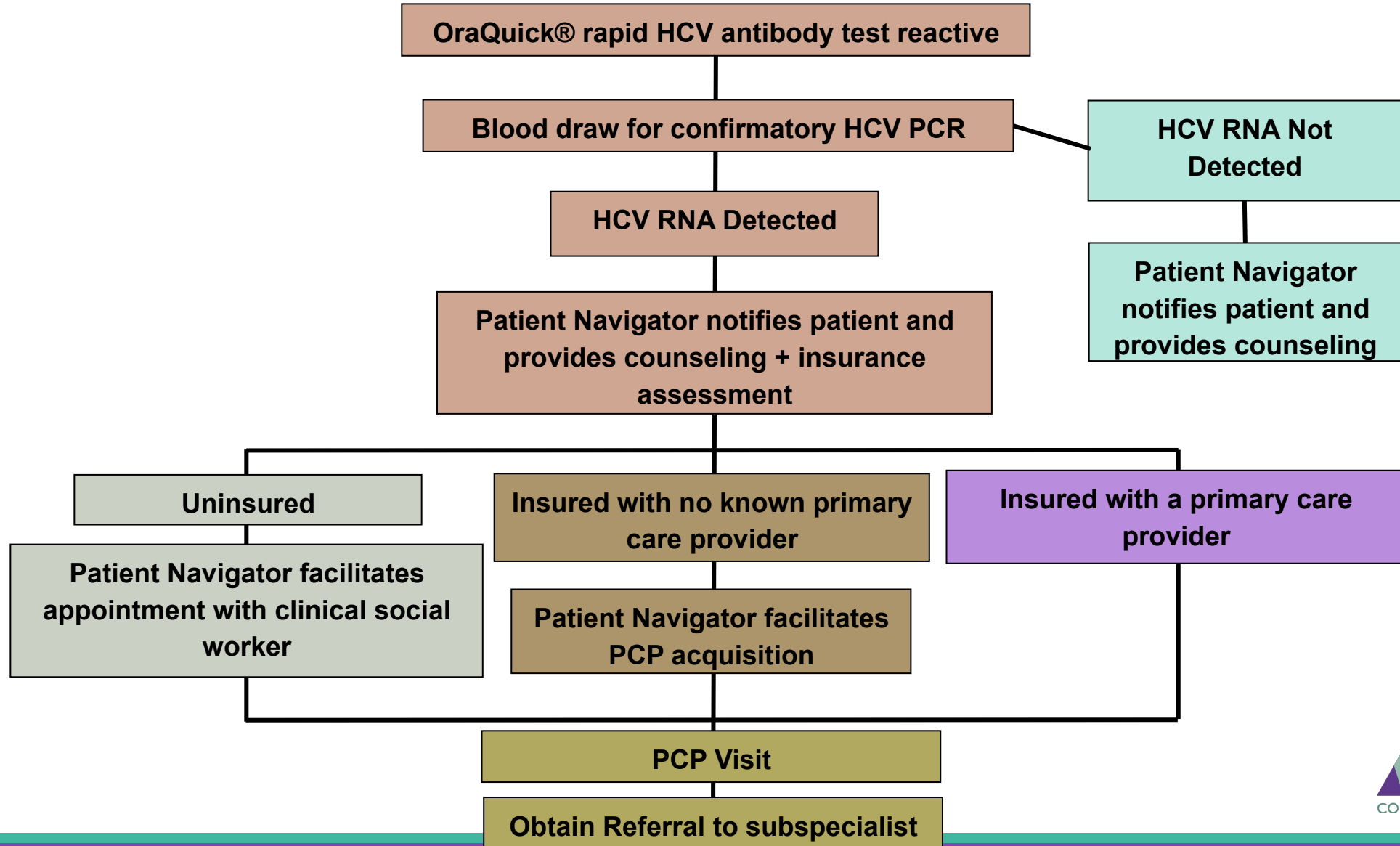
Community based testing

A testing and linkage to care campaign that stimulates demand for and provides HIV and HCV testing across an entire zip code.



Female	49.1
African American	91.0
Single	81.1
Age	
<47	71.0
47-67	29.0
Education	
Less than high school	17.6
High school degree/GED	50.9
At least some college	31.5
Income	
Less than \$10,000	46.4
\$10,000 - \$14,999	18.7
\$15,000 - \$29,999	17.8
> \$30,000	17.1
Self-identified sexual orientation	
Heterosexual	89.0
Gay/Lesbian	4.9
Bisexual	6.1
Ever incarcerated	36.3

Testing and Linkage to Care Protocol



HCV Patients

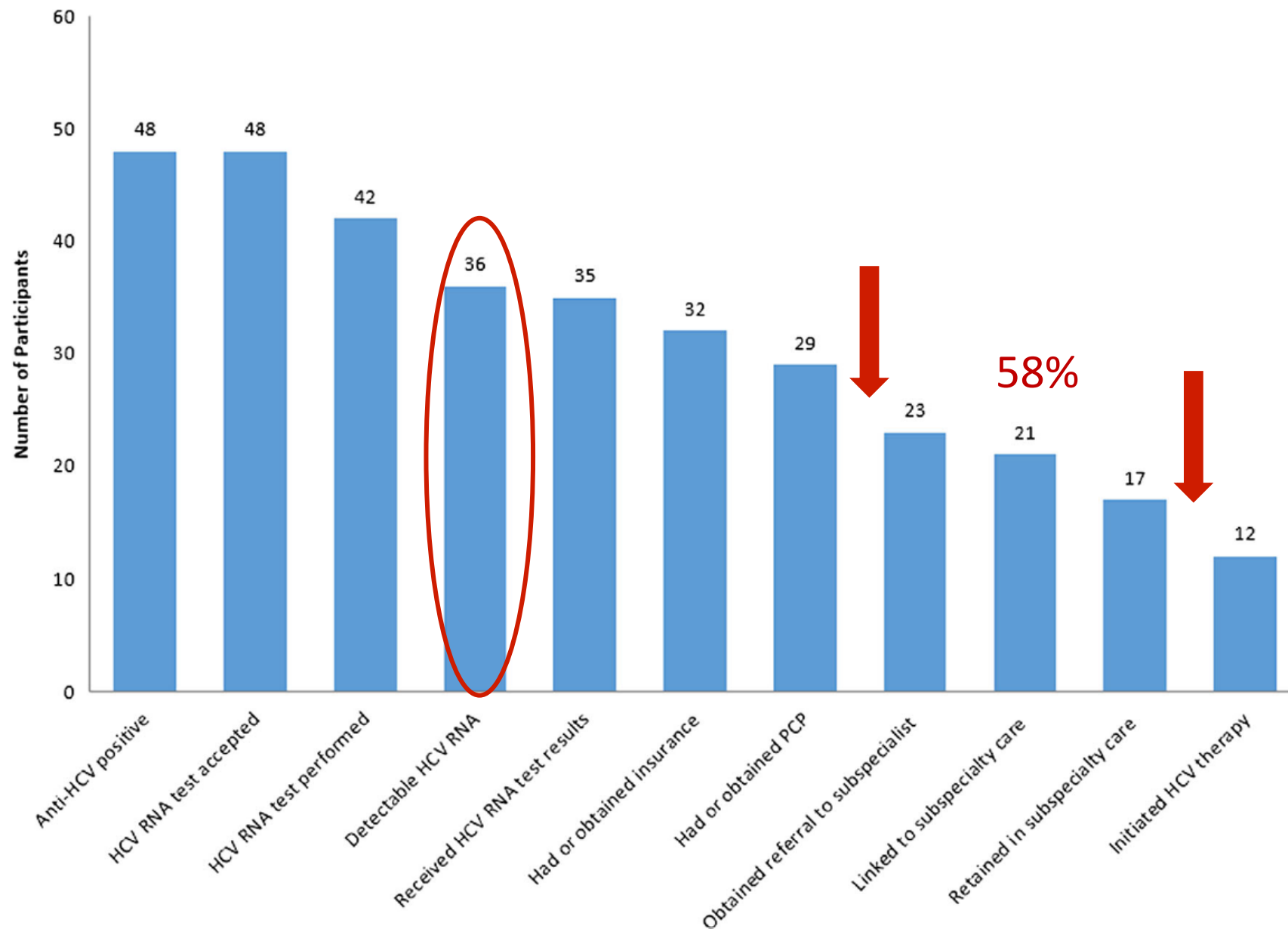
1,301 participants were tested for HCV

- 3.9% anti-HCV seroprevalence
- 2.8% chronically infected

8% of anti-HCV positive participants were already engaged in HCV care

Of those chronically infected individuals:

- 58% aware of infection but not engaged in care
- 36% uninsured
- 58% had an Audit-C score commensurate with alcohol use disorder
- 80% participants had serious co-morbidities such as mental illness and addiction



Do One Thing Campaign HCV Testing and Linkage to Care Cascade n=1,301

Lessons Learned from *Do One Thing*

The HCV care continuum is complex

Multiple barriers exist

- Referrals
- Obtaining medication for patients/ payer restrictions

Patient navigation is key when patients are tested via outreach

Outreach testing and community engagement is a way to re-engage individuals living with HCV not currently in care

Immediate blood draw for PCR confirmatory testing is necessary

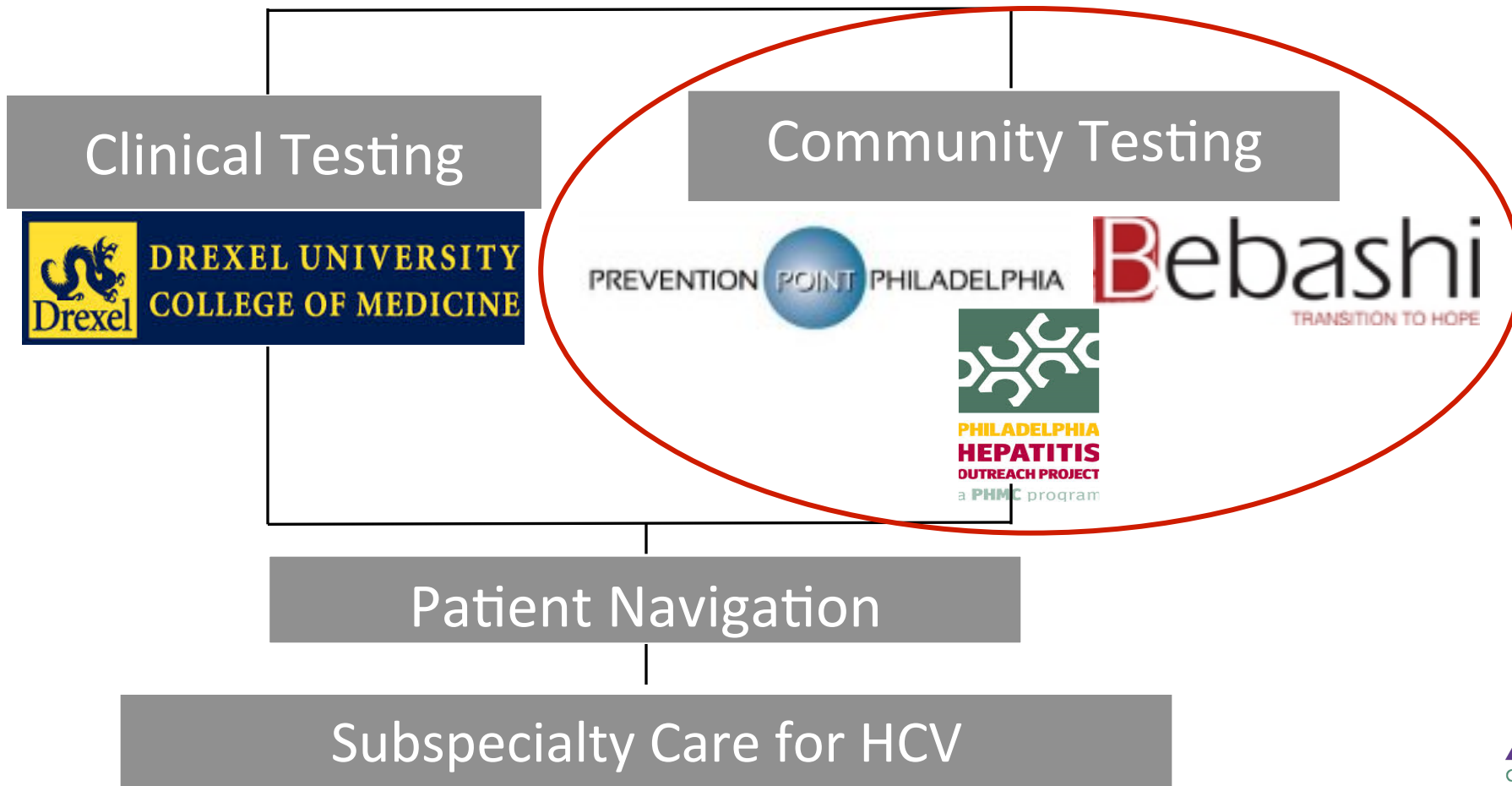
- Local hospital labs can partner to process and test specimens on nights and weekends

These informed our design of C A Difference



C a Difference

VISUALIZING A FUTURE FREE
OF HEPATITIS C



Integrated Community Based HCV Testing: Lessons Learned

Integrating HCV testing into existing HIV and STI testing programs has advantages

- Sustainability from diversified funding sources
- Reaches individuals at greatest risk
- 1183 tested, anti-HCV seroprevalence 11.5%

Education is required for staff

- Testers should be trained phlebotomists

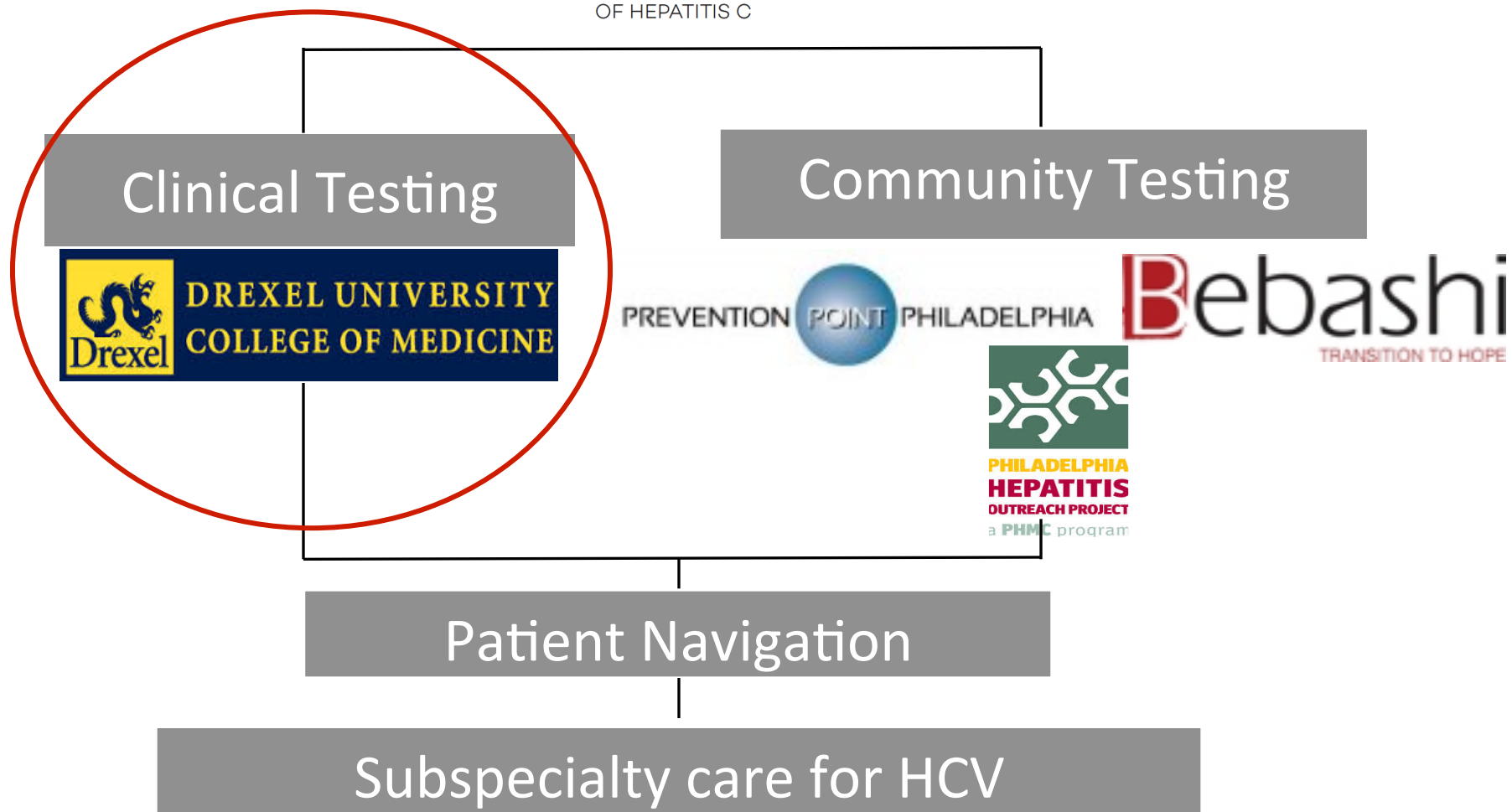
Communication is key when community testers do not also act as the patient navigator

Maintaining a low patient navigator to patient ratio is critical



C a Difference

VISUALIZING A FUTURE FREE
OF HEPATITIS C



Clinical Desktop | **Note** | **Manage Note Locks** | **Print**

PT, III **MRN:** 335009
DOB: 11/15/196
Sex: F

Select Patient ▼ ⓘ - ⚠

IT Clinical Desktop ▼ [Refresh] [Calendar] [Taskbar]

[Grid View] [Dropdown] [User Icon] [+ Heart] [+ Stethoscope] [+ Microscope] [+ Flask] [+ Document] [+ Arrow] [+ Clipboard]

Patient needs HCV Screening

History Builder Orders ▶

Supplies

Problem - based Rx Med Admin Immun Lab Rad Proc

To Be Done: To Be Perform

My Favorites Off

☐ HCV Screening with reflexive Confirmation

Clinical Desktop Note Manage Note Locks Pr

PT,II MRN: 167914
DOB: 02/23/19 Sex: M

Select Patient ▼ i P !

IT Clinical Desktop ▼ [Refresh] [Grid] [Print]

[Grid] [Person] [Heart] [P] [Microscope] [Flask] [Document] [Share]

Patient needs HCV Confirmatory testing

History Builder Orders ▶

Supplies

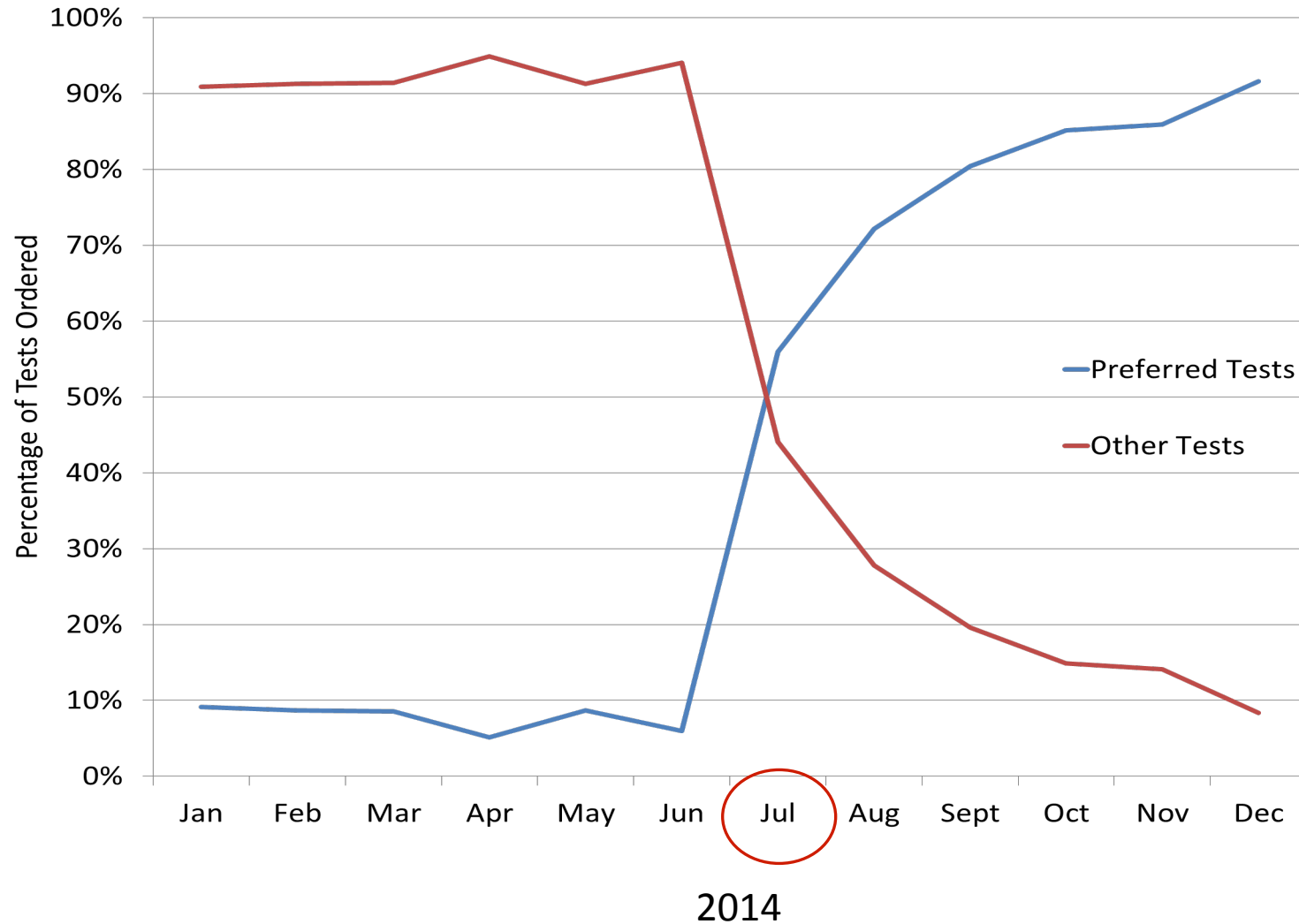
Problem - based Rx Med Admin Immun Lab Rad Procs Findings FU/Ref In

To Be Done: [Text Box] [Calendar] [Refresh] To Be Performed

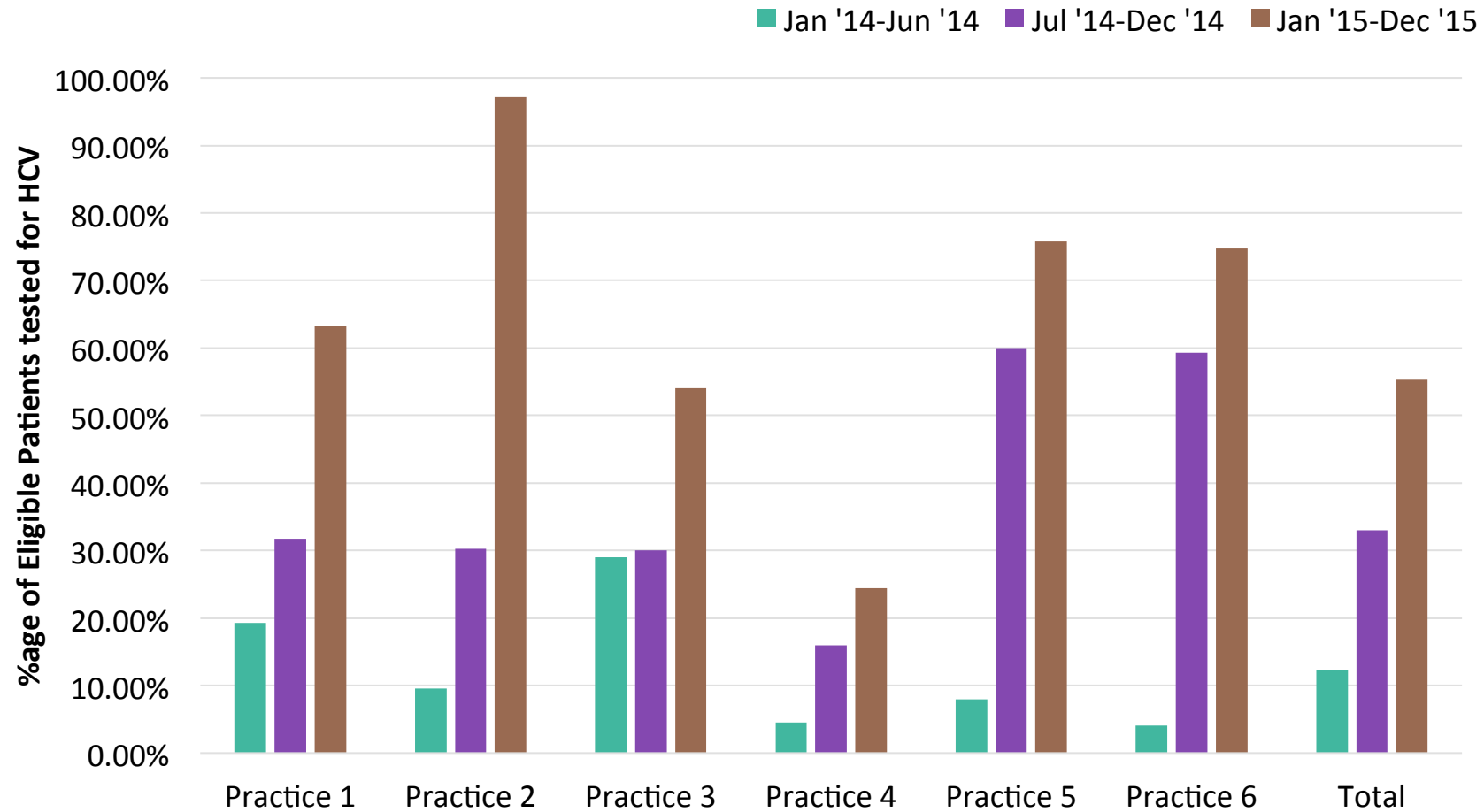
hcvconfirmatory [Close] [Print] My Favorites [Dropdown] [Off] [Menu] ☐ Record w/o Order

☐ HCV RT-PCR, Quant (Non-Graph)

Impact of HCV Testing Prompts on Type of HCV Screening Test Ordered



Impact of EMR prompts on Percentage of Eligible Baby Boomers Tested for HCV



***EMR prompts added July 2014**

Integrating HCV Testing into primary care: Lessons Learned

The prevalence of HCV is high in urban primary care practices

- 6029 patients tested, anti-hcv seroprevalence 8.23%

PCPs are busy! Testing has to be easy and meaningful

- Eliminate outdated or less useful tests from testing menus

Educate the providers and their staff & provide feedback

Get to know your IT staff

- Learn what your EMR can and cannot do
- The more that testing can be automated, the better
- QC must be a part of the process

The role of the navigator often differs in a clinical testing model

Next steps



The Jonathan Lax Treatment Center
The Youth Health Empowerment Project
The John Bell Health Center



COMMUNITY BASED TESTING

Syringe Exchange Program

Drug Treatment Programs

Homeless shelters

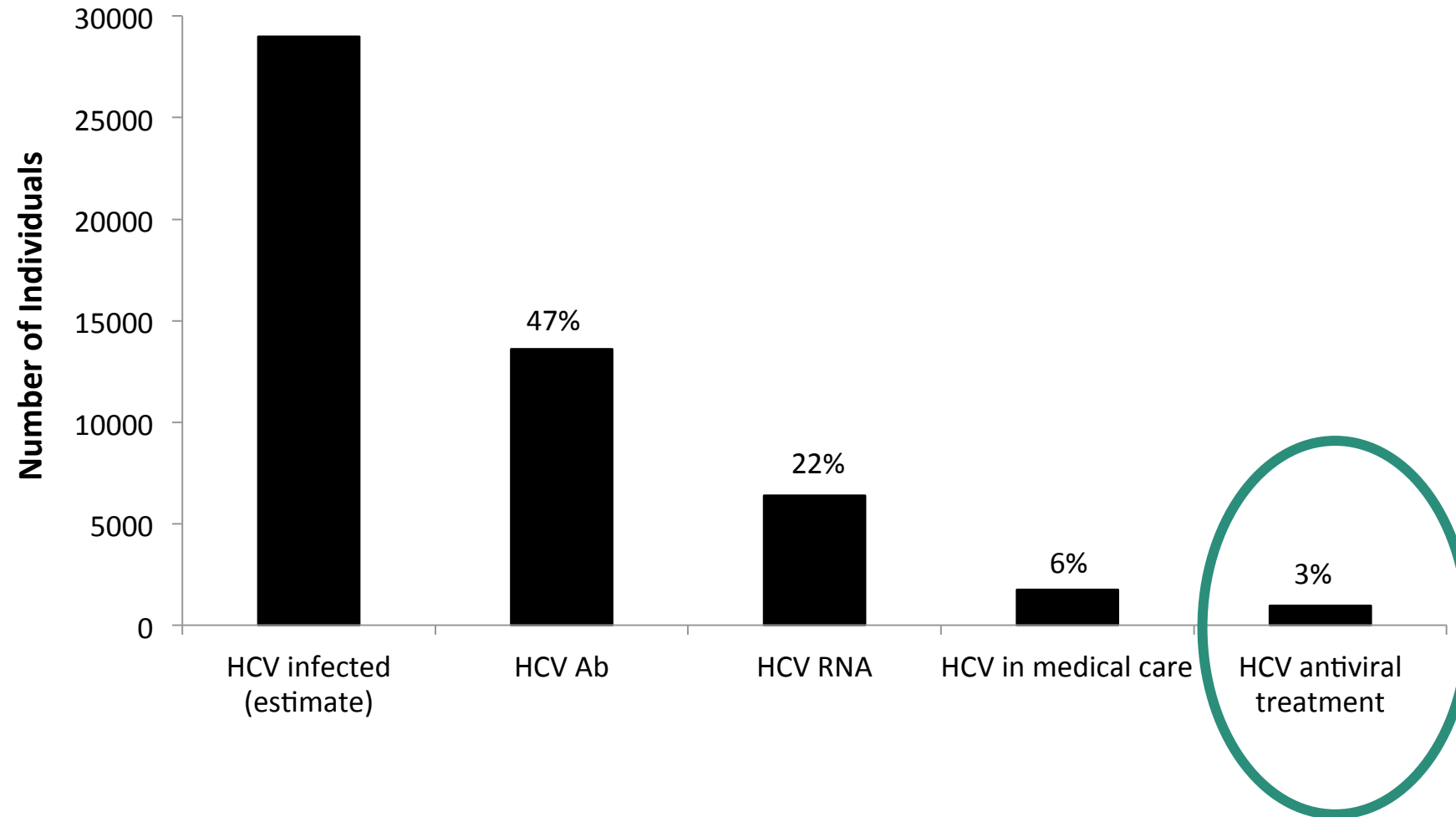
Opioid substitution programs

Senior Centers



A Program of Philadelphia FIGHT

Philadelphia Cascade of Care 2010-2013



AASLD/IDSA: Who should be treated?

Treatment is recommended for all patients with chronic HCV infection, except those with short life expectancies that cannot be remediated by treating HCV, by transplantation, or by other directed therapy. Patients with short life expectancies owing to liver disease should be managed in consultation with an expert.

Rating: Class I, Level A

Current Challenges in HCV Care: Wholesale Acquisition Costs

◦ LED/ SOF) x 8 weeks	\$63,000
◦ LED/ SOF x 12 weeks	\$94,500
◦ VEL/ SOF x 12 weeks	\$74,760
◦ ELB/ GRA x 12 weeks	\$54,600
◦ PrOD x 12 weeks	\$83,319
◦ SIM/SOF x 12 weeks	\$150,360
◦ DAC/ SOF x 12 weeks	\$148,000

- WAC does not include negotiated discounts and rebates

◦

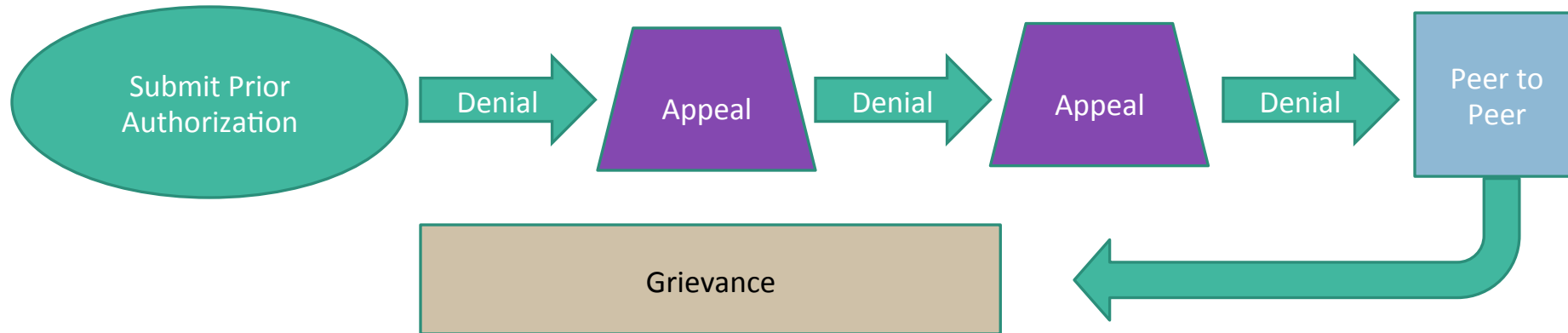
Current Challenges in HCV Care

Restrictive criteria for drug approval for many payers

- Sobriety requirement
- Prescriber requirement
- Disease severity requirement
- HIV may not be a mitigating factor

Arduous prior authorization process for providers

Current Challenges in HCV Care



Approximately 8 hrs of staff time per patient

1 to 4 months to go through the process

When insurance will not cover drugs what are the options?

Wait for new drugs to be approved

- No guarantee that those will be covered/ patient will qualify

Wait until patient qualifies

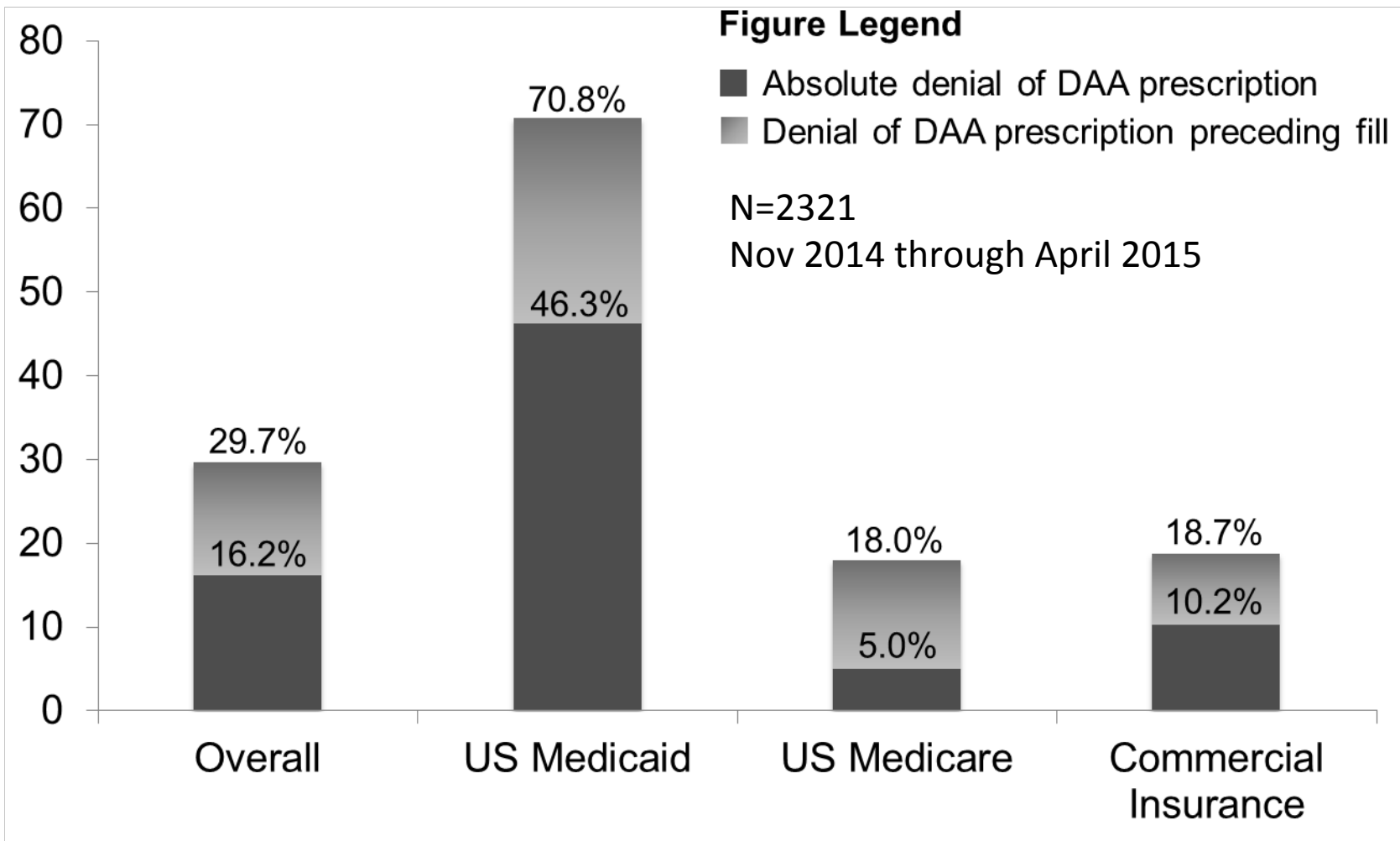
- Sobriety
- Worsening fibrosis

Take legal action

Apply to patient assistance programs to obtain free drug

- There is only one company that does this currently
- Financial information to qualify
- Proof that patient does not qualify for insurance
- Challenging to navigate

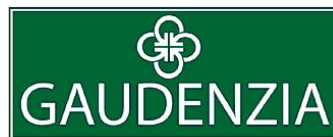
Incidence of Absolute Denial of DAA Therapy, By Insurance



Advocacy in Philadelphia

Philadelphia-area collective dedicated to improving the continuum of hepatitis C prevention, care, and support services in Philadelphia





HepCAP

Bimonthly public meetings

- Scientific updates
- Local Epidemiology
- Access to care: challenges and best practices
- Advocacy

Primary Care Provider Education

Coalition and Relationship building

- May 1 2015 State Wide HCV Summit
- State Medicaid, P&T

Changes to State Medicaid Rx Restrictions

2014

F3/F4

No exception for HIV patients

No drugs or alcohol for 6 months

Specialist Physician

2015/ 2016

F2 for HCV Mono infected patients

F0 for HIV/HCV Coinfection or anyone with extrahepatic manifestation

No sobriety requirement

Experienced provider



You can help improve the cascade!

Locally:

Come to the next HepCAP meeting

- Wednesday December 7th 2016 @ 5:30pm, Department of Public Health 500 S Broad Street

Nationally:

www.NVHR.org

Welcome to the NVHR Hepatitis C Resources Page



NVHR's program aims to increase the number of people born 1945-1965 (baby boomers) and other communities at risk tested for hepatitis C. This page has information for providers, patients, and organizations and highlights the work of our community partners.

Implementing EMR Prompts



Allscripts EMR



Epic EMR Prompts



PROGRAM QUICKLINKS

- » [Hepatitis C Baby Boomer Homepage](#)
- » [Implementing Electronic Medical Record Prompts](#)
- » [AllScripts EMR](#)
- » [Epic EMR Prompts](#)
- » [Provider Training](#)
- » [Research Articles and Presentations](#)
- » [Patient Resources](#)
- » [NVHR Fact Sheets](#)
- » [Testing Day Events and](#)

Thank you!

Do One Thing Team

- Amy Nunn ScD, Brown University

C a Difference Team

- Lora Magaldi, MA C a Difference Project Coordinator
- Carla Coleman, MBA Linkage Coordinator
- Ta-Wanda Preston, Outreach specialist
- Students, volunteers, patients

Alex Shirreffs MPH, Government Co-Chair of HepCAP

- HepCAP members

NVHR

- Ryan Clary
- Tina Broder
- Emily Stets

Gilead FOCUS and Prevent Cancer Foundation