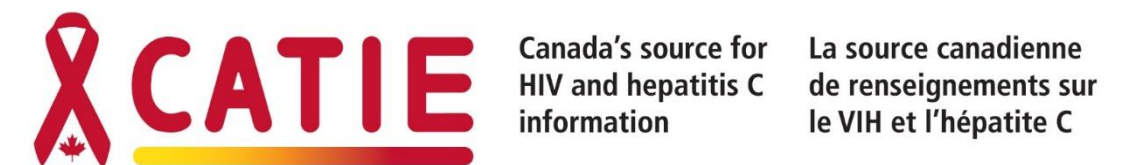


Lessons from the U.S. and Australia's hepatitis C elimination strategies

Leçons tirées des stratégies d'élimination de l'hépatite C des États-Unis et de l'Australie

December 12, 2023

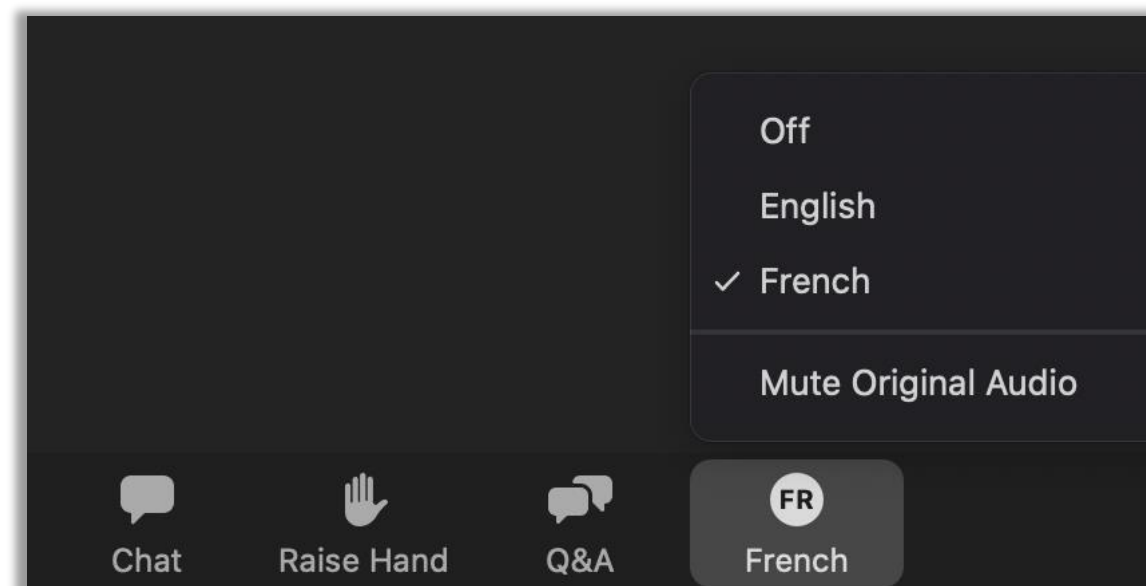
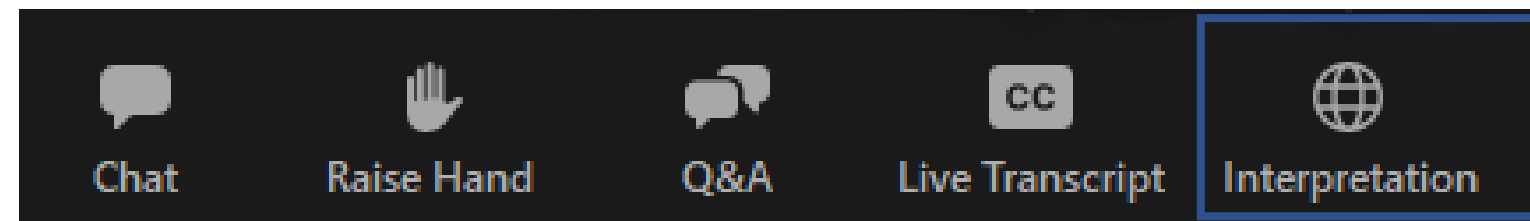
Le 12 décembre 2023



Interpretation

English-French simultaneous interpretation is available during the webinar.

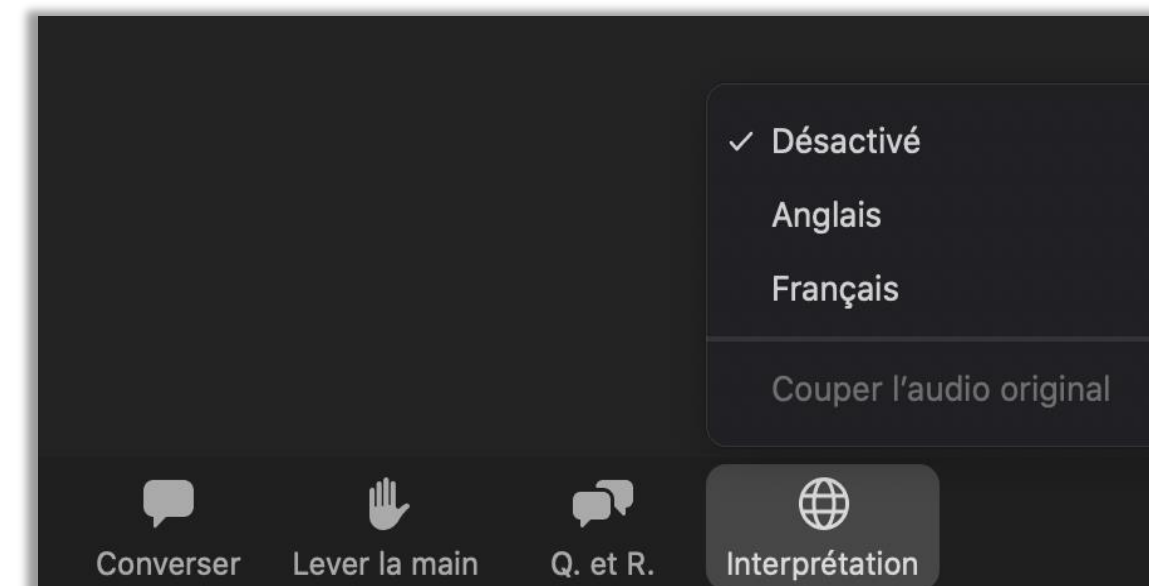
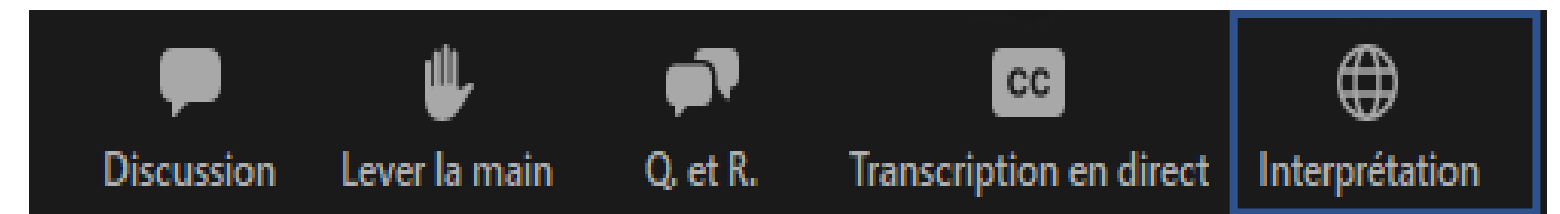
Attendees should choose their preferred language from the **Interpretation** tab at the bottom of the screen.



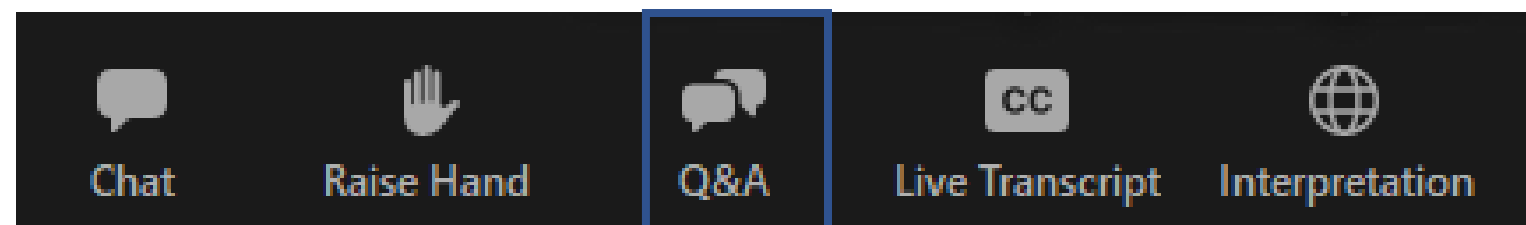
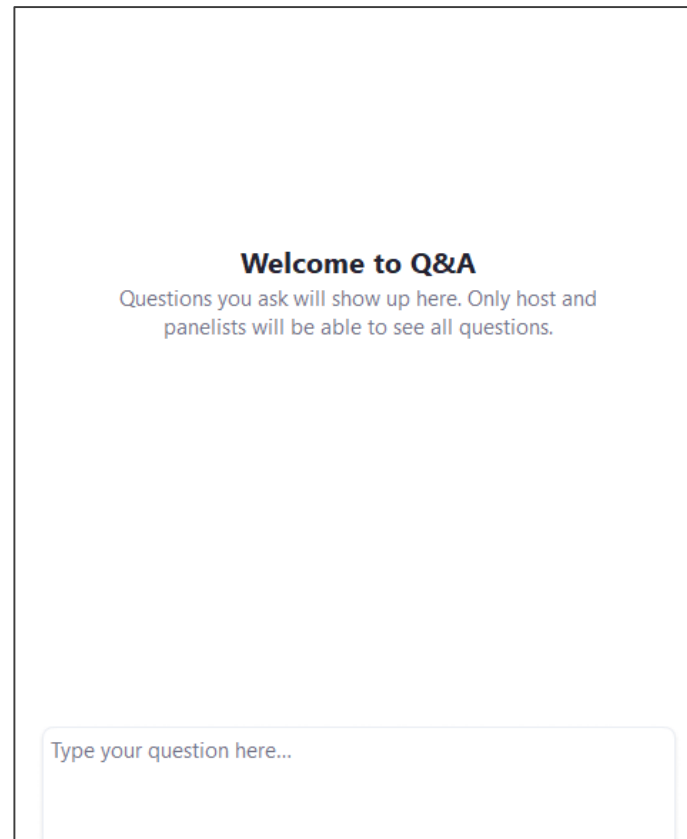
Interprétation

Durant le webinaire, des services d'interprétation simultanée anglais-français sont disponibles.

Les participant·e·s au webinaire devront opter pour la langue de leur choix à partir de l'onglet **Interprétation** au bas de l'écran.



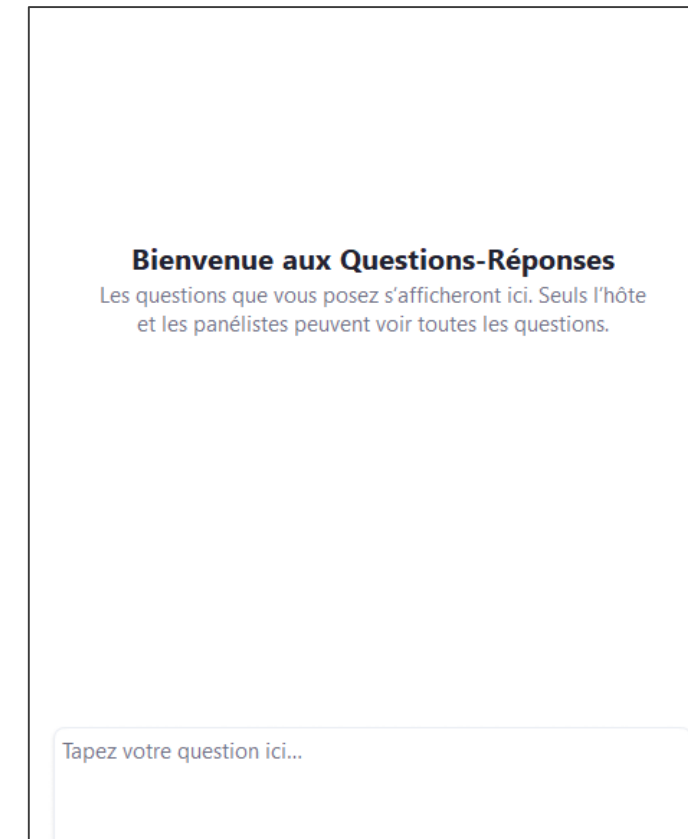
Q&A



All attendees will be muted during the webinar.

Submit your questions in English or French through the **Q&A** tab at the bottom of the screen (not the Chat tab).

Q. et R.



Tous les participants resteront en sourdine durant le webinaire.

Posez vos questions en français ou en anglais par l'intermédiaire de l'onglet **Q. et R.** au bas de l'écran (non celui de Converser).

Speakers

- **Gregory Dore**, Kirby Institute; St. Vincent's Hospital
- **John Ward**, Coalition for Global Hepatitis Elimination of the Task Force for Global Health; Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University
- **Mia Biondi**, School of Nursing, York University
- **Naveed Janjua**, BC Centre for Disease Control; School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia
- **Xavier Tremblay**, Public Health Agency of Canada

CATIE Moderator:

- **Rivka Kushner**

Conférencier·ère·s

- **Gregory Dore**, Kirby Institute; hôpital St. Vincent
- **John Ward**, Coalition for Global Hepatitis Elimination of the Task Force for Global Health; Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University
- **Mia Biondi**, École des sciences infirmières, Université York
- **Naveed Janjua**, BC Centre for Disease Control; École de santé publique et des populations, Université de la Colombie-Britannique
- **Xavier Tremblay**, Agence de la santé publique du Canada

Modératrice de CATIE :

- **Rivka Kushner**

Agenda

- i. Welcome and introduction
- ii. Presentation: Hepatitis C elimination in Australia: Successes & Challenges
 - i. Speaker: Gregory Dore
- iii. Presentation: HCV Elimination in the United States: Lessons Learned and Next Steps
 - i. Speaker: John Ward
- iv. Panel discussion and Q&A
 - i. Speakers: Gregory Dore, John Ward, Mia Biondi, Naveed Zafar Janjua and Xavier Tremblay
- v. Closing

Ordre du jour

- i. Mot de bienvenue et présentations
- ii. Présentation : Élimination de l'hépatite C en Australie : réussites et difficultés
 - i. Conférencier : Gregory Dore
- iii. Présentation: Élimination du VHC aux États-Unis : leçons apprises et prochaines étapes
 - i. Conférencier : John Ward
- iv. Groupe de discussion et Q. et R.
 - i. Conférencier·ère·s : Gregory Dore, John Ward, Mia Biondi, Naveed Zafar Janjua and Xavier Tremblay
- v. Mot de la fin

Hepatitis C elimination in Australia: Successes & Challenges

Prof Greg Dore

Head, Viral Hepatitis Clinical Research Program

Disclosures

- Research funding from AbbVie, Gilead Sciences

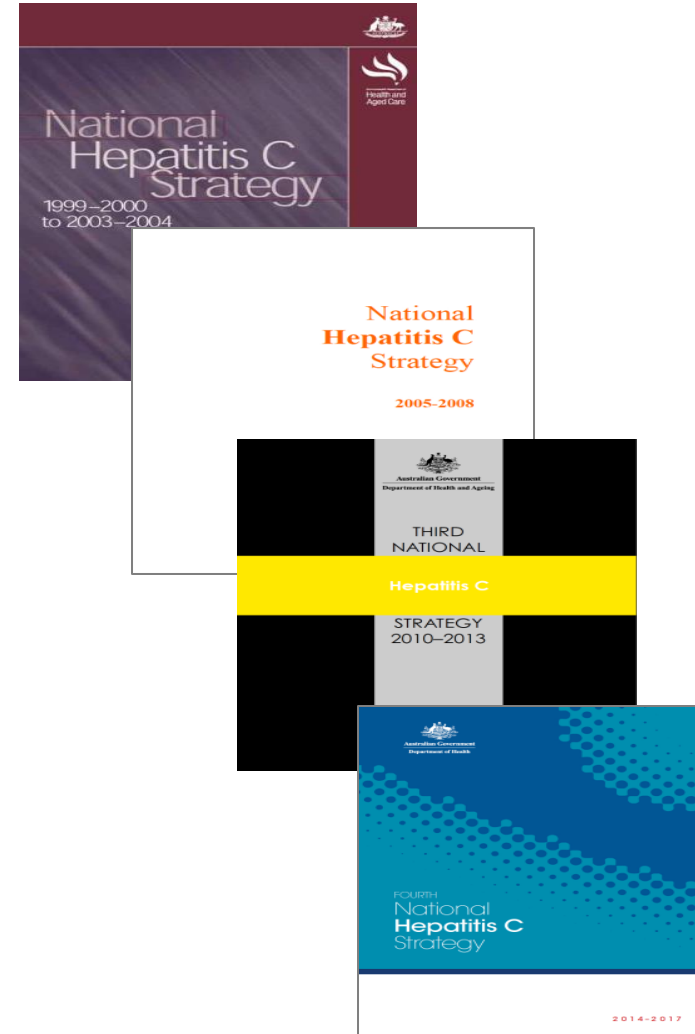
Hepatitis C elimination in Australia

- **Foundations:** strategies, partnerships, harm reduction, unrestricted DAA access
- **DAA provision & impact:** diverse models of care & prescribers, community & prison
- **Overcoming challenges:** leadership & advocacy, equity focus, continual innovation

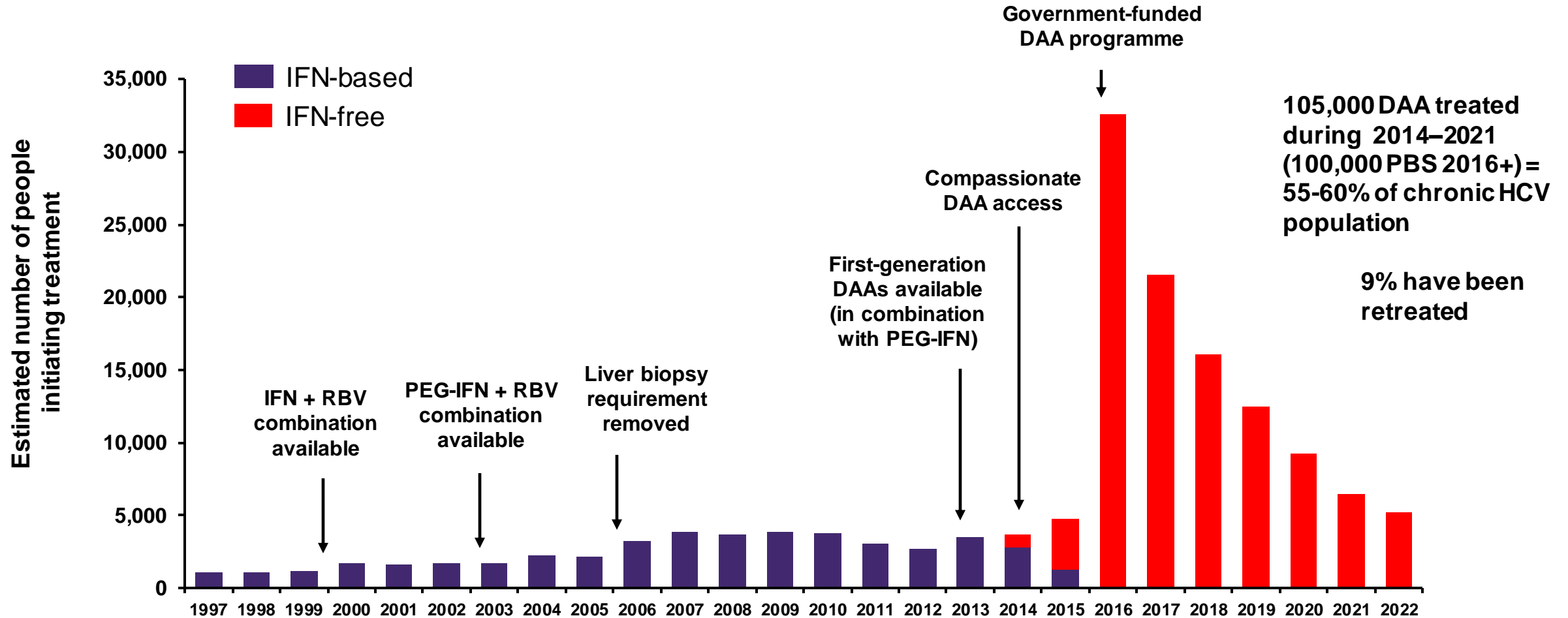
National hepatitis C strategy development

Key elements of progress

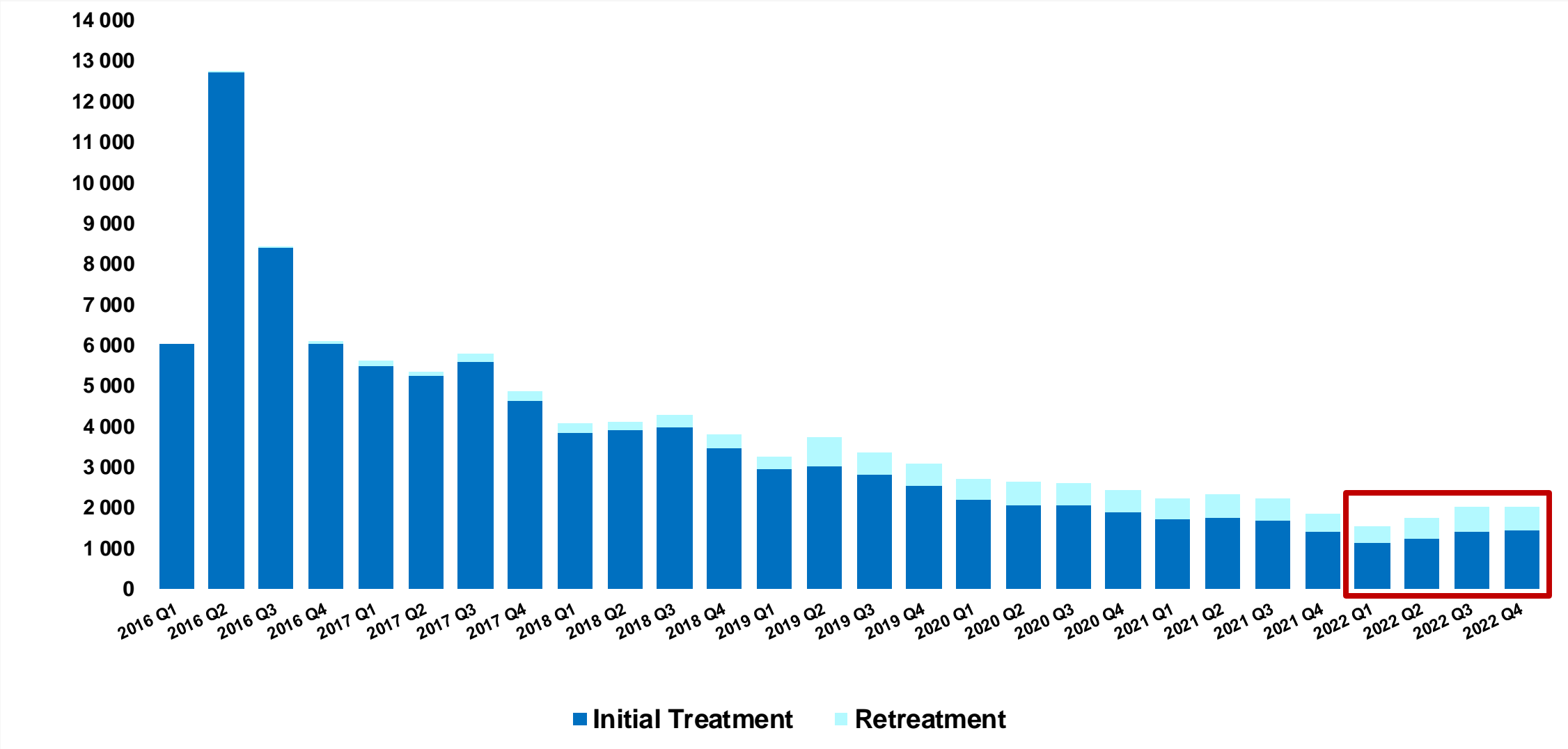
- National strategies since 2000 (6th in 2024)
- Bipartisan support and political leadership
- Partnership approach: government, community, clinical, academic sectors
- Government funding of hepatitis C and drug user community organisations
- Public health and social perspectives
- Integrated service development with surveillance and research



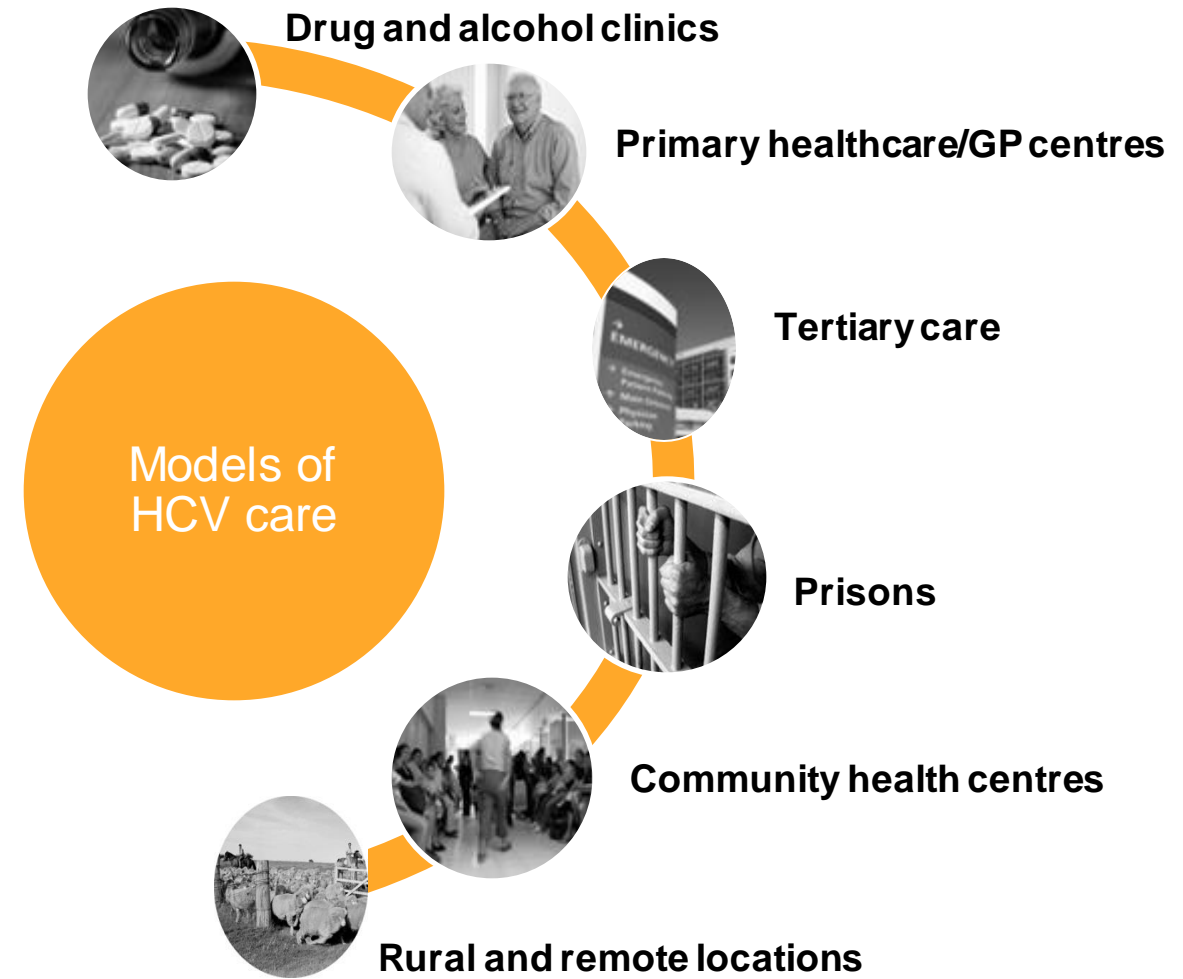
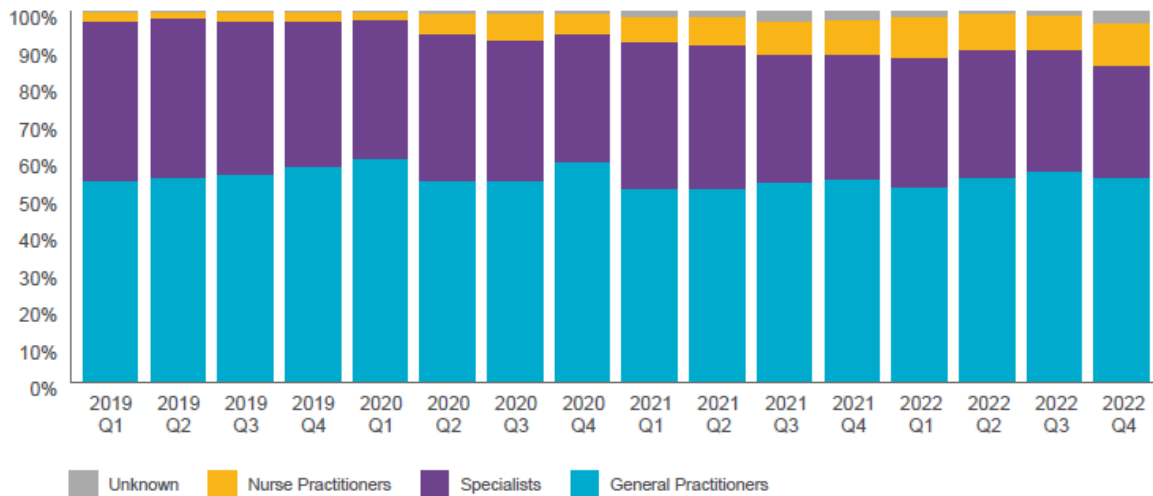
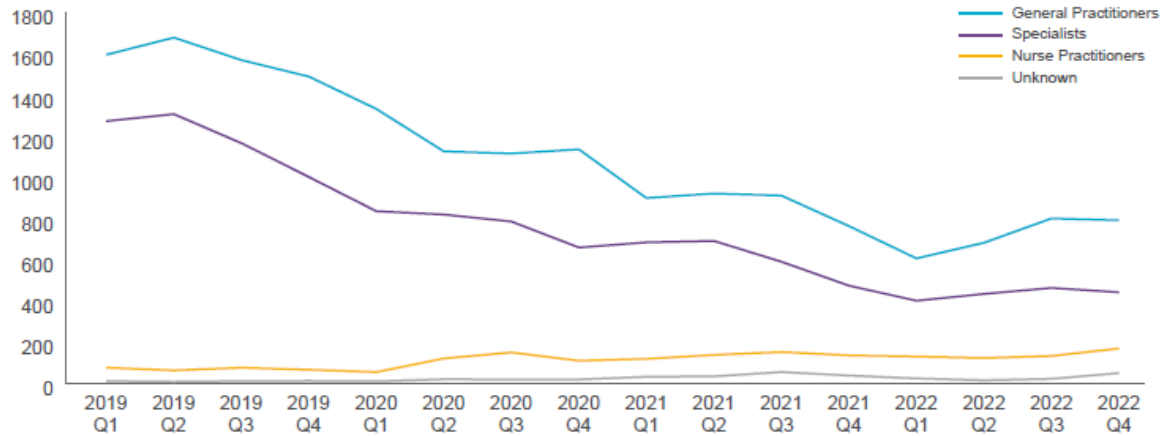
HCV treatment uptake in Australia: 1997 – 2022



HCV treatment in Australia: initial & retreatment



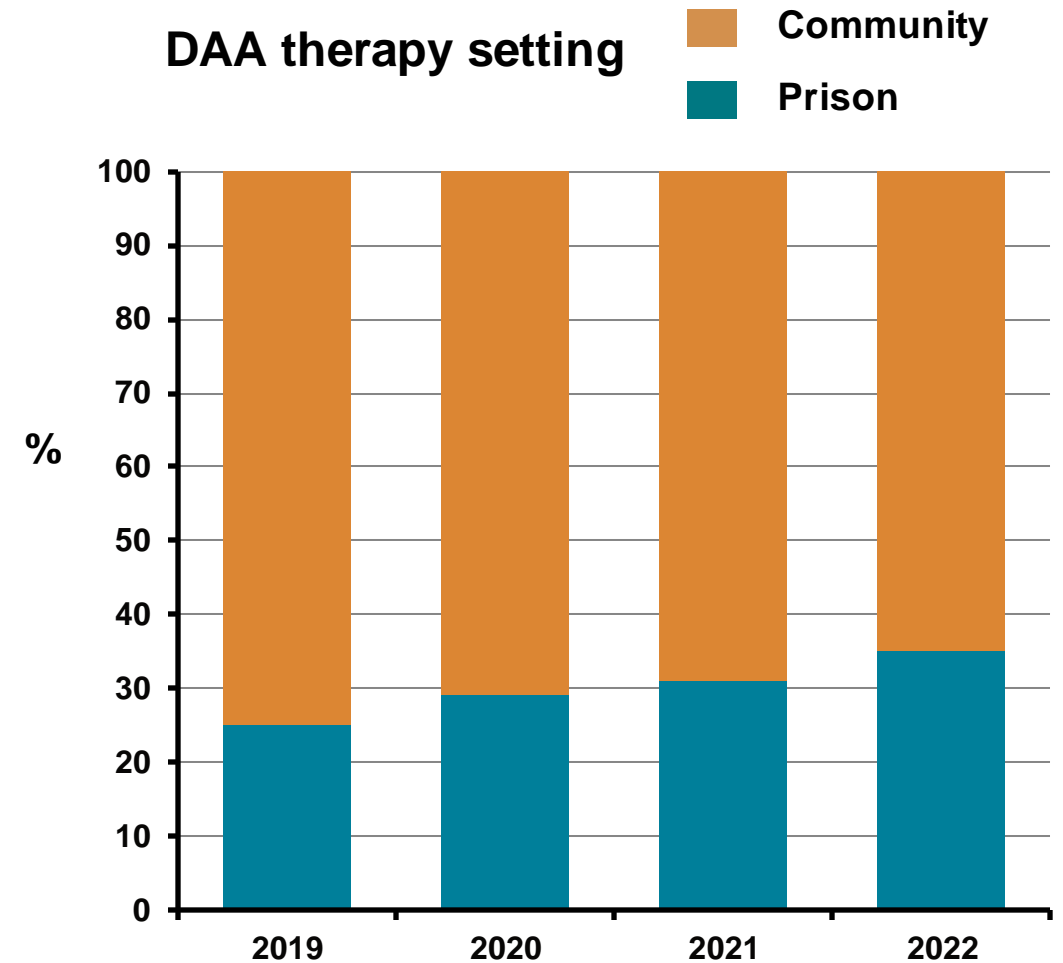
Diverse prescribers and models of care



HCV elimination in Australia: prison treatment

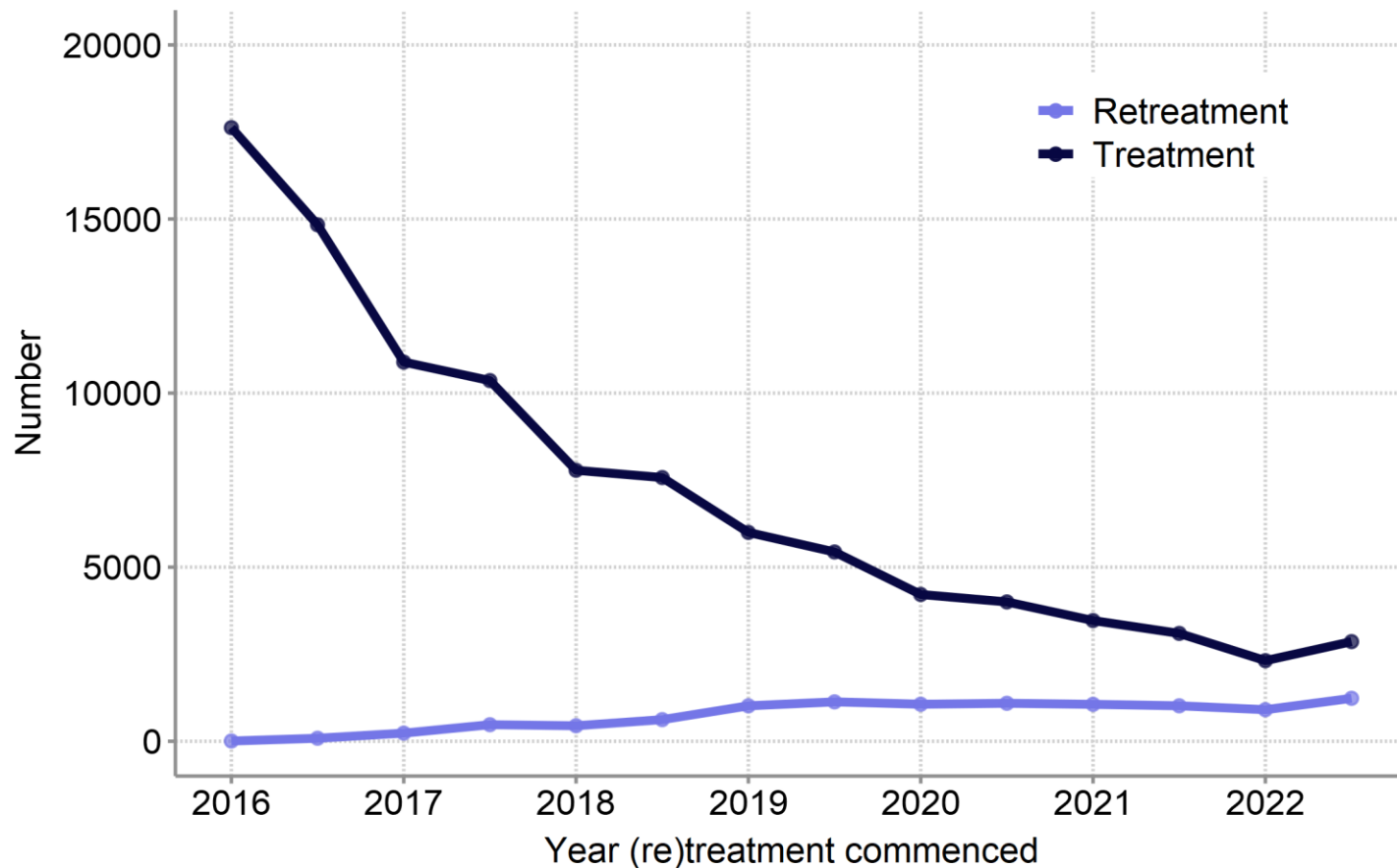
Nurse led model of care (NLMC)

- Hepatitis education and training program for nurses
- Task transfer from specialists to hepatitis-skilled nurses
- Decentralised care
- Triage for telemedicine or face-to-face assessment
- Protocol-driven investigations
- Proforma-driven clinical assessments
- Research evaluation
 - Mixed methods
 - Efficiencies in care cascade



*2022: 2560/7344

HCV treatment in Australia: initial & retreatment



Individuals treated: **103,150**

Individuals retreated: **10,693 (10.4%)**

Total retreatments: **13,411**

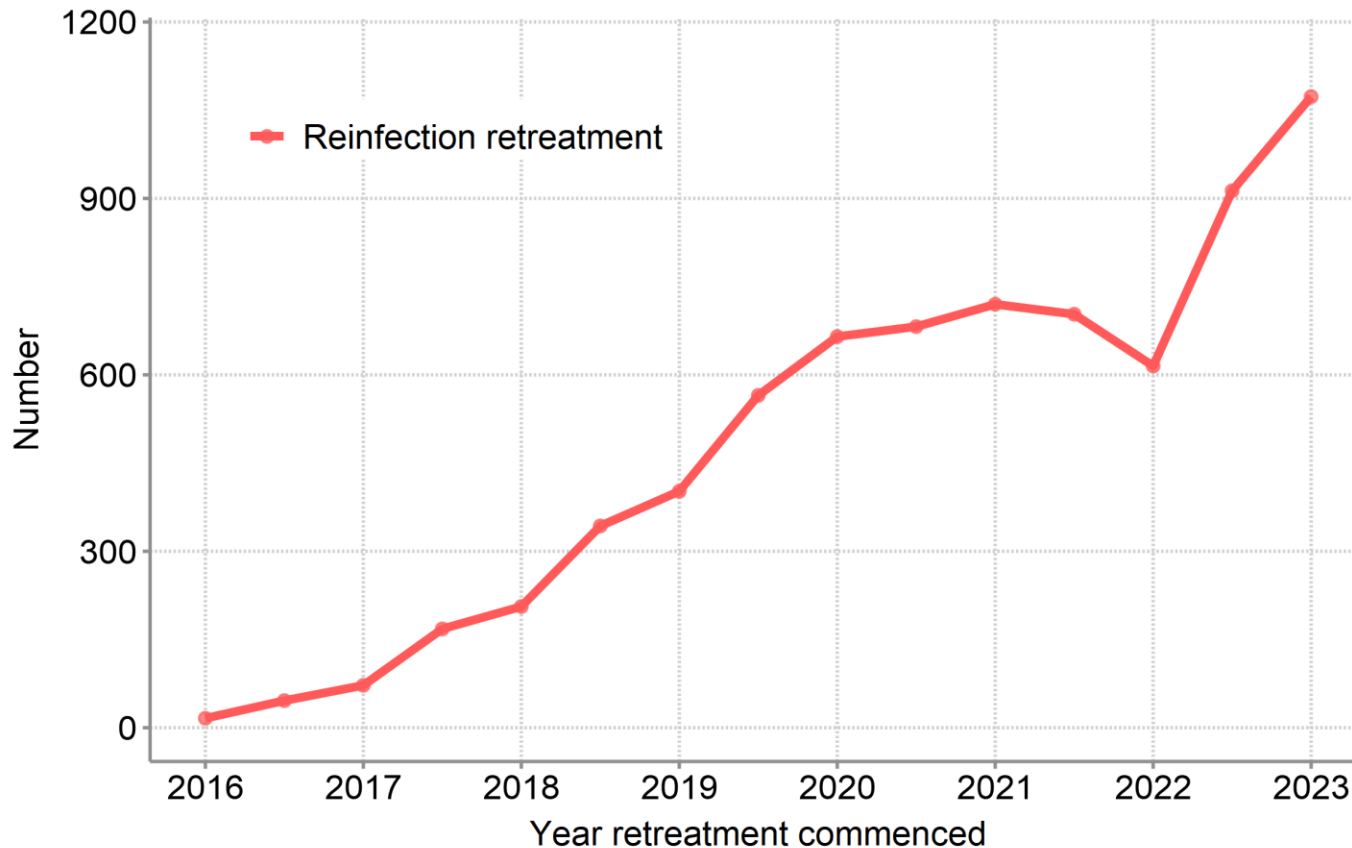
**By the first half of 2023,
32% of all treatment in Australia
was retreatment**

Reason for retreatment is not
captured in PBS data

Analysis aim: to develop a machine
learning model to classify retreatment
for reinfection and treatment failure

Retreatment was defined as commencing a new DAA prescription at least 28 days after the estimated end of treatment date. Individuals who discontinued initial treatment then restarted the same or a different regimen ≤ 28 days before estimated end of treatment were considered treatment switches or lost prescriptions (not retreatments).

HCV treatment in Australia: initial & retreatment



Total retreatments for reinfection: **7,189**

Reinfection has increased over time corresponding to increasing treatment uptake among people who inject drugs and people in prison

Reduced HCV screening during COVID-19 restrictions has likely impacted reinfection detection and retreatment uptake

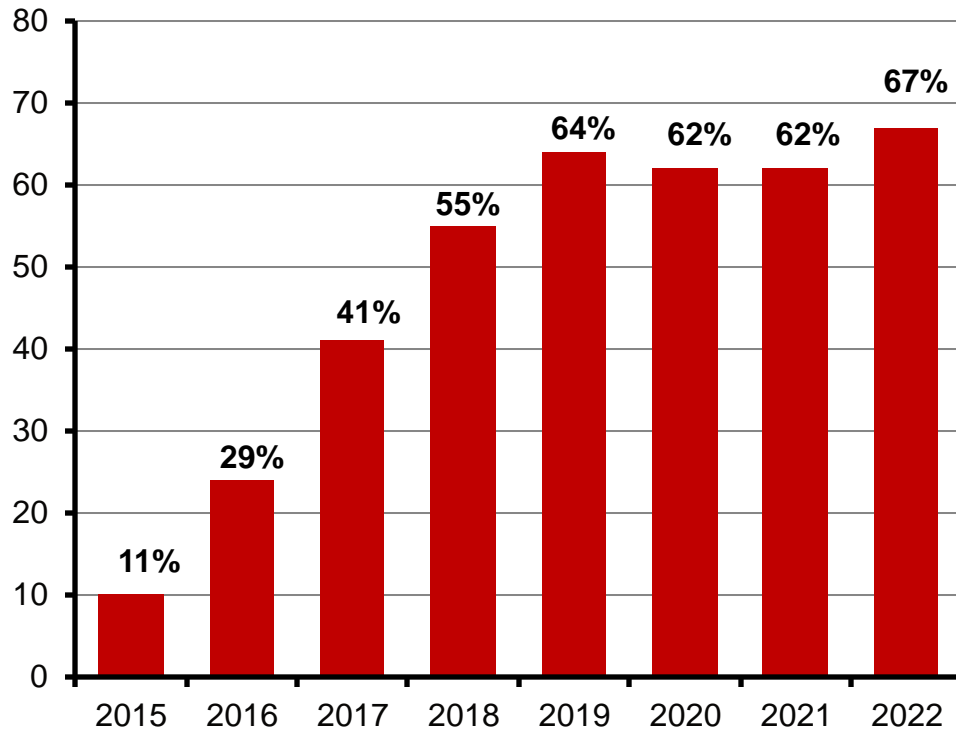


¹Carson JM et al. National direct acting antiviral utilisation for retreatment of hepatitis C virus due to reinfection or treatment failure in Australia. *J. Hepatol.* 2022; 78(2):260-270

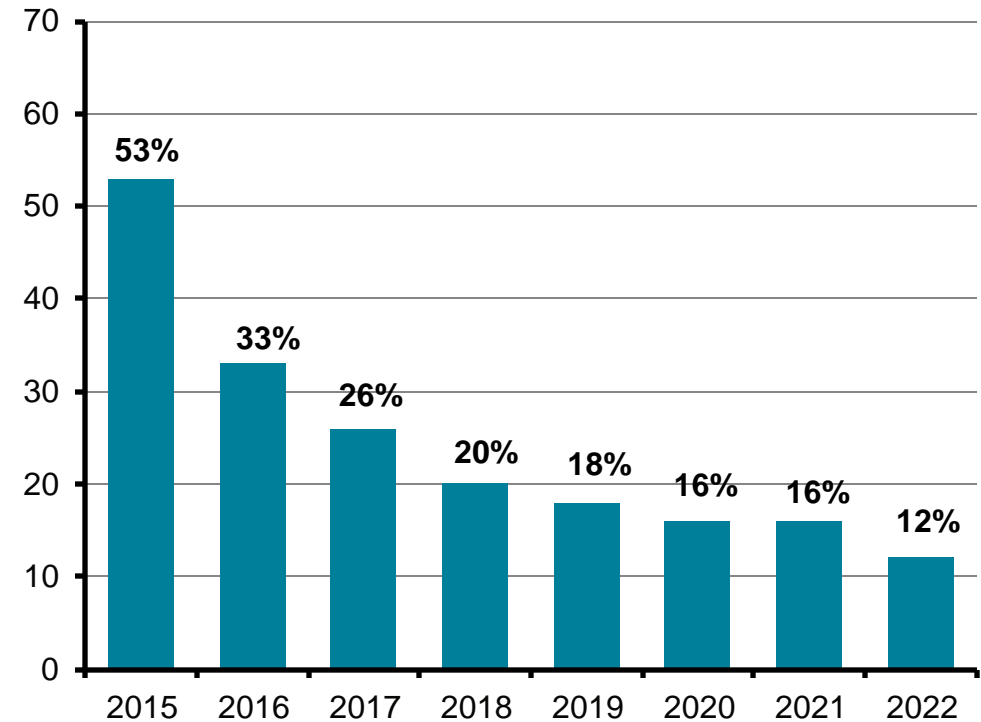
HCV elimination in people who inject drugs

Annual Needle Syringe Program Survey (n = 2,000-2,500)

Ever HCV Treatment
among Chronic HCV (%)



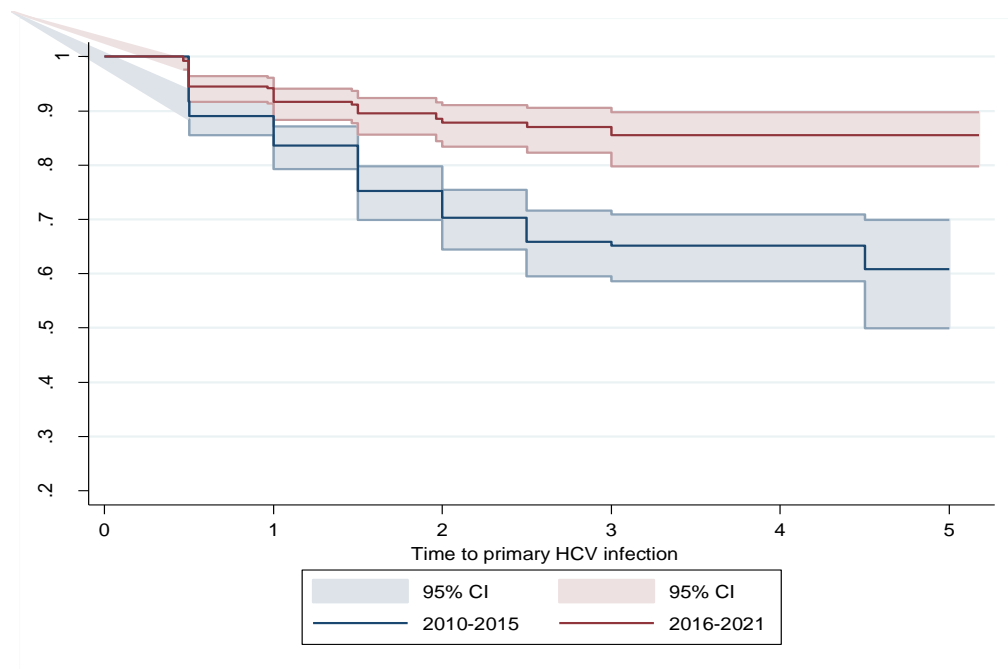
HCV RNA+ (%)



HCV incidence in PWID: ANSPS pre- & post-DAA

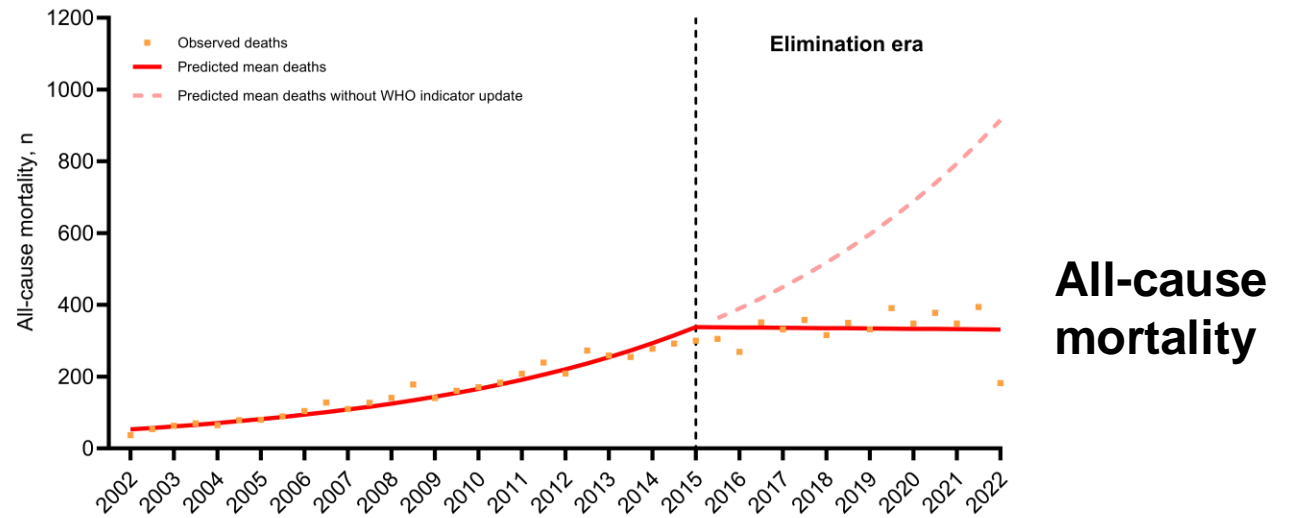
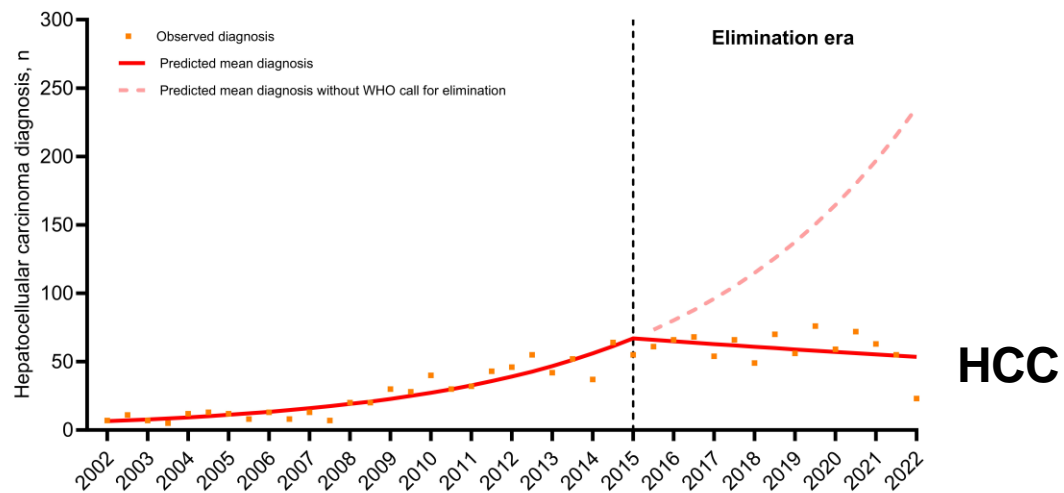
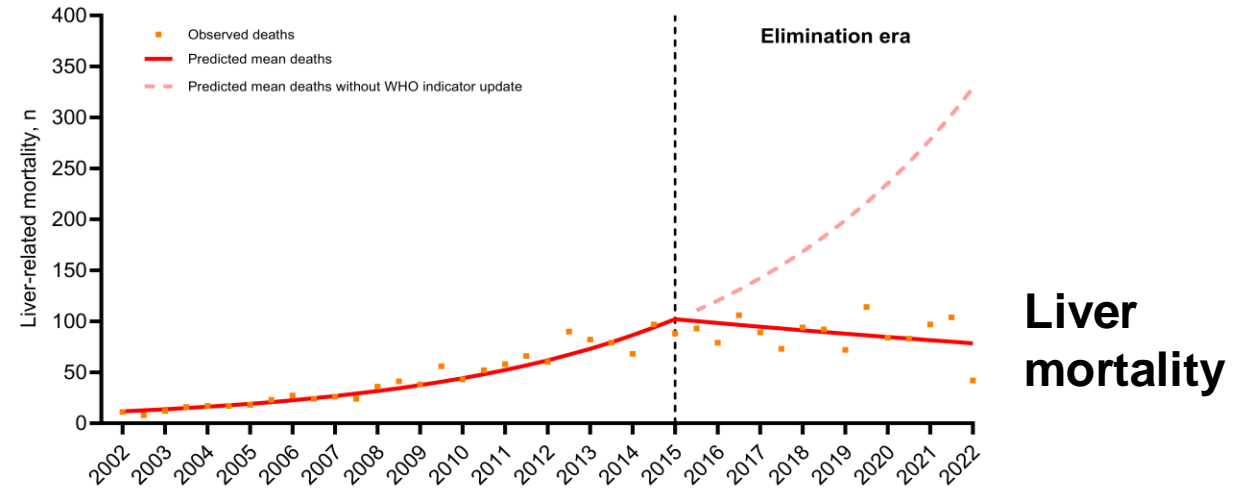
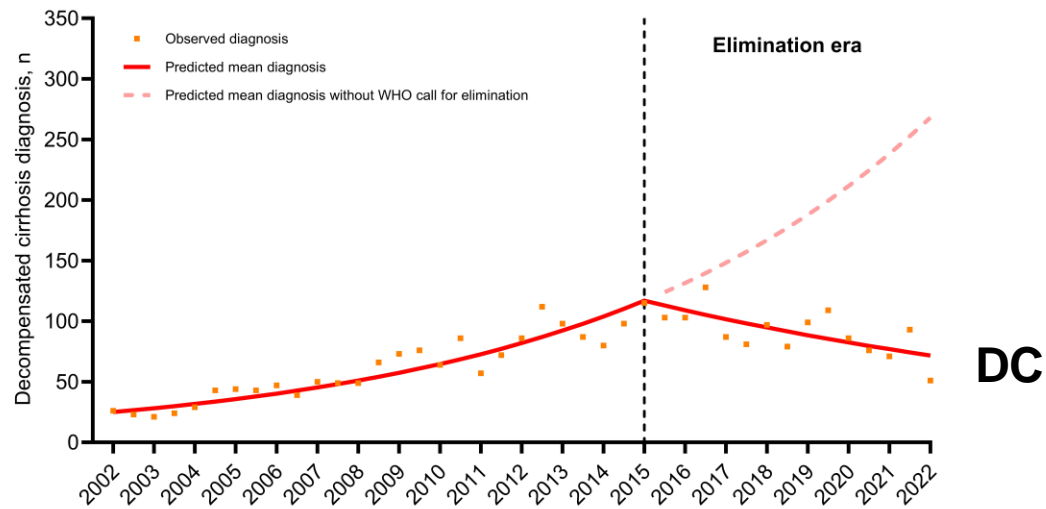
Primary HCV incidence

| HCV incidence | Cumulative incidence N (%) | Incidence per 100 person years (95% CI) | Unadjusted HR (95% CI) | P value | Adjusted HR ¹ (95% CI) | P value |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 2010-2015 | 97/376 (26) | 13.6 (11.2, 16.6) | 1 | | | |
| 2016-2021 | 41/381 (11) | 5.4 (3.9, 7.3) | 0.42 (0.29, 0.61) | <0.001 | 0.47 (0.31, 0.69) | <0.001 |

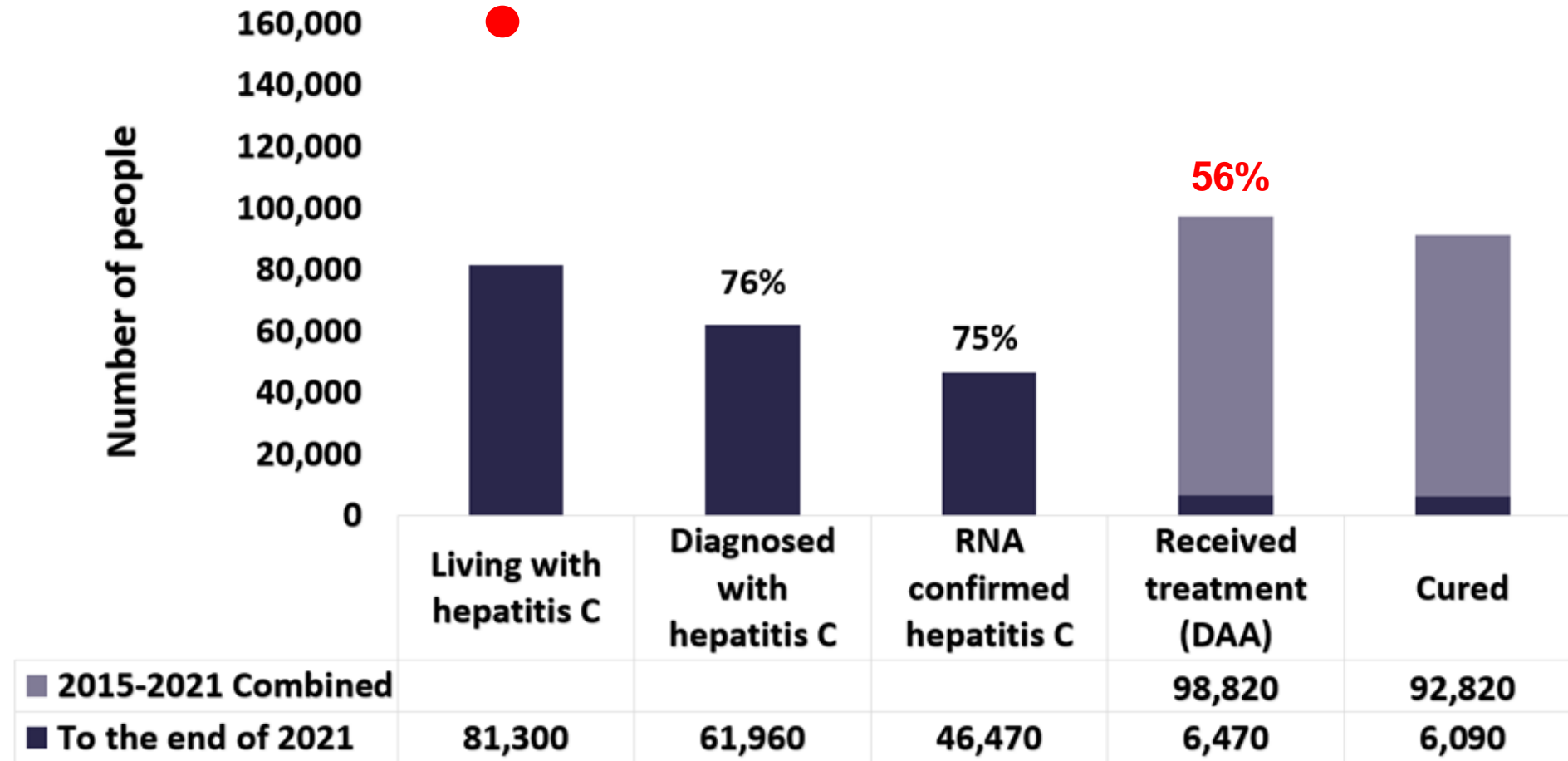


58% reduction in HCV incidence




Impact of HCV elimination & DAA era



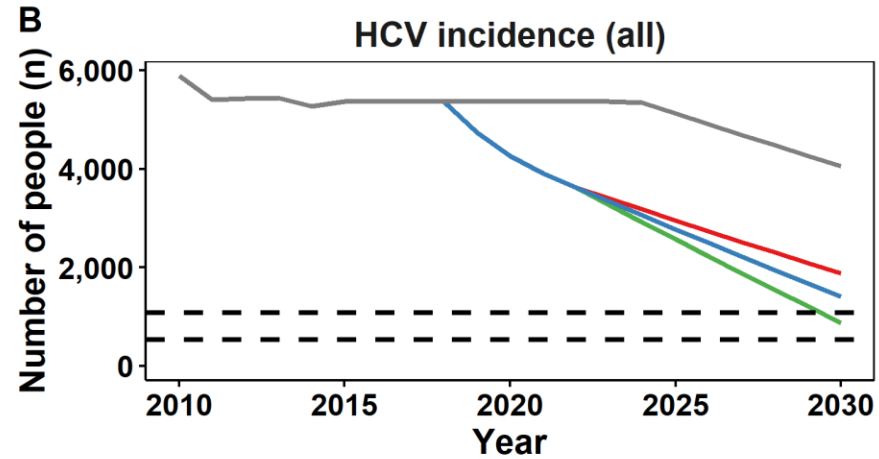
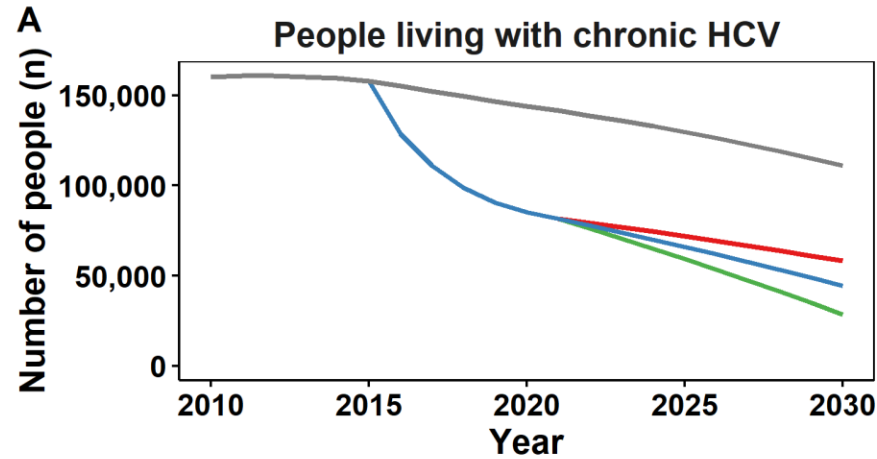
HCV cascade of care in Australia: end 2021



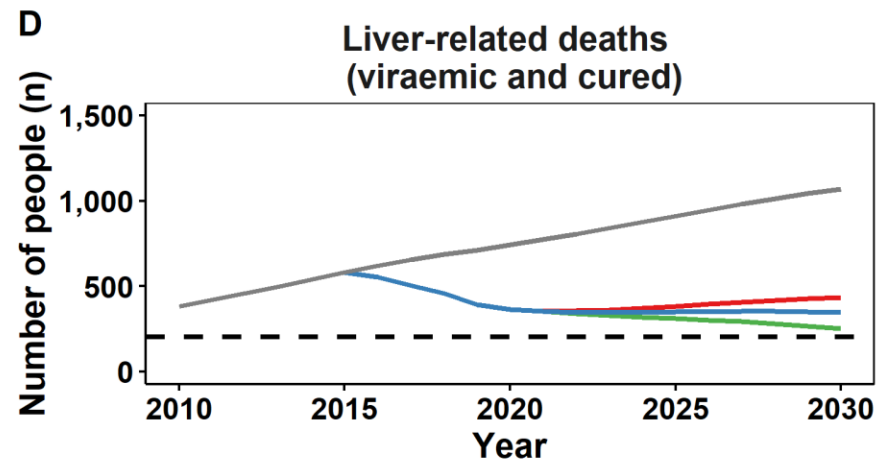
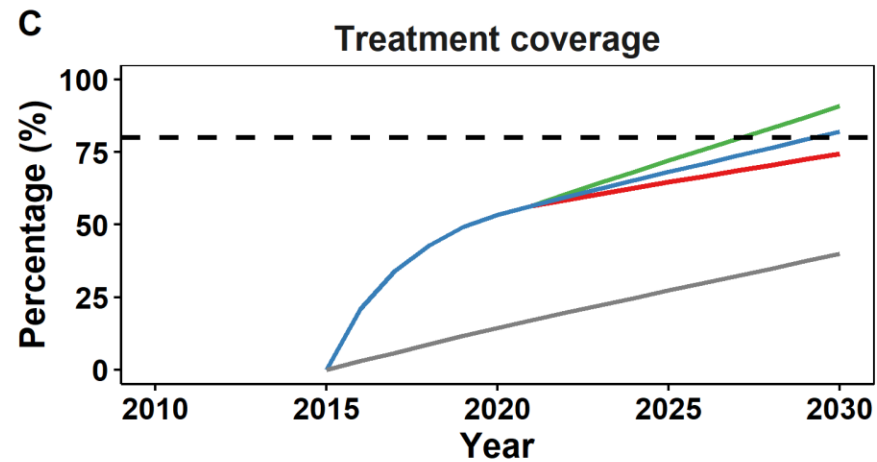
HCV elimination in Australia: modelled progress

| Treatment roll-out | 2015 (interferon + DAA) | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Post- 2022 |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Pessimistic  | 3,428 | 33,201 | 20,969 | 15,209 | 11,314 | 8,228 | 6,474 | 4,937 |
| Intermediate  | 3,428 | 33,201 | 20,969 | 15,209 | 11,314 | 8,228 | 6,474 | 6,474 |
| Optimistic  | 3,428 | 33,201 | 20,969 | 15,209 | 11,314 | 8,228 | 6,474 | 8,228 |

HCV elimination in Australia: modelled progress



5.9/100,000 per year



1.5/100,000 per year

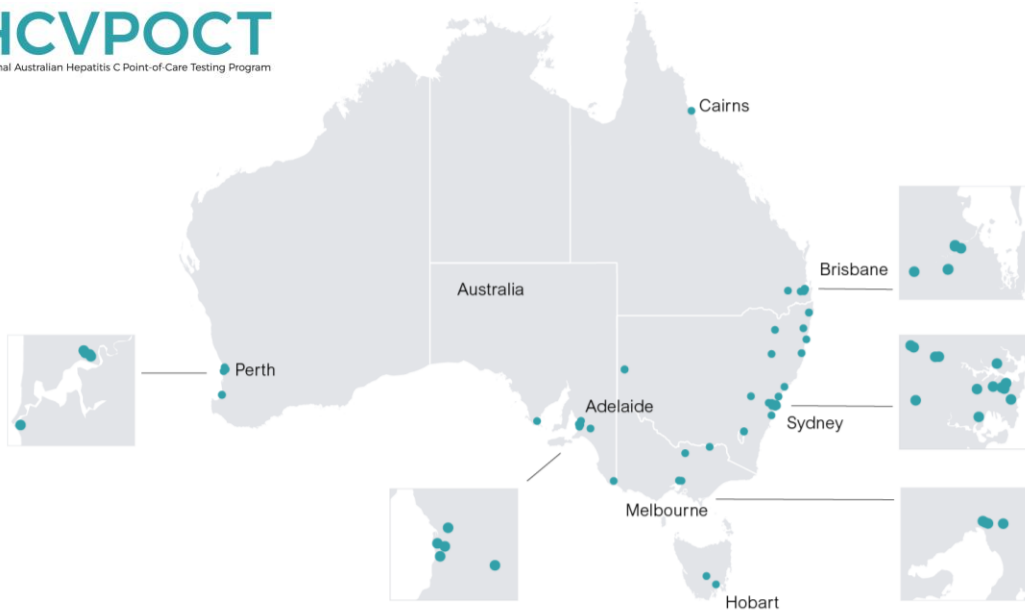
Scenario

- DAA Pessimistic roll-out
- DAA Optimistic roll-out
- DAA Intermediate roll-out
- Continuation of IFN-therapy

HCV elimination in Australia: strategies

- **Innovative HCV screening:** national point-of-care HCV testing program & DBS testing
- **Marginalized populations:** peer-based initiatives, linkage to care incentives
- **Primary care involvement:** pathology utility (e.g. APRI determination & HCV screening)
- **Reinfection focus:** enhanced prison harm reduction, early detection & treatment
- **Government commitment:** strategy targets, funding for monitoring progress

National HCV Point-Of-Care Testing Program



- 90 sites nationally with 50-60,000 people tested (2022-2024)
- Drug treatment clinics, NSPs, prisons, mental health, mobile outreach models, homelessness services, Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations
- Testing for anyone at risk of HCV or attending service
- Program includes:
 - 1) SOPs, logistics, deployment, and set-up
 - 2) Training
 - 3) Quality assurance program
 - 4) IT/connectivity
 - 5) Research and evaluation framework

National Australian Hepatitis C Point-of-Care Testing Program

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Program Duration | 3 years |
| # Services | 90 (200-300 testing sites/locations) |
| Specimens | Capillary finger-stick |
| Analytes | HCV antibody*, HCV RNA, HIV Ab/Ag, HBsAg |
| POC Device; Time to result | HCV Bioline*, 20 min (5 min pos); INSTI (1 min), Xpert, 60 min |
| Partners | Flinders University, Commonwealth Govt, State/Territory Govts, National and state community organisations |



National HCV Point-Of-Care Testing Program

- 83 sites (367 locations) across six states/territories (ACT, QLD, NSW, SA, TAS, WA)
- High-intensity testing campaigns at 23 prisons
- >200 operators have received point-of-care testing training
- **15,603 HCV point-of-care tests** (RNA: n=12,915; antibody: n=2,688)
 - **Community:** 5,810 received testing (**10% RNA prevalence**)
 - **Prisons:** 7,618 received testing (**17% RNA prevalence**)
- **1,878 people with current HCV infection**
- **Treatment uptake (within 12 weeks): 79%**
 - **52% in community**
 - **89% in prison**



Acknowledgements



This program is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health

Acknowledgements

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Dr. Heather Valerio

Dr. Marianne Martinello

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Dr. Amy Kwon

Prof. Lisa Maher



Collaborators

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Prof. Julie Bruneau (Canada)

Dr. Jordan Feld (Canada)





COALITION
FOR **GLOBAL**
HEPATITIS
ELIMINATION

HCV Elimination in the United States: Lessons Learned and Next Steps

John W Ward, MD
Task Force for Global Health
Rollins School of Public Health
Emory University, Atlanta GA, USA

Disclosures

The Task Force for Global Health receives funds for the general support of the Coalition for Global Hepatitis Elimination from: AASLD, Abbott, AbbVie, ALEH, APASL, EASL, Gilead, GSK, Merck, Pharco, Roche, Siemens, Zydus Life Sciences, US governmental agencies and philanthropic organizations.



THE TASK FORCE FOR
GLOBAL HEALTH

Hepatitis C Elimination in the United States

- **Essential components of effective HCV elimination programs**
- **Status of Hepatitis C elimination in the United States**
 - National planning
 - Strategic information
 - HCV prevention, testing and treatment policies
 - Equity
 - Financing
- **Next steps in building capacity for Hepatitis C elimination**

“For the first time in history, the disease can now be cured, raising hopes of eradicating Hepatitis C virus from the world population” -Nobel Committee

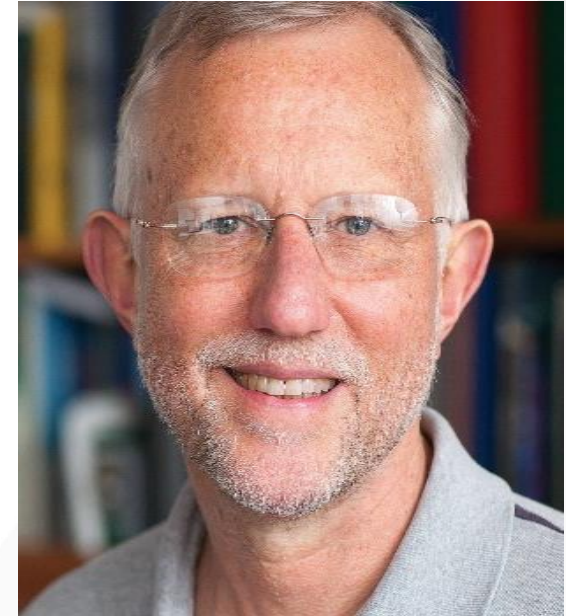
The 2020 Nobel Prize for Discovery of Hepatitis C Virus



Harvey Alter



Michael Houghton

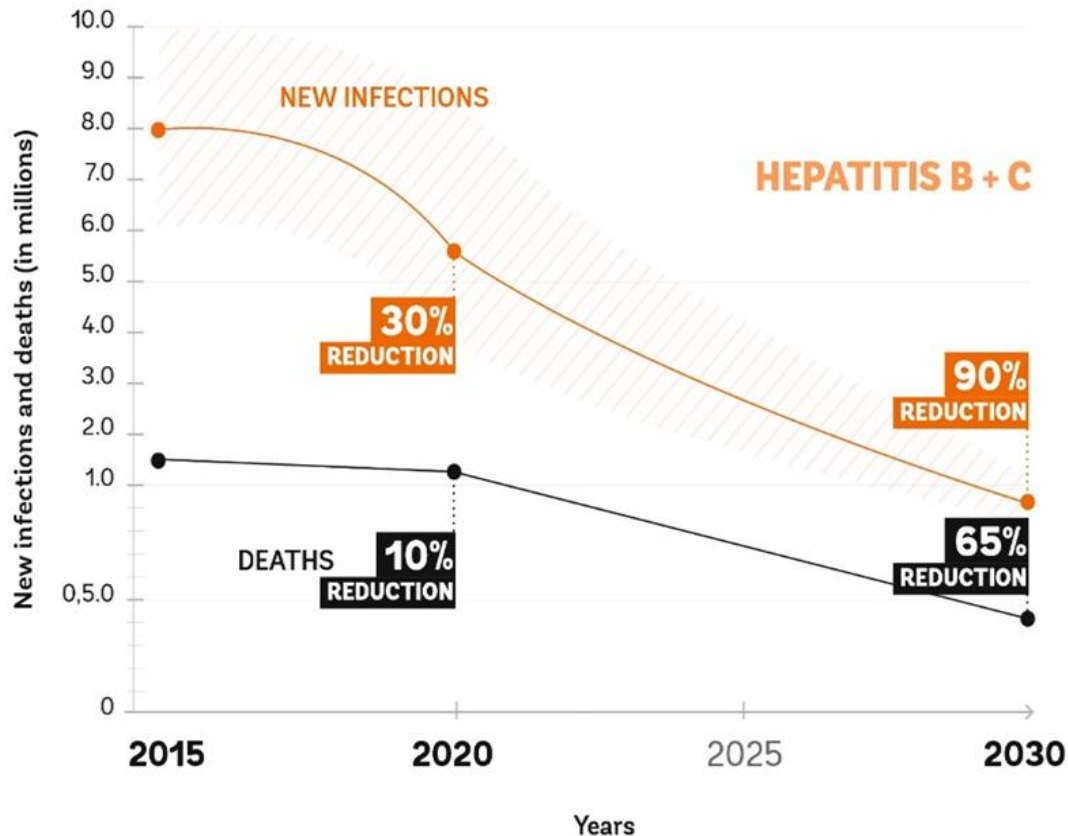


Charlie Rice

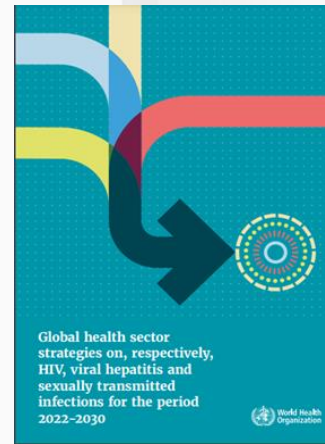
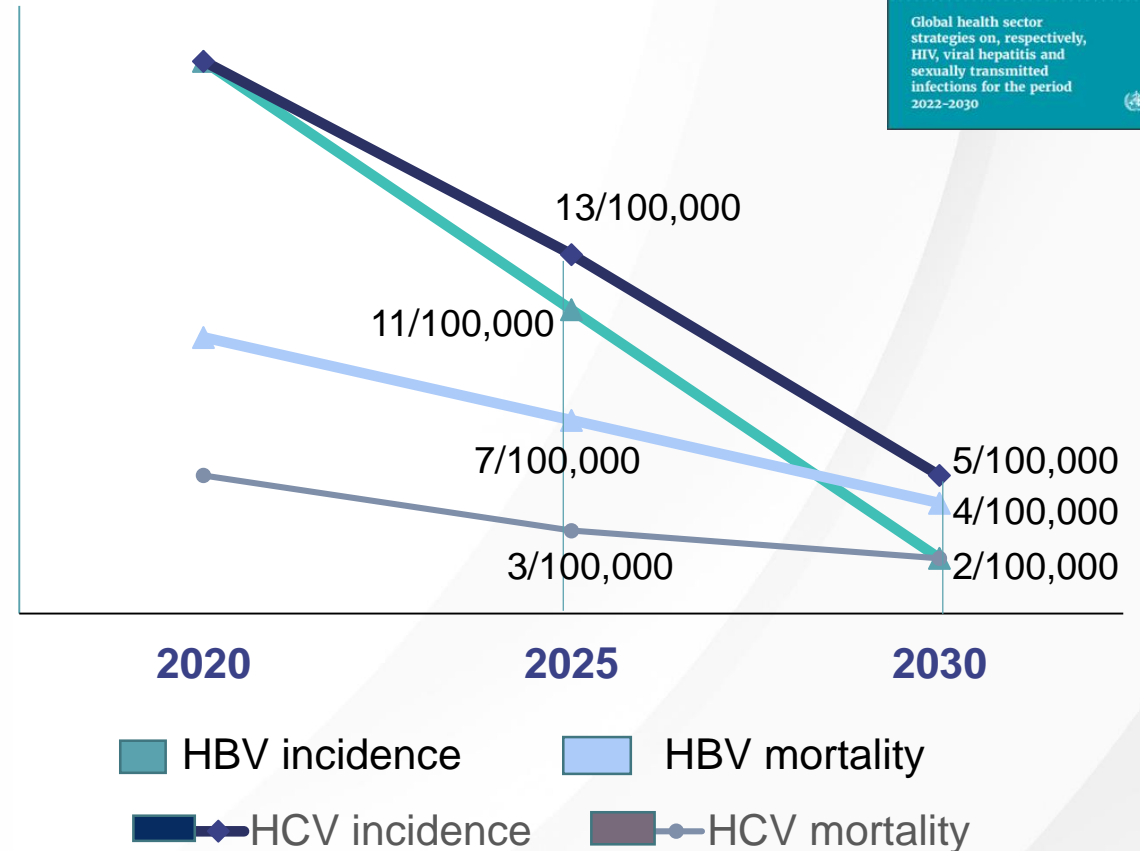
Science is not an end but a means to achieve a greater purpose.

Global Goals for Viral Hepatitis Elimination

Relative Elimination Targets
WHO 2016-2021 Global Strategy



Absolute HCV Elimination Targets:
WHO 2022-2030 Global Strategy

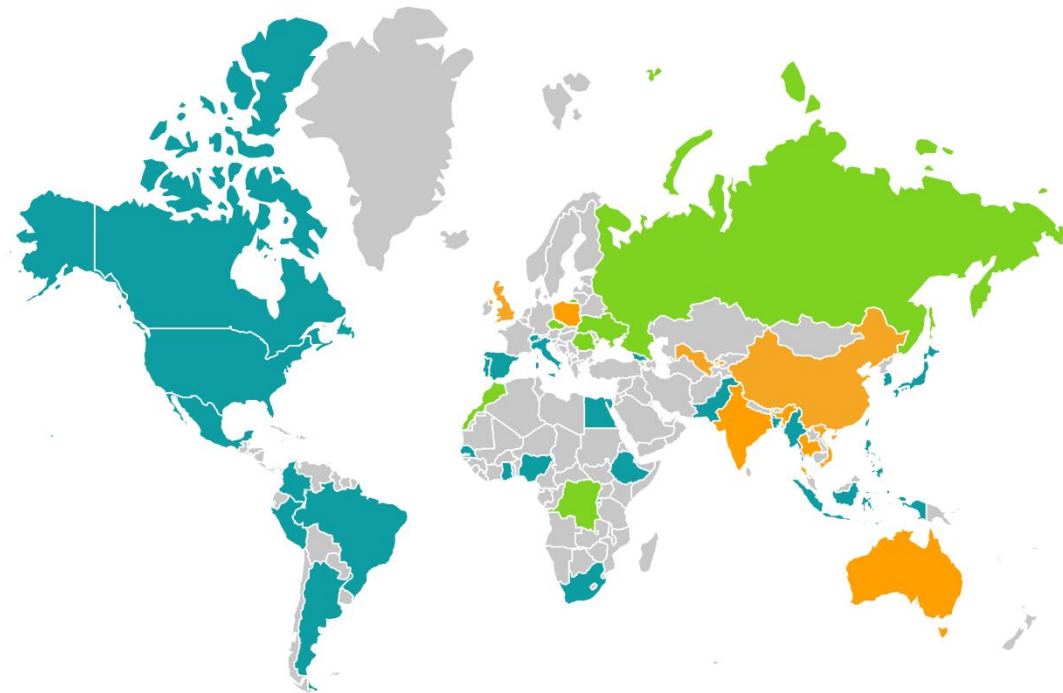


J Ward, A Hinman, Gastroenterology 2019, 2022-2030 Global Health Sector Strategy on HIV, hepatitis and STIs.
<https://www.who.int/news/item/01-06-2022-seventy-fifth-world-health-assembly-noted-the-2022-2030-global-health-sector-strategy-on-hiv--hepatitis-and-stis>



THE TASK FORCE FOR GLOBAL HEALTH

National or Area Hepatitis Elimination Profiles (N-HEP) 30 Profiles Available



Objectives:

1. Assess Status of Hepatitis Elimination on:

- Hepatitis burden
- Policy development– Develop standard framework for policy environment
- Program implementation
- Health equity for key populations
- Partnerships

2. Assess progress toward program targets and health outcome goals

3. Highlight achievements, challenges, and feasible next steps



CANADA

CAN ELIMINATE HEPATITIS
NATIONAL HEPATITIS
ELIMINATION PROFILE

UPDATED MARCH 27 2023



USA

CAN ELIMINATE HEPATITIS
NATIONAL HEPATITIS
ELIMINATION PROFILE

UPDATED MARCH 23 2023



Canada & USA Comparison of Elimination Plans & HCV Burden

| | CANADA | USA |
|---|--|--|
| Established Elimination Goal (2030) | YES | YES |
| Established Action Plan | NO | YES |
| Chronic HCV Prevalence | 204,000 (151,000 – 296,000) 2019 | 2.4 M (2.0 – 2.8 M) 2015 *based on national survey |
| Reported/Estimated HCV Cases, 2020 | 6,736 | 66,700 *estimated |
| HCV – Related Deaths, 2019 | 2,692 7.37/100,000 | 14,865 3.45/100,000 |
| HCV-related Deaths are reportable nationally | NO | YES |
| HCV Percent Change in Reported Cases, 2015-2019 | +5% ↑ (Reported Cases) | +97% ↑ (Incident cases) 0.7/100,000 |
| HCV Percent Change in Deaths, 2015-2019 | -7% ↓ | -24% ↓ |

WHAT WORKS

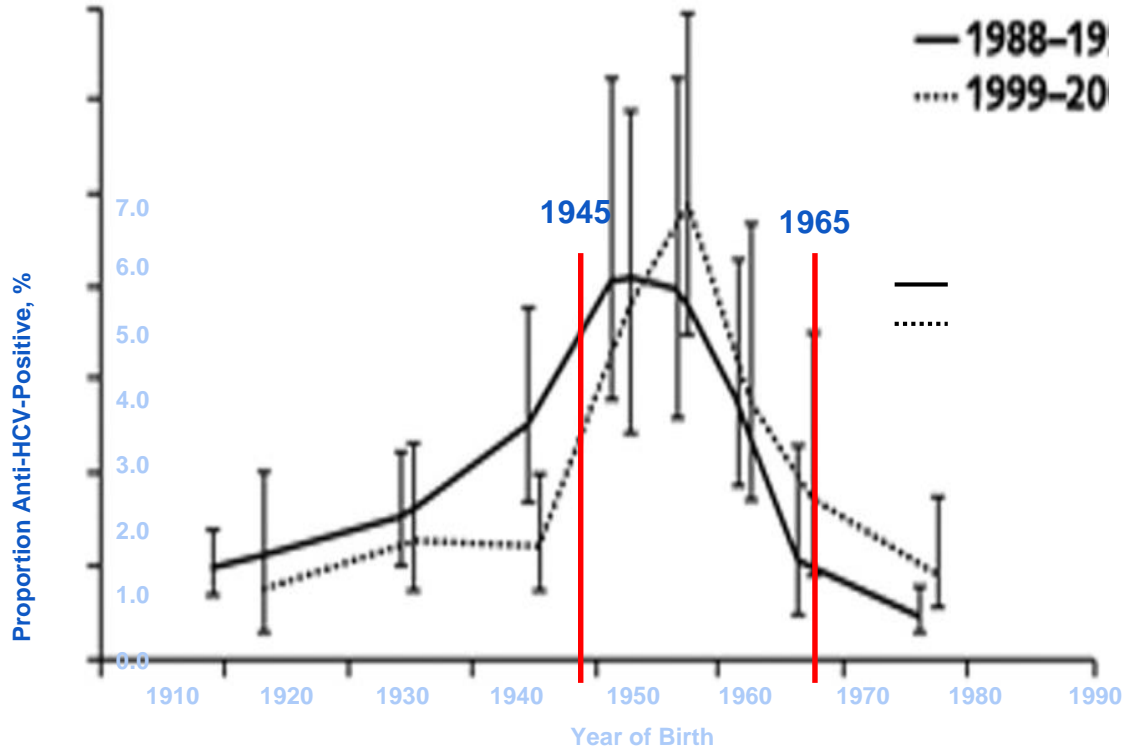
Components For Strong National Hepatitis Elimination Programs



Strategic Information

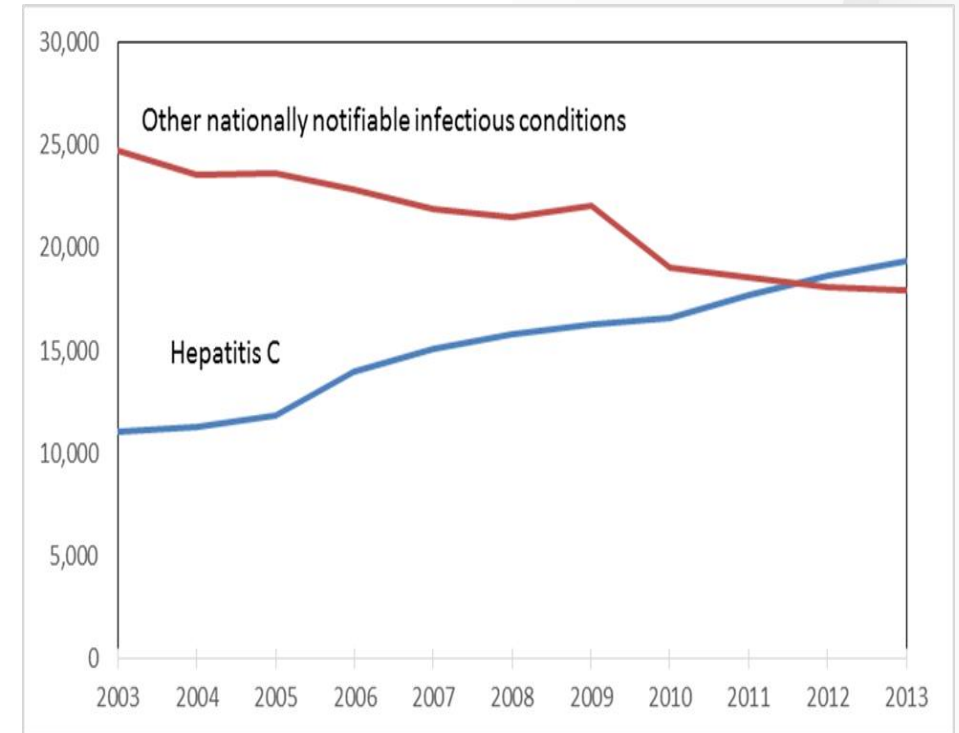
Epidemic of HCV- Associated Morbidity and Mortality

National serologic surveys NHANES



- 3.5 M persons living with HCV
- 81% are persons born 1945-1965

National mortality data



Rising HCV mortality- 19,659 Deaths (2014)
 Average age -59 years

1945-1965 Birth Cohort Strategy in the United States: 2012

- 81% of the HCV infected population
- ~3% anti-HCV prevalence (2010)
- 50% moderate severe liver disease
- 50% reported no risks-
- Cost-effective \$32000 per QALY
- Baby boomer cohort- known to public
- Policy intended to be time limited
- Adopted as no patient co-pay preventive service

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

MMWR

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Recommendations and Reports / Vol. 61 / No. 4

August 17, 2012

Recommendations for the Identification of Chronic Hepatitis C Virus Infection Among Persons Born During 1945–1965



Policy Development: One-time HCV Testing of All Adults: United States, 2020

Only 60% of HCV infected persons are aware of their infection

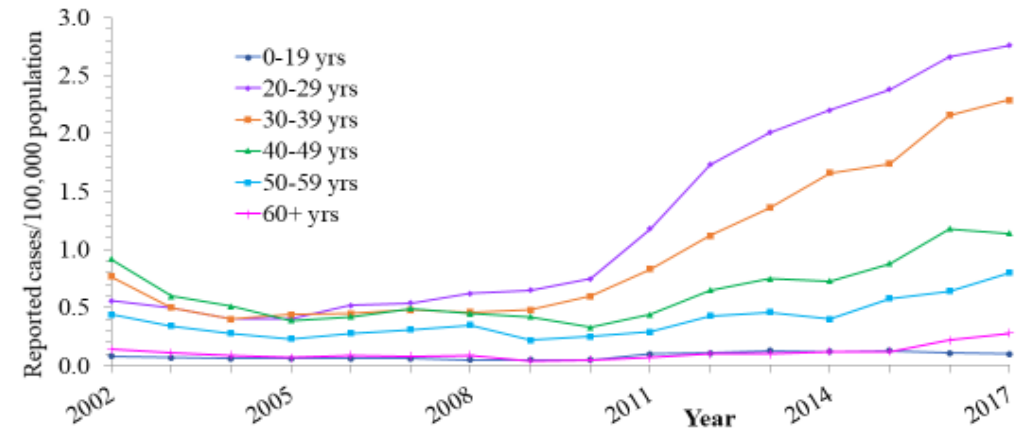
Since 2011. ~three fold increase in HCV incidence

Undiagnosed persons miss benefits of HCV therapy

Cost-effective policy

- All-adults: \$11,378- \$28,000 per QALY
- Pregnant women: \$2826 per QALY gained

Figure 4.3. Rates of reported acute hepatitis C, by age group — United States, 2002–2017



Source: CDC, National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System.

JAMA | US Preventive Services Task Force | RECOMMENDATION STATEMENT March 2, 2020

Clinical Review

US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement

Screen adults for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection Grade B

All asymptomatic adults (including pregnant persons) aged 18 to 79 years without known liver disease.

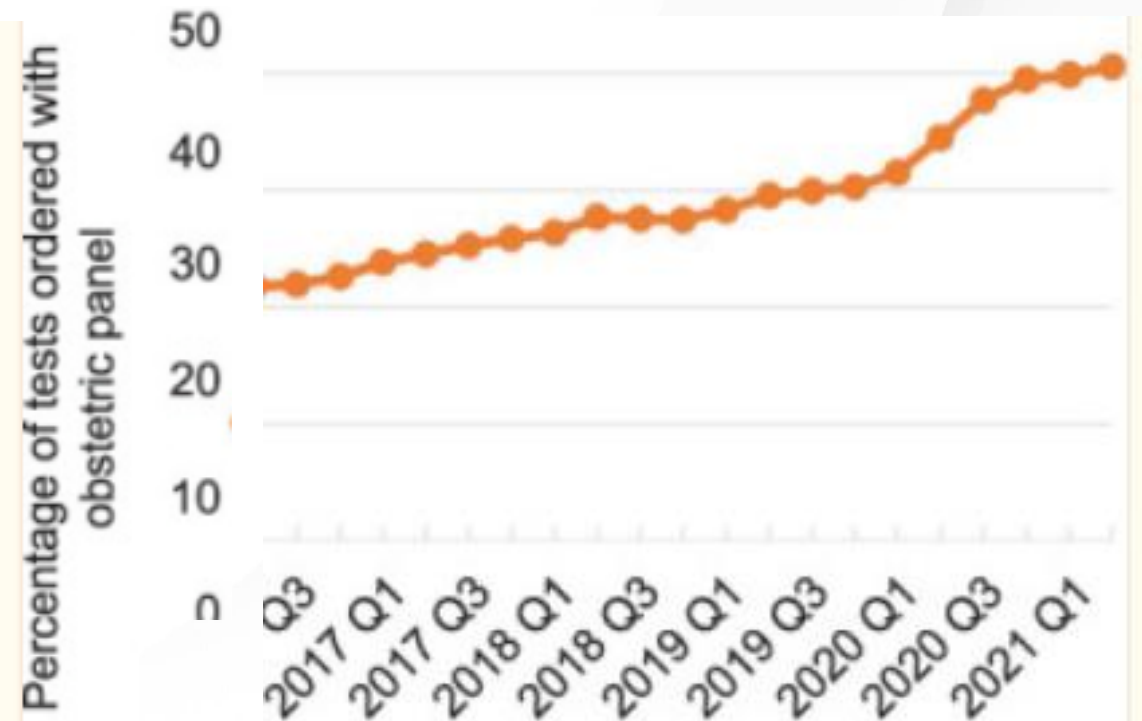
Periodically screen persons with continued risk for HCV infection

Policy Development: HCV Testing of Pregnant Women – United States

- High Rates of HCV Among Pregnancy Women
- All pregnant women 463/100,000 (1/215)
 - Age 25-29: 542 (1/184)
 - Amer. Indian/ AK native: 1652 (1/60)
 - < High school education: 1309 (1/76)
 - No prenatal care: 2267 (1/44)

Recommendations of HCV testing of pregnant women 2020 CDC. USPSTF, ACOG 2021

41% screened in 2021



PRE-TREATMENT ASSESSMENT

- Calculate FIB-4 score
- Cirrhosis assessment
- FIB-4 > 3.25
- Transient elastography indicating cirrhosis (e.g. Fibroscan stiffness > 12.5 kPa)
- Noninvasive serologic tests above proprietary cut-offs indicating cirrhosis (FibroSure, etc)
- Clinical evidence of cirrhosis (e.g. liver nodularity, and/or splenomegaly on imaging, platelet count < 150,000 mm³, etc)
- Cirrhosis on prior liver biopsy
- Record all medications- include herbal and OTC
- Assess for potential drug-drug interactions
 - AASLD/IDSA guidance
 - Univ. of Liverpool checker
- Educate patient about drug administration, adherence, reinfection risks

RECOMMENDED REGIMENS

Glecaprevir (300mg)/pibrentasvir (120mg)/day
taken with food for 8 week

Sofosbuvir (400mg)/ velpatasvir (100mg)/day
for 12 weeks

ON-TREATMENT MONITORING

- Inform patients taking diabetes medication of potential for hypoglycemia; monitoring for hypoglycemia is recommended.
- Inform patients taking warfarin of potential changes in anti-coagulation status; monitor INR for subtherapeutic anticoagulation is recommended
- **No other laboratory monitoring is recommended**
- In-persons or telehealth/telephone support as needed

POST-TREATMENT ASSESSMENT OF CURE (SVR)

- Quantitative HCV PCR and hepatitis function panel \geq 12 weeks after treatment completion
- Look for other causes of elevated transaminases after SVR

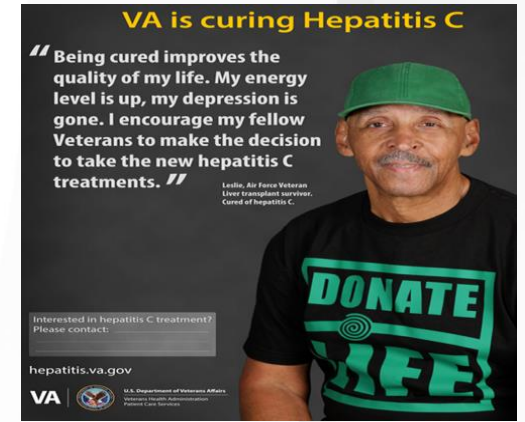
FOLLOW-UP AFTER ACHIEVING VIROLOGIC CURE (SVR)

- **No routine follow-up**
- Patients with HCV risks- counsel, and test annually
- Patients with elevated ALT, AST or bilirubin- repeat HCV tests
- Avoid excessive alcohol use

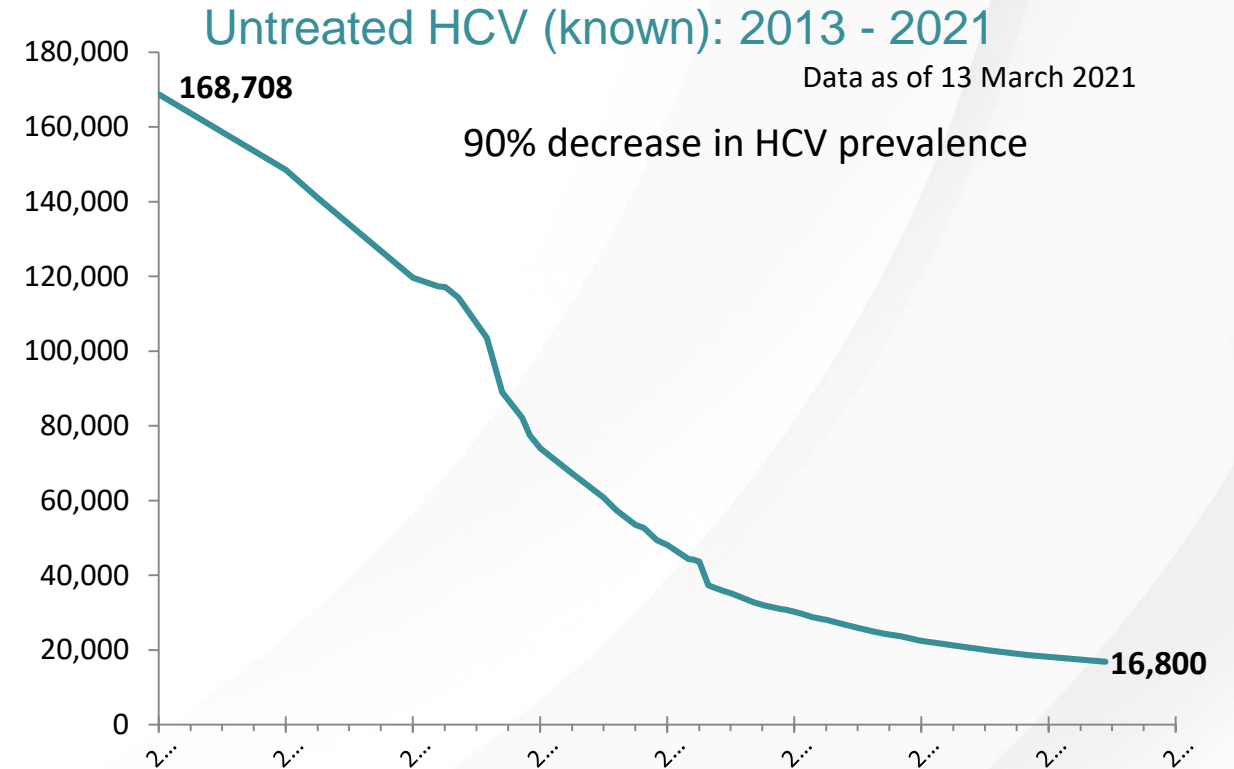
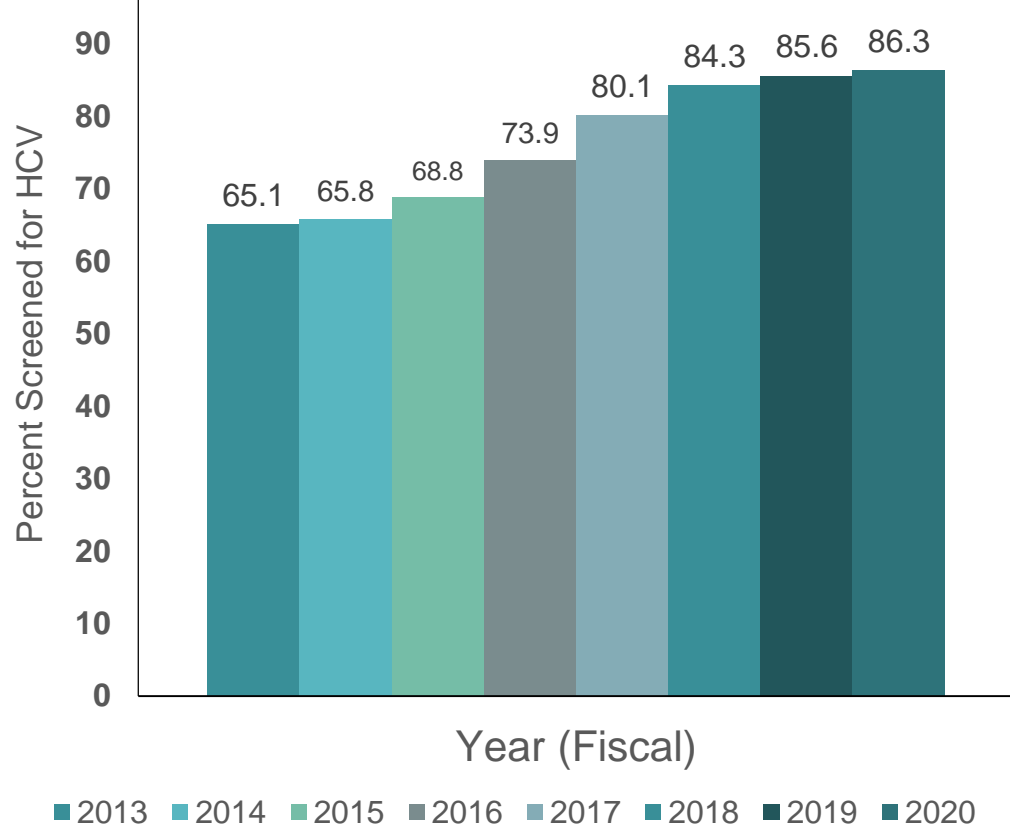
FOLLOW-UP FOR PATIENTS WHO DO NOT ACHIEVE A VIROLOGIC CURE

- **Specialist evaluation for retreatment**
- Evaluate q 6-12 mos. until retreatment occurs (hepatic function, CBC, INR)
- Avoid excessive alcohol use

Pilot Programs Military Veterans Routine HCV screening (1945-1965 birth cohort)



100% Screened for HCV: Birth Cohort (1945 – 1965)



As Native People and as Cherokee Nation Citizens, We Must Keep Striving to Eliminate Hepatitis C



Chief Bill John Baker

CNHS HCV Care Model

Universal Screening

Screened 50,246 patients
All patients aged 20-69

Patient Navigator

Staff contacts HCV+ individuals and arranges follow-up testing and evaluation

HCV Evaluation and Non-Adherence Risk Assessment

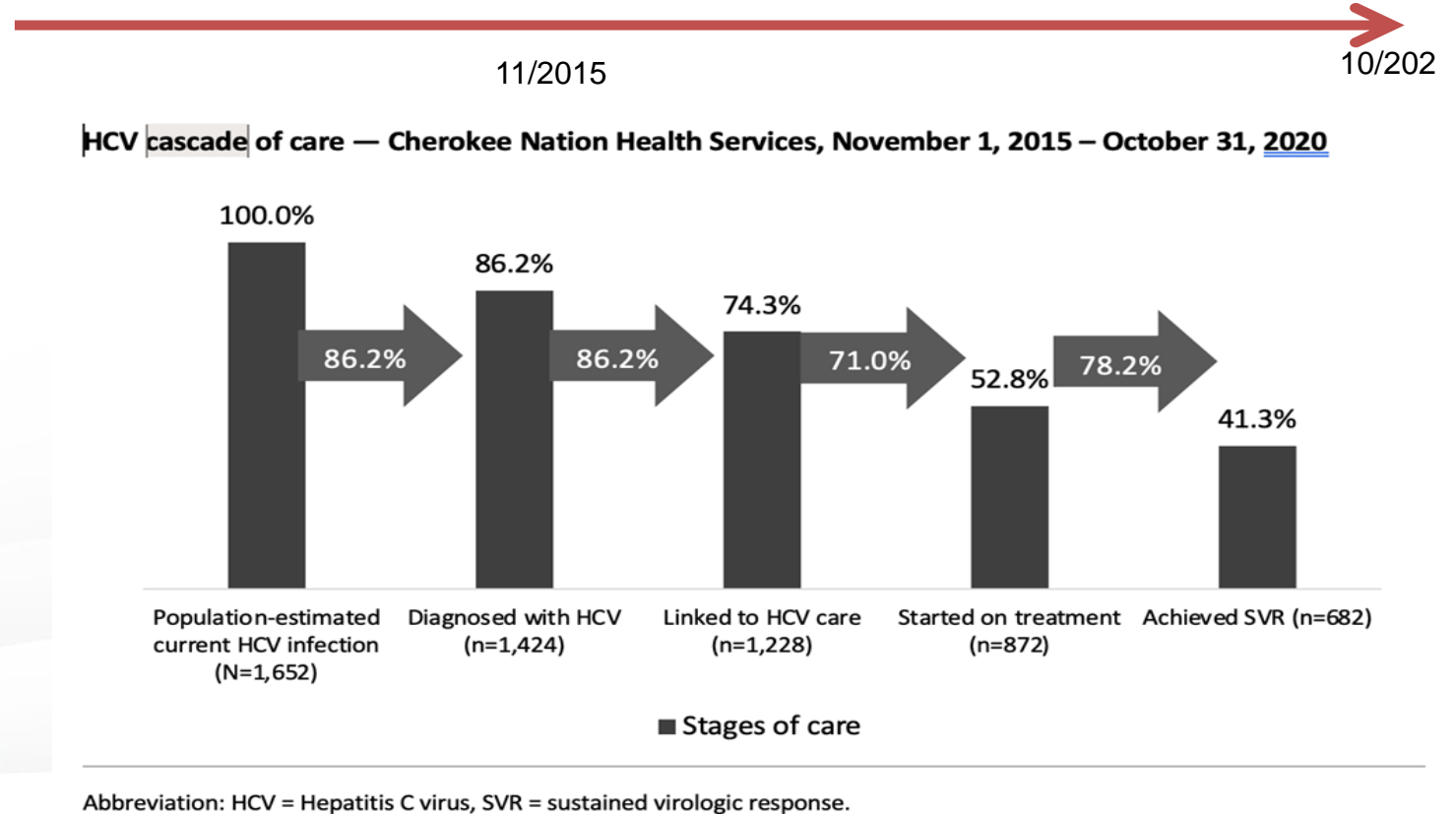
Nurse, BH counselor, HCV provider, case manager, pharmacist, community health worker
DAA procured and MAT started, if needed

HCV Treatment

All patients offered treatment

Community Health Worker

Home visits for patients at high risk of non-adherence



Interventions Improving Access to HCV Testing and Treatment

| | Anti-HCV testing | Virologic testing | HCV care | HCV treatment |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------|
| Medical chart reminders | * | * | * | * |
| Provider education | * | * | * | |
| Nurse led care | * | | | * |
| Integrated care | ⚡ | | * ⚡ | * |
| Directly observed therapy | * ⚡ | | | |
| Patient education/ coordination | * ⚡ | | * ⚡ | * |
| Point of care (POC) anti-HCV | * ⚡ | | * ⚡ | * |
| POC HCV PCR | | ⚡ | | |
| Opt-out testing | * ⚡ | | | |
| Reflex testing | | * | * | |
| Dried blood spot | * ⚡ | | * | |

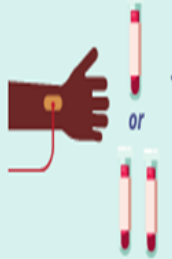
* For general patient populations; ⚡ for persons who inject drugs

HCV Reflex Testing Increases Access to HCV Diagnostic Testing

Laboratory-based reflex testing

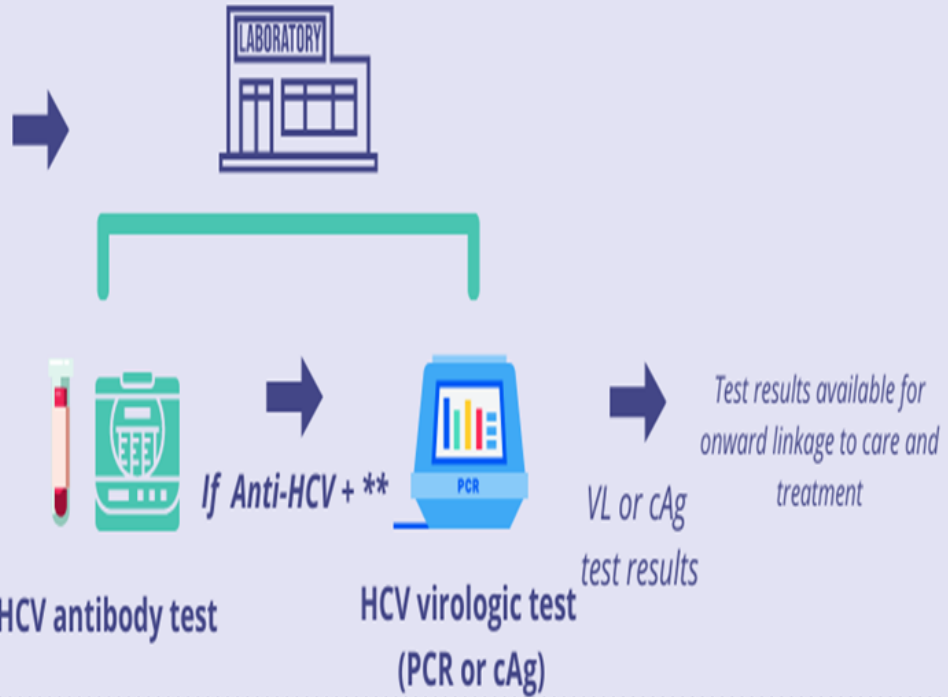
Visit 1*

Option 1) Venous blood specimen collection



1 or 2 tubes* collected for both:
HCV antibody test
or
HCV virologic test

Option 2) Dried blood spot specimen collection



UPDATED RECOMMENDATIONS ON
**SIMPLIFIED SERVICE
DELIVERY AND DIAGNOSTICS
FOR HEPATITIS C INFECTION**

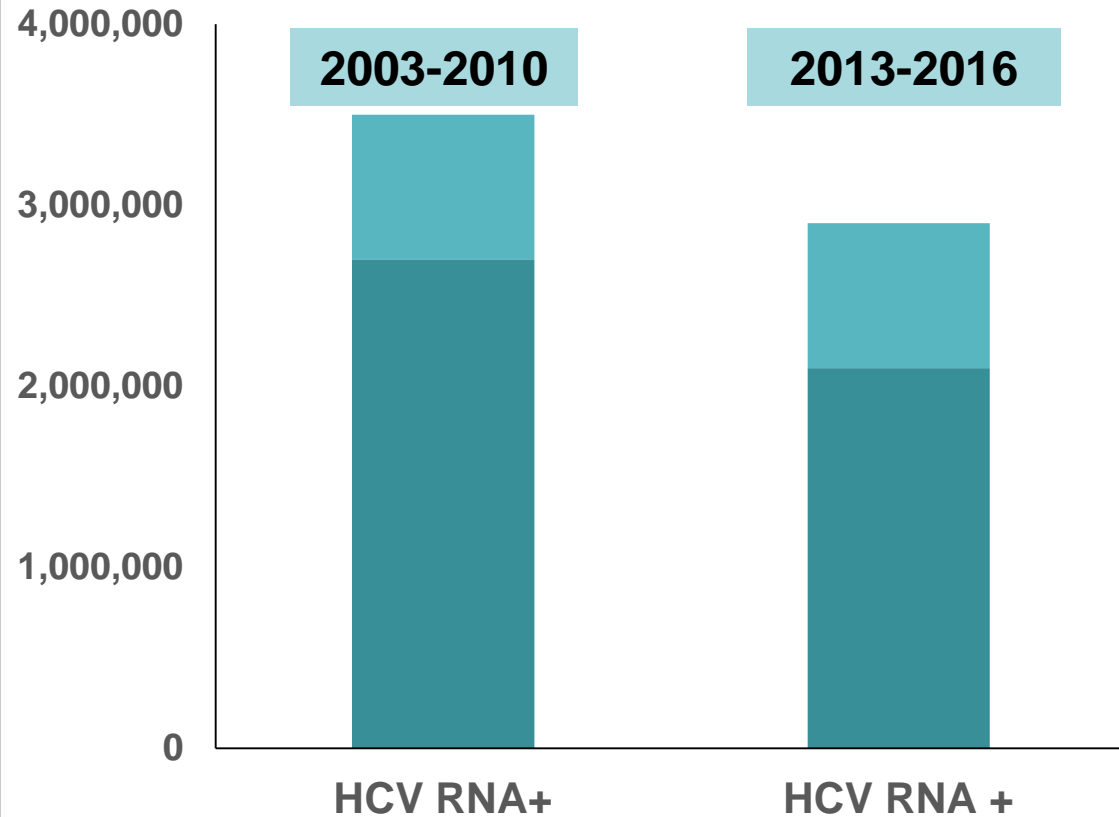
POLICY BRIEF

Recommendations: Reflex HCV RNA testing

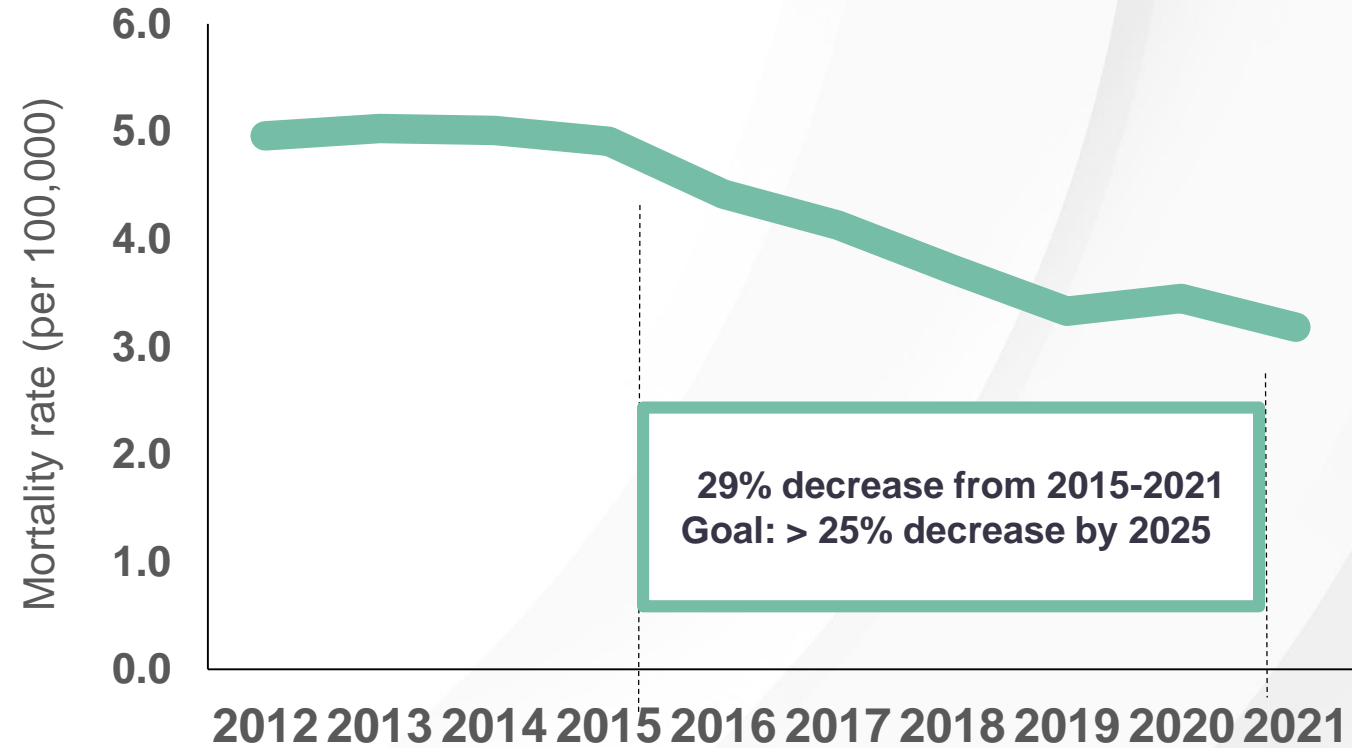
We recommend reflex HCV RNA testing in those with a positive HCV antibody test result as an additional key strategy to promote linkage to care and treatment.

Changes HCV Prevalence and Mortality toward HCV Elimination Goal

United States HCV Prevalence



United States HCV Mortality Rate 2012-2018



Source: Hofmeister M, Hepatology 2018; www.cdc.gov/hepatitis



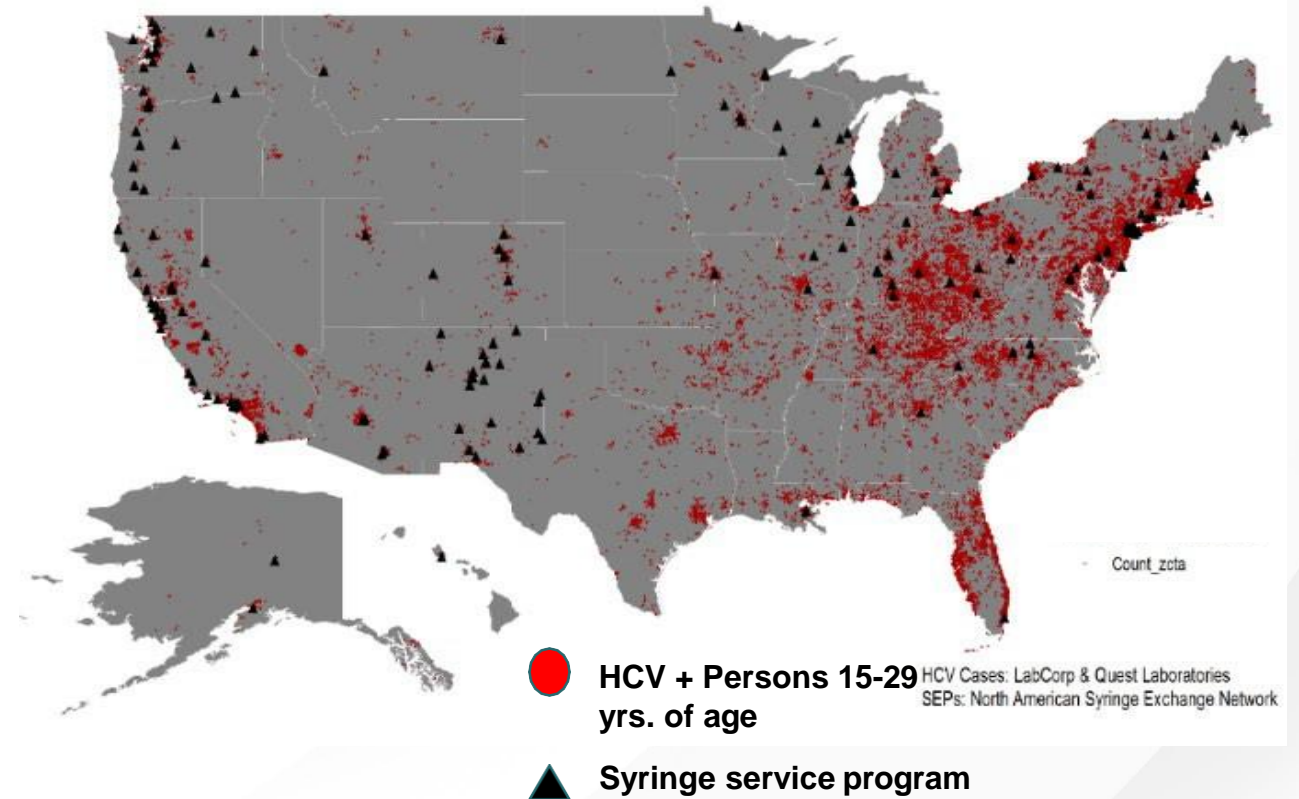
Access To Preventive Services for PWID in the United States

HCV incidence highest in Appalachian, Midwestern and New England states

National program coverage:

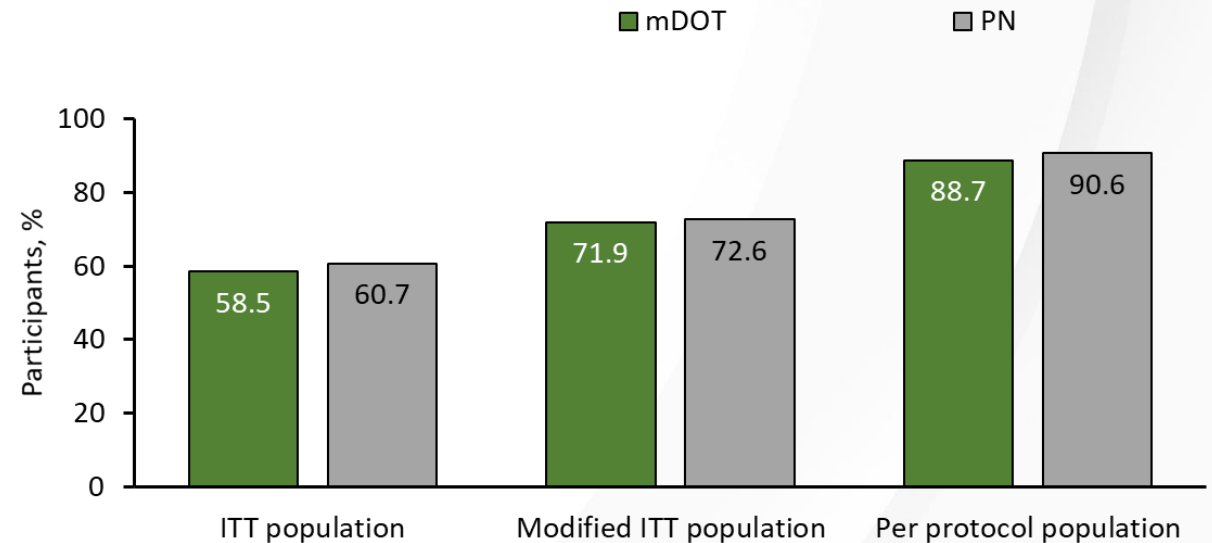
- 270 syringe service programs (SSP) in operation (early 2017)
- **~2,200 additional programs needed for close access to syringe services**
- Only 30% (4,986) drug treatment facilities offer HCV testing
- Only 14% of primary care patients with IDU – related conditions are screened for HCV

Only 20% of persons 15-29 yrs. with HCV, live < 10 miles of a syringe service program.



Patient-Centered Models of HCV Treatment for Persons Who Inject Drugs: The HERO Study

- PWID –injecting within 90 days
- Patient navigation (PN) Two week prescriptions(n=379)
- Modified directly observed therapy (mDOT) (n=376)
 - At least 5 doses observed/week
- 8 states
 - opioid treatment programs: 41%
 - community health centers: 59%
- Treatment
 - Initiation: 82.5%
 - Adherence: 74.1%*
 - Completion: 82.7%
 - * higher for DOT



ITT all randomized

mITT all randomized and initiated treatment

Per protocol (PP): randomized; initiated

treatment; complied with assigned care and had SVR outcomes

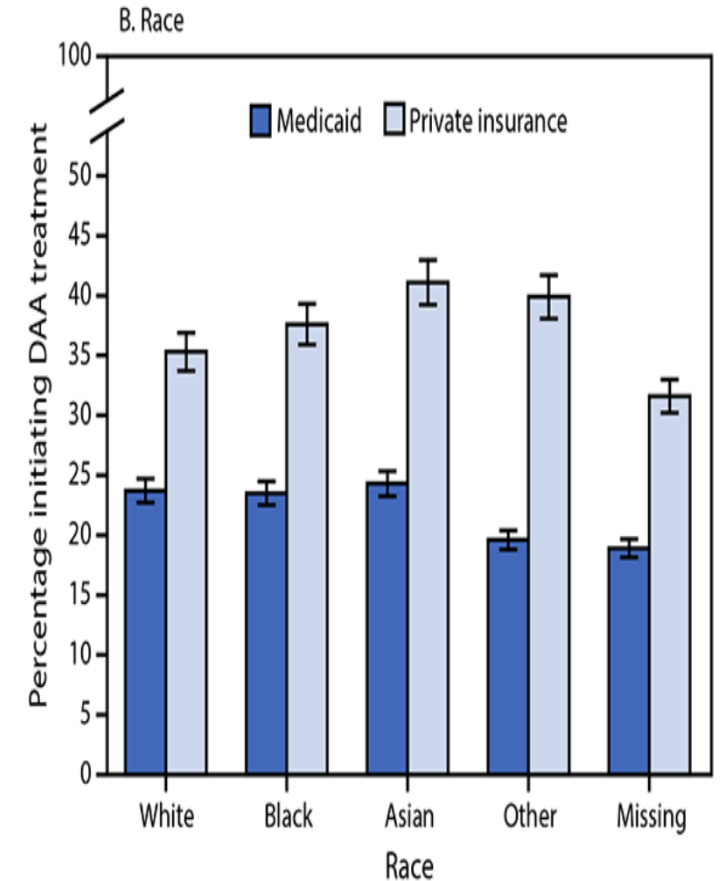
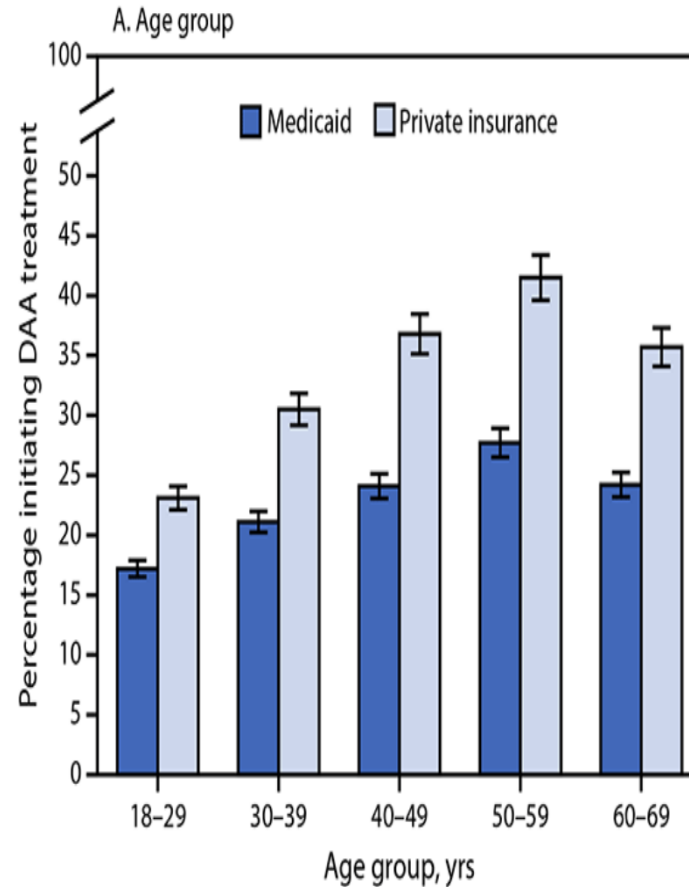
After HCV Diagnosis, Too Few Persons Receive Treatment

National claims data for > 2M persons

Feb 2019- Oct. 2020

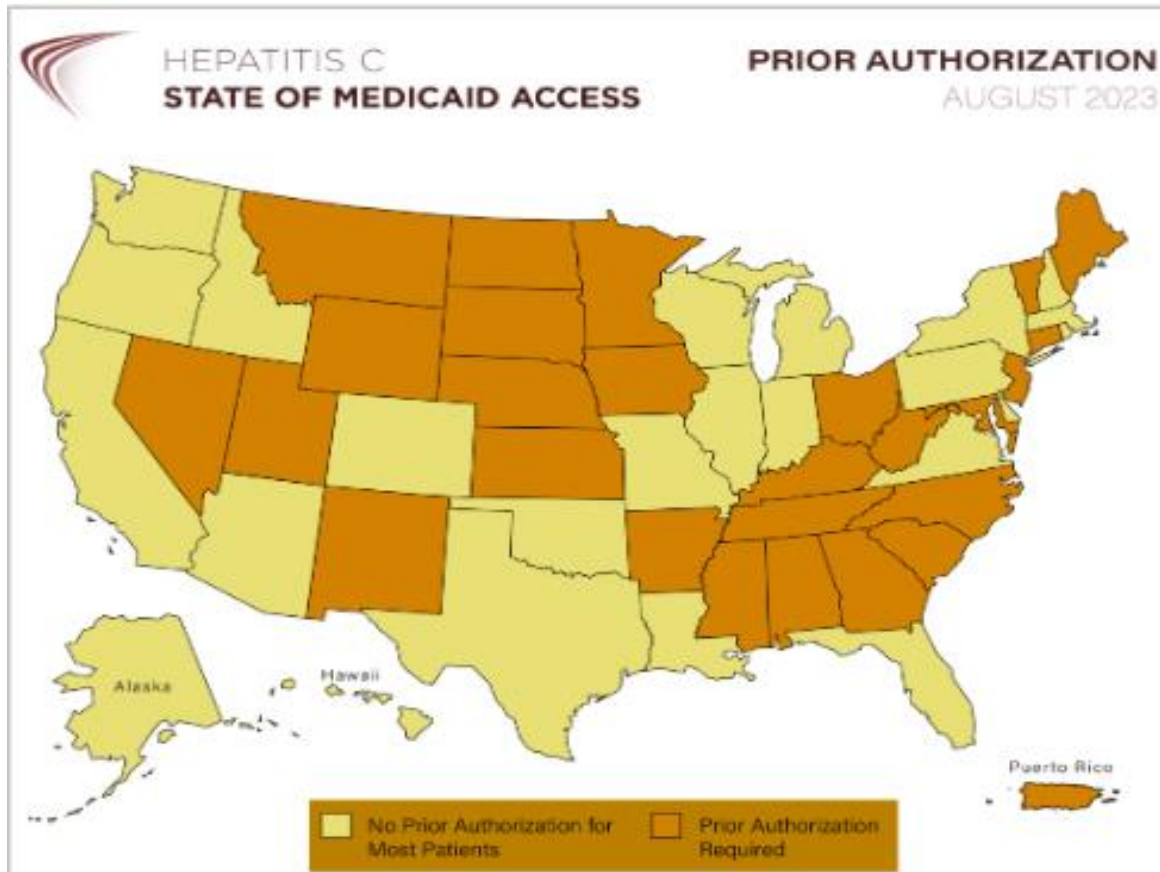
Indicator: Percent prescribed HCV meds < 360 days of HCV RNA + test

- Private: 35%
- Medicare: 28%
- Medicaid: 23%
- If states has Medicaid restrictions, 23% decline in patients treated.

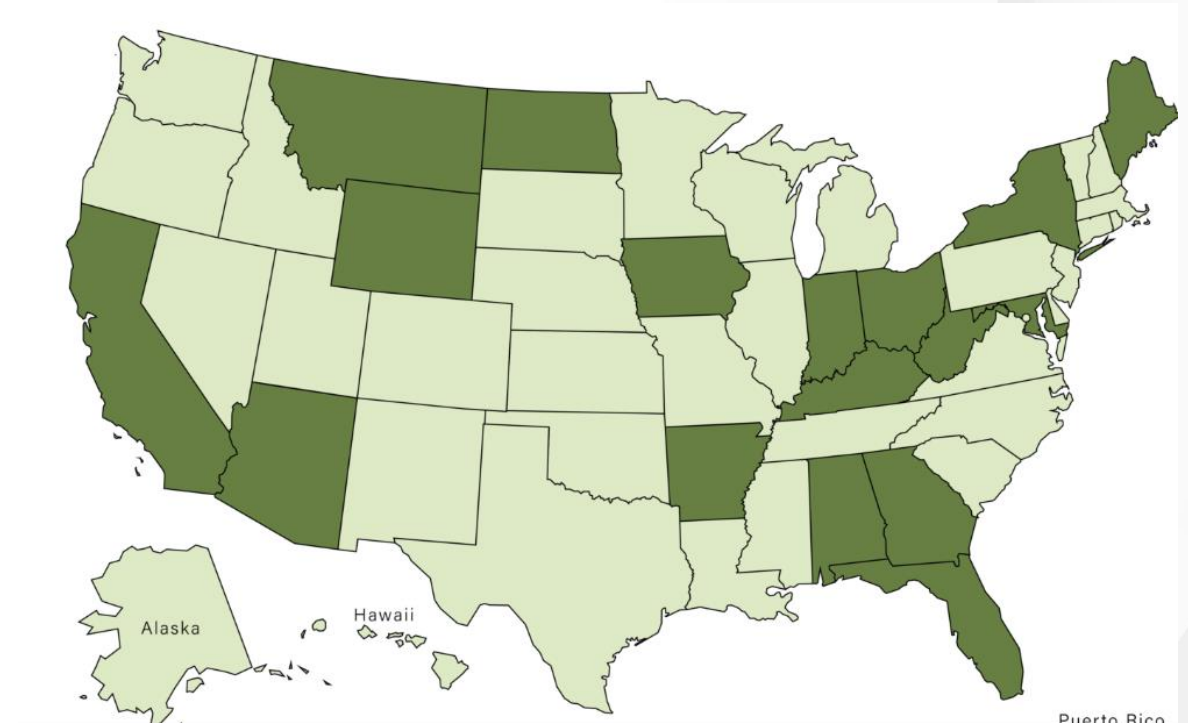


Restrictions to HCV Treatment: United States

2019: 27/50 states require prior authorization



2023: 17/ 50 states have restrictions on retreatment



Center for Health Law and Policy Innovation, the National Viral Hepatitis Roundtable (NVHR)
Hepatitis C: State of Medicaid Access www.stateofhepc.org



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Proposal National Hepatitis C Elimination Program

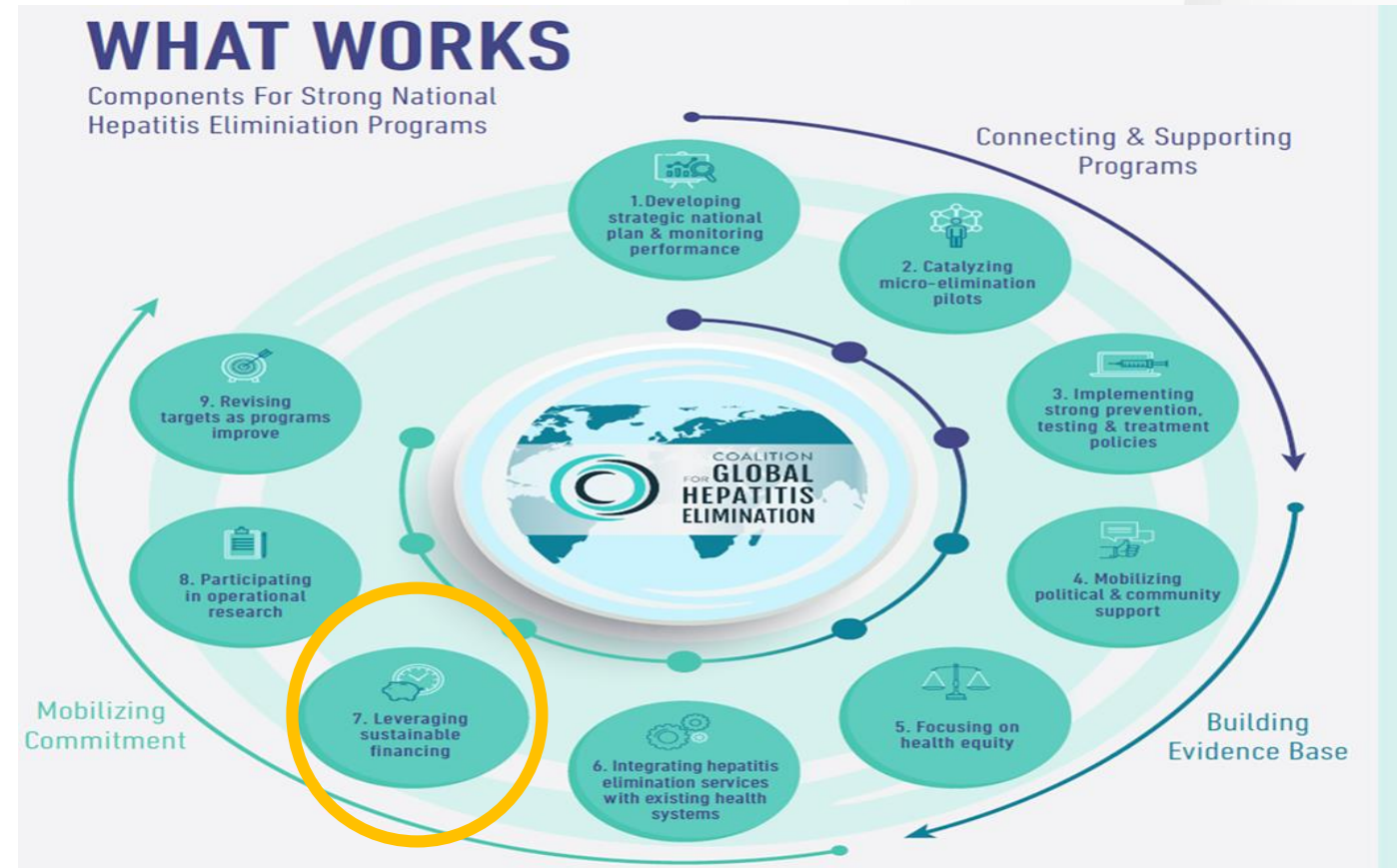


Dr. Francis Collins
Former Dir. NIH

Request \$ 12.3b over 5 years – 2024 budget

- 1) FDA license point-of-care HCV tests
- 2) Provide HCV medications at no patient cost
- 3) Expand HCV care capacity
- 4) Support HCV vaccine development

Must be passed by the US Congress



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GLOBAL HEALTH

Presidential Initiative to Eliminate Hepatitis C in the United States

We are seeking to mount a national program to eliminate hepatitis C in the United States

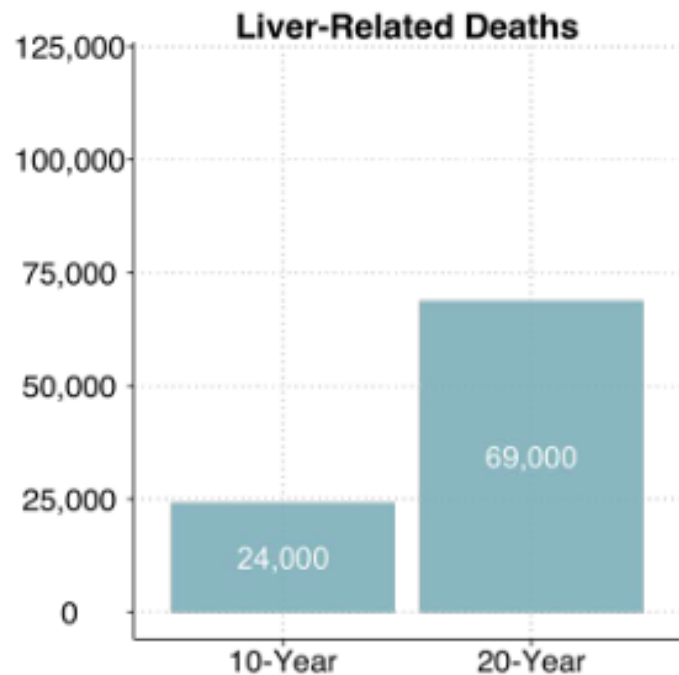
--Francis Collins

FY 2024 President's budget requests \$12.3 billion in mandatory funding over five years

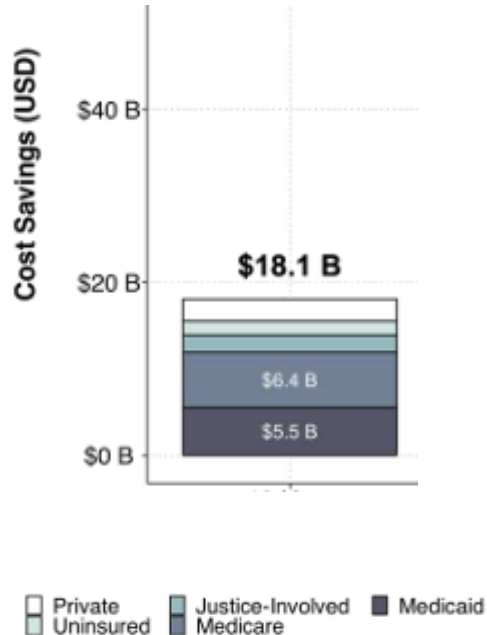
Outcomes: 92.5% diagnosed; 89.6% cured of HCV

Avert 24,000 liver related deaths;

Save \$18.1B over 10 years ; \$13.3b to Federal government



Cumulative Cost Savings



Projected Health Benefits and Health Care Savings from the United States National Hepatitis C Elimination Initiative

Jagpreet Chhatwal, Alec Aaron, Huaiyang Zhong, Neeraj Sood, Risha Irvin, Harvey J. Alter, Yueran Zhuo, Joshua M. Sharfstein & John W. Ward

WORKING PAPER 31139 DOI:10.3386/w31139 ISSUE DATE April 2023

<https://www.nber.org/papers/w31139>

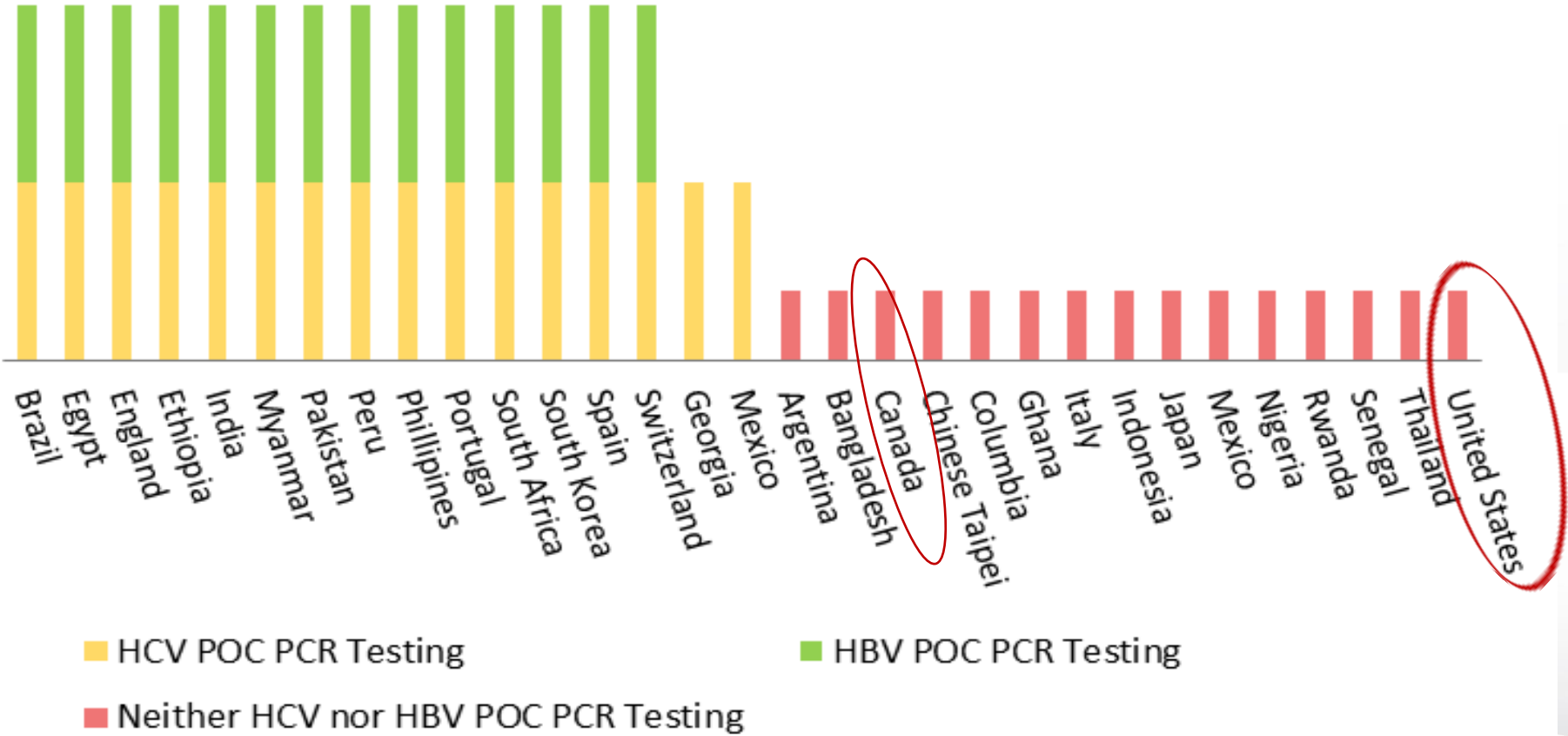


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Opportunities to Launch HCV Elimination Program for the US: A Bill Representing a National Implementation Plan

- New initiatives can leverage existing programs and innovative care reforms.
 - Build on existing CMS authorities and initiatives to increase HCV testing and treatment capacity
 - Funding can support infrastructure development for disease detection and sustain improvements in primary care delivery
- Bill expected from Senator Chris Van Hollen (MD)
- Goal remains FY 24 funding for a five-year program

Global HBV & HCV POC PCR Testing (NHEPs)



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CANADA

CAN ELIMINATE HEPATITIS
NATIONAL HEPATITIS
ELIMINATION PROFILE

UPDATED MARCH 27 2023





USA

CAN ELIMINATE HEPATITIS
NATIONAL HEPATITIS
ELIMINATION PROFILE

UPDATED MARCH 23 2023



Canada & USA Comparison of Testing Policies

| | CANADA | | USA | |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| Proportion of Persons Living with HCV Diagnosed | 76% *2019 |  | 60% *2016 |  |
| HCV Risk-Based Testing Recommendations | Adopted | | Adopted | |
| HCV Universal One-Time Testing Recommendations | - | | Adopted | |
| HCV Testing of Pregnant Women | Partially Adopted | | Adopted | |
| No Patient Co-Pays for anti-HCV testing | Adopted | | Adopted | |
| Monitoring Number of HCV Diagnoses and Treatments | Partially Adopted | | Partially Adopted | |



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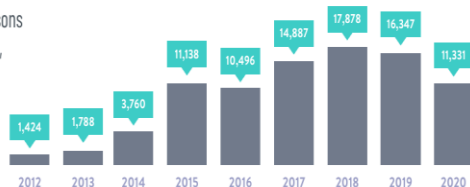
UPDATED MARCH 23 2023



Canada: **30%** Proportion of persons with chronic hepatitis C who have been treated, 2019 ³²

Number of persons treated for HCV, 2012-2020 ^{17,32}

80,000

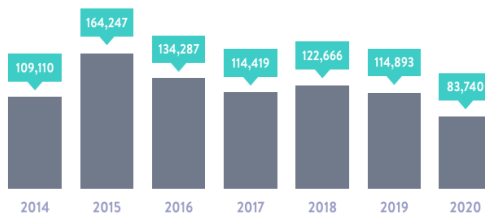


USA:

843,000 HCV

Cumulative number of persons initiated on HCV treatment 2014-2020 ³³

Number of persons initiating HCV treatment annually ³³



Canada & USA Comparison of Treatment

| | CANADA | USA |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| National Treatment Guidelines | Available | Available |
| Simplified Care Algorithm: Non-specialists can Prescribe Treatments | Partially Adopted | Partially Adopted |
| Simplified Care Algorithm: Less than 2 Clinic Visits during Treatment | Adopted | Adopted |
| Simplified Care: No Patient Co-pays for Treatment | Partially Adopted | Partially Adopted |
| No Genotyping | Partially Adopted | Partially Adopted |
| No Sobriety Restrictions | Adopted | Partially Adopted |
| No Fibrosis Restrictions | Adopted | Partially Adopted |
| No Prior Authorization Requirements | - | Partially Adopted |



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UPDATED MARCH 27 2023



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ELIMINATION PROFILE

UPDATED MARCH 23 2023



Canada & USA Comparison of Prevention

| | CANADA | USA |
|--|---|-------------------|
| National Policy for Harm Reduction for Persons Who Inject Drugs (PWID) | Adopted | Adopted |
| National Policy for Syringe Exchange in Federal Prisons (# of prisons implementing syringe exchange) | Adopted <i>11 of 43 Prisons currently implementing *2018; The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC)</i> | Not Adopted |
| Number of Needles/Syringes per PWID per year | 291 | 30 |
| Number of Opioid Substitution Therapy Recipients per 100 PWID | 24 | 19 |
| Decriminalization of Possession of Syringes & Paraphernalia | Adopted | Partially Adopted |
| Decriminalization of Drug Use | Not Adopted <i>*Not adopted at the federal level; decriminalization possession of certain illegal drugs (British Columbia – local level)</i> | Not Adopted |



CANADA

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NATIONAL HEPATITIS
ELIMINATION PROFILE

UPDATED MARCH 27 2023



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NATIONAL HEPATITIS
ELIMINATION PROFILE

UPDATED MARCH 23 2023



Canada & USAs Hepatitis Elimination: Next Steps

| Canada | USA |
|---|--|
| Develop national indicators of elimination including incidence, prevalence, mortality and care cascade | Increase support for HCV prevention and surveillance infrastructure |
| Address hepatitis related health disparities | Address hepatitis related health disparities |
| Expedite licensure of point of care tests for HCV RNA | Expedite licensure of point of care tests for HCV RNA |
| Implement RNA reflex testing in all provinces | Scale-up HCV testing for all adults including pregnant women |
| Update HCV screening and care guidelines | Simplify HCV care with removal of restrictions to HCV treatment |
| Simplify HCV care with removal of restrictions to HCV treatment | Expand access to harm reduction in correctional settings |
| Scale up HCV prevention, testing and treatment in provincial correctional facilities | Leverage innovations from COVID-19 response |
| Improve cultural competency skills for providers of HCV prevention and care services to key populations | Increase number of primary care clinicians treating persons with HCV |



Coalition for Global Hepatitis Elimination

Receive information:

<https://www.globalhep.org/>

<https://twitter.com/GlobalHep>

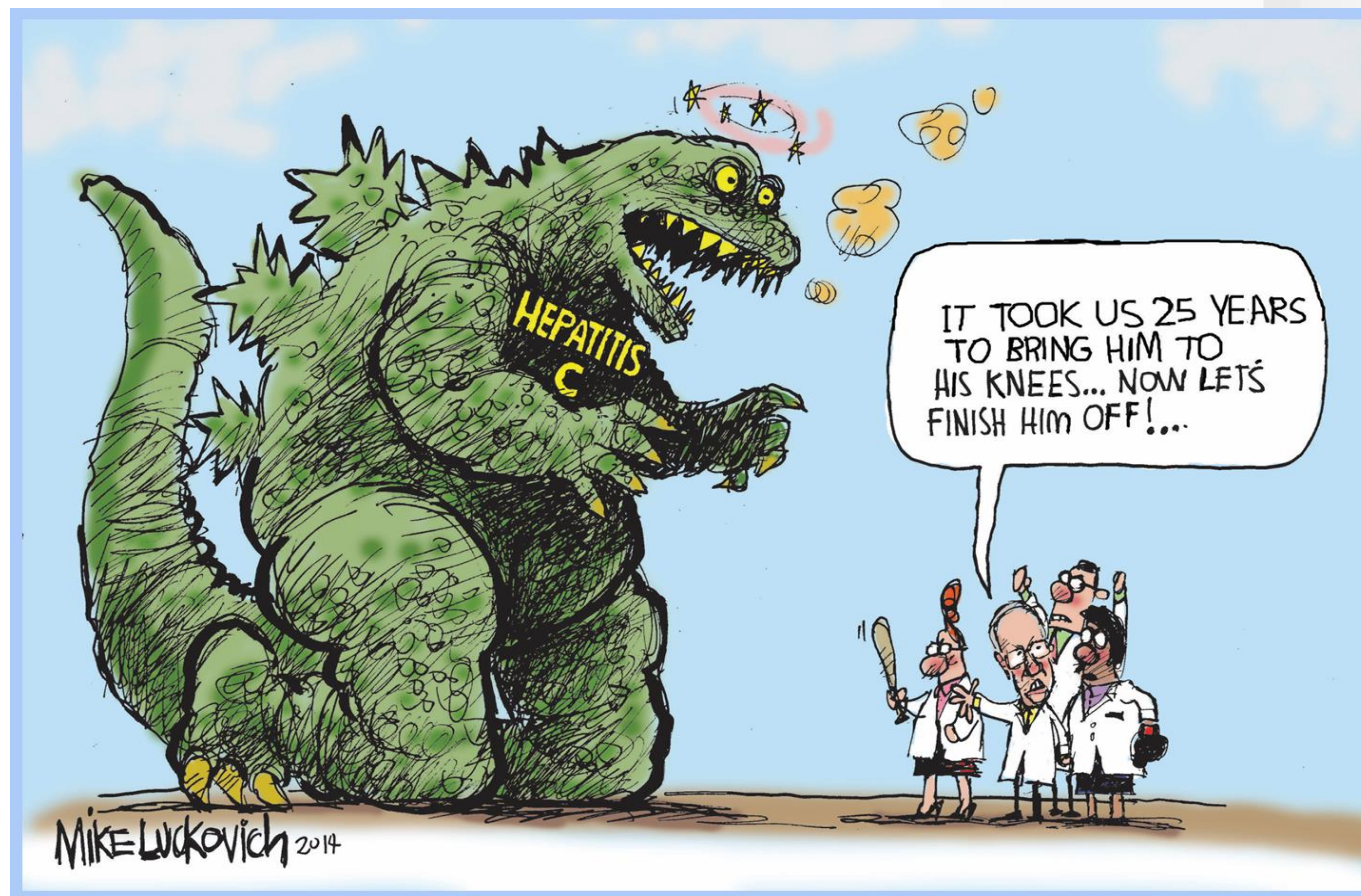
Contact us:

globalhep@taskforce.org

Tel: +1-404-371-0466

Jward@tskforce.org

+1-404-456-8167



“Hepatitis is a pandemic. Elimination of hepatitis is an achievable goal if we work together.”

- Nobel Laureate Professor Charles M. Rice



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