

23rd Annual Chicago Infection Control Conference

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Outcomes of the ADAP HCV Treatment Program

Ms. Ives-Louter has disclosed that there is no actual or potential conflict of interest in regards to this presentation.

The planners, editors, faculty and reviewers of this activity have no relevant financial relationships to disclose. This presentation was created without any commercial support.

Learning Objectives

At the conclusion of this course participants will be able to

- Have an understanding of the ADAP HCV Treatment Program
- Understand the patient and facility factors that underlie successful HCV treatment

To obtain credit you must:

- Be present for the entire session
- Complete an evaluation form
- Return the evaluation form to staff

Certificate will be sent to you by e-mail upon request.

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Outcomes of the ADAP HCV Treatment Program

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The ADAP Program for HCV Treatment

- Target population: people co-infected with HIV and HCV who meet income requirements (<500% FPL) for medication financial assistance for treatment of their HCV
- NOT restricted to patients with advanced liver damage
 - Requires minimum fibrosis score of F1 compared to Illinois Medicaid requirement of F3
- Qualifying patients eligible to receive their HCV medications for free
- Enrollment began March 2016
- Our goal: Evaluate the ADAP Program for HCV Treatment
 - What patient and facility factors predict successful treatment outcomes?

Data Collection

- 111 patients enrolled in ADAP HCV treatment pilot
- Demographic information collected from
 - eHARS surveillance information for HIV+ people treated in Illinois
 - INEDSS infectious disease reporting site and database
 - Provide Enterprise IDPH Ryan White case management system
- Laboratory data (HCV RNA) collected from INEDSS and a separate HCV registry developed through HepCCATT (HCV public/private partnership)
 - Last patient enrolled July 2017. All patients at least 6 months post treatment start date by January 2018.
 - Data collection completed April 2018

Analysis Strategy

- Analyzed HCV treatment outcomes based on rates of (1) follow-up and (2) Sustained Virologic Response (SVR)
 - Adequate follow-up = at least 1 HCV RNA test at least 6 months after treatment start
 - SVR = at least 1 negative HCV RNA test at least 6 months after treatment start date without any subsequent positive HCV RNA tests (adapted from CDC)
- Outcomes broken down by provider facility patient volume, transmission risk factor, age, race/ethnicity, and geography
- Care cascades plotted and Chi-square tests used for analysis

Treatment Outcomes: Overall Enrollee Follow-up and SVR Rates (*n* = 111)



		Total Enrolled (<i>n</i> = 111)	Followed-up at 6 months (% of total enrolled)	Achieved SVR (% of those who had follow-up)
Facility Volume	Large-volume facility	78	60 (77%) *	58 (97%)
	Small-volume facility	33	18 (55%) *	17 (94%)
Transmission Risk Factor	Any IDU	62	42 (68%)	39 (93%)
	MSM	31	23 (74%)	23 (100%)
	Heterosexual contact	7	3 (43%)	3 (100%)
	No identifiable risk factor	11	10 (91%)	10 (100%)
Age Cohort (Birth Year)	1945-1964	65	46 (71%)	44 (96%)
	1965-1984	38	27 (71%)	26 (96%)
	1985-1994	8	5 (63%)	5 (100%)
Race/Ethnicity	Black	52	36 (75%)	38 (97%)
	White	26	17 (65%)	16 (94%)
	Hispanic	16	12 (75%)	11 (92%)
	Other/unknown	17	10 (59%)	10 (100%)
Geography	Non-Chicago	32	22 (69%)	20 (91%)
	North side	39	27 (69%)	27 (100%)
	South side	27	18 (67%)	17 (94%)
	West side	13	11 (85%)	11 (100%)

Provider Facility Enrollment Frequencies



Treatment Outcomes: Large vs. Small Volume Provider Facilities



Total enrolled Followed up at 6 months Achieved SVR

Treatment Outcomes: Transmission Risk Factor



Treatment Outcomes: Age Cohort (Birth year)



Treatment Outcomes: Race/Ethnicity



Key Takeaways

- Differences in treatment outcomes are driven by differences in follow-up rates
 - For all analyses, there was no difference in treatment outcomes among those who received adequate follow-up
- Large volume facilities have better rates of patient follow-up at 6 months compared to small volume facilities
 - Likely due to a greater level of intense HCV case management

Limitations

- Questionable reporting of negative results
 - It is possible that the negative RNA tests of additional patients who have achieved SVR were not reported, so both follow-up and SVR rates may actually be higher than reported here
- Limited sample size for detecting significant differences, especially for transmission risk factor, race/ethnicity, and geography

Future Directions

- Directly evaluate how the role of auxiliary support staff affects treatment outcomes
 - Focus groups and interviews have been conducted at the two large volume facilities
 - Outreach to small volume facilities is in the works
- Follow-up with provider facilities to confirm laboratory data and fill in any missing (unreported) lab results

Thank you!