

# CDC's Role in Implementing Viral Hepatitis Preventive Services

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The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

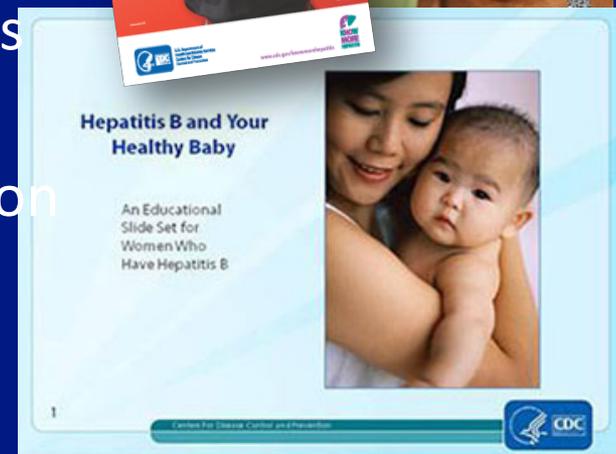
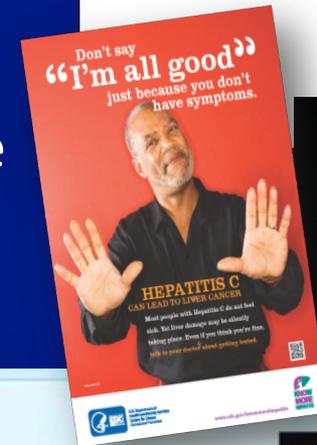
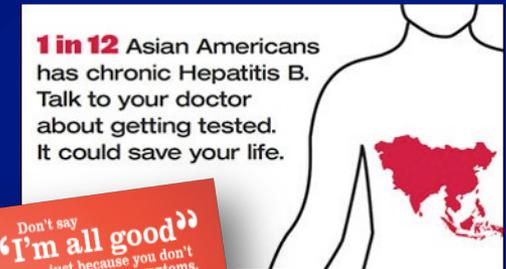


# Overview

- **Developing recommendations**
- **Education and training**
- **Conducting demonstration projects**
- **Building capacity and expanding models of testing, care, and treatment**

# 2020 Goals of the Viral Hepatitis Action Plan (full implementation)

- Increase the proportion of persons who are aware of their HBV infection from 33% to 66%
- Increase the proportion of persons who are aware of their HCV infection from 45% to 66%
- Reduce the number of new HCV infections by 25%
- Eliminate mother-to-child HBV transmission

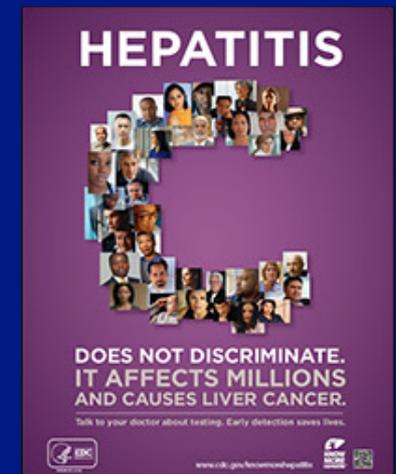


## **Rationale for Viral Hepatitis Testing Recommendations**

- **An estimated 3.5-5.3 million Americans are living with hepatitis B or hepatitis C**
- **About one-half of persons living with hepatitis B or hepatitis C do not know they are infected**
- **Testing, knowledge of infection status, care, and treatment can vastly improve health outcomes**

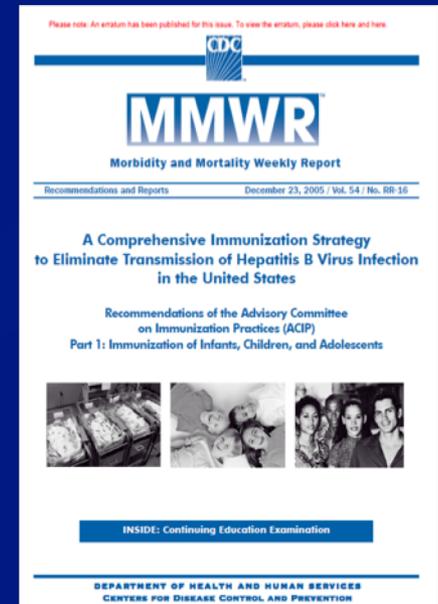
# CDC Strategies to Enhance HBV and HCV Testing Care and Treatment

- Broaden testing recommendations
- Educate communities and train providers
- Build capacity for testing and linkage to care and treatment
- Develop and expand effective care models



# CDC and U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Updated Recommendations for HBV Testing (I)

- To identify hepatitis B infected mothers, all pregnant women should be tested routinely for hepatitis B during an early prenatal visit
  - Testing should occur in each pregnancy, even if the woman has been previously vaccinated or tested
- Women should be re-tested at time of admission to hospital for delivery if risk factors present



# CDC and USPSTF Updated Recommendations for HBV Testing (II)

- **Populations with higher rates of hepatitis B should be screened for infection, including**
  - Persons born in countries and regions (e.g., parts of Asia and Africa) with a high prevalence of HBV infection
  - U.S.-born persons not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in regions with a high prevalence of HBV infection
  - HIV-positive persons
  - Injection drug users
  - Men who have sex with men
  - Household contacts of persons with HBV infection



# CDC and USPSTF Recommendations for HBV Screening and Testing

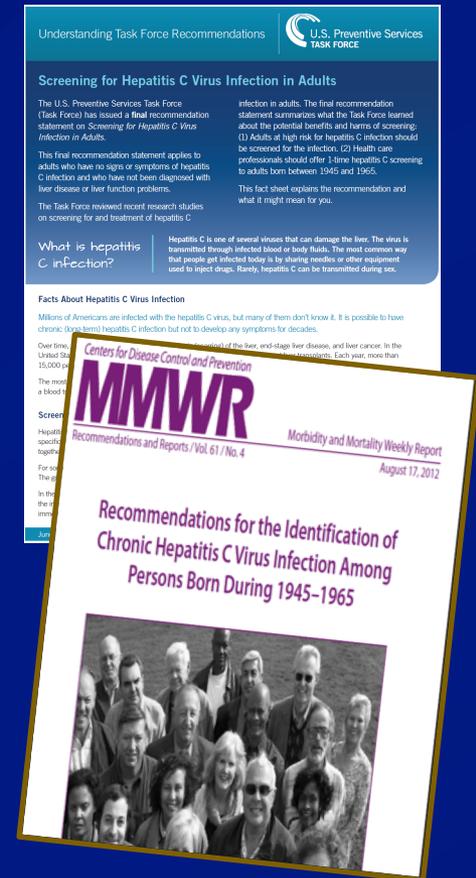
- CDC testing recommendations – September 2008
  - Developed in consultation with researchers, physicians, state and local public health professionals, and other persons in the public and private sectors with expertise in the prevention, care, and treatment of chronic hepatitis B
  
- USPSTF screening recommendation – June 2014
  - Evidence review and standing committee
  - Public comment

Population	Recommendation	
	Testing	Vaccination/Follow-up
Persons born in regions of high and intermediate HBV endemicity (HBsAg prevalence ≥2%)	Test for HBsAg, regardless of vaccination status in their country of origin, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– immigrants</li> <li>– refugees</li> <li>– asylum seekers</li> <li>– internationally adopted children</li> </ul>	If HBsAg-positive, refer for medical management. If negative, assess for on-going risk for hepatitis B and vaccinate if indicated.
US born persons not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in regions with high HBV endemicity (≥8%)	Test for HBsAg regardless of maternal HBsAg status if not vaccinated as infants in the United States.	If HBsAg-positive, refer for medical management. If negative, assess for on-going risk for hepatitis B and vaccinate if indicated.

Recommendation Summary		
Summary of Recommendation and Evidence		
Population	Recommendation	Grade (What's This?)
Persons at High Risk for Infection	The USPSTF recommends screening for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in persons at high risk for infection.	<b>B</b>

# CDC and USPSTF Recommendations for HCV Testing

- One time screening test for persons born 1945-1965
- Major risk
  - Past or present injection drug use
- Other risks
  - Received blood/organs prior to June 1992
  - Received blood products made prior to 1987
  - Ever on chronic hemodialysis
  - Infants born to HCV-infected mothers
  - Intranasal drug use
  - Unregulated tattoo
  - History of incarceration
- Medical
  - Persistently elevated ALT
  - HIV (annual testing)



# CDC and USPSTF Recommendations for HCV Birth Cohort Testing

- CDC recommendations – August 2012
  - GRADE-based development process
  - Public comment
- USPSTF recommendation – June 2013
  - Evidence review and standing committee
  - Public comment
- Others at risk – e.g., IDU, HIV, transfusion <1992
- Provided as a no-copay preventive service

# Know More Hepatitis Campaign Strategies





# Train Providers in HBV and HCV Testing and Clinical Management

- Screening and diagnosis
  - Provider tools
  - Clinical tools
- Evaluation and staging of disease
- Treatment
- Special populations
  - Patient education tools



## **Early Identification and Linkage to Care Demonstration Projects, 2012-2014**

- **Hepatitis C virus testing and linkage to care: 24 sites**
  - PWID (10)
  - Community Health Centers (7)
  - Settings to strengthen care and treatment (2): Project ECHO
  - Other: HIV/STD clinic, liver clinics, emergency departments
  
- **Hepatitis B virus testing and linkage to care: 9 sites**
  - Academic medical centers (3)
  - Community based organizations (3)
  - Health departments (3)

# Extension for Community Health Care Outcomes (ECHO), 2012-2014

- Expand PCP capacity in HCV management
- Rural and underserved populations
- Use videoconferencing
- Share “best practices”
- Case-based learning
- Similar SVR achieved as in HCV clinic patients



# Implement Models of Care

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

# MMWR

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Weekly / Vol. 63 / No. 18

May 9, 2014

## Hepatitis Awareness Month and National Hepatitis Testing Day — May 2014

In the United States, May is Hepatitis Awareness Month, and May 19 is National Hepatitis Testing Day. Although care and treatment can be life-saving, many of the estimated 800,000 to 1.4 million persons living with hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection and the estimated 3 million persons living with hepatitis C virus (HCV)

## Expanding Primary Care Capacity to Treat Hepatitis C Virus Infection Through an Evidence-Based Care Model — Arizona and Utah, 2012–2014

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- **During 9/2012 –2/2014**
  - Trained 66 PCP predominantly from rural settings
  - Most PCP (93%) with no experience in HCV care
  - Of 280 patients, 129 (46%) received treatment
    - More than twice that observed in other CDC studies

## Community-based Programs to Test and Cure Hepatitis C, 2014-2018

- **Goal: Develop package of services to improve healthcare capacity to test and cure**
  - Identify and educate target population
  - Incorporate HCV testing in primary care practices
  - Implement regular consultation of primary care provider with HCV specialists
  - Case management
  - Monitor outcome and community impact via data system
  - Leverage the changing Free testing, insurance enrollment, and improve quality of care through use of EMR

# Community-based Programs for Hepatitis B Testing and Linkage to Care, 2014-2016

- **Goal: Increase identification of foreign-born persons with chronic HBV infection and link them to care**
  - Recruit foreign-born persons and screen for hepatitis B
  - Coordinate community outreach
  - Provide patient navigation and other support services
  - Increase community and health professional awareness
  - Provide training on screening, monitoring, management, and referral practices

# Community-based Programs for Hepatitis B Testing and Linkage to Care, 2014-2016

## □ Three sites

- Community-based Organization
- Academic Medical Center
- Teaching Hospital

# Community-based Programs for Hepatitis B Testing and Linkage to Care, 2014-2016

Sites/Populations	Coalition Partners	Interventions	Monitoring/Evaluation
<b>UC Davis Medical Center</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign-born</li> </ul>	Hmong Women's Health Association, CNU Cares, County of Sacramento Public Health Department	Community screening, EMRs, linkage to care using patient navigators	Electronic surveillance system, EMR data
<b>St Barnabas Medical Center</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign-born</li> </ul>	Charles B. Wang Community Health Center, NYC DOHMH, New Jersey State Health Department, Livingston Health Department	Community screening, Linkage to care using patient navigators	Electronic surveillance system, EMR data
<b>Asian Health Coalition</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign-born</li> </ul>	U Chicago, Touhy Medical Center, Heartland Health Center	Community screening, EMRs, Linkage to care using patient navigators	Electronic surveillance system, EMR data