Primary Care Provider Training Models for HCV Management

February 19, 2019



NASTAD's vision is a world free of HIV and viral hepatitis

NASTAD is a non-profit association that represents public health officials who administer HIV and hepatitis programs in the U.S. and around the world.

• We strengthen domestic and global governmental public health through advocacy, capacity building, and social justice.

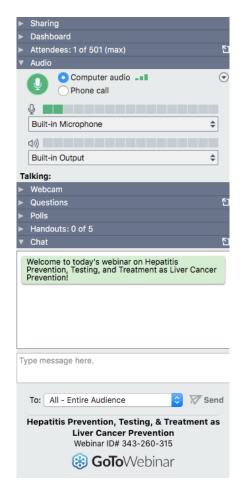
Phone/Audio Options

Call-In #: 213-929-4212

Attendee Access Code: 731-689-856

All attendees are muted.

Questions?





Questions? Submit questions in the chat box at anytime throughout the webinar.

Speakers

- Noele Nelson, CDC's Division of Viral Hepatitis
- John Scott, University of Washington
- Jeff Duchin, Public Health Seattle-King County
- Andrew Aronsohn, The University of Chicago Medicine
- Risha Irvin, Johns Hopkins University
- Onyeka Anaedozie, Maryland Department of Health

TEST AND CURE: A POPULATION-BASED PROGRAM TO REDUCE THE HEP C BURDEN IN KING COUNTY

Jeff Duchin, MD Public Health – Seattle & King County John Scott, MD, MSc University of Washington















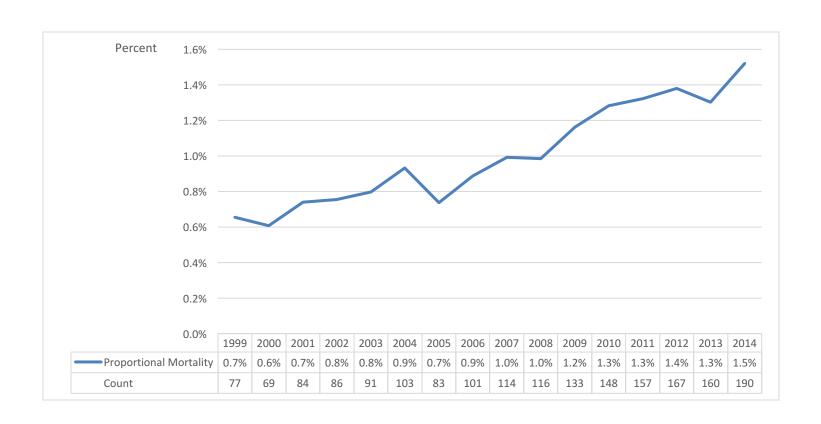




Disclosures

- JS reports fees serving on the data adjudication cmte for Novartis (not HCV study)
- JD has nothing to disclose.
- Funding comes from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (PI:Duchin, Spach) and WA State Dept of Health

Hep C as a cause of death in King County, 1999-2014



THE HCV TEST & CURE (TAC) PROJECT





HCV Test & Cure

- Goal: Build sustainable public health and community healthcare systems to increase the number of persons identified, evaluated, treated and cured of chronic HCV infection
- Collaboration between Public Health- Seattle & King County,
 University of Washington, and community healthcare providers:
 - HealthPoint community health centers
 - Neighborcare community health centers
 - Harborview Medical Center
 - Group Health Cooperative
 - Swedish Medical Center
 - Country Doctor community health centers
- Other partners: Washington Department of Health, Washington Healthcare Authority)
- The Hepatitis Education Project

HCV Test & Cure Target Populations

- Baby boomer cohort
- Persons who inject drugs
- Low income
- Under or uninsured
- Racial and ethnic minorities



HCV Test & Cure: Key Elements

- Clinic EHR-based interventions
 - Identify persons eligible for testing
 - Monitor and evaluate indicators of HCV testing, linkage to care, staging of liver disease, treatment status and outcome and other recommended interventions (alcohol counseling, immunization)
- Expand treatment capacity through provider training, consultation
- Implement HCV RNA test result reporting & "reflex RNA testing"
- Case management for linkage to care and treatment
- Develop enhanced public health surveillance database
- HCV community (public & healthcare provider) education
- Promote access to care through ACA enrollment



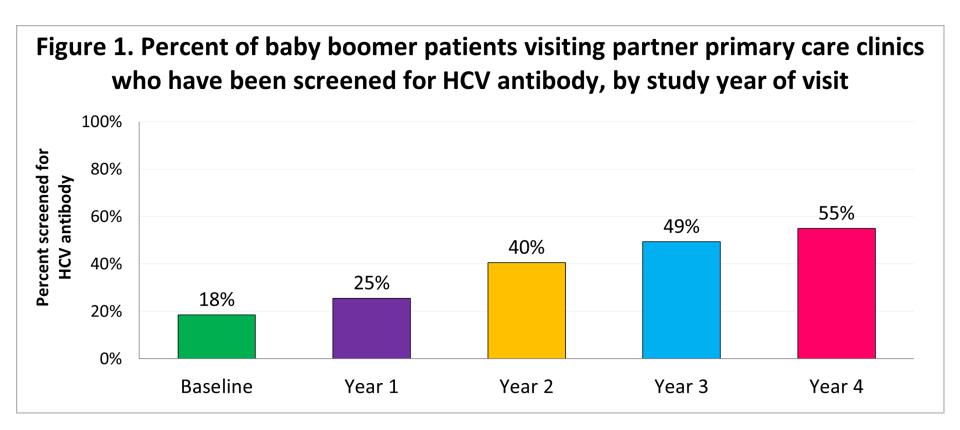
Outcomes

Short Term

- Increase capacity of PCPs to diagnose, treat, cure HCV
- Increase awareness of HCV in the community
- Improve quality of care for persons with HCV
- Increase Public Health capacity to follow-up reports of HCV cases
- Improve timeliness and completeness of HCV surveillance data

Long term

- Increase in HCV testing in the community
 - 50% increase in number of diagnoses per year
 - 50% increase in number treated and cured per year
- Reduced HCV-associated morbidity and mortality



Number of HCV antibody (Ab) tests performed on baby boomers at all partner sites, and percent that were HCV Ab positive(+),

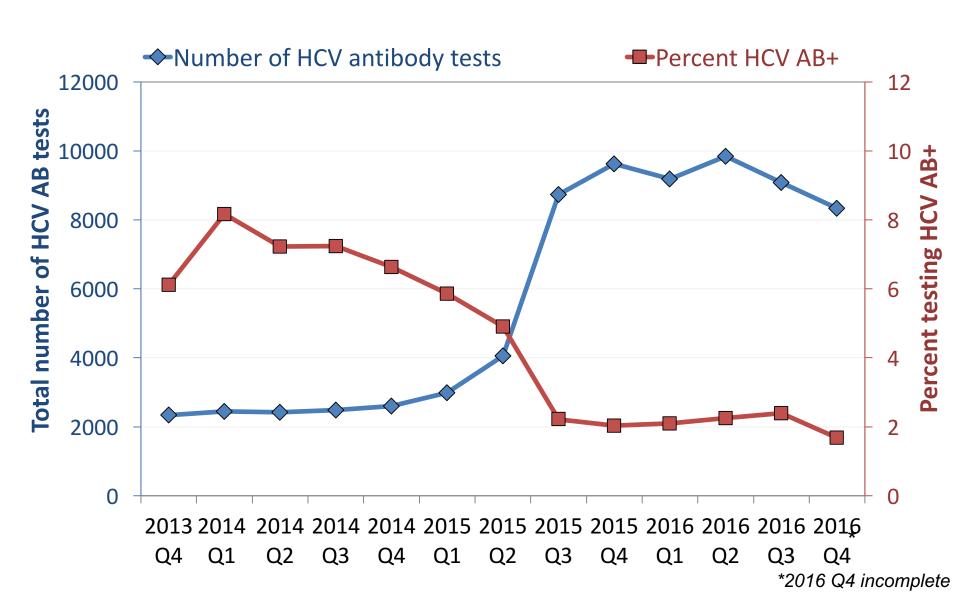
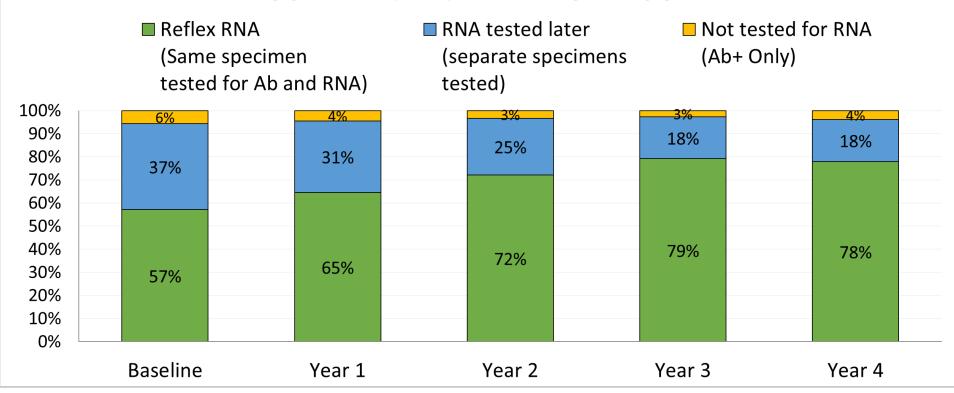
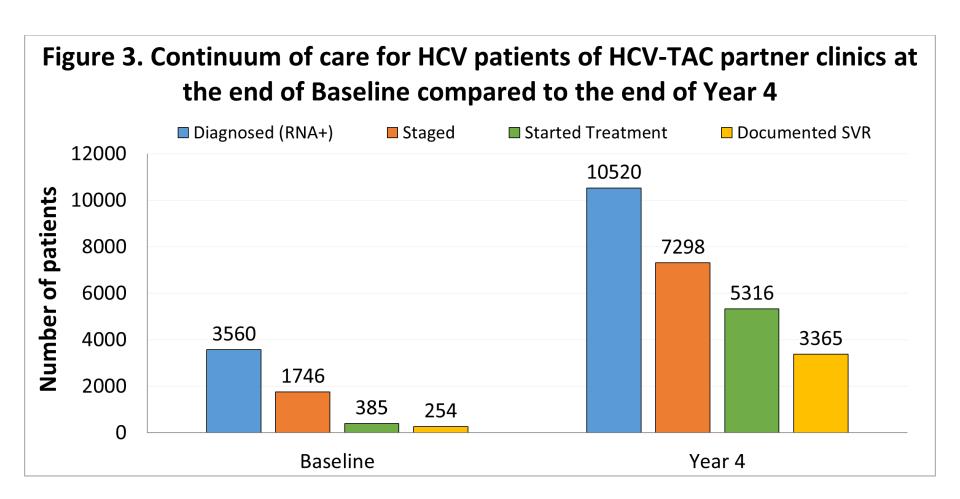


Figure 2. Percent of patients who received confirmatory RNA testing after HCV antibody positive (Ab+) results, by study year of Ab test





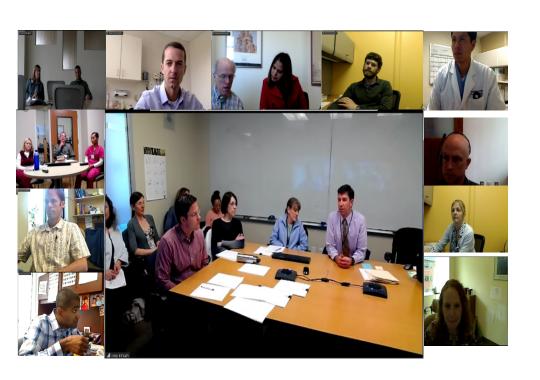
PCP TRAINING







Extension for Community Health Outcomes





Theoretical Base

Situated Learning Theory

Structure

1x per week VTC Clinical update Case Consultation

Practical Benefits

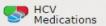
Just-in-time support Interdisciplinary Consultation

ONLINE CURRICULUM













Clinical Calculators

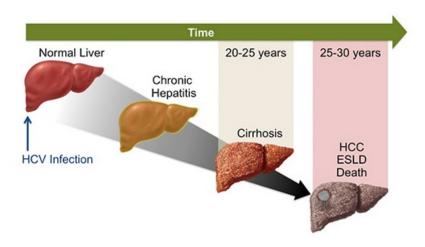








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About Hepatitis C Online

Hepatitis C Online is a free educational web site from the University of Washington. The site is a comprehensive resource that addresses the diagnosis, monitoring, and management of hepatitis C virus infection.



Contributors



Site Overview

What's New



Ombitasvir-Paritaprevir-Ritonavir and Dasabuvir Viekira Pak™



Ledipasvir-sofosbuvir Harvoni™ New HCV Treatment!



Sofosbuvir Sovaldi™ Updated Information!

Take the Free Online Course

Browse or create an account and track your progress as you work through the course. After registering, you can obtain free CME or CNE credit.



Browse the Course Modules



Sign In to Track Progress CME/CNE



T+ Create an Account CME/CNE



Funded by a grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention







Hepatitis C Online













Q Search

Take the Online Course

Free to Use

Start learning and review materials anytime without having to register.

Sign In and Save Your Progress

Create an account, sign in, and track your progress as you work.

Free Continuing Education

Sign in and obtain free CME or CNE as you work through the modules.

New Users

Create a free account to get started.

Required for CE

Register >

Returning Users

Email Address

Password

Forgot password?

Sign in •

Available Modules

Screening and Diagnosis of Hepatitis C Infection

This module is for any clinician who may encounter persons with hepatitis C virus infection and would like to establish core competence in testing for hepatitis C, counseling patients on preventing hepatitis C transmission, and diagnosing acute hepatitis C infection.

Evaluation and Preparation for Hepatitis C Treatment

This module is for clinicians evaluating patients for hepatitis C treatment, including clinicians who will independently assess treatment candidacy and clinicians who will provide treatment candidacy with assistance from a hepatitis C expert.

Evaluation, Staging, and Monitoring of Chronic Hepatitis C

This module is intended for clinicians involved in long-term management of persons with chronic hepatitis C infection. Content includes initial evaluation, natural history, preventing liver damage, staging of liver fibrosis, evaluation of cirrhosis, surveillance for hepatocellular carcinoma, and

Infection

Module 5 is for clinicians treating chronic hepatitis C infection. Material covered includes recommendations for treatment-naive and treatment-experienced HCVinfected patients based on guidance from the AASLD, IDSA, and IAS-USA.

Management of Cirrhosis-Related Complications

This module addresses the diagnosis and management of complications that may arise in patients with cirrhosis, including ascites, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, varicies, hepatic encephalopathy, and referral for liver transplantation.

Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis C

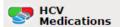
Treatment of Special Populations and Special Situations

This module is designed for clinicians who provide management of special populations of persons infected with HCV and/or complex HCV-related special treatment issues. Material covered is at a more advanced level.

In Development - Module Coming Soon

Special Topics

This module is designed for clinicians who would like to review special topics that are not addressed in the







Clinical Calculators



Slide Lectures







Medications to Treat HCV

Drug Summaries, Clinical Studies, and Slide DecksAll materials are available for download in their original formats as PDF or PowerPoint.

Section Editors David H. Spach, MD H. Nina Kim, MD

FDA-Approved

Boceprevir

(Victrelis)

Drug Summary »
Clinical Trials »
References »
Slide Deck »
Download »



Ledipasvir-Sofosbuvir

(Harvoni)

Drug Summary » Clinical Trials » References » Slide Deck » Download »



Ombitasvir-Paritaprevir-Ritonavir and Dasabuvir

(Viekira Pak)

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Peginterferon alfa-2a

(Pegasys)
Drug Summary »
Clinical Trials »
References »
Slide Deck »
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Peginterferon alfa-2b

(PeaIntron)

Drug Summary » Clinical Trials » References » Slide Deck » Download »



Ribavirin

(Copegus, Rebetol, Ribasphere)

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Download »



Simeprevir

(Olysio)

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Sofosbuvir

(Sovaldi)

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Drug Summary »
Clinical Trials »
References »
Slide Deck »



Telaprevir

(Incivek)

Drug Summary » Clinical Trials »

References »

Slide Deck » Download » V 375

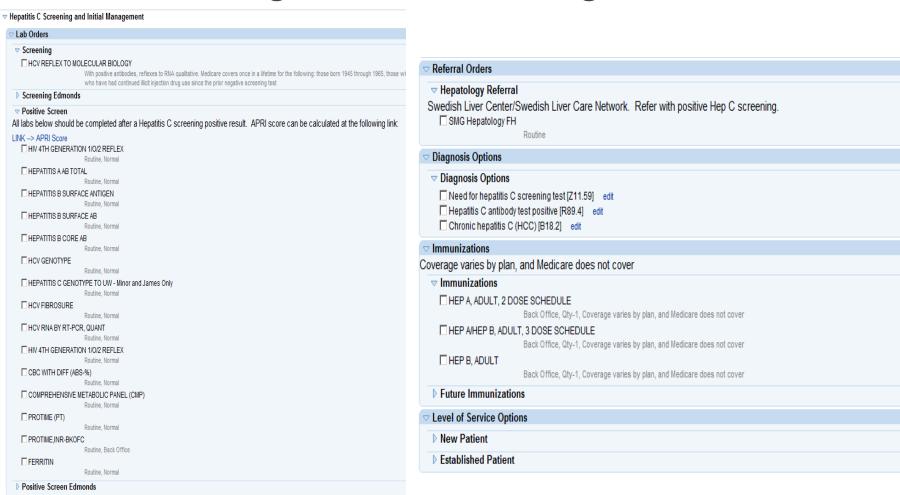
http://www.hepatitisc.uw.edu/

Education program

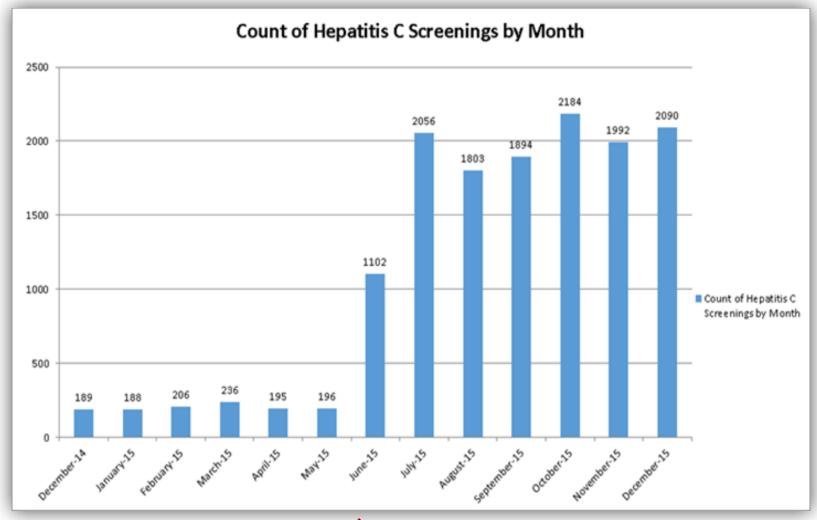
	2014	2015	2016
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON			
Online Curriculum Participation/Completion	0	4	32
In-Services	0	150	38
ECHO Participation/Case Presentation	1	9	8
SWEDISH			
PCP Training for Non-Treaters (education on screening/testing/referrals, shadowing)	0	147	3
PCP Training for Treating Providers (1-on-1 mentoring, e-consults, noontime talks, small group education programs)	0	0	4
GROUP HEALTH / KAISER PERMANENTE			
HCV Onboarding for Specialty Pharmacists (training and certification program)	0	20	6
Internal Training for Treating Providers	10	2	2

EMR INTERVENTIONS

Swedish Medical Center HCV Epic Tools: HCV Screening and Initial Management Smartset



Swedish Medical Center EMR Intervention





Launch of EMR Intervention

HealthPoint EMR Intervention

- Uses medical assistants to ask all Baby Boomers the following questions at start of visit and with associated workflow
- "Have you ever been tested for Hepatitis C?"

```
[] Yes, [] No [] Uncertain
```

if No or Uncertain ASK TO TEST

if Yes CONTINUE

If patient is AGREEABLE to lab testing follow the steps below:

Place order: **Test Code 144045** Hepatitis C Antibody Testing with reflex to NAA (*this is a venipuncture blood test*)
Use **Z72.89** as the diagnosis code

Give patient CDC babyboomer screening handout http://www.cdc.gov/knowmorehepatitis/media/factsheets.htm

 If patient DECLINES the venipuncture blood test, for any reason, follow the steps below:

Give patient CDC babyboomer screening handout http://www.cdc.gov/knowmorehepatitis/media/factsheets.htm
Document per protocol

Successful Efforts in WA State for ALL Payers to Fund HCV Therapy



- Court paves way for <u>all</u> Medicaid patients to have access to antivirals, regardless of level of scarring
- Many patients
 previously denied
 coverage are now
 getting on treatment

http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/health/court-paves-way-for-medicaid-patients-to-get-costly-hepatitis-c-treatment/

Challenges

Data extraction

- Partners can only report on what's captured in their EMRs we have missing data on risk factors, co-morbidities, biopsy/fibroscan results, start/stop treatment dates
- Patients bounce around healthcare systems; records are scanned in (difficult to extract data), if available at all
- Free-text notes are hard to interpret

Data integration

- Trying to achieve a "unified" surveillance system where manual reporting, ELR, and partner lab/clinic data are all fed into a single database (these databases are still managed separately, but we are getting closer)
- Cost and slow pace of IT upgrades (e.g., EMR prompts)
- High cost of antivirals

Thanks!

- PHSKC
 - Elizabeth Barash, Hanna Thiede, Rigan Rai, Shelly McKiernan, Atar Baer, Sara Glick
- UW
 - Pam Landinez, Kent Unruh, David Spach, Matt Golden
- DOH
 - Anne Brenner, Jon Stockton
- WA Medicaid
 - Dan Lessler, Donna Sullivan
- Hepatitis Education Project
 - Michael Ninburg
- Swedish/Providence, Group Health, Neighborcare, Country Doctor, HealthPoint partners







HepCCATT: A Novel and Comprehensive Approach to Hepatitis C Care

Andrew Aronsohn, MD Associate Professor of Medicine The University of Chicago Medicine

Objectives

- Define HepCCATT
 - Technology / surveillance
 - Case management / Advocacy
- Provider training
 - Course description
 - HCV training
 - Capacity building
 - Outcomes







Disclosures

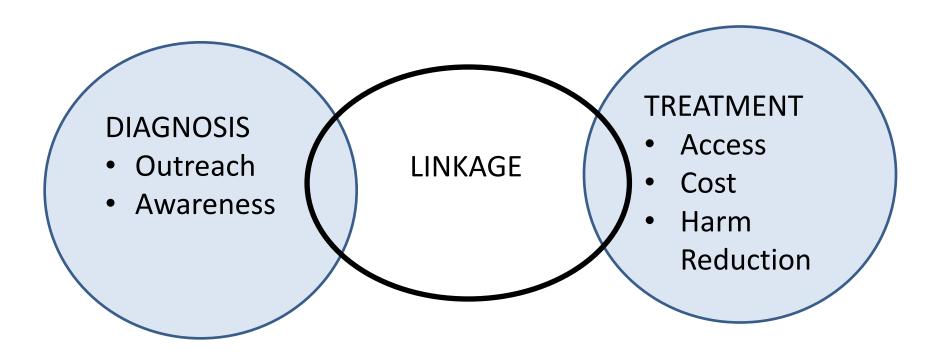
I have no disclosures







Challenges in HCV Care











THE HEPATITIS C COMMUNITY ALLIANCE TO TEST AND TREAT

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention awarded the ECHO-Chicago program at the University of Chicago Medicine \$1.55 million grant annually for a presumed 4 years to lead an unprecedented public health collaboration to build Chicago capacity to test and effectively treat HCV infections.







Project Partners

HepCCATT includes public health departments, academic medical centers, a community health center network, pharmacies, patient advocacy organizations and community health centers





























HepCCATT Aims and Activities

Aim is to increase identification, treatment and cure of hepatitis C (HCV) infection in Chicago

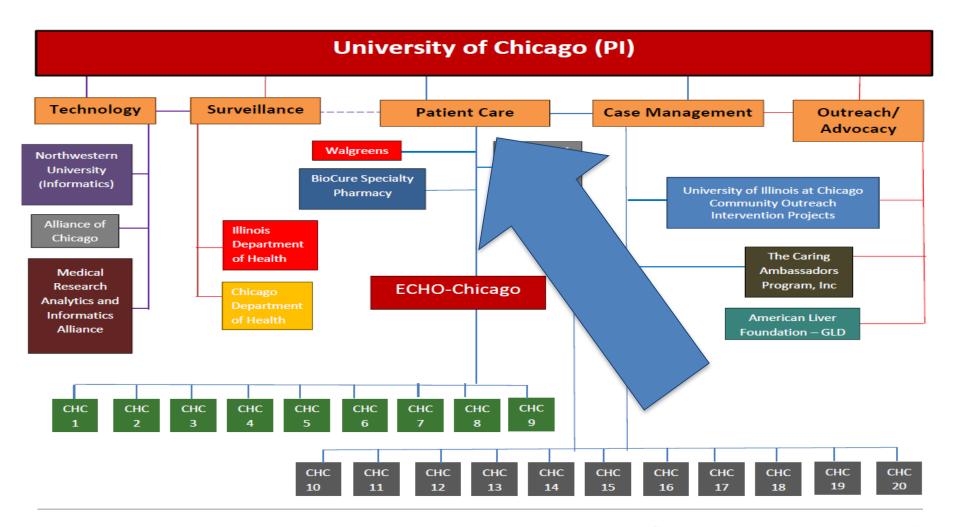
- 1. Raise public awareness and knowledge of HCV infection
- 2. Integrate electronic clinical data to improve surveillance, identification, and linkage to treatment
- 3. Expand capacity to screen, treat, and cure HCV (ECHO-Chicago) to reduce the number of undiagnosed and untreated HCV infected
- 4. Enhance linkage and adherence to quality HCV care through case management
- 5. Coordinate among all stakeholders, including state agencies and legislators, to identify ways to improve access and reduce the cost of **HCV** care







Role and Responsibilities









Origins of ECHO













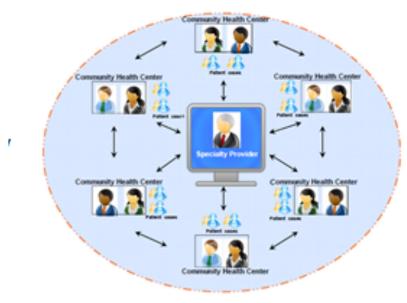




ECHO in Chicago

High Yield Quality Transfer of Knowledge





A social learning network







HCV ECHO Chicago: HCV Training Series

10 session rolling curriculum

10 - 20 minute didactics each session

2-3 case presentations / session

- Hepatitis C 101
- Staging of the Liver
- Cirrhosis of the Liver
- **HepCCATT Case Management**
- **Obtaining Medications for HCV Patients**
- Monitoring patient on therapy
- Treatment of Genotype 1 Naïve
- Treatment of Genotype 1 Cirrhosis
- HCV Therapy in Genotypes 2-4
- Management of HIV/HCV Co-infection

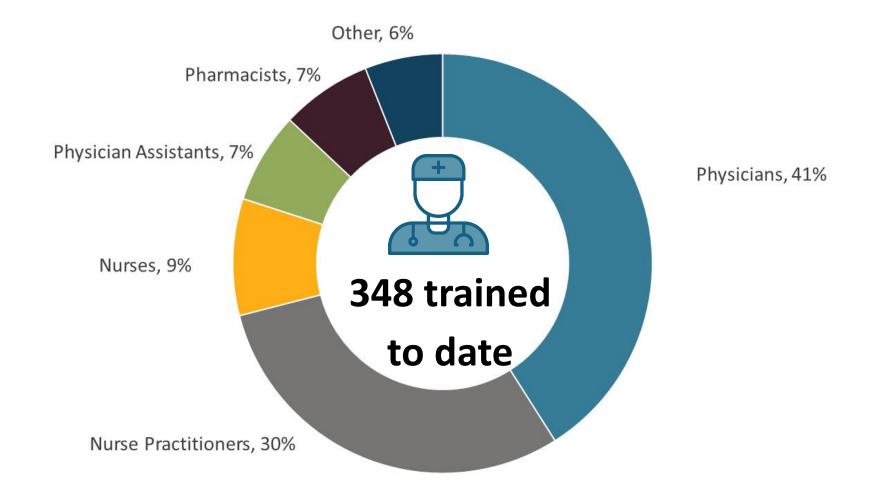
GOAL: Independent HCV care of most patients after 10 sessions







HCV - Participation

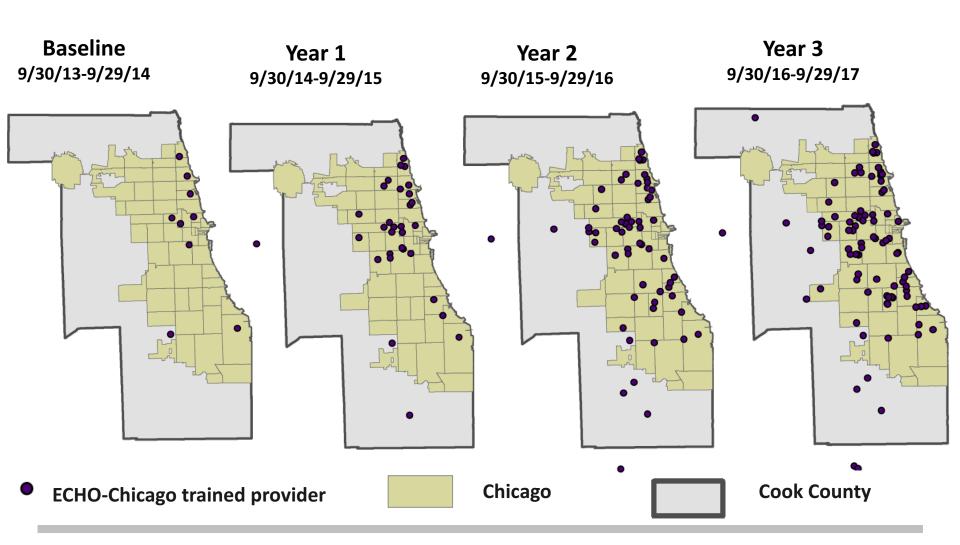








Cumulative providers trained by year



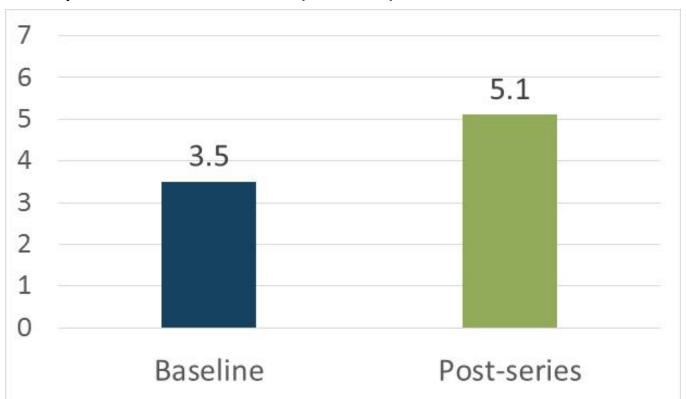






HCV Provider Training – self-efficacy

Mean change in self-efficacy of 1.6 post-series as compared to baseline (n=227)

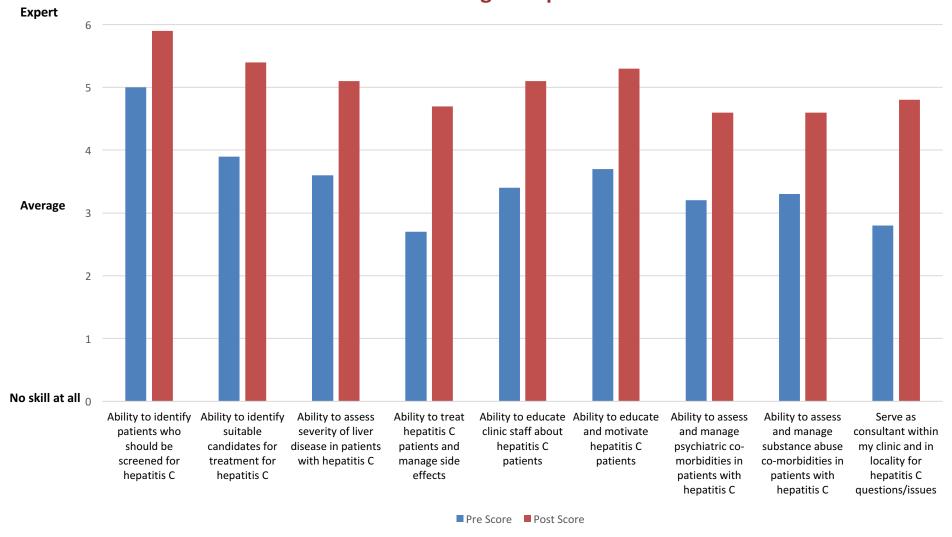








HCV Self Efficacy Survey n=233 All Catagories p<. 0001









HCV Training Series - Impact

Self-reported changes as a result of participating:

- Changed HCV screening practices screening based on age cohort in addition to screening based on risk factors
- Improved our process for prior authorizations
- Increased the number of prior authorizations that have been approved
- Stopped routinely referring patients with HCV to specialty care and have started treating patients for Hep C directly
- Developed a clear flow from diagnosis to evaluation for treatment
- Increased counseling about treatment options for patients with chronic Hep C
- Set up Hepatitis C subclinic within their practice







Case Management/Capacity Building ECHO model based Program

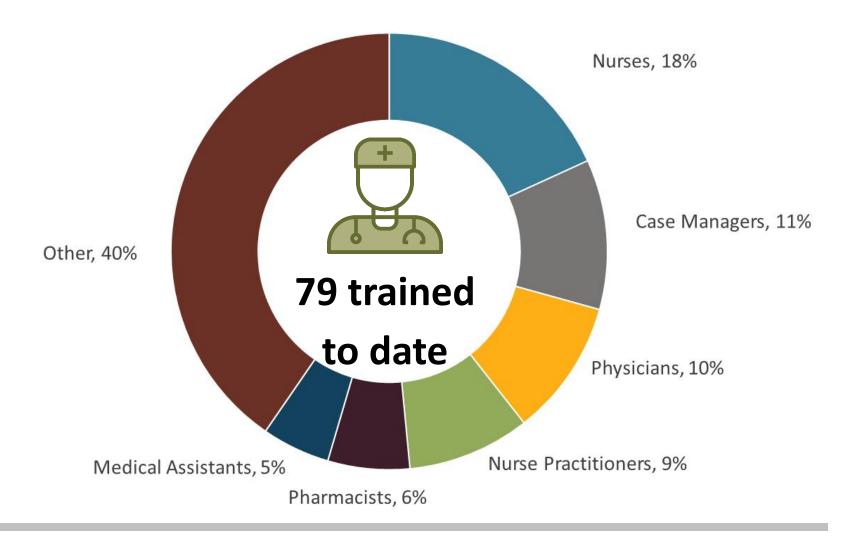
- Unique program
- Launched in January 2017 utilizing the ECHO-Chicago videoconferencing platform
- Includes tools: needs assessment, HCV registry template, checklists, example workflows
- 9 sessions designed to target various providers/support staff who are involved in HCV diagnosis and treatment







HCV Case Management - Participation



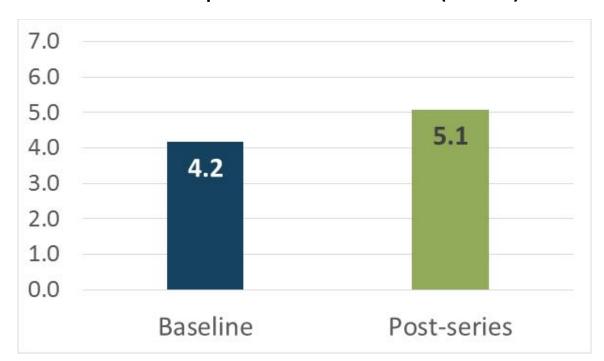






HCV Case Management – Self-Efficacy

Mean change in self-efficacy of 0.9 postseries as compared to baseline (n=40)



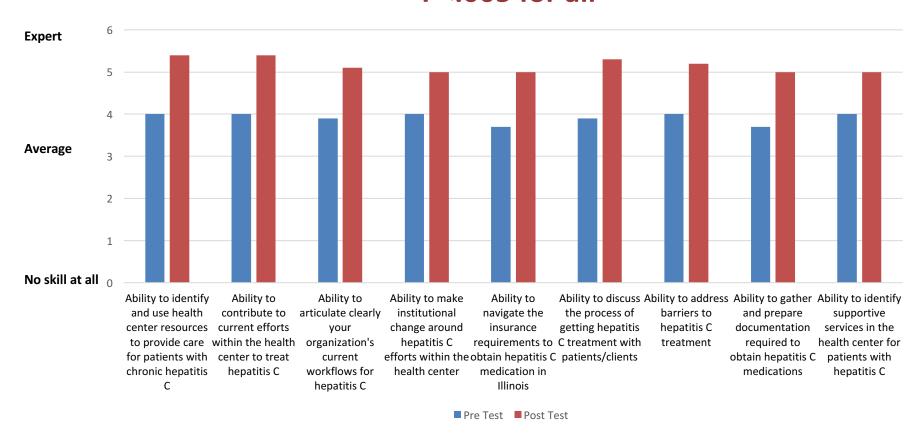
p<0.001







Capacity Building Survey n=44-61 P<.005 for all









HCV Case Management - Impact

Self-reported changes as a result of participating:

- Develop report to track HCV treatment progression
- Developed or improved workflow for HCV
- Better able to navigate the prior authorization process and explain it to patients
- Assessing patient's willingness to start medication
- Improved coordination between the care team
- Established a relationship with a specialty pharmacy







Lessons Learned: Barriers

- Time of providers
- Time of staff
- Different learning needs
- Access to medicine for patients
- Need for wrap around services
- Dedicated personnel









November 2018: Lifting of Fibrosis Restrictions in IL



Criteria for Prior Approval of Direct-Acting Antivirals (DAAs) for Hepatitis C

- 1. The patient is 12 years of age or over, and has a diagnosis of Chronic Hepatitis C infection genotype 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 confirmed by lab documentation and quantitative baseline HCV-RNA.
- Patient's Metavir/fibrosis score must be documented in the request for prior approval. The patient's Metavir/fibrosis score can be determined based on Liver Biopsy, Transient Elastography (FibroScan ®), FibroTest®/FibroSure®, or FibroMeter™.







Keys for Success: Multidisciplinary

- Team comprised of:
 - Pharmacist
 - Social worker
 - Addiction specialist
 - Physician



 Different cases / providers have different needs







Keys for Success: Central Coordinator

- Single point of contact
- Recruiting new providers
- Relationships with primary care sites
- Technology issues
- CME
- On site during sessions
- Evaluations







Keys for Success: Curriculum

- Flexibility
 - Changing landscape of HCV
 - Various needs of providers
 - Access
 - Addiction
- Simplicity
- Use of established guidelines rather than memorization of data







Next Steps...

- Continue Provider Trainings
 - In Chicago and beyond
- Capacity Building
- Special "Medicaid Approval" Sessions for non specialists
- Advocacy
- Elimination projects







Thank you

hepccatt@peds.bsd.uchicago.edu

www.hepccatt.org



Hepccatt Info



@HepCCATT



773-834-1311







Sharing the Cure: Transforming Primary Care Practices into Hepatitis C Treatment Centers

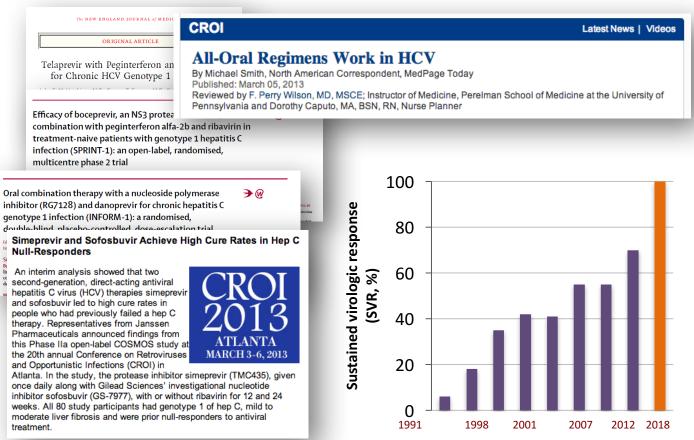
RISHA IRVIN, MD, MPH

DIRECTOR, SHARING THE CURE

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DIVISION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, JOHNS HOPKINS

MARYLAND COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS TO TEST AND CURE HEPATITIS C (CDC PS14-1413)

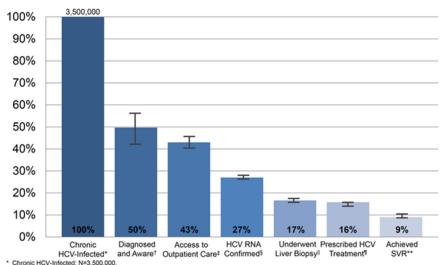
Treatment: With new medications, nearly <u>all</u> HCV-infected persons could be cured....



Thomas DL et al, J Int AIDS Soc 2011

Hepatitis C Care Continuum in the **United States**

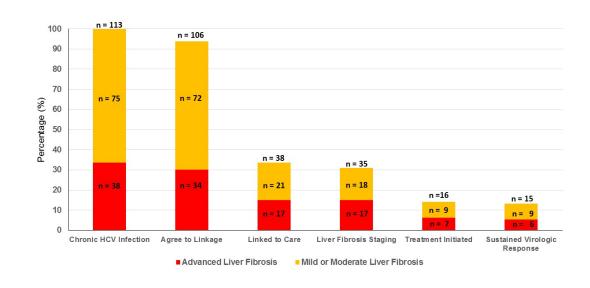
While we have improved greatly upon sustained virologic response (SVR)/cure rates in the era of directacting antivirals (DAAs), we still see significant barriers with respect to awareness of chronic HCV infection, access/linkage to care, and initiation of treatment.



† Calculated as estimated number chronic HCV-infected (3,500,000) x estimated percentage diagnosed and aware of their infection (49.8%); n=1,743,000. ‡ Calculated as estimated number diagnosed and aware (1,743,000) x estimated percentage with access to outpatient care (86.9%); n=1,514,667. § Calculated as estimated number with access to outpatient care (1,514,667) x estimated percentage HCV RNA confirmed (62.9%); n=952,726. || Calculated as estimated number with access to outpatient care (1,514,667) x estimated percentage who underwent liver biopsy (38.4%); n=581,632. ¶ Calculated as estimated number with access to outpatient care (1,514,667) x estimated percentage prescribed HCV treatment (36,7%); n=555,883.

** Calculated as estimated number prescribed HCV treatment (555,883) x estimated percentage who achieved SVR (58.8%); n=326,859. Note: Only non-VA studies are included in the above HCV treatment cascade.

Hepatitis C Care Continuum in an Urban Emergency Based Screening Program



Barriers to Hepatitis C Care and Treatment

Workforce issues Health care system issues Structural • Burden of optional preventive care Insufficient number of providers who High proportion of uninsured can treat HCV Limited reimbursement for HCV care • Insufficient resources for case managers, Lack of integrated care models navigators, social workers **Primary care provider barriers Specialist barriers Provider** Knowledge (misconceptions about who to • Knowledge (some providers may have screen, progression risk and treatment) limited HCV treatment experience) • Perceptions (may only refer good candidates • Perceptions (concerns about non-adherence, who they perceive to need treatment) drug use, relapse, risk of re-infection) **General barriers HCV-specific barriers** • General health care access (primary care provider, insurance, **Patient** Poor knowledge health literacy, patient provider-relationship) Lack of symptoms Competing health priorities (mental health, comorbidities) Fears about treatment • Stability factors (substance use, employment, income housing, drug treatment, social support HCV Linkage to **Treatment Chronic HCV** Viral infection diagnosis initiation care clearance

Source:
Shruti
Mehta, PhD,
Johns
Hopkins

Sharing the Cure

- Launched in partnership with the Maryland Department of Health (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) in 2014
 - Community-Based Programs to Test and Cure Hepatitis C (PS14-1413)
 - Division of Infectious Diseases at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine administers the training program
- Comprehensive Program
 - Focused on HCV testing, diagnosis, linkage, treatment along with program implementation
 - Provider training → Staff training programs
 - Practice transformation

Program Development Process

- Meetings with Primary Care Sites for development input
- •Meetings with HIV/HCV testing and outreach programs
- Engagement with leaders in education and training
- Review of state guidelines around HCV training and consultation with Maryland Medicaid

Maryland Medicaid Guidelines

- Maryland Medicaid: Consult performed and medication prescribed by a provider specializing in infectious disease, gastroenterology, hepatology or Hepatitis C. (Initially updated October 2014)
- Patient Treatment Plan: It is recommended that patients have a treatment plan developed in collaboration with a physician with expertise in Hepatitis C management.
 - How should we define a provider specializing in Hepatitis C? What training is required?

New York State Health Department: Defining the Experienced Hepatitis C Provider

Category	Criteria
Clinical Experience	Management AND treatment of at least 10 patients with HCV infection within the past 12 months. OR
	Management and treatment of 10 patients with HCV infection in partnership (defined as consultation, preceptorship, or via telemedicine) with an experienced HCV provider who meets the above criteria

Sharing the Cure: Program Components

- •1-day in person HCV course on HCV evaluation, treatment, and cure
 - Lectures from leading experts involved in HCV clinical guidelines development
 - Small group discussions
 - Program implementation lunch panel
- Mini-preceptorship
 - Clinical guidance
 - Staff support: social work, RN patient adherence leads, fibroscan technician
 - Support paperwork (prior authorization, patient assistance forms, treatment calend
- Videoconference
- Ongoing Consultation
- Hepatitis C education sessions for additional medical staff including medical assistants, nurses, pharmacists, case managers (practice transformation)



Sharing the Cure: Videoconference

- •1 hour conference: 10-15 minute topical didactic presentation by JHU faculty
 - Sample topics: Initial evaluation and staging of disease; treatment initiation and monitoring; drug-drug
 interactions; cirrhosis and recognizing related complications in decompensated cirrhosis; pharmacy
 access and issues; alcohol use, risk assessment and brief interventions; ESRD and HCV treatment
- Case presentation and discussion with clinical HCV expert
 - Each provider required to present 10 cases for certification
- •Discussion of treatment and program implementation as well as barriers with clinicians
- •Final exam (developed by Dr. Michael Melia [education lead]; 20 question test on which providers must score 70%)

Onsite Education: Optimizing HCV Care

Evidence-based resources for medical care and patient support

Epidemiology, pathophysiology, natural history of HCV

Screening: target populations and interpretation of lab results

Counseling messages: transmission, cure, liver health, insurance issues

Liver disease progression, understanding staging

Rationale for cure

Preparation for treatment, on-treatment monitoring

Onsite Education: Optimizing HCV Care

HCV as opportunity:

• intervention with alcohol use, preventive care, cigarette cessation, HTN/DM management, psychosocial issues, vaccinations, develop trust between providers and patient

Care of cirrhotic patients

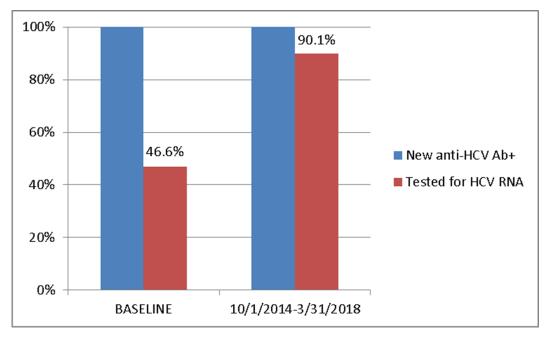
Care of patients post cure of HCV

Talking points and resources for patients denied cure

Program Data



RNA Confirmation



HCV RNA follow-up on positive HCV antibody results at five clinical partner sites with continuous participation

Patients Evaluated by Sharing the Cure Providers

Patients seen for HCV by participating providers at coalition clinical sites* 5/1/2015-3/31/2018 (for diagnosis, treatment workup, and/or treatment)

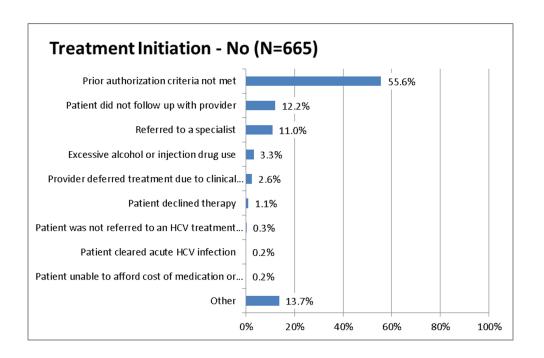
Characteristics (N=2,816)	N (%)
Born 1945-1965	2,010 (71.4) range: 1933-2000
Male	1,810 (64.3)
Black/African American	2,106 (74.8)
Medicaid enrollee	1,934 (68.7)
Diagnosis status for inclusion	
HCV RNA+	2,329 (82.7)
HCV Ab+ (or indeterminate)/RNA-	355 (12.6)
HCV Ab+ (no RNA results)	131 (4.7)
HCV Ab indeterminate (no RNA results)	1 (<0.1)
Among those HCV RNA+ (N=2,329)	
Worked up for treatment, with liver staging results	1,569 (67.4)
Metavir liver fibrosis score below 2	648 (41.3)

^{*}Sites of 9 clinical partners, regardless of continuous participation in the coalition.

Patients Evaluated by Sharing the Cure Providers

Treatment initiation decision (N=1,483)	
No	665 (44.8)
Yes	818 (55.2)
Started treatment	702 (85.8)
Pending	57 (7.7)
Reason given for not starting treatment	59 (7.2)
Among those who started treatment (N=702)	
Treatment ongoing (or no treatment end date reported)	71 (10.1)
Did not complete treatment	33 (4.7)
Treatment complete (including 39 who ended treatment with	598 (85.2)
treatment status unknown but NOT listed as incomplete)	
Among those who ended treatment (N=631)	
Post treatment RNA results reported	582 (92.2)
Undetectable	569 (97.8)
Detectable	13 (2.2)
12 weeks post treatment end (as of 3/31/2018)	592 (93.8)
SVR achieved	449 (75.8)
SVR not achieved	13 (2.2)
No SVR results reported	130 (22.0)

Reasons for Not Initiating Treatment



Sharing the Cure: Program Data

- ■Nine partner clinical sites → Practice Transformation
- Cohorts 1-4 are finished training
 - Cohort 5 will launch in March 2019 with primary care providers and HIV providers
 - Expansion outside of Baltimore City and Baltimore County
- Providers have started HCV treatment in 804 individuals (Incoming data)
 - Treating ongoing in 73 patients (9%)
 - Complete in 661 patients (82%)
 - Discontinued in 31 patients (4%)
 - Unknown in 39 patients (5%)
- Sustained Virologic Response/Cure
 - 661 patients are 12 weeks post HCV treatment
 - SVR data available on 501 patients and 492 (98%) have documented sustained virologic response/cure
- •We are Sharing the Cure in Maryland and beyond!!!!

Expansion: Delaware Sharing the Cure Course (Modified)

- Partnership with the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services
 - Focused on primary care centers, substance use treatment centers, and prisons
 - Also training additional providers to sit within specialty practices (NPs, PAs)
- Course Components
 - Half-day conference in HCV evaluation, treatment and cure (videoconference/video modules)
 - Weekly videoconference
 - Case presentation
 - Certification exam

Challenges: Provider Training and Practice Transformation

- Varying levels of provider knowledge
 - Accelerated track versus standard track
- Balancing the needs for condensed training with competence and ability to implement an HCV program
 - Continued follow-up with providers (https://sharingthecure.jhu.edu/)
 - Trainings for sites that want testing/linkage support versus the ability to treat
- Provider time/scheduling
- Support systems at the clinic level
 - RN support/treatment adherence
 - Substance use treatment/support

Maryland Community-Based Programs to Test and Cure Hepatitis C (Maryland Department of Health Team)

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Questions?



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