

# Hepatitis C Treatment: Meeting Our Patients Wherever They Are

## *Focus Session*

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# Disclosure Information

- ☀ Sarah E. Rowan, MD, Public Health Institute at Denver Health
  - ☀ No Disclosures
- ☀ Ruth Kanatser, Harm Reduction Action Center
  - ☀ No Disclosures
- ☀ Kevin Kamis, MPH, Public Health Institute at Denver Health
  - ☀ No Disclosures
- ☀ Hannan Braun, MD, Denver Health, Division of General Internal Medicine and Outpatient Behavioral Health Services
  - ☀ No Disclosures

# Learning Objectives

- ✦ Explain and discuss the simplified approach to hepatitis C testing and treatment as recommended in the U.S. national guidelines.
- ✦ Describe nontraditional settings for HCV treatment that increase access for people who use drugs.
- ✦ Analyze the challenges of nontraditional approaches and conceptualize solutions to enable implementation of new HCV programs.
- ✦ Reflect on patient stories and perspectives on their HCV treatment experience.

# Introductions



# Hepatitis C: Quick Overview

Epidemiology

Clinical  
Characteristics

Simplified Approach  
to Treatment

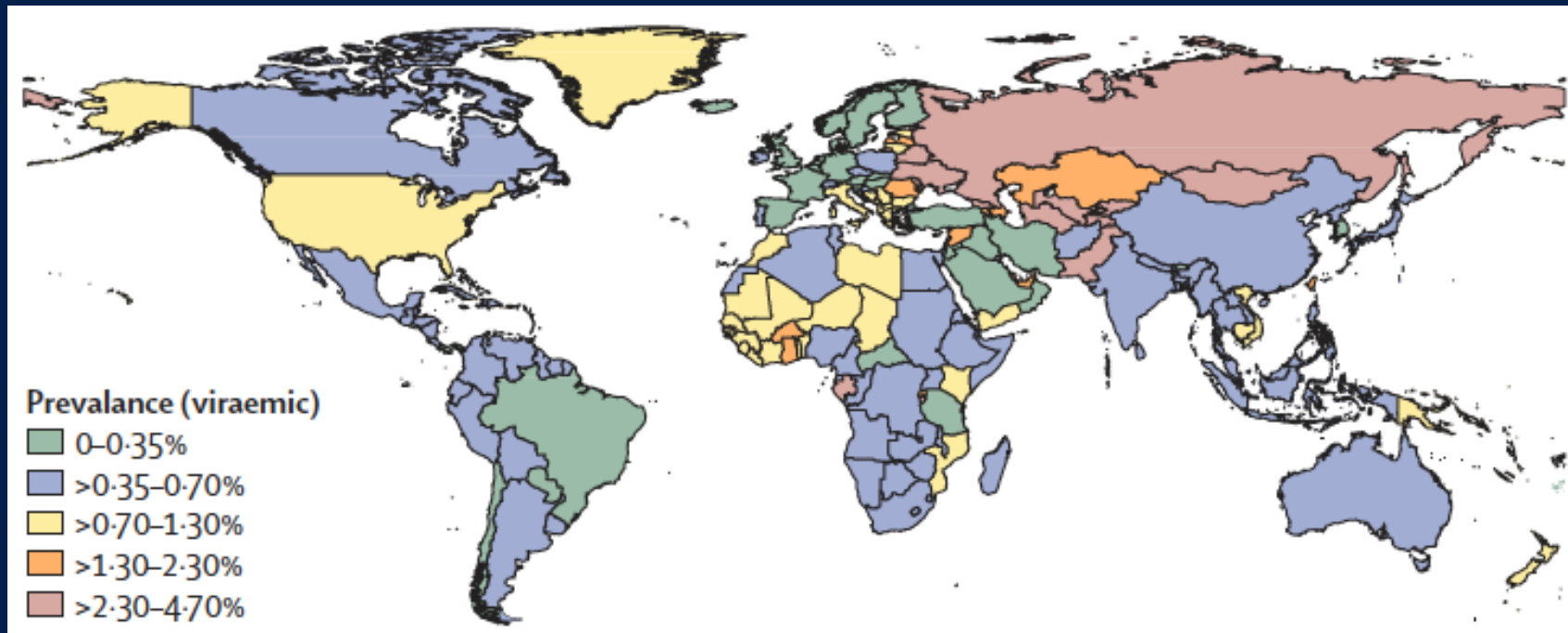


Image: SE Rowan

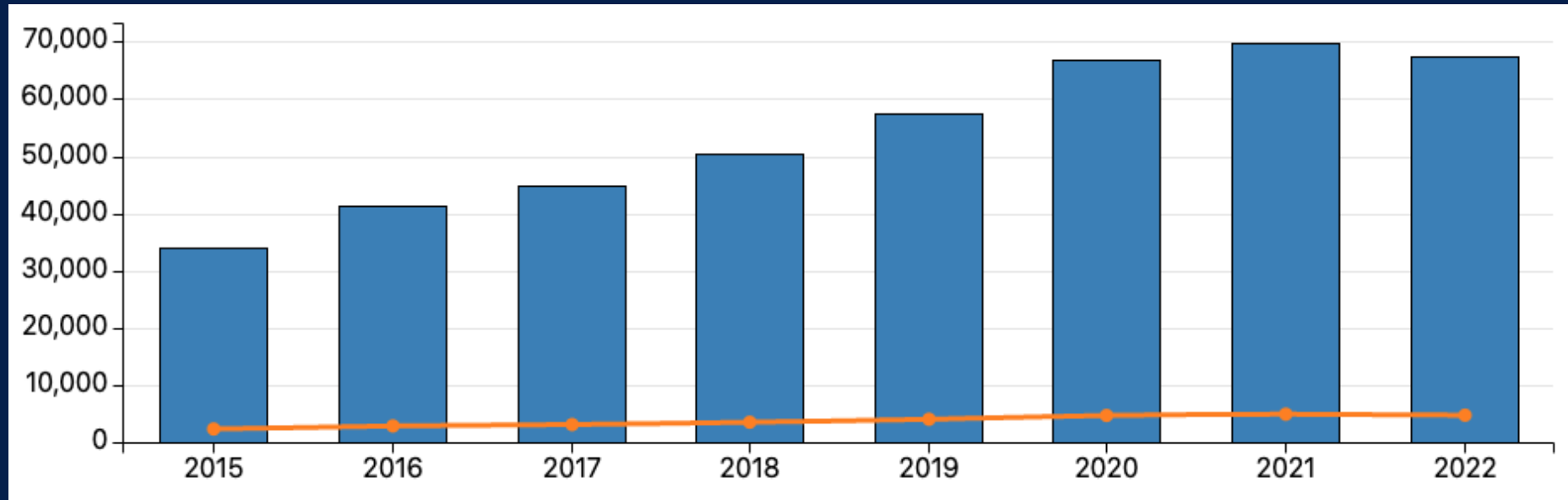
# Global HCV Prevalence: 0.7% (57 million)

2.5-4 million in U.S. living with HCV

HCV causes more deaths in the U.S. than all other reportable infectious diseases combined



# Incident HCV in the US



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Reported acute cases	2,436	2,967	3,216	3,621	4,136	4,798	5,023	4,848
Estimated acute infections	33,900	41,200	44,700	50,300	57,500	66,700	69,800	67,400

95% CI: 53,300-229,800

New chronic HCV infection diagnosed in 2022: 93,805

2022 CDC Viral Hepatitis Report; CDC 2024

# Increased potential for vertical HCV transmission

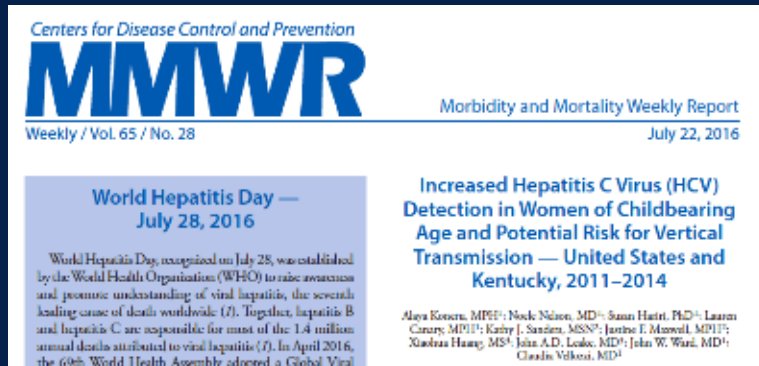
5.8  
%

Perinatal  
Transmission  
if HCV  
monoinfection

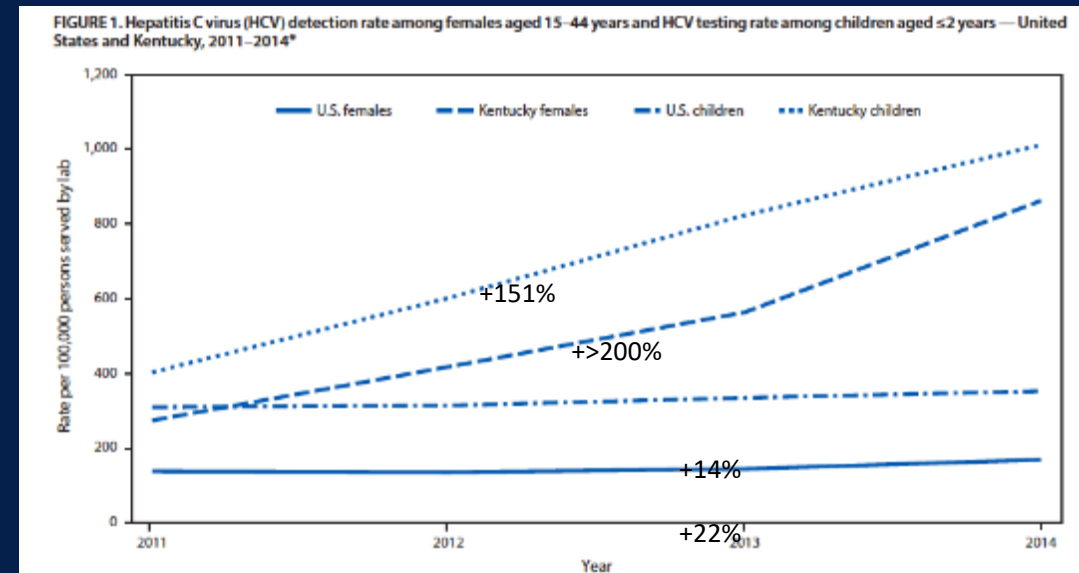
12%

Perinatal  
Transmission  
if HCV-HIV  
coinfection

Persons of child-bearing potential wishing to become pregnant are a priority group in the AASLD/IDSA guidelines



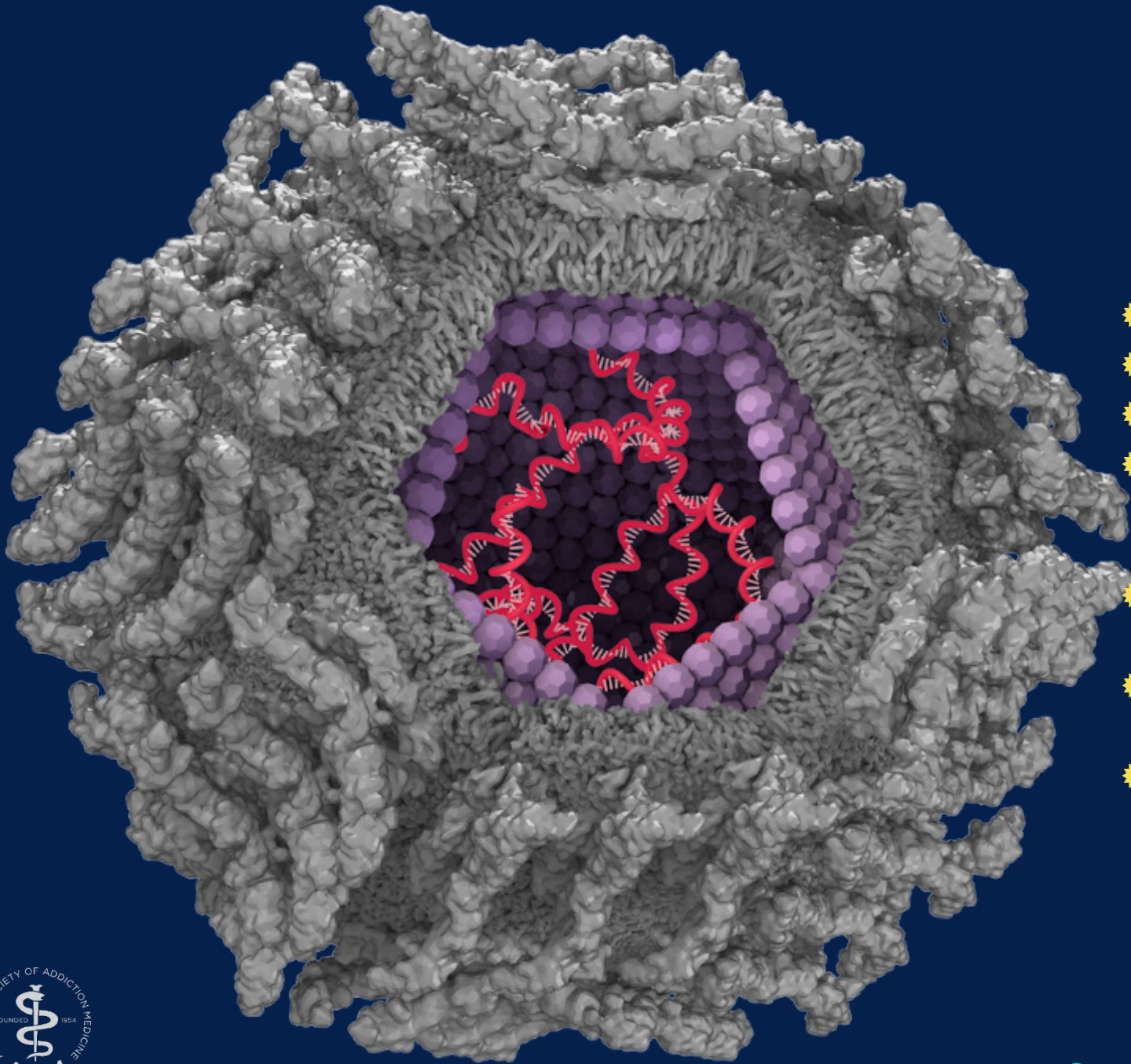
124% increase in infants born to HCV-positive persons



# Audience Questions

- ☀ Do you treat HCV in your practice?
- ☀ What questions do you have about Hep C treatment?
- ☀ Discuss with a colleague for 2 minutes.

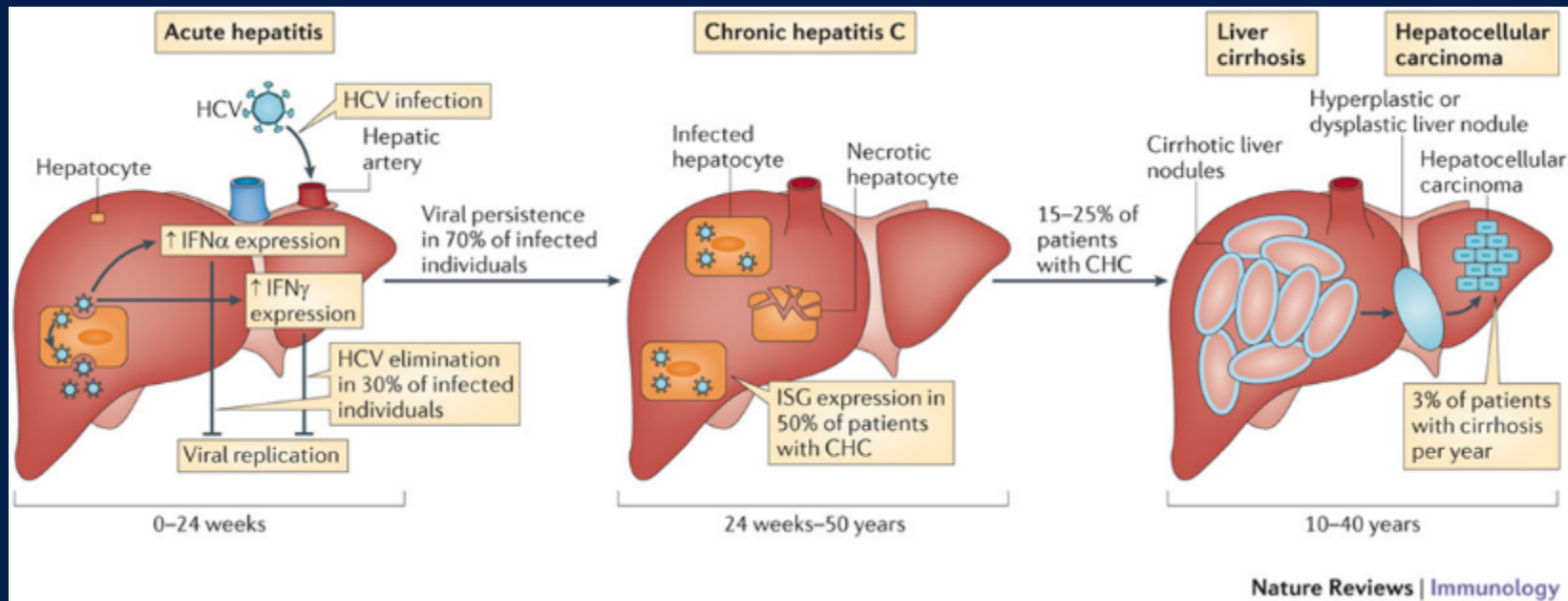
# What is Hep C?



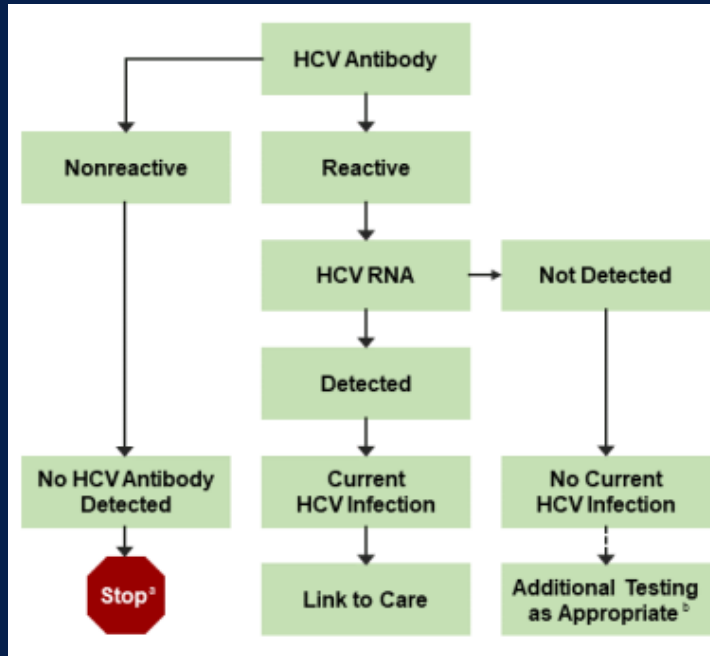
- ☀ RNA virus
- ☀ 7 genotypes
- ☀ Blood borne pathogen
- ☀ Replicates in hepatic cells and peripheral blood mononuclear cells
- ☀ Constitutively active (no latency)
- ☀ First identified in 1989; blood supply testing began in 1992
- ☀ May survive outside human host on injection equipment for several days

# Clinical Course

- ☀ Acute infection is often asymptomatic
- ☀ Many people clear the virus without meds (50%?)
- ☀ The clinical effects and time course are highly variable
- ☀ **Many people with chronic HCV will develop cirrhosis, HCC, ESLD, and death**
- ☀ Extrahepatic manifestations also occur

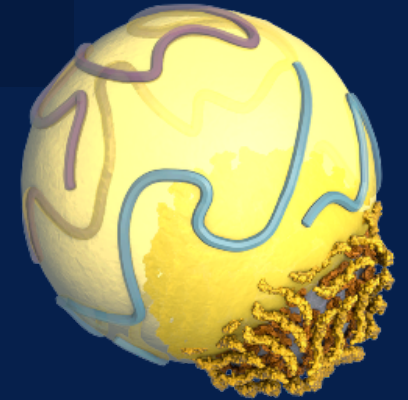


# Testing Considerations



- ★ USPSTF 2020 → All adults should be screened for HCV at least once, regardless of risk factors
- ★ CDC 2020 → All pregnant persons should be screened for HCV unless local prevalence is  $<0.1\%$  (*all states have prevalence rates  $>0.1\%$* )
- ★ Best Practice: Reflex testing +AB → RNA
- ★ Test directly for RNA in the following cases
  - ★ Prior HCV clearance, testing for reinfection
  - ★ Concern for acute HCV; Ab may not appear for 6 mo
  - ★ Immunocompromised

# The good news: HCV is easy to cure!



## Nobel Prize for Medicine goes to Hepatitis C discovery

5 October 2020

By James Gallagher, Health and science correspondent

Share

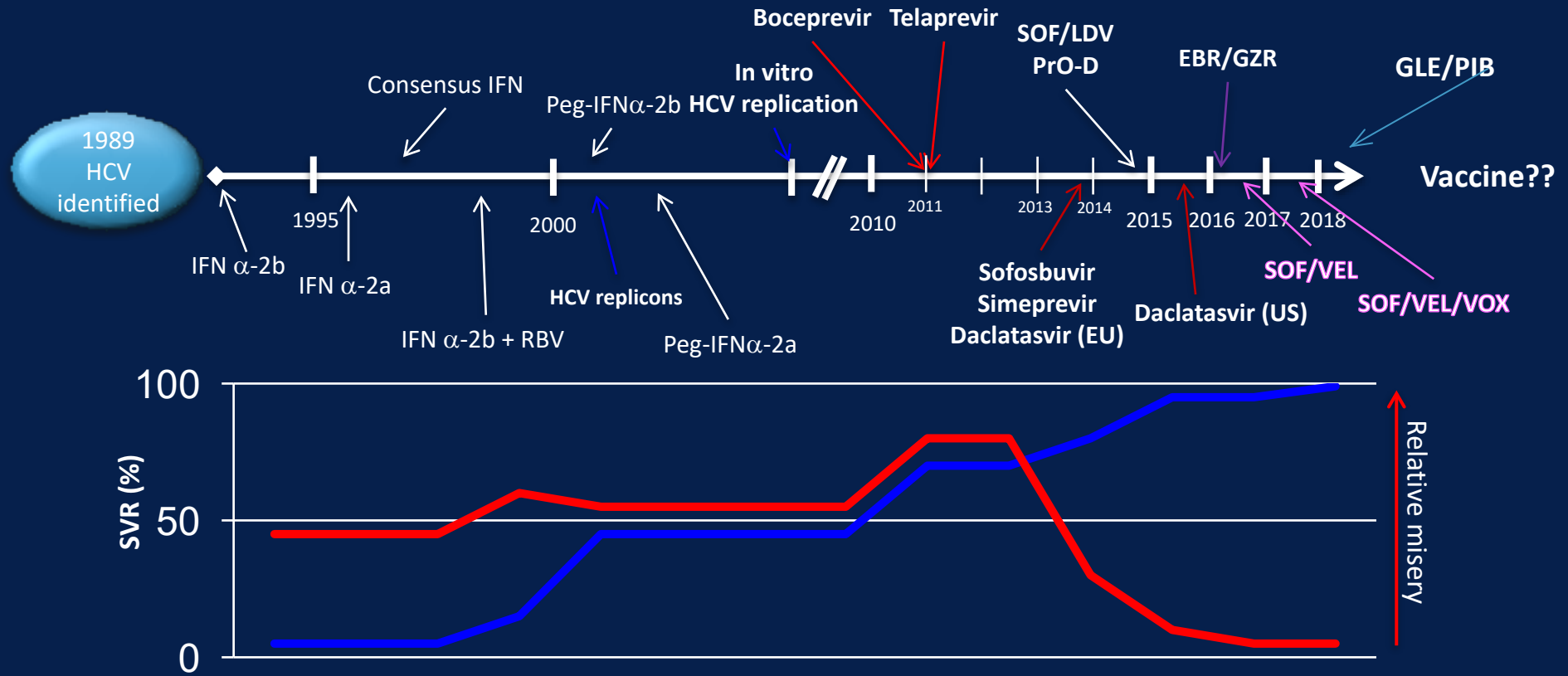


The announcement was made at a press conference at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden

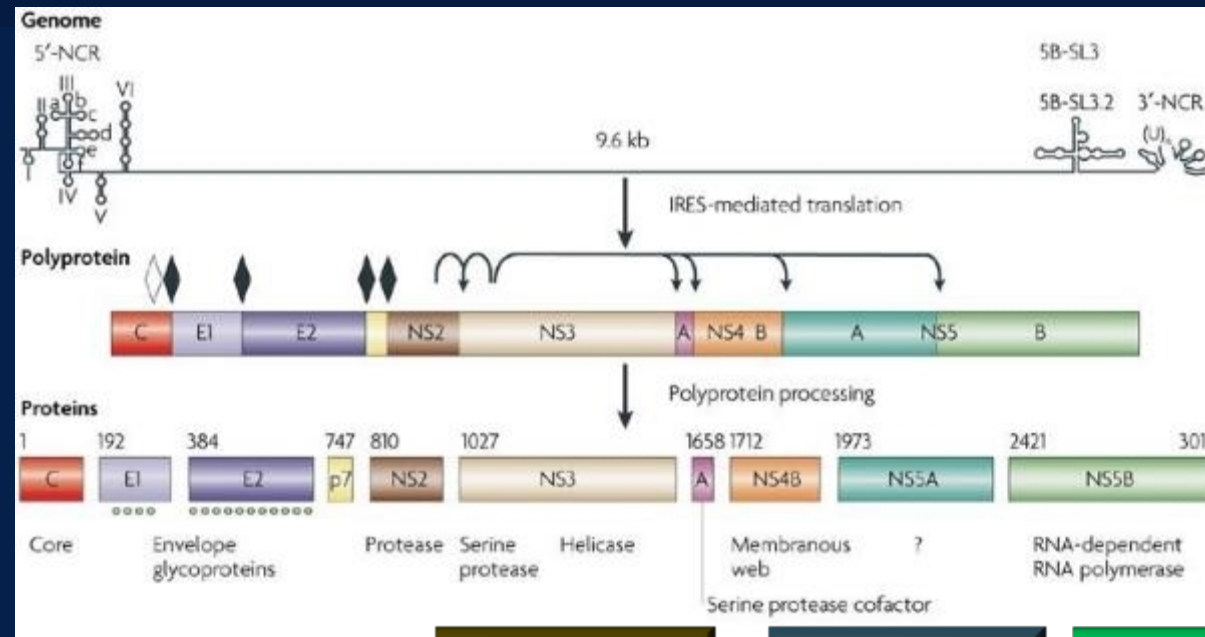
Three scientists who discovered the virus Hepatitis C have won the 2020 Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology.



# HCV Therapeutics Timeline



# HCV antiviral targets



- ✓ simeprevir
- ✓ paritaprevir
- ✓ grazoprevir
- ✓ glecaprevir
- ✓ voxilaprevir

- ✓ ledipasvir
- ✓ ombitasvir
- ✓ daclatasvir
- ✓ elbasvir
- ✓ velpatasvir
- ✓ pibrentasvir

- ✓ sofosbuvir
- ✓ dasabuvir

# No Bad Options in 2025

Drug Regimen	Indications in Treatment-Naïve Adults w/o Cirrhosis	Duration of Treatment*
<b>GLE/PIB</b>	All genotypes	8 weeks
<b>LDV/SOF</b>	GT1, GT4, GT5, or GT6; Low VL (<6 million) 8-week option	8–12 weeks
<b>SOF/VEL</b>	All genotypes	12 weeks

\* Guidance recommended regimens; alternative durations in select scenarios but not recommended.

GLE/PIB- glecaprevir/pibrentasvir; LDV/SOF- ledipasvir/sofosbuvir; SOF/VEL- sofosbuvir/velpatasvir



# Simplified Approach

☀️ Hcvguidelines.org

The screenshot shows the homepage of HCV Guidelines, a collaborative effort between the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) and the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA). The header includes the logos for both organizations and the title "HCV Guidance: Recommendations for Testing, Managing, and Treating Hepatitis C". A navigation bar offers links to Home, Test, Evaluate, Monitor, Treatment-Naive, Treatment-Experienced, Unique & Key Populations, and About. A central banner prompts users to "Start Here: Choose a patient profile from the menu above." Below this, a "Welcome to HCVGuidelines.org" message explains the site's purpose. A sidebar on the left provides links to "New and updated" content, a search bar, and "Recent Announcements". The main content area lists key topics for selection, such as "Contents and Introduction", "Testing, Evaluation, and Monitoring of Hepatitis C", "Initial Treatment of HCV Infection", "Retreatment of Persons in Whom Prior Therapy Has Failed", and "Management of Unique & Key Populations". A "NOW AVAILABLE" section at the bottom promotes the "Simplified HCV Treatment\* for Treatment-Naive Patients" PDF, with links to download it for patients without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis.

This diagram outlines the simplified HCV treatment approach for treatment-naive adults without cirrhosis. It begins with a decision point: "WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR SIMPLIFIED TREATMENT". Eligible patients are those with chronic hepatitis C (any genotype) who do not have cirrhosis and have not previously received hepatitis C treatment. A red box lists exclusions: prior hepatitis C treatment, cirrhosis (even if compensated), HBeAg positive status, current pregnancy, known or suspected hepatocellular carcinoma, and prior liver transplantation. The process then moves to "PRETREATMENT ASSESSMENT\*", which includes calculating the FIB-4 score and performing laboratory tests (CBC, liver function panel, eGFR, HCV RNA, HIV, and Hepatitis B surface antigen) within 6 months of treatment initiation. The "RECOMMENDED REGIMENS\*" section specifies two options: Glecaprevir (300 mg) / pibrentasvir (120 mg) taken with food for 8 weeks, or Sofosbuvir (400 mg) / velpatasvir (100 mg) for 12 weeks. Finally, "ON-TREATMENT MONITORING" guidelines are provided, including monitoring for hypoglycemia, anticoagulation status, and laboratory tests for other patients.

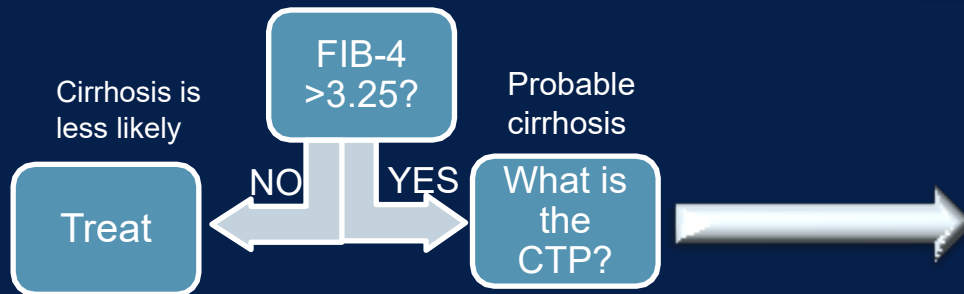
# Pretreatment

History & Physical Exam	Required	Consider	Vaccines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treatment hx</li><li>• Alcohol use</li><li>• Drug use</li><li>• HIV? HBV?</li><li>• Current Meds</li><li>• Evidence of liver disease</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HCV RNA</li><li>• CBC</li><li>• LFTs</li><li>• Hep B Surface Antigen</li><li>• Urine HCG</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HCV Genotype*</li><li>• Hep A total Abs</li><li>• Hep B core AB and surface AB</li><li>• HIV 4<sup>th</sup> gen</li><li>• STI testing</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prevnar20</li><li>• Hep A and B</li></ul>

\*Useful if compensated cirrhosis and planning to treat with sof-vel

# Cirrhosis Calculations

$$\text{FIB 4} = \frac{\text{Age (yrs)} \times \text{AST (U/L)}}{\text{Platelet count (10}^9\text{/L)} \times \text{ALT (U/L)}^{1/2}}$$



Finding	1 point	2 points	3 points
Encephalopathy	None	Mild	Severe
Ascites	None	Mild	Severe
Albumin (g/dl)	>3.5	2.8 – 3.4	<2.8
Bilirubin (mg/dl)	<2	2 – 3	>3
INR	<1.7	1.7 – 2.2	>2.2
Child Pugh class A = 5-6 points; class B = 7-9 points; class C = 10-15 points			

Class A – compensated liver disease => Treat



Class B or C – decompensated liver disease => Refer to liver specialist



# Additional Labs

## On treatment

- None
- Glc & INR if DM or taking warfarin

## 12 weeks after treatment

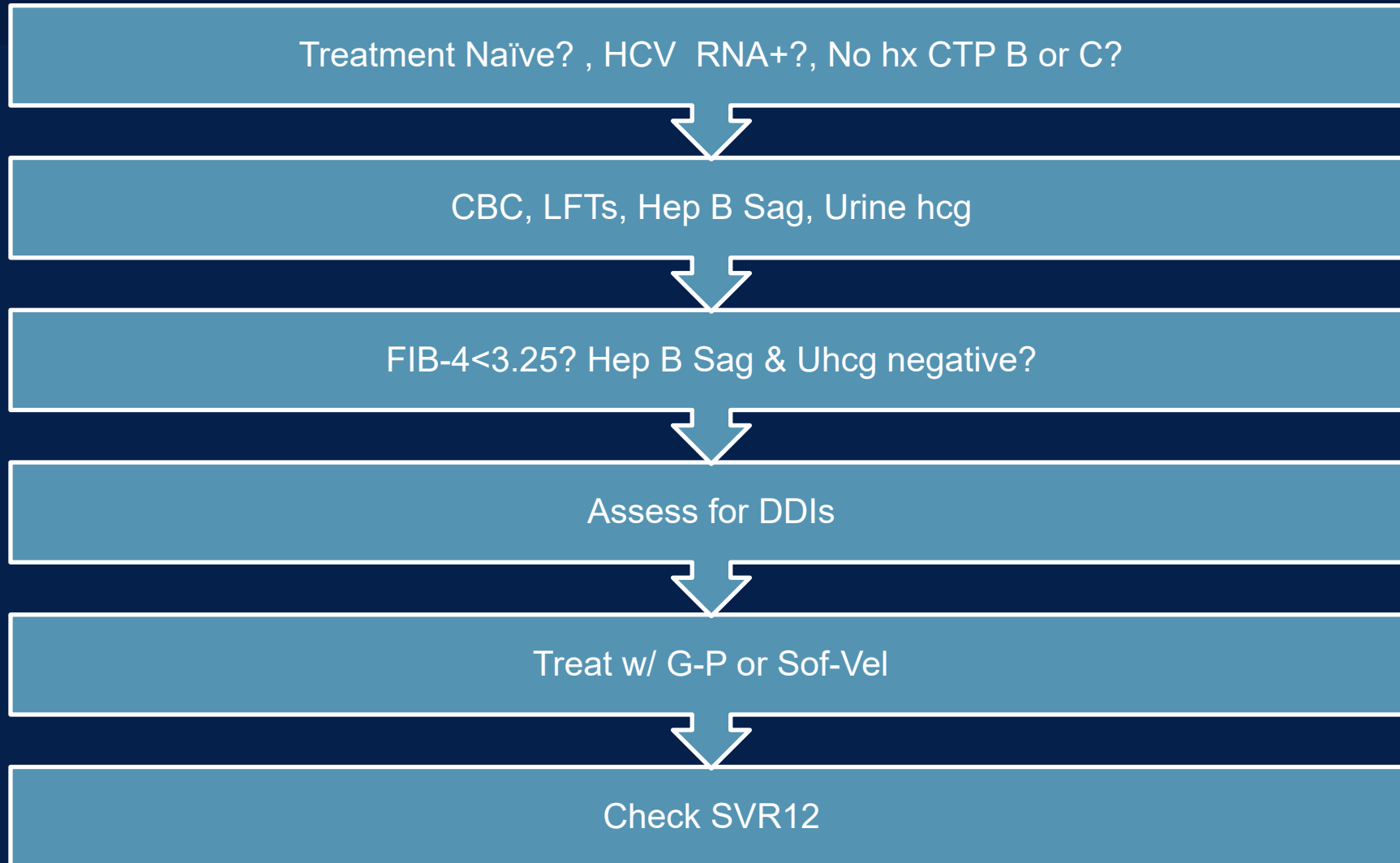
- HCV RNA
- LFTs
- **HCV RNA 0 = SVR12 = CURE**

## Ongoing

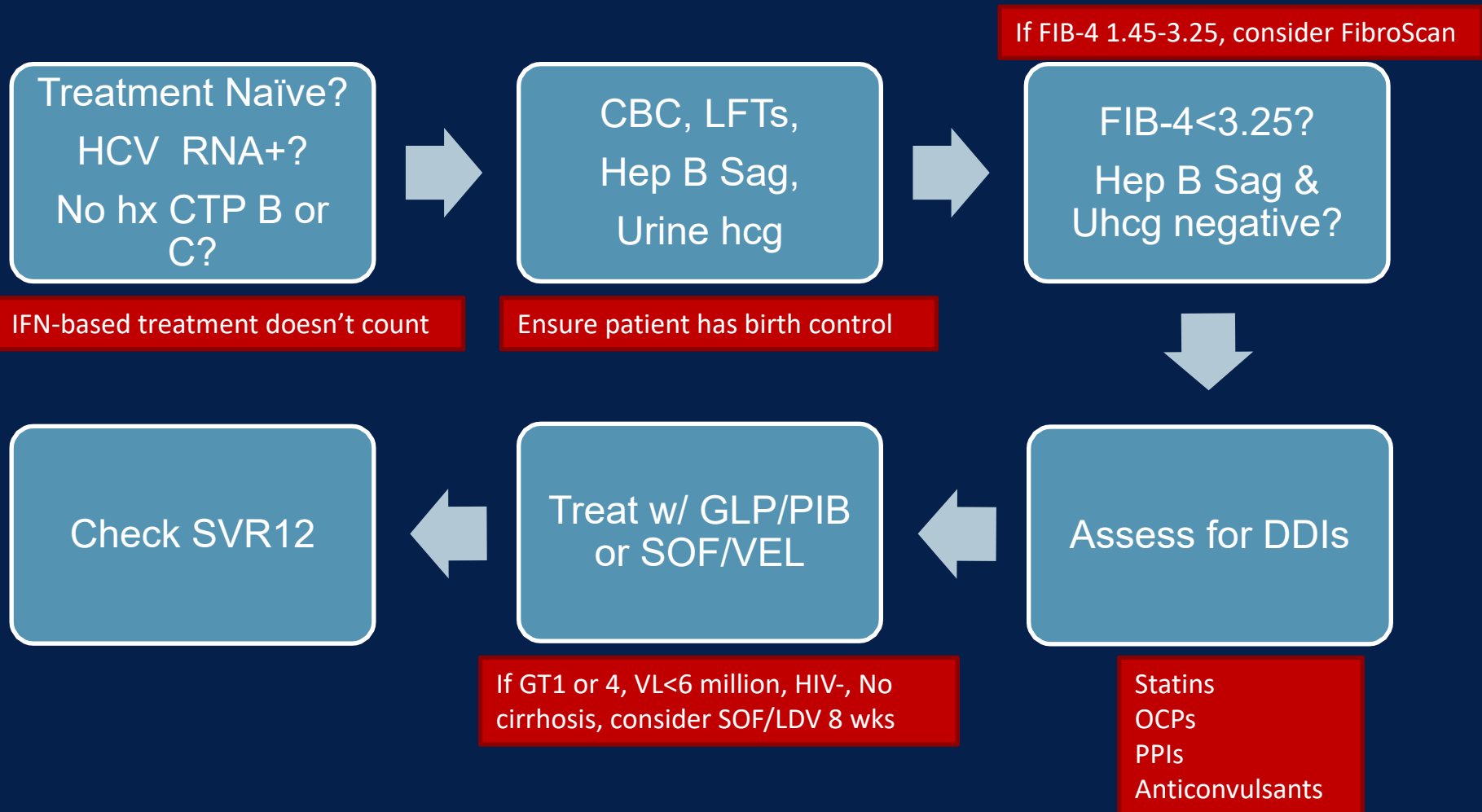
- Yearly HCV RNA if risk factors
- If cirrhosis
  - Q6 month US
  - Esophageal varices screening

SVR12 = Sustained virologic response 12 weeks after the end of treatment

# General Approach



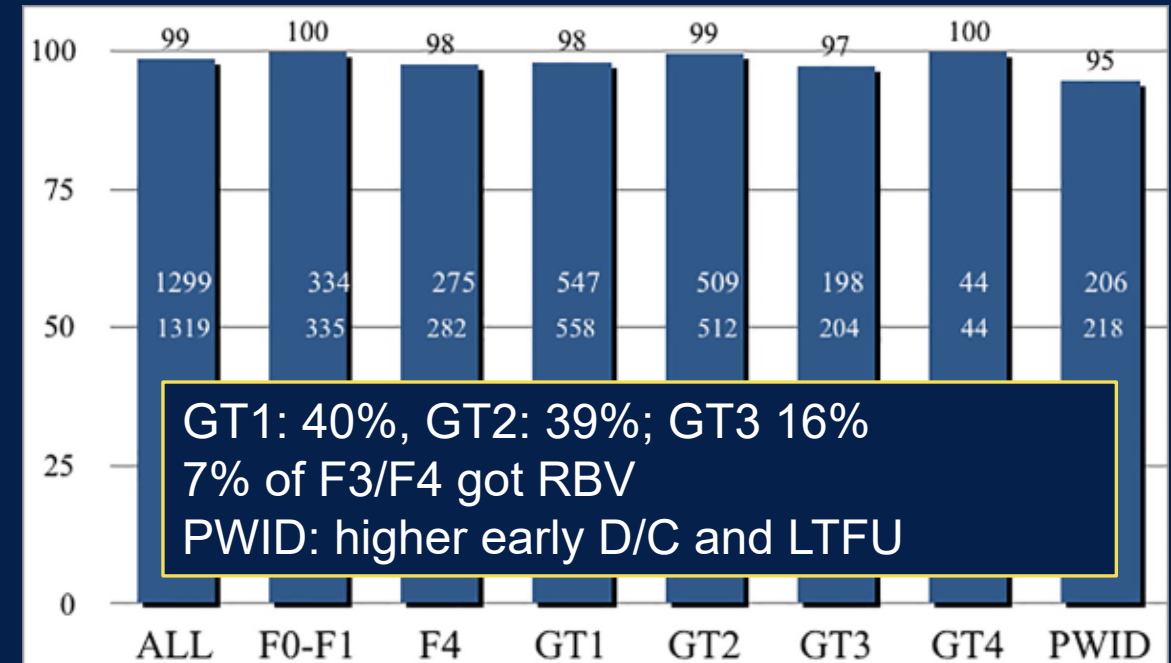
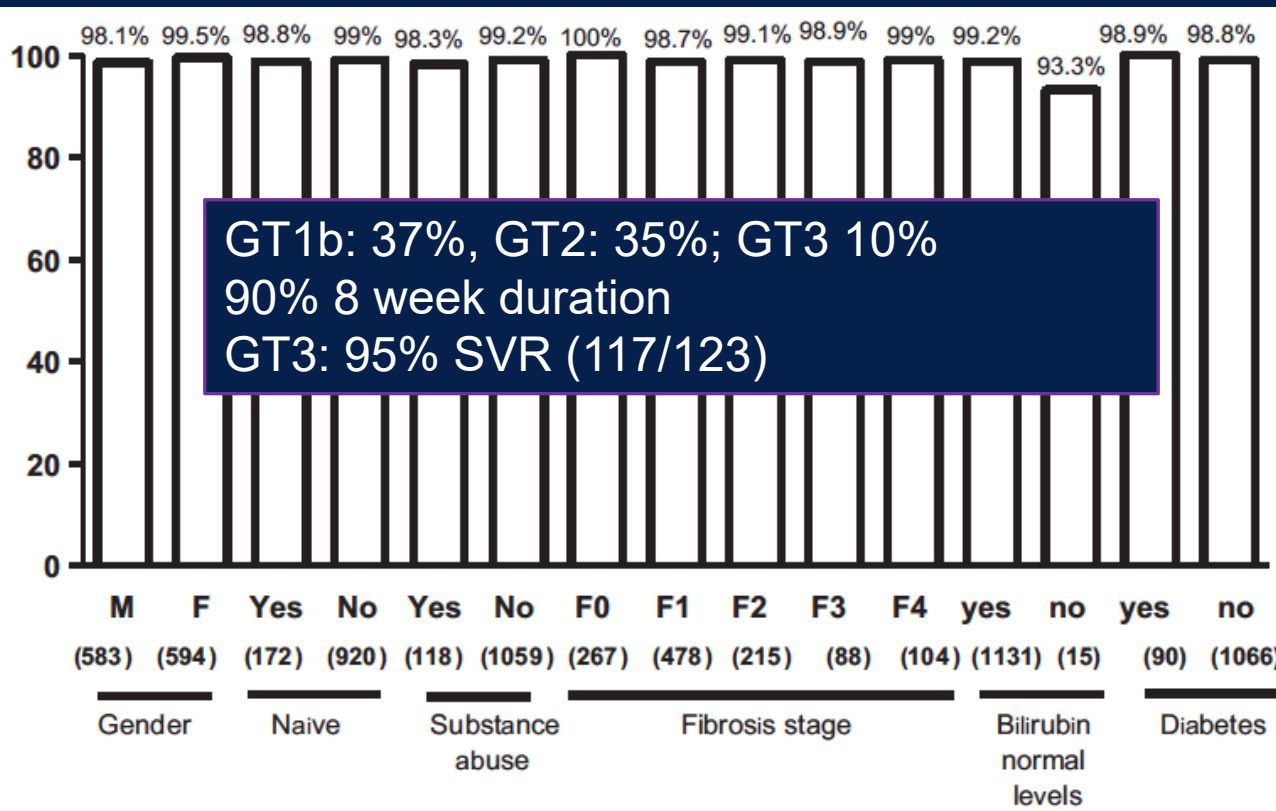
# Additional Considerations



# Lights out efficacy in the “real-world”

**MISTRAL Cohort (n=1177): GLE/PIB 8-12 weeks**

**Puglia registry (n=1319): SOF/VEL 12 weeks**



Persico M. Liver Inter 2019. Mangia A. PLoS ONE 2019

# Counseling: Liver Health & Prevent Transmission



- ☀ **Alcohol (none)**
- ☀ APAP <2g/day if cirrhosis
- ☀ Avoid NSAIDs if cirrhosis
- ☀ Herbsals & Supplements
  - ☀ Milk thistle results mixed
  - ☀ Coffee may decrease cirrhosis risk
- ☀ **Transmission**
  - ☀ Don't share toothbrushes or razors
  - ☀ Sterile drug equipment
  - ☀ Condoms (higher risks if MSM)
  - ☀ Not immune after treatment



# Case

32 y/o living with HIV and substance use disorder in residential treatment program.  
MSM and history of IDU.

Review of outside records:

- HCV Ab negative JAN 2017
- HCV Ab + DEC 2019 -> RNA 3.7 million

Exam WNL

ALT 74 AST 47 ALB 4.2 TB 0.6 Cr. 0.57 PLT 215 [FIB-4: 0.81]

Current HCV RNA 12.2 million IU/mL

HBV +sAb, negative core total Ab and sAg. HAV immune

# What additional testing is medically needed prior to HCV treatment?

- A. HCV Genotype
- B. Baseline abdominal ultrasound
- C. Further fibrosis staging with elastography
- D. Urine drug screen
- E. Repeat HIV RNA to document suppression
- F. No additional testing is required

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# Back to our patient

- ✱ Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir for 8 weeks was delivered to the patient
  - ✱ He left sober living after about 5 weeks of therapy
  - ✱ Lost medications after leaving
  - ✱ Called the pharmacy 5d after losing medication
- ✱ Pharmacy reaches out to you for guidance on how to approach.

# What would you do next?

- A. Restart G/P, finish last 4 weeks
- B. Restart G/P, extend therapy for another 8 weeks
- C. Stop and assess for SVR12
- D. Check HCV RNA, if <LLOQ restart G/P to complete current 8 week course
- E. Something else

# What would you do next?

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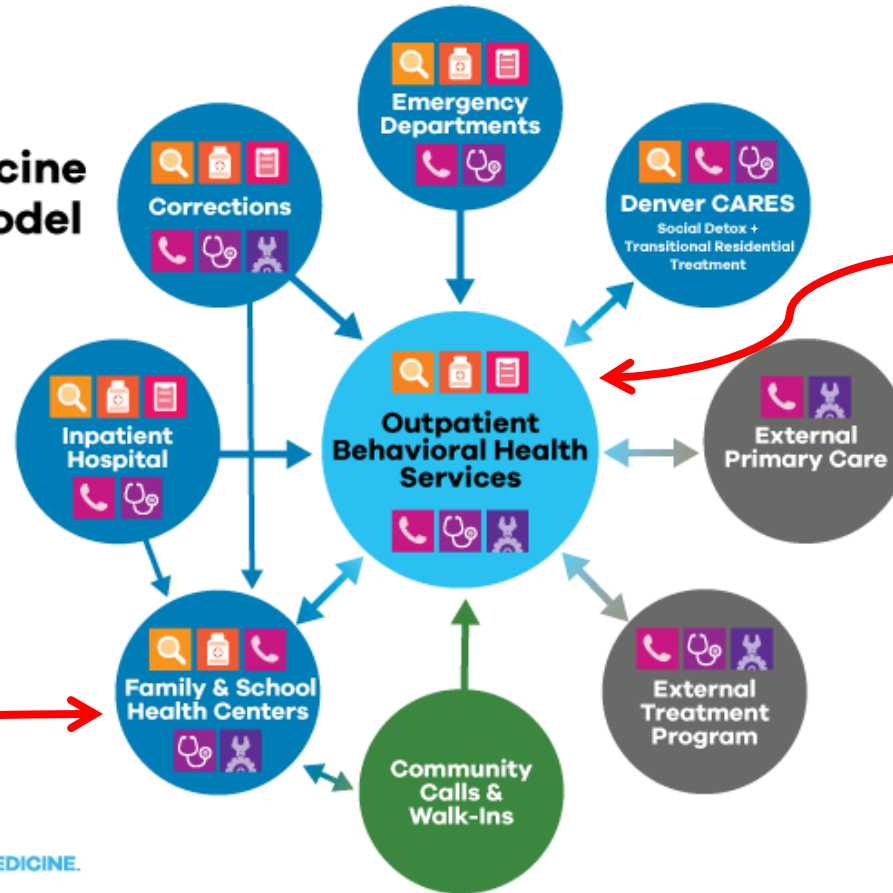
# HCV Treatment at Denver Health OBHS

# Treating ID@SUD OTP and outpatient SUD

## Denver Health's Center Addiction Medicine (CAM)

### Center for Addiction Medicine Hub & Spoke Model

- Identification/Diagnosis
- Opioid Induction
- Outpatient Behavioral Health Services Intake
- Referral
- Treatment
- Opioid Maintenance



OTP outpatient  
SUD clinic

Outpatient HIV/  
primary care  
clinic

DENVER HEALTH  
CENTER FOR ADDICTION MEDICINE.

# Treating HBV, HCV, HIV and syphilis at the OTP

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Only one blood draw for intake, labs reflex quantitative

Complete blood count

Hepatic panel

Hepatitis A total Antibodies

Hepatitis B Surface Antigen, Surface Antibodies

Hepatitis C Antibodies → HCV RNA → genotype

HIV 4<sup>th</sup> generation Antibodies/Antigen → HIV viral load

Treponemal Antibodies → confirmatory → RPR titre

# Hepatitis C is our most common blood borne infection in outpatient substance treatment

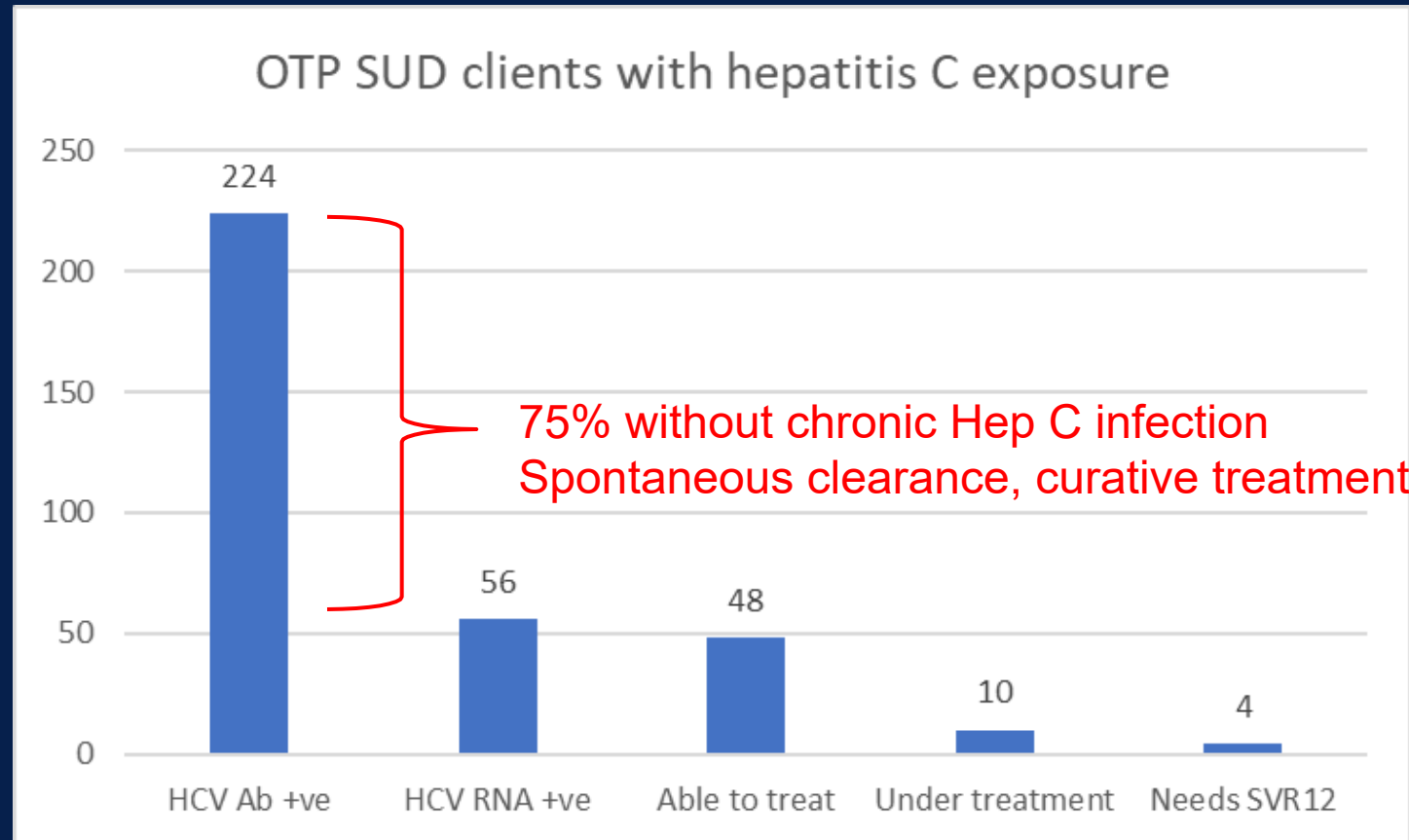
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- Hepatitis C Ab positive: 253 of 1190 (21.3%)
  - ☀ Hepatitis C RNA detectable: 46 of 253 (18.2%)
- HIV Ab/Ag positive: 34 of 1190 (2.9%)
  - ☀ 3 with HIV viremia > 200 copies/ml
- Hepatitis B Surface Ag positive: 5 of 1190 (0.4%)

Viral infection report run on 4/5/2025



# Outpatient Treatment Program (OTP) current clients 631 with intake labs, 224 (35.5%) hepatitis C Ab +



Viral infection report  
run on 06/24/24

# Top tips to treating viral infections in outpatient substance clinics

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- Intake labs with single blood draw are critical
- Embedded care navigators increase treatment
- Insurance or lack thereof can complicate medications
- Find the window of opportunity to treat
- Involve counselors include engagement as treatment
- OTP dispensary can assist with medication delivery

# Barriers to treating viral infections in outpatient substance clinics

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- Most people are not ready if still in active withdrawal
- The quality of your care navigator is critical
- Substance treatment is often run by psychiatry not medicine
- Be careful to decouple offerings, need non punitive approach
- Many clients know people treated in 'dark days' of interferon
- Some clients may be cautious about potential for reinfection

# Partnership with Public Health Immunization to provide vaccination at OTP for clients, staff, family

## Vaccines

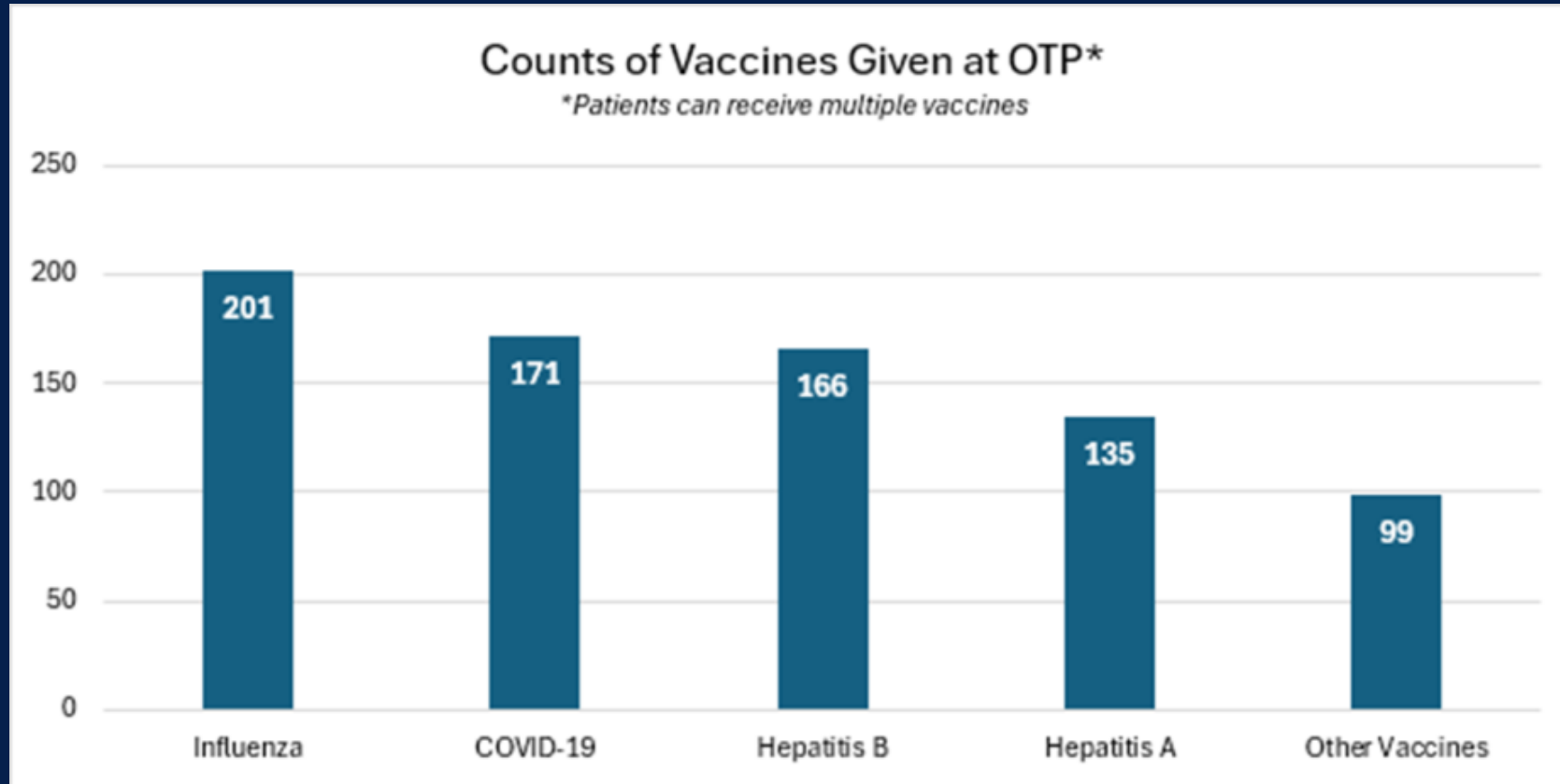
- COVID-19
- Influenza
- Hep A
- Hep B
- Tdap
- MenACWY/B
- Mpox
- HPV
- PCV20

## Personal Considerations

- Injection drug use
- Young person
- Elderly person
- Homelessness
- Smoking
- Transactional sex work
- MSM

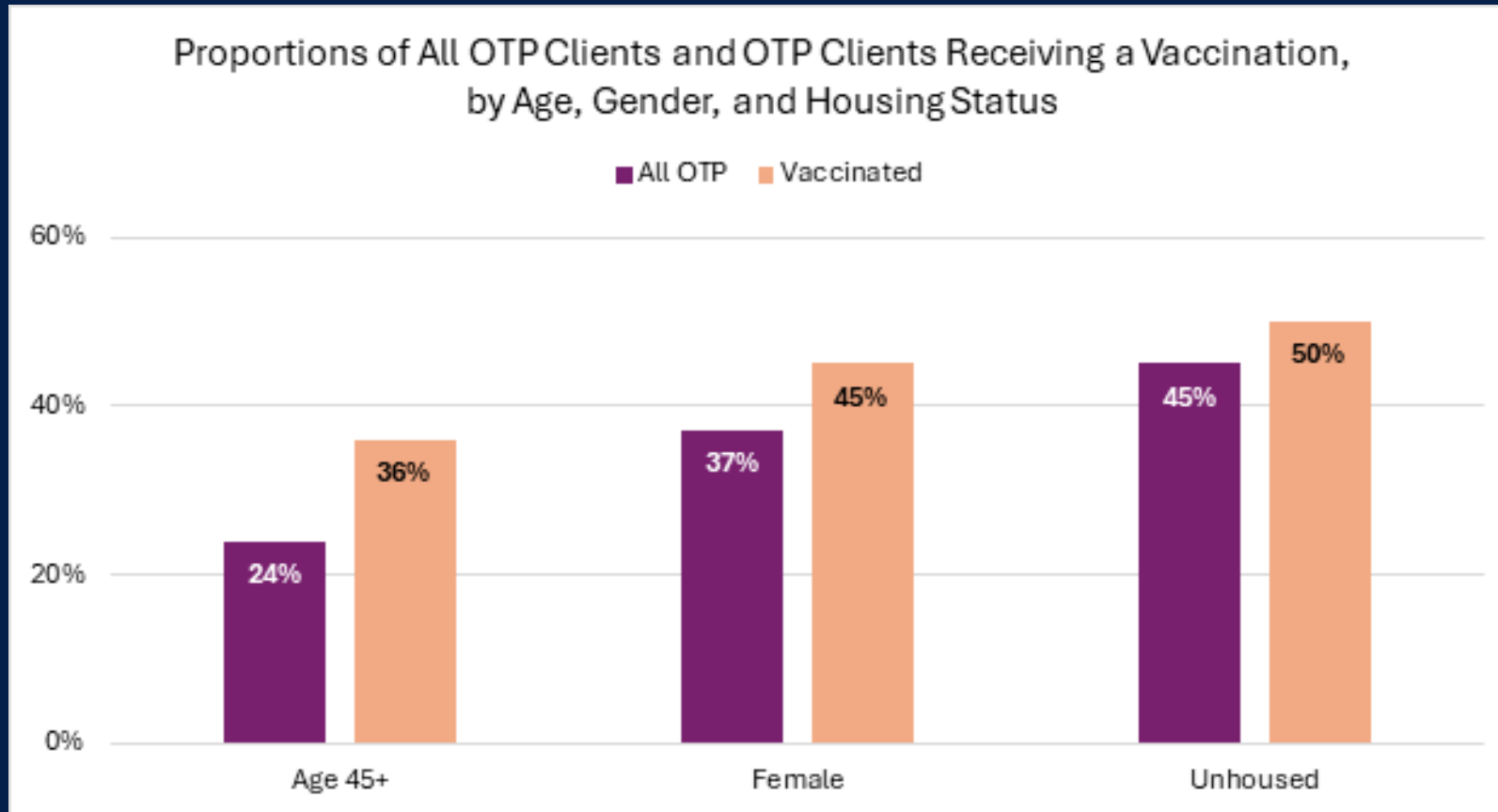
# Quantitative analysis of vaccinations 2019-2024

## Total 772 vaccinations to 321 OTP patients

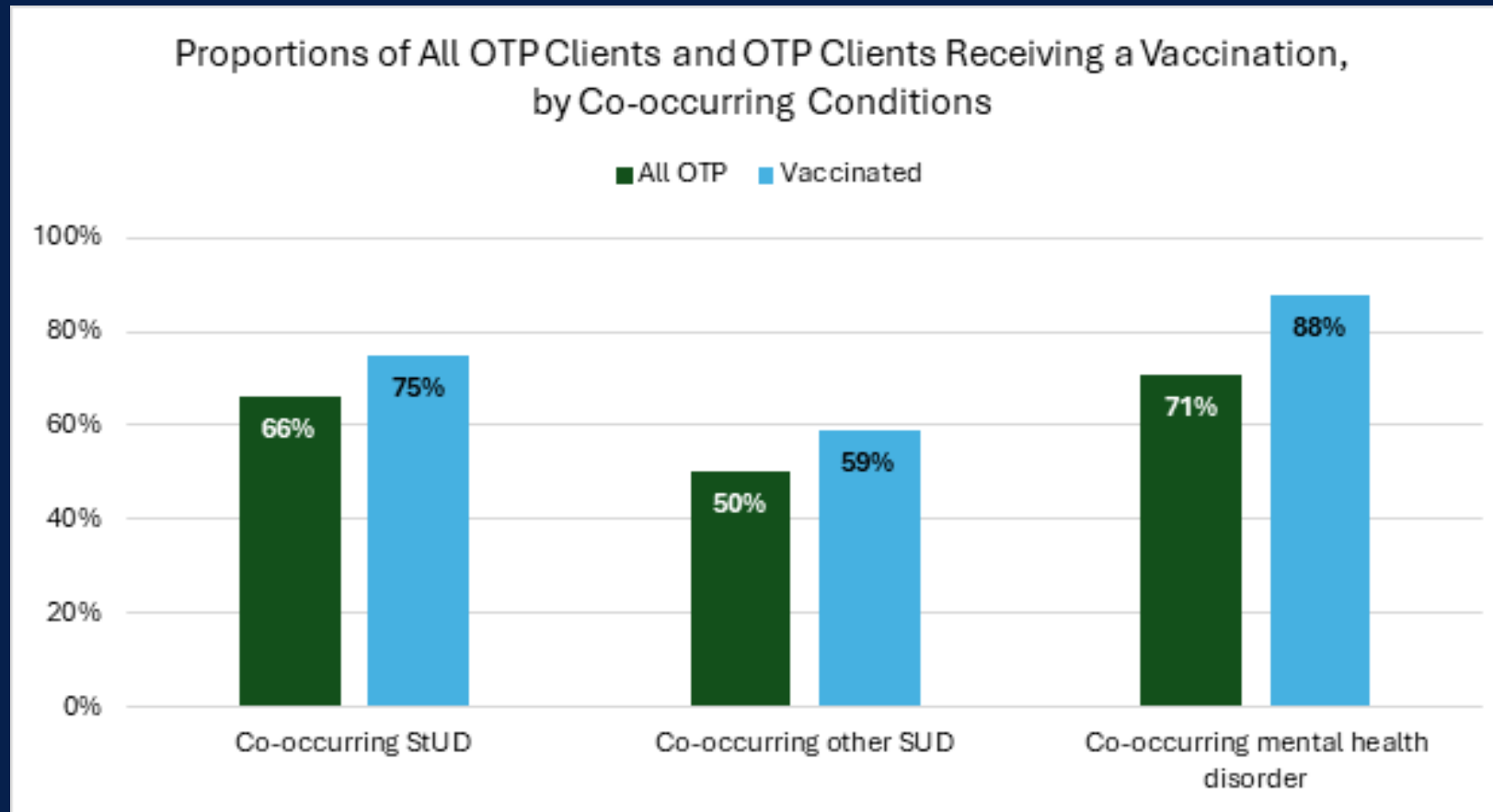


28% of people only received vaccinations at the OTP vaccination clinic

# Compared to OTP population, people accepting vaccination were more likely 45+, female, or unhoused



# Compared to OTP population, people accepting vaccination more likely StUD, SUD in addition to OUD, or co-occurring mental health disorder



# Harm Reduction Action Center



Slides: HRAC

# HCV Treatment Partnership with HRAC



Client visits SSP for supplies & services



Offered drop-in video visit w/ physician if history of HCV



Gets labs drawn & receives gift card for labs



If HCV RNA+, meds delivered to SSP



Client picks up meds from SSP in quantity needed; remainder safely stored at SSP



Meds completed, follow-up SVR4 labs drawn, gift card issued for lab check

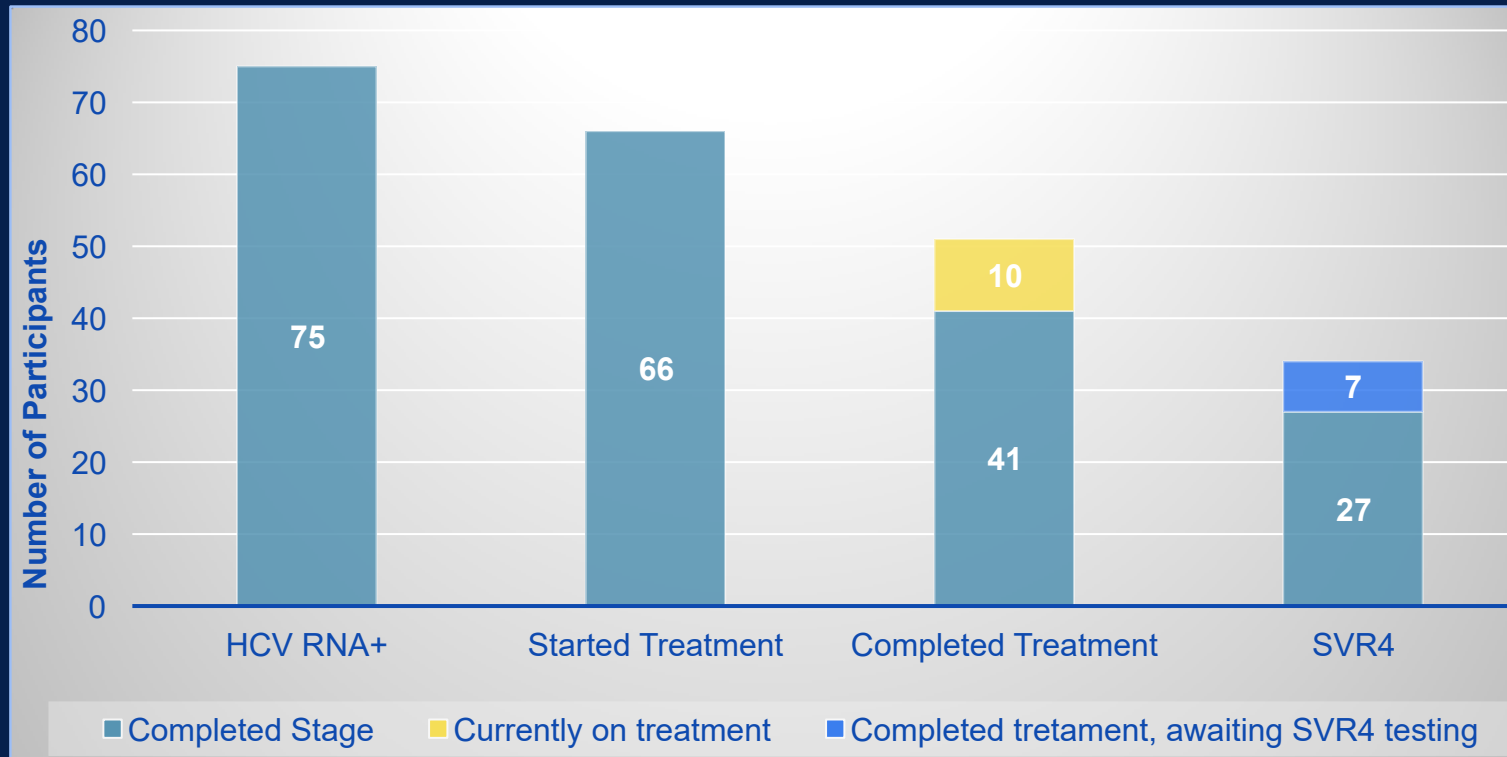
# Syringe Service Program HCV Treatment Care Continuum November 2022-April 2025

46 years  
median age

66%  
Recent IDU

68% RNA+

91%  
Medicaid

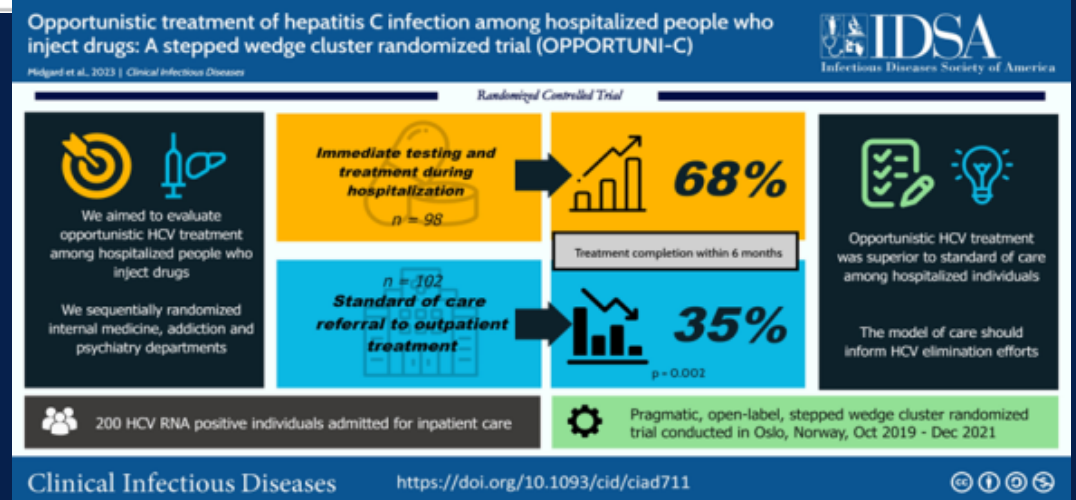
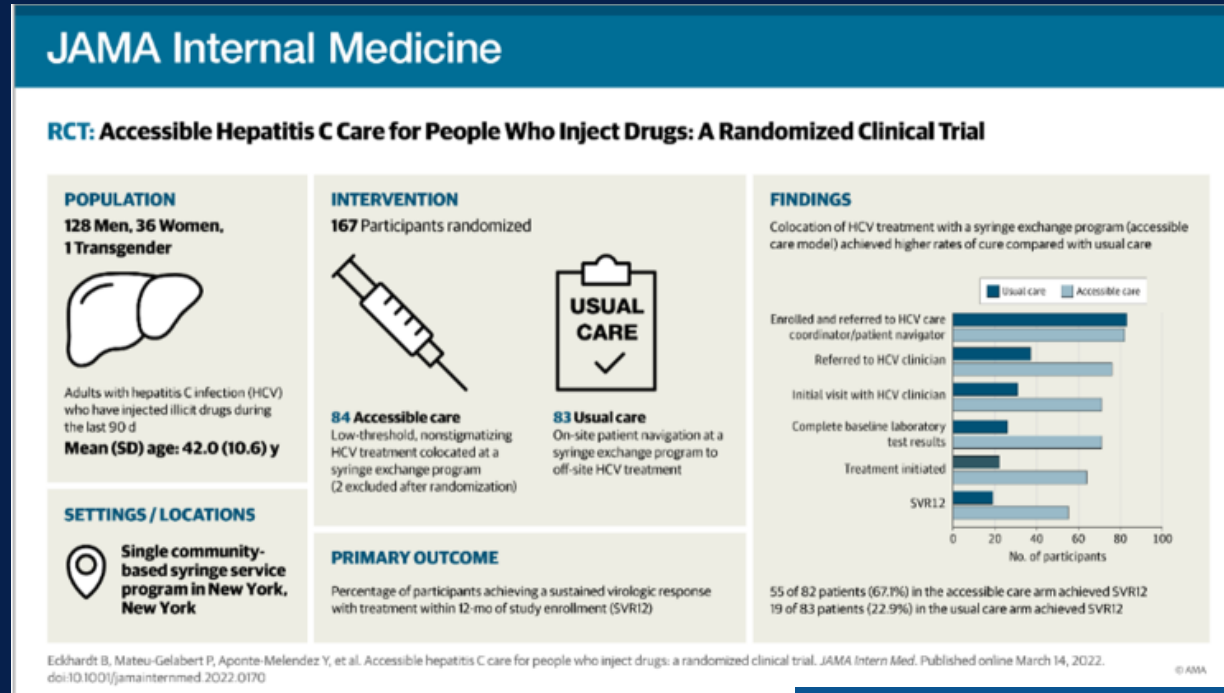


# Questions so far?

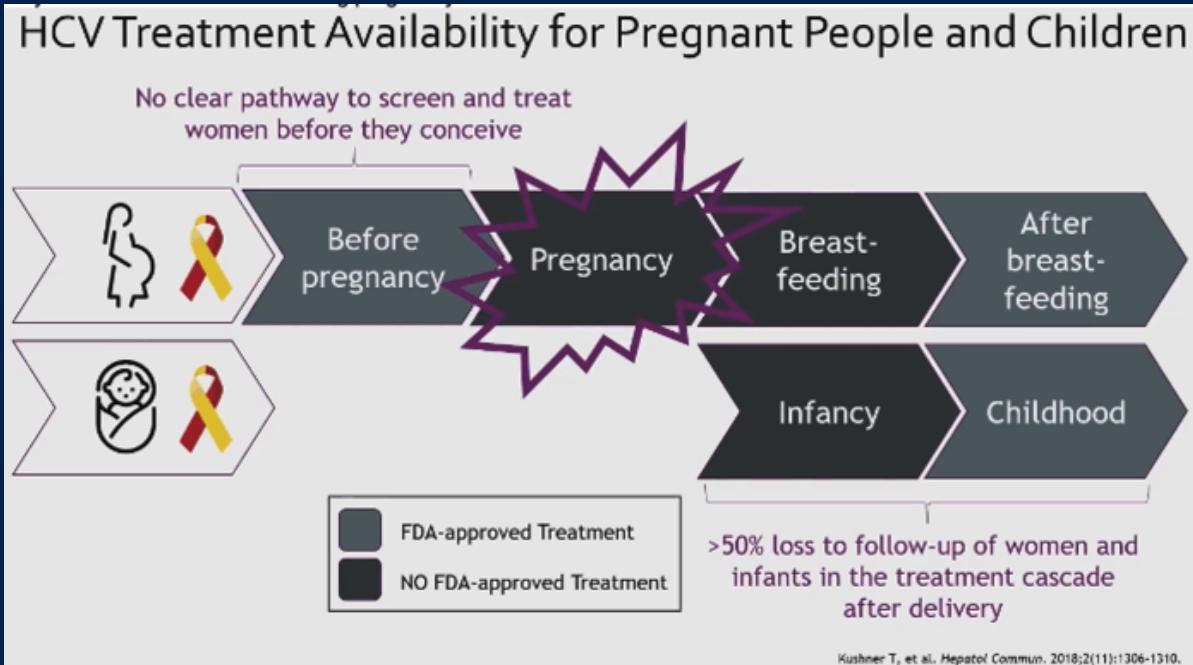
- ✱ What has this meant to our clients/patients?
- ✱ What are the pros and cons of these approaches?
  - ✱ What are the barriers?

# HCV Treatment in Other Non-Traditional Settings

- ☀ Emergency Departments
- ☀ Sexual Health Clinics
- ☀ Inpatient Hospital Admissions
- ☀ Street Medicine
- ☀ Pharmacies



# Treatment during pregnancy

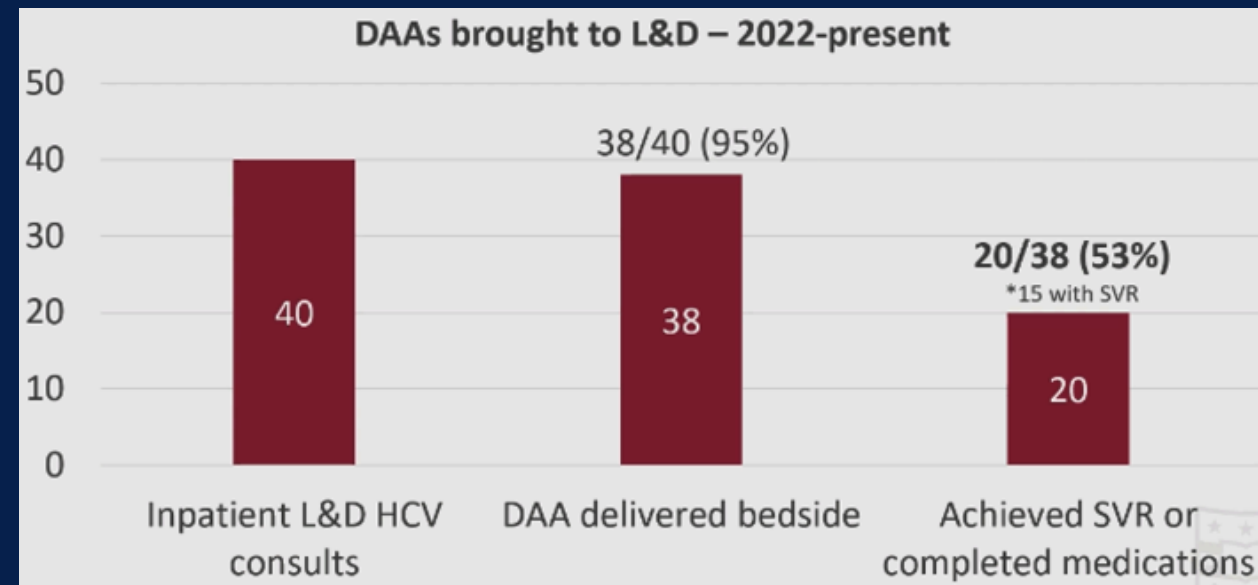


IDSA/AASLD support a shared-decision making approach to HCV treatment during pregnancy

<https://www.hcvguidelines.org/unique-populations/pregnancy>

SOF/LDV or SOF/VEL in studies:

- 35/35 women achieved SVR
- No drug related adverse fetal/infant outcomes



Chappell C. ID Week 2024. McCrary M. ID Week 2024.

# Additional Considerations

- ☀ Point of care HCV RNA testing
- ☀ Medicaid prior authorization requirements
- ☀ Injectable HCV treatment
- ☀ Elimination Goals

# FDA Permits Marketing of First Point-of-Care Hepatitis C RNA Test

*Test Enables Single-Visit Testing and Treatment for Hepatitis C*

[f Share](#) [X Post](#) [in LinkedIn](#) [✉ Email](#) [🖨 Print](#)

**For Immediate Release:** June 27, 2024

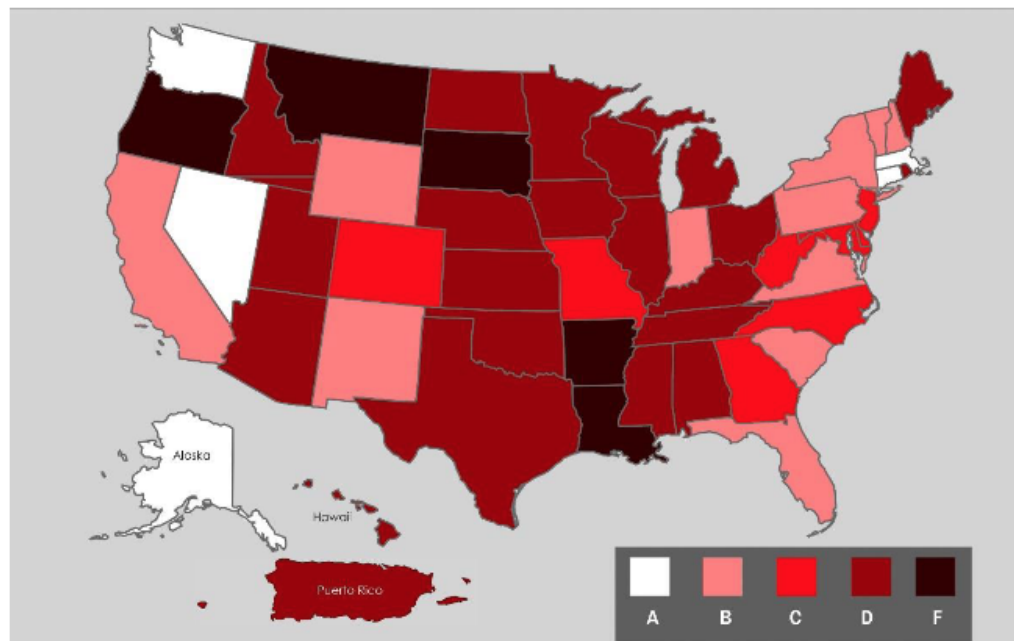
[Español](#)

Today, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration granted marketing authorization to Cepheid for the Xpert HCV test and GeneXpert Xpress System, the first hepatitis C virus (HCV) test that can be used to bring diagnosis to appropriately certified point-of-care settings for individuals at risk for hepatitis C. The test may be performed in settings operating under a CLIA (Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments) Certificate of Waiver, such as certain substance use disorder treatment facilities, correctional facilities, syringe service programs, doctor's offices, emergency departments and urgent care clinics. Rather than requiring a sample to be sent to a central lab for testing, the test detects HCV RNA and delivers results in about an hour using a blood sample from the fingertip.



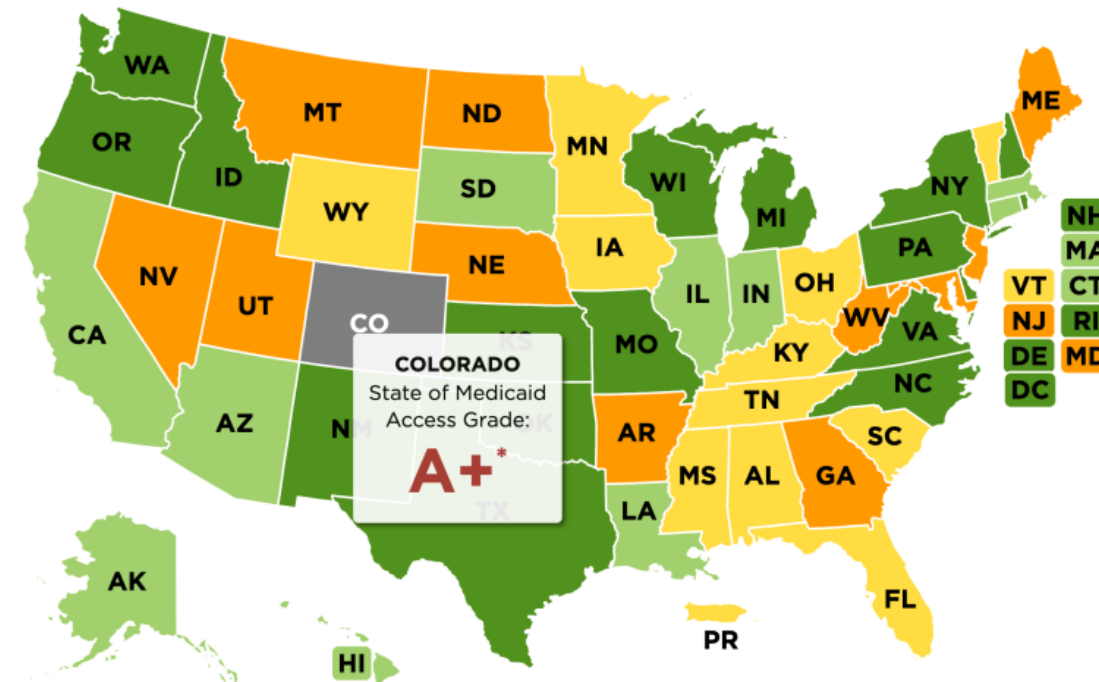
Evolution of HCV treatment restrictions over time

OCT 2017



A	B	C	D	F
10%	21%	17%	42%	10%

OCT 2024



A	B	C	D	F
54%	25%	21%	0	0

# Final Takeaways

**HEP C TREATMENT  
HAS CHANGED**


~~24-48 weeks~~ **8 weeks**

~~not~~  
Sobriety required

~~30-50% effective~~ **95% effective**

~~I'm afraid to~~ **Get treated today**

Call 303-602-4215  
to get started.

 **DENVER  
PUBLIC HEALTH.**  
[denverpublichealth.org/hepc](http://denverpublichealth.org/hepc)



Thank You

# Additional References

1. The American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases and the Infectious Disease Society of America. HCV Guidance: Recommendations for Testing, Managing, and Treating Hepatitis C. 2021.<https://www.hcvguidelines.org/unique-populations/pwid>.
2. Zibbell JE, Asher AK, Patel RC, et al. Increases in Acute Hepatitis C Virus Infection Related to a Growing Opioid Epidemic and Associated Injection Drug Use, United States, 2004 to 2014. Am J Public Health. 2018;108(2):175-181. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2017.3041323.
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5. Kapadia SN, Aponte-Melendez Y, Rodriguez A, et al. “Treated like a Human Being”: perspectives of people who inject drugs attending low-threshold HCV treatment at a syringe service program in New York City. Harm Reduct J. 2023;20(95). doi:10.1186/s12954-023-00831-9