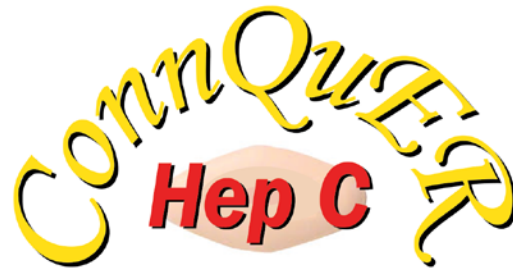


Project ConnQuER

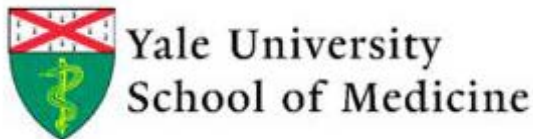
Progress in Eliminating Hep C in Persons with HIV in Connecticut



(Connecticut Quantification, Evaluation, & Response:
HIV/HCV Elimination in Persons of Color)

Getting to Zero through Quality Management:
A 2019 Summit

Merceditas Villanueva, MD
Yale University School of Medicine
Sept. 18, 2019
Hartford, CT



Presentation Outline

- Review epidemiology of HIV/HCV
- Review goals of Project ConnQuER
- Review progress towards enhancing surveillance of HCV infection among PLWH
- Review preliminary data
 - Multi-site cascade of care
 - Study on use of DIS for HIV/HCV out of care
- Discuss next steps



Overall Project Goals

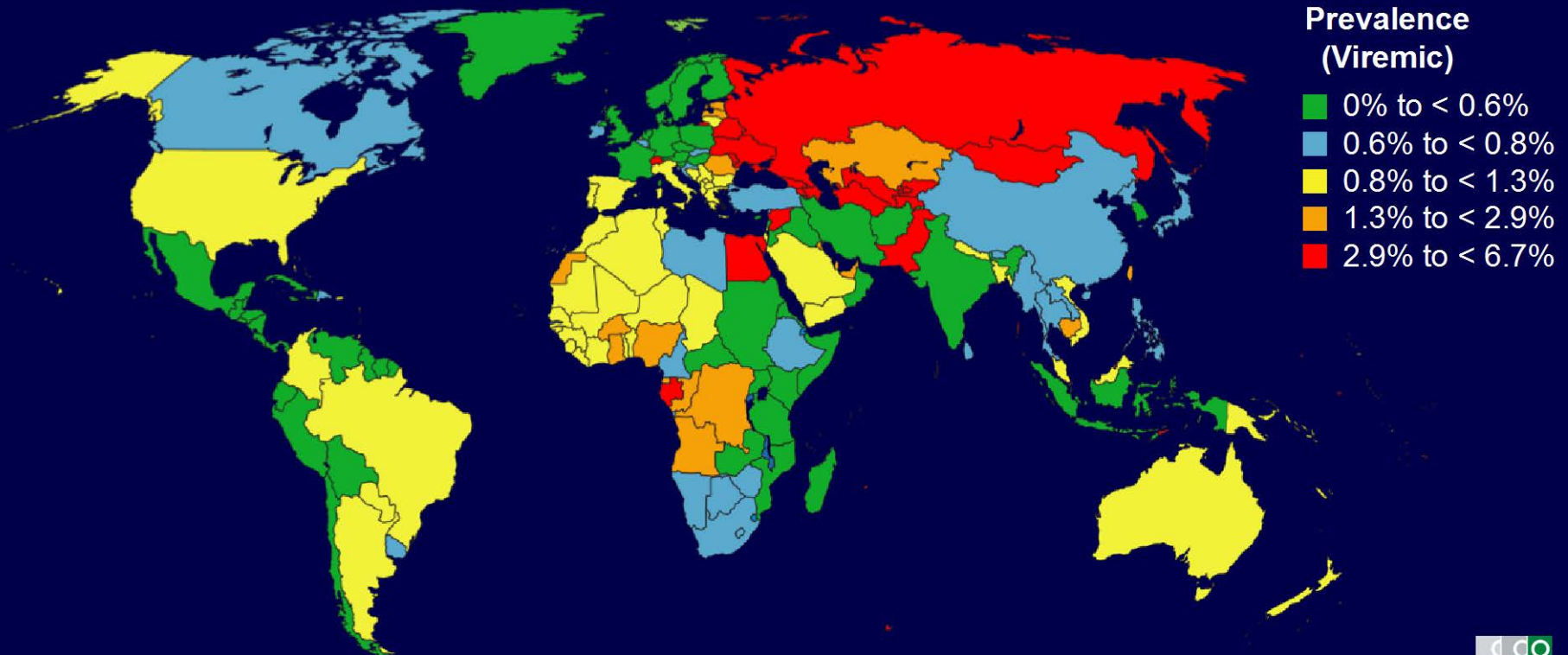
1. Cure Hepatitis C (HCV) in persons living with HIV (PLWH) in CT, particularly persons of color through improvements in the HCV cascade of care
2. Improve partnerships with key stakeholders
3. Improve surveillance mechanisms statewide for HIV/HCV coinfection



Epidemiology



Estimated 70 Million Persons Living With HCV

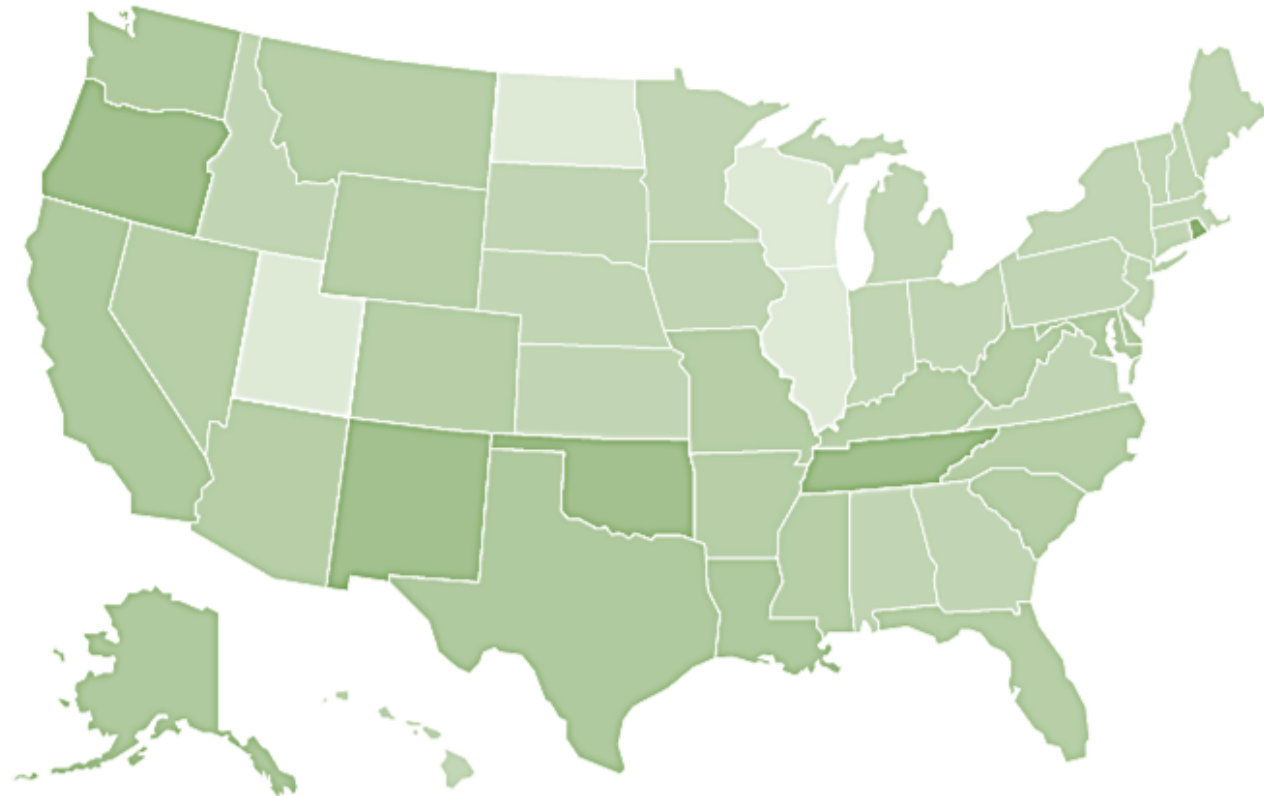


Polaris Observatory HCV Collaborators. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2017;2:161-176.

Slide credit:  clinicaloptions.com

National HCV Statistics

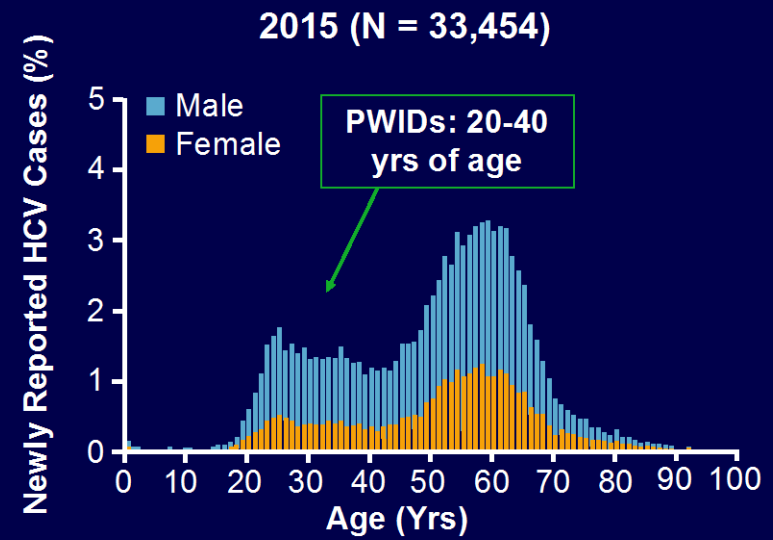
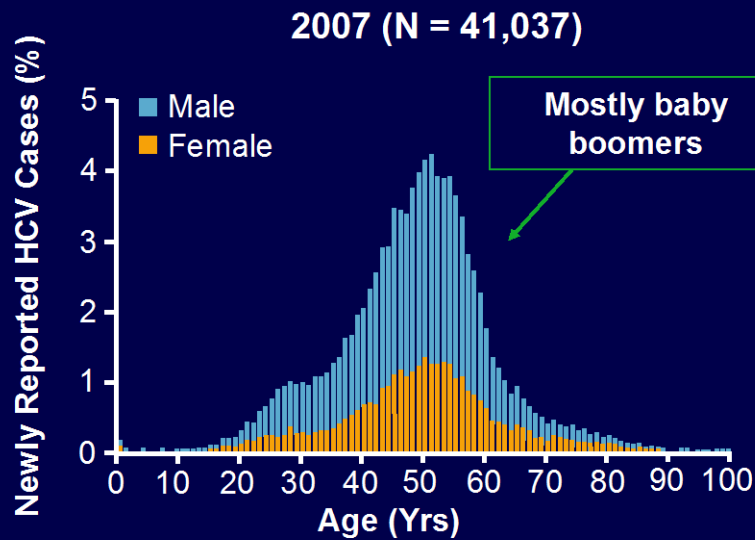
3.5 million individuals



41,200 cases in 2016

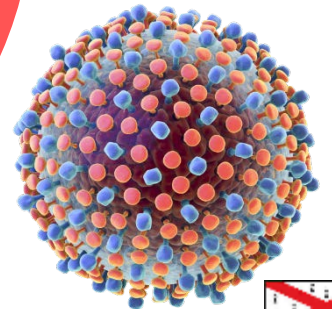
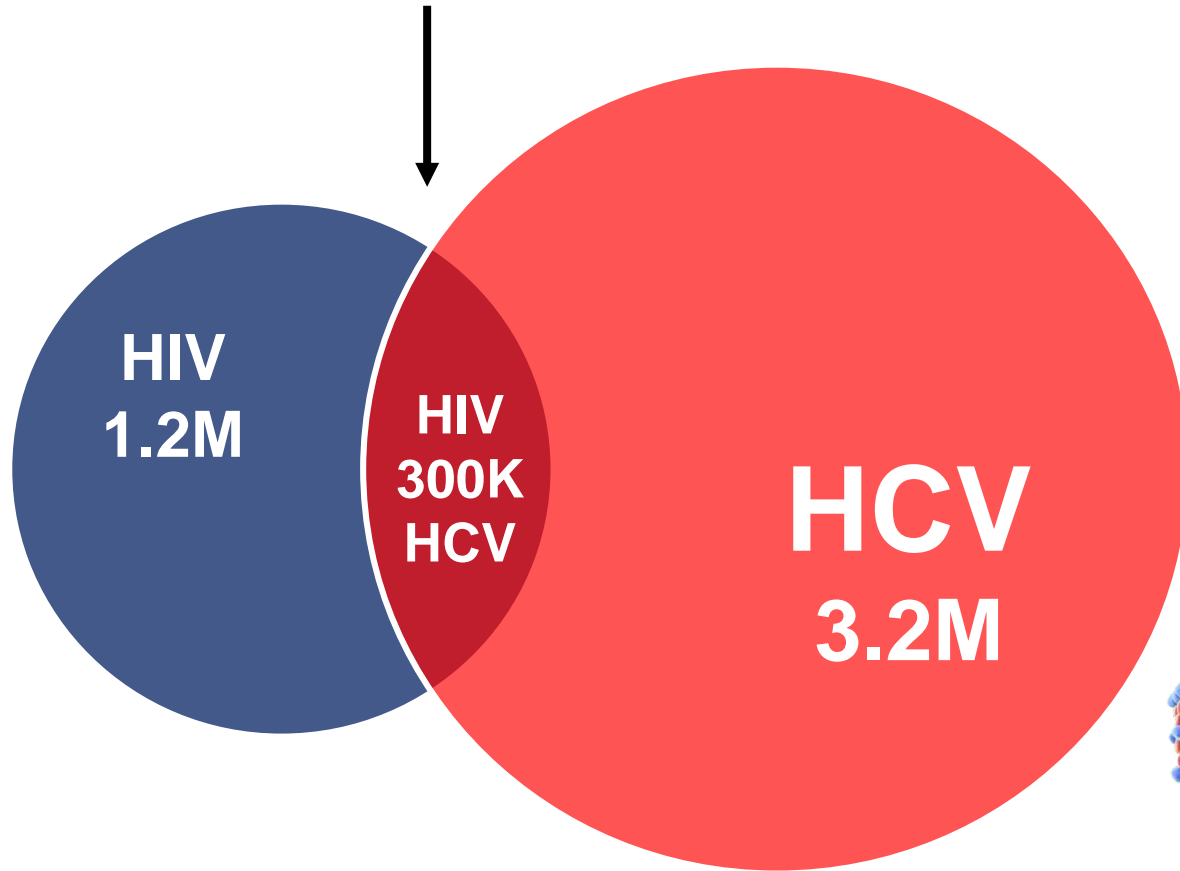
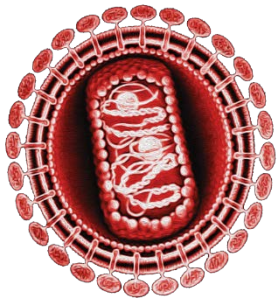


Changing Epidemiology of HCV in the US



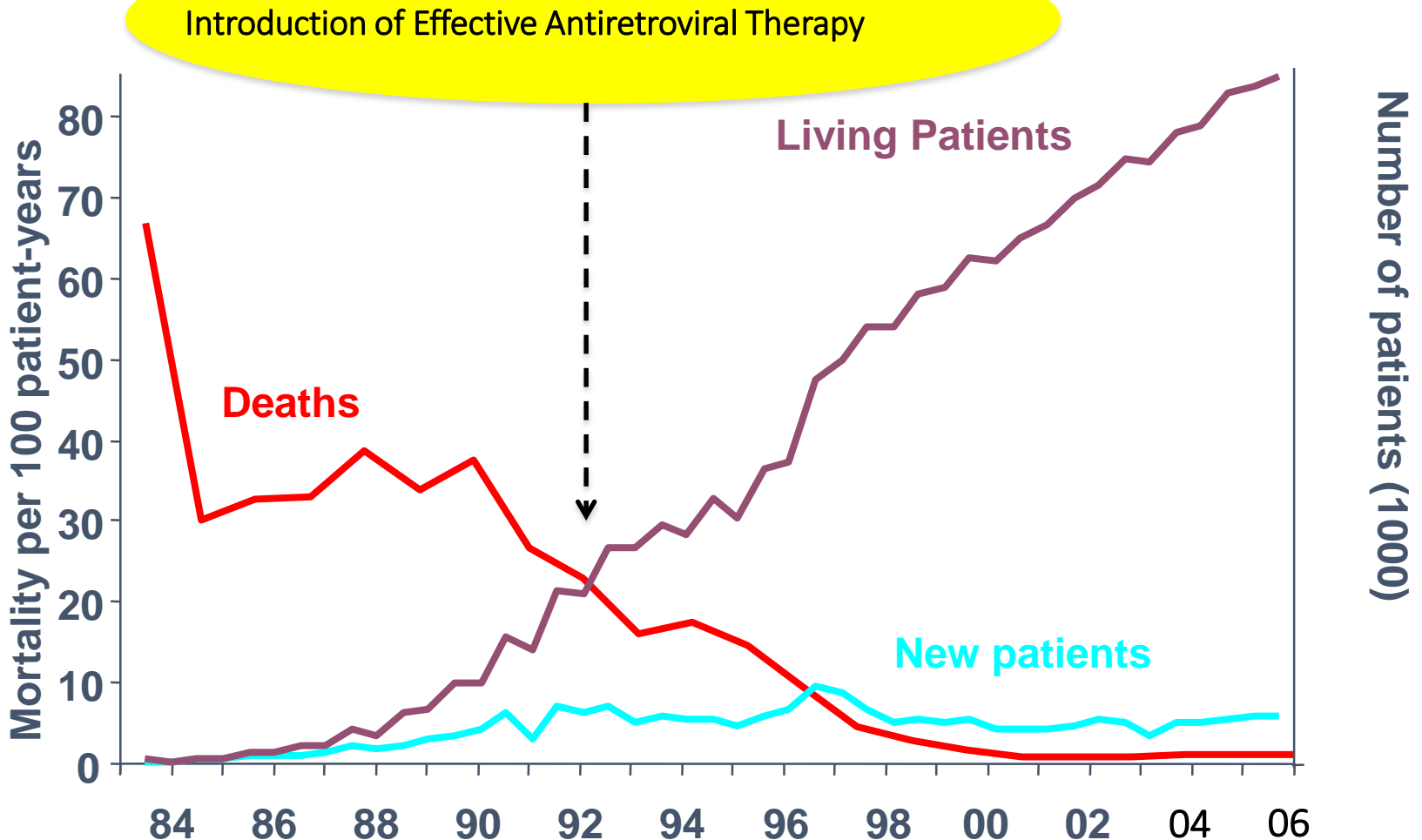
- Screening → linkage to HCV care → DAA treatment cascade must be operative in all those at risk
- Treatment of PWIDs plus harm reduction efforts essential part of elimination efforts

25% have HIV/HCV co-infection

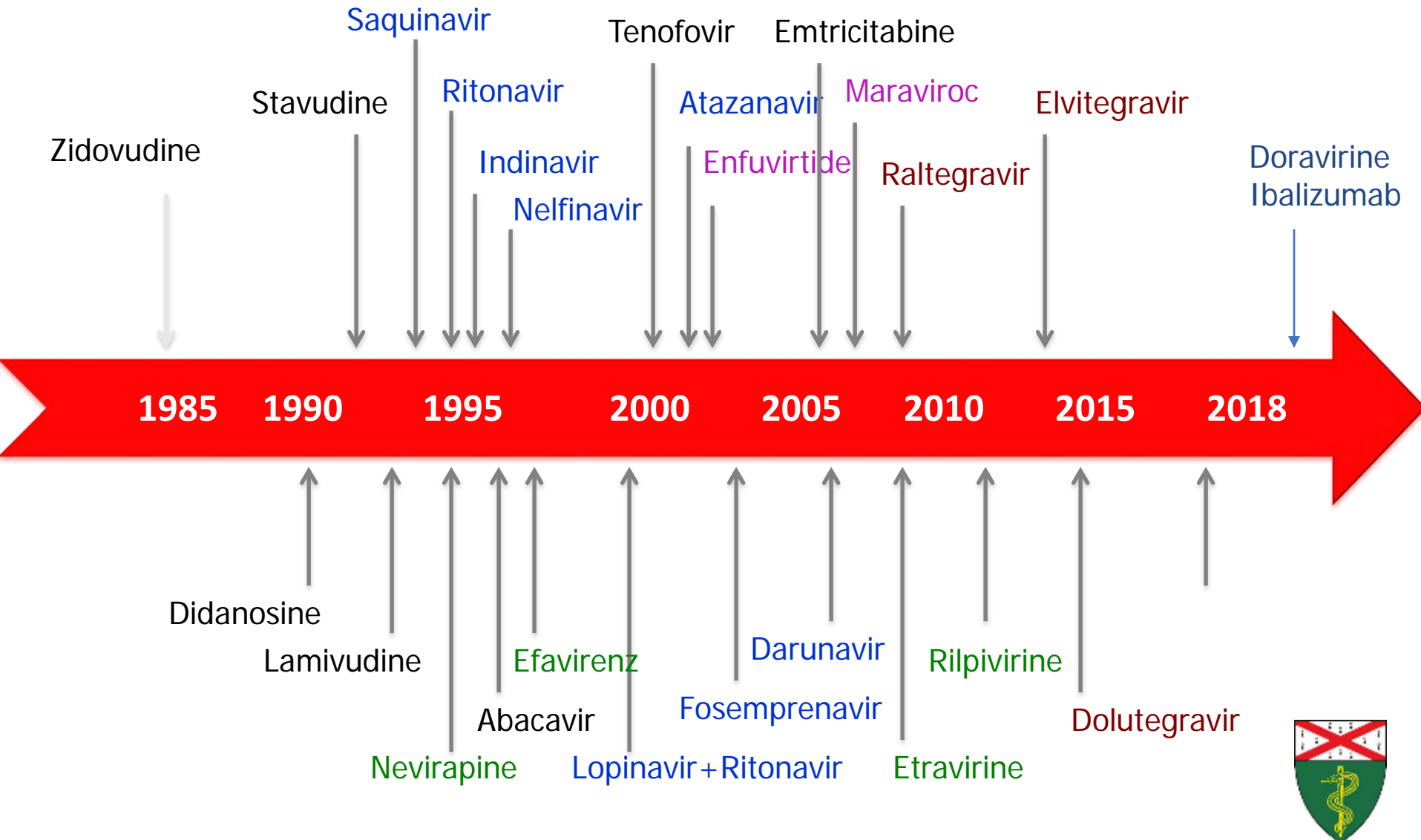




Persons living with HIV are Living Longer



ART Over Time

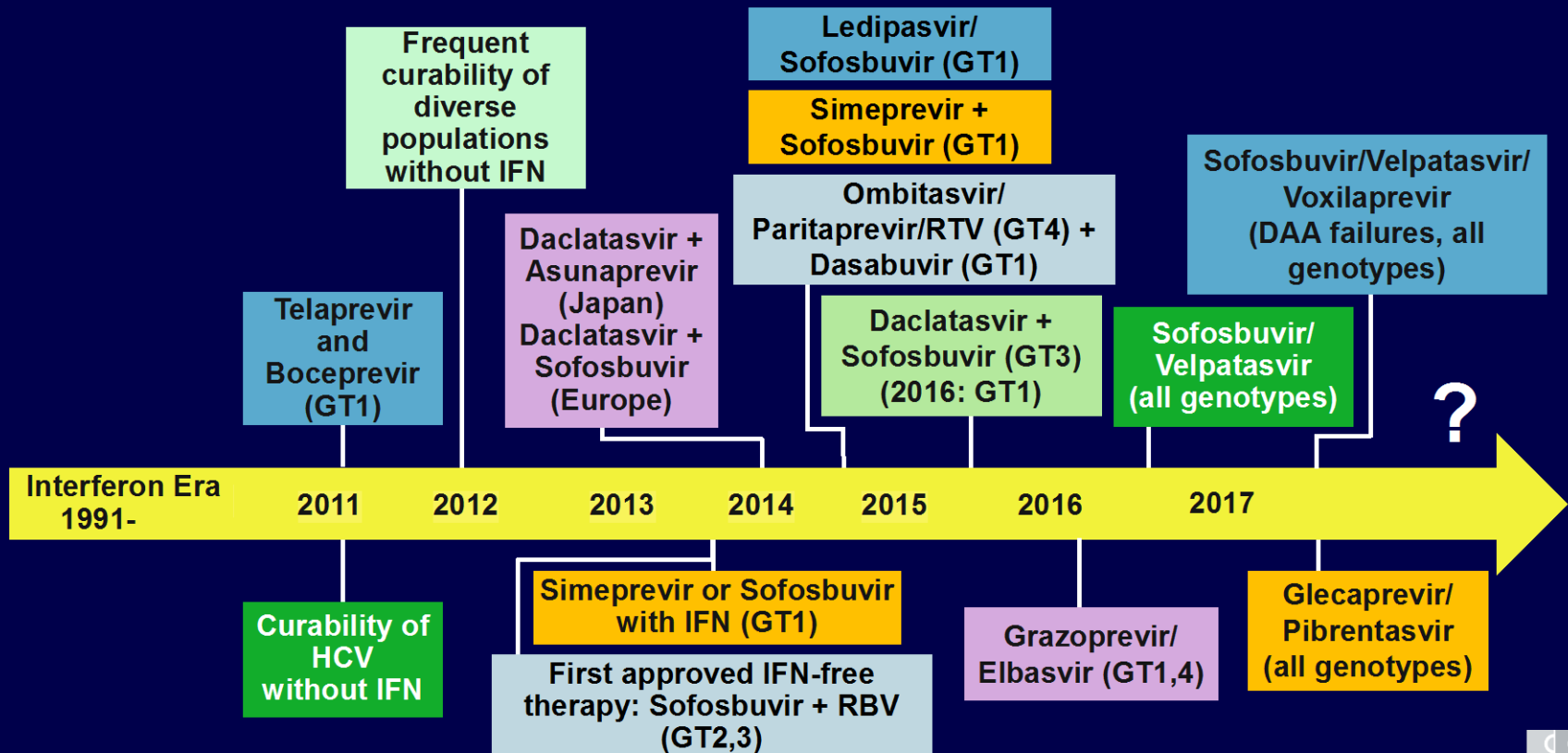


ART Simpler and Safer



The Revolution of Direct Acting Antivirals (DAAs)

The Evolution of HCV Therapy



DAAAs 2019 (Partial List)



Summary of Trends

- PLWH are living longer due to advances in HIV treatments
- Persons with HIV/HCV coinfection have increased morbidity and mortality from liver disease
- New HCV treatments with direct acting agents (DAAs) are highly effective
- There are multiple barriers to achieving cure in HIV/HCV coinfecting population



Looking at Cascades of Care



**TOGETHER
WE WILL
END AIDS.**

OUR GOAL

**Getting to zero new infections
requires...**

90%

Diagnosed

90%

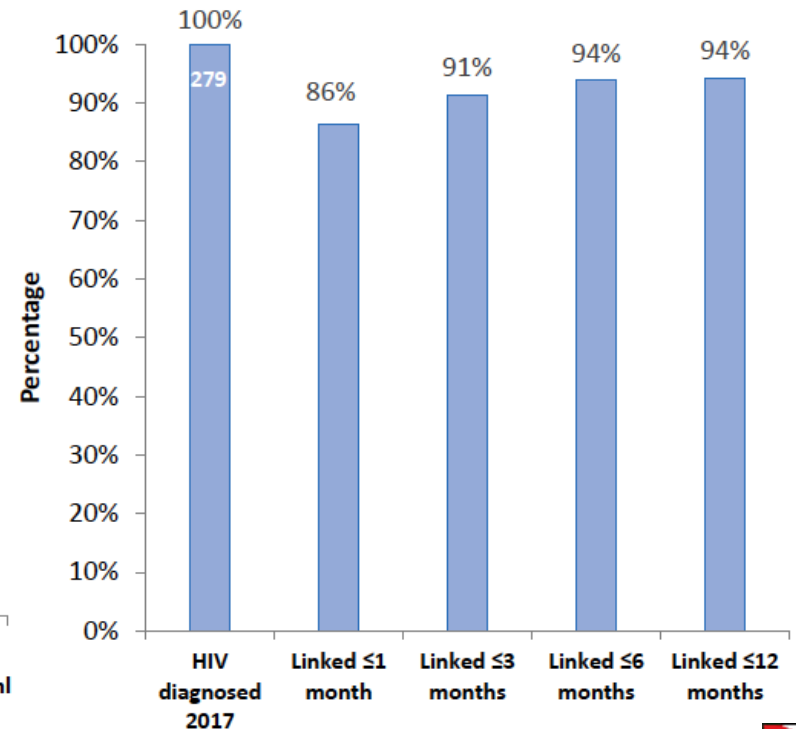
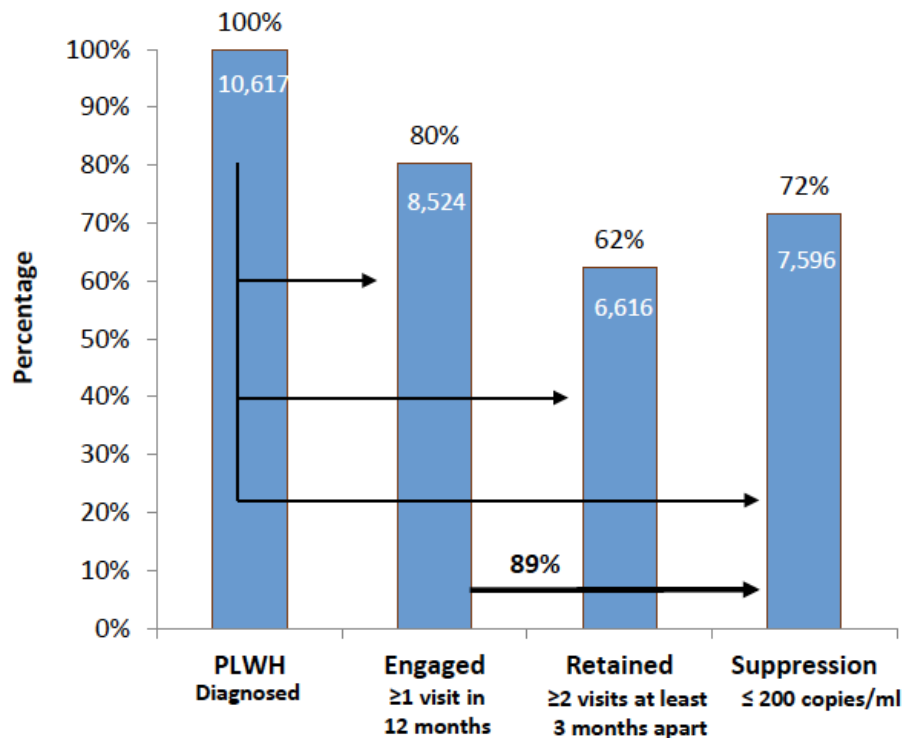
On treatment

90%

Virally suppressed

HIV Continuum of Care: CT DPH

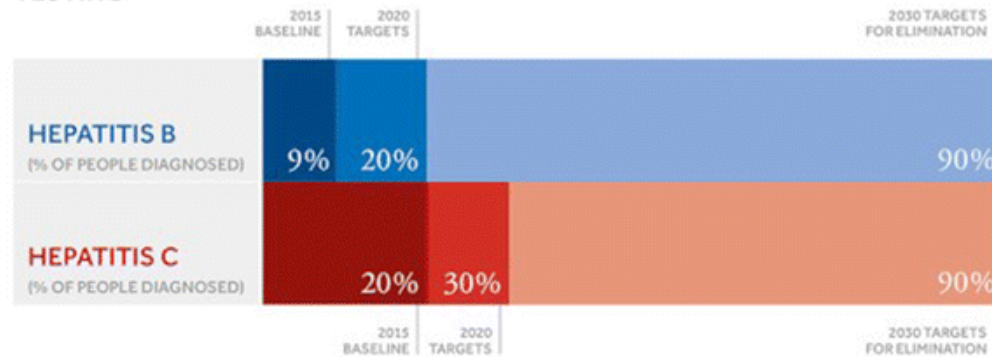
HIV Continuum of Care, Connecticut, 2017



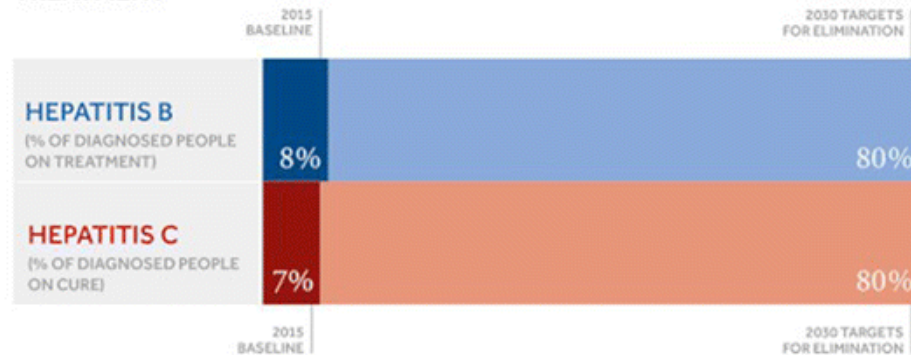
WHO Hepatitis Elimination Goals

TOWARDS ELIMINATION OF VIRAL HEPATITIS BY 2030

TESTING



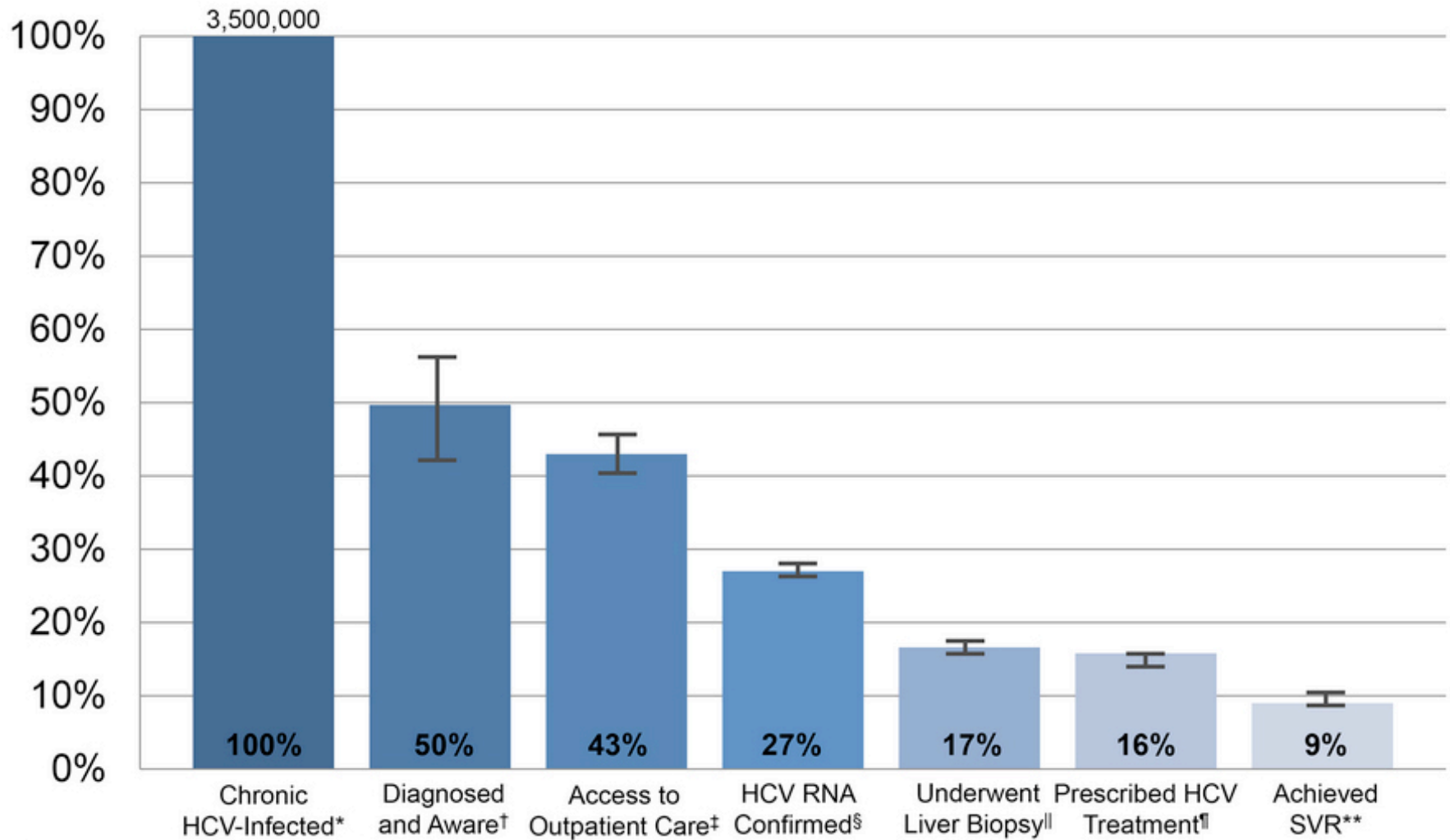
TREATMENT



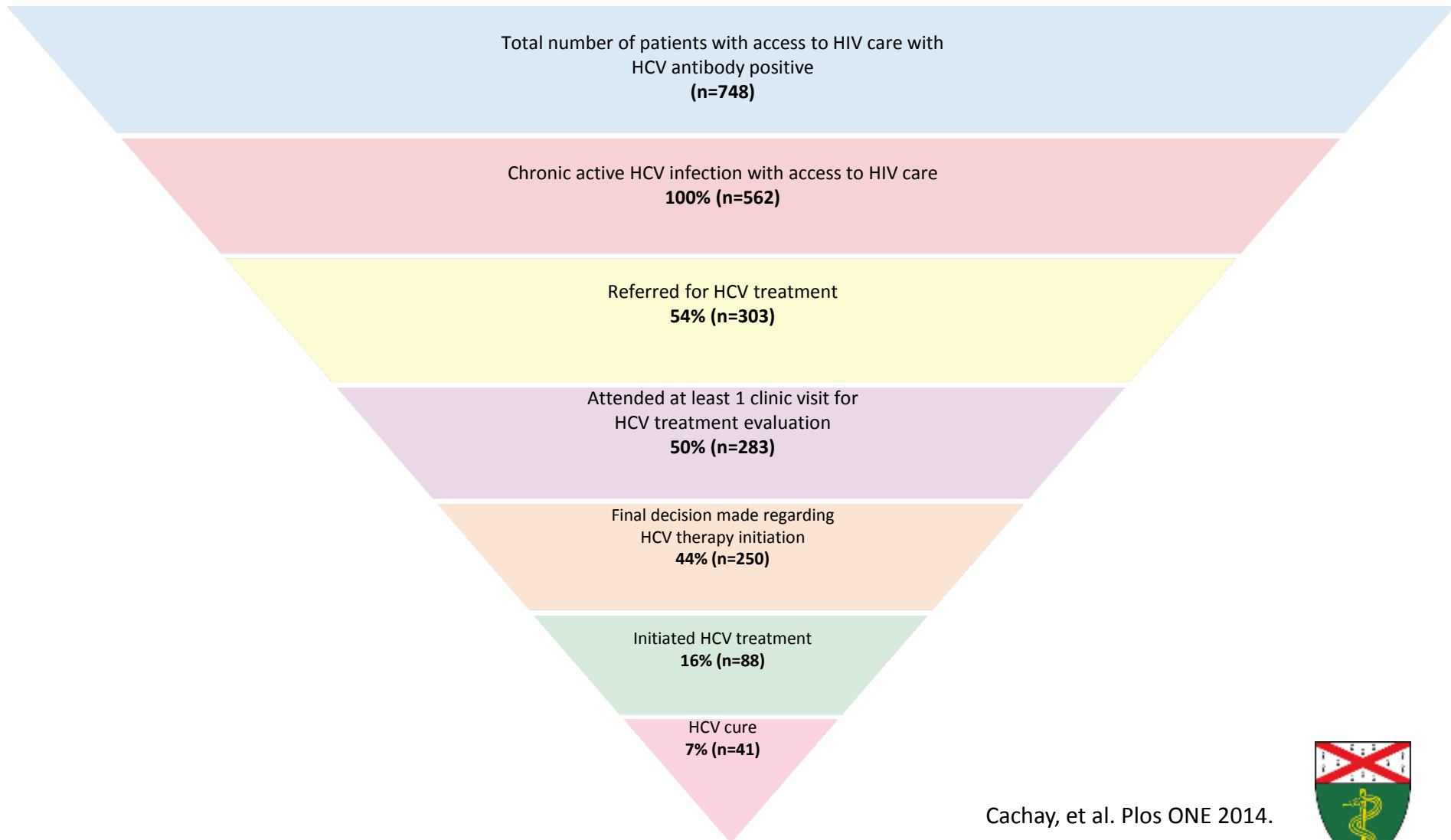
Major simplification and scale-up of hepatitis C treatment is now possible



Treatment Cascade for Chronic HCV: US Model (2014)



HCV Cascade in PLWH following HCV Diagnosis, UCSD Owen Clinic



**THERE IS NO AVAILABLE HCV
CASCADE OF CARE FOR
CONNECTICUT**



PROJECT ConnQuER



HRSA 047 (Project ConnQuER)

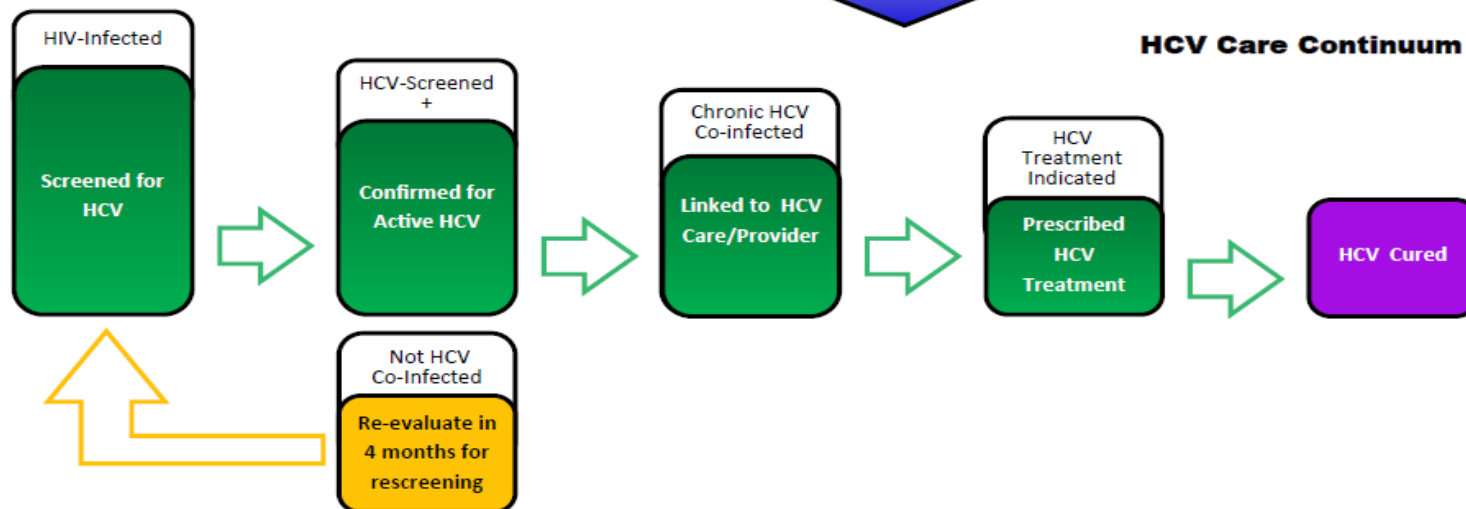
- HRSA SPNS (Special Project of National Significance) project: 3-year project
- “Curing Hepatitis C Among People of Color Living with HIV”
- Two recipients:
 - University of TX, San Antonio
 - Yale University
- GOAL: Create a HCV cascade of care in PLWH in CT



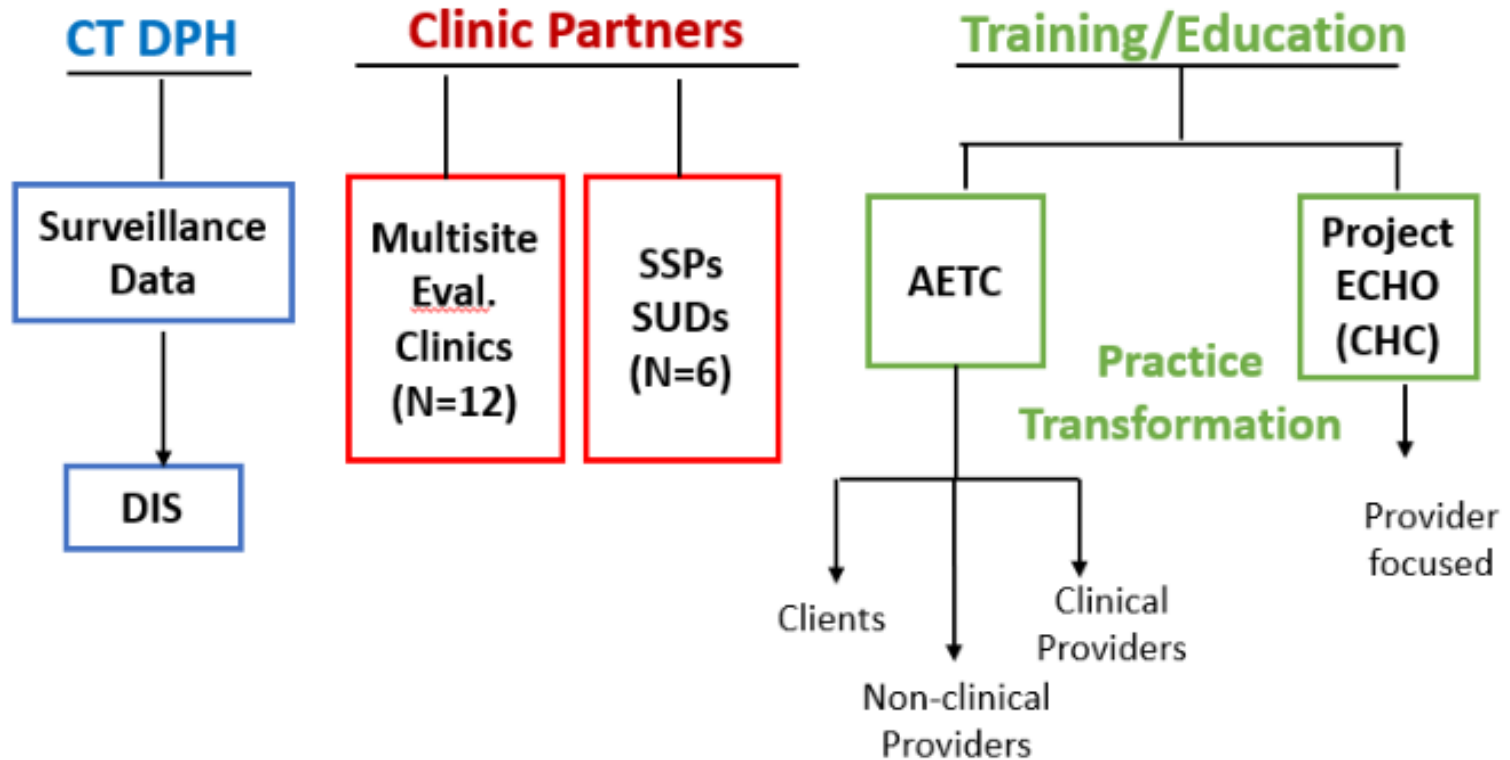
Capacity Model: Barriers

Modifiable Barriers to Accessing HCV Care

System-Level Barriers	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Surveillance System • Lack of HCV Providers • Lack of Coordinated HCV Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Coordinated Linkage/Referral to SUD & MH services • Lack of Patient Navigation
Provider-Level Barriers	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physician Prejudice • Lack of HCV Testing/Intake • Referral Bias 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Physician Consensus on When to Treat HCV • Lack of HCV Knowledge
Patient-Level Barriers	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence Issues • Medical Mistrust • Patient refusal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance Use Disorder • Lack of Knowledge regarding Treatment options • Mental Health Disorder • Fear of Side Effects



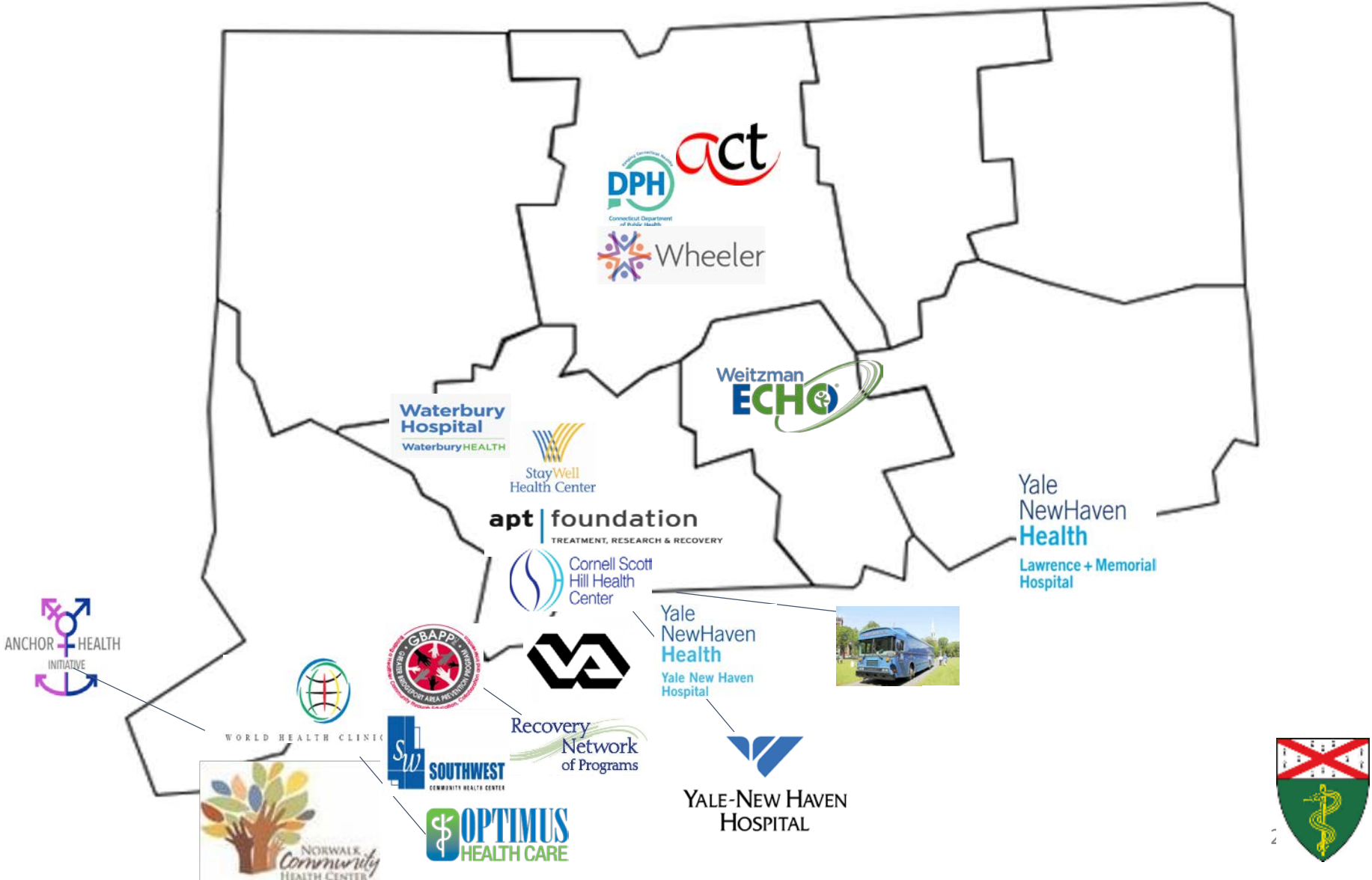
Project Partners



DIS: disease intervention specialists
SSP: syringe service programs
AETC: AIDS Education & Training Center



Map of Connecticut Partners



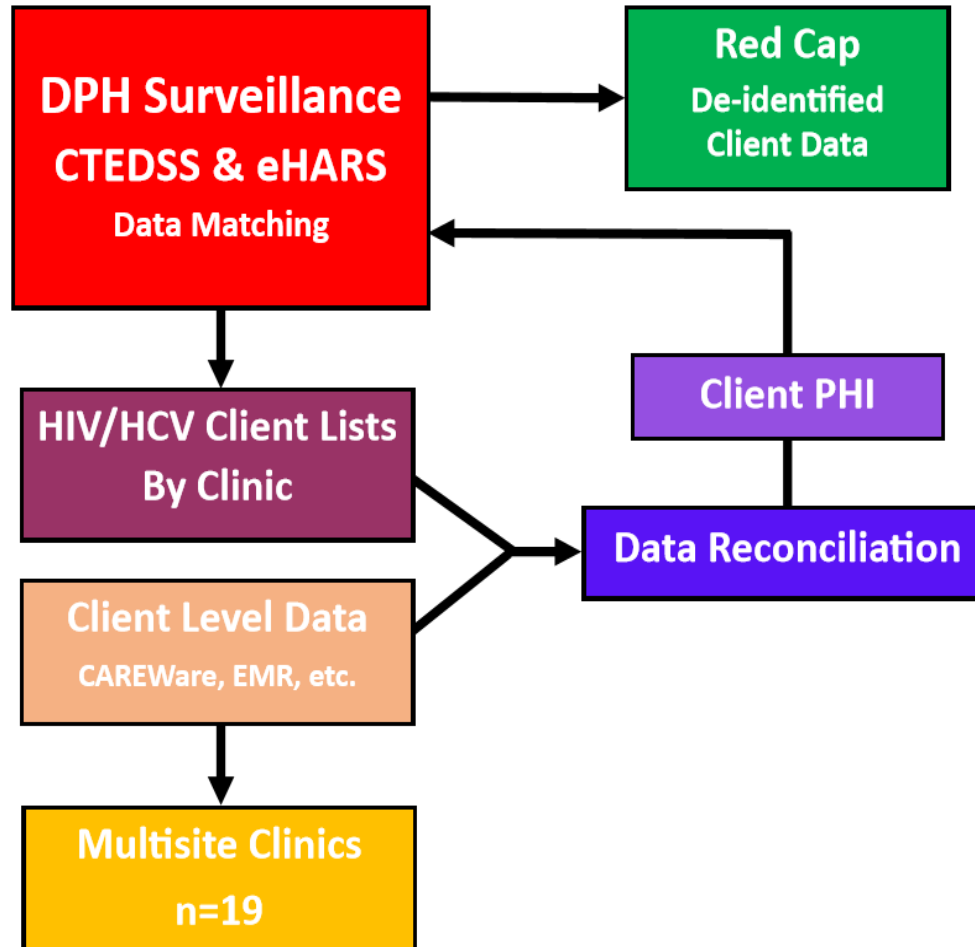
Surveillance Improvements



Data Flow Model

eHARS=Enhanced
HIV/AIDS
Reporting System

CTEDSS=CT
Electronic Disease
Surveillance System



HepCCaTS=
Hepatitis C
Care Cascade
Technology
System



Barriers to Hep C Surveillance in CT

- CT Statute (reportable labs)
 - All positive Antibodies
 - All RNA positive results
 - All genotype
 - All negative RNA results through Electronic Lab Reporting (ELR) only
- Lack of dedicated staff for manual data entry
- Incomplete ELR



HCV Paper Lab Backlog Efforts



- Update CTEDSS with backlog of paper labs from 2016-2018
- When this effort began in July 2018, there were roughly 20 of these banker boxes full of paper labs that needed to be looked up in the database and entered.



March 2019
(right before temps started)



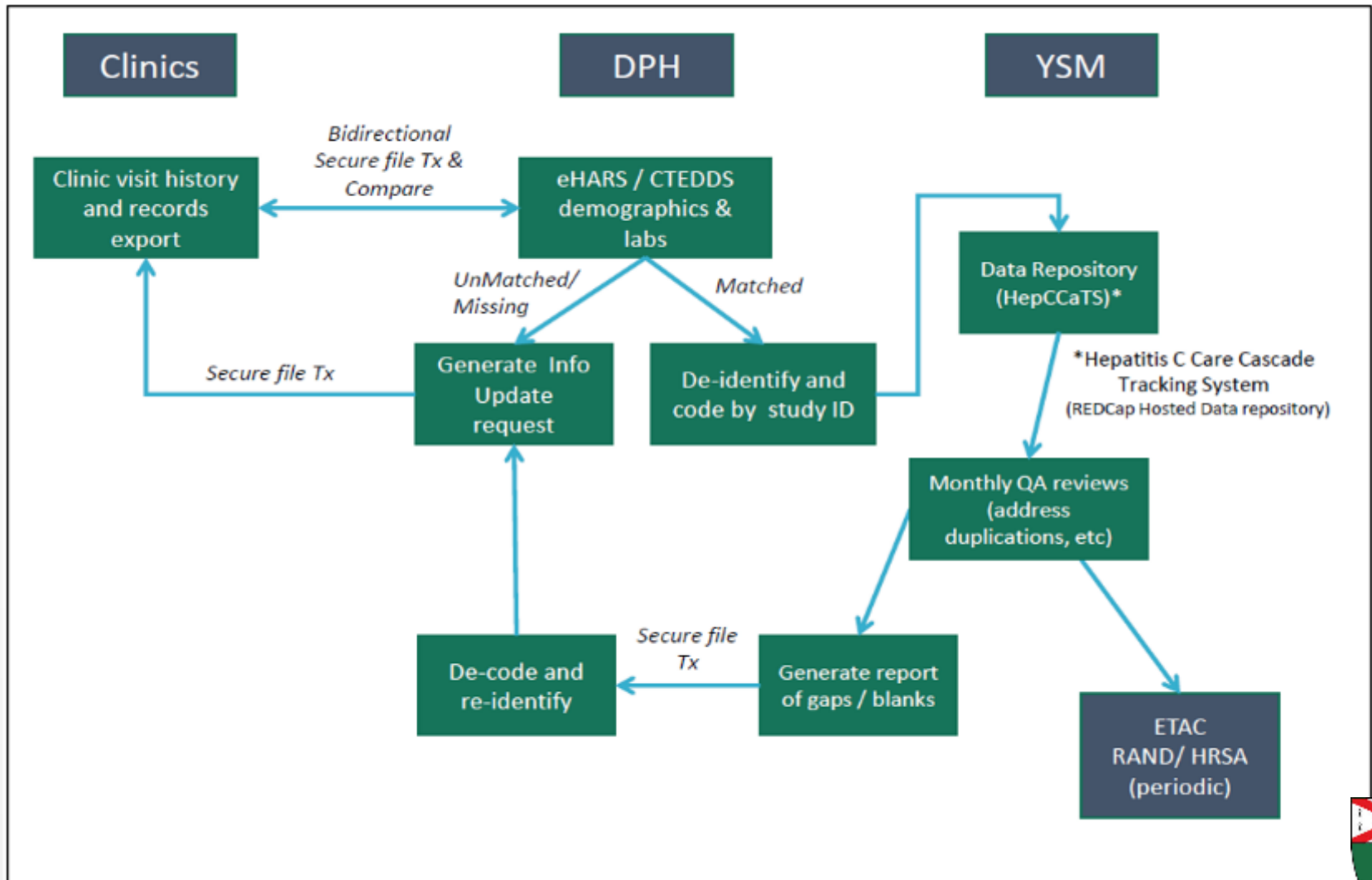
May 2019



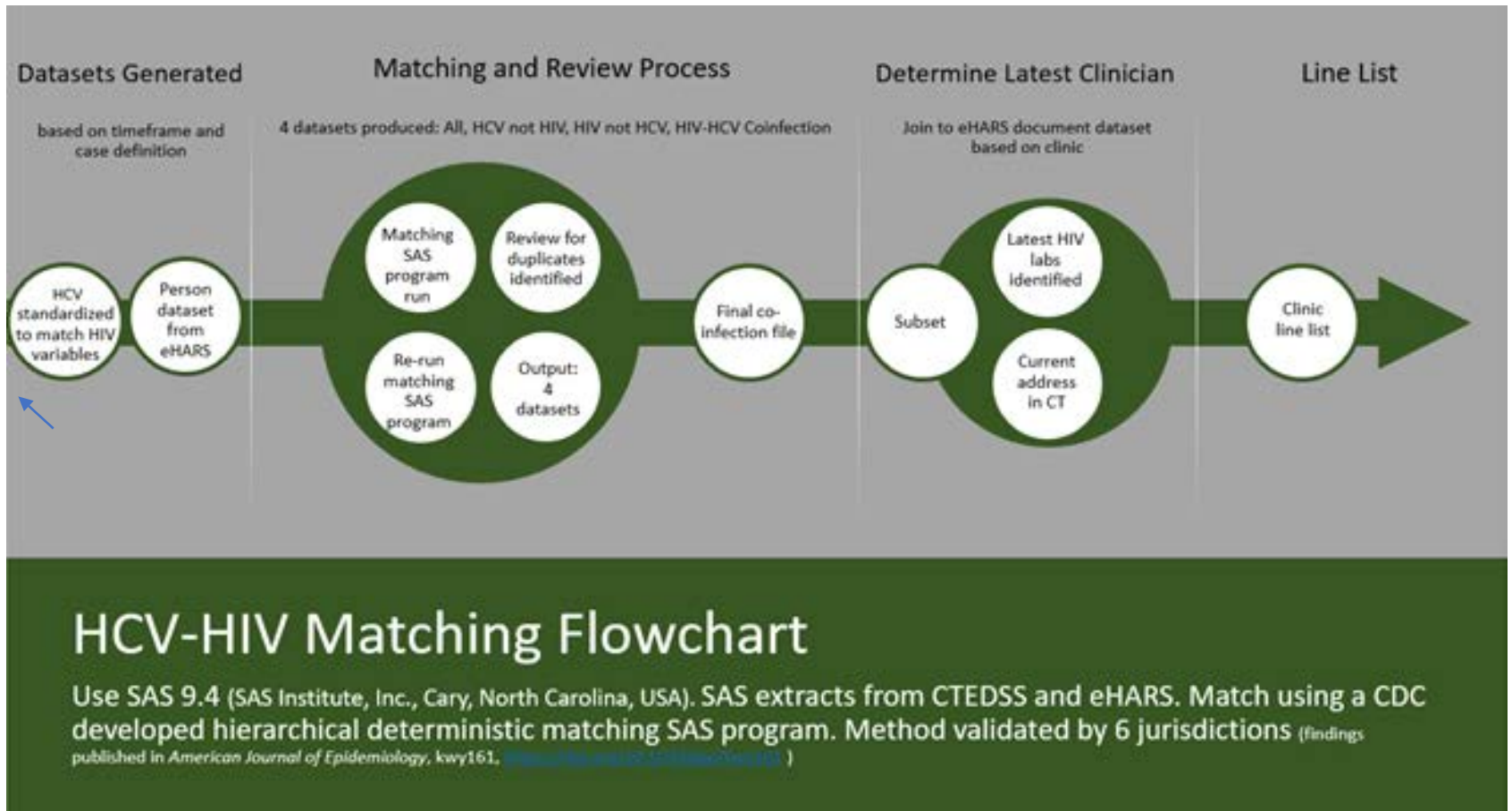
June 2019



Constructing the Data Flow Model



DPH HIV/HCV Data Matching Flowchart



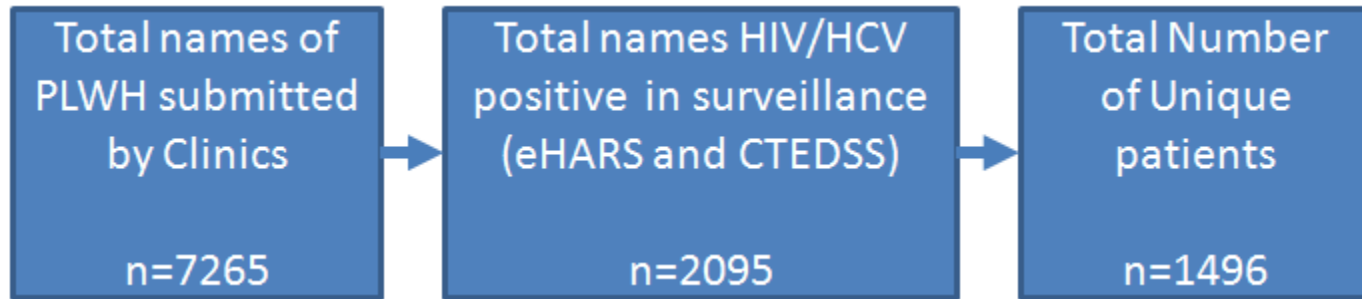
*We created a Master List from all CTEDSS cases (HCV surveillance since 1994) matched to eHARS patients active from 2009-2018. This yielded an estimated 5185 patients Connecticut statewide **potentially co-infected** since 1994.



Multisite Clinics
Cascade of Care
Preliminary Results



Multi-Site Clinics: Preliminary Results of Surveillance Matching



- *Cohort:* Patients with HIV-related medical services, then matched to positive HCV screening results
- *Timeframe:* 1/2009-12/2018
- *Participating partners:* 11 clinics



Multi-Site Clinics: 11 Clinics to Date

Preliminary Results of Surveillance Matching

Coinfected Patient Demographics (eHARS)

Gender:

- 68% Male
- 32% Female

Race/Ethnicity:

- 34% Black
- 28% Hispanic
- 24% White
- 1% Other
- 12% Not Reported

Reported HIV risk factor(s):

- 75% IDU only; 7% MSM only; 4% MSM/IDU; 11% Hetero; 3% Other

Age:

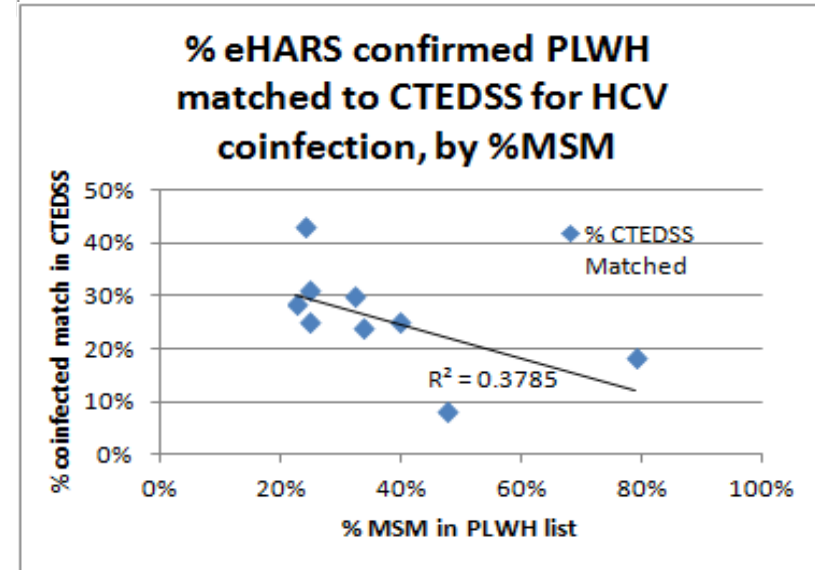
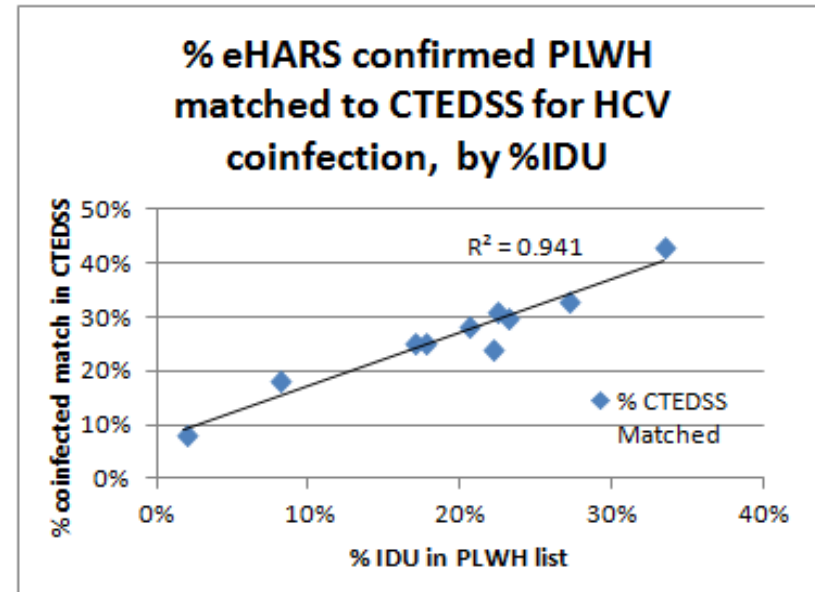
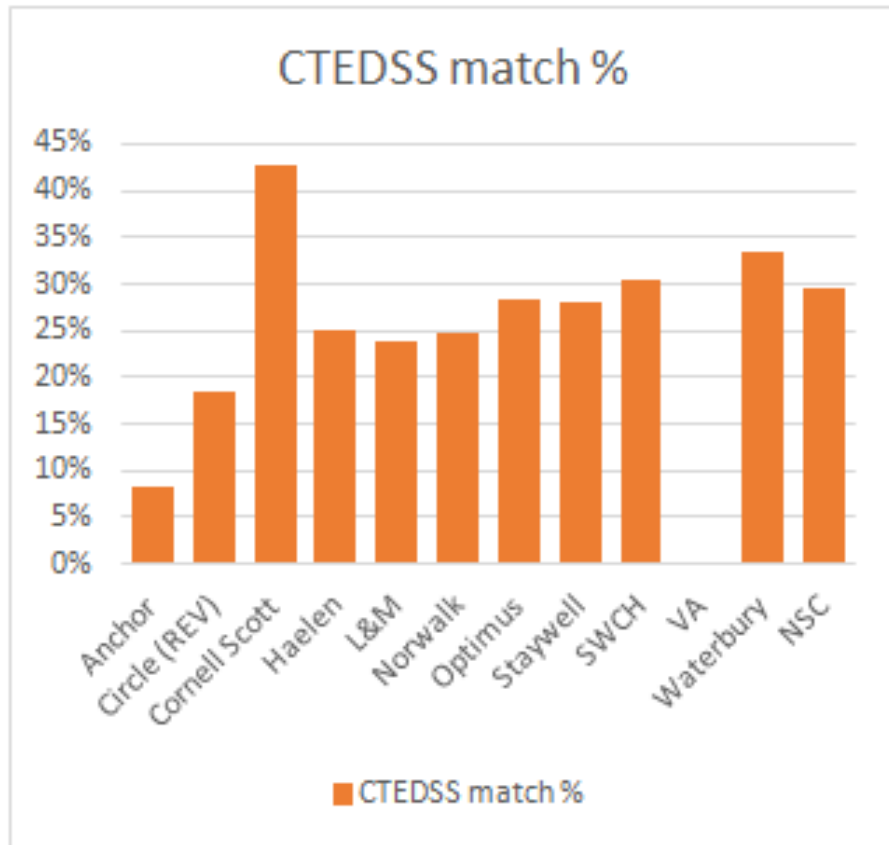
- Median 60 yo (IQR: 54-64 yo)
- Minimum 23 yo, Maximum 88 yo

Total Number
of Unique
patients

n=1496

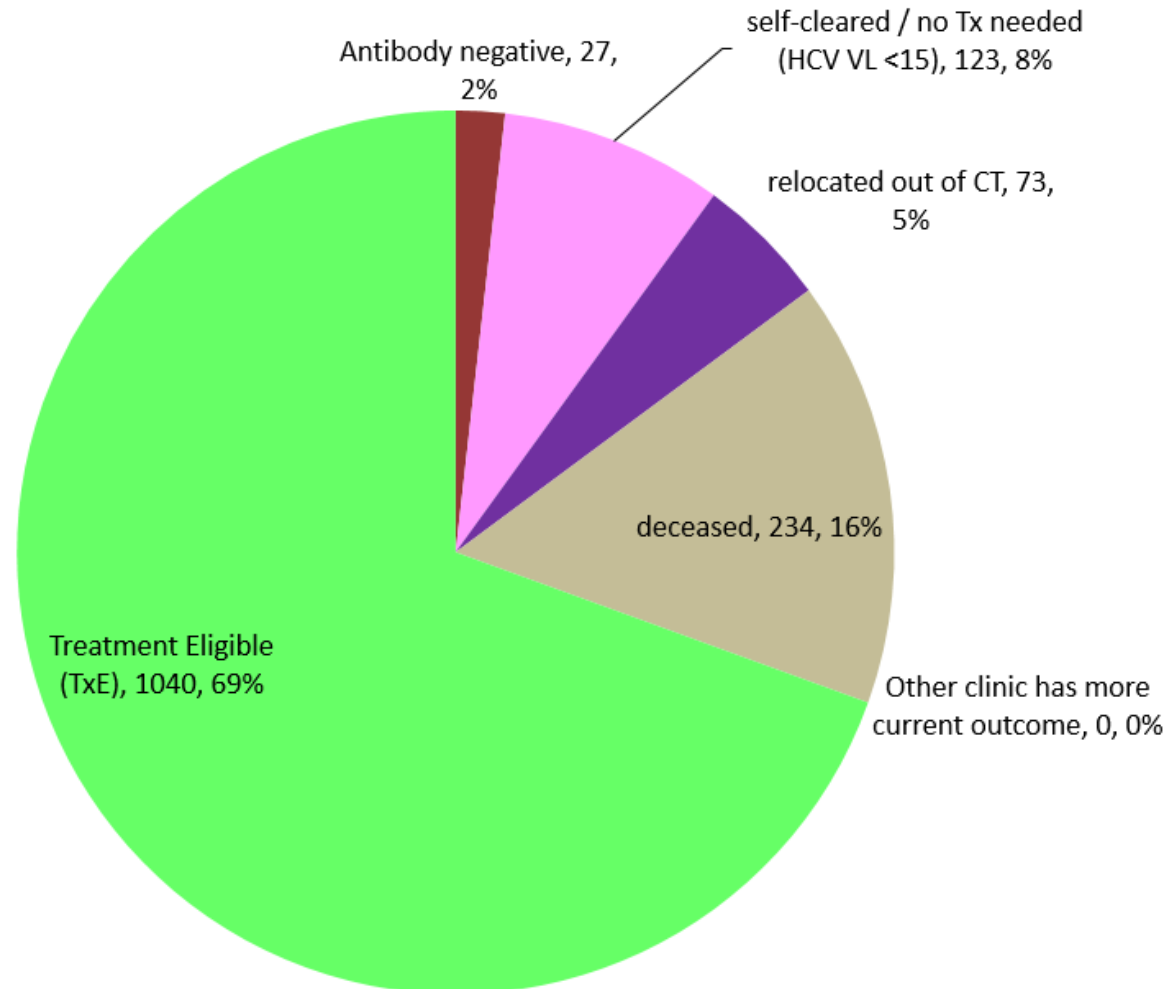


CTEDSS Match Findings in Multi-Site Clinics



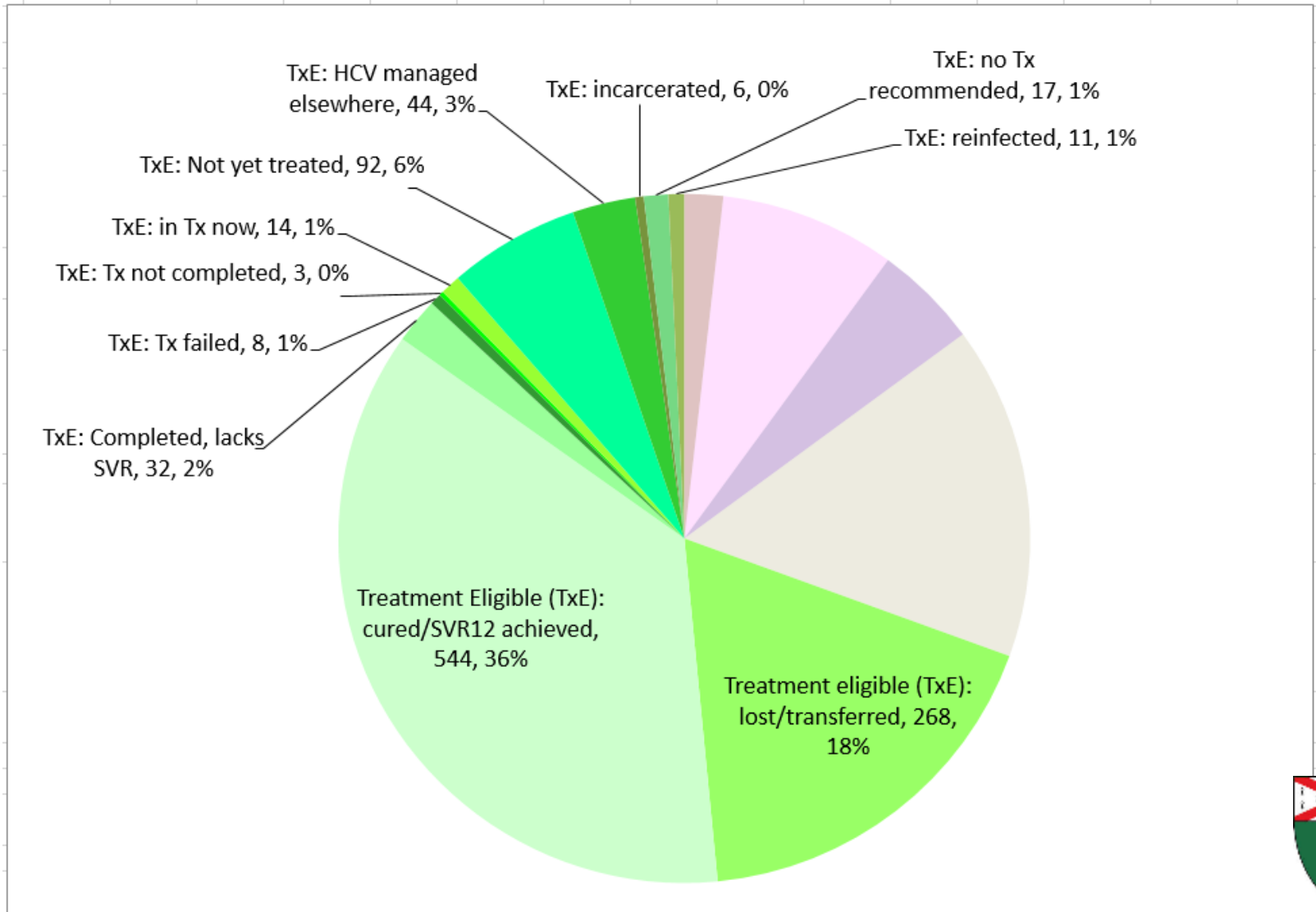
Preliminary HIV/HCV Broad Outcomes

11 clinics, 2009-2018, (n=1496)



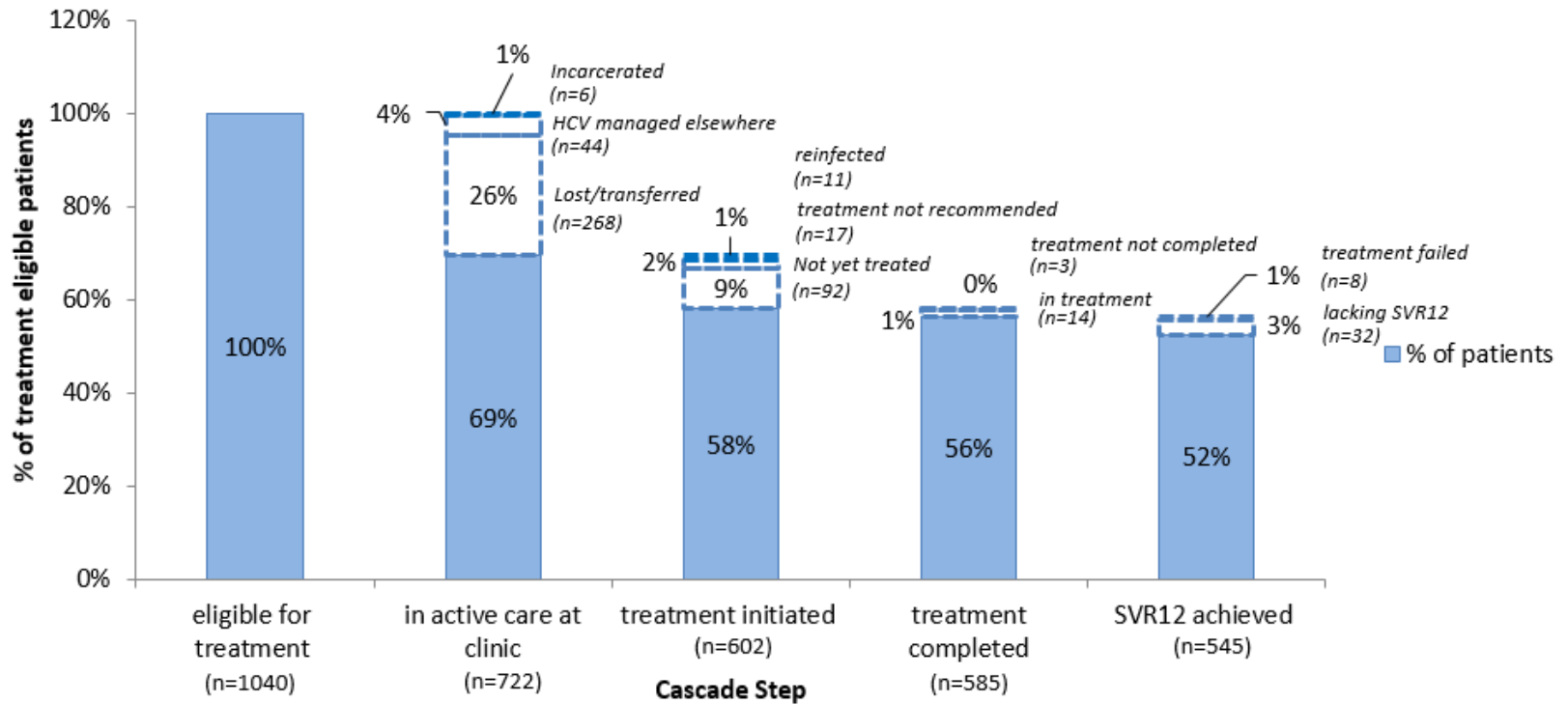
Preliminary HIV/HCV Detailed Outcomes

11 clinics, 2009-2018, (n=1496): Treatment Eligible



HCV Treatment Cascade Baseline for Multi-site Clinics

Preliminary HIV/HCV Coinfection Treatment Cascade 2009-2018 [11 clinics]



Cascade Step	
clinic PLWH	7265
state matched for HCV	2117
unique patients	1496
eligible for treatment	1040
treatment initiated	602
treatment completed	585
SVR12 achieved	545

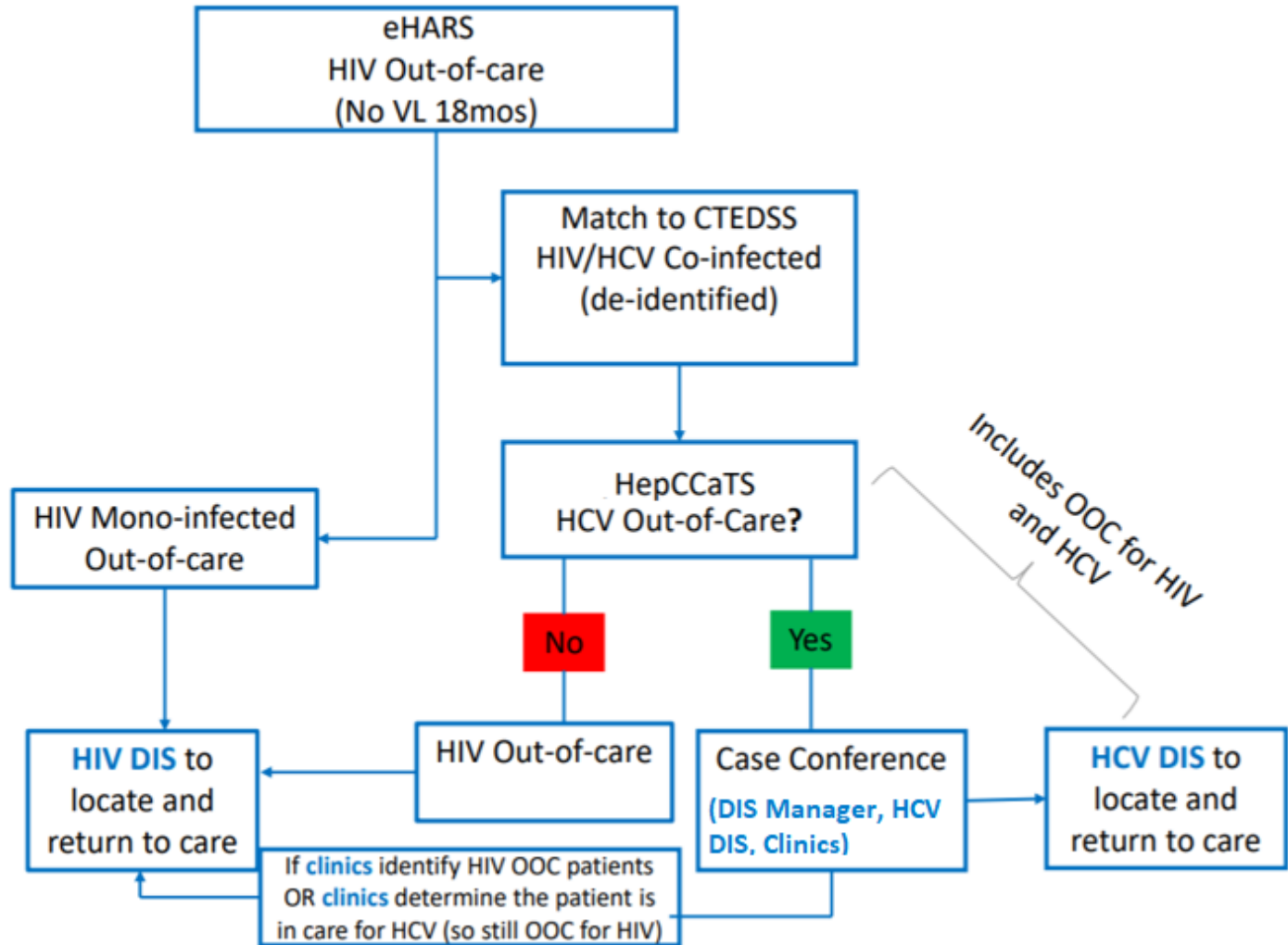
Does not include self-cleared, deceased, antibody negative, or relocated out of CT.



Local Evaluation
Plan: Looking at
HIV/HCV Persons
who are out of
care?



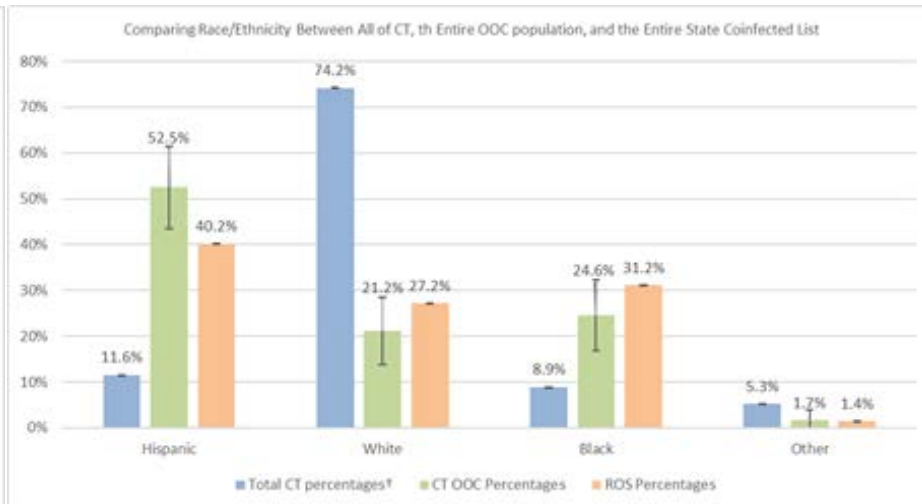
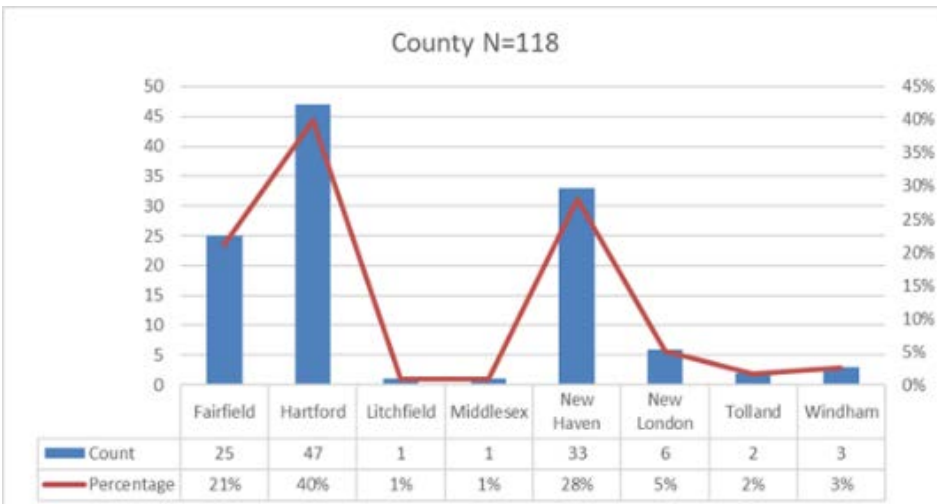
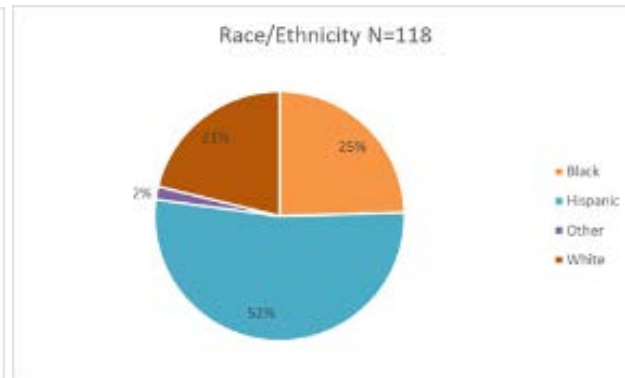
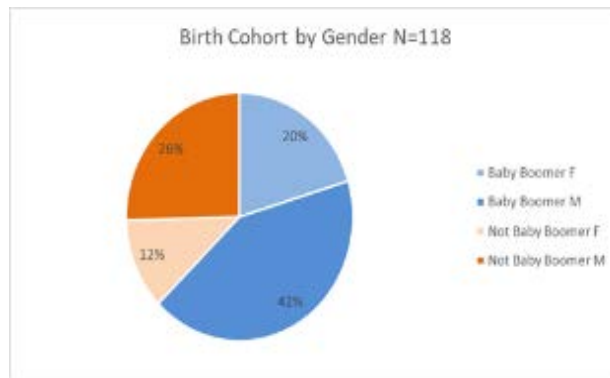
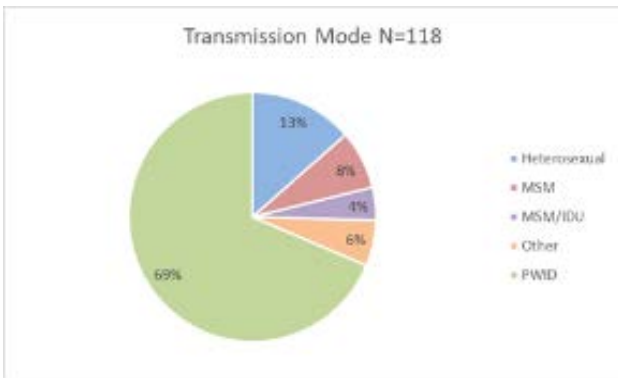
Efficacy of Using Disease Intervention Specialist (DIS) to Re-engage Out of Care HIV/HCV Co-infected Persons in HCV Treatment



Using Surveillance Data to Determine HCV Outcomes (Rules for Determining if a Patient has SVR, Self-Cleared, or a False Positive)

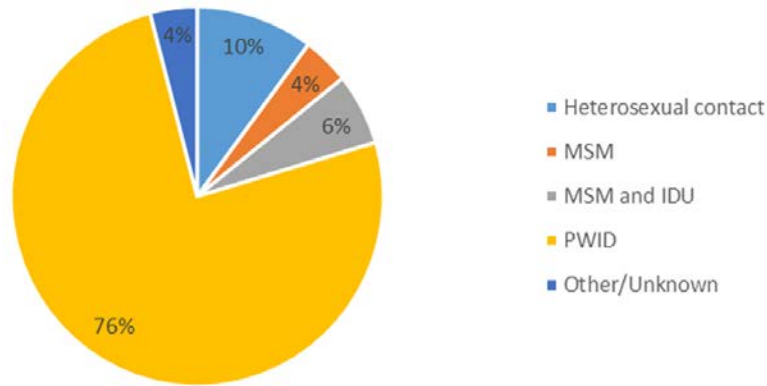
HCV Antibody	HCV PCR	Interpretation
Positive	None reported	Incomplete evaluation
	Negative on same date/specimen	Spontaneous clearance
	Positive on same date/specimen <i>followed by</i> 2 or more positive PCRs	Chronically infected, untreated
	Positive on same date/specimen <i>followed by</i> negative PCR >4 weeks but <20 weeks later	Chronically infected, undergoing treatment
	Positive on same date/specimen <i>followed by</i> two or more negative PCRs with different collection dates	Chronically infected, SVR
	Positive on same date/specimen <i>followed by</i> negative PCR >20 weeks later	Chronically infected, SVR
	Positive on same date/specimen <i>followed by</i> negative PCR >20 weeks later <i>followed by</i> positive PCR with same or different genotype	Chronically infected, reinfection after SVR
Negative or Positive	Quantitative negative <i>with</i> qualitative positive on same date/specimen	Error or false positive
Negative	N/A	Reporting error

Connecticut: HIV/HCV OOC (18 months)

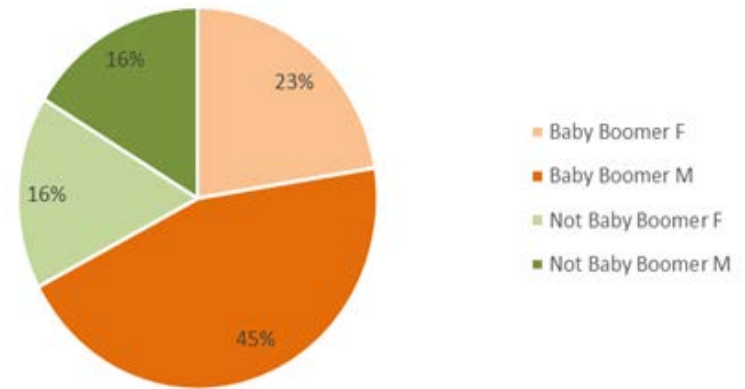


Hartford County: HIV/HCV OOC (18 months)

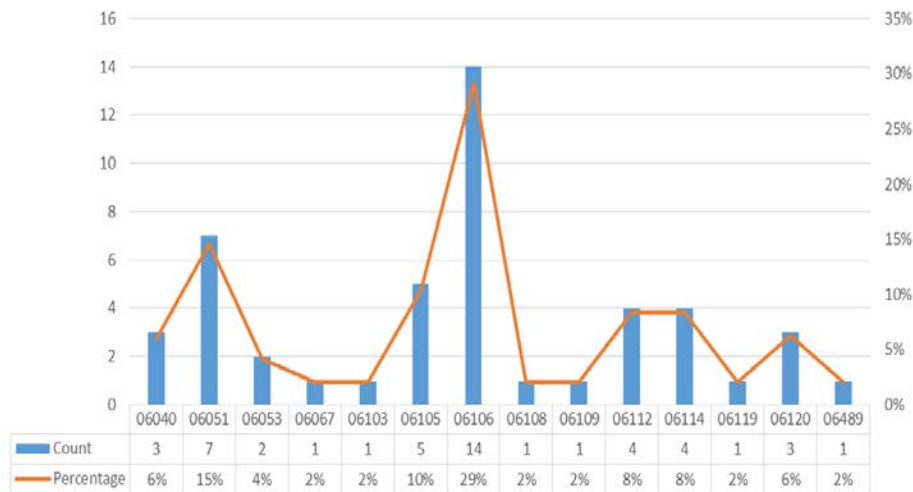
Transmission Mode N=49



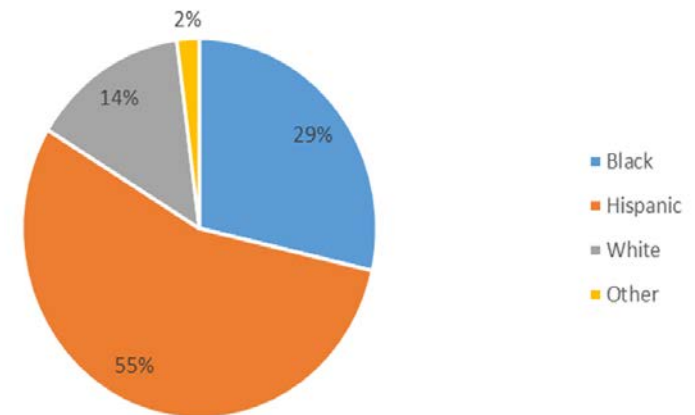
Birth Cohort by Gender N=49



Zip code N=48

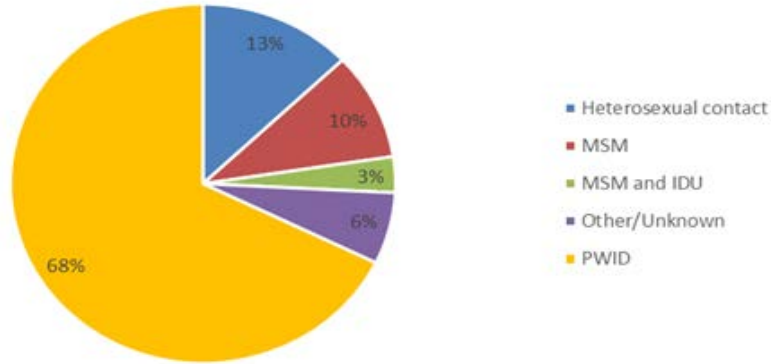


Race Ethnicity N=49

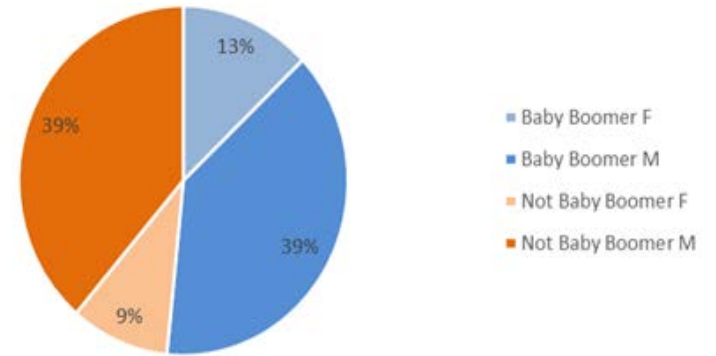


New Haven County: HIV/HCV OOC (18 months)

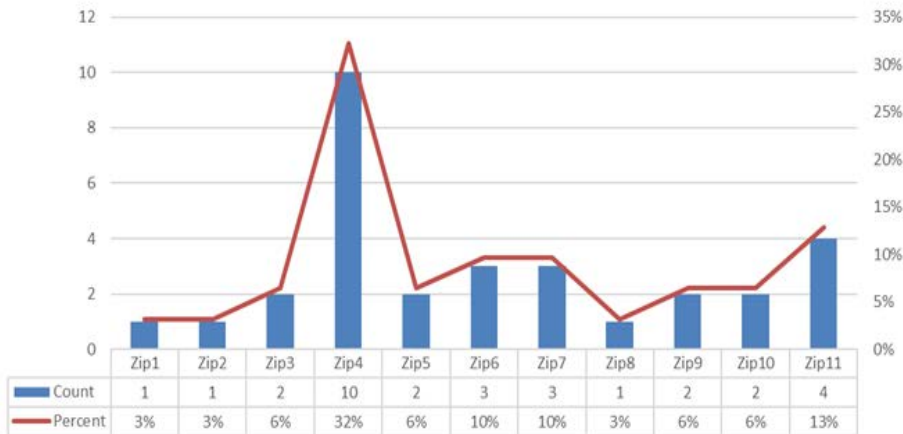
Transmission Mode N=31



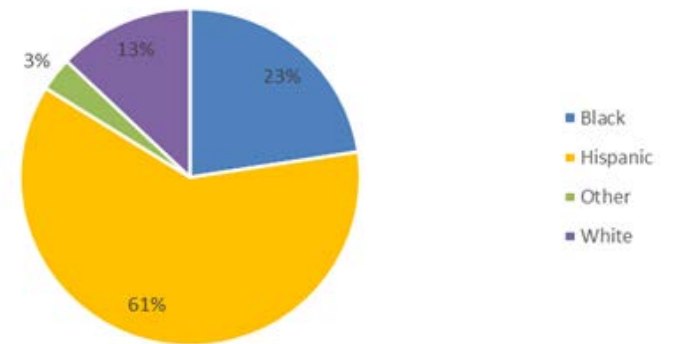
Birth Cohort by Gender N=31



Zip Code N=31

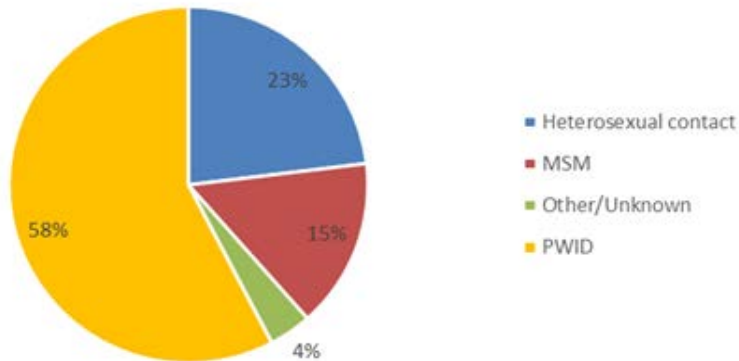


Race/Ethnicity N=31

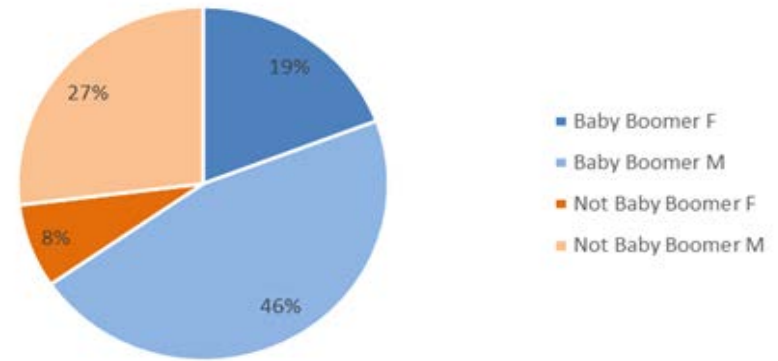


Fairfield County: HIV/HCV OOC (18 months)

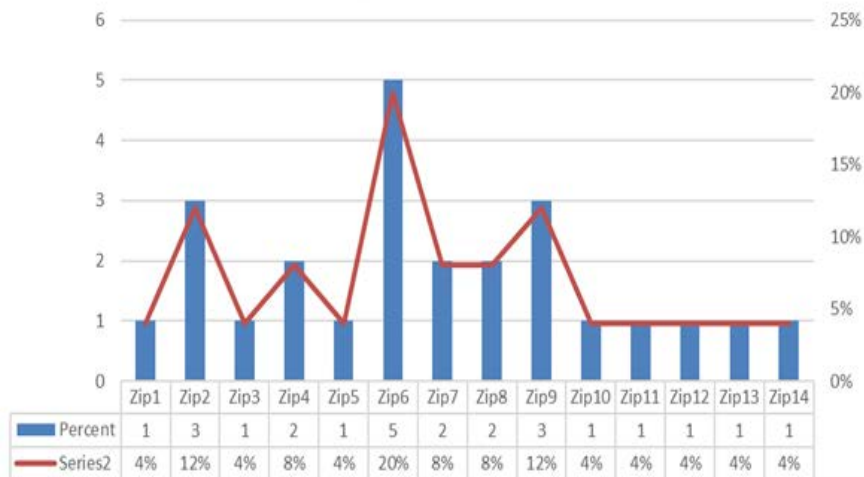
Transmission Mode N=26



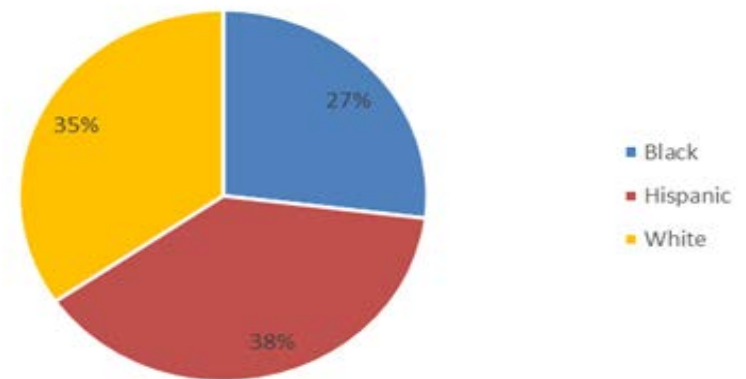
Birth Cohort by Gender N=26



Zip Code N=25



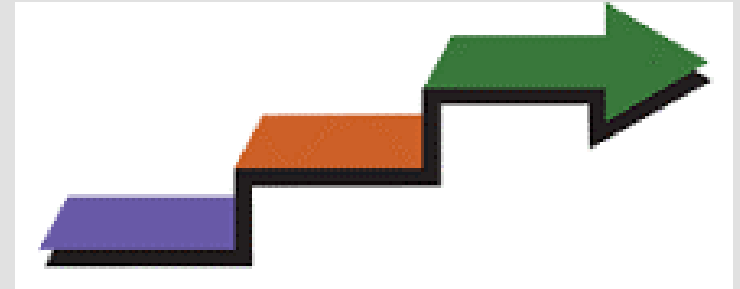
Race/Ethnicity N=26



Role of Case Conference

- Will inform on details not available through surveillance alone
- Team:
 - DIS
 - DPH (Deb Gosselin)
 - Individual clinic staff
- Tweak OOC model: 18 months? 12 months?





Next Steps



Advancing Use of Data to Care

- Applying surveillance data to estimate the cascade of care in CT:
 - All HIV/HCV
 - Mono-infected
- Deeper dive into persons who have not been treated
 - Persons who are coming to clinic but not being treated for HCV
 - Persons who are not coming to clinic and/or moving from clinic to clinic
- What service delivery innovations can we use to improve the cascade of care?

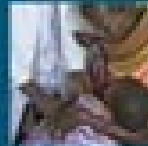


JAIDS

JOURNAL OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROMES

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Paul A. Volberding, M.D.
William A. Blattner, M.D.



Advancing Data to Care as a Prevention Strategy to Reduce HIV Morbidity and Mortality in the U.S.

Coordinating Editors: Andrew D. Margolis, R. Luke Shouse, Elizabeth A. DiNenno

- **HIV Data to Care—Using Public Health Data to Improve HIV Care and Prevention**
- **Informing Data to Care: Contacting Persons Sampled for the Medical Monitoring Project**
- **Improving HIV Surveillance Data by Using the AIDs Black Box System to Assist Regional Data Collection Activities**
- **Data to Care Opportunities: An Evaluation of Persons Living With HIV Reported to Be “Current to Care” Without Current HIV Related Labs**
- **Evaluating HIV Serostatus Completion Along the Continuum of Care: Supplementing Surveillance With Health Center Data to Increase HIV Data to Care Efficiency**
- **Using HIV Surveillance and Clinic Data to Optimize Data to Care Efforts in Community Health Centers in Massachusetts: The Massachusetts Partnerships for Care Project**
- **Cross-Jurisdictional Data to Care: Lessons Learned in New York State and Florida**
- **The Partnerships for Care Project in Massachusetts: Developing Partnerships and Data Systems to Increase Linkage and Engagement in Care for Individuals Living With HIV**
- **Pipework Data as an Alternative Data Source for Implementation of a Data to Care Strategy**
- **Implementing Data to Care—What Are the Costs for the Health Department?**
- **Short-Term Outcomes and Lessons Learned From the Federal HIV Health Improvement Affinity Group for State Medicaid/Children’s Health Insurance Program Agencies and State Health Departments**
- **Operationalizing a Data to Care Strategy in Michigan Through Cross-Agency Collaboration**
- **Data to Care: Lessons Learned From Delivering Technical Assistance to 20 Health Departments**





Acknowledgements



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Emily Hartwell (Norwalk)

Reina Cordero (New Haven)

Multi-site Clinics

SSPs/SUDs

	Program Name	County
Syringe Service Programs	Community Health Care Van	New Haven
	Greater Bridgeport Area Prevention Program	Fairfield
	AIDS CT (ACT)	Hartford
Substance Use Disorder Clinics	APT Foundation	New Haven
	Recovery Network of Programs	Fairfield
	Wheeler Clinic	Hartford

County	Clinic
New Haven	YNHH Nathan Smith Clinic
	Veterans Affairs CT Healthcare System
	Staywell Health Center
	Waterbury Hospital
	Cornell Scott Hill Health Center
	YNHH Healen Center
Fairfield	Circle Care Center
	Optimus Health Care
	Southwest Community Health Center
	Anchor Health Initiative
	Norwalk Community Health Center
New London	Lawrence+Memorial Hospital





Yale Team



Ditas Villanueva
Principal Investigator



Rick Altice
Principal Investigator



David Vlahov
Principal Investigator



Lisa Nichols
Project Manager



Bob Sideleau
AETC Director



Ralph Brooks
Data Manager



Max Wegener
Epidemiologist



Janet Miceli
Statistician



Christina Rizk
CareWare Coordinator



Tequetta Valeriano
Research Assistant

Questions?

