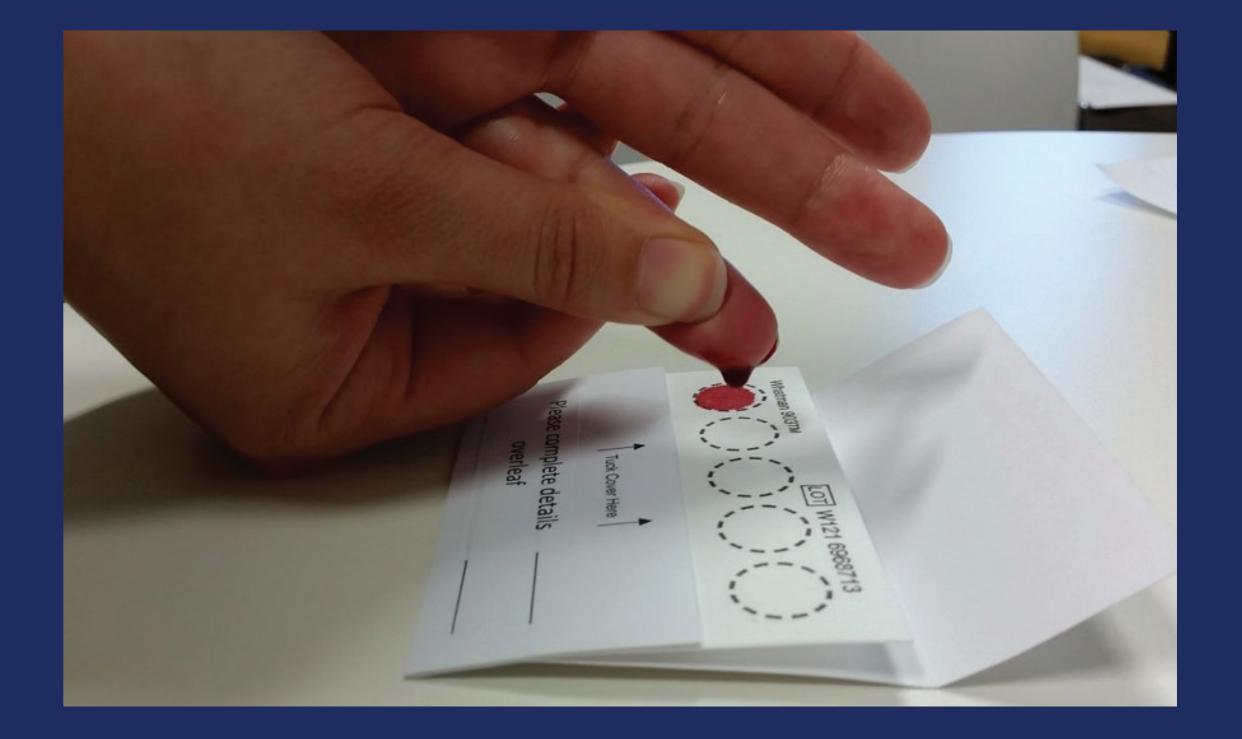
DBS Validation in NSW: Partnership success in a private prison setting



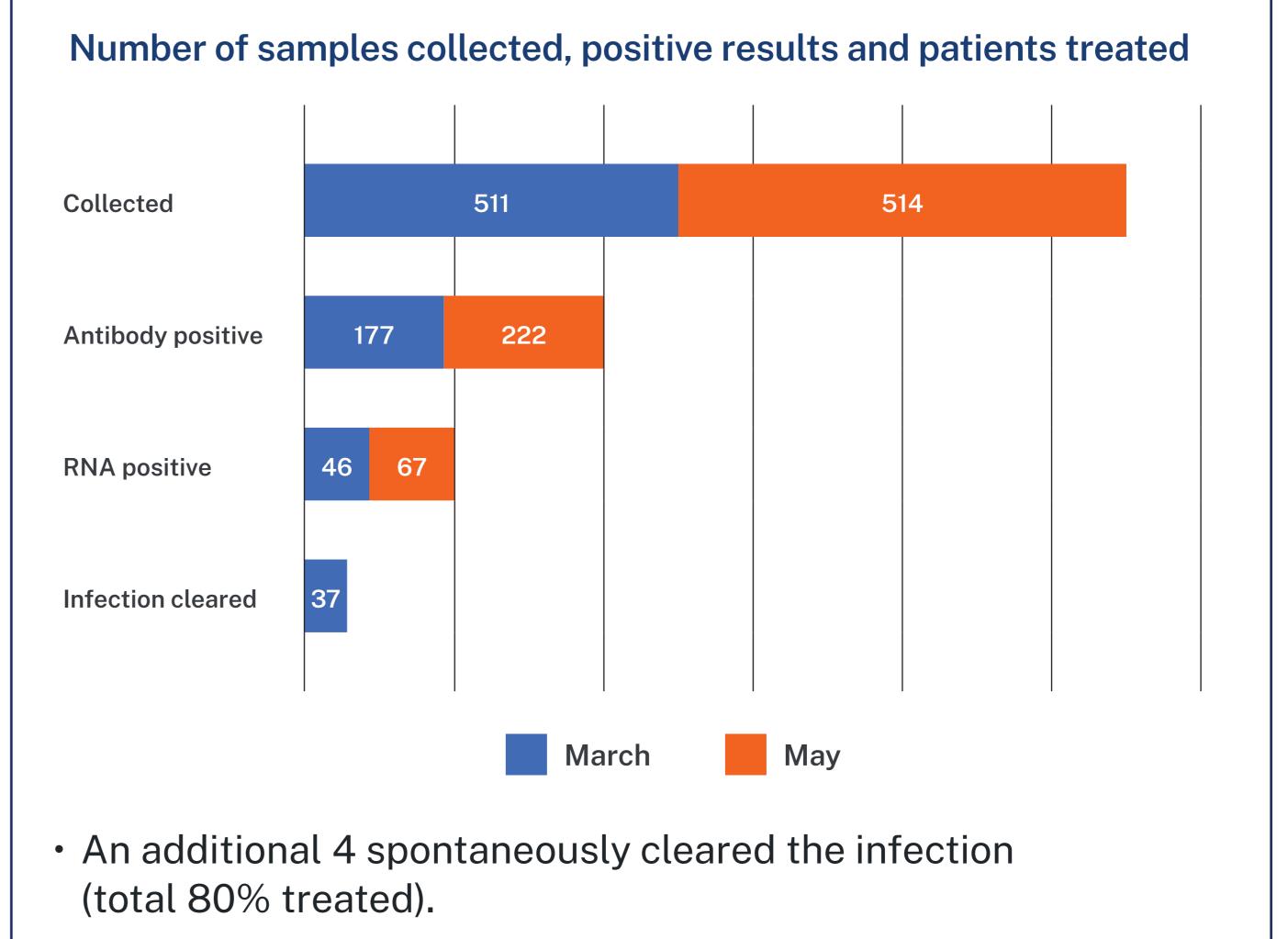
Authors: Wade A^{1,2}, Heslop J², Collie P³, Mead A³, Czech R³, Stevens A⁴, Prain B⁴, Bourne C^{4,7,} Gibbons M⁵, Sevendal A⁶, Rawlinson W⁶, Carrington N^{4,7}.

¹Liver Clinics and Alcohol and Other Drugs, Mid-North Coast Local Health District, ²Mid-North Coast and Northern NSW Local Health Districts, ³Serco, Asia Pacific, ⁴Centre for Population Health, NSW Ministry of Health, ⁵Centre for Epidemiology and Excellence, NSW Ministry of Health, ⁶NSW Health Pathology, Serology and Virology Division, Prince of Wales Hospital, ⁷Sydney Sexual Health Centre, South-Eastern Sydney Local Health District

Why was this needed?

- To achieve elimination goals of the NSW Health Hepatitis C Strategy (2022-2025) by 2028.
- Alternative HCV testing technologies such as Dried Blood Spot (DBS) sampling can reduce barriers to care among vulnerable populations and support testing scale up.
- DBS for HCV testing is not approved by the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) and testing is only offered in NSW through a clinical trial.
- A scientific sub-study for HCV testing using DBS samples was commenced to validate use outside of a clinical trial.

What were our results?



What did we do?

- Formed partnership between NSW Health, NSW Health Pathology (NSWHP), Mid North Coast Local Health District (MNCLHD), and Serco Asia Pacific.
- Collected paired DBS and venous samples to compare conventional and DBS assays at Clarence Correctional Centre (CCC).
- MNCLHD provided nursing and health promotion staff for collecting venous blood and DBS samples directly from inmates in prison neighbourhoods.
- Serco provided hepatitis C testing information, organised inmates to come forward, and entered data on patient database.
- NSWHP staff spun down blood samples, tested all plasma and DBS samples, provide results to CCC via clinical database.
- Ministry of Health staff entered data on DBS database and couriered packaged samples to the Virology Research Laboratory in Sydney.





• May blitz treatment data is pending

What are our conclusions?

- Partnerships between government, clinicians, researchers and community are essential.
- The strong partnership approach resulted in 1025 samples collected across eight days in a high prevalence setting, with molecular and serology testing performed in real time.
- A high treatment rate was achieved for the March blitz.



DBS sampling is simple, convenient and can be performed at home, in community or custodial settings.

Part of the testing team -staff provided by MNCLHD (nurses, health promotion and admin staff) plus NSW DBS Coordinator (NSW Ministry of Health).

In association with Serco Impact a better future



July 2024 © NSW Health. SHPN (CPH) 240563.