Overcoming barriers to integrating hepatitis C testing, linkage to care and treatment into existing services: success stories from LMICs

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Disclosures

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 - Gilead Sciences, Inc
 - Abbott Diagnostics

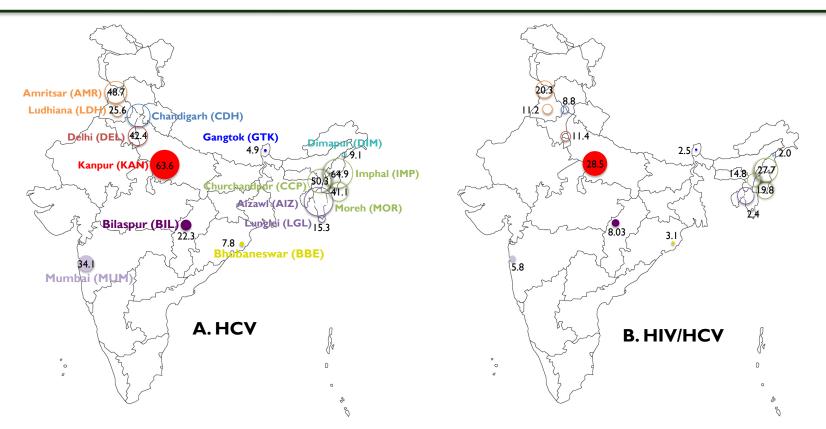
(Sunil's) Steps to optimize HCV care in LMICs

For Hepatitis C elimination, we need to begin with Data,
 Education, Government buy-in, Harm reduction

Why (D)ata?

- Every epidemic is different!
 - Prevalence
 - Demographics (age, gender, etc.)
 - Types of drugs (heroin vs. pharmaceutical)
 - Other co-morbidities (HIV, HBV, TB, etc)
 - Setting (home-based vs. shooting galleries)
 - Availability/access to services

Example: Variable HCV epidemics among PWID in India..



...and even more diverse drug use epidemics...

2013

	Historical Imphal	Emerging Amritsar	Exploding Kanpur
Median age	35	27	34
% Female	12.5	1.2	0.7
Drugs injected prior 6 mths - Heroin - Prescription opioid	98.1 1.8	35.1 64.6	14.9 88.9
Shared needle prior 6 mths	71.1	40.0	69.1
History of ever HIV test	58.6	57.2	7.9
Used MAT in prior 6 mths	15.3	36.8	1.6

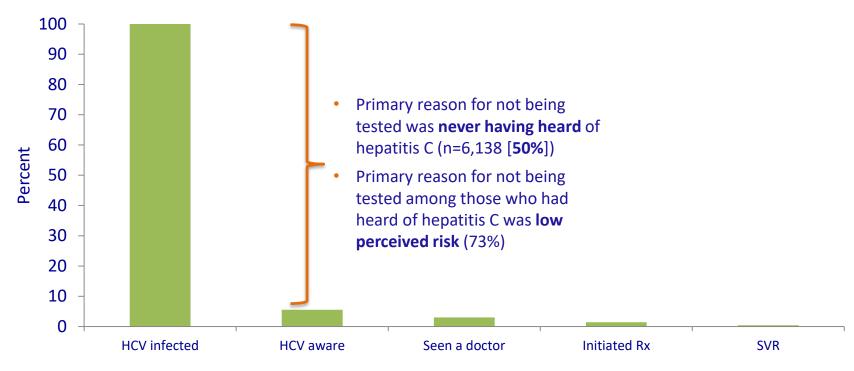
...that have been evolving over time!

	2013			2016		
	Historical Imphal	Emerging Amritsar	Exploding Kanpur	Historical Imphal	Emerging Amritsar	Exploding Kanpur
Median age	35	27	34	35	29	35
% Female	12.5	1.2	0.7	3.6	0	0.5
Drugs injected prior 6 mths - Heroin - Prescription opioid	98.1 1.8	35.1 64.6	14.9 88.9	82.7 0	87.6 36.4	28.4 72.4
Shared needle prior 6 mths	71.1	40.0	69.1	26.0	56.9	32.7
History of ever HIV test	58.6	57.2	7.9	70.2	55.0	16.6
Used MAT in prior 6 mths	15.3	36.8	1.6	37.5	36.9	3.1

Importance of Data

- Every epidemic is different!
 - Demographics (age, gender, etc.)
 - Types of drugs (heroin vs. pharmaceutical)
 - Prevalence
 - Other co-morbidities (HIV, HBV, TB, etc.)
 - Setting (home-based vs. shooting galleries)
 - Availability/access to services
- We need to know where we started to measure progress!

Why (E)ducation?



5,777 HCV-infected PWID from 15 cities across India (community-based sample)

Why (G)overnment buy-in?



We need to learn from HIV





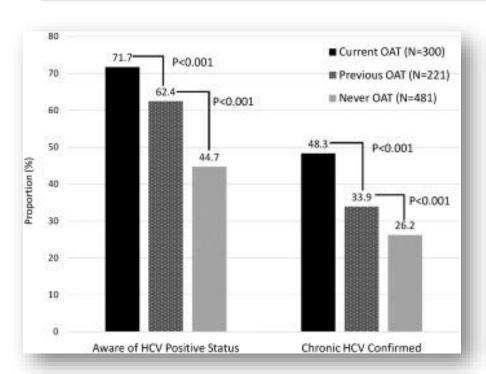
What should we pushing governments for?

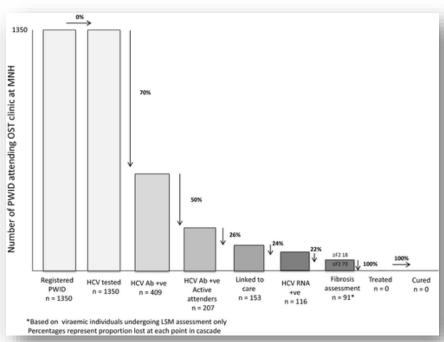
- Every PWID in every country should have access to harmreduction services!
 - At optimal dosing!
- All DAAs should be made available in LMICs
- WHO targets and #NOHEP are achievable only if: "No one is left behind!"

(H)arm reduction: The "crux" of HCV programs

- MAT and SSP are critical for both primary prevention and prevention of re-infection of HCV
 - In 2015, needles/syringes distributed per PWID/year = 27
 - To eliminate by 2030, this needs to be 300*
- Prevent overdose/mortality:
 - Mortality among PWID in India (2018): 18.3 per 100 p-y**
- They also provide an optimal venue for delivery of HCV services

Integration of HCV and MAT

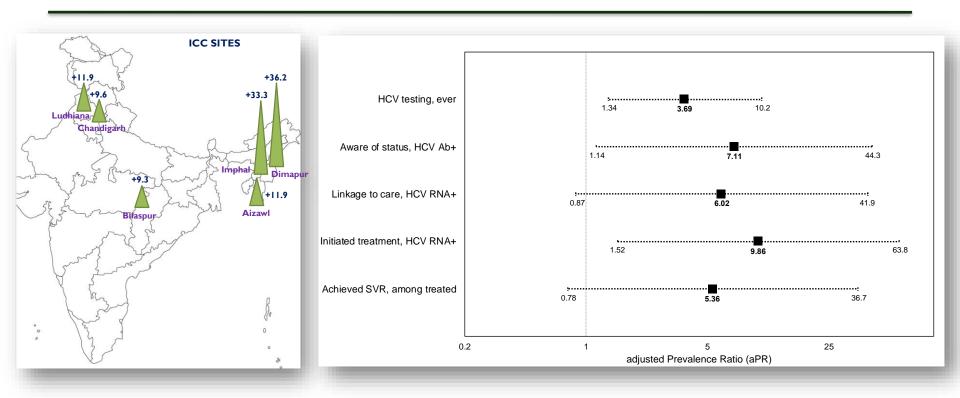




Integrated model of OAT, HIV, and HCV testing in Ukraine

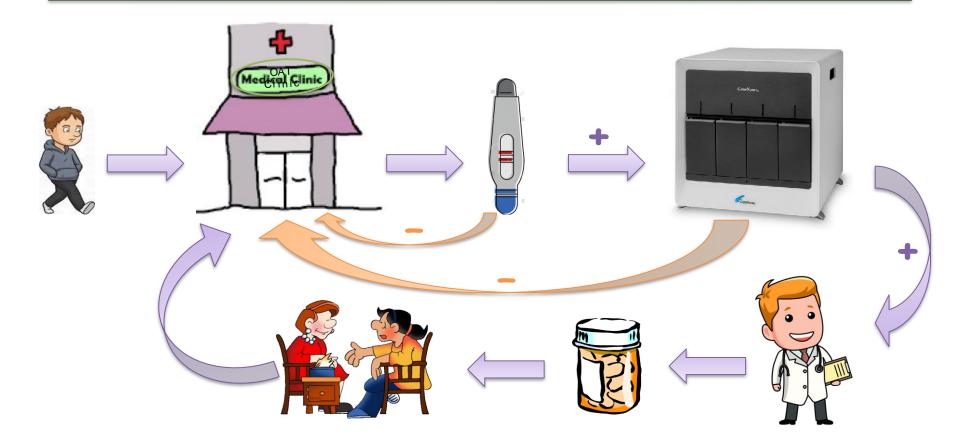
1350 PWID attending OST program in Dar-es-Salaam

Integration of HIV and HCV in India



Integrated care model of OAT, HIV, and HCV testing in India

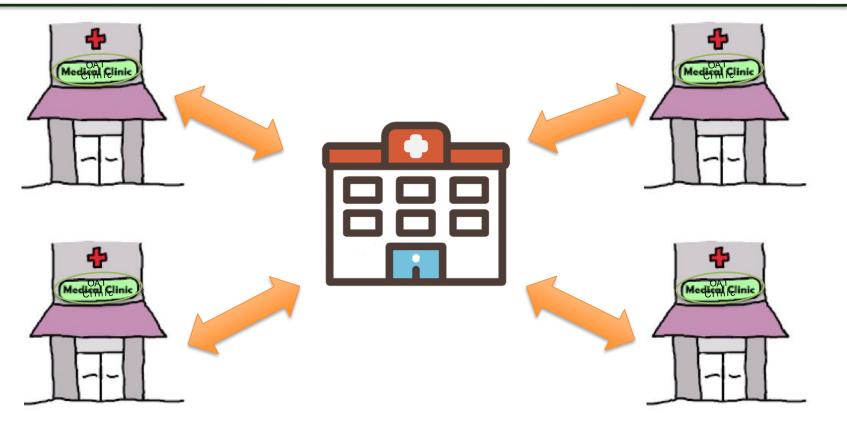
MAT and HCV Care Model



Manipur, India: Hepatitis C Elimination through Access to Diagnostics (HEAD Start)

- Funded by UNITAID/FIND
- Implemented by YRGCARE
- Initiated on January 1, 2019

Manipur, India: Hepatitis C Elimination through Access to Diagnostics (HEAD Start)



Manipur, India: Hepatitis C Elimination through Access to Diagnostics (HEAD Start)

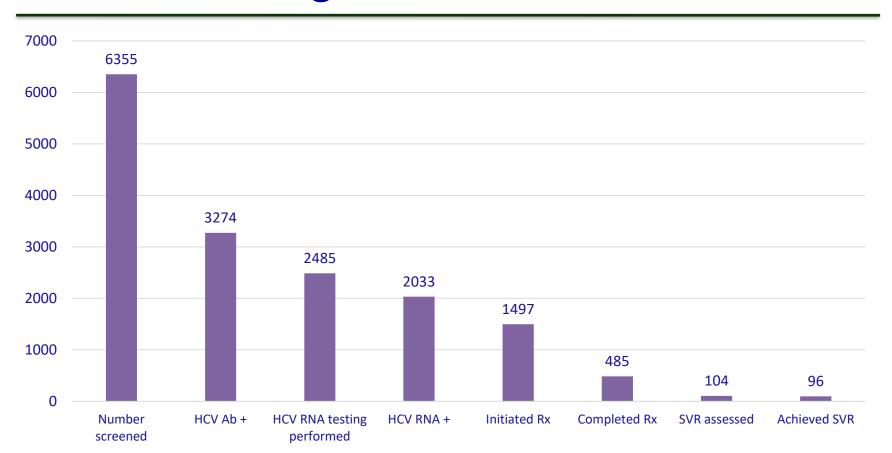








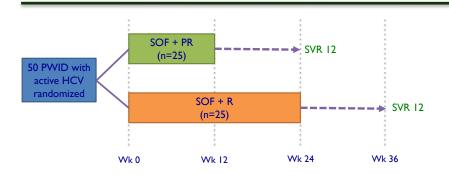
HEAD Start: Progress to date



Steps to optimize HCV care in LMICs

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Field-based treatment (DOT)









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- Leverage networks a little money can go a long way!





















HIV & HCV positive













HIV & HCV positive







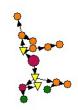
HIV/HCV negative





HIV & HCV positive





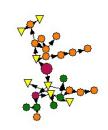


HIV/HCV negative









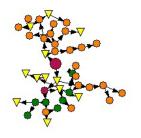


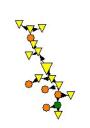
HIV/HCV negative









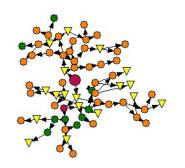


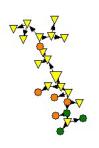
HIV/HCV negative









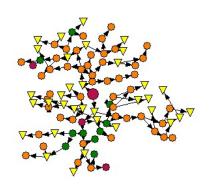


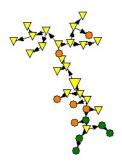
HIV/HCV negative









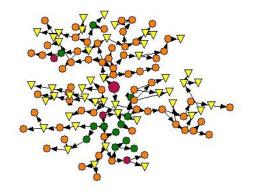


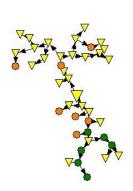
HIV/HCV negative

HCV only



HIV & HCV positive

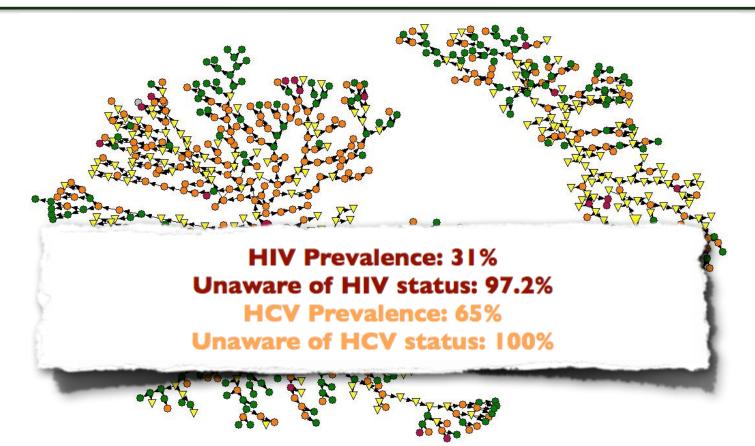




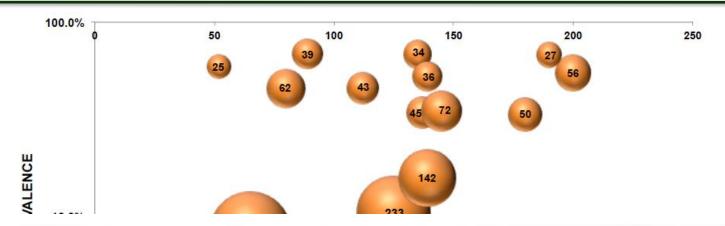


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Cost of RDS to identify HCV infections



If integrated with HIV, it would only cost an additional USD 10 to find one HCV unaware PWID!

Steps to optimize HCV care in LMICs

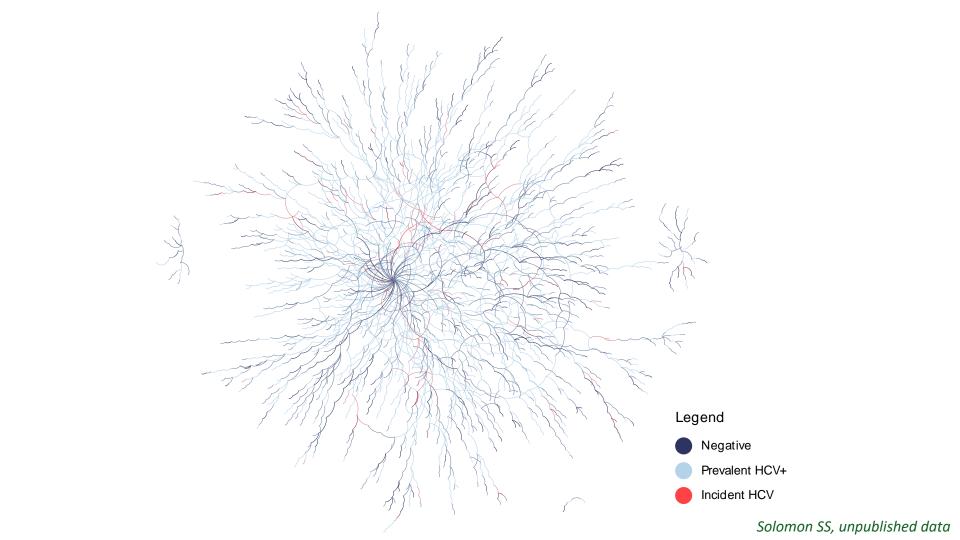
- For Hepatitis C elimination, we need to begin with Data,
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- If PWID don't come to the clinic, take the clinic to them
- Leverage networks a little money can go a long way!
- Network-based treatment?

Spatial Network Cohort in New Delhi

 Objective: to understand the role of injecting networks in transmission dynamics of HIV and HCV

Methods:

- Initiated with 11 indexes
- The indexes brought in their injection networks (ego centric)
- Their egos were then asked to bring in their injection networks (sociometric of the "index")
- Process repeated until no new participants were identified
- Biometrics were used to establish cross-network links



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- Network-based treatment?
 - Re-think the definition of network...perhaps space??
- Micro-elimination?

Micro-elimination: is it possible?

Cities:

- 1.Amritsar (AM)
- 2.New Delhi (DH)
- 3.Kanpur (KA)
- 4.Imphal (IM)

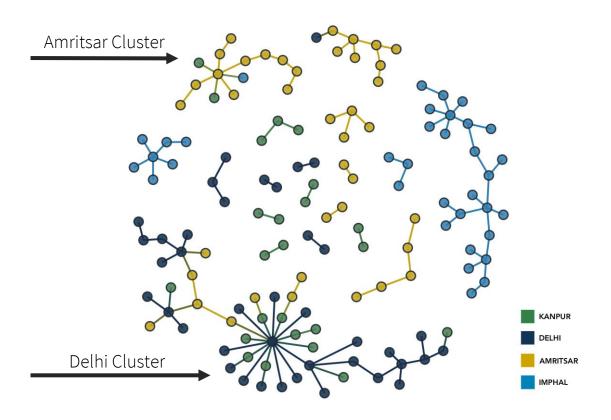
Viral Region:

HCV: Core 5' UTR

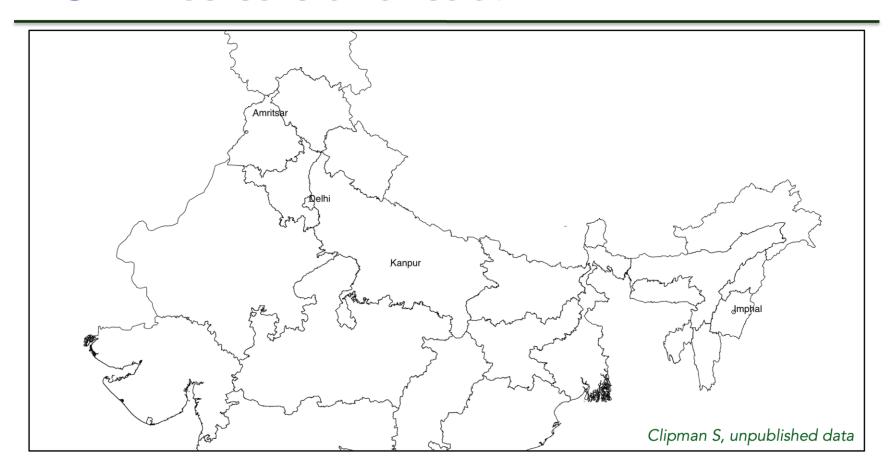
HCV	Total	AM	DH	KA	IM
Sample Size	483	123	128	138	94



Intercity clustering



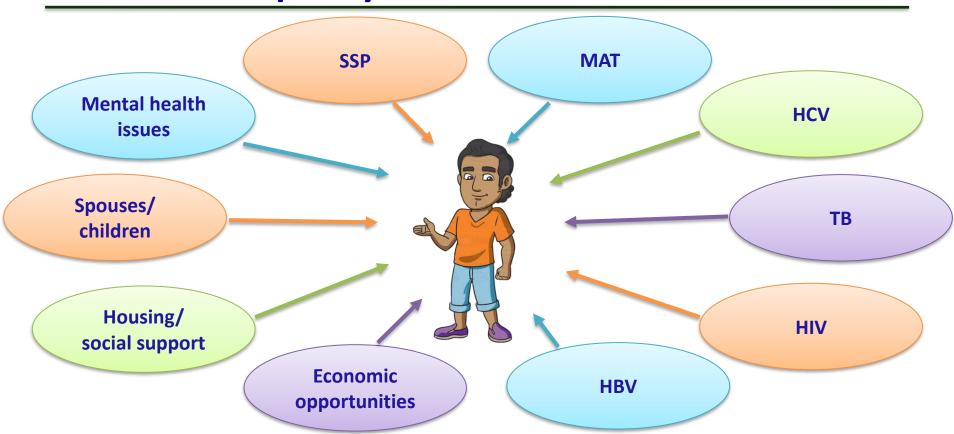
HCV likes to travel too!



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- Leverage networks a little money can go a long way!
- Network-based treatment?
 - Re-think the definition of network...perhaps space??
- Micro-elimination?
 - Needs to account for migration, drug trafficking routes, porous borders
- Treat the individual and not an individual disease!

The goal of any program should be to improve survival and quality of life



Acknowledgements

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