

Evaluation of the Xpert® HCV viral load fingerstick assay in the harm reduction setting in Catalonia, Spain

Saludes V^{1,2}, Antuori A¹, Folch C^{2,3}, González-Gómez S¹, González N⁴, Ibáñez N⁵, Colom J⁵, Lazarus JV⁶, Matas L^{1,2}, Casabona J^{2,3}, and Martró E^{1,2*}



Disclosures

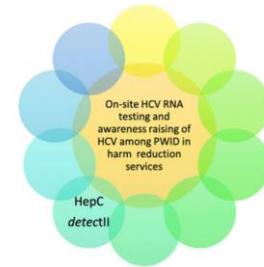
- Verónica Saludes has received travel sponsorship from Gilead and Cepheid.

Background/aims

- Catalonia has a wide **network of harm reduction services**, (~6,000 PWID/year) offering **rapid HCV-Ab testing**.

HepCdetect II Study (2016-17):

On-site HCV-RNA screening using dried blood spots (DBS)
⇒ 59% prevalence of viremic infection
⇒ Suboptimal linkage to care and antiviral therapy.



Hepatitis C: new models of care for drugs services. EMCDDA 2019

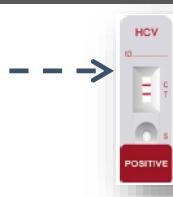
Aim:

- To evaluate the clinical performance and effectiveness of a one-step, HCV-RNA point-of-care (**RNA-PoC**) testing strategy in **fingerstick blood** among PWID recruited at a drug consumption room (DCR) in Barcelona.

Methods

N=100 current PWID (05-2018 to 02-2019)

- ≥18 years of age
- Injected drug use (previous 6 mo.)
- Not under HCV treatment



Ab-PoC testing
(TürkLab)

RNA-PoC (DCR):

RUO version of the Xpert®
HCV Viral Load Fingerstick

100 µl of whole blood
LOD: 13-35 IU/mL
60 min



Remote validation of results in the central lab



- Results delivery and preferences
- Referral to care

Reference assay (central lab):

Xpert® HCV Viral Load

1000 µl of plasma
LOD: 4 IU/mL
105 min



- Discordant results: HCV Real Time (Abbott; LOD: 12 IU/mL)
- HCV genotyping by sequencing
- HIV serology testing (Ag/Ab)

Results

Excellent agreement ($\kappa=0.979$)

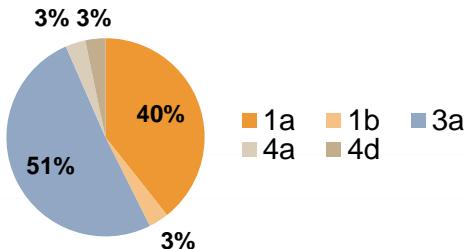
- **98.4% sensitivity** $91.5\text{-}99.7\%$ 95% CI
- **100% specificity** $90.6\text{-}100\%$

Xpert FS (whole blood)	Xpert VL (plasma)		Total
	Detectable	Undetectable	
	62	0	
Xpert FS (whole blood)	Undetectable	37	38
Total	63	37	100

*Pos <10 IU/mL in plasma (pos <12 IU/mL by Abbott)

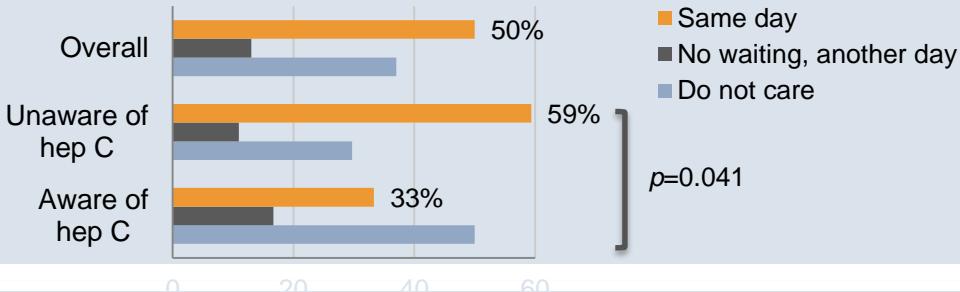
63% prevalence of viremic infection:

- 3.2% pos <10 IU/mL
- 3.2% Ab-POC negative
- 25.4% HIV/HCV co-infected
- HCV genotypes:



Delivery of FS assay results:

- In **100%** of cases (same-day delivery in 80%)
- **PWID preferences:**



- **54.8% of viremic cases became aware of it**
- **Referral to care in all required viremic cases (96.8%)**

Conclusions/implications

- The RNA-POC diagnosis strategy **increased PWID awareness on HCV status** and allowed for the **timely and reliable identification of treatment candidates**.
- **Local cost-effectiveness studies** should be performed to establish whether this RNA-POC test could either substitute the Ab-POC test (**one-step strategy**) or complement it (**reflex two-step strategy**) in the harm reduction setting.
- This study has contributed to an ongoing decentralized **“test and treat” pilot intervention** in this DCR.

PI: Sabela Lens
(Hospital Clínic)



Acknowledgements

Many thanks to the people who inject drugs who kindly participated in this study.



N. González, D. García,
L. Quesada, J. Rebollo,
V. Cruz



Centre d'Estudis Epidemiològics
sobre les Infeccions de Transmissió
Sexual i Sida de Catalunya

C. Folch
J. Casabona



J.V. Lazarus



Generalitat de Catalunya
Agència de Salut Pública de Catalunya
Subdirecció General de Drogodependències

N. Ibáñez
J. Colom

Funded by:



Instituto de Salud Carlos III



Clinical Virology and New Diagnostic Approaches Research Group:

PI: Elisa Martró, emartro@igtp.cat

V. Saludes, A. Antuori, S. González-Gómez

Microbiology Department: L. Matas, A. Hernández