



# High Rates of HCV Reinfection and Retreatment in PWID with HCV Cure: 3.5 Year Follow Up Data from the ANCHOR Cohort

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# Disclosures

- Sarah Kattakuzhy has received investigator-initiated grants from Gilead Sciences paid to the institution
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# Acknowledgements

- People who inject drugs who have participated in this research
- Community health workers

# Background/Aims

- People who inject drugs (PWID) with HCV, opioid use disorder (OUD), and ongoing injection drug use (IDU) who achieve sustained virologic response (SVR) remain at risk of reinfection.
- In HCV modeling data, retreatment of reinfected individuals is critical to elimination.
- **We sought to evaluate the rate of reinfection and retreatment in a cohort of high-risk patients over a follow-up period up to 3.5 years.**

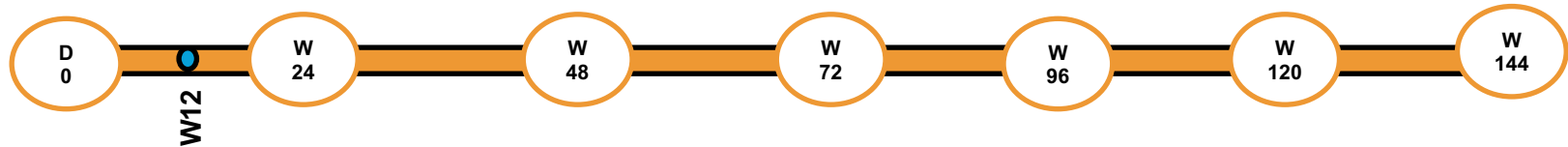
# Methods

N=100

SOF/  
VEL

Optional Buprenorphine

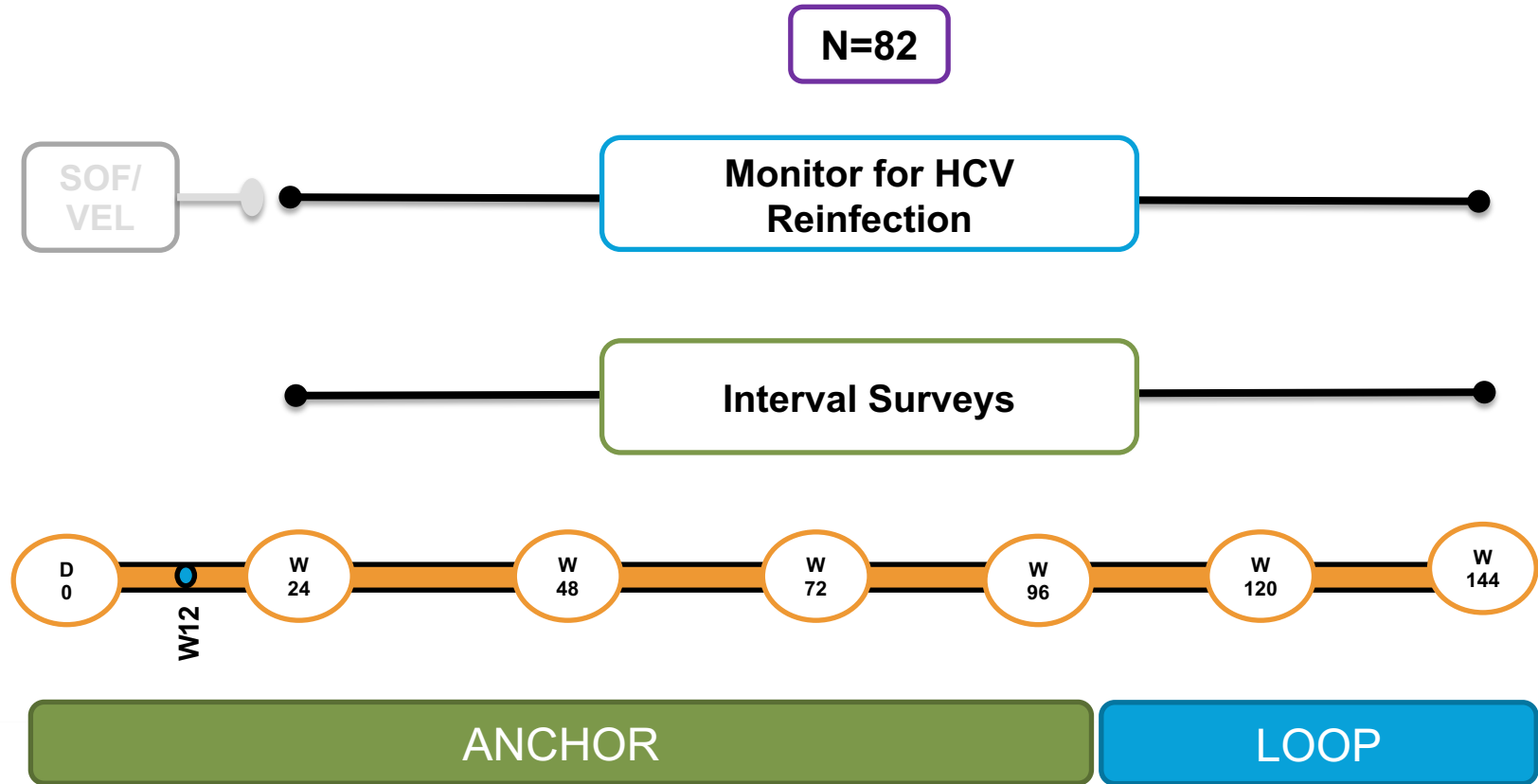
Optional PrEP (TDF/FTC)



ANCHOR

LOOP

# Methods



# Methods

## ○ Endpoints

- Risk behaviors
- Medication for OUD
- Reinfection
  - Genotype switch or detectable viral load after SVR
- Retreatment
  - As per IDSA/AASLD guidance

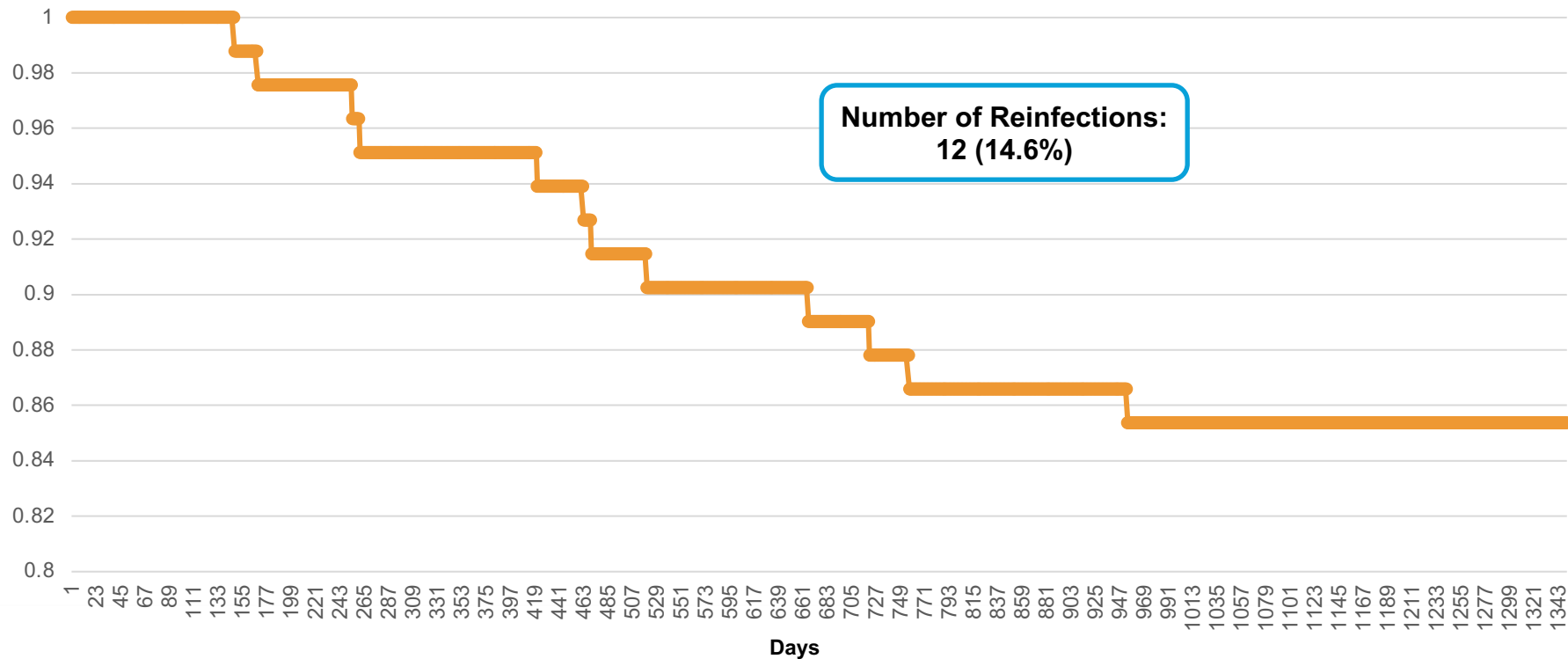
# Results

Baseline Characteristics		n=82
<b>Age (median)</b>		57.5 (53-62)
<b>Men, n (%)</b>		61 (74.4)
<b>Race, n (%)</b>		
Black		75 (91.5)
White		4 (4.9)
Other		3 (3.6)
<b>Injection frequency at screening, n(%)</b>		
Daily or more		48 (58.5)
More than once a week, less than daily		14 (17)
Once a week or less		20 (24.4)
<b>Receiving MOUD at screening, n(%)</b>		
No		53 (64.6)
Yes		29 (35.4)
<b>Housing Status</b>		
Stable		44 (53.7)
Unstable		38 (46.3)



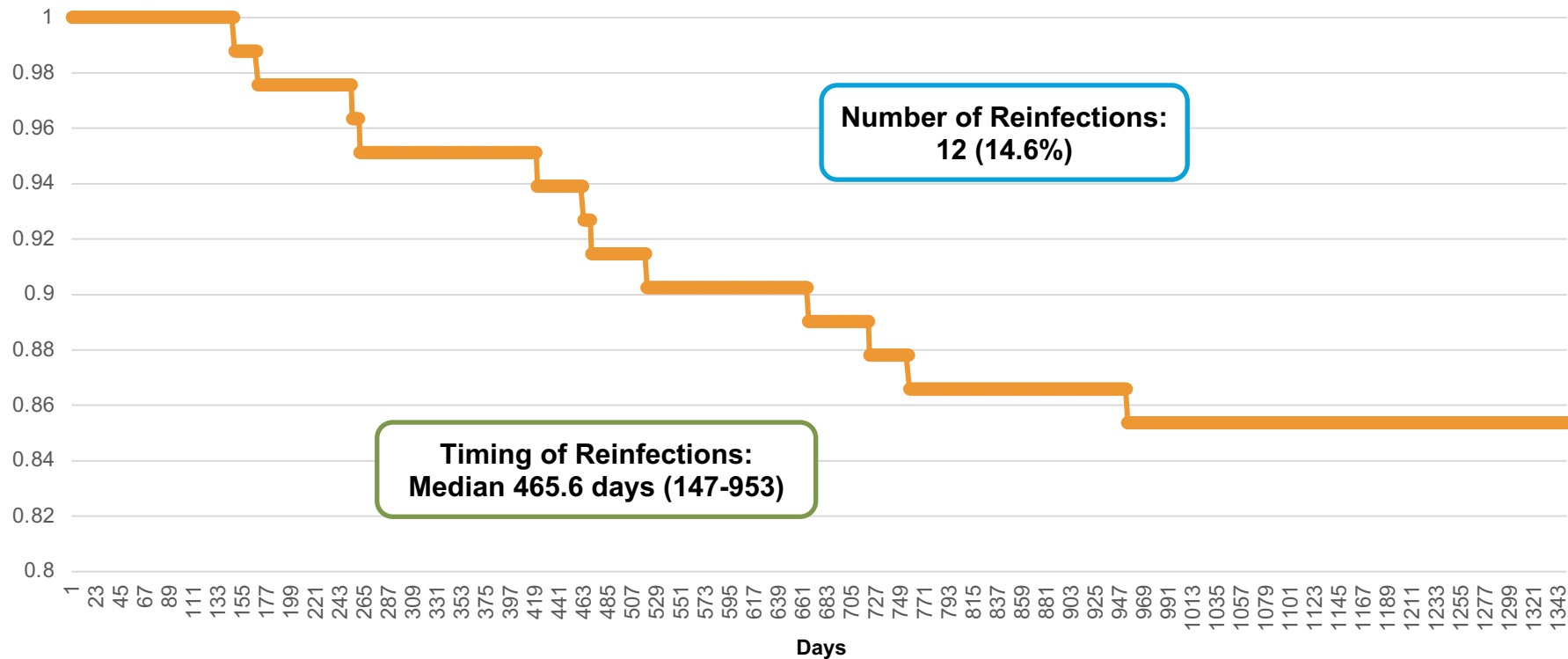
# Results

## Reinfection-Free Survival



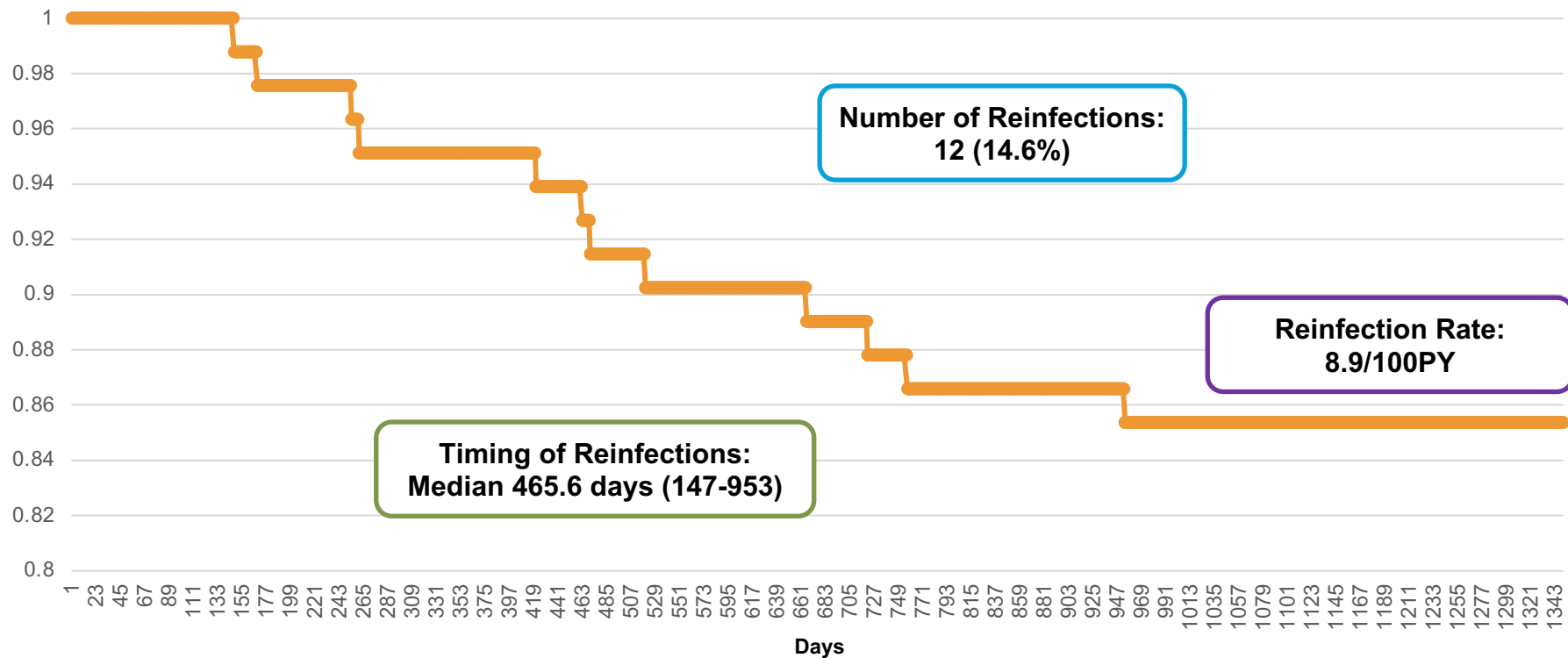
# Results

## Reinfection-Free Survival



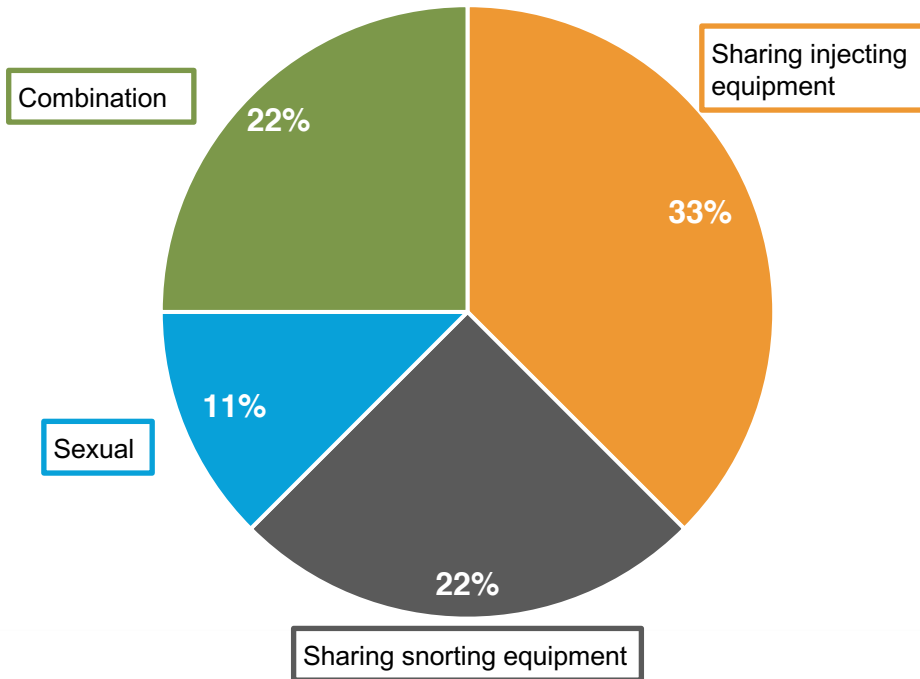
# Results

## Reinfection-Free Survival



# Results

## Self-Reported Reasons for Reinfection

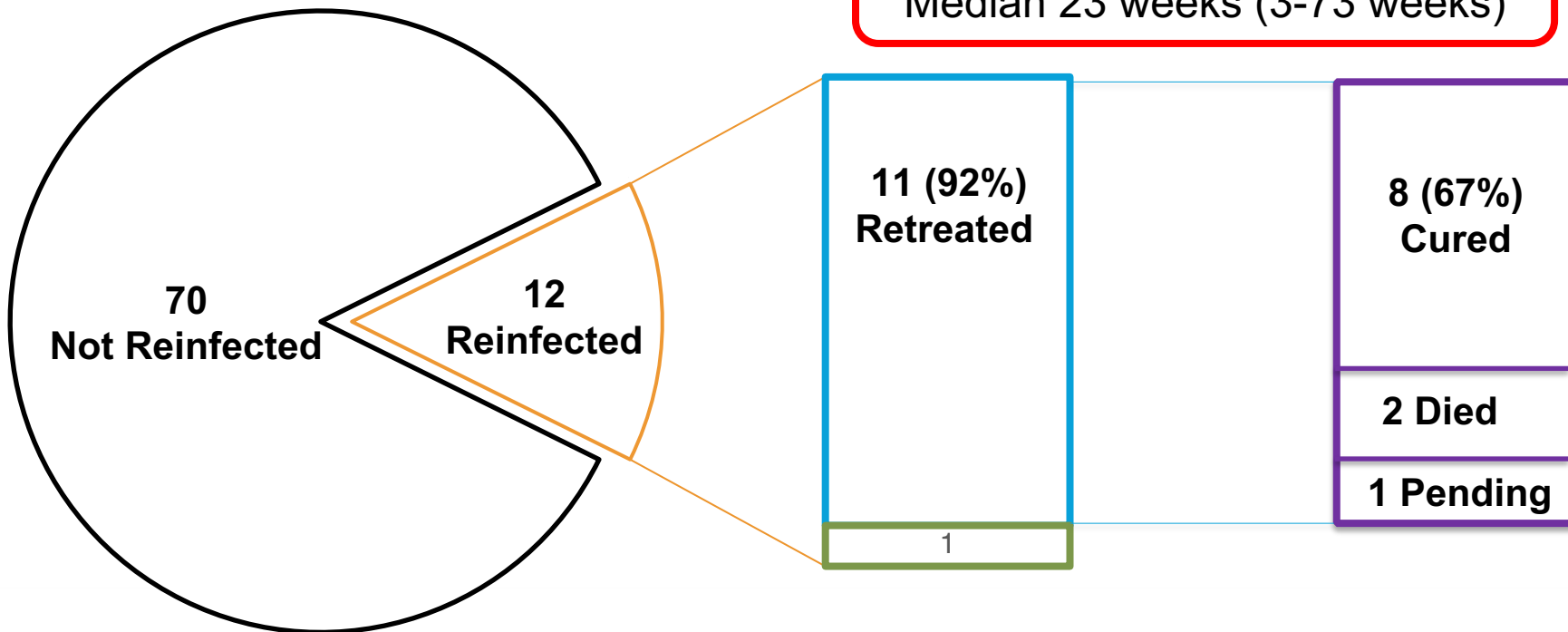


Reinfection was **not** associated with

- Opioid use
- Cocaine use
- IDU
- Unstable housing
- MOUD engagement
- Ad-hoc composite score of these factors measured at the time of reinfection (all > p.10)

# Results

**Time to Retreatment:**  
Median 23 weeks (3-73 weeks)



# Conclusions/Implications

- In this cohort of high-risk PWID, we found high rates of HCV reinfection which were not associated with MOUD or drug use at the time of detection.
- Rates of retreatment uptake were high, with high rates of SVR.
- These data highlight the need for longitudinal follow-up in high-risk individuals to facilitate retesting, retreatment, and HCV elimination.
- These data could have a positive impact on people who inject drugs, in particular those with active IDU, by demonstrating the success of retreatment with patient-centered longitudinal engagement.