HCV Reinfection Rates After Treatment in People Who Inject Drugs of a Prospective Cohort in Tbilisi, Georgia



Disclosures



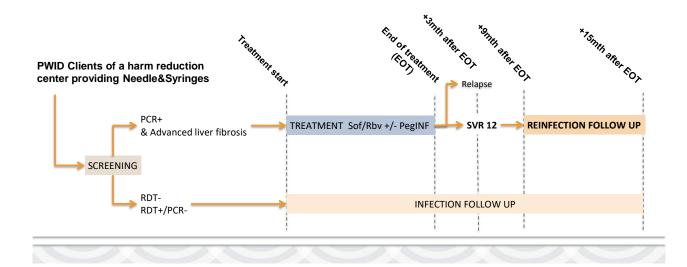
Background

GEORGIA

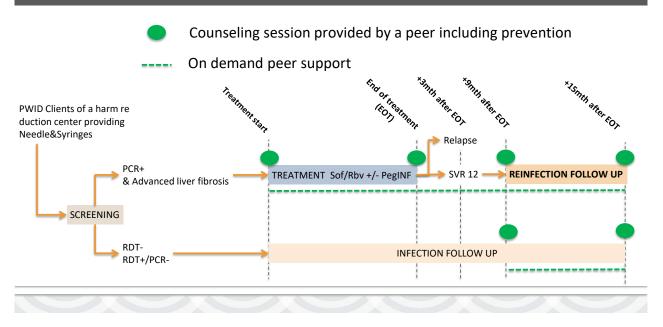
- ICV Long-term Elimination Strategy for 2016-2020
- ~ 150 000 adults chronically infected with HCV, including 25% of people who inject drugs
- Estimated number of people who inject drugs 52 500

Sources: Population-based seroprevalence survey 2015; Luhmann et al, 2015; Population Size Estimation of People who Inject Drugs in Georgia 2016

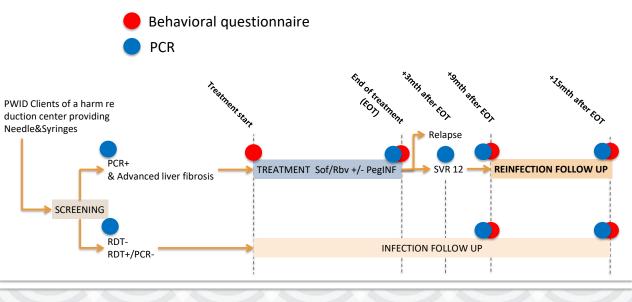
Methods – experimental scheme

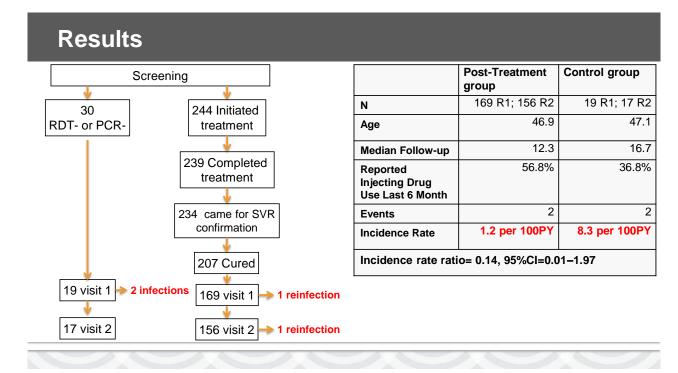


Methods - Intervention



Methods - Data collection





Conclusions

- Low incidence of reinfection was observed in our PWID intervention cohort
- Further analysis is needed to understand how our intervention has influenced the behaviors of risk
- Concerns about reinfection should not be a reason for exclusion PWID from HCV treatment programs

Limitations of the Study:

- Control group too small and not really comparable
- Too few reinfections - lack of power to compare the incidence with the control group - impossible to study the risk factors

Acknowledgements

- People who inject drugs (PWID) Community and especially the study participants
- Self –support organization "New Vector" and the peer-workers
- Clinic "Neolab" (George Kamkamidze, Maia Butsashvili)
- Médecins du Monde team in Tbilisi and Paris (Julie Bouscaillou, Niklas Luhmann, Aurelie Etienne, Diane le Pluart)
- French National Reference Center for Viral Hepatitis B, C and delta (Stéphane Chevaliez)



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