



VIOLENCE AND HEPATITIS C TRANSMISSION IN PRISON – A MODIFIED SOCIAL ECOLOGICAL MODEL

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Disclosure of interest

Nothing to declare

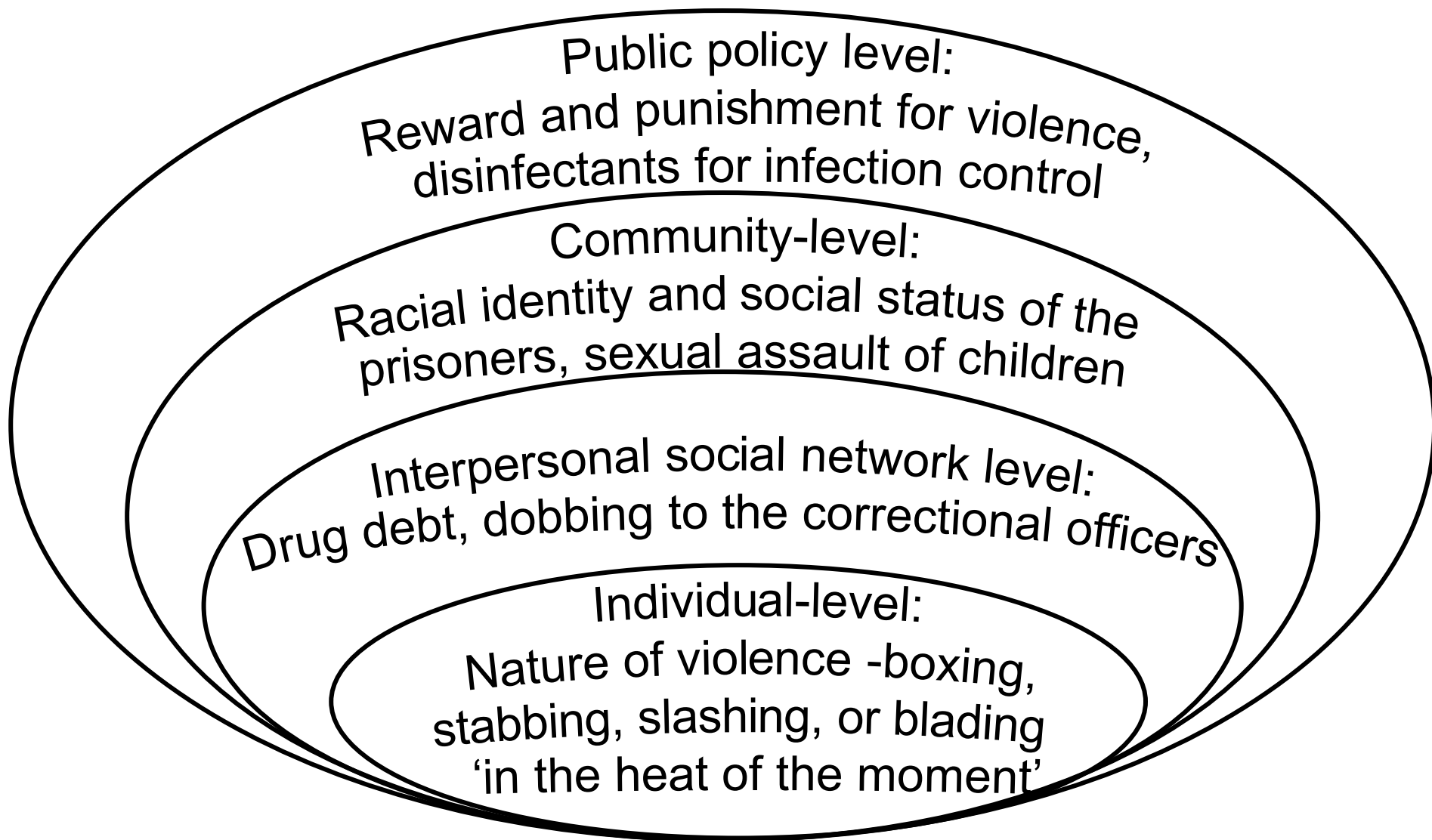
Background & Methods

- HCV infection:
 - 1% global prevalence¹
 - 15% among prisoners²
 - mainly among PWIDs
- Non-injecting risk behaviours: Tattooing, body piercing, **violence involving blood-to-blood contact**
- Hepatitis C Incidence and Transmission Study in prisons (HITS-p): 590 prisoners from 30 prisons in NSW between 2005 and 2014
- Qualitative sub-study: 23 participants; 8 female
- Analysis based on Modified social ecological model:
 - Individual
 - Network
 - Community and
 - Policy level

¹Global prevalence and genotype distribution of hepatitis C virus infection in 2015: a modelling study. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2017;2(3):161-76.

²Dolan K et al. Global burden of HIV, viral hepatitis, and tuberculosis in prisoners and detainees. The Lancet. 2016;388(10049):1089-102.

Results



Conclusion

- Contextual concerns regarding violence and HCV transmission were evident at each level of the framework
- A unique integrated opportunity to frame the intricate context of HCV transmission
- Interventions to reduce HCV transmission should target violence involving blood-to-blood contact at every steps of the framework

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