## ENHANCING THE HEPATITIS C CARE CASCADE AMONG PEOPLE IN CUSTODY IN IRAN

<u>Hariri S</u><sup>1</sup>, Alavi M<sup>2</sup>, Poustchi H<sup>1</sup>, Roshandel G<sup>3</sup>, Fazel A<sup>4</sup>, Amiriani T<sup>3</sup>, Bazazan A<sup>5</sup>, Motamed-Gorji N<sup>1</sup>, Merat Sh<sup>1</sup>, Malekzadeh R<sup>1</sup>

1. Liver and Pancreatobiliary Diseases Research Center, Digestive Diseases Research Institute (DDRI), Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

2. The Kirby Institute, UNSW Sydney, NSW, Australia

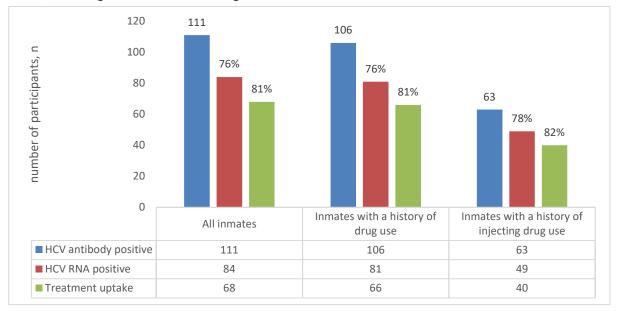
3. Gastroenterology and Hepatology Research Center, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran

- 4. Cancer Research Center, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran
- 5. State Prisons and Security and Corrective Measures Organization, Golestan, Gorgan, Iran

**Background:** HCV care is not available in most Iranian prisons. This study aimed to evaluate the impact of an intervention on HCV screening, diagnosis, and treatment uptake in a large provincial prison in Northern Iran.

**Description of model of care/intervention:** During July-December 2018, all inmates in Gorgan prison received HCV antibody rapid testing and if antibody positive, provided a venipuncture sample for HCV RNA testing. AST to Platelet Ratio Index (APRI) was used for liver disease assessment. People with positive HCV RNA were offered DAA therapy for 12 (APRI<1) or 24 weeks (APRI≥1). Treatment response was measured by SVR at 12 weeks post-treatment. If released during the study, participants were referred to the local health network.

**Effectiveness:** Participants included 1,482 inmates; median age was 35 years (IQR: 29-41), the majority were male (95%), had not finished high school (64%), and had history of drug use (72%), of whom 38% had recent drug use (previous year) and 14% had ever injected drugs. HCV antibody prevalence was 7.5% (111/1,482) among all, including 10% (106/1,059) and 43% (63/146) among those who had ever used or injected drugs, respectively. Among people with HCV infection (n=84), 19% were released before treatment, and 81% (n=68) initiated DAA therapy. Treatment uptake was 81% (66/81) and 82% (40/49) among people who had ever used and injected drugs, respectively, and 81% (17/21) among those with recent drug use. The majority (76%, n=52) were in prison for SVR assessment and all were cured, including n=10 with recent drug use.



## Conclusion and next steps:

HCV programs are highly feasible in Iranian prisons. Shortened duration therapies and improved coordination with local health networks are required to enhance the care cascade.

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