

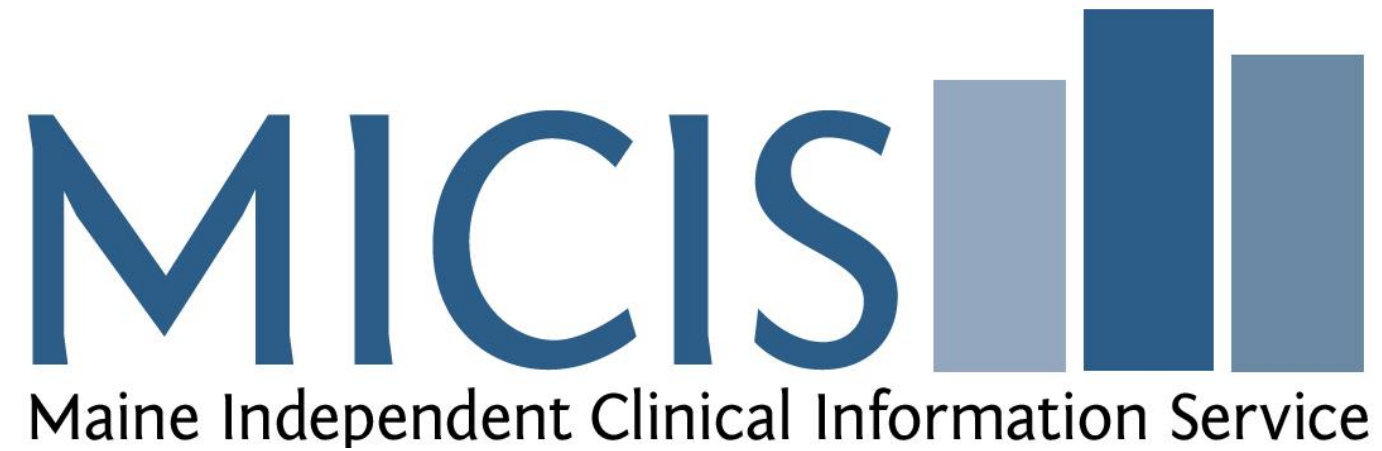
# **Simplified Treatment of Hepatitis C in Primary Care Settings**

*Pathway to HCV Cure 2021*

**WELCOME TO...**  
**Pathway to Cure-**  
**Simplified Treatment of Hepatitis C**  
**in Primary Care Settings**

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Maine Medical Association



# Disclosures

- MICIS does not accept any money from pharmaceutical companies/commercial interests
- Speakers and planners have no significant or relevant financial relationships to disclose

# Objectives

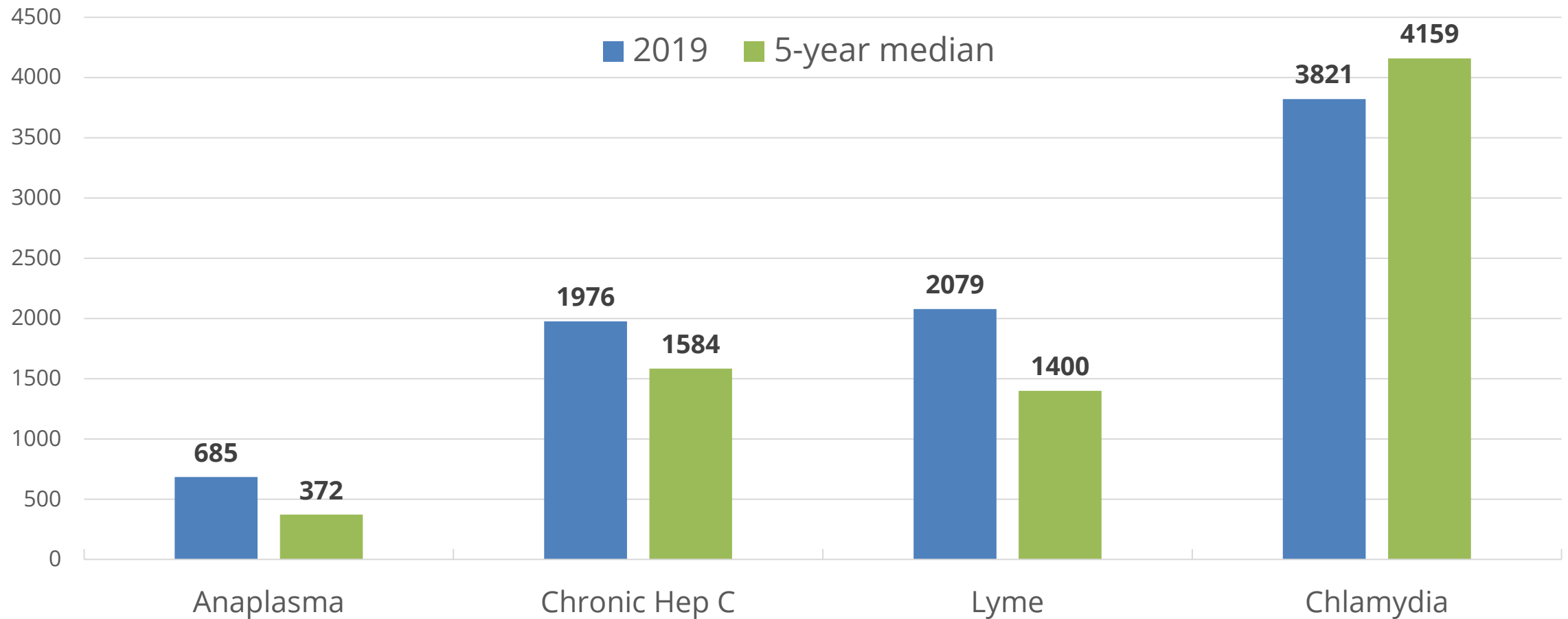
- Understand the importance of screening for Hepatitis C
- Know next steps when initial HCV screen is positive
- Identify elements of a comprehensive care plan for patients with HCV

**Advertisement:  
Custom, Individual CME sessions  
available from MICIS**

*\*HCV Treatment-Level 2*

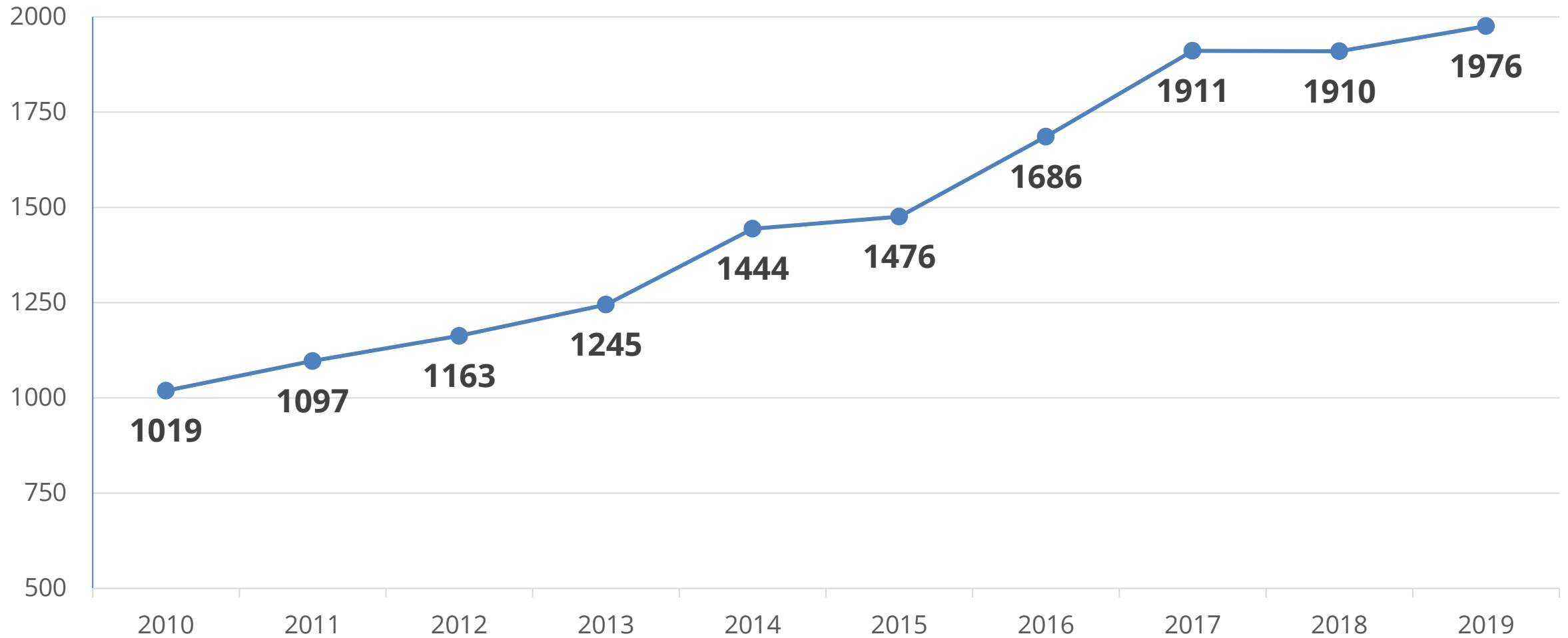
*\*4 hours of Opioid/MAT topics*

# Top 4 Maine Reportable Disease Cases\*



# **Why should all adults get tested for hepatitis C?**

# Maine Diagnosed Chronic Hepatitis C

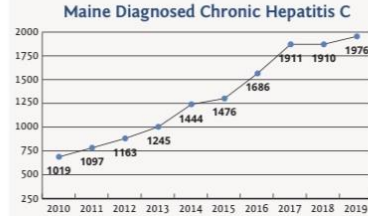


# HEP C FACTS

- HCV is the most common reason for liver transplant
- HCV is associated with more deaths than the top 60 other reportable infectious diseases COMBINED (including HIV, prior to COVID)
- Tx of early disease is likely cost-effective and even possibly cost-saving

# Maine vs Other States-2017

- Acute Hep B #2
- Opioid OD Death #6
- Acute Hep C #10



### Screen

- Global HCV Screening Recs (USTFSPS)**
- ▶ All adults 18-79 once-if assx/no known liver dz
  - ▶ Periodically if ongoing risk
  - ▶ Screen younger and older if high risk
  - ▶ During every pregnancy (per CDC)
  - ▶ If evaluating elevated LFTs, you are no longer screening
- Increased Likelihood of Spontaneous Clearance**
- ▶ Jaundice
  - ▶ Inc ALT
  - ▶ HBsAg positive
  - ▶ Younger age
  - ▶ Female
  - ▶ Genotype 1
  - ▶ Certain host genetic polymorphisms

### Evaluate SUDs

- QUICK FACTS**
- ▶ HCV is the most common reason for liver transplant
  - ▶ Tx of early disease is likely cost-effective and even possibly cost-saving
  - ▶ Up to 50% of people with HCV clear the virus spontaneously
  - ▶ ~50% of PWID (people who inject drugs) are infected with HCV
  - ▶ Intersection of substance use disorders (SUDs) + HCV offers an opportunity to initiate treatment for both

### Work Up

- ▶ If HCV antibody positive, check viral load
- ▶ Baseline labs within 3-6 months of starting treatment
  - Hep A & B, HIV, CBC, CMP, INR, Serum pregnancy (just prior to tx), +/- genotype
- ▶ Evaluate for advanced liver disease using serum scores or panels, possible transient elastography specific ultrasound

### Counsel Patients with HCV

- ▶ Protect close contacts
- ▶ Abstain from alcohol & marijuana
- ▶ Take acetaminophen up to 2g/d as needed (if abstaining from ETOH)
- ▶ Avoid NSAIDs/certain herbals
- ▶ Strive for a healthy weight
- ▶ Provide vaccinations: Hep A,\* Hep B,\* Annual influenza, COVID-19, Pneumococcal\*\*

\*if nonimmune \*\*if cirrhotic

### Develop Care Plan

- Why Treat?**
- ▶ Decreases the incidence of diabetes, glomerulonephritis, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, stroke
  - ▶ Can reverse liver fibrosis & prevent cirrhosis
  - ▶ Improves health outcomes—decreases all-cause mortality, liver disease mortality, cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma
- Prior to Initiating Treatment**
- ▶ Stage hepatic fibrosis/liver disease severity
  - ▶ Educate patient on crucial importance of Rx adherence
  - ▶ Evaluate contraception
  - ▶ **Check drug-drug interactions**
  - ▶ Consider partnering with a specialty pharmacy or clinical pharmacist
- More Likely to Develop Cirrhosis**
- ▶ Male
  - ▶ Age >50
  - ▶ Alcohol use
  - ▶ NASH
  - ▶ Hepatitis B/HIV co-infection
  - ▶ Immunosuppressive therapy

## Pathway to Cure: Simplified Treatment of Hepatitis C in Primary Care Settings

### Evaluate Treatments

- Two Primary Simplified Treatments Treat All Genotypes**
- ▶ DAAs-Direct-acting antivirals
  - ▶ glecaprevir/pibrentasvir (Mavyret®) x8w
  - ▶ sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (Epclusa® or generic) x12w
  - ▶ HA, fatigue, nausea in >10% but generally well tolerated
- Cost**
- ▶ Expense of tx partly offset by high liver-related healthcare expenditures later in life for those

### Key Messages

- ▶ Screen patients for HCV
- ▶ Recognize the intersection with substance use disorders
- ▶ Work up patients who screen positive
- ▶ Decide who to refer for subspecialty care
- ▶ Develop a comprehensive care plan
- ▶ Evaluate treatment considerations

### Disclaimer

These are general recommendations only; specific clinical decisions should be made by the treating

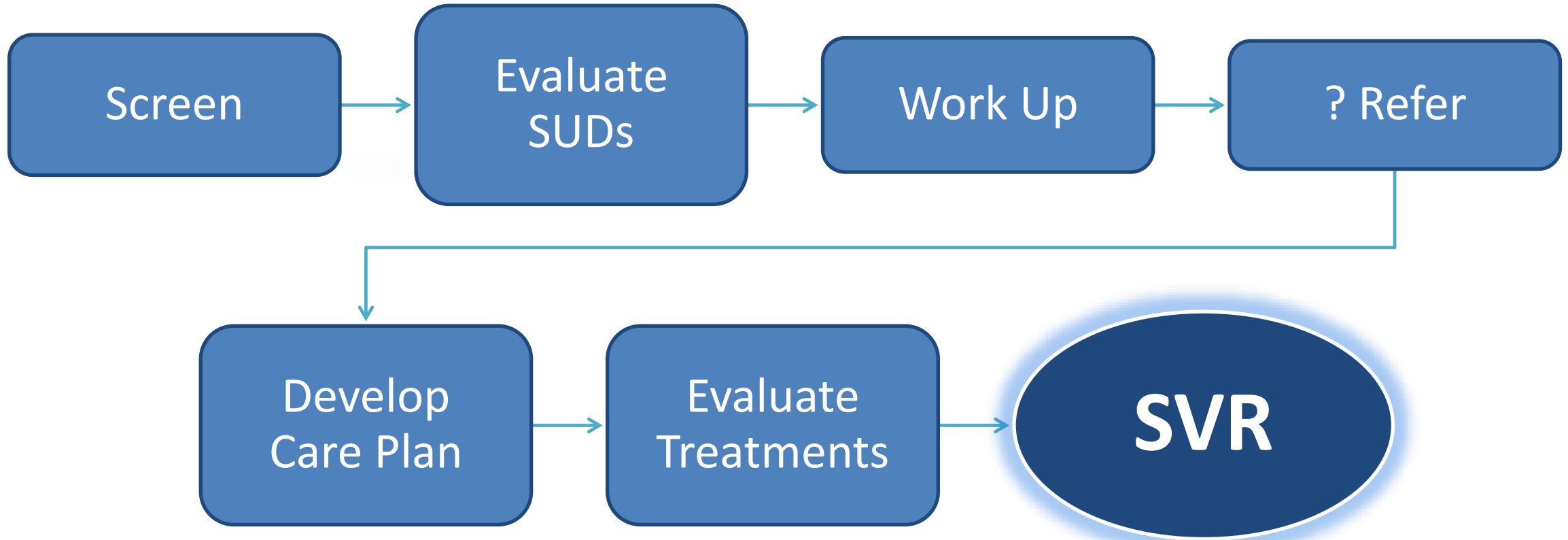
# Pathway to Cure Handout

# Pathway to Cure Packet/Resources

- Request form for Hep C “Level 2” CME session
- Handout (pdf)
- Brief (2 page) review article by Laura Knapik, UNE OMS-IV
- Resource list w/hyperlinks
- Reference list
- Slide deck

[MICISMaine.org](http://MICISMaine.org)

# Pathway to HCV Cure - 2021



## Now, a video case study

- Introducing Will, a new patient
- 55 year old male
- Presents to your primary care office with severe pruritis
  - \*just pretend he did not present to the Hopkins sub-specialty clinic



**Introducing Will, a new patient, presenting with severe pruritis.**

Learn more about his path in an alternate universe: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=qO-Xz0SC26E](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qO-Xz0SC26E)

**Screen**

# Reflection question

Which one of these USPSTF (United States Preventative Services Task Force) **SCREENING** recommendations is grade 'A' for a 55 yo man?

- A. screen for pancreatic cancer
- B. screen for tobacco use
- C. screen for HCV
- D. screen for asymptomatic carotid artery stenosis

# USPSTF Screening for 55yo male-Grade A

- a. Blood pressure
- b. Tobacco use
- c. Colorectal CA
- d. HIV/PrEP/Syphilis



# USPSTF Screening for 55yo male-Grade B

- a. Weight/Diet/Exercise
- b. Glucose
- c. Depression
- d. Alcohol & Drug use
- e. Lung CA
- f. ASA/Statin
- g. HBV/HCV/latent TB

# HCV Screening Recs (USTFPS)

- All adults 18-79 once-if assx/no known liver dz
- Periodically if ongoing risk
- Screen younger and older if high risk
- During every pregnancy (per CDC)
- If evaluating elevated LFTs, you are no longer screening
- CLIAw POC fingerstick testing method approved in 2011!

# HEP C FACTS

- Treatment of Hepatitis C is to eradicate as opposed to suppress (no hidden reservoir unlike Hep B)
- Up to 50% of people with HCV clear the virus spontaneously

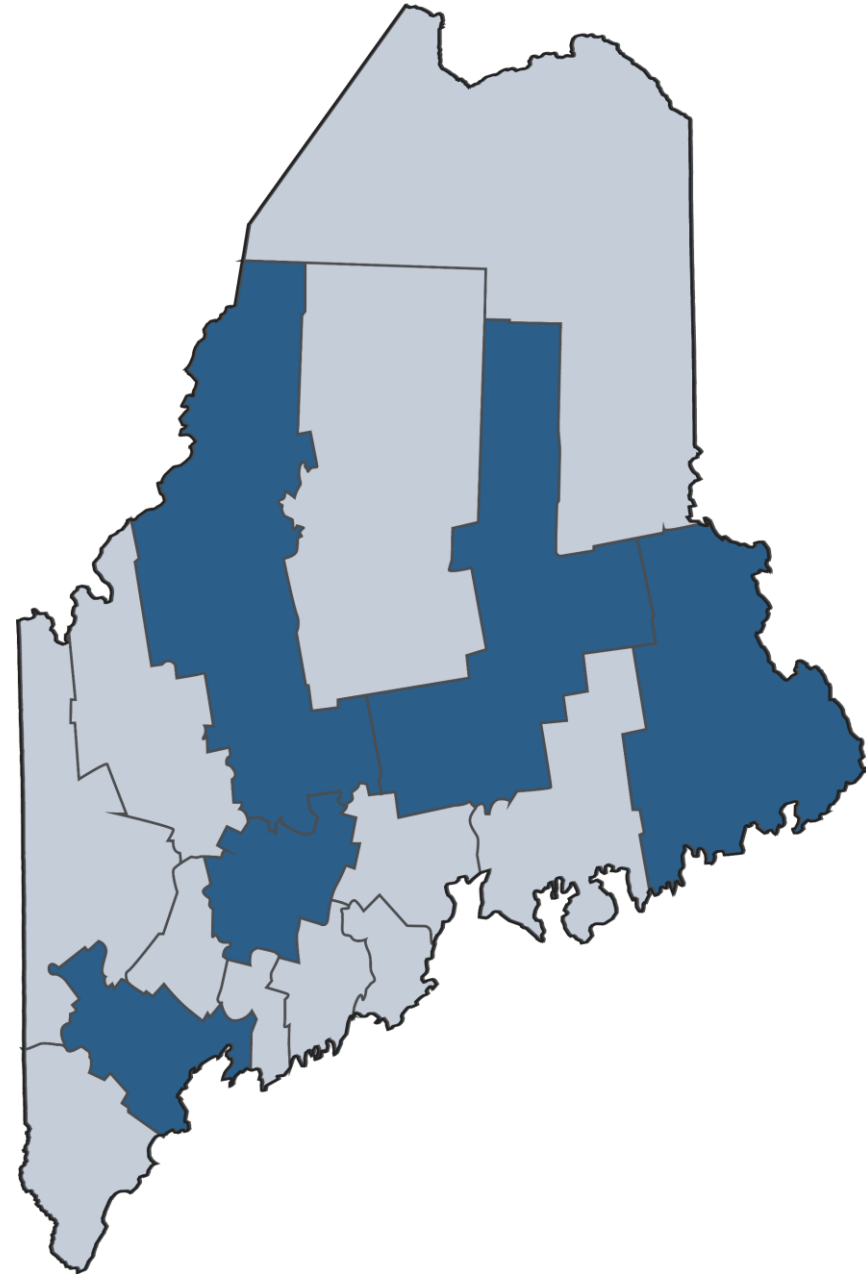
**Evaluate  
SUDs**

# HEP C FACTS

- ~53% of PWID (people who inject drugs) are infected with HCV [range 38-68]
- Intersection of substance use disorders + HCV offers an opportunity to initiate treatment for both
- Treating either prevents HCV spread
- Active drug use is not an absolute contradiction to tx

## Maine's Most Vulnerable Areas

- highest risk of opioid overdose & bloodborne infections from injection drug use



# ME CDC Annual Report 2019

## Some key recommendations to Reduce Overdose & Bloodborne Infections

- Increase the number and staffing of syringe service programs
- Increase the # of MOUD providers in Maine's most vulnerable areas, including telehealth and in correctional facilities

# Reflection question

If Will were still actively injecting opioids, could he receive buprenorphine-naloxone treatment at your primary care office?



- A. Yes, currently
- B. No, but I want to start treating OUD-sign me up for a MICIS one on one session
- C. No, but I know the OUD treatment options in my community/health system

**Work Up**

# Work Up 1

- If HCV antibody positive, check viral load
- HCV antibody stays positive \*lifelong,\* even after successful tx
- If first +HCV, recheck viral load in 6 mos to assess spontaneous clearance-may need to document chronicity of infection for insurance approval

# Counsel Patients with HCV

- Protect close contacts
- Abstain from alcohol & marijuana
- Take acetaminophen up to 2g/d as needed (if abstaining from EtOH)
- Avoid NSAIDs/certain herbals
- Strive for a healthy weight
- Assess coffee intake
  - 2-3C/d assoc with dec risk of hospitalization & death from chronic liver dz

## Work Up 2

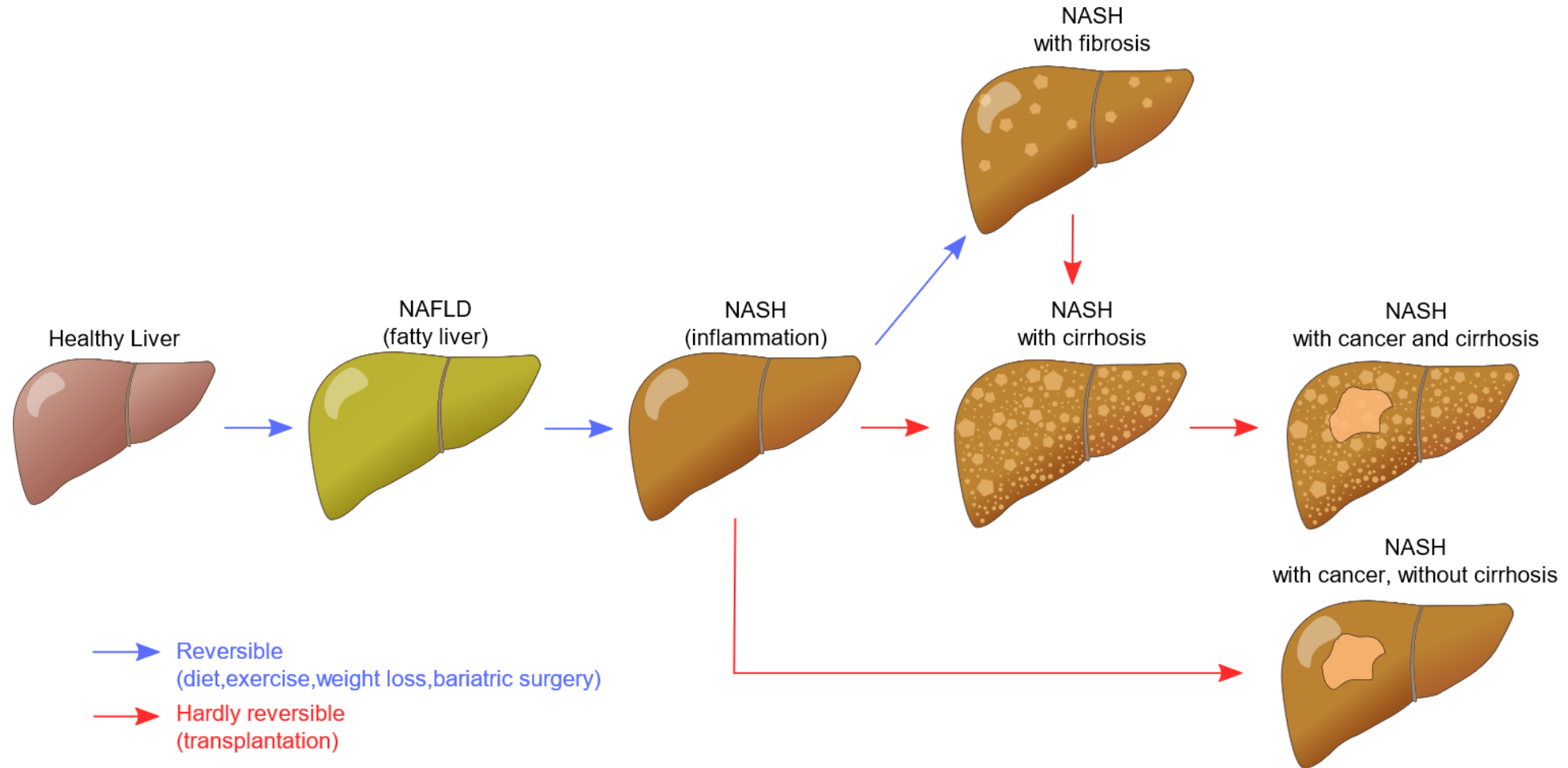
- Baseline labs within 3-6 months of starting treatment
  - Hep A & B panels, HIV
  - CBC
  - CMP or LFTs & eGFR
  - INR
  - Serum pregnancy (just prior to tx)
  - Genotype not required for simplified tx, may still be on some protocols

# Vaccinate!

- Hep A (if nonimmune)
- Hep B (if nonimmune)
- Annual influenza
- COVID-19
- Pneumococcal (if cirrhotic)

# Stages of Liver Fibrosis

(NASH used for graphic demonstration purposes)



# Evaluate for Cirrhotic Liver Disease

- Calculate lab scores: FIB-4, APRI
- Utilize serum fibrosis marker panel (e.g. Fibrosure<sup>®</sup>)
- Calculate Child-Turcotte-Pugh score + look for existing clinical evidence: liver nodularity or splenomegaly on prior imaging, low platelets
- If any above are elevated, assess with transient elastography specific ultrasound
- Liver biopsy is not necessary

**Refer?**

# Refer?

- Outcomes for primary care treatment of uncomplicated HCV compare to subspecialty care
- National Academy of Sciences recommends tx in primary care to decrease barriers
- In 2015 Maine had 50 GI & 25 ID docs
- Maine Medical Center runs a Project ECHO for less straight-forward Primary Care cases

# Exclusions for Primary Care Tx

- Cirrhosis/advanced fibrosis
- Hep B or HIV Co-infection
- Prior HCV tx (not 'treatment naïve')
- Pregnant
- eGFR <30 (although glecaprevir/pibrentasvir (Mavyret®) OK)
- Suspicion of HCC (hepatocellular carcinoma)
- Liver transplantation

**Develop  
Care Plan**

# Goal & Treatment Recommendations

- Attain SVR->Sustained Virologic Response (cure)
- “The AASLD/IDSA guidance on hepatitis C is supported by the membership-based societies and not by pharmaceutical companies or other commercial interests.”
- Evidence-based recommendations for rapidly changing landscape, “living document” so best to check online resource (not printed)

# One page simplified HCV treatment algorithm & comprehensive resources



NOW AVAILABLE  
**Download:  
Simplified HCV  
Treatment\* for  
Treatment-  
Naive Patients**

Without Cirrhosis - [Click here to  
download the PDF](#), or [read more](#).

With Compensated Cirrhosis - [Click here  
to download the PDF](#), or [read more](#).

# Why Treat?

- SVR decreases the incidence of
  - diabetes
  - glomerulonephritis
  - non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
  - stroke
- SVR can reverse liver fibrosis & prevent cirrhosis

# Why Treat?

- Consistent association w/SVR & improved health outcomes
  - decreased all-cause mortality
  - liver disease mortality
  - cirrhosis
  - hepatocellular carcinoma

# Prior to Initiating Treatment

- Stage hepatic fibrosis/liver disease severity
- Educate patient on crucial importance of medication adherence
- Evaluate contraception
- **Check drug-drug interactions** (Univ of Liverpool checker or pharmacist consult)
- Consider partnering with a specialty pharmacy or clinical pharmacist

# Reflection question

Assuming Will qualified for the simplified treatment protocol, would you feel comfortable treating him in your office?



- A. Yes, with MICIS resources
- B. Yes, with some additional work and planning over the next 6 mos
- C. No, I plan to continue to refer to subspecialty care
- D. N/A—I do not practice in a Primary Care/LOUD Setting

# Evaluate Treatments

# Cost

- Expense of tx partly offset by high liver-related healthcare expenditures later in life for those untreated
- Covered by MaineCare with PA-subspecialty consult no longer required for uncomplicated cases
- Insurers generally have negotiated drug discounts
- Patient assistance programs available from most manufacturers; labs + other costs involved if uninsured

# Two Primary Simplified Treatments Treat All Genotypes

- DAAs-Direct-acting antivirals
- glecaprevir/pibrentasvir (Mavyret<sup>®</sup>) x8w
- sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (Epclusa<sup>®</sup> or generic) x12w
- HA, fatigue, nausea in <10% but generally well tolerated

# Cost

- Generic versions of sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (Epclusa<sup>®</sup>) & others now available
- Wholesale acquisition cost (WAC) per day
  - sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (generic) \$240
  - glecaprevir/pibrentasvir (Mavyret<sup>®</sup>) \$417
  - sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (Epclusa<sup>®</sup>) \$890
  - range of others: \$650-1125

# SVR

**Sustained Virologic  
Response**

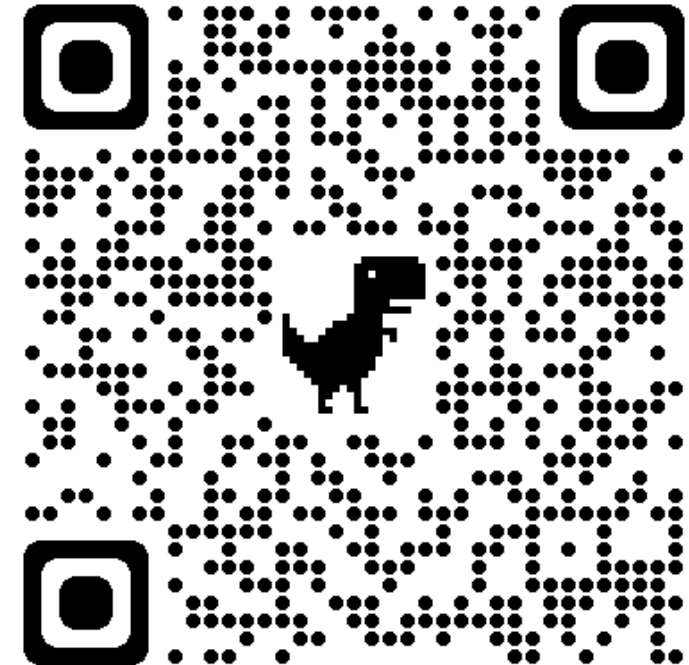
# Post-treatment Recommendations

- HCV viral load should be undetectable (indicates virologic cure) 12 weeks post completion
- No ongoing liver follow up needed (if noncirrhotic)
- If ongoing risk of HCV re-infection, check viral load annually or if elevated LFTs
- HCV Ab remains positive lifelong-thus check viral load
- Advise avoidance of 'excess' alcohol

# Wrap-Up-Additional MICIS Resources

## ➤ MICISMAINE.ORG

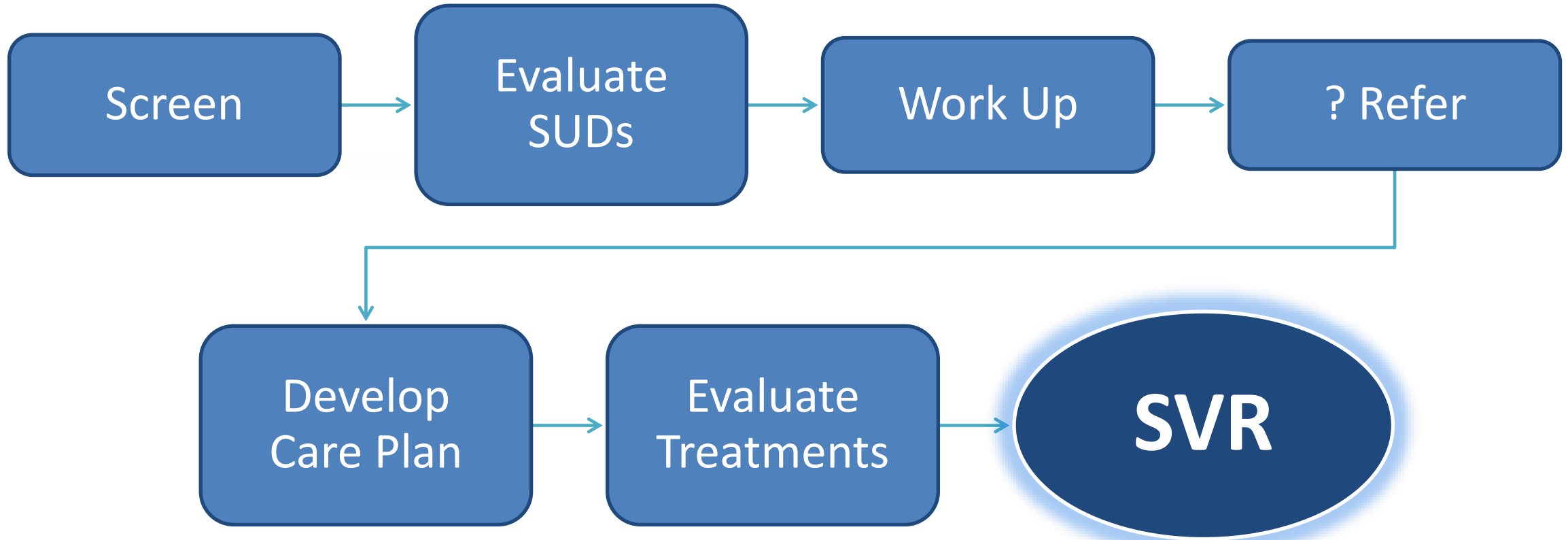
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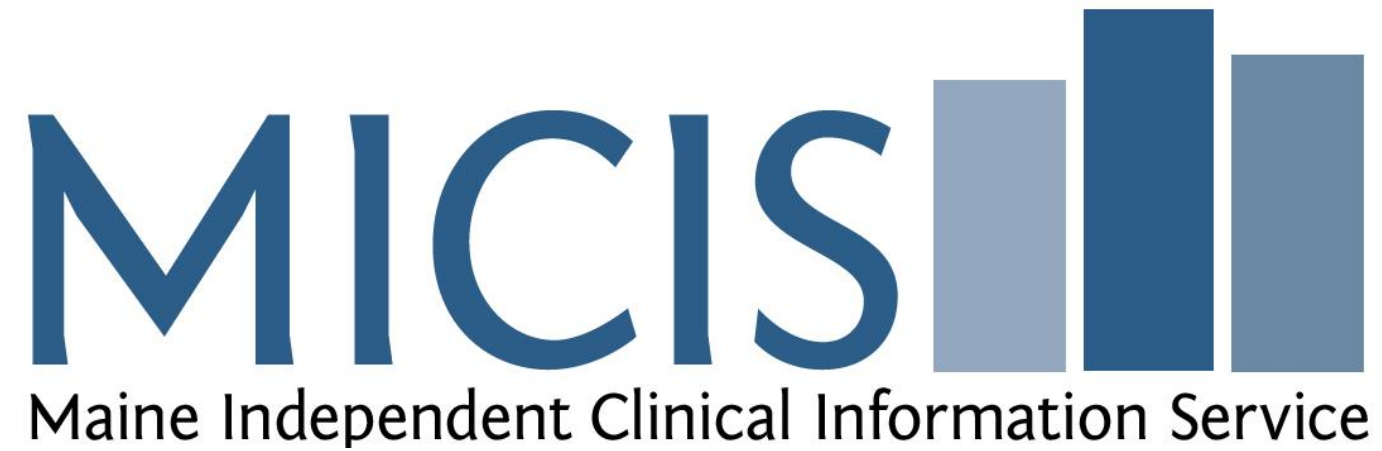


# Wrap-Up

- How to obtain CME credit for today
- Individual CME sessions also available from MICIS
  - HCV Treatment Level 2
  - 4 different hours of Opioid/MAT topics

# Pathway to HCV Cure - 2021





Maine Medical Association



# Review – Video from West Australia

