



September 25-27, 2023 | RAI Amsterdam Convention Center

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Impact of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Screening in an Emergency Department: implementation of the FOCUS program in Almería, Spain.

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Background

FOCUS is a public health program that advances best practice screening and linkage to care for blood-borne viruses, in accordance with screening guidelines promulgated by health authorities and scientific societies.

FOCUS funding supports HIV, HBV, and HCV screening and linkage to the first medical appointment after diagnosis.







Background



The FOCUS TEST model

- ► Testing integrated into routine care
- ▶ Electronically enabled, with automation of eligibility assertion
- Systematic adoption of screening policy throughout the region
- Training of staff and monitoring support continuous improvement





Background

HCV in Spain

Hepatitis C¹

2017-2018 Spanish National Serosurvey:

7,675 samples (population aged 20-80 y.o.):

- 0.85% HCV Ab-positive prevalence
- 0.22% HCV RNA-positive prevalence

29.4% viraemic patients unaware of their infection

WHO's global hepatitis²



aims to reduce new hepatitis infections by 90% and deaths by 65% between 2016 and 2030



Background

The Emergency Department (ED): An Opportunity for Screening



EDs provide care to vulnerable groups:

- Socially excluded
- Migrant population
- Psychiatric disease
- Elderly population

Torrecárdenas University Hospital (HUT) is the main provider of care for a population of 8 municipalities in the province of Almería (**population 724,000**), in eastern Andalusia, Spain

specialized ED HUT:

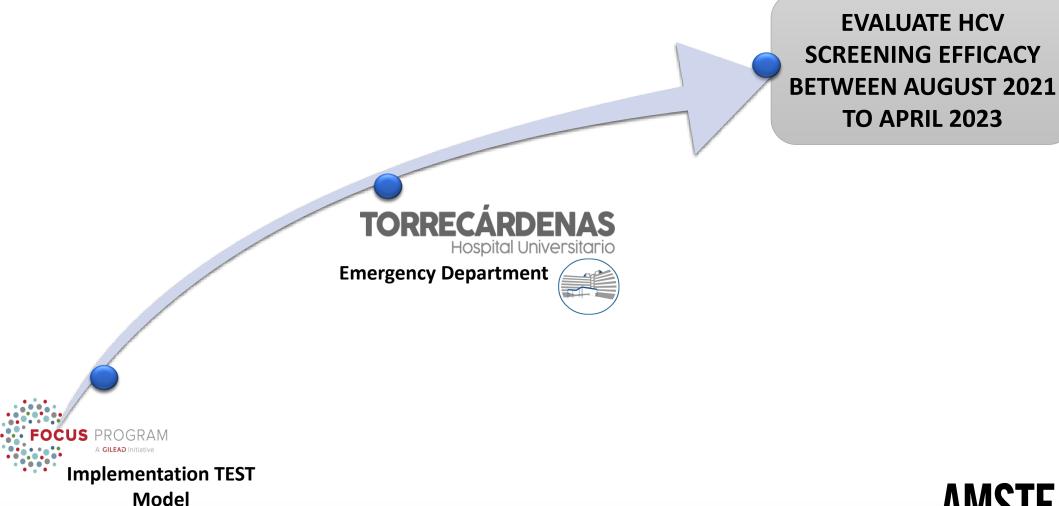
Adult unit

<u>159,000 annual visits</u>





AIM





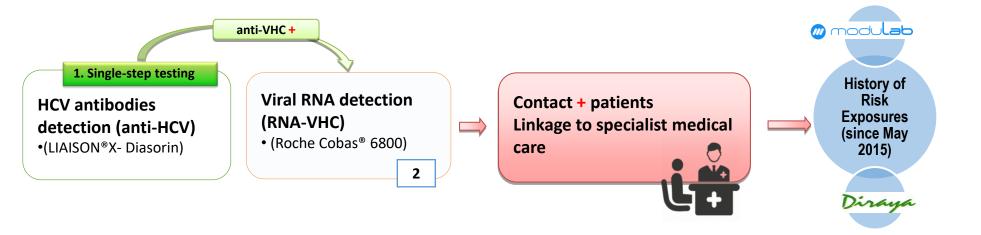
METHODS

Study population:

- Adult patients aged 18-69 y.o.
- Visiting the **Emergency Department** for acute illness
- **Needing bloodwork** for any purpose
- Able and willing to provide oral consent

Study period:

Aug. 2021 to Apr. 2023 (20 months)





SUMMARY OF RESULTS

HCV Screening: 12,651 patients

Anti-HCV POSITIVE (213 patients)

- Average age: 56 years / 76% male

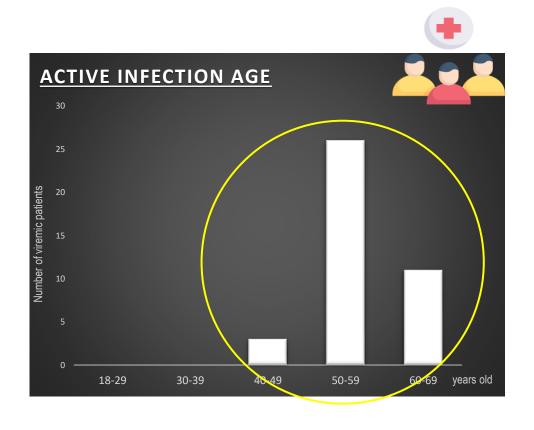
HCV RNA Positive (45 patients)

- 79% males

PREVALENCE HCV

Anti-HCV: 1,68%

RNA-Positive: 0,35 %





SUMMARY OF RESULTS

We identified risk exposures in 49% of viremic patients' records.

The following risk exposures were the top:

Injected drug use	44%
Origin from countries with medium or high HCV prevalence	9 %
History of incarceration	13 %
HIV or HBV coinfection	2 %

MISSED OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIAGNOSING HCV INFECTION

- Prior visits Emergency Department: **75**%

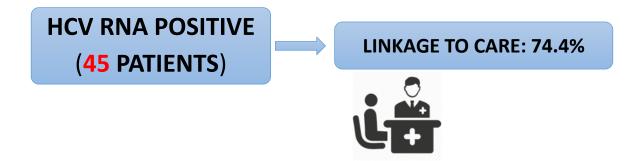


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CONCLUSIONS

Undocumented HCV infection among our population is almost twice that estimated in the Spanish population

1,68 Anti-HCV; 0,35 RNA POSITIVE

VS

0,85 Anti-HCV; 0,22 RNA positive





- * HCV Screening is an effective strategy in population that only uses the Emergency Departments (EDs).
- Thus, opportunistic HCV Screening in EDs is feasible, non-disruptive, effective and is necessary as a tool for Hepatitis C elimination in all Hospitals.



NEXT STEPS

- A cost-effectiveness analysis will be made with the results of these two years to demonstrate that it is a cost-effective screening strategy.
- HIV screening and linkage to care will be integrated into the HIV care circuit.



