

Secretaria Regional da Saúde Instituto de Administração da Saúde, IP-RAM





Improvement of HCV screening and linkage to care through implementation science in Madeira, Portugal

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Welcome to Madeira









Welcome to Madeira: The Regional Health Service



254,000 population served



50 units3 hospitals, 47 health centers



88,000 yearly adult emergency dept. visits



Screening framework: 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



TEST: Testing integrated into clinical routine

FOCUS Phase 1

All hospital wards

FOCUS Pilot FOCUS Phase 2

Emergency department

2020

FOCUS Phase 3

Primary care

2021

2021

Hepatitis C core antigen confirmatory testing

HIV testing

Gastroenterology wards

2019

2019

Local hepatitis C molecular testing capabilities

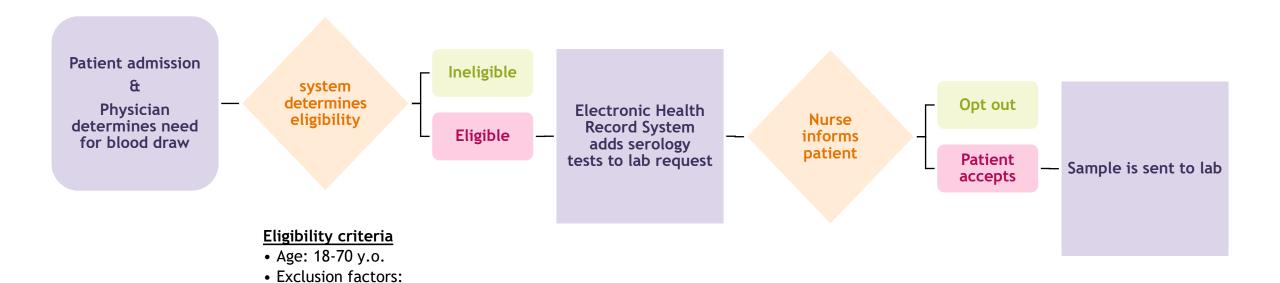
Instead of sending samples to mainland Portugal (970 km / 600 mi)



TEST: Electronic health record modifications

Prior positive serologies at any timePrior negative serologies within 365 days

• Ongoing serology in lab





TEST: Systemic adoption of policies







TEST: Training and engaging staff











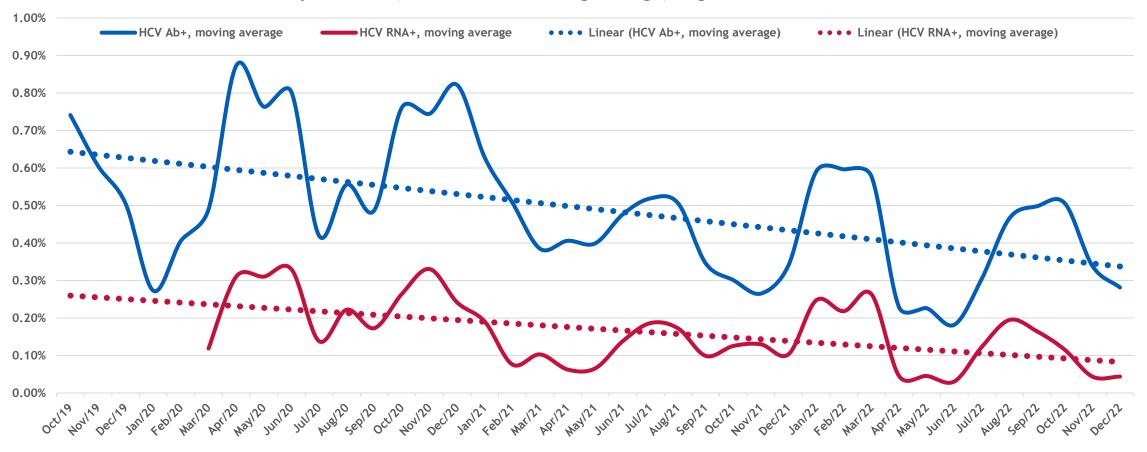
Summary of results

	Jan 2022 - May 2023 (17 mo.)
HCV Ab tests performed	35,376
HCV Ab positive tests	171 (0.5% prevalence)
HCV RNA or cAg positive tests	52 (0.15% prevalence)
Linkage to care	49 (94% linked to care)



Progress toward elimination at the regional level

HCV prevalence, three-month moving average, August 2019 to Dec 2022





Conclusions

- 1. The TEST model enabled Madeira to increase and sustain testing across clinical settings (wards, primary care, and the ED)
- 2. Opportunistic HCV screening revealed **higher real-world prevalence** (0.15% HCV RNA+) than previously estimated for Madeira (0%).
- 3. Increased testing and decreasing prevalence trends mean Madeira will likely achieve HCV elimination between 2024 and 2026, ahead of WHO's elimination goal for 2030.

