Drug Use is the #1 Risk Factor for Hepatitis C



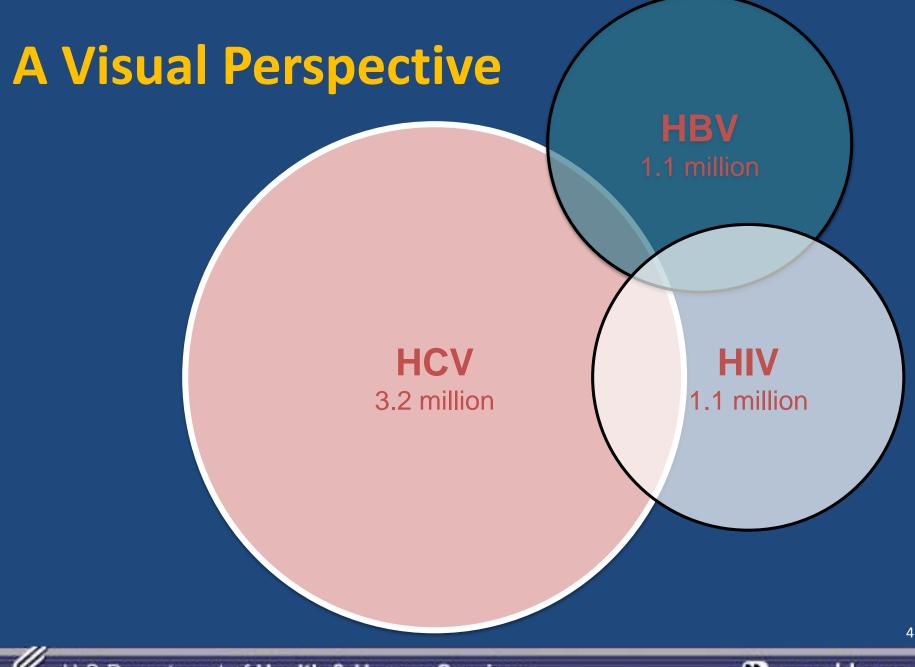


HCV Facts

- HCV is the most common blood born infection in the U.S.
- 3.2 million people have chronic HCV infection
- Half or less are aware of their status

Scope in Behavioral Health

- HCV Prevalence among people who inject drugs: 35% - 65% (2012)
- HCV Prevalence among people with severe mental illness: 19.6%



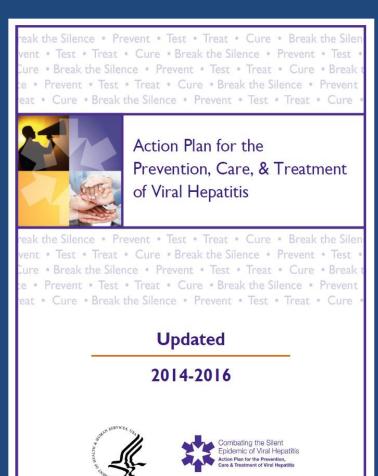


U.S. Viral Hepatitis Action Plan

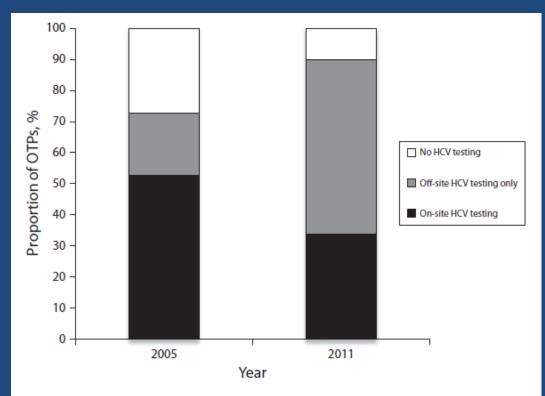
Priority Area 5:

Reducing Viral
Hepatitis Associated
with Drug Use
Behaviors

Available at AIDS.gov/hepatitis/



HCV Testing in Opioid Treatment



Note. Differences in testing availability between categories of availability in 2005 and 2011 were significant at P < .001, with a χ^2 test of association.

FIGURE 1—Trends in the availability of HCV testing services in opioid treatment programs (OTPs) in the United States: National Drug Abuse Treatment System Survey, 2005 and 2011.

- Greater
 proportion
 make testing
 available
- Increasingly referring to off site testing

Frimpong, AJPH, 2014





Updated Recommendations for HCV Testing Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

June 2013- Grade B

- One time screening test for persons born 1945-1965
- Past or present injection drug use



Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Recommendations for the Identification of Chronic Hepatitis C Virus Infection Among Persons Born During 1945–1965

Understanding Task Force Recommendations



Screening for Hepatitis C Virus Infection in Adults

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (Task Force) has issued a final recommendation statement on Screening for Hepatitis C Virus

This final recommendation statement applies to adults who have no signs or symptoms of hepatitis C infection and who have not been diagnosed with

The Task Force reviewed recent research studies on screening for and treatment of hepatitis C

statement summarizes what the Task Force learned about the potential benefits and harms of screening: (1) Adults at high risk for hepatitis C infection should be screened for the infection. (2) Health care professionals should offer 1-time hepatitis C screening to adults born between 1945 and 1965.

This fact sheet explains the recommendation and what it might mean for you.

What is hepatitis C infection?

Hepatitis C is one of several viruses that can damage the liver. The virus is transmitted through infected blood or body fluids. The most common way that people get infected today is by sharing needles or other equipment

Facts About Hepatitis C Virus Infection

Millions of Americans are infected with the hepatitis C virus, but many of them don't know it. It is possible to have chronic (long-term) hepatitis C infection but not to develop any symptoms for decades.

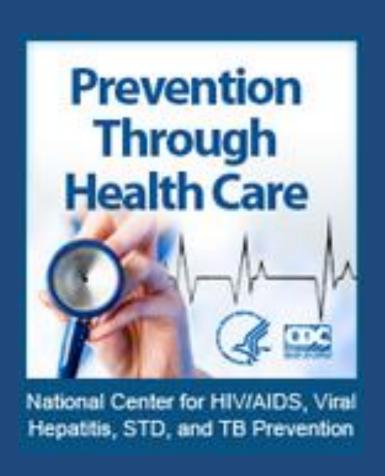
Over time, hepatitis C infection can lead to cirrhosis (scarring) of the liver, end-stage liver disease, and liver cancer. In the United States, chronic hepatitis C infection is a leading cause of liver disease and liver transplants. Each year, more than 15,000 people in the United States are thought to die of complications from chronic hepatitis C infection.

The most important risk factor for hepatitis C infection is the use of injection drugs. Other risk factors include having had a blood transfusion before 1992, having multiple sex partners, and getting a tattoo with an unsterilized needle.

MMWR Aug 2012. Moyer VA, Ann Int Med 2013. http://www.hcvguidelines.org



Affordable Care Act



- Preventive health coverage
 - -Screening
 - HCV screening for at risk & born 1945-1965
 - –Vaccination
 - Hepatitis A & B

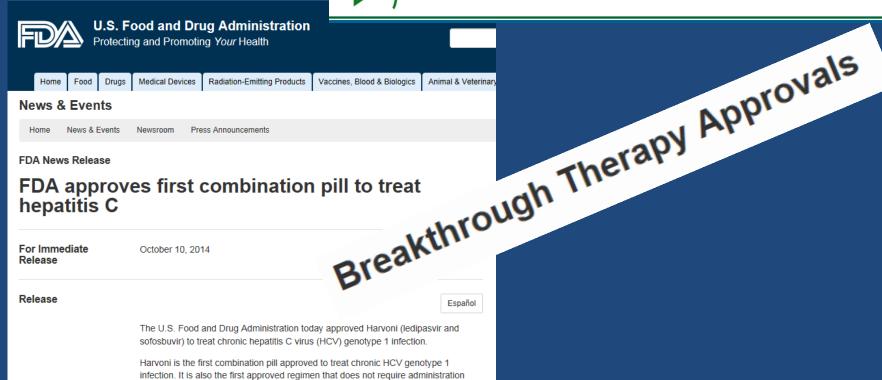


HCV Therapy Has Undergone a Revolution



Recommendations for Testing, Managing, and Treating Hepatitis C





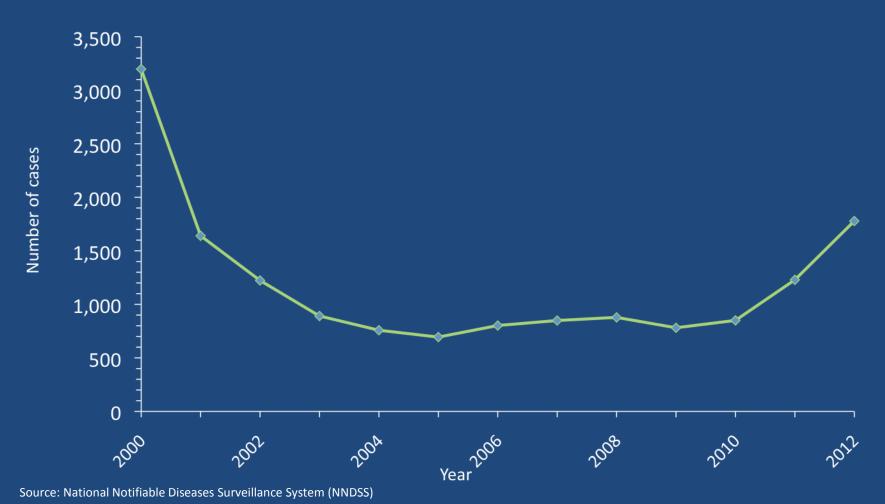
with interferon or ribavirin, two FDA-approved drugs also used to treat HCV infection.

HCV Therapy = Cure

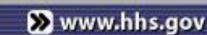
- OLD: 48 weeks PeglFii & Ribaviron
 - < 50% cure rates
- NOW: 8 12 weeks all oral therapy
 - 94-99% cure rates



Reported Number of Acute Hepatitis C Cases — U.S., 2000–2012







11

Increases in New HCV Infection

75% increase in reported cases from 2010-2012

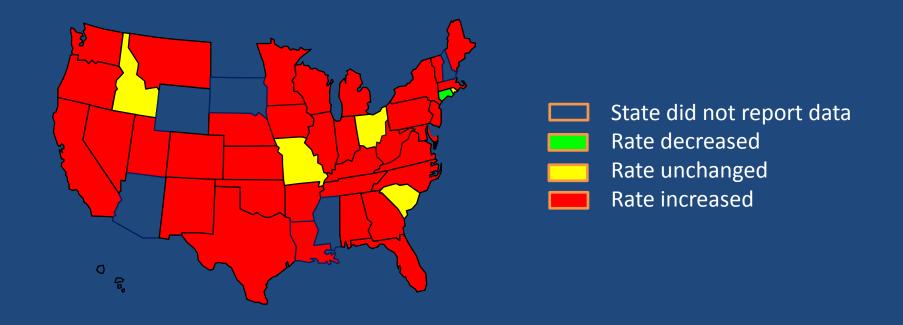
- Studies show
 - ~ 70% PWID
 - Previous prescription opioid users
 - Ages 18 to 29 years

PWID: People who inject drugs; CDC/hepatitis.gov; MMWR 2011; MMWR 2014; CDC unpublished data.





Acute HCV Infections



Changes in Rates of Acute HCV
Cases Reported by State,
United States, 2010-2012

CDC unpublished data.





Report on People Who Inject Drugs

- Drug use is an increasing problem in rural America
- Multi-component prevention strategies are needed

Valdiserri RO, Khalsa J, Dan C, et al. Confronting the Emerging Epidemic of HCV Infection Among Young Injection Drug Users. AJPH. 2014.

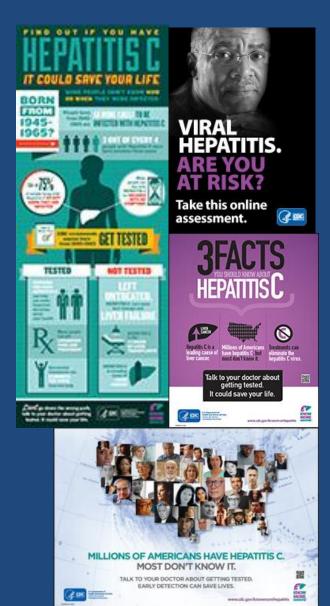


Know More Hepatitis



Materials available at www.cdc.gov/hepatitis

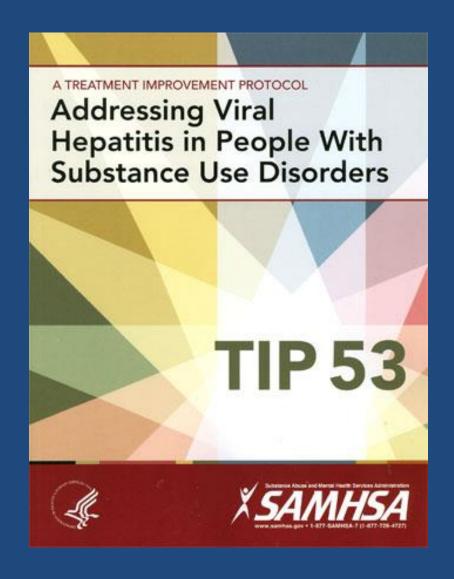
Courtesy of CDC DVH Education, Training, & Communications Team

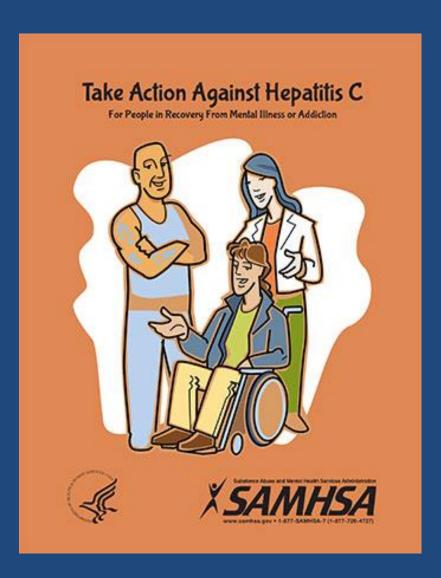




Comprehensive Guide includes:

- Counseling approaches
- Support forMedical Decisions
- Guide forAdministrators





Topics:

- Prevention
- Screening
- Treatment options
- Plain language
- Simple style



With the availability of highly effective therapies, HCV infection could become a <u>rare</u> disease in the next 22 years...

• Chhatwal, Annals of Internal Medicine, 2014

But not without:

- Enhanced education and prevention
- Widespread implementation of:
 - screening
 - -increased access to treatment

