

# EVALUATING TREATMENT AS PREVENTION AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS IN DUNDEE FOR HCV (ERAPID-HCV)

Robinson EM<sup>1,2</sup>, Cleary S<sup>1</sup>, Beer L<sup>3</sup>, Inglis SK<sup>3</sup>, Dillon JF<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Medicine, University of Dundee, <sup>2</sup>Ninewells Hospital, NHS Tayside and <sup>3</sup>Tayside Clinical Trials Unit, University of Dundee

## Background

EASL has suggested that hepatitis C (HCV) elimination may be achieved through micro-elimination in smaller target populations

Tayside comprises approximately 8% of the Scottish population (around 400,000), is relatively delineated geographically and comprises both urban and rural deprived areas. Estimated population of HCV active infection prevalence is 0.55-0.6%

The aim is to achieve microelimination of Hepatitis C from the Tayside population of people who inject drugs (PWID) (around 2800)

## Aims and objectives

- Scale up HCV treatment for the PWID sub-population in Tayside
- Aim to treat 590 individuals over 3 years (April 2017-20)
- Achieving sustained viral response in 530 (90% of the target) will lead to microelimination in this population (see figure 1)

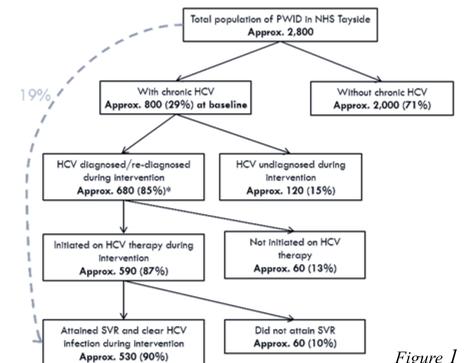


Figure 1

## Tayside pathways

From April 2017 access and delivery of treatment was scaled up for PWIDs through a variety of different existing pathways and clinical trials:

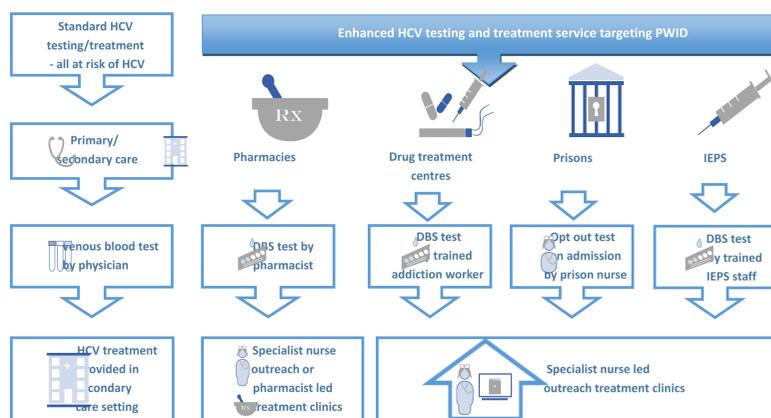


Figure 2: Figure showing the pathways of care delivering treatment to this population  
Abbreviations: DBS, dried blood spot test; IEPS injecting equipment provision sites

## Methods

Eligible population were individuals treated for HCV who:

- OR
- Injected drugs within last 12 months
  - On opiate substitution therapy

Clinical details were recorded including:

- Demographic details
- Injecting history
- Prescription for opiate substitution therapy
- Site of treatment delivery

The pathways are not mutually exclusive and the aim is to reach individuals by more than one pathway to normalise and reinforce the benefits of HCV testing and treatment

## Results

### Number of People Who Inject Drugs in Tayside Initiated on Hepatitis C Treatment

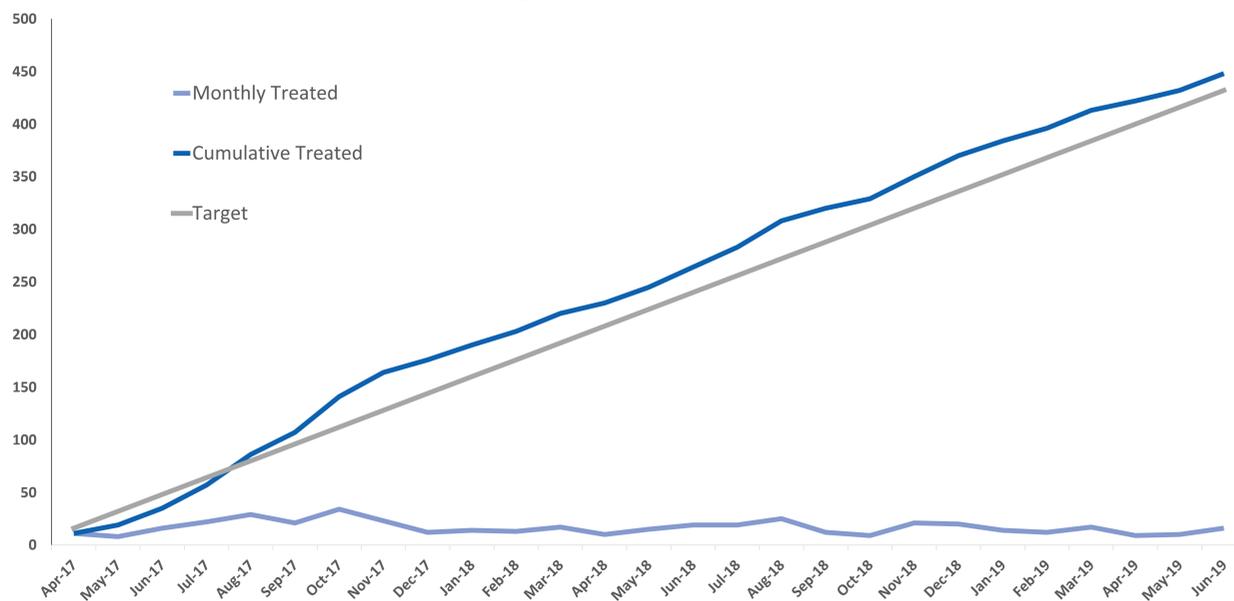


Figure 3: Treatment graph showing the number of HCV treatments initiated by month and cumulatively against a cumulative target.

Figure 3. shows the treatment numbers against our target to date

Between April '17 and June '19; 448 PWIDs/people on OAT treated  
Averaging 16.6 people treated/month

Proportion of persons treated by pathway:

- standard pathway (including outreach clinics) 39.2%;
- pharmacies 27.4%;
- Injecting equipment provision sites 19.1%;
- prisons 14.1%.

The data indicates that we are currently on target to achieve micro-elimination of Hepatitis C from the population of PWID in Tayside by 2020

## Conclusions

Rapid scale up of treatment for this sub-population is possible within our existing treatment pathways

We have delivered treatment in community settings designed to target individuals who are largely disengaged from conventional treatment pathways

Future results will determine whether this intervention has been successful in significantly reducing HCV incidence and prevalence

## Support and Disclosure of Interest

Funded by Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited (MSD) investigator studies program (MISP #54873).EMR, SC, LB and SKI declare no conflicts of interest.

JFD has received honoraria for lectures and research grants from Janssen, Roche, MSD, AbbVie, Bristol-Myers Squibb and Gilead.