

Improving Svr12 Follow-Up in Primary Care With a Structured Hepatitis C Assessment Tool

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Background:

A community-based public health facility in Sydney, Australia, the Kirketon Road Centre (KRC) provides healthcare to people who inject drugs (PWID), homeless and other marginalised people. Data from March 2016 to March 2018 revealed of 242 individuals commenced on direct acting anti-virals (DAAs), 29% did not attend for sustained virological response testing 12 weeks after treatment completion (SVR12) (Read et al 2019). Although this is comparable to the Australia-wide REACH-C data which reported 21-35% non-attendance for SVR12 in the PWID population, improving SVR12 attendance enhances patient outcomes, assists in detection of re-infection and has wider reaching public health implications.

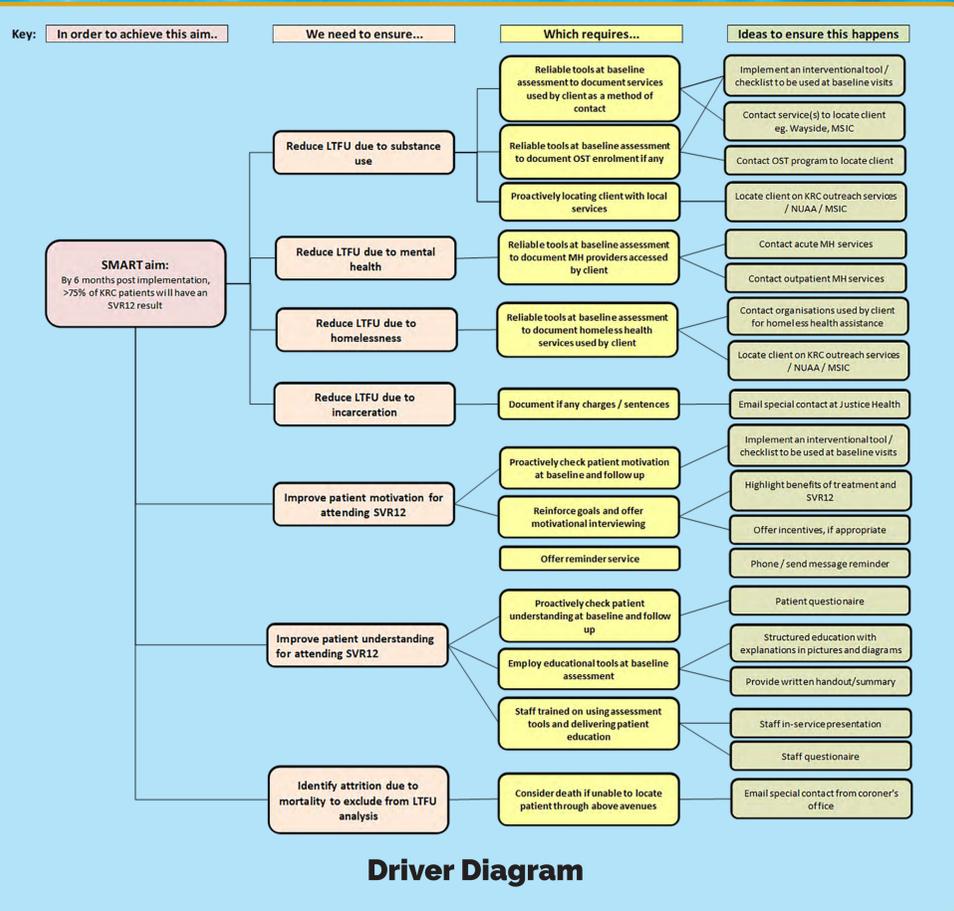
Description of Model of Care:

We aimed to improve our SVR12 testing rate to >85% (by 6 months post implementation) through modifying an existing hepatitis C virus (HCV) assessment tool used by clinicians at the initial clinical encounter to reduce loss to follow-up (LTFU). A driver diagram was chosen as our model for improvement framework to be implemented in Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycles.

Effectiveness:

Reasons for LTFU by SVR12 and barriers to access were identified as primary drivers in the driver diagram. This included substance use, mental health issues, homelessness, incarceration and attrition due to mortality. Patient motivation and patient understanding were also identified as universal primary drivers in all patient groups.

The common secondary driver to all primary drivers was to have a reliable tool at baseline assessment. This tool ensures accurate knowledge, empowers clients to self-select optimal SVR12 testing options, captures up-to-date client contact details and explores other means of client contact in the event that the former is unsuccessful. This includes documentation of external services accessed by clients across the various primary driver domains. The tool is designed to help identify clients perceived to be susceptible to LTFU and provide engagement strategies such as motivational interviewing and incentives.



ASSESSMENT FOR HEPATITIS C TREATMENT

Name: Mickey Mou
KRC NO: 012345 - KRC

Date: 28/6/19 Clinician: R. Lothian

Medicare Number OR Full name and DOB: 4444-5555-6 (1)
HealthCare Card #: 999 888 777

HCV HISTORY
Date of Diagnosis: ≈ 2000
Probable route of infection: IDU (or tattoo)
Treatment status: Naive
Fibroscan result: 6.9 kPa
Date: 1/6/19

CONTRACTION: ROI completed

CURRENT MEDICATIONS (including OST, complementary, herbal):
Check for drug interactions (www.hep-druginteractions.org/): NL
Contraception: RFP → DMPA
methadone
quetiapine
sertraline
perindopril
metformin

ALLERGIES: Nil known

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY / MENTAL HEALTH HISTORY:
ep Dr Johnson (Newtown)
schizophrenia
depression & anxiety
hypertension
type II diabetes

D&A HISTORY
Alcohol use:
How many days a week do you drink alcohol? 3-4
How many standard drinks do you have on a typical day? 2
How often have you had more than 4 standard drinks at once in the past month? 1-2
Ever injected drugs? Yes No
Age when started injecting? 17
Last injected? today
What drug did you last inject?
 Heroin Pharmaceutical opioids
 Methadone Suboxone/buprenorphine
 Benzos Methamphetamine
 Cocaine PIEDS Club drugs
 Other

How long has it been since you last used injecting equipment after someone else?
 Days Weeks Months Years Never
How many injecting partners do you have? 3

Have you ever had any drug/alcohol treatment?
 No treatment Counselling, Detox, Rehab
 OAT Other: _____

Are you / have you used an OAT program?
 No Yes KRC program

Do you use any D&A services?
 MSIC
 MSIC name (DOB/assessors): The Skinny
 NUAA AMS
 Other: Rough Edges

SOCIAL HISTORY
Are you currently employed? Yes No (on D&A)

Where do you live?
 Home owner Private rental Caravan
 Boarding house
 Temporary crisis accommodation
 Staying temporarily in other household
 Other temporary accommodation Improvised dwelling/ tent/ rough sleeping Other
Couch surfing

Have you been homeless in the last 12 months?
 Yes No

What is your usual suburb/postcode?
2010

Do you use any homeless health services?
 Wayside Oasis Neami Way2Home
 Matthew Talbot Other

Do you have any legal problems? Yes No
Parole until Feb 20
Do you have any upcoming court dates / sentences?
 Yes No
 Justice Health ROI completed

What method of SVR12 collection do you prefer?
 Return to KRC
 GP / local health service
 ROI completed
 DBS kit

How can we find you?
1. phone
2. MSIC
3. Sally Jones (case-worker)

Check CBOX details up to date
Address: _____
Phone number: _____
Email: _____
Support person / organisations linked into: _____

Before Starting Treatment:
 Reinfection, inviting injecting partners
 Preferred drug regimen / Dosing plan still deciding
 Discuss visit schedule & SVR12
 Issues / Concerns side-effects (→ abstinence)
 Who/What are your main supports/strengths? Partner + KRC + case-worker

Conclusions:

We developed a novel HCV assessment tool to be used by clinicians at the baseline clinical visit with the aim of reducing LTFU and increasing SVR12 collection. We have now implemented this tool and will evaluate its impact. Despite high observed efficacy of DAAs, determining virological cure has individual health implications, informs elimination goals, and is clinically important in a population at higher risk of reinfection.

References:

Read et al J Viral Hepatitis 2019 The Kirby Institute. Real world efficacy of antiviral therapy in chronic hepatitis C in Australia (Issue 2). The Kirby Institute, UNSW Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia, July 2018 (available online at: <https://kirby.unsw.edu.au>).

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