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Background

- 75% of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in the U.S. occurs in people born between 1945-1965 (baby boomers).
- Stony Brook University Hospital in New York implemented a routine HCV screening and linkage to care initiative in 2016 for this cohort, following CDC guidelines.
- A high number of HCV among people who injected drugs (PWID) was noticed during the initiative.
- We studied the HCV testing patterns and prevalence in PWID born >1965 admitted to our hospital.

Methods

Retrospective study from January 2016 to November 2017, of persons with the following inclusion criteria:

Born > 1965

Chart review for HCV Testing status and results

ICD 10 Code	EMR Keyword	Opiate related hospital admission
F19.10	IVDA	infection
T40.2x1A	IVDU	AMS
F11	IV drug	withdrawal
T40.0-T40.6	heroin, cocaine	intoxication

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Acknowledgment

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Results

Fig.1 Analysis of Unique Medical Records

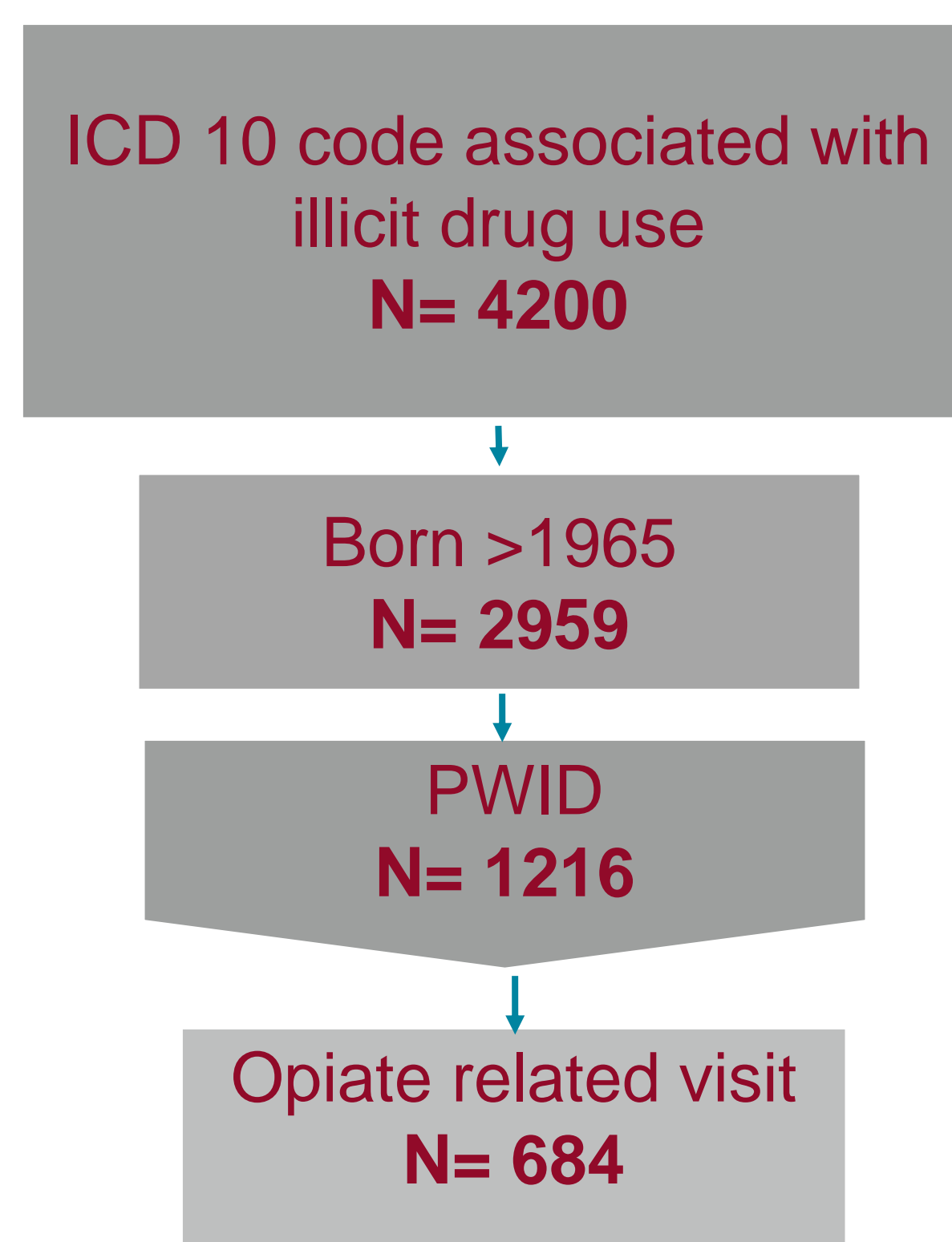
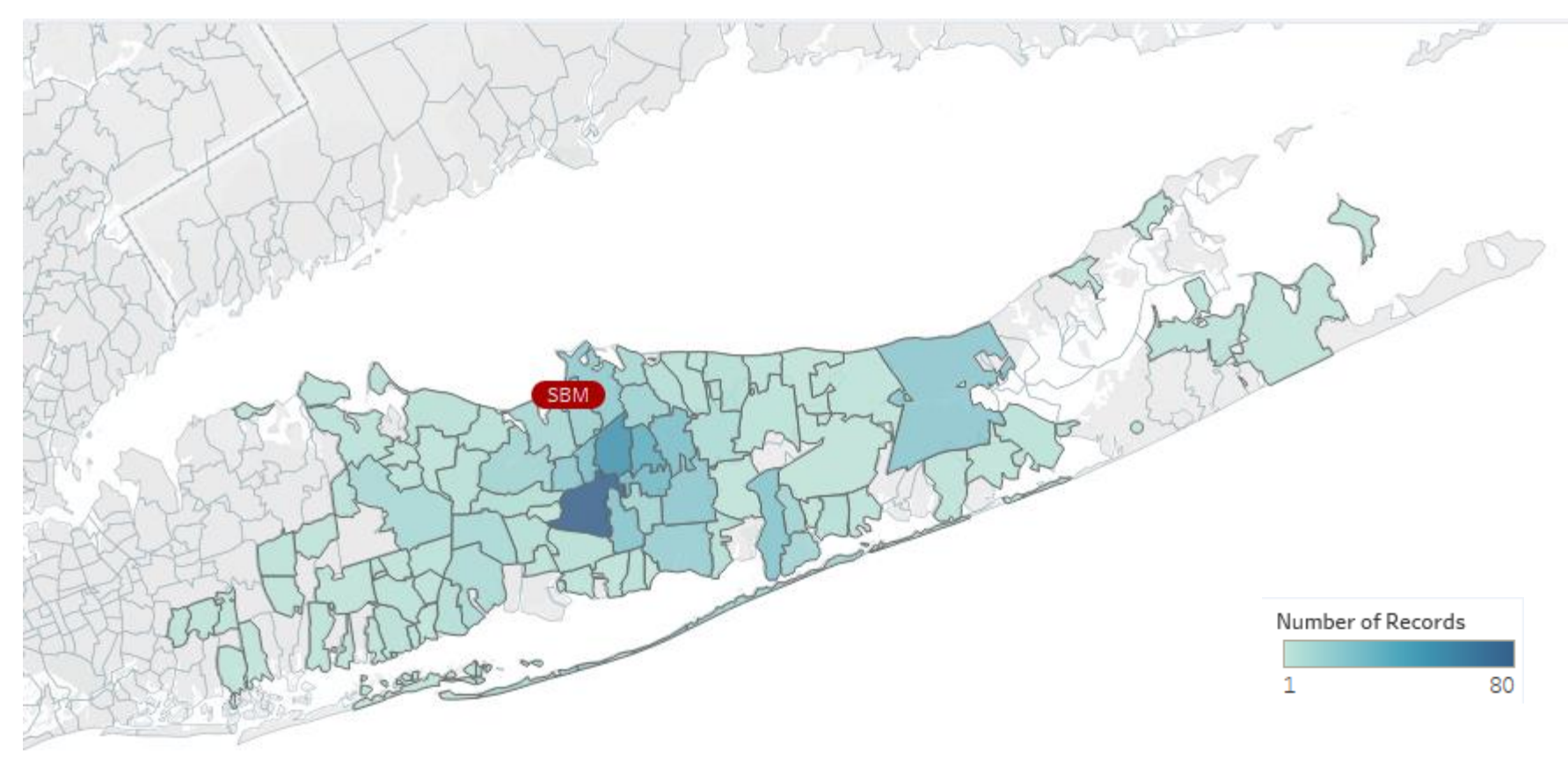


Fig.3 Mapping of HCV Ab+(N=684) cases by Zip code, Long Island, New York



- PWID had a higher prevalence rate for HCV than baby boomers (39% vs 4%) and PWID also had a higher rates of RNA+ than baby boomers (63% vs 43%)

Fig. 2 HCV Testing in Patients with History of Opiated Related Visit

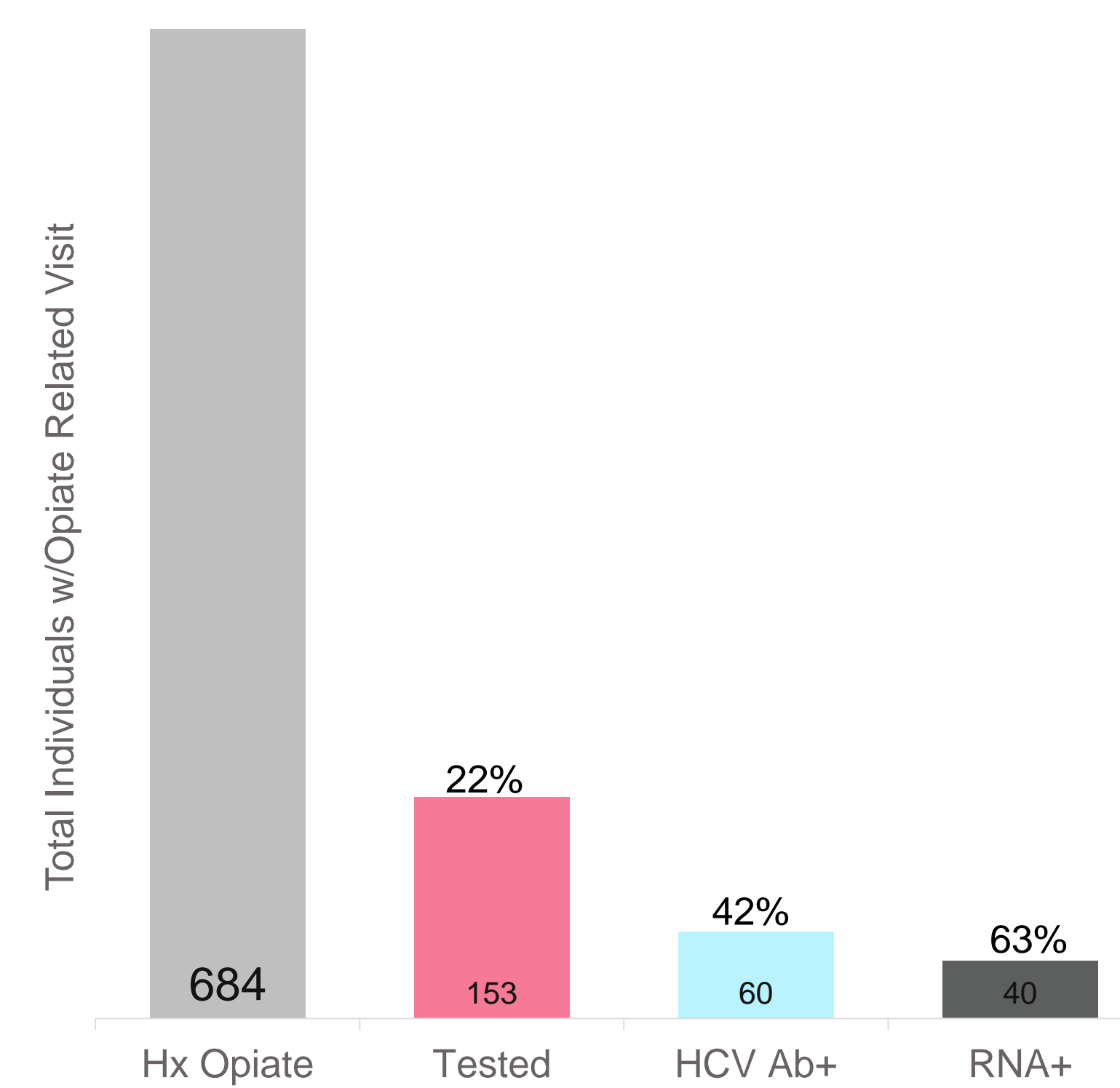


Table 1. Characteristics of the 684 PWID

Male	431	63%
Female	253	37%
White	637	93.1%
Black	10	1.5%
Others/Unknown	37	5.4%

Conclusions

- We have found a significantly higher prevalence rate of HCV in PWID than people born between 1945-1965 therefore the HCV testing policy was updated at Stony Brook University Hospital in 2018 to include PWID as a target population for routine HCV screening in the ED.
- The EMR Toxicology order form available for the ED service now includes careset: Hepatitis C Ab w/reflex to HCV RNA Quant, HIV 1/2 Ag/Ab Rapid Screen and Hepatitis B Surface Antigen.

References

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