HRSA Initiatives to Address Hepatitis C and Health Disparities September 7, 2017

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Vision

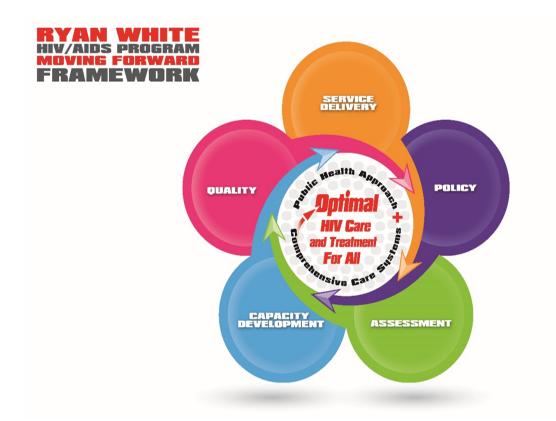
Optimal HIV/AIDS care and treatment for all

Mission

Provide leadership and resources to assure access to and retention in high quality, integrated care and treatment services for vulnerable people living with HIV/AIDS and their families



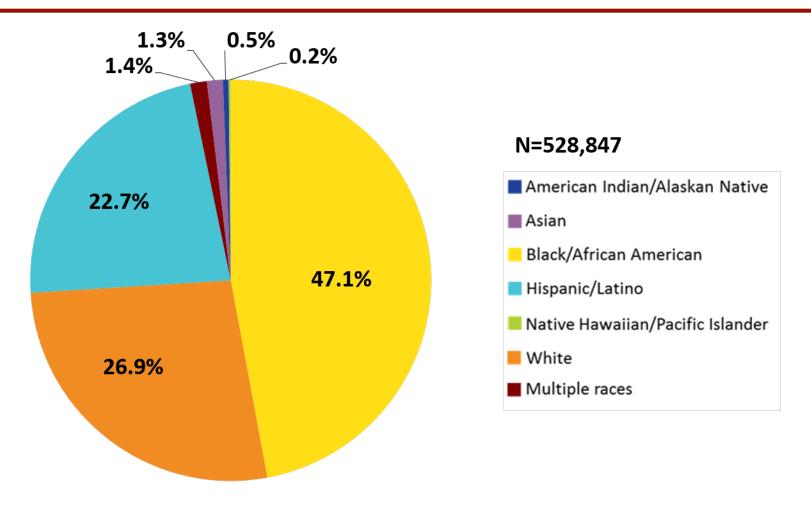
RWHAP Moving Forward



- Public health approach to provide a comprehensive system of care
- Ensure low-income people living with HIV (PLWH) receive optimal care and treatment



Clients Served by the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015—United States and 3 Territories^a

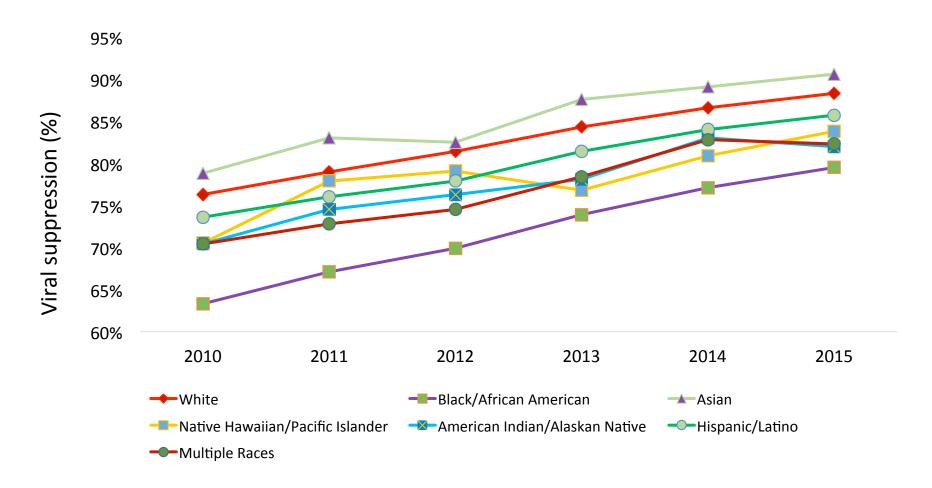


Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

^a Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.



Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Clients (non-ADAP) Viral Suppression by Race/Ethnicity 2010–2015—United States and 3 Territories



Viral suppression: ≥1 OAMC visit during the calendar year and ≥1 viral load reported, with the last viral load result <200 copies/mL Source: HRSA, HIV/AIDS Bureau, Annual Client-Level Data Report, Ryan White Services Report, 2015CCC



Why Should HIV Providers Care About HCV?

- Many patients have both HIV and Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)
 - Estimated 20-25% of PLWH in the U.S. are co-infected with HCV
 - Among HIV+ injection drug users (IDUs): up to 80-90% are co-infected with HCV (HCV is usually acquired before HIV)
 - If 20-25% are coinfected with HCV, then at least 100,000 HIV/HCV coinfected individuals are served by the RWHAP annually.
- Having HIV accelerates liver damage
- PLWH are dying of liver disease
 - Liver disease is a leading cause of non-AIDS death among PLWH

Ragni MV and Belle SH. *J Infect Dis* 2001;183:1112–5. Weber et al for the D:A:D Study Group. *Arch Intern Med.* 2006;166:1632-1641. Spradling PR et al. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2010;53:388-396. Platt L et al. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2016;16(7):797-808.

Models of Care for HCV Treatment Among HIV/HCV Coinfected Patients

- Primary care delivery with expert back-up
- Integrated care without a designated HCV clinic (expert consultation used for severe complications)
- Integrated care with a designated HCV clinic internally
- Co-located care with specialist who manages treatment at Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program clinical site

Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS) Hepatitis C Treatment Expansion Initiative http://hab.hrsa.gov/abouthab/special/spnshepatitisc.html

HRSA/HAB Priority to Cure HCV in PLWH

- New initiatives demonstrate commitment to curing HCV in PLWH through the infrastructure of the RWHAP
 - Jurisdictional approaches to screening, treatment and cure of HCV
 - Contract to study barriers to screening, treatment and cure of HCV
 - Enhancing HCV surveillance systems and treatment of HCV in conjunction with mental health and substance abuse treatment



Target Population for HCV Initiatives

- Populations of interest include people of color living with HIV that have a high prevalence of coinfection with HCV
- Inclusive of blacks/African Americans, Latinos/as, American Indians/Alaska Natives
 - People who inject drugs (PWID)
 - Men who have sex with men (MSM)



Goals of HRSA HAB HCV Initiatives

 Identify existing barriers to care (providers and patients)

Increase capacity of HCV surveillance systems

 Establish practice model incorporating mental health/substance abuse treatment with HCV care

Defining the HCV care continuum in the RWHAP



Initiative: Jurisdictional Approach to Curing Hepatitis C among People of Color Living with HIV

- Funded by FY 2016 Secretary's Minority AIDS Initiative Fund
- Jurisdictional Sites
 - Up to \$650,000 per year for 3 years
 - Three RWHAP Part A (New York City; Hartford; Philadelphia)
 - National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors (NASTAD) awarded to serve as TA provider to selected RWHAP Part B subrecipients (Louisiana; North Carolina)
- Evaluation and Technical Assistance Center
 - Up to \$550,000 per year for three years RAND Corporation



Purpose: Jurisdictional Sites

 Increase jurisdiction-level capacity to provide comprehensive screening, care and treatment of HCV among HIV/HCV coinfected people of color

 Increase numbers of HIV/HCV coinfected people of color who are diagnosed, treated, and cured of HCV infection



Purpose: HIV/HCV Evaluation Technical Assistance Center

Technical Assistance/Capacity Building Assistance:

 Achieve a centrally coordinated, comprehensive system of HCV screening, care, and treatment among people of color living with HIV

Publication and Dissemination:

 Publication and dissemination of best practices, lessons learned, and other findings from the initiative

Multisite Evaluation:

 Design and implement a rigorous multisite evaluation to assess the implementation of the five comprehensive HCV screening, care, and treatment systems



Initiative: Curing Hepatitis C among People of Color Living with HIV

Curing Hepatitis C among People of Color Living with HIV

- Funds two recipients up to \$2,500,000 each per year for 3 years
- Recipients expected to sub-award and work with clinical sites
- Improve coordination with SAMHSA-funded Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment providers to deliver behavioral health and SUD treatment support to achieve treatment completion and prevent HCV infection and reinfection
- Enhance state, local, and tribal health department surveillance systems to increase their capacity to monitor acute and chronic coinfections of HIV and HCV



Initiative: Curing Hepatitis C among People of Color Living with HIV

- Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part F AIDS Education Training Center Program (AETCs)
 - Train providers through the use of a curriculum and provider competencies developed by AETC NCRC
 - Collaboration with Regional AETCs and Local Performance Site (LPS) if applicable
 - Support of practice transformation and other HIV/HCV specific workforce development activities



Purpose: HIV/HCV Evaluation TA Center

Technical Assistance/Capacity Building Assistance:

Enhance public health infrastructure, including surveillance systems

Publication and Dissemination:

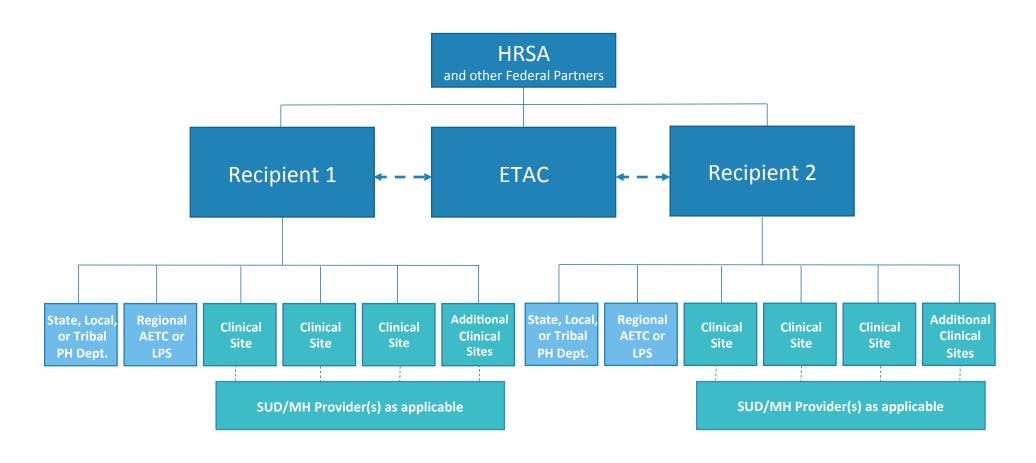
 Publication and dissemination of best practices, lessons learned, and other findings from the initiative

Multisite Evaluation:

 Assess the implementation of the different comprehensive HCV screening, care, and treatment systems under both initiatives



HRSA-17-047: Curing Hepatitis C Among People of Color





Study to Identify Barriers to Hepatitis C Treatment among People Living with HIV

• Background:

- 14 month study being conducted by George Washington University Milken Institute
 School of Public Health
- Expected completion date of September 31, 2017
- Aims (specific to PLWH coinfected with HCV who receive services through RWHAPfunded HIV care settings):
 - Identify the rates of screening, diagnosis, treatment and cure of HCV
 - Estimate the costs related to scale-up of HCV care and treatment
 - Provide recommendations on strategies to overcome barriers to HCV care and treatment, including ways to save costs
 - Identify successes and barriers in care and treatment of HCV, including HCV screening, identification of cases, initiation and completion of treatment, and achievement of a cure



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