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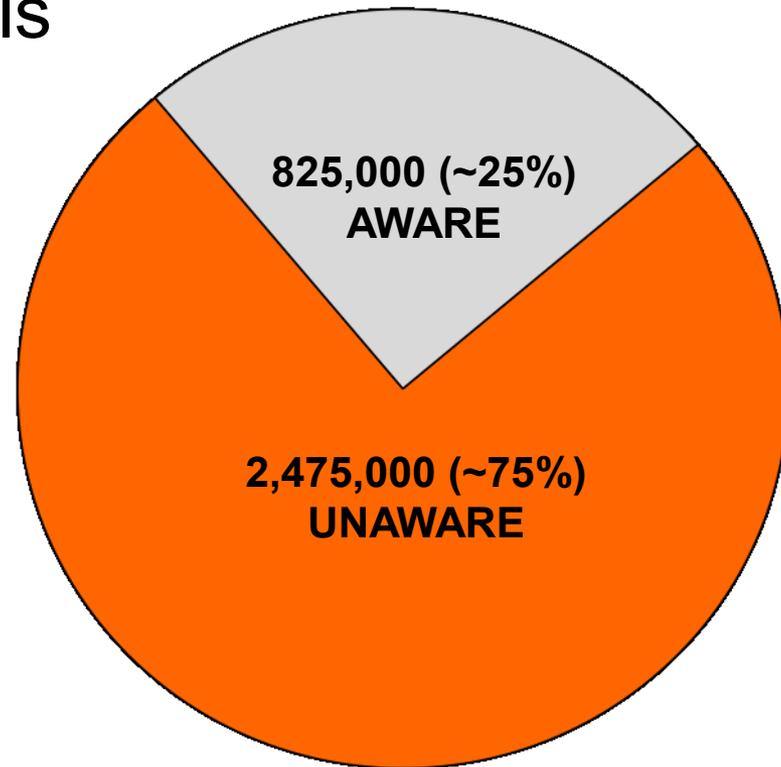
Chronic Liver Disease Foundation

Hepatitis C is a Major Health Concern in the US

- ~4.1 million Americans are antibody-positive for HCV; ~75% of them are chronically infected
- Most were infected 20 to 40 years ago
- Because progression is slow, the risk of serious complication is increasing
- Without changes in current identification and treatment practices, deaths are forecasted to increase to 35,000/yr annually by 2030

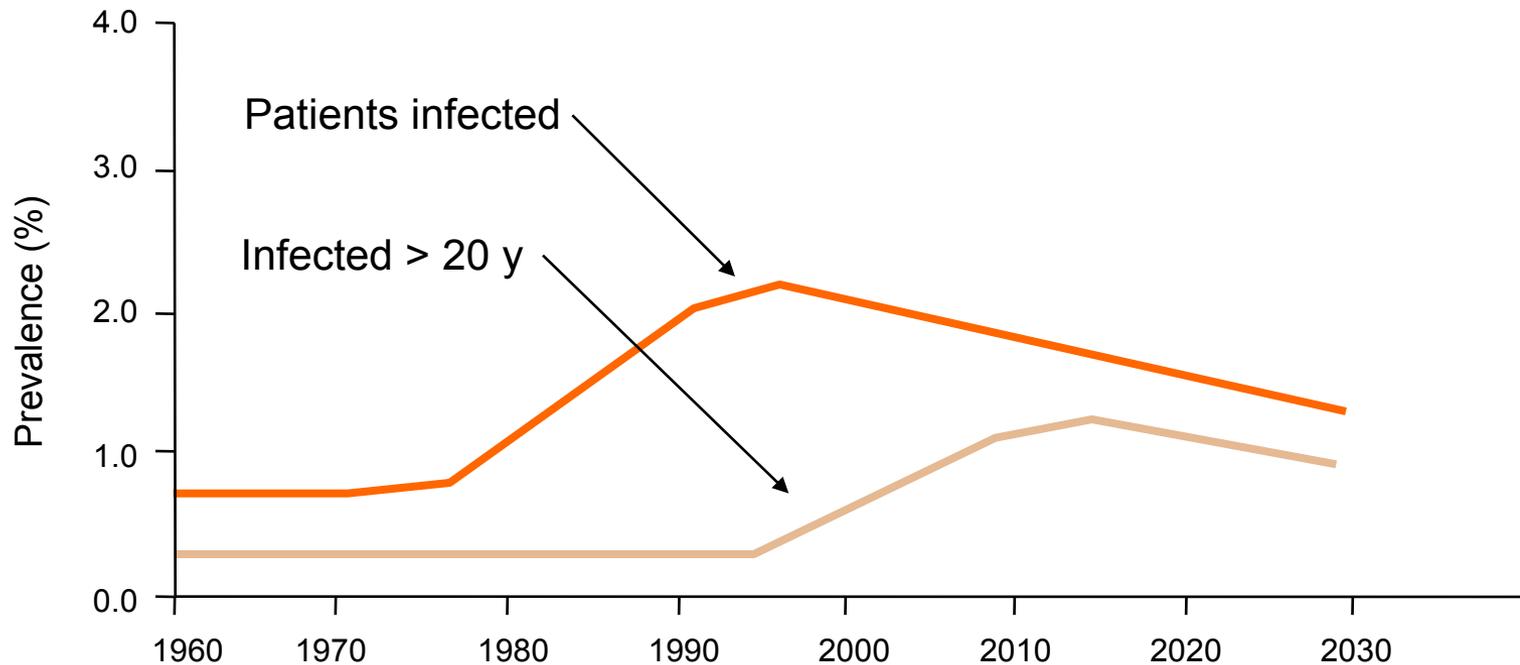
Most Patients with Chronic Hepatitis C in the US Are Not Aware That They Are Infected

- ~3,300,000 individuals are infected with the hepatitis C virus in the United States

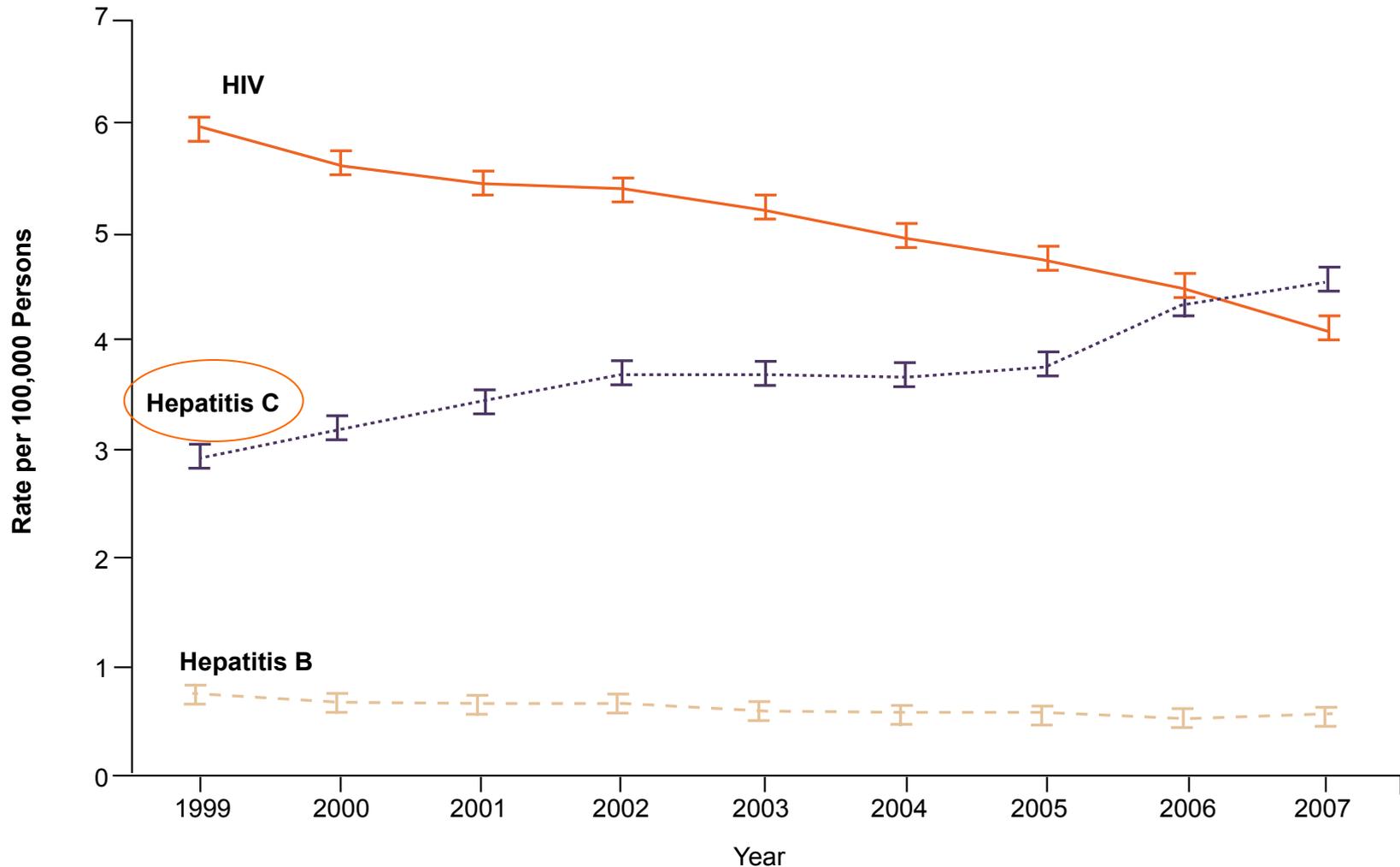


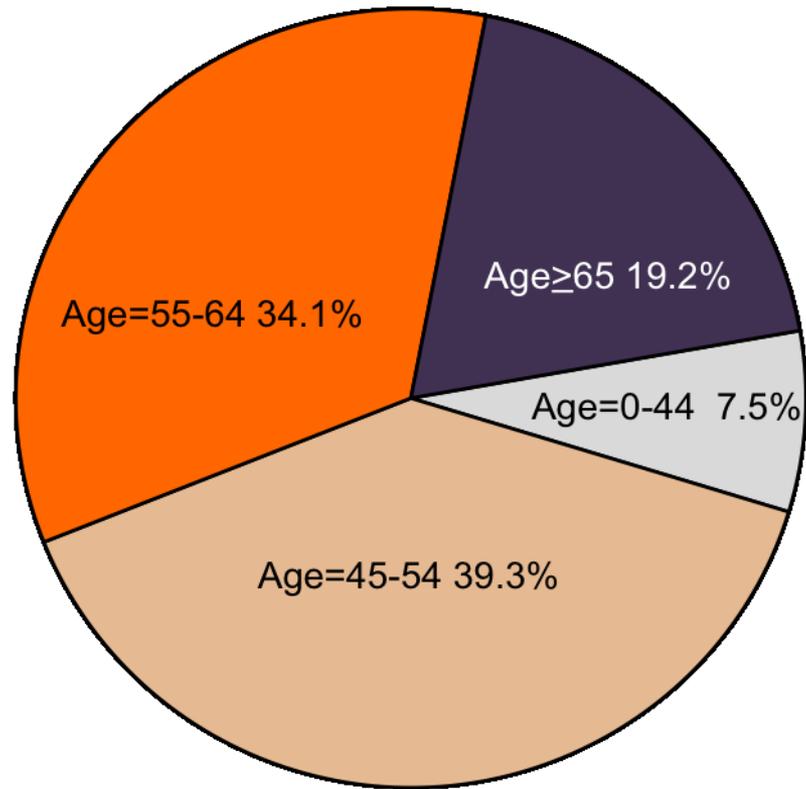
Disease Burden of Patients Infected 20 Years or More is Peaking Now

Complications from chronic hepatitis C develop slowly over a period of 20–30 years



Deaths from HCV in the US Continue to Rise; Deaths from HBV and HIV are Decreasing





*US data from 2007 (n=15,106)

HCV Prevalence and Disease Burden Highest in the 1945-1965 Birth Cohort

- An estimated 75-80% of persons with chronic hepatitis C were born from 1945 – 1965
 - NHANES (1999 – 2002) found 4.5 times higher anti-HCV prevalence among persons born 1945 – 1965 vs. outside of that cohort (about 1 in 30 or 3.27% vs. 0.73%)
 - Most were infected 20 to 40 years ago; ~1.25 – 1.75 million of these persons do not know they are infected
- CDC risk-based screening recommendations from 1998 have resulted in low case identification; led the CDC to evaluate a birth-cohort approach to HCV screening

2012 CDC Recommendations for Identifying HCV-Infected Persons

- Recommendation 1:
 - Adults born during 1945 to 1965 should receive 1-time testing for HCV without prior ascertainment of HCV risk.
- Recommendation 2:
 - All persons identified with HCV infection should receive a brief alcohol screening and intervention as clinically indicated, followed by referral to appropriate care and treatment services for HCV infection and related conditions.
- *Of note, birth cohort screening augments the 1998 and 1999 CDC recommendations based on risk and medical indication and are not meant to replace those.*

Hepatitis B and C Virus Infection Among 1.2 Million Persons With Access to Care: Factors Associated with Testing and Infection Prevalence

Spradling et al for the Chronic Hepatitis Cohort Study (CHeCS) Investigators

Clinical Infectious Diseases 2012; 55(8): 1047-55

Objectives and Methods

- Objective: To determine frequency of and characteristics associated with HCV testing and infection prevalence among adults in private US healthcare organizations (HCOs)
- Methods:
 - Observational cohort study among 1.25 million adults from 4 US HCOs
 - Included persons with ≥ 1 clinical encounter during 2006-2008 and ≥ 12 months of follow-up before 2009
 - Compared number of infections identified with number expected based on NHANES data

Factors Tested With Testing (Screening) and Testing Positive For Hepatitis C Virus Infection

- Characteristics for Multivariate Analysis
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Race
 - Annual Income
- Separate multivariate model*
 - Impact of ALT elevations

*limited to persons with an initial elevated ALT result recorded before HCV infection testing.

Summary of CHeCS HCV Findings

- Among 865,659 persons without a previous HCV diagnosis, 12.7% were tested, of whom 5.5% tested positive
- When tested, those aged 50-59 years were most likely HCV infected (adjusted odds ratio 6.04, relative to age <30 years)
- <1/2 of those with ≥ 2 abnormal ALT levels were subsequently tested for HCV
- Based on estimates from NHANES, nearly half of HCV infections in this population were not identified

Why Expand Hepatitis C Testing?

- The vast majority (>75%) of American adults with hepatitis C are baby boomers
 - Testing people in this age group will help identify many undiagnosed cases
- Deaths from hepatitis C are on the rise
 - As hepatitis C-infected baby boomers age, the likelihood that they will develop serious, life-threatening complications from the disease increases--unless those infections are appropriately diagnosed and treated
- Current therapies can cure up to 75% of persons treated for hepatitis C
 - Identifying silent cases of hepatitis infection has the potential to save more lives than ever before, and the research pipeline indicates that even more effective therapies may be available in the future

Closing

Thank you for your participation

Please check back to the Chronic Liver Disease
Foundation website frequently as updates will
become available

www.chronicliverdisease.org