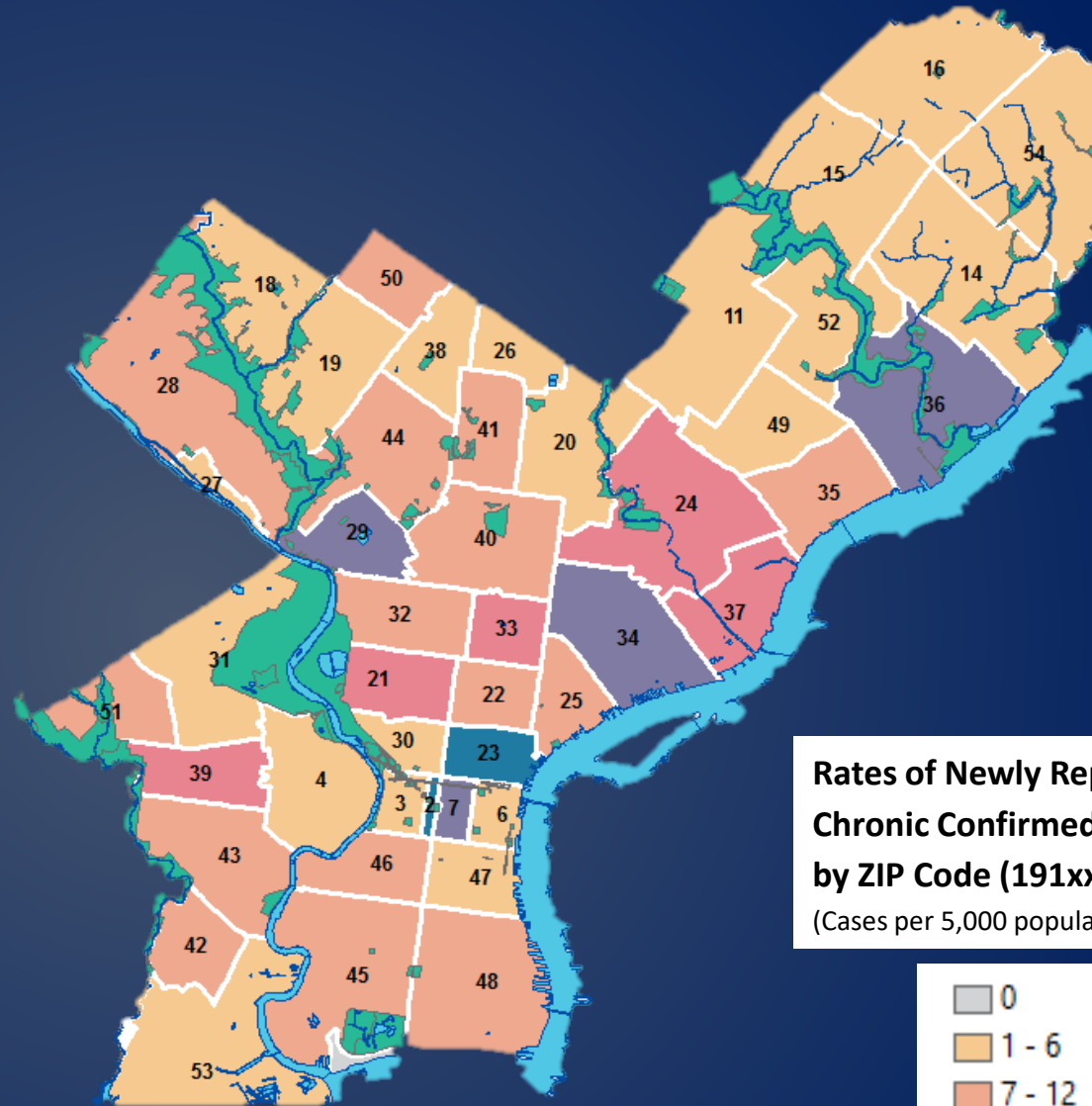


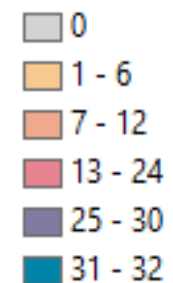
# **The Philadelphia Viral Hepatitis Program: Enhanced Hepatitis B & C Surveillance and Prevention**

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**Philadelphia Department of Public Health**  
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# HEP PROGRAM & BRIEF EPIDEMIOLOGY



**Rates of Newly Reported  
Chronic Confirmed HCV Infection  
by ZIP Code (191xx): Philadelphia, 2016**  
(Cases per 5,000 population)



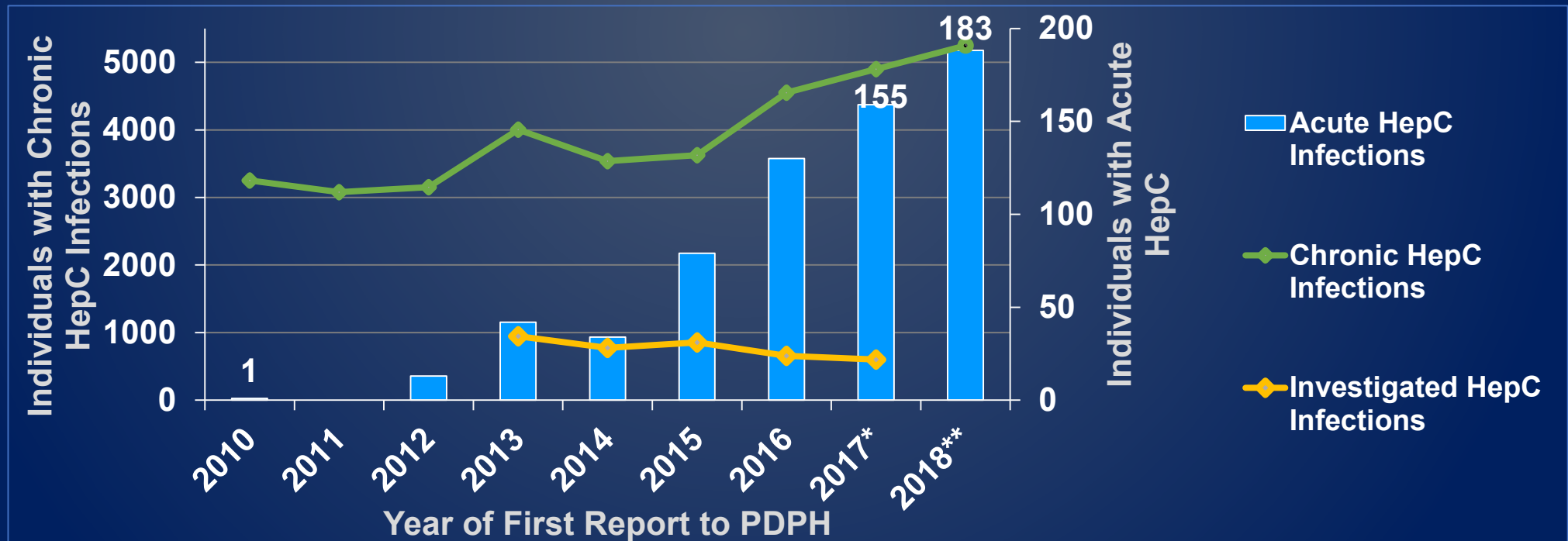
# PDPH Viral Hepatitis Program (HEP)

- CDC funding in 2013→ create surveillance for acute/chronic HepB & HepC
  - May 2016→ No funding for surveillance from CDC
- **Staff:** 1 Program Manager, 2 Epidemiologists, 3 investigators, 1 Prevention Coordinator, 2 Fellows, students and interns
- Data collected through laboratory reporting
- Investigations performed on ~800 newly reported infections
  - Contact Provider and Patient

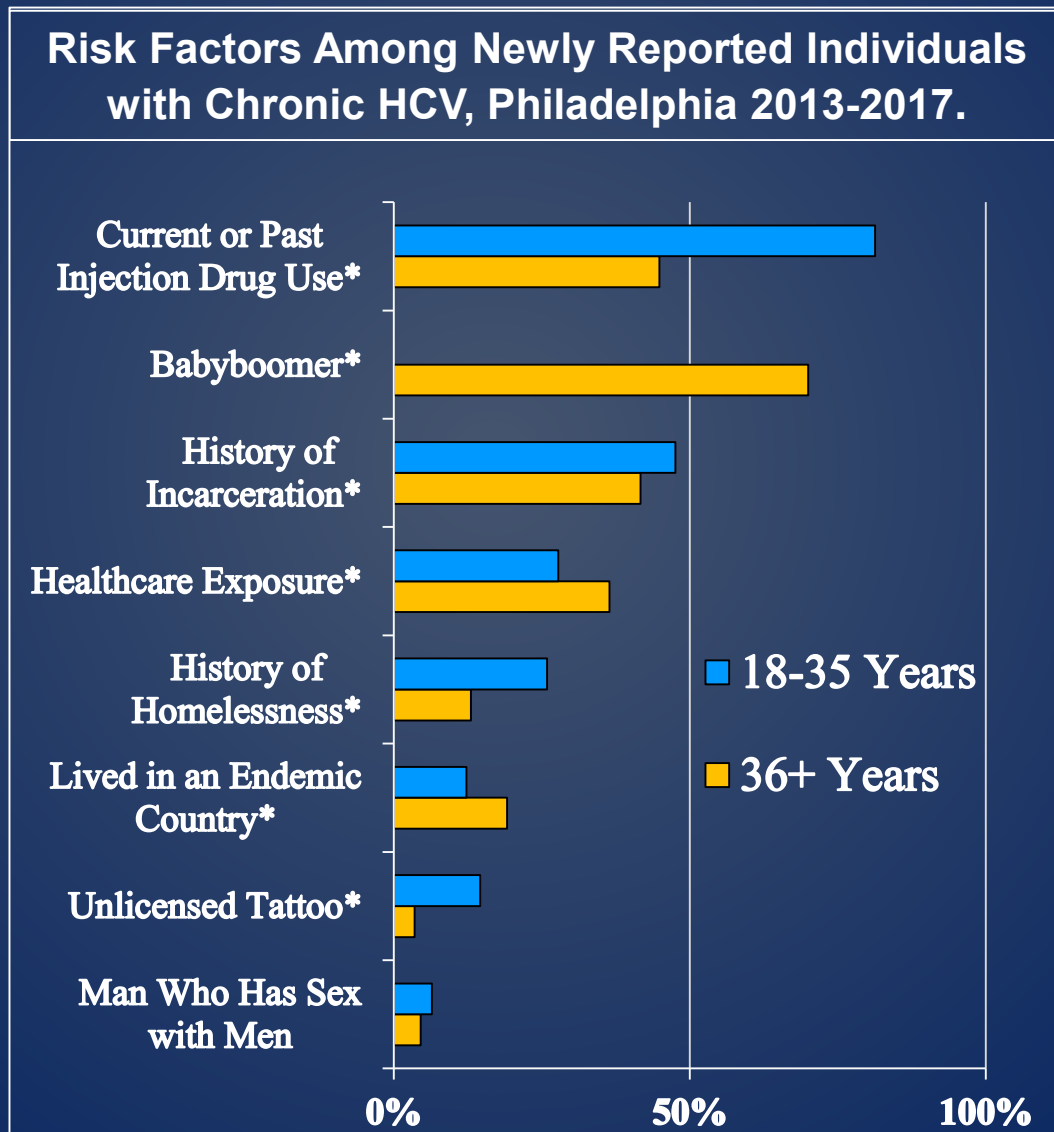


# HCV Incidence and Prevalence

- Estimated >60,000 (3.9%) HCV-positive individuals in Philly
- Growing HCV infected population related to the syndemic opioid crisis

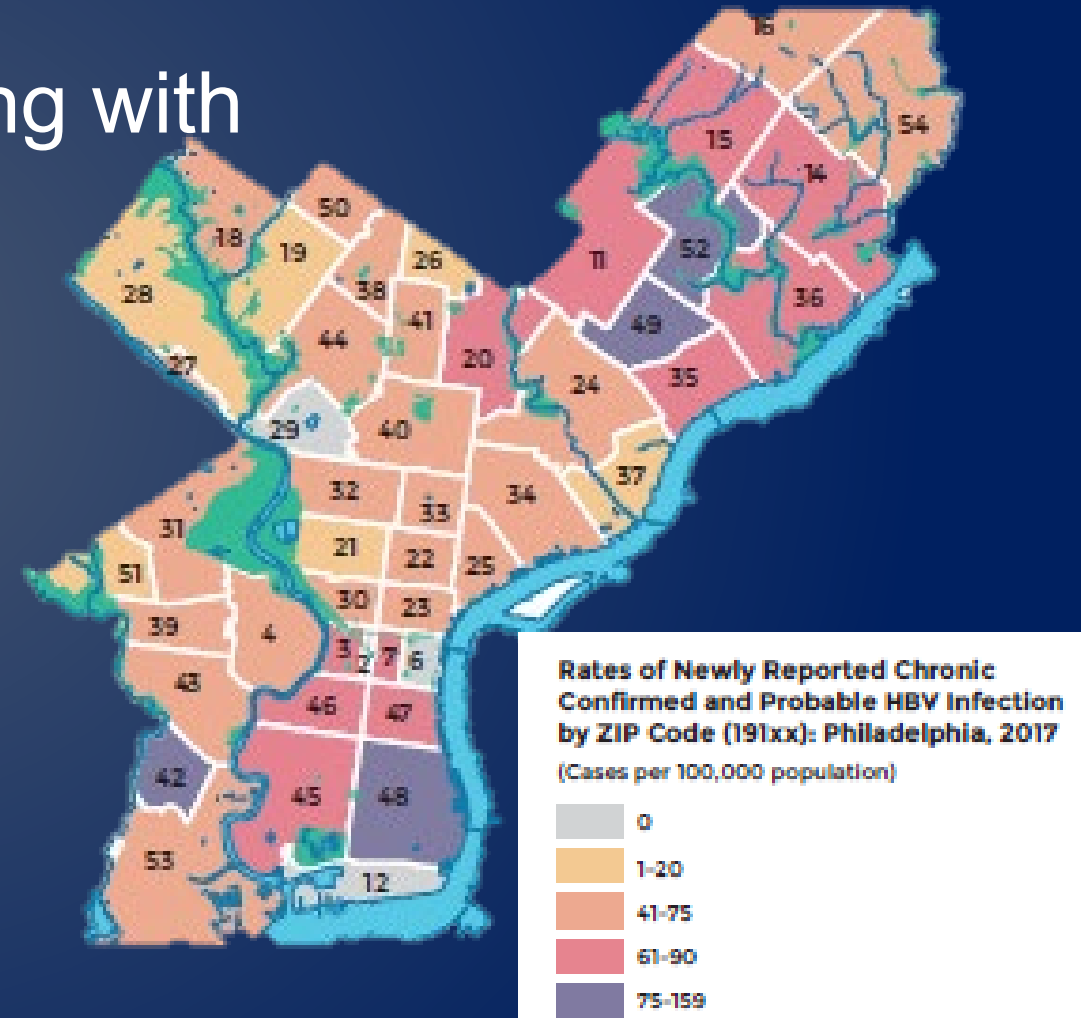
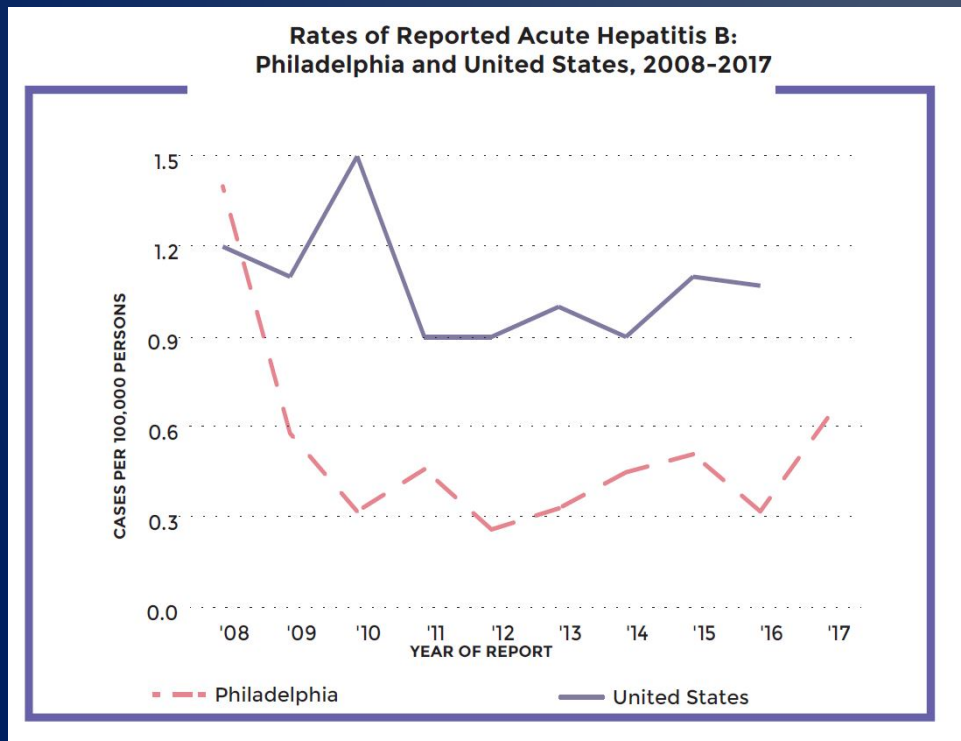


# HCV Risk Factors By Age Group



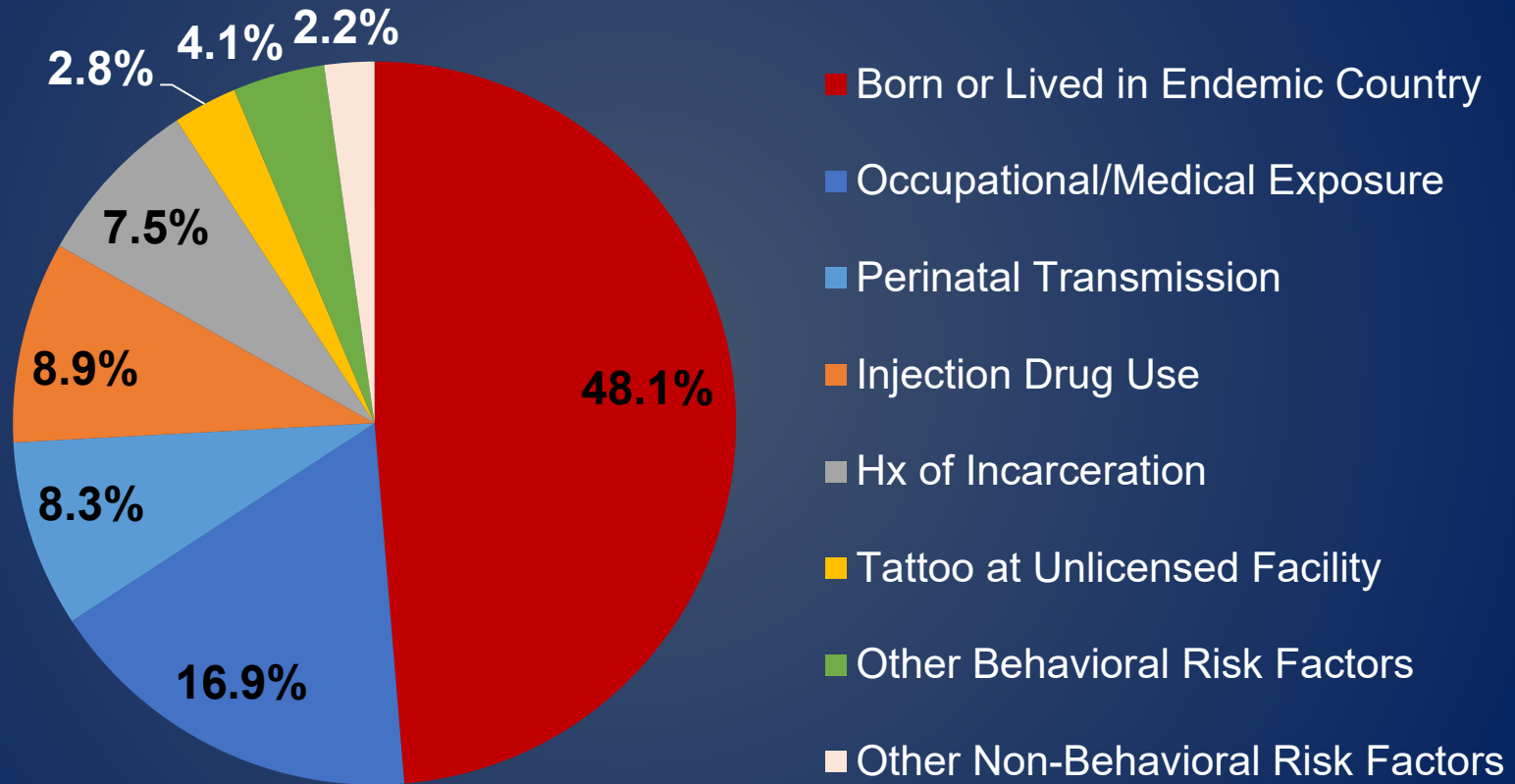
# HBV Incidence and Prevalence

- Number of acute cases increasing
- Estimated >22,000 individuals living with HBV



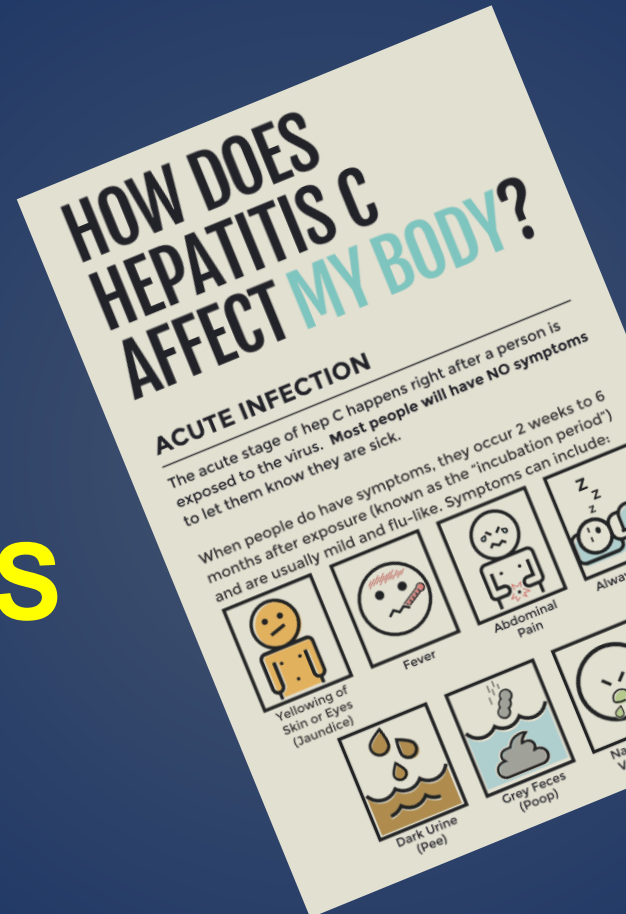


# HBV Risk Factors



\*Medical includes blood/organ transplants, dialysis, needlesticks, work in medical/dental field

# SPECIAL TOPICS & ACTIVITIES

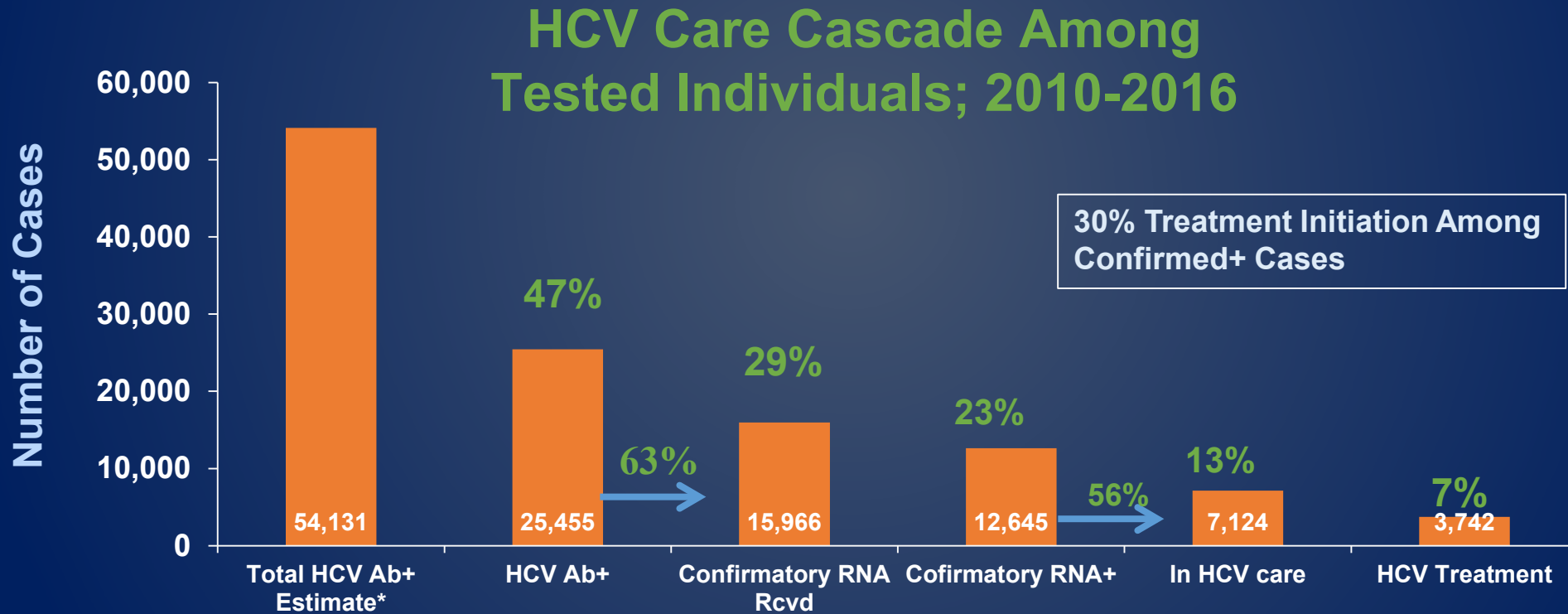


WHAT IS HEPATITIS C?	2
HOW DO PEOPLE GET INFECTED WITH HEPATITIS C?	4
HOW DOES HEPATITIS C AFFECT MY BODY?	6
DOES HEPATITIS C AFFECT PREGNANCY?	8
HOW DO I GET TESTED FOR HEPATITIS C?	9
HOW DO I GET TREATED FOR HEPATITIS C?	10
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HOW DO I STAY HEALTHY WHILE LIVING WITH HEPATITIS C?	14
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# HCV Cascade of Care, Philadelphia

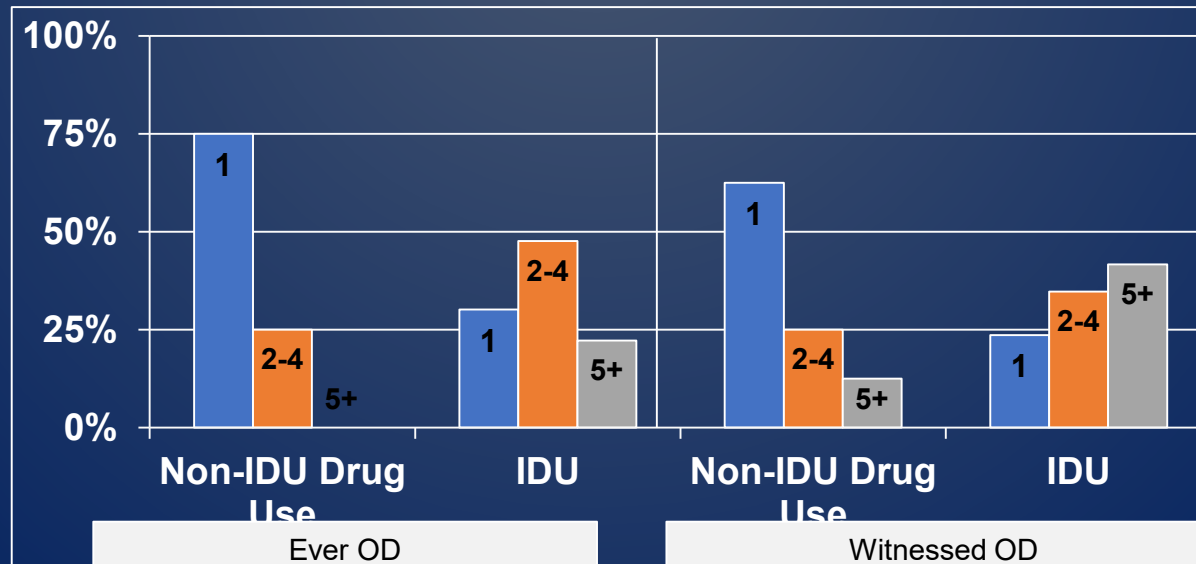
- Developed using surveillance data (1 of 3 jurisdictions capable in country)
- Valuable resource to identify barriers and measure intervention impact



**Populations more likely to progress through the HCV continuum of care:**

≥ 40 years of age; Men; NH blacks; those with no drug use history; Privately insured

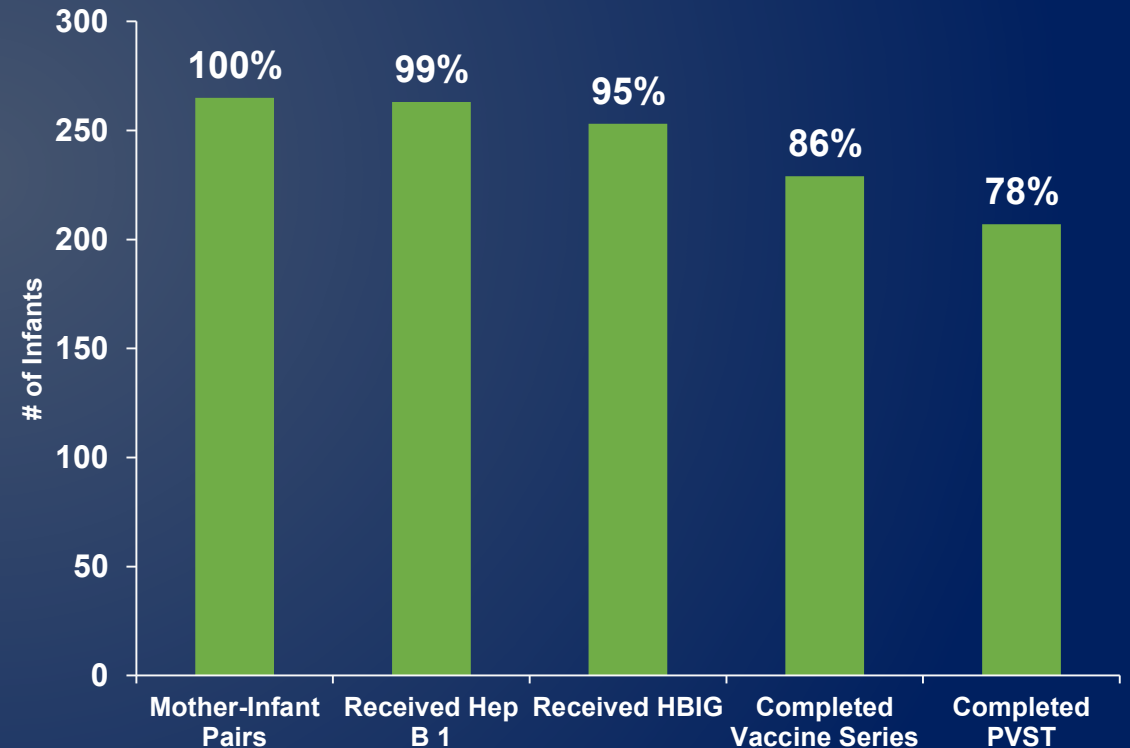
# HEP Drug Use-Related Data Collection



# Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program

- National CDC program in place since 1990
  - Identify HBV+ pregnant women
  - Ensure appropriate PEP to exposed infants
- Identifying HBV+ pregnant women early in pregnancy allows for:
  - Collaboration with mother, OB, & pediatrician
  - Timely Post exposure Prophylaxis administration
  - Treatment for high-risk transmission pregnancies
- Auxiliary project
  - Focused on improved outcomes for mother and infant
  - Improved identification of mother-infant pairs
- On-site Pediatric and Prenatal Provider Trainings
  - 53 Pediatric Providers
  - 68 Prenatal Providers

**Care Continuum for PHBPP Auxiliary Grant Infants**



\*All data are preliminary and subject to change.

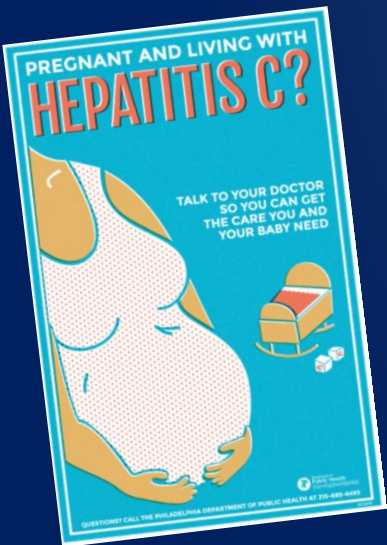
# Perinatal Hepatitis C Program

- >2% of births in Philly are to HCV-positive women
- Majority infants not screened for HCV after born
- >58% of mothers had past or present injection drug use

Developed First of its kind in the nation: Launched 2016

Work with mother and providers to:

1. Identify Hep C-positive pregnant women
2. Ensure child is tested and linked to care
3. Ensure mother is linked to care for her Hep C
4. Provide support and resources
5. Understand this population



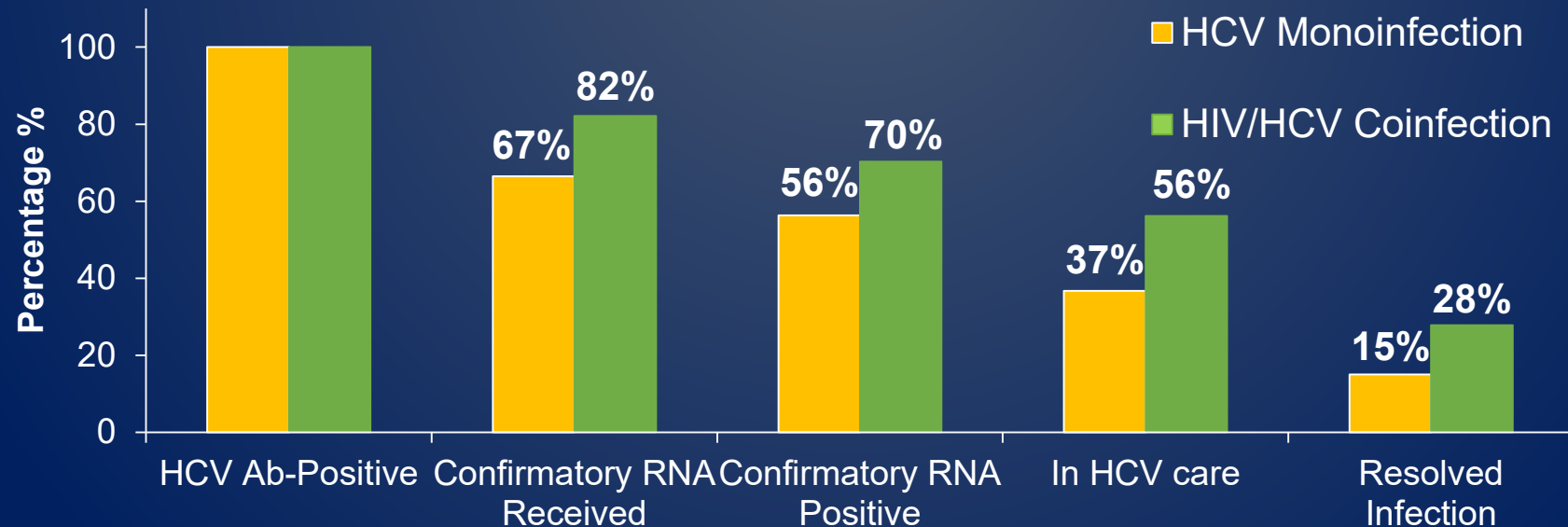
# HIV/HCV Project

## Elimination of HCV among Coinfected Individuals in Philadelphia EMA

3,086 people coinfectd with HIV/HCV in Philadelphia in 2016 (16% of HIV and 7% of HCV)

### Collaboration between HEP and HIV Division

- HRSA-Funded SPNS Project launched Late 2016
- Build capacity to test and treat HCV among HIV care providers
- Navigators assist re-linking Out of Care HIV/HCV coinfectd individuals
- Provide individual level support to patients

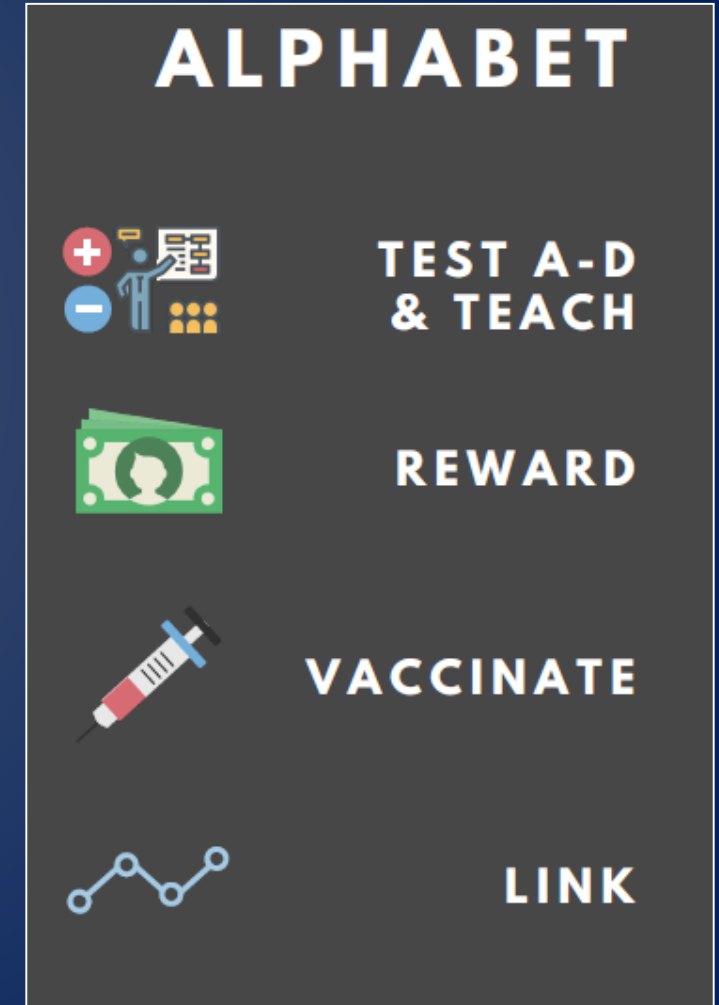




# Viral Hepatitis Serology Study at Prevention Point

## HEP partnership with PPP & Hep B Foundation

- Started January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2018
- Enrolled 438 PPP Clients 18-39 years old
  - Questionnaire
  - Blood Draw
- Test for Infection and Immunity to Hep A, HepB, HepC, and HepD
- Link clients with infections to care and provide HepA and HepB vaccine to non-immune
- Measure rates of immunity and viral hepatitis infection among PWID in Philadelphia to inform practice





# Prevalence & Immunity of HEP A,B,C,D

*All results presented are preliminary and subject to change*

Immunity Status	N=384	%
<b>Hep A</b>		
Susceptible	186	48.4
Immune - vaccine or past exposure	198	51.6
<b>Hep B</b>		
Susceptible	148	40.9
Immune - vaccine	153	42.3
Immune - past exposure	61	16.9
<b>Hep A &amp; B</b>		
Susceptible	93	25.8

Serological Status	N=384	%
<b>Hep A</b>		
Acute Infection	0	0.0
IgM Positive – Not a case*	1	0.3
<b>Hep B</b>		
Current infection	7	1.8
Past/cleared infection	77	20.3
No infection	295	77.8
<b>Hep C</b>		
Current infection	160	42.3
Past/cleared infection	46	12.2
Past or Current infection - status unknown <sup>†</sup>	19	5.0
No infection	153	40.5
<b>Hep D</b>		
Past/present infection	4	1.1
No infection	375	98.9

\*Upon investigation, participant was asymptomatic and did not meet disease case definition.

<sup>†</sup> HCV Antibody available, no confirmatory RNA

# Alphabet Key Points

- HBV and HAV vaccination coverage <50% among study participants
- Rate of past or current HBV infection 10X higher the national rate average
- Vaccination recall was low
- People who use drugs and homeless individuals should be vaccinated for HBV and HAV

# Acknowledgements

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## Non-PDPH



Prevention Point Philadelphia  
Hepatitis B Foundation  
Health Federation of Philadelphia


**THERE ARE TWO PHASES OF A HEPATITIS C INFECTION**

ACUTE	CHRONIC
 <p>Hepatitis C infections are called "acute" during the first six months after you have been infected.</p> <p>It is possible for your body to fight off an acute infection without the help of doctors or medicines.</p>  <p>Most acute infections cannot be fought off, so see a doctor to get tested if you think you have hepatitis C.</p>	 <p>Acute infections your body cannot fight off are called "chronic" and can remain in your body for a lifetime.</p> <p>Without medical help, a chronic infection can cause serious health issues such as liver cancer or death.</p>  <p>There are new medications that can CURE your infection with very minimal side effects.</p>

**GET TESTED. KNOW THE DIFFERENCE.** 

**IT TAKES TWO TESTS TO SEE, IF YOU HAVE HEPATITIS C.**

ANTIBODY	RNA
 <p>An Antibody test detects if you have <b>been exposed</b> to hepatitis C.</p> <p>A positive result only means that you have <b>been exposed</b> to hepatitis C.</p> <p>If your Antibody test is positive, you need to take an RNA test to know if you are currently infected with hepatitis C.</p>	 <p>An RNA test can tell if you are <b>currently infected</b> with Hepatitis C.</p> <p>If you test positive, there are new medications that can <b>CURE</b> your hepatitis C infection with very minimal side effects!</p> <p>A negative test result means that your body fought off the infection without medical help.</p>

**GET TESTED. KNOW THE DIFFERENCE.** 

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