

Abstract Submission Form

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| TITLE | Evaluating and Communicating Hepatitis C Cascades of Care Data: A Journey Towards Elimination in Tayside, Scotland |
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| ABSTRACT DETAILS: | |
| Background: | Chronic Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) is one of the leading causes of liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma, presenting a significant burden to global health systems (1). The WHO 2030 Elimination Goals task each health system with evaluating their own epidemic through the visualisation of Cascades of Care, often used to depict how infected cases move through disease stages (2,3). However, current methods of displaying HCV data are debated and lack practical application (4). This project proposes a fresh way of codifying and displaying HCV data using Tayside, Scotland as a case study. |
| Method: | 1230 people alive, resident in Tayside and with at least one active HCV infection between January 2015-July 2019 were analysed from NHS Tayside's HCV Database. Variables were evaluated to create a systematic coding framework that was then used to code each patient's Diagnosis, Treatment, and Cure status each year from 2015-2019. |
| Results: | Graphical representation of the data demonstrates general trends and conversion rates: Tayside's steady new HCV diagnosis rate and increase in treatment and cures, leading to a 3-fold increase in diagnosis-to-cure conversion rates from 15.36% (2015) to 43.77% (2018). It also demonstrates how effectively previously diagnosed people and newly diagnosed people are accessing treatment: 24.94% of previously diagnosed and 34.31% of newly diagnosed patients are successfully engaging in treatment each year in Tayside. Cumulative data shows clear progress towards goals: Tayside shows encouraging progress towards WHO elimination targets with 81.1% of prevalent cases diagnosed, 78.4% treated, and 73.5% cured. |
| Conclusions: | This project proposes a novel way of displaying Cascades of Care data that relays yearly snapshots of an epidemic, cumulative progression over time, nuanced information of each stage, and progression towards elimination targets. This method can be used in a meaningful way to improve local service planning, knowledge exchange across health systems globally, and reporting to bodies like the WHO. |
| References: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Combating Hepatitis B and C to Reach Elimination by 2030 [Internet]. [cited 2019 Aug 6]. Available from: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/206453/WHO_HIV_2016.04_eng.pdf;jsessionid=F2CEE42701151DF7FA053C5A3D08B210?sequence=1 2. Gardner EM, McLees MP, Steiner JF, del Rio C, Burman WJ. The Spectrum of Engagement in HIV Care and its Relevance to Test-and-Treat Strategies for Prevention of HIV Infection. <i>Clin Infect Dis Off Publ Infect Dis Soc Am.</i> 2011 Mar 15;52(6):793-800. 3. World Health Organization, World Health Organization, Global Hepatitis Programme. Global hepatitis report, 2017 [Internet]. 2017 [cited 2019 Aug 8]. Available from: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/255016/1/9789241565455-eng.pdf?ua=1 4. Safreed-Harmon K, Blach S, Aleman S, Boe Kielland K, Bollerup S, Cooke G, et al. The Consensus Hepatitis C Cascade of Care: standardized reporting to monitor progress toward elimination. <i>Clin Infect Dis</i> [Internet]. [cited 2019 Sep 26]; Available from: https://academic.oup.com/cid/advance-article/doi/10.1093/cid/ciz714/5540024 |