

An Emerging Epidemic: The Public Health Response to Hepatitis C Infection in Wisconsin

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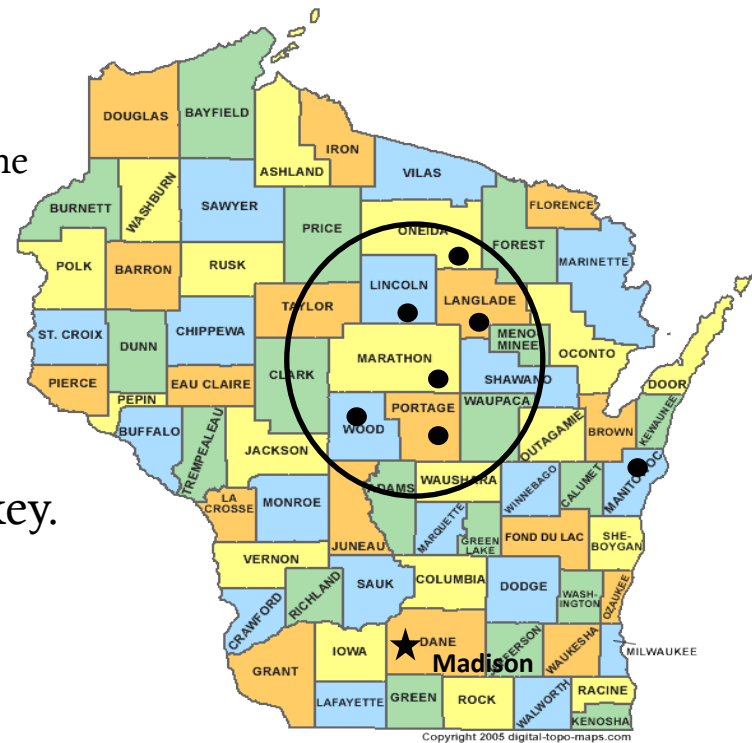


Outline

- Overview of cluster investigations
- Public health response
- Scope of hepatitis C virus (HCV) in Wisconsin
- HCV rapid testing pilot
- “Baby Boomer Testing”

Cluster Investigations in Rural Wisconsin

- North Central six rural counties (2010).
 - Five acute HCV cases reported in a short period of time
 - All young adults who reported injection drug use
 - Resulted in a *CDC Notes from the Field*
- Manitowoc, both HIV and HCV cases (2011).
 - Local public health agencies did extensive interviews.
 - Documented networks of injectors.
- Electronic Laboratory Reporting (ELR) was key.



Public Health Response

Partners

- Wisconsin DPH
 - Identified clusters
 - Coordinated investigation
 - Worked with State Laboratory of Hygiene on confirmatory testing
 - Provided training and technical assistance to local public health
- AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin (ARCW)
 - Provided harm reduction services
 - Outreach testing
 - Interviewed cases that could not be located by public health agencies
- CDC Division of Viral Hepatitis
 - Provided onsite assistance with intervention
 - Conducted quasi species analysis on blood specimens
 - Assisted with preparation of *Notes From the Field*
- Local Public Health Agencies
 - Interviewed cases for risk
 - Provided case follow-up
 - Provided Vaccination and linkage to care

Public Health Response

- Increased outreach testing to young people who inject drugs (PWIDs)
- Piloted the HCV rapid test in harm reduction and outreach settings statewide.
- Integrated HCV testing with the HIV testing program
- Provided training to local health department staff on disease intervention and case follow-up

Viral Hepatitis Program Collaborations

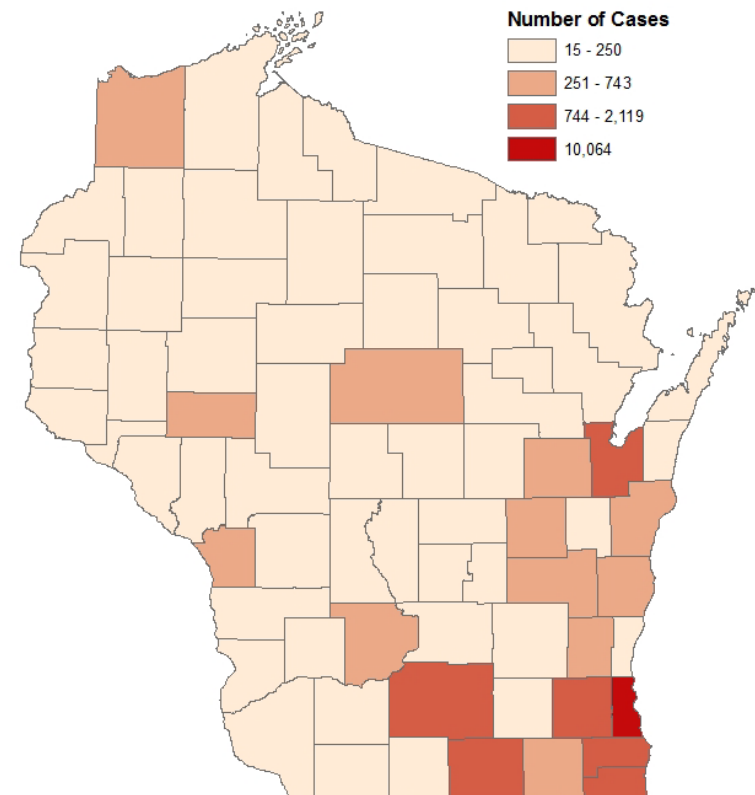
- Community-based organizations: testing and harm reduction services
- State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: heroin subcommittee
- Policy Development: Good Samaritan legislation
- Research: UW School of Medicine and Public Health: social networks HCV testing project

Scope of Disease in Wisconsin: Where

- There are 35,000 *known* HCV infections in people living in Wisconsin.
 - An estimated 1.3% of the Wisconsin population (74,000 people) is living with HCV.
- The majority of people with HCV live in the southeastern (52%) and southern (16%) regions of the state.
- Number reported has increased slowly since 2006.
- On average, 2,500 infections have been detected each year.

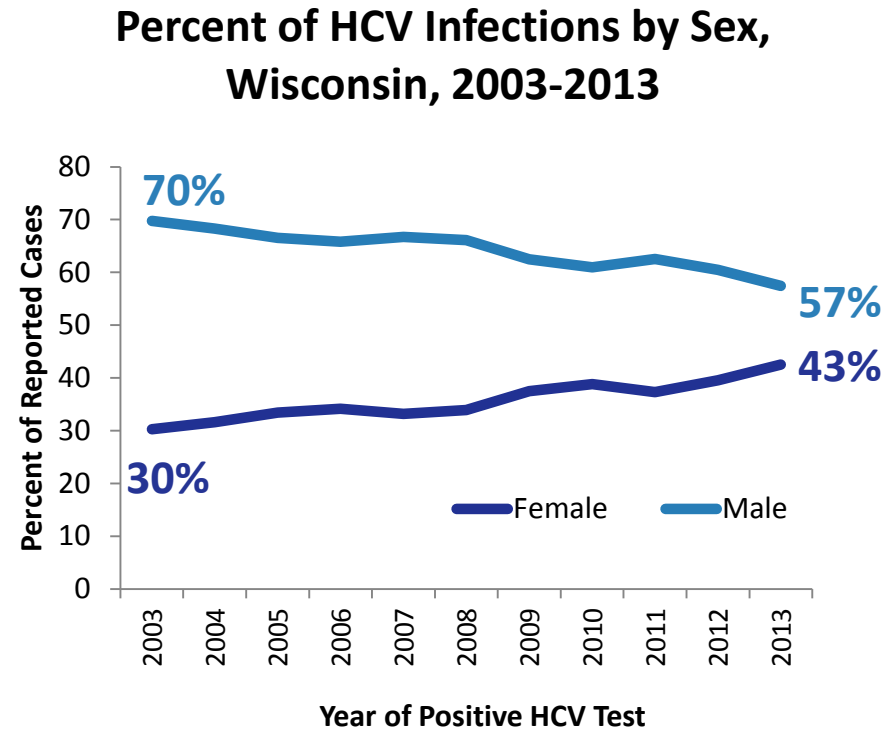
Prevalent HCV Cases in Wisconsin*

*2013 Data. Cases reported from the Department of Corrections and the Federal Correctional Institution are not shown.



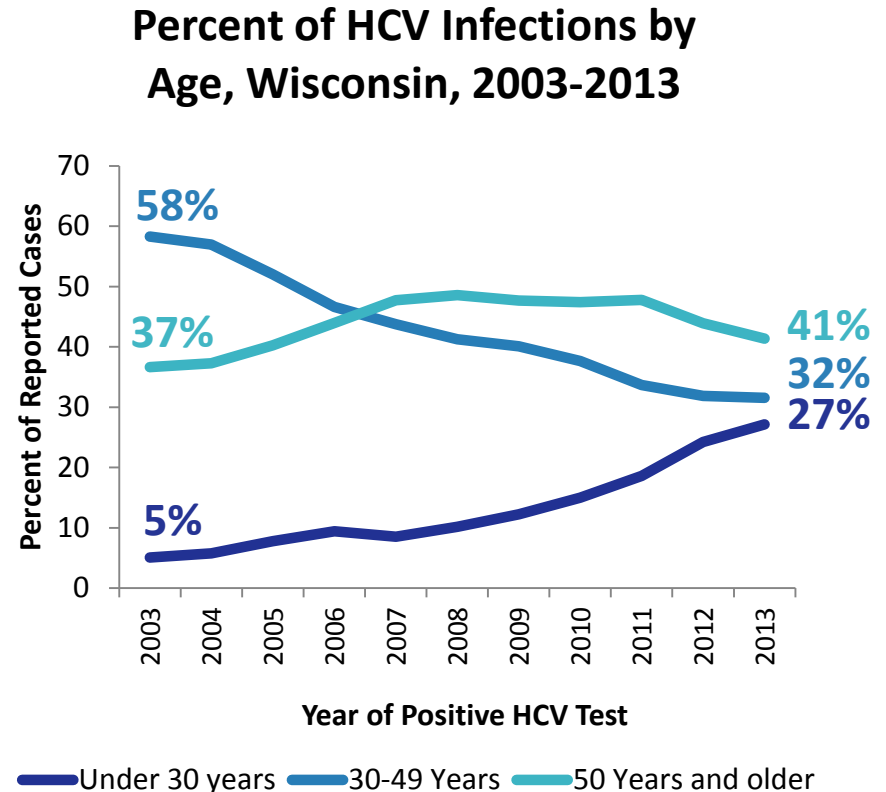
Scope of Disease in Wisconsin: Who

- In 2013, most (57%) newly reported infections were in males and most of the known individuals living with HCV (65%) were male.
- New reports in females have increased since 2003.



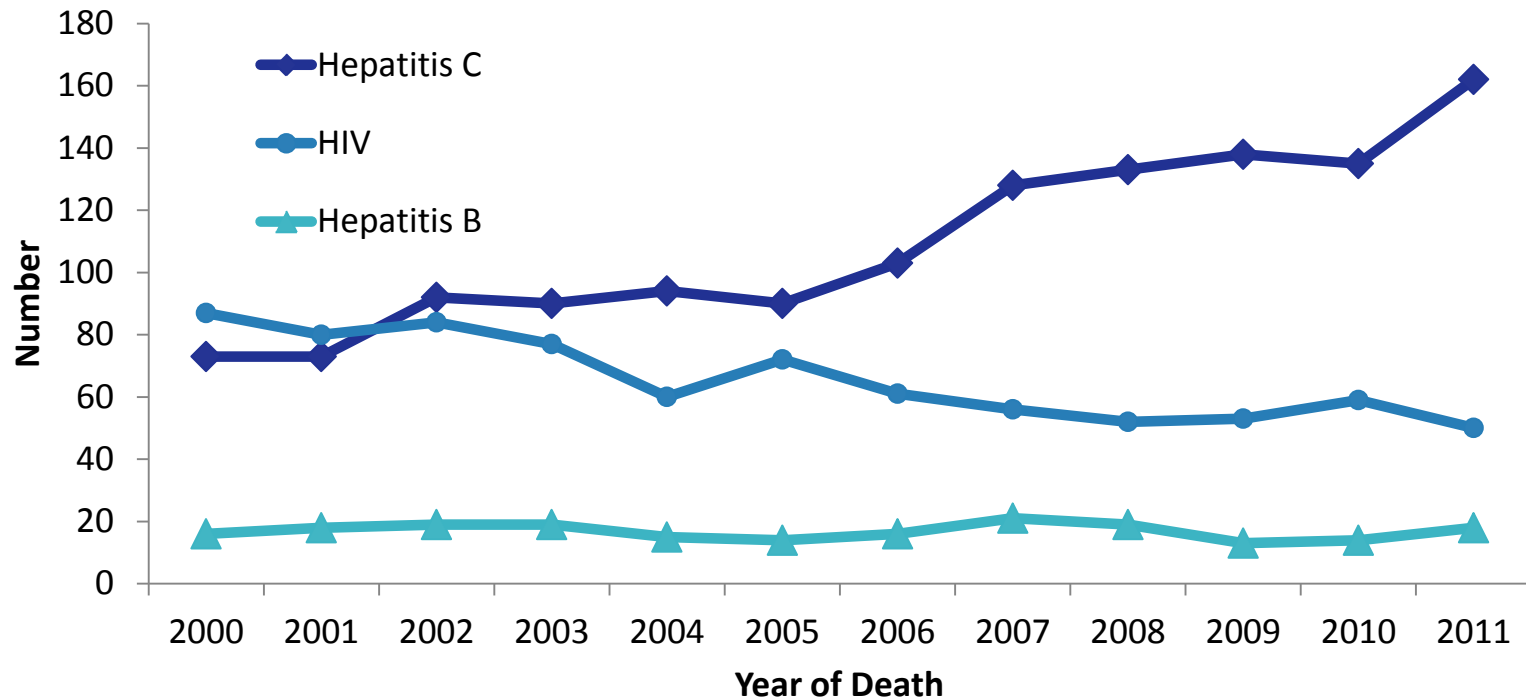
Scope of Disease in Wisconsin: Who

- In 2013, the largest number (41%) of newly reported infections were in people aged 50 and older.
- *New reports in young adults have increased five-fold since 2003.*
- Median age of reported cases has decreased.
 - 2003: Median age 47 years
 - 2013: Median age 44 years



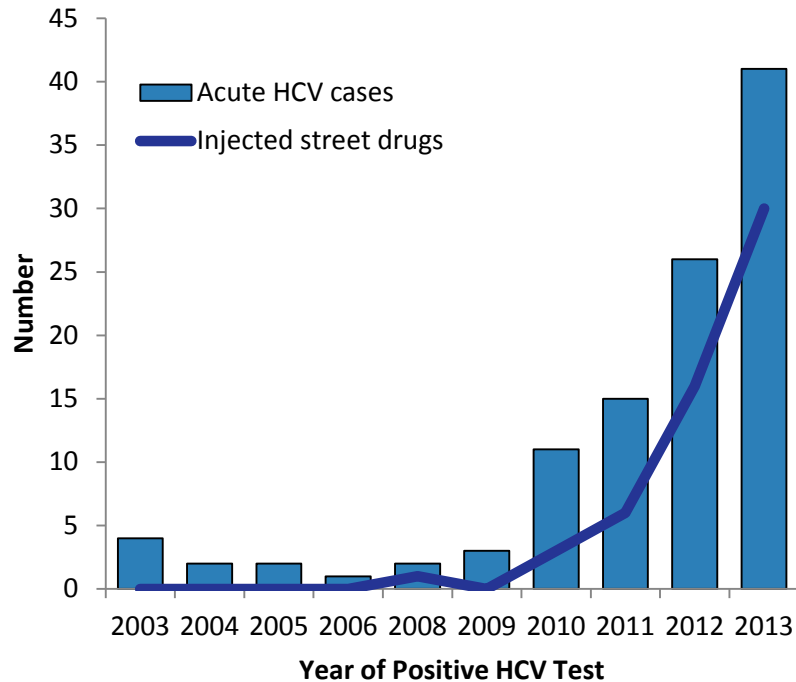
Mortality Trends

Deaths Associated with Hepatitis C, Hepatitis B and HIV:
Wisconsin, 2000-2011

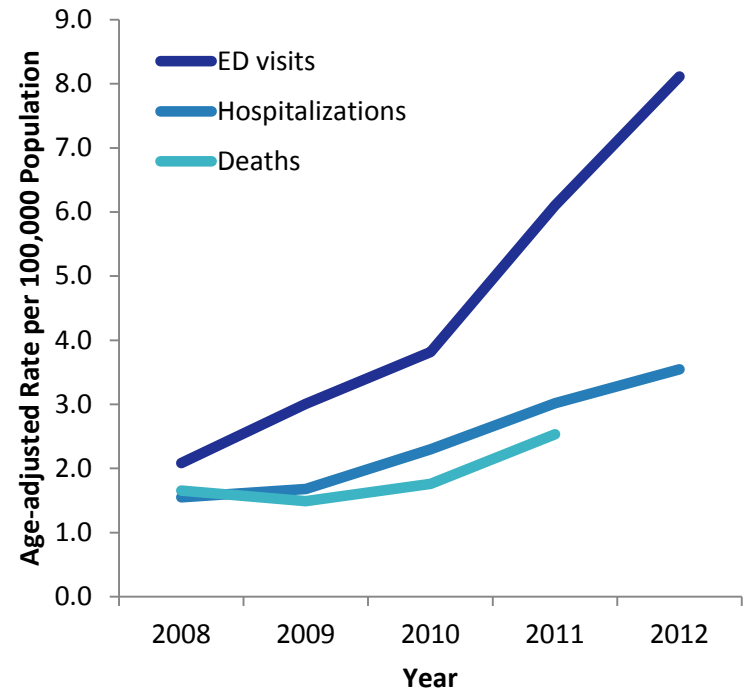


Scope of Disease in Wisconsin: People with Injection Drug Use (PWID)

**Reported Acute HCV Cases,
Wisconsin, 2003-2013**



**Rates of Heroin Overdoses and
Deaths, Wisconsin, 2008-2012***

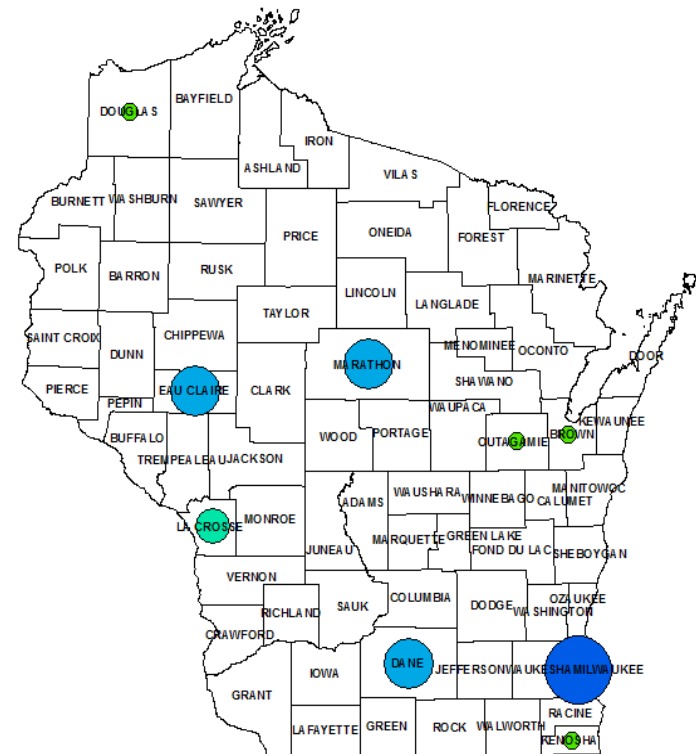


*Source: Wisconsin hospital inpatient database, Wisconsin emergency department visit database and Wisconsin resident death certificates, Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services. Rates were age-adjusted using the United States standard 2000 population.

Rapid HCV Testing Program

- Project began in 2012.
- Four agencies serving clients statewide.
 - AIDS Network
 - AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin
 - Public Health-Madison Dane County
 - 16th Street Community Health Center
- Provided testing and harm reduction services.
- Completed enhanced risk survey.

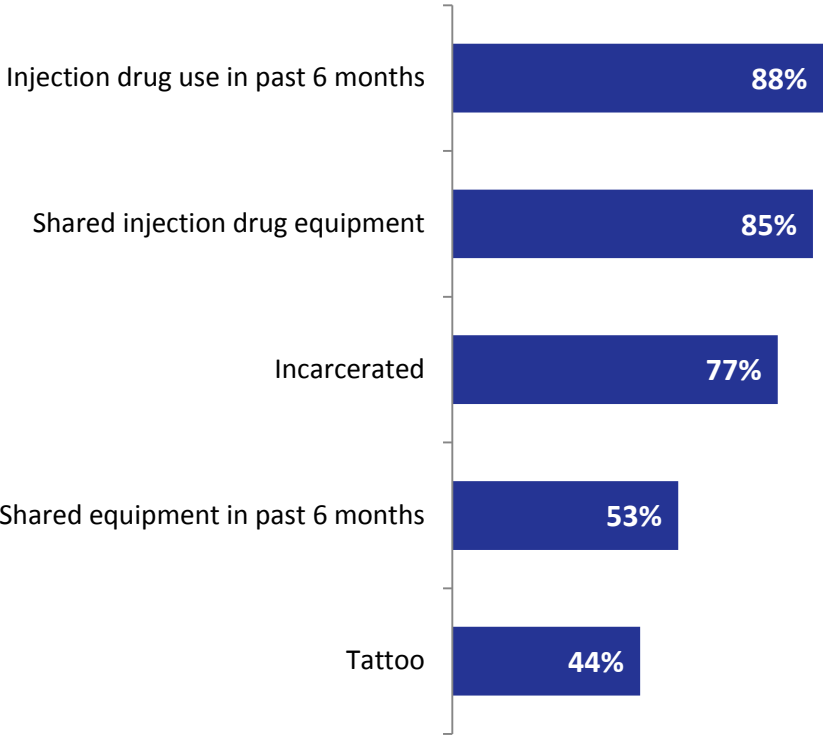
Location of Rapid HCV Test Sites



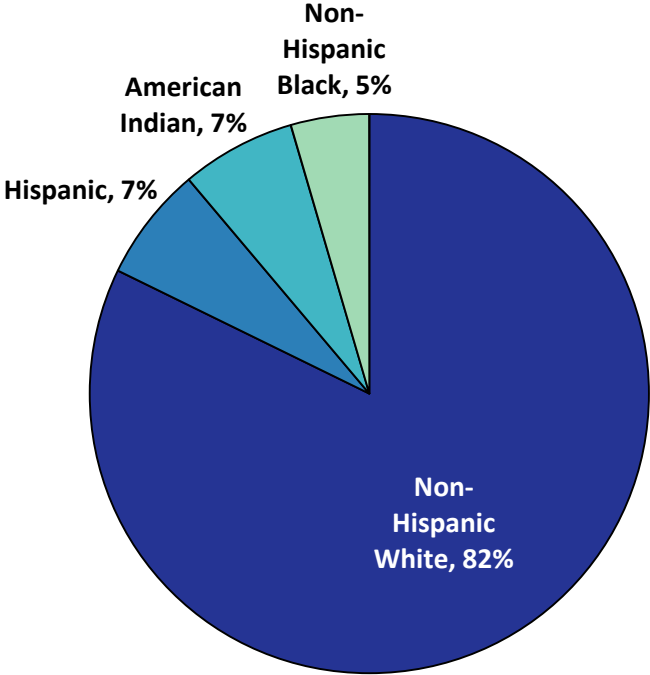
Scope of Disease in Wisconsin: HCV Positive Persons with Injection Drug Use

Data from HCV rapid test participation conducted at outreach sites in Wisconsin in 2011-2013. Data is limited to PWID.

Reported Risk Behavior

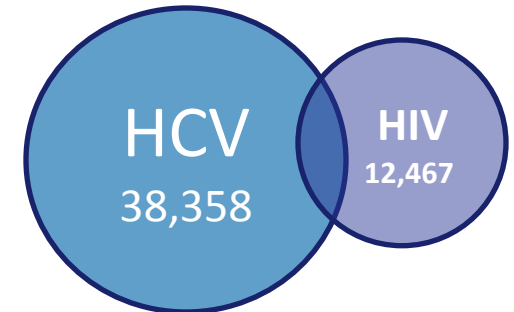


Race/Ethnicity



Surveillance System Match: HCV/HIV Co-infections

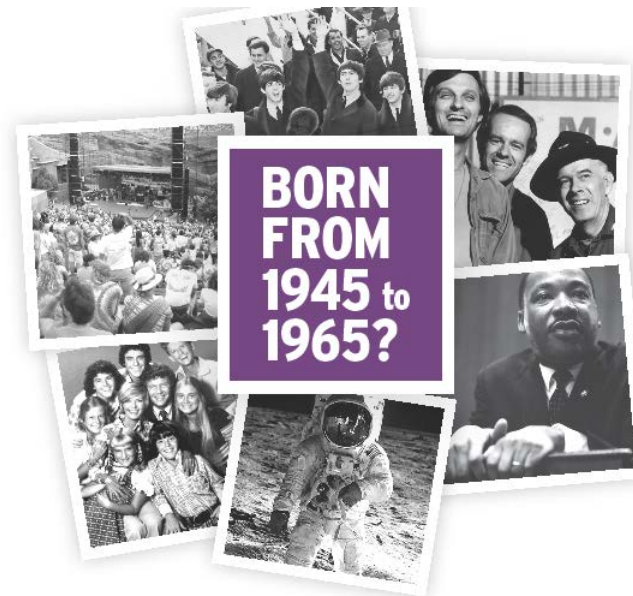
- Approximately 900 HCV/HIV co-infections identified since 2000.
- 2.3% of HCV cases have HIV infection.
- 7.1% of HIV cases have HCV infection.
- Demographics of co-infected:
 - 77% male
 - 45% non-Hispanic black
 - 56% Milwaukee County residence
- Risk: 60% reported IDU at the time of HIV report.



Summary of Rapid Testing Project

- Injection drug users can be reached.
 - Collaboration between public health and harm reduction programs enhances case finding.
 - Good correctional/jail health relationships are essential.
- Education regarding HCV is needed for providers, local health department staff and injection drug users.
- The use of rapid HCV tests can be a powerful tool for HCV screening, prevention and treatment initiation in a population with high prevalence of HCV infection.

CDC: Baby Boomer Testing Initiative



**BABY BOOMERS HAVE
THE HIGHEST RATES OF
HEPATITIS C.**

Talk to your doctor about getting tested.
Early detection can save lives.



www.cdc.gov/knowmorehepatitis



Why Focus on Baby Boomers?

- Persons in the 1945-1965 birth cohort are five times more likely to be anti-HCV positive than other adults.
- Anti-HCV prevalence in the birth cohort = 3.25% (approximately 1 in 33).
- As many as 75% of those infected are unaware of their HCV status.
- Represent 76.5% of all chronic HCV infections.
- 68% have medical insurance.

Why Focus on Baby Boomers?

- Infected population has modifiable disease co-factors.
- 58% consume ≥ 2 alcoholic drinks/day.
- 80% lack hepatitis A/B vaccination.
- Represent 73% of all HCV-associated mortality.
 - Hepatitis C is the most common reason for liver transplantation in the U.S.

In addition to testing adults at risk for HCV infection, CDC recommends that:

- Adults born during 1945 through 1965 receive one-time testing for HCV without prior ascertainment of HCV risk factor.
- All persons with identified HCV infections receive a brief alcohol screening and intervention as appropriate, followed by referral to appropriate care and treatment services for HCV infection and related conditions as indicated.

HCV Testing for Baby Boomers: What's the Message?

- High prevalence of HCV.
- Growing burden of HCV-associated morbidity and mortality.
- A large proportion remain untested and unaware of their HCV.
- HCV care and treatment can cure infection and prevent adverse health outcomes.
- Efficacy and safety of HCV treatment is improving.
- Baby Boomer testing does not replace risk-based testing for high risk populations (e.g., injection drug users).

Thank You

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