Poster #0579

Hepatitis C Testing of Trauma Surgery Patients: Incidence, Prevalence and the Care Cascade

Jenna M. Wick[1], Josue Oyola-Jimenez[1], Davone Singleton[1], Samantha Webster[1], David M. Fleece[1],Jill Volgraf[2], Amy J. Goldberg[1], Gina M. Simoncini[1]

[1]Lewis Katz School of Medicine at Temple University, [2] Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, PA

Background

- Trauma Surgery patients often miss opportunities to engage in routine healthcare.
- We developed a Hepatitis C (HCV) screening and linkage program to diagnose and link patients.

Methods

- From August 2016 to March 2018, HCV screening was performed on patients evaluated at an urban Level 1 trauma center.
- Collected data: HCV antibody (ab) status, HCV ribonucleic acid (RNA) status, sex, race, age, year of birth and history of intravenous drug use (IVDU).
- Reflex HCV screening was introduced in May 2017.
- Navigators linked to care or re-engaged in care patients who had a positive result.
- Follow-up was performed to assess the cascade of care among patients who tested HCV RNA positive.

Acknowledgments

Gilead Sciences, Inc. FOCUS program generously funded linkage to care navigation services only to the first appointment.

Results

- 2,953 eligible patients for HCV screening
- 2,782 (94.2%) were screened
- 366 (13.2%) HCV ab+
- 189 (6.8%) HCV RNA+
- 36 (1.3%) HCV RNA+ newly diagnosed

Epidemiology

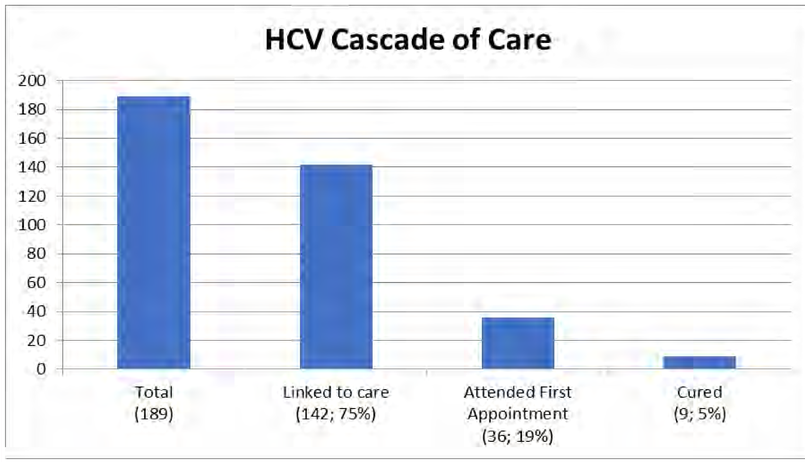
- Of HCV RNA+, 148 (78.3%) were men
  - Average age was 47 (22-87)
- There were 70 (37%) Black, 65 (34.3%) White, and 42 (22.2%) Hispanic patients
- 85 (44.9%) patients were born between 1945-65 (baby boomer)
- 117 (61.9%) patients had history of IVDU
- 28 (14.8%) were neither a baby boomer, nor a person who injected drugs.

Impact of HCV Reflex Testing

- 292 (79.8%) underwent confirmatory HCV RNA testing
- Before the reflex test, there were 0.21 HCV RNA+/day vs. 0.41 HCV RNA+/day after the reflex test was introduced

Navigation

- 142 (75%) were linked to care either by education or attendance at the first HCV medical appointment
- 36 (19%) attended their first HCV medical appointment
- 9 (5%) were treated and cured of HCV



Conclusion

- High rate (6.8%) of HCV among trauma surgery patients suggests that they are at risk and should be routinely screened.
- Reflex HCV testing increased diagnosis of chronic HCV patients.
- This setting has potential to diagnose, screen, link to care and cure a vulnerable population.