


REPORTING ON AASLD 2017
**ADVANCES IN CHRONIC HEPATITIS C:
MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT**
**COMPREHENSIVE EXPERT REVIEW AND
DISCUSSION OF KEY PRESENTATIONS**




AN INDEPENDENT CME ACTIVITY JOINTLY PROVIDED BY POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE FOR MEDICINE AND VIRALED, INC.
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HCV TREATMENT AND PERSONS WHO INJECT DRUGS

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THE IMPACT OF HEPATITIS C DIAGNOSIS ON SUBSTANCE-USE BEHAVIORS IN PATIENTS ENGAGED IN OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY

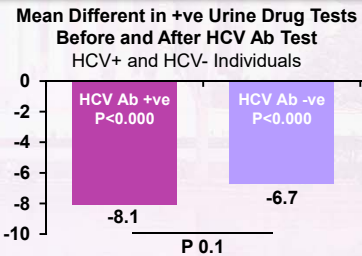
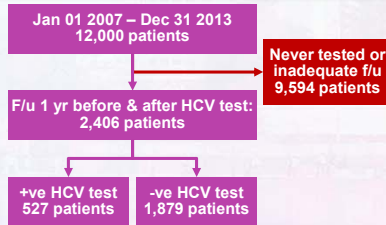
**Hooman Farhana Zananeh, Joseph K. Eibl, Graham Gauthier, David
Pellegrini, Jordan J. Feld, David C. Marsh, Hemant A. Shah**

Abstract 125

THE IMPACT OF HCV DIAGNOSIS ON SUBSTANCE-USE BEHAVIORS IN PATIENTS ENGAGED IN OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY

Jan 1st 2007 to Dec 31st 2013

- Inclusion:
 - HCV Ab test result
 - F/u for 1 yr before and 1 yr after HCV test
- Excluded patients who:
 - Never tested for HCV Ab
 - Had inadequate f/u time



Variables Associated with Reduced Substance Use at 1 Year

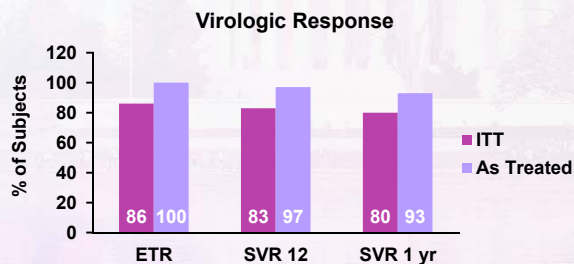
Variable	Unadjusted Univariable Analysis		Multivariable Analysis Adjusted for Age, Sex, Location	
	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
HCV Ab test status (ref: neg)	1.34 (1.15–1.70)	0.001	1.33 (1.08–1.63)	0.008
Sex (ref: male)	1.23 (1.04–1.45)	0.016	1.17 (0.99–1.39)	0.065
Regionality (ref: south)	1.65 (1.38–1.99)	<0.001	1.73 (1.40–2.15)	<0.001
Rurality (ref: urban)	1.17 (0.94–1.46)	0.167	0.87 (0.68–1.12)	0.294

Zangneh H, et al. 68th AASLD; Washington, DC, October 20-24, 2017; Abst. 125.

NO EVIDENCE OF 1-YEAR REINFECTION AFTER TREATING HCV AT A METHADONE PROGRAM

- Single methadone clinic
- HCV treatment with PrOD (n=35) administered with daily methadone and electronic pill box

Subject Characteristics	N=35	Subject Characteristics	N=35
Gender:		Infection duration (y):	
Male	22 (63%)	5-10	5 (14%)
Female	13 (37%)	11-20	6 (17%)
Race:		21-30	9 (26%)
African-American	18 (51%)	31-40	3 (9%)
American-Indian	3 (9%)	41-50	8 (23%)
Asian-American	1 (3%)	Unknown	4 (11%)
White	13 (37%)	Genotype:	
Ethnicity:		1a	29 (83%)
Hispanic	5 (14%)	1b	6 (17%)
Non-Hispanic	30 (86%)	Viral Load:	
Age (y):		<6 million IU/ml	25 (71%)
28-35	5 (14%)	≥6 million IU/ml	10 (29%)
36-45	5 (14%)	APRI:	
46-55	14 (40%)	<0.7	16 (45%)
56-65	9 (26%)	0.7-2	14 (40%)
>66	2 (6%)	≥2	5 (15%)



Five subjects receiving ribavirin discontinued treatment: 1 due to hemolytic anemia and 4 due to GI intolerance. One subject was lost to follow up in the 12-week post treatment period and another was lost prior to undergoing 1 yr post-treatment testing. There were no virologic relapses.

- Add-on HCV treatment to methadone makes sense
- Concurrent treatment of opiate use disorder may lower reinfection risk

Sylvestre D, et al. 68th AASLD; Washington, DC, October 20-24, 2017; Abst. LB-18.