The Building of a Viral Hepatitis Network in Latin America



LALREAN

Latin American Liver Research Awareness and Educational Network

Professor Marcelo Silva MD

Hepatology and Liver and Transplant Units, Hospital Universitario Austral Clinical Research Unit, School of Biomedical Sciences, Universidad Austral



Where do we stand in Latin America ?

- Only few countries in the region already implemented a National Program on Viral Hepatitis
- Congress approved Viral Hepatitis laws to support them are not available in the vast majority
- As a consequence, sub optimal funds for Viral Hepatitis have usually been allocated to Health Ministries.....
- HCV remains as a low priority disease in most regional health agendas

Reasons for HCV low priority in most of Latin American countries ?

- ✓ Lack of reliable data on disease impact; not enough regional KOL scientific production
- Disease burden will become clinically evident beyond the end of current policy makers mandates
- ✓ Insufficient public awareness and low exposure on massive media
- Poorly coordinated actions among players (policy makers, payers, scientific societies, academic leaders), both at a national and regional level



Hepatitis C in Latin America Where We Are

- ✓ Burden of disease
- ✓ Patients treated vs. waiting treatment
- ✓ Diagnose? How? Who?
- ✓ Where "are" the patients in our region?



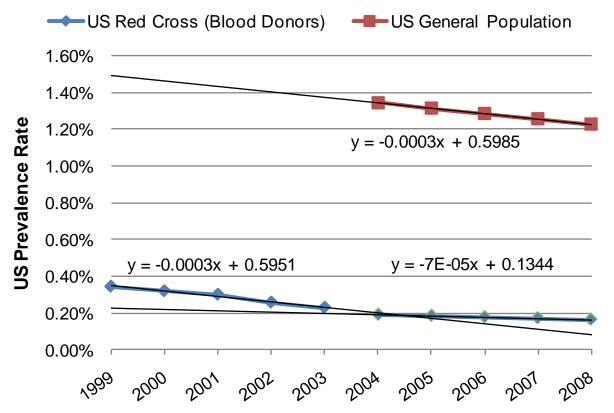
Trends and Projections of Hepatitis C Virus Epidemiology in Latin America

D. Kershenobich, H. Razavi, J. Sánchez-Avila, F. Bessone, HS. Coelho, L. Dagher, FL Goncales, JF. Quiroz, F. Rodríguez-Pérez, B. Rosado, C. Wallace, F. Negro and MO Silva

Liver International, Volume 31, Supplement 2, July 2011



Prevalence *Trend* in General Population can be Inferred from Blood Donor Data



• US data suggests that there is a strong correlation between the trend in blood bank and general population prevalence.



PAHO Blood Bank Data Insights into Prevalence Trends

Argentina	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2006*	2007
Units Donated	804,018	804,018	680,439	780,440	NR	365,313	345,502	NR
% Screened	98.33%	98.33%	99.30%	99.30%	NR	100.00%	100.00%	NR
Prevalence	0.66%	0.66%	NR	0.65%	NR	0.98%	0.95%	NR
Diagnosed	5,307	5,307		5,073		3,580	3,282	

* Data represents the public sector and corresponds to 50% of the National Blood System



PAHO Blood Bank Data Insights into Prevalence Trends

Mexico	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Units Donated	1,234,414	1,135,397	1,027,253	1,136,047	NR	1,351,204	1,400,137	1,501,641
% Screened	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	NR	96.47%	93.98%	95.37%
Prevalence	0.72%	0.70%	0.69%	0.66%	NR	0.64%	0.68%	0.66%
Diagnosed	8,888	7,948	7,088	7,498		8,648	9,521	9,911

Treatment Rates of Hepatitis C in Latin American Countries

ARGENTINA	2004	2006	2021
Prevalence rate (%)	1.50	1.50	1.45
Overall prevalence	575 600	586 800	647 600
Viraemic incidence	13700	14 302	18700
Viraemic mortality (all causes)	10700	11 000	19000
Treated patients	600	900	
Treatment rate (%)	0.10	0.15	

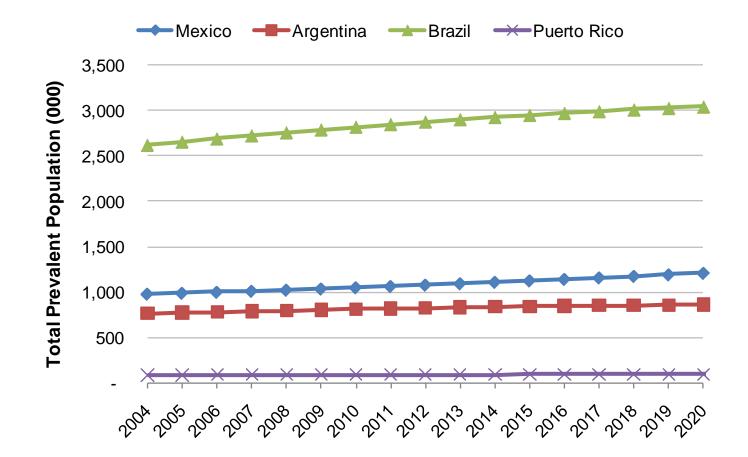
BRAZIL	2004	2007	2021
Prevalence rate (%)	1.50	1.50	1.46
Overall prevalence	2 764 400	2875,500	3 2 3 0 7 0 0
Viraemic incidence	65400	71748	103500
Viraemic mortality (all causes)	40700	50 100	99 900
Treated patients	4100	22 700	
Treatment rate (%)	0.15	0.79	

MEXICO	2004	2006	2021	PUERTO RICO	2004	2006	2021
Prevalence rate (%) Overall prevalence Viraemic incidence Viraemic mortality (all causes) Treated patients Treatment rate (%)	0.95 982 700 29 000 24 800 1400 0.14	0.95 1 002 900 31 044 25 300 3300 0.33	1.01 1 227 600 47 700 37 000	Prevalence rate (%) Overall prevalence Viraemic incidence Viraemic mortality (all causes) Treated patients Treatment rate (%)	2.30 89500 2000 2100 700 0.78	2.30 90300 2101 2100 800 0.89	2.35 97 300 2800 2700

Kershenobich et al. Liver International, Vol 31, Supplement 2. July 2011



Although prevalence rate will stay constant in most countries......



Without active disease management, HCV burden could put considerable pressure on health systems in the next years



Where do we stand in Latin America ?

There is urgent need for:

- 1. Medical education
- 2. Enhanced awareness- diagnosis
- 3. Expanded local research
- 4. Better disease registries
- 5. Improved access to patient care

Bottle necks:

- 1. Short federal and private resources and other forms of fund raising
- 2. Scanty integration among the large and different chain of players in Hepatitis C field



A Regional HCV Network: Is it a reasonable tool to generate local HCV data, education and awareness ?



Eg., HEPNET (Germany) and ECHO Project (USA)

I) Hep-Net: a German Liver Foundation initiative as an example to follow



Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung

GEFÖRDERT VOM

 Table 2.1 B: Executive board

Prof. M.P. Manns, Hanover (Hepatologist)

Prof. M. Roggendorf, Essen (Virologist)

Prof. H.P. Dienes, Cologne (Pathologist)

Table 2.1	C: E	xtended	executive	board

Central Information Officer	Dr. Müller, Thomas H., Munich
Central Business Officer	Dr. Cornberg, Markus, Hanover
	Prof. Bartenschlager, Ralf, Heidelberg
Three deputies from individual projects	Prof. Spengler, Ulrich, Bonn
	Prof. Zeuzem, Stefan, Frankfurt a. M.
One deputy of resident doctors association	Dr. Mauss, Stefan, Düsseldorf
One deputy of peripheric hospitals	Prof. Niederau, Claus, Oberhausen
One political deputy	MdB Bulmahn, Edelgard, Hanover/Berlin
One deputy of patient advocacy groups	Kautz, Achim, Cologne
One deputy of industry	Prof. Weihrauch, Thomas, Wuppertal



Hep-Net Network Aims

- Increase awareness and education: Increase prevention, early identification of patients with hepatitis and optimization of therapies
- 2. Horizontal and vertical networking to
 ✓ Develop and expand regional scientific data
 ✓ Optimize diagnosis and therapy of viral hepatitis
- Transfer of knowledge: Fast transfer from "Bench to Bedside"



Public Awareness

"Hepatitis B vaccination of German Olympic Team 2008"

HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG

Hannover

8003/20085

Hepatitis-Schutz nicht nur für Olympiateilnehmer

Die Deutsche Leberstiftung fördert den Wissenstransfer zwischen Forschern. Ärzten und Kliniken. Durch die Vernetzung aller medizinischen Versorgungsebenen sollen die Heilungschancen für Lebererkrankungen deutlich verbessert werden.

Mehr Goldmedaillen als 2004 in Athen: Aus deutscher Sicht waren die Olympischen Spiele in Peking ein voller Erfolg. Möglich wurde dies vor allem durch eine gute Vorbereitung - und zu der zählte für zahlreiche deutsche Sportler auch ein umfassender Hepatitis-Schutz.

In China sind Hepatitis-A- und -B-Virusinfektionen weit verbreitet. Zehn Prozent der Patienten adäquat behandelt werden. der chinesischen Bevölkerung sind zum Beispiel mit dem Hepatitis-B-Virus chronisch infiziert, sodass die Folgeerkrankung Leberkrebs eine der häufigsten Todesursachen in China ist. Um eine Ansteckung zu vermeiden, nutzten etwa 200 deutsche Athleten die Chance, ihren Impfstatus feststellen und sich gegebenenfalls gegen Hepatitis-Aund -B-Virusinfektionen impfen zu lassen. Initiiert wurde die Aktion von der Deutschen Leberstiftung, die die Heilungschan-

cen für Lebererkrankungen und die Lebensqualität der Betroffenen verbessern will. Allein in Deutschland leiden etwa 3,5 Millionen Menschen an Lebererkrankungen, davon haben zirka eine Million Menschen eine Leberentzündung bedingt durch die Infektion mit Hepatitis-Viren. Experten vermuten, dass derzeit nur etwa 10 bis 20 Prozent Um neue Behandlungsmethoden zu entwickeln, fördert das Kompetenznetz Hepatitis (Hep-Net) seit 2002 den Austausch zwischen Wissenschaftlern, Ärzten, Apotheken, Kliniken und Patienten. Seit 2006 ist die Deutsche Leberstiftung Träger des vom Bundesministeriums für Bildung und Forschung geförderten Netzwerks. Auf diese Weise soll der Wissenstransfer zwischen allen medizinischen Versorgungsebenen

dauerhaft gesichert und die Hepatitis ef-

"Vaccination is important"

Oliver Roggisch (World Champignon Handball 2007)



fektiver als bisher bekämnft werden Durch eine umfassende Öffentlichkeitsarbeit will die Stiftung gleichzeitig dafür sorgen, die Zahl der Hepatitis-Infektionen deutlich zu verringern - ein Vorhaben, von dem nicht nur Olympiateilnehmer profitieren.

DEUTSCHE LEBERSTIFTUNG

Carl-Neuberg-Straße 1, 30625 Hannover Ansprechpartner: Prof. Dr. Michael P. Manns, Bianka Wiebner Tel.: (05 11) 5 32 68 15, Fax: (05 11) 5 32 68 20 info@deutsche-leberstiftung.de www.deutsche-leberstiftung.de Deutsche Bank Konto: 108 977 000, BLZ: 360 700 50

> Deutsche _Leberstiftung

"Hepatitisgefahr für Olympia-Fans"

MHH und Leberstiftung raten Sportbegeisterten vor einer Chinareise zur Impfung

VON JULIANE KAUNE

geisterte, die zu den Olympimerspielen nach Peking reisen ollten zuvor einen Arztbesuch "Wir empfehlen allen Reisennd, sich mit einer Impfung gebensbedrohlichen Krankheiten A und B zu schützen", sagt hael Manns, Leberexperte der chen Hochschule (MHH). In en Infektionen mit den Hepatileutlich häufiger auf als in nd, erklärt der Gastroenterolouch Vorsitzender der Deutschen

tung ist. rät dazu, mit einer einfachen suchung feststellen zu lassen, frühere Impfung bereits ein

Schutz gegen die Viren besteht. Mit gutem Beispiel voran ging gestern Eike Onnen aus Hannover, Deutscher Hallenmeister im Hochsprung und Kandidat für Olympia. "Ob ich einen wirksamen Impfschutz habe, weiß ich nicht genau", sagte der 25-jährige Sportler, der sich von Manns Blut abnehmen ließ.

Die Impfung gegen Hepatitis B gehört in Deutschland erst seit 1996 zu den obligatorischen Impfungen für Kinder und Jugendliche. Nach Schätzungen sind hierzulande etwa 500 000 Menschen chronisch mit dem B-Virus infiziert, das unter anderem durch Geschlechtsverkehr übertragen wird. In China sind es zehn Prozent der Bevölkerung - dort stelle der durch Hepatitis verursachte Leberkrebs eine zurückliegende Infektion eine der häufigsten Todesursachen dar, sagt Manns

Für die als "Reisekrankheit" bekannte hochinfektiöse Hepatitis A, die wie Hepatitis B tödlich enden kann, gibt es keine Impfvorschriften. Das A-Virus, das etwa durch verunreinigtes Trinkwasser, rohe Meeresfrüchte oder ungenügend erhitzte Nahrung übertragen wird, tritt besonders häufig in asiatischen Ländern auf. "China-Reisende sollten keinesfalls auf Impfschutz verzichten", betont Manns.

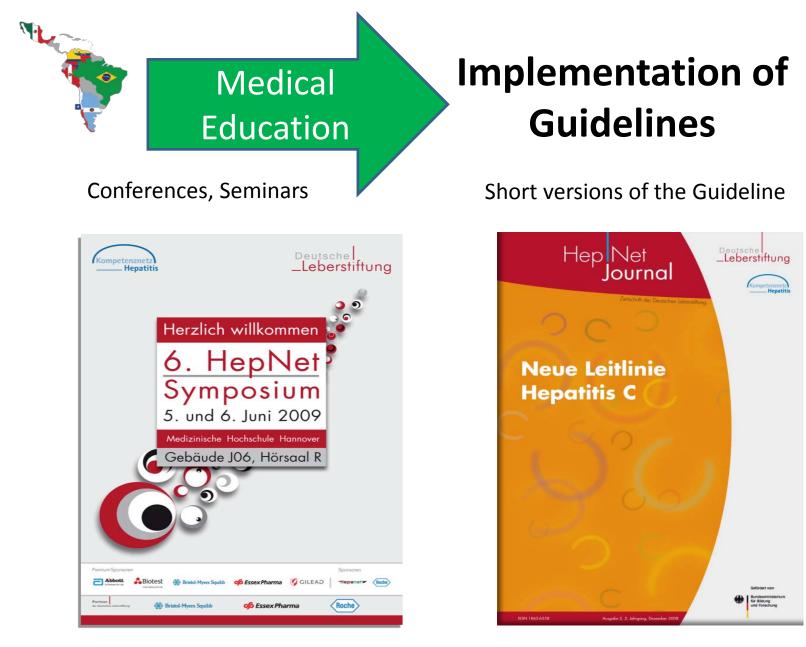
Das gilt natürlich auch für die Olympioniken. Die Deutsche Leberstiftung, die ihren Sitz an der MHH hat, untersucht das Blut aller 700 Sportler und Begleiter aus dem Kader kostenfrei und gibt eine Impfempfehlung ab. Für Sportfans, die nach Peking wollen, gibt es keine einheitliche Regelung für eine Kostenübernahme nicht jede Kasse zahlt Blutuntersu-

chung und Impfung.



Mit outem Beispiel voran: Eike Onne von Prof. Michael Manns Blut abneh

Eike Onnen (German Champignon High Jump) "Now I feel safe"



Telephone Hotline, E-Mail consulting, Homepage etc...



Horizontal Networking (26 Universities, Research)



Universities

Municipal Hospitals

Private Practitioners

Patients (Advocacy Groups)

Public (i.e. pupils)



- Acute Hepatitis B and C
- Co-infections (i.e. HBV/HCV, Delta Hepatitis)
- Special patient groups
- ... registration trials in these fields are not pushed by the industry

Investigators initiated trials only possible with a structure such as HEP-NET

More than 20 clinical trials since 2002



Acute Hepatitis C

The New York Times

Treatment of Early-Stage Hepatitis C Advances

😵 The New England Journal of Medicine

Notice: Because of its potential clinical implications, this article is being published early (on October 1, 2001). It will appear in the November 15 issue of the *Journal*.

TREATMENT OF ACUTE HEPATITIS C WITH INTERFERON ALFA-2b

ELMAR JAECKEL, M.D., MARKUS CORNBERG, M.D., HEINER WEDEMEYER, M.D., TERESA SANTANTONIO, M.D., Julika Mayer, M.D., Myrga Zankel, D.V.M., Giuseppe Pastore, M.D., Manfred Dietrich, M.D., Christian Trautwein, M.D., and Michael P. Manns, M.D., for the German Acute Hepatitis C Therapy Group



Prompt Use of Antiviral Drug Lessens the Toll of Hepatitis C



Sieg durch Blitztherapie

Eine schnelle Behandlung kann Hepatitis-C-Infektionen heilen. Doch die Diagnose kommt meist zu spät



HBV/HCV Coinfection

So far limited studies for therapy of HBV / HCV coinfection



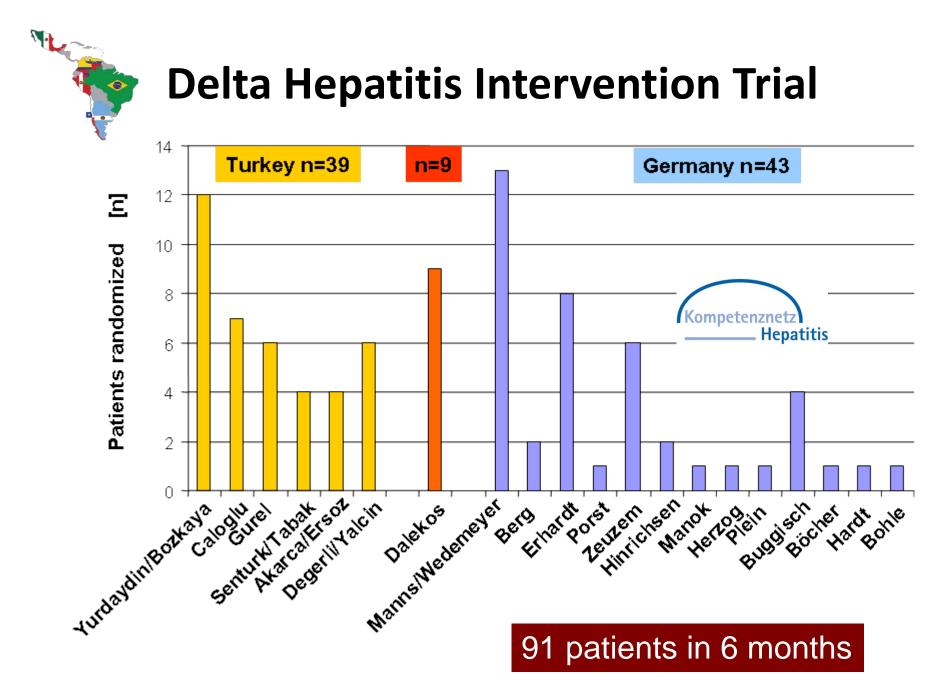
Journal of Hepatology 49 (2008) 688-694

Journal of Hepatology

www.elsevier.com/locate/jhep

The HEP-NET B/C co-infection trial: A prospective multicenter study to investigate the efficacy of pegylated interferon-α2b and ribavirin in patients with HBV/HCV co-infection[☆]

Andrej Potthoff^{1,†}, Heiner Wedemeyer^{1,†}, Wulf O. Boecher², Thomas Berg³, Stefan Zeuzem⁴, Joachim Arnold⁵, Ulrich Spengler⁶, Kurt Gruengreiff⁷, Thomas Kaeser⁸, Marcus Schuchmann², Alexandra Bergk³, Nicole Forestier⁴, Katja Deterding¹, Michael P. Manns^{1,*}, Christian Trautwein^{1,9}, for the Hep-Net B/C Co-infection Study Group



Wedemeyer, Yurdaydin,Manns, EASL 2007

II) ECHO: an American initiative as another example to follow



A Networking Model Aimed to:

✓ Multiply Medical Education ✓ Improve Access to Patient Care

Sanjeev Arora M.D.; Director Project ECHO University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center



Mission and Goals of ECHO Project

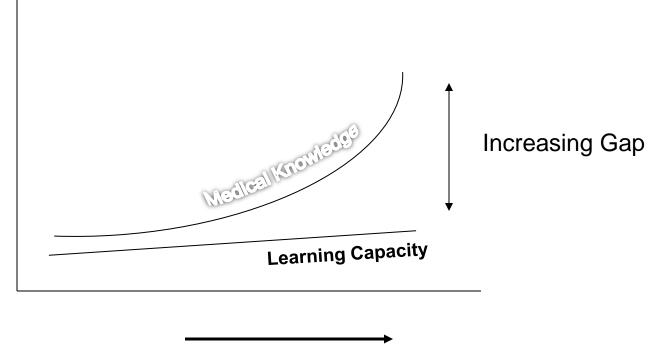
•To expand the capacity to provide best practice care for common and complex diseases in underserved areas and to monitor outcomes.

•Develop capacity to safely and effectively treat Hepatitis C in all areas of New Mexico and to monitor outcomes

• Develop a model to treat complex diseases in rural locations and developing countries



ECHO: Role of Knowledge Network



Time

"Expanding the Definition of Underserved Population"



ECHO Methods

- Use Technology (multipoint video-conferencing and internet) to leverage scarce healthcare resources
- Disease Management Model focused on improving outcomes by reducing variation in processes of care and sharing "best practices"
- Case based learning: Co-management of patients with UNMHSC specialists (Learning by Doing)
- HIPAA compliant web based database to monitor outcomes

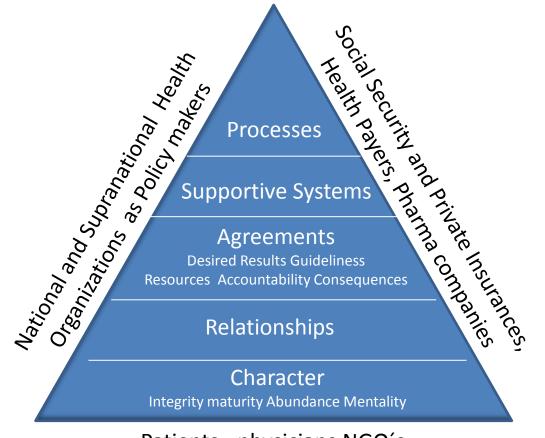


Why networks such as these should be developed in the Region ?

- There are still many areas with important unmeet medical needs
- New forms of medical education and patient care are urgently needed
- The "taditional" Academic Center business paradigm (knowledge concentration and fee for service) is currently being questioned
- Limited access to diagnosis and therapy remains a serious ethical problem
- The generation of reliable local information may help to:
 - Develop rational primary and secondary prevention strategies
 - Build regional disease burden data
 - Help policy makers in budget allocation dispute
 - Influence upon pharmaceutical companies on pricing policies



LALREAN's five dimensions of Win-Win and view on different players



Patients - physicians NGO's & Scientific Societies



LALREAN's first initiative

• A country based **Electronic Patient Management System (EPMS)** network among different academic centers will help to standardize HCV patients epidemiologic data, costs and treatment outcomes

• Countries (number of sites) involved in the first stage will be: Argentina (4); Brazil (4); Chile (3); Colombia (2); México (3); and Venezuela (1)

• In a second stage, we'll multiply and expand this systematic coaching and patient care system to other colleagues and to junior liver, GE, ID and GP physicians from non- academic settings located in suburban and rural areas



LALREAN's EPMS Project

• The Software is provided by a third party vendor , ABL (Luxemburg), with experience on electronic clinical records, and with a software previously validated by an international recognized scientific society (the Spanish Association for the Study of the Liver- AEEH)





LALREAN's EPMS HepatiC data exploration and mining

Demographics	Patient	status	Clinical	l data	/isits/outcome	Pretreatm	ent Treatmer	its Labs Ti	ansplantatio	n			
WisibleChe k	ĸ	Selected p Number of		286 86	Age statistics Average age Median age	41 40	E	Current Selections					
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	0	Argentina	02-49551	Hos pita I A	7,20E+12	HOSPZ	41		untry			Pool	
edical Hospital ID 🔻 tional ID 🔹	0	Argentina	02-52941	Hos pita I A	8,60E+12	HOSP8	27		Uruguay	53,49%		HospitalA	6 2,79%
	U	Argentina	02-78432	Hos pita I A	6,41E+12	HOSP6	49		Spain	25,58%		Hos pital B	37,215
		Argentina	02-81493	HospitalA	7,11E+1Z	HOSP3	42		Brazil	11,63% 9.30%			
ountry	P	Argentina	02-90930	Hos pita I A	7,61E+12	HOSP5	36		Argentina	9,30%			
Argentina		Argentina	02-898244	Hos pita I A	6,81E+12	HOSP1	45						
Brazil		Brazil	02-11740	Hos pita I A	7,01E+12	HOSP15	42	Age distribution by gene	ler				四 XL _
Spain		Brazil	02-25640	HospitalA	6,91E+12	HOSP9	43	10					
Uruguay		Brazil	02-28335	Hospital A	7,71E+12	HOSP13	35		Age	e distributio	on by gender		
		Brazil	02-42856	HospitalA	7,81E+12	HOSP12	35	J					
		Brazil	02-64702	HospitalA	5,91E+12	HOSP14	54	0					Gender
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Hos pital B		Brazil	02-86991	HospitalA	7.60E+12	HOSP10	37	-4					
		Brazil	02-91334	HospitalA	7.50E+12	HOSP16	38						
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		Spain	02-290015	Hos pital B		HOSP81	30			- 4,1 5			
ge		Spain	02-353431	Hos pital B	7,71E+12	HOSP67	36						
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հորդորդորդ	սիսիսի	Spain	02-415991	Hospital B	8.21E+12	HOSP86	30						
		Snain	07-434069	Hospital B	7.615+12	HOSP69	37						

HepatıC



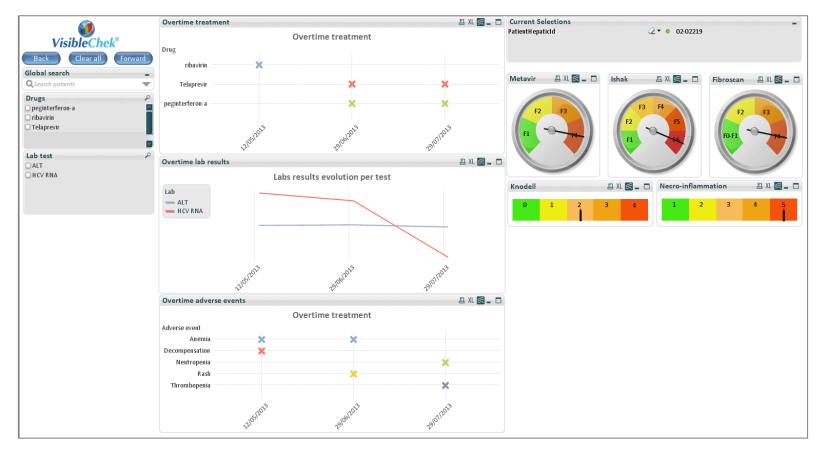
LALREAN's EPMS HepatiC data exploration and mining

VisibleCh	ek*	Statistics Total count			2414			E	Current Selections		
Back Clearall	Forward										
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Q Search patients	T	HepatiC ID	Drug	Dose		Stop	Status	Comment	Drug	distribution	
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ribavirin		02-02219	Tela previr	30 mg			013 discontinued			Drug	
Tela previr		02-02219	Tels previr	30 mg			013 discontinued	Comment 2		peginterferon-a	30,235
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peginterferon-b		02-02219	-	-				•		boceprevir	22,095
boceprevir		02-07682	ribavirin	150 mg	18/01/2013					Tela previr	10,475
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discontinued		02-07682	peginterfero		11/05/2010						
finished		02-07682	peginterfero		05/12/2012						
		02-07682	peginterfero		03/07/2013						
		02-07682	peginterfero		05/12/2012						
		02-07682		1-b 150 mg	03/07/2013						
		02-07682	peginterfero				D11 discontinued				
		02-07682	peginterfero	1-b 600 mg	05/12/2012	06/12/2	012 active				
Adverse events		Adverse even	nts					四 XL _ 1			
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		57 71 772		111							





LALREAN's EPMS HepatiC data exploration and mining







LALREAN's EPMS Project time-tables

Software licensing and deployment costs: ------ Eu \$79,788 ------ Eu \$58,688

Milestone\Period	Quarter	2H 2013	1H 2014	2H 2014	1H 2015
First stage		<		\rightarrow	
Set up system	4Q2013)		
Set up Headquarters	1Q2014				
Retrospective EPMS data outcomes	1Q2014		•		
Prospective EPMS data outcomes	2Q2014				
Stabilize operation	4Q2014				
Second stage					
Start expansion to other countries	202015				•
Start expansion within the country	3Q2014			. 🔶	-
Start Extension for Community Healthcare programs	202014		•	•	

EPMS Progress reports:

1. Once landed, a quarterly report of the amount of patients by country with SVR rates, positive and negative predictors of SVR, adherence, tolerability, barriers to access, diagnosis/treatment rates, market share of different compounds, and types of providers.

2. Submission of an abstract to peer reviews, journals and EASL by the last quarter of 2014

LALREAN's Dream:

Improve access to care even in remote areas (Purmamarca, Argentina)



Gracias !!!