

Best practices:

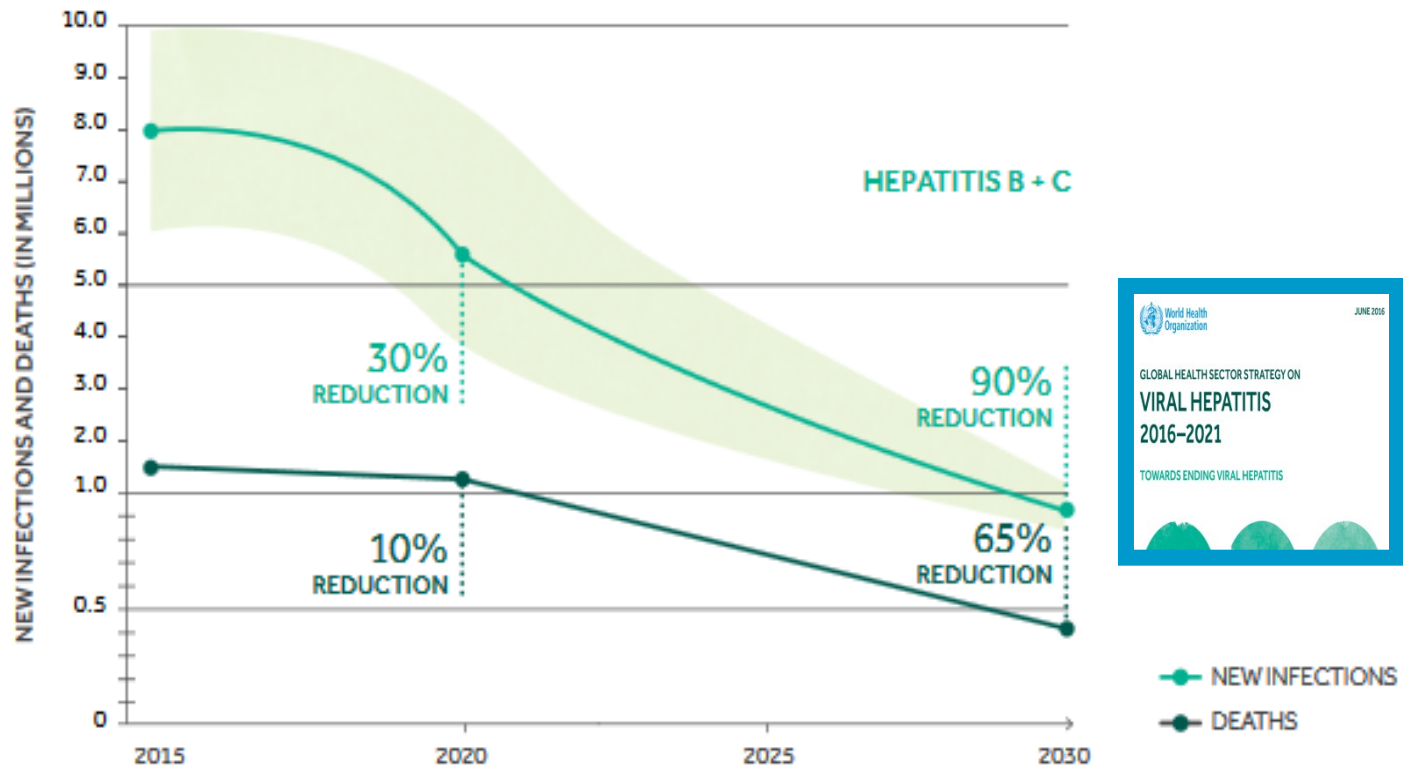
National Hepatitis approach of Slovenia

Prof. Mojca Matičič, MD, PhD

University Medical Centre Ljubljana
Faculty of Medicine, University of Ljubljana
Slovenia

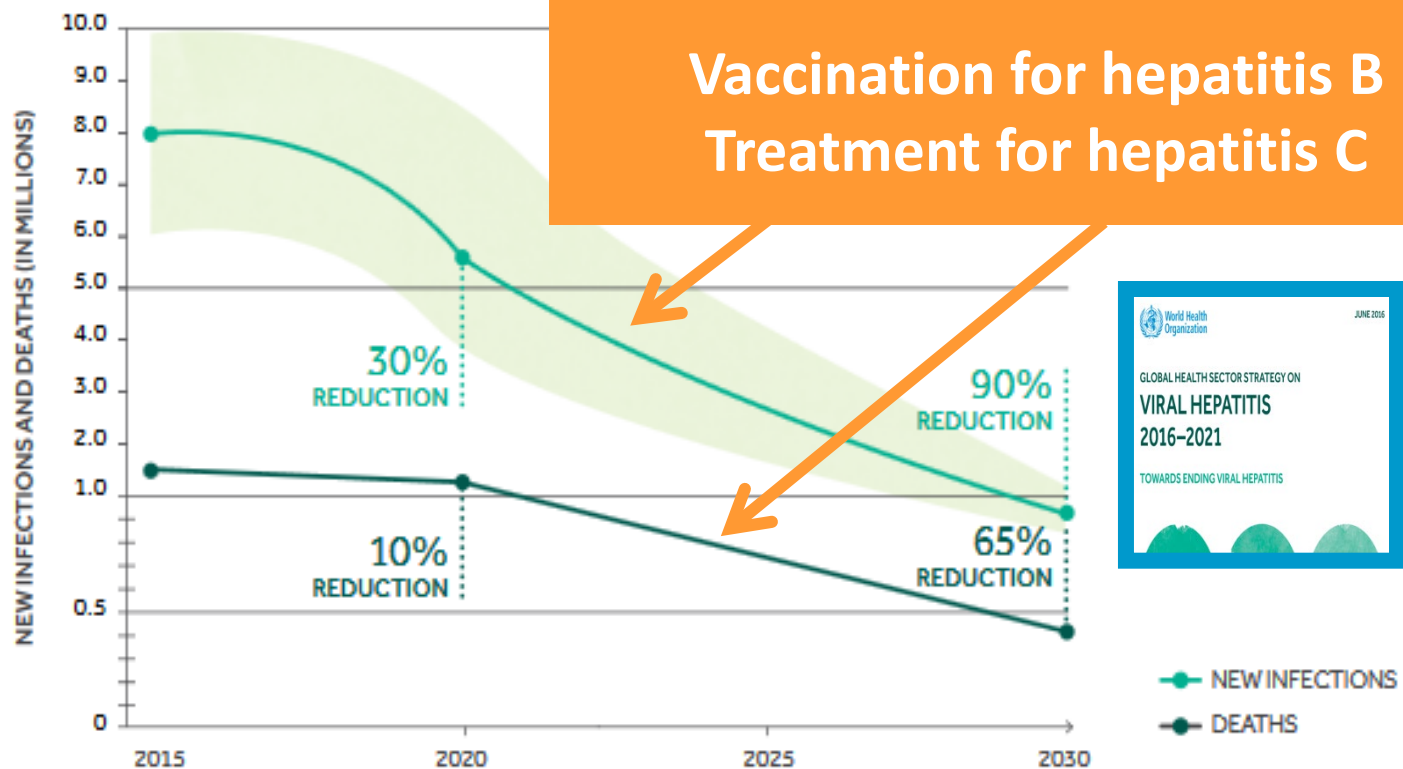
VHPB Meeting, Budapest: October 31, 2019

WHO strategy towards elimination of viral hepatitis as a public health threat (from 2016)



Goals for reducing new cases of infection and deaths from chronic hepatitis B and C **by 2030**

WHO strategy towards elimination of viral hepatitis as a public health threat (from 2016)



**Interventions for achieving the goals represent a
continuum of services**



SLOVENIA



Inhabitants: 2 million



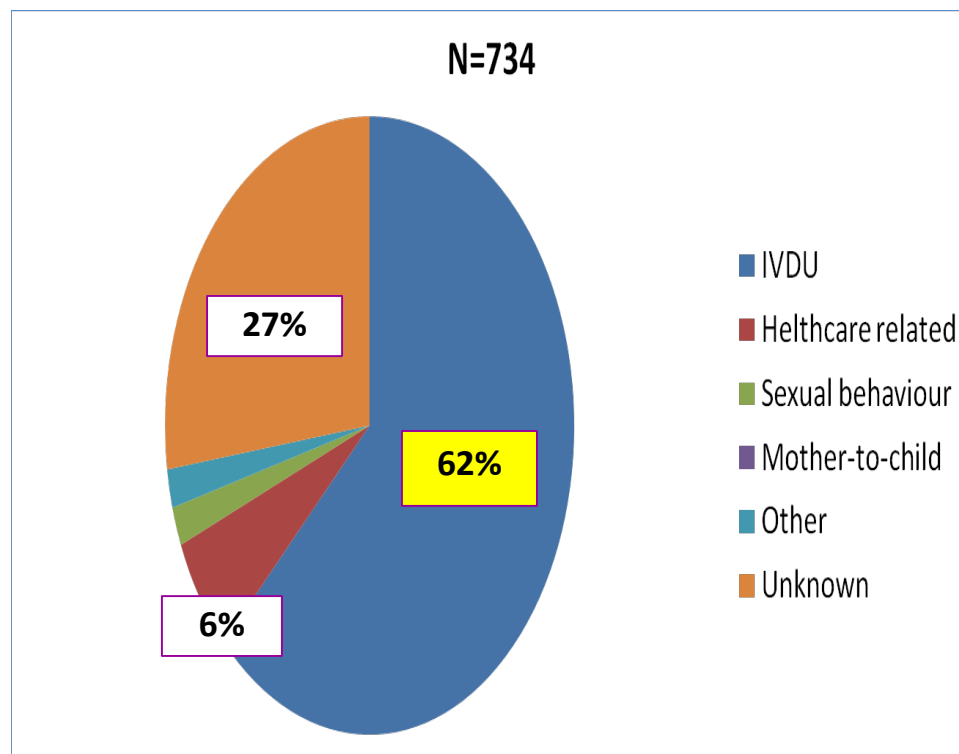
SLOVENIA

Hepatitis C



Anti-HCV positive persons
by risk groups (period 2008-2015)

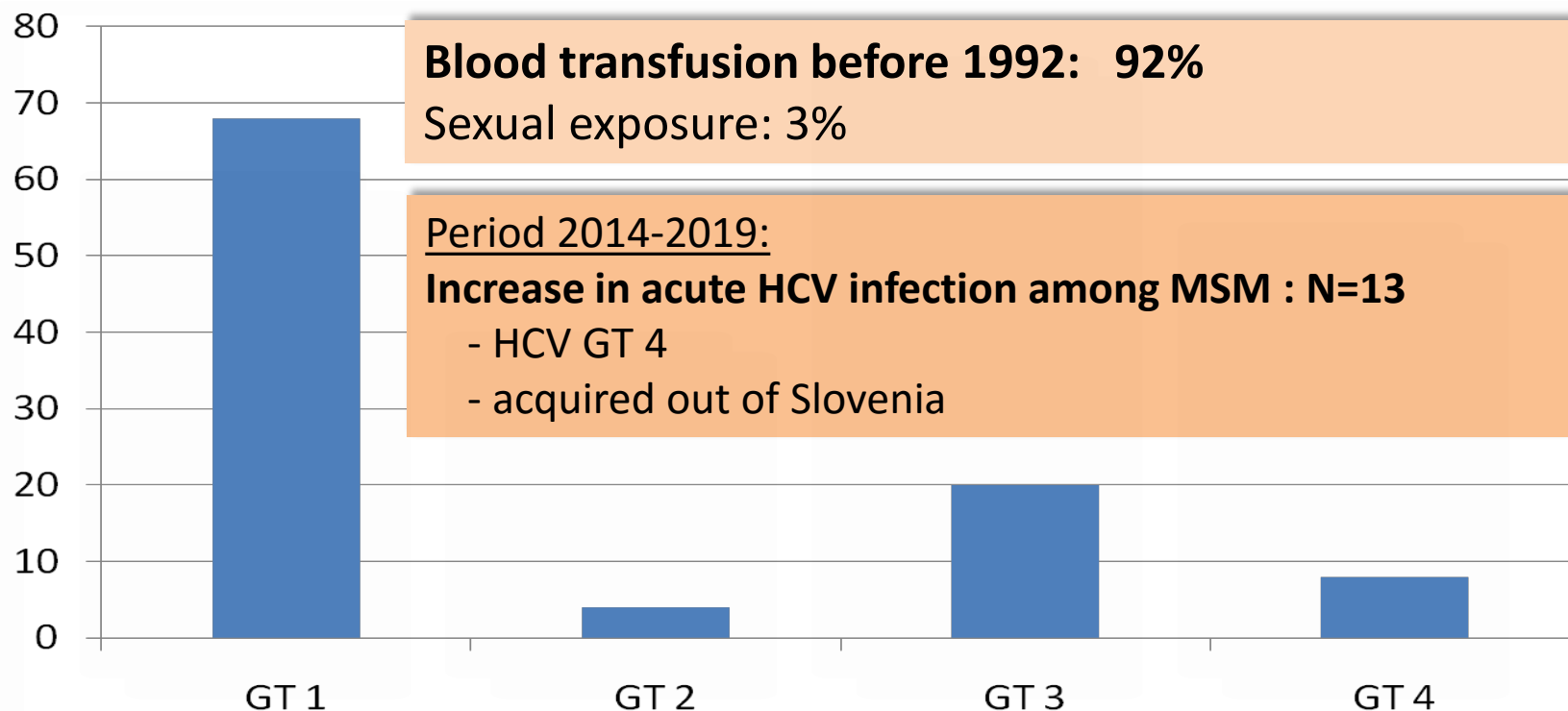
HCV RNA prevalence	HCV RNA positive	PWID
%	N	N
est. 0.3	est. 6 500	est. 6–8 000



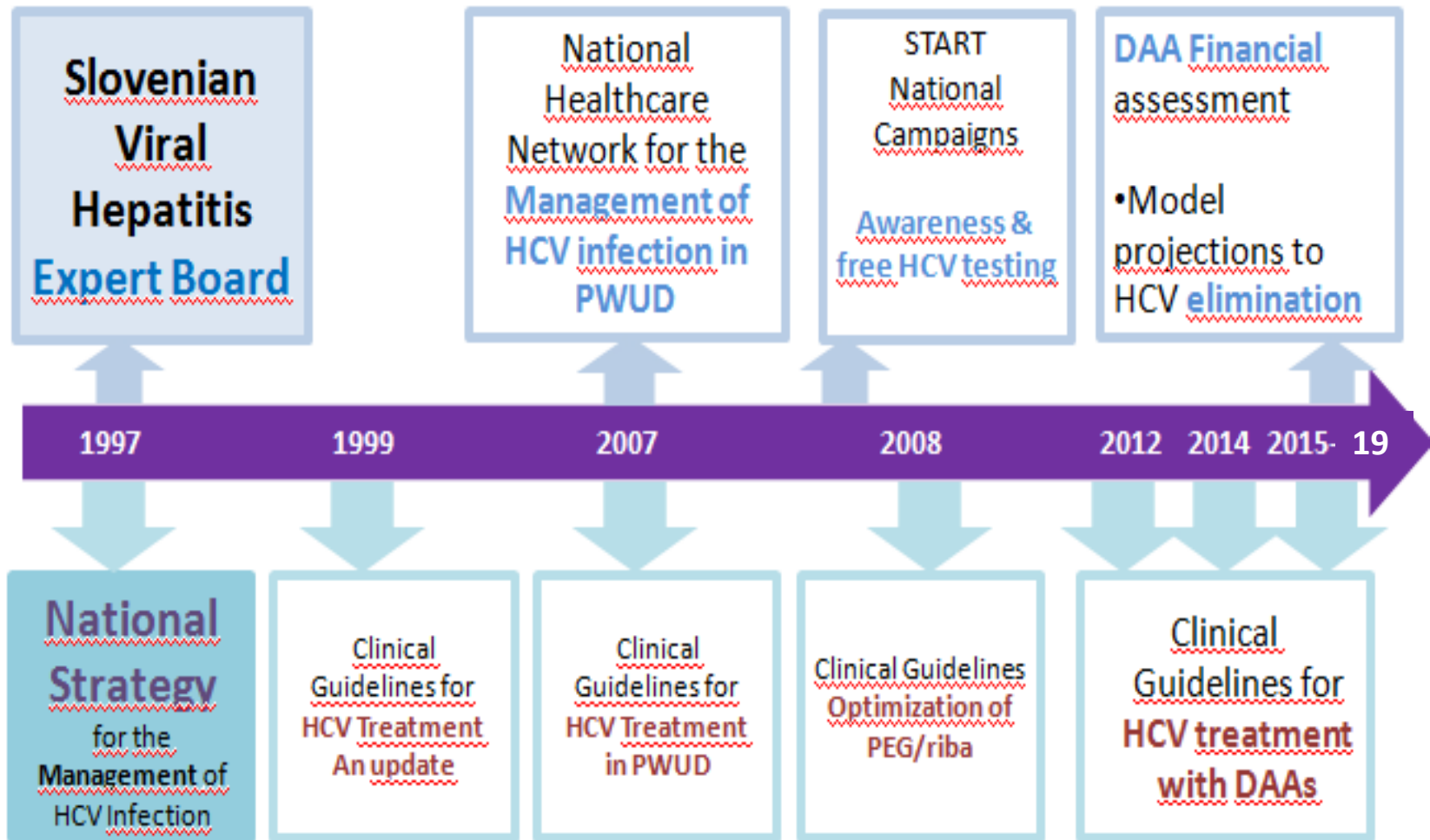
SLOVENIA 1986-2013

Co-infected HIV/HCV

- HIV/anti-HCV positive: 44/579 = **7.6%**
- HIV/HCV RNA positive: 33/579 = **5.7%**



22 years of the national policy for HCV management

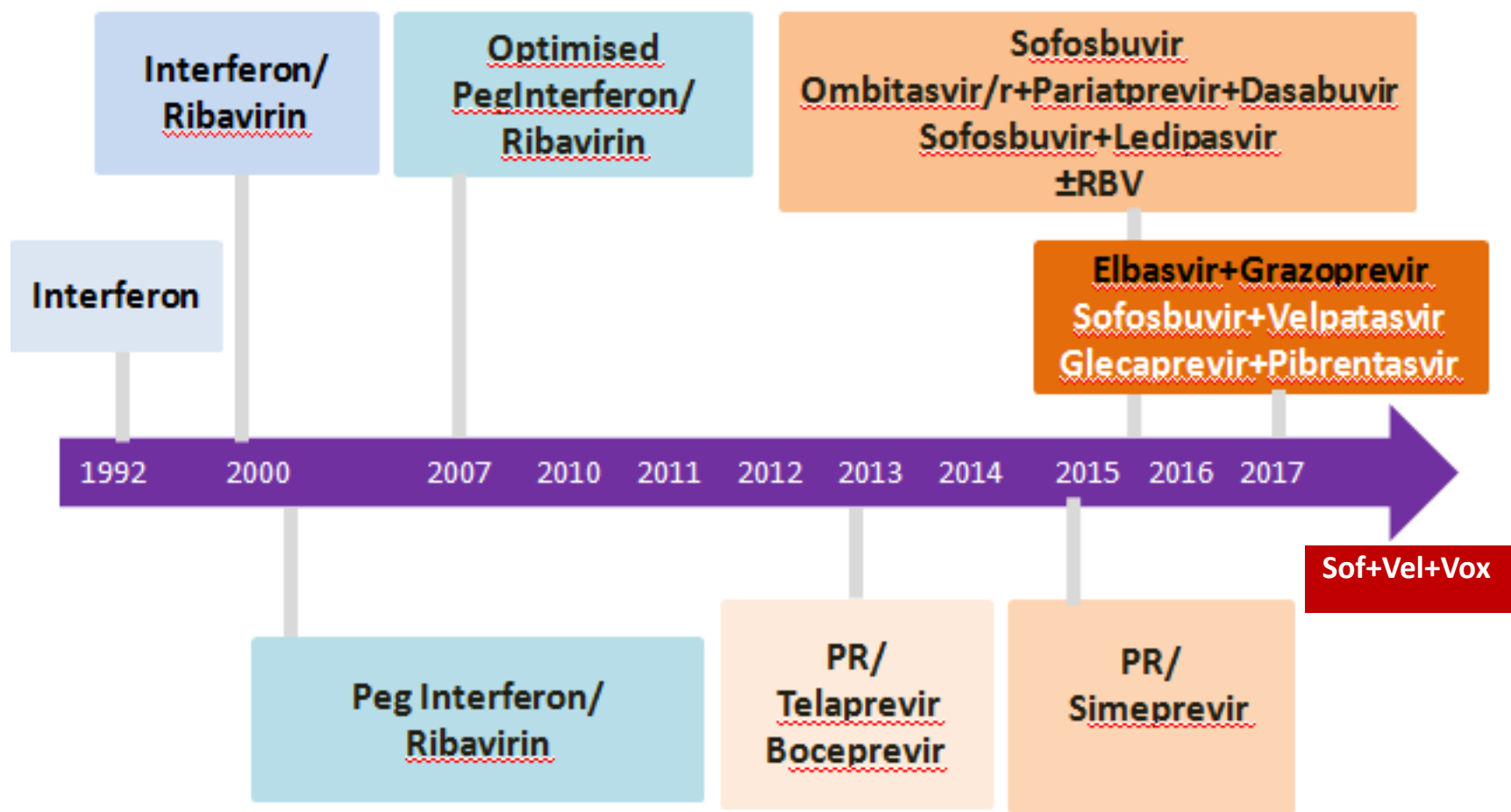


Matičič M et al. *Isis* 1999; 8: 49-51. Matičič M, Kastelic A. *Zdrav Vestn* 2009; 78: 529-39.

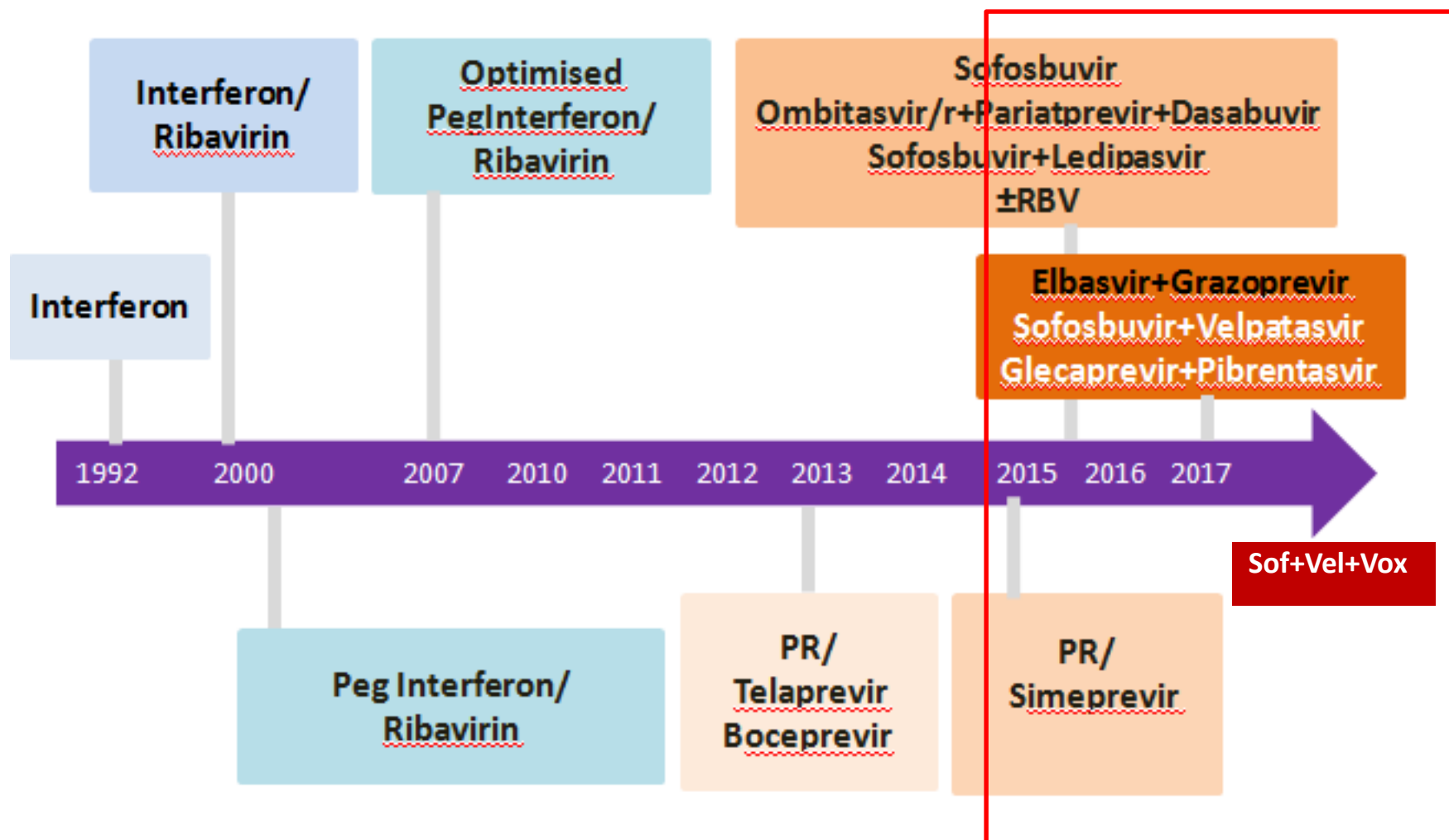
Matičič M, Poljak M. *Zdrav Vestn* 2010; 79: 58-78.

National Viral Hepatitis Expert Board. Consensus guidelines for DAA treatment. Ljubljana, December 6, 2018.

Availability of standard-of-care treatment for HCV period 1992 – 2018



Availability of standard-of-care treatment for HCV period 1992 – 2018



HCV treatment policy

5 centers for HCV treatment



Treatment for everybody since 1997

- National Health Insurance System
- **NO restrictions**
 - except DAAs in 2015-2017 (F score; some high-risk groups prioritised)
- **PWID: Never contraindicated**

Prescribers:

- **Nominated specialists (infectologists, hepatologists)**
- **National guidelines**
- **National register of all the treated patients (since 1997)**

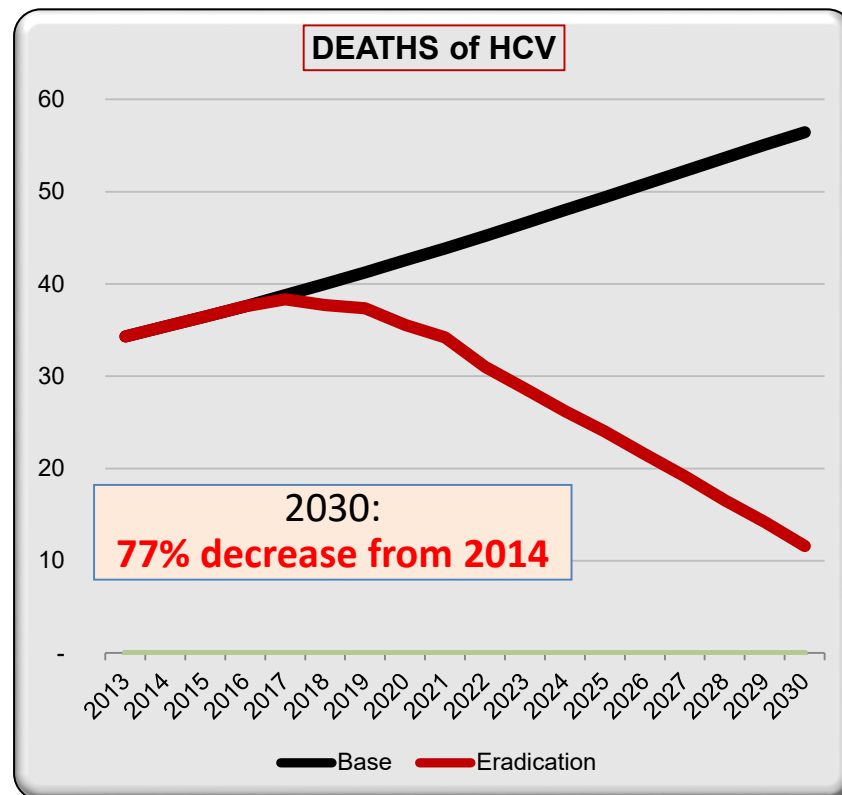
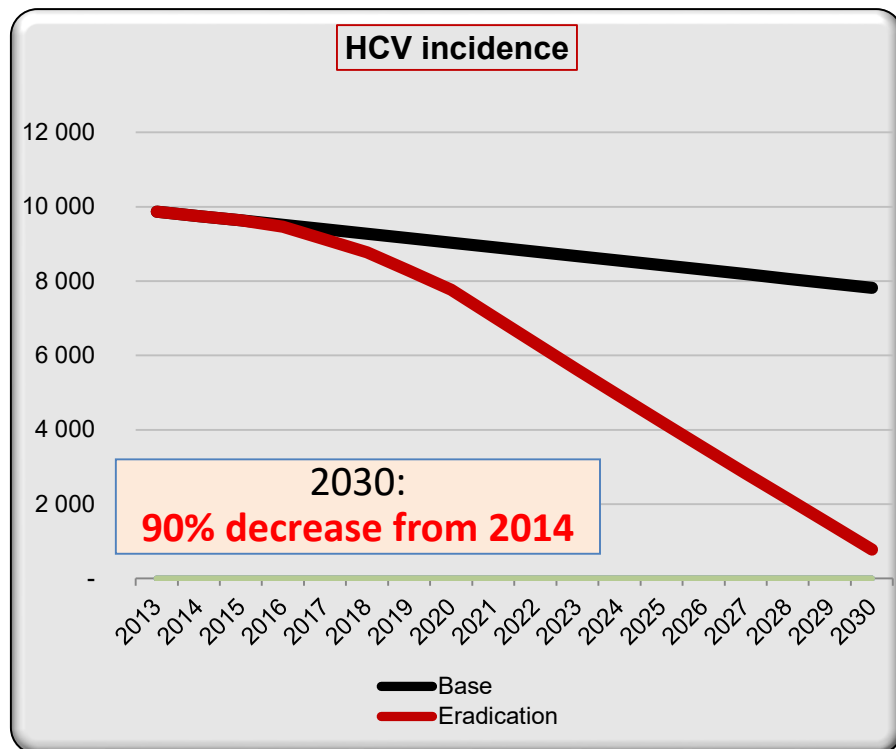
Matičič M et al. Isis 1999; 8: 49-51. Matičič M, Kastelic A. Zdrav Vestn 2009; 78: 529-39.

Matičič M, Poljak M. Zdrav Vestn 2010; 79: 58-78.

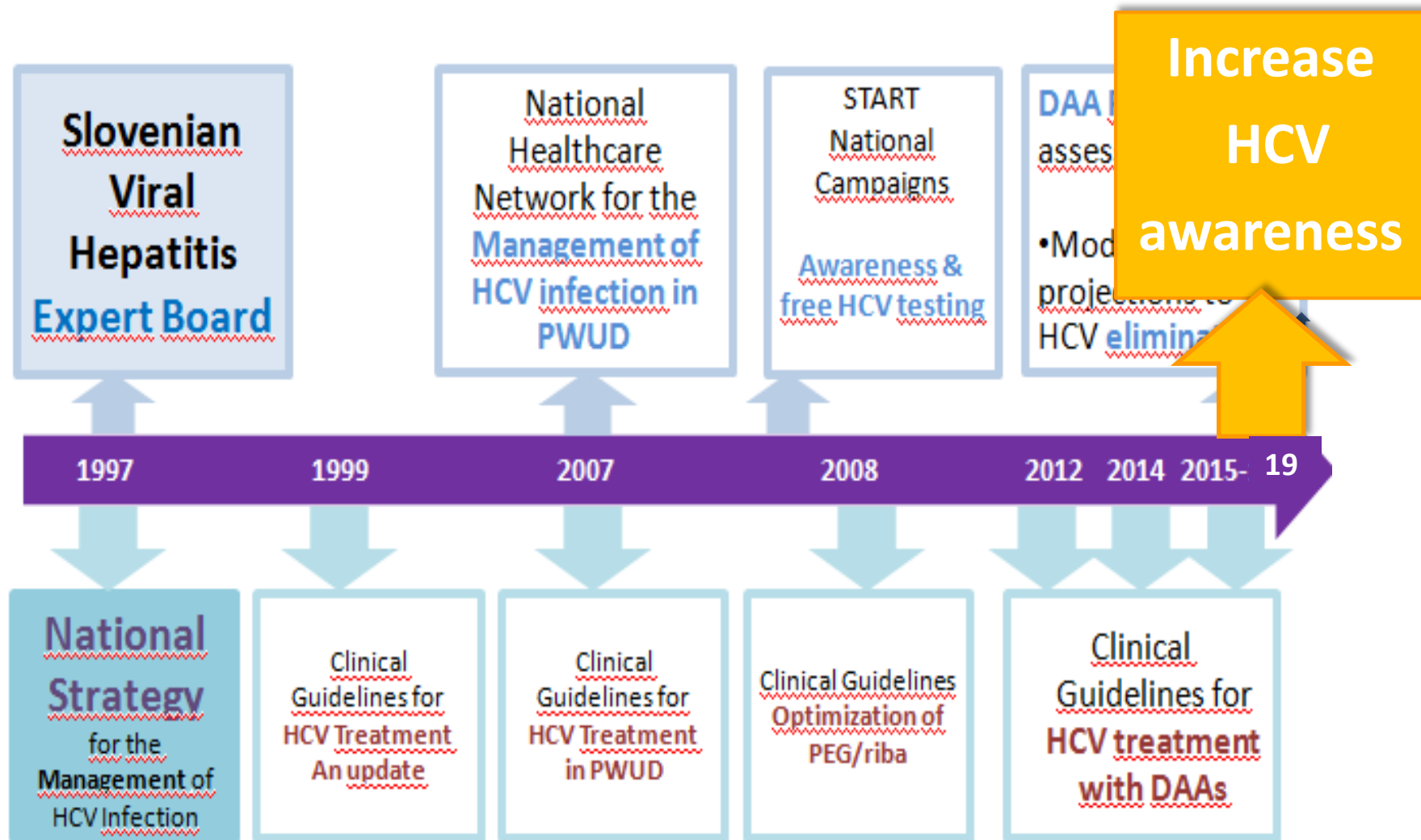
National Viral Hepatitis Expert Group. Consensus guidelines for DAA treatment. Ljubljana, December 6, 2017.

Model projection: HCV elimination seems feasible

Use of Direct Acting Antivirals, reasonably **increasing diagnosis and treatment rates**



22 years of HCV management policy



Matičič M et al. *Isis* 1999; 8: 49-51. Matičič M, Kastelic A. *Zdrav Vestn* 2009; 78: 529-39.

Matičič M, Poljak M. *Zdrav Vestn* 2010; 79: 58-78.

National Viral Hepatitis Expert Group. Consensus guidelines for DAA treatment. Ljubljana, December 6, 2017.

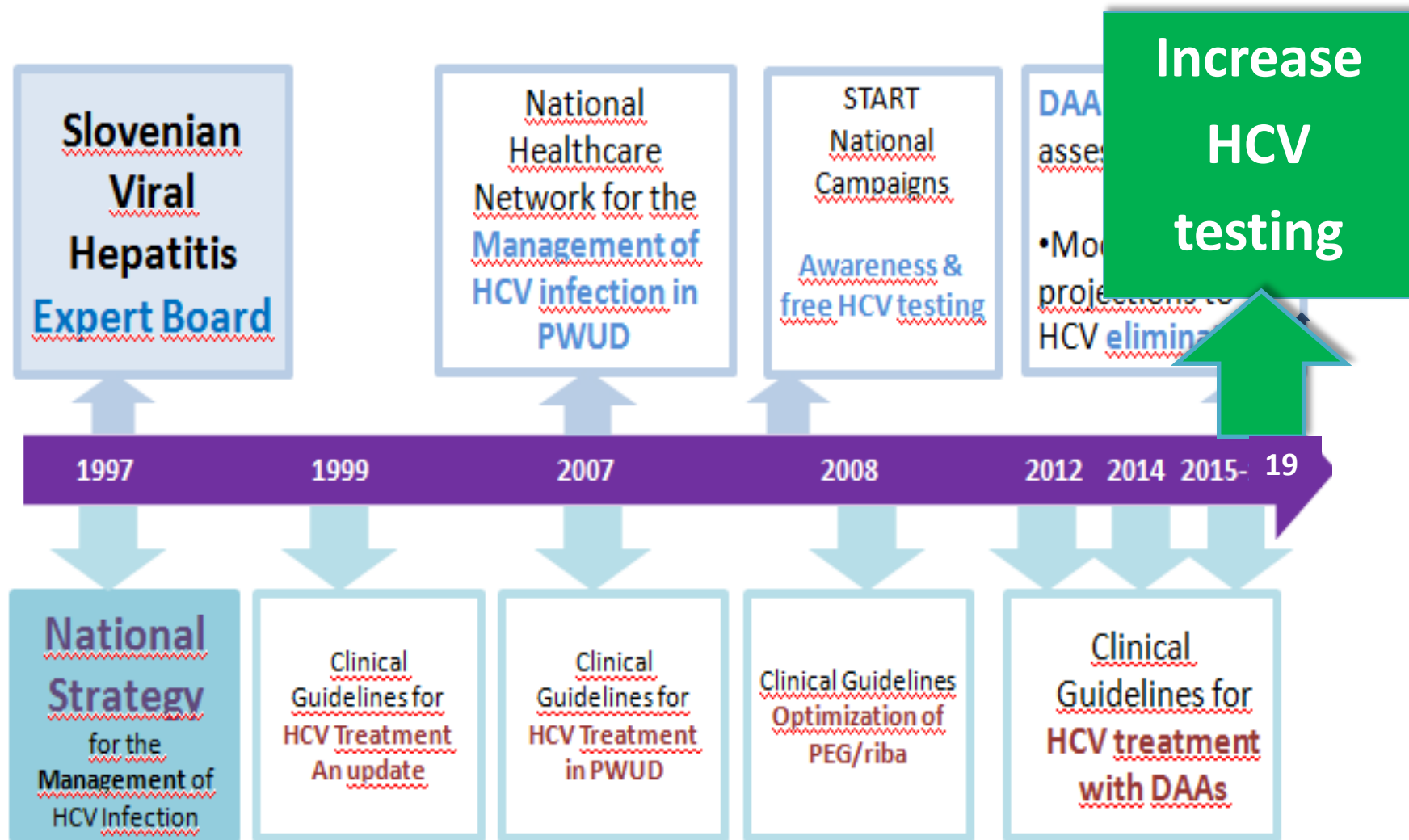
HEP-Y

Spletna aplikacija za prepoznavanje in informiranje o hepatitisih

Ali ste okuženi z virusom hepatitisa?

<https://hepy.mf.uni-lj.si>

22 years of HCV management policy



Matičič M et al. *Isis* 1999; 8: 49-51. Matičič M, Kastelic A. *Zdrav Vestn* 2009; 78: 529-39.

Matičič M, Poljak M. *Zdrav Vestn* 2010; 79: 58-78.

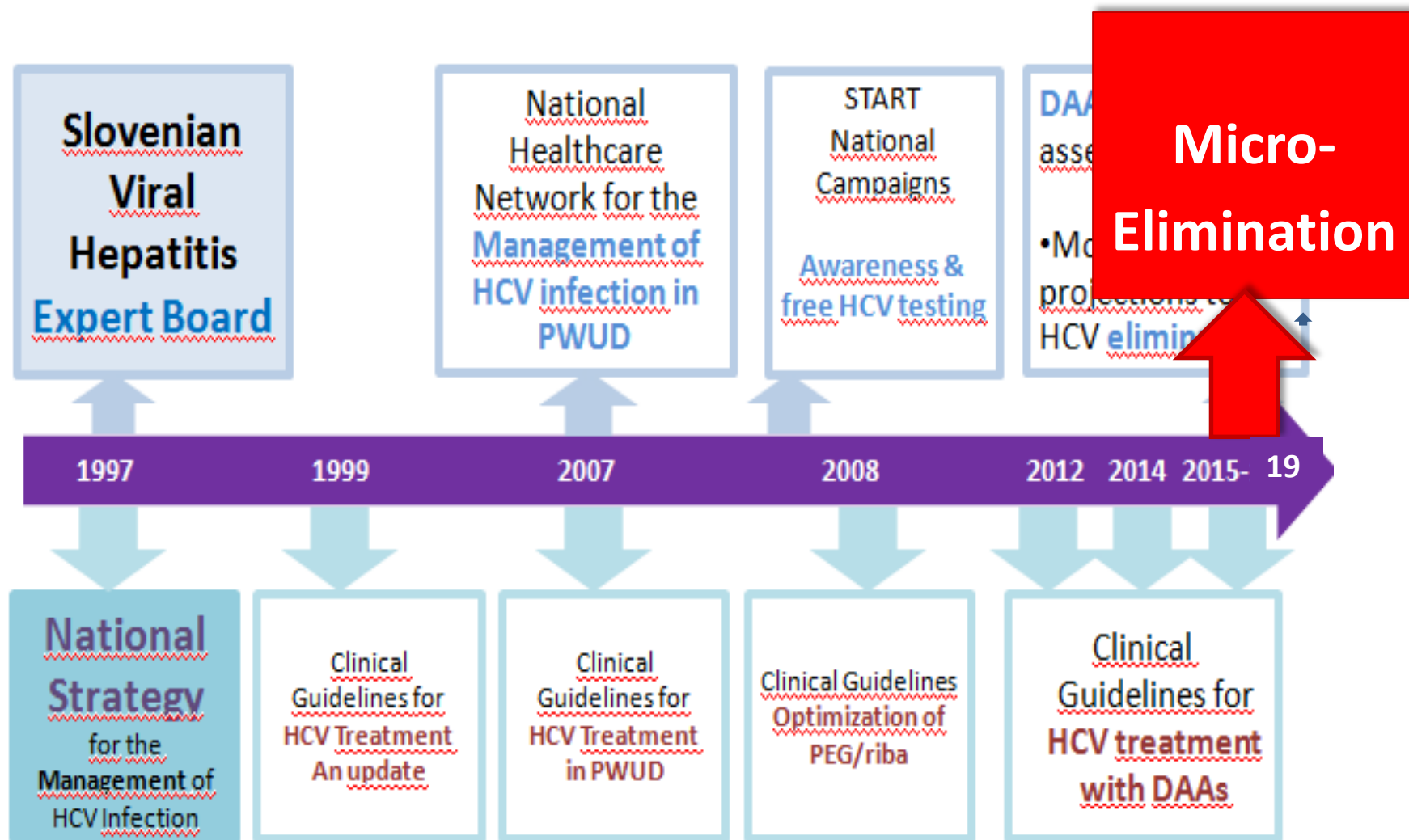
National Viral Hepatitis Expert Group. Consensus guidelines for DAA treatment. Ljubljana, December 6, 2017.

HOW to increase HCV TESTING??

HCV Testing outside hospital settings :

- ✓ GPs
- ✓ Certain specialists (extrahepatic manifestations of HCV)
- ✓ STI specialists
- ✓ Anonymous free-of-charge testing
- ✓ Outside healthcare settings - Within high-risk groups:
 - Network of OST Centers
 - MSM NGOs
 - Prisons

22 years of HCV management policy

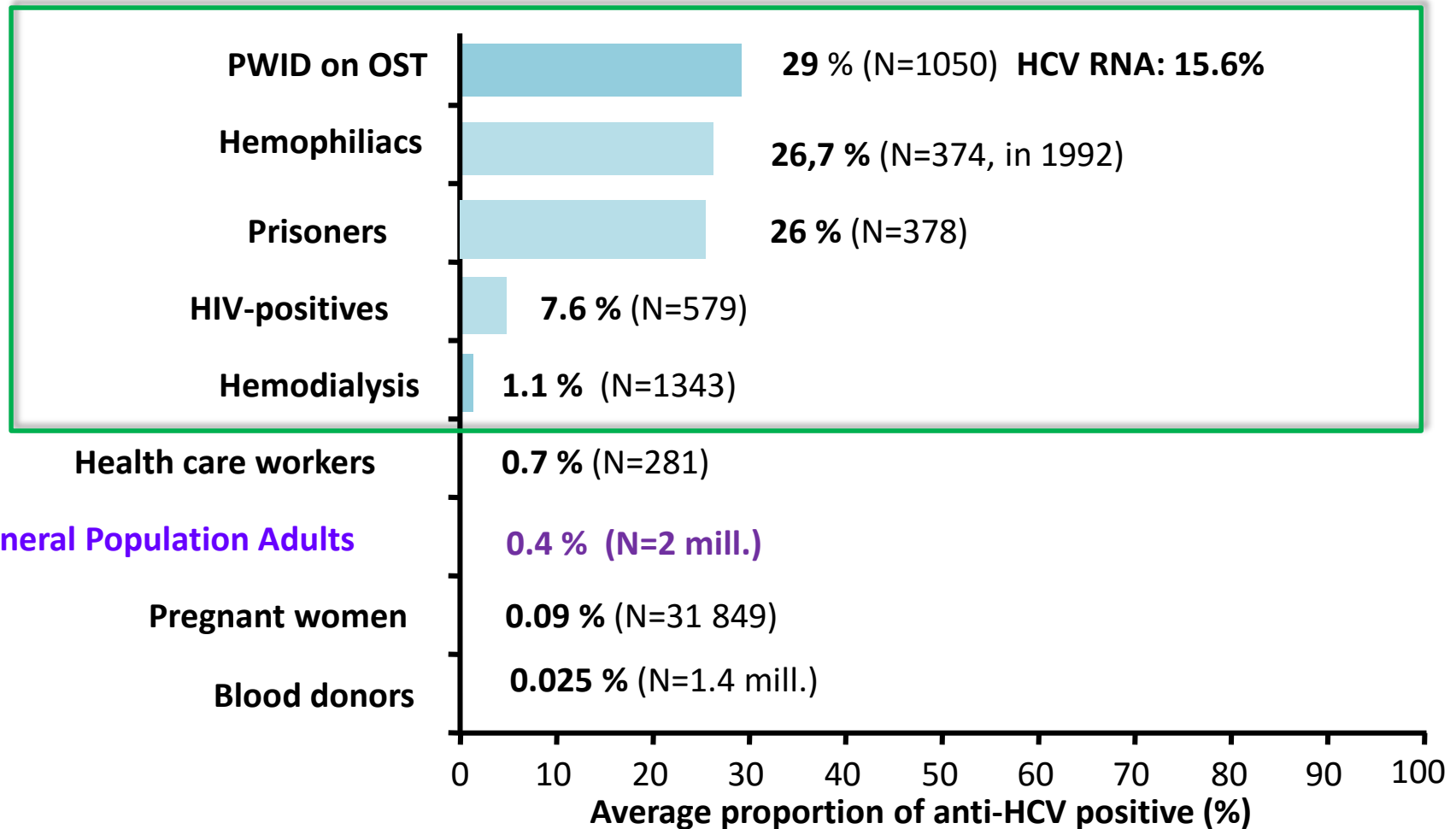


Matičič M et al. *Isis* 1999; 8: 49-51. Matičič M, Kastelic A. *Zdrav Vestn* 2009; 78: 529-39.

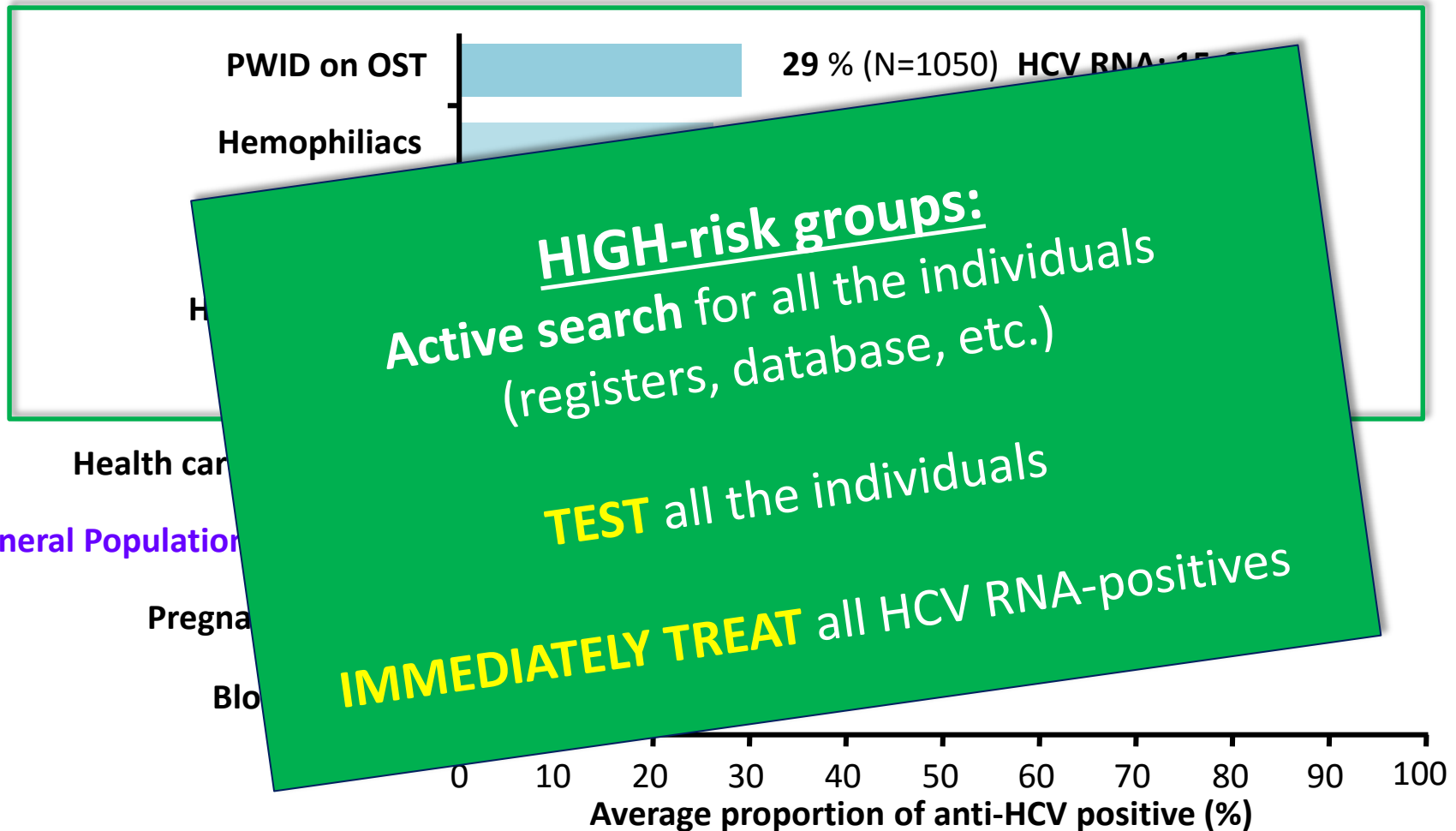
Matičič M, Poljak M. *Zdrav Vestn* 2010; 79: 58-78.

National Viral Hepatitis Expert Group. Consensus guidelines for DAA treatment. Ljubljana, December 6, 2017.

Anti-HCV prevalence by selected groups



Anti-HCV prevalence by selected groups

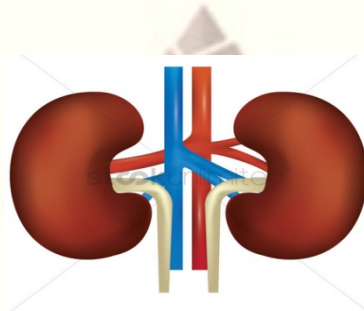


HCV micro-elimination:

It became adopted in certain high-risk populations



Decompensated
cirrhotics



Patients on
haemodialysis



Patients with
haemophilia



Transplant
patients



PWID, prisoners



HIV/HCV co-infect

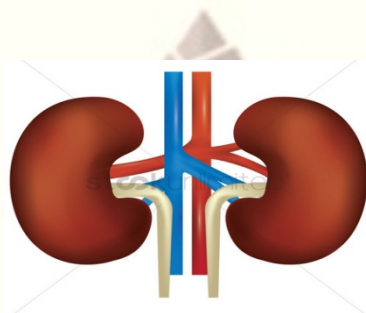


HCV micro-elimination:

It became completed in certain high-risk populations



Decompensated
cirrhotics



Patients on
haemodialysis



Patients with
haemophilia



Transplant
patients



PWID, prisoners



HIV/HCV co-infect



**Complete HCV elimination
in patients with haemophilia**

HCV infection in HAEMOPHILIACS



- A comprehensive management of haemophiliacs has been organized systematically and with extreme care **since 1967**
- Donated blood has been **tested since 1992**
- The management of HCV infection in those infected before 1992 has been organized systematically for over two decades with all of them **screened for HCV in the mid-1990s**

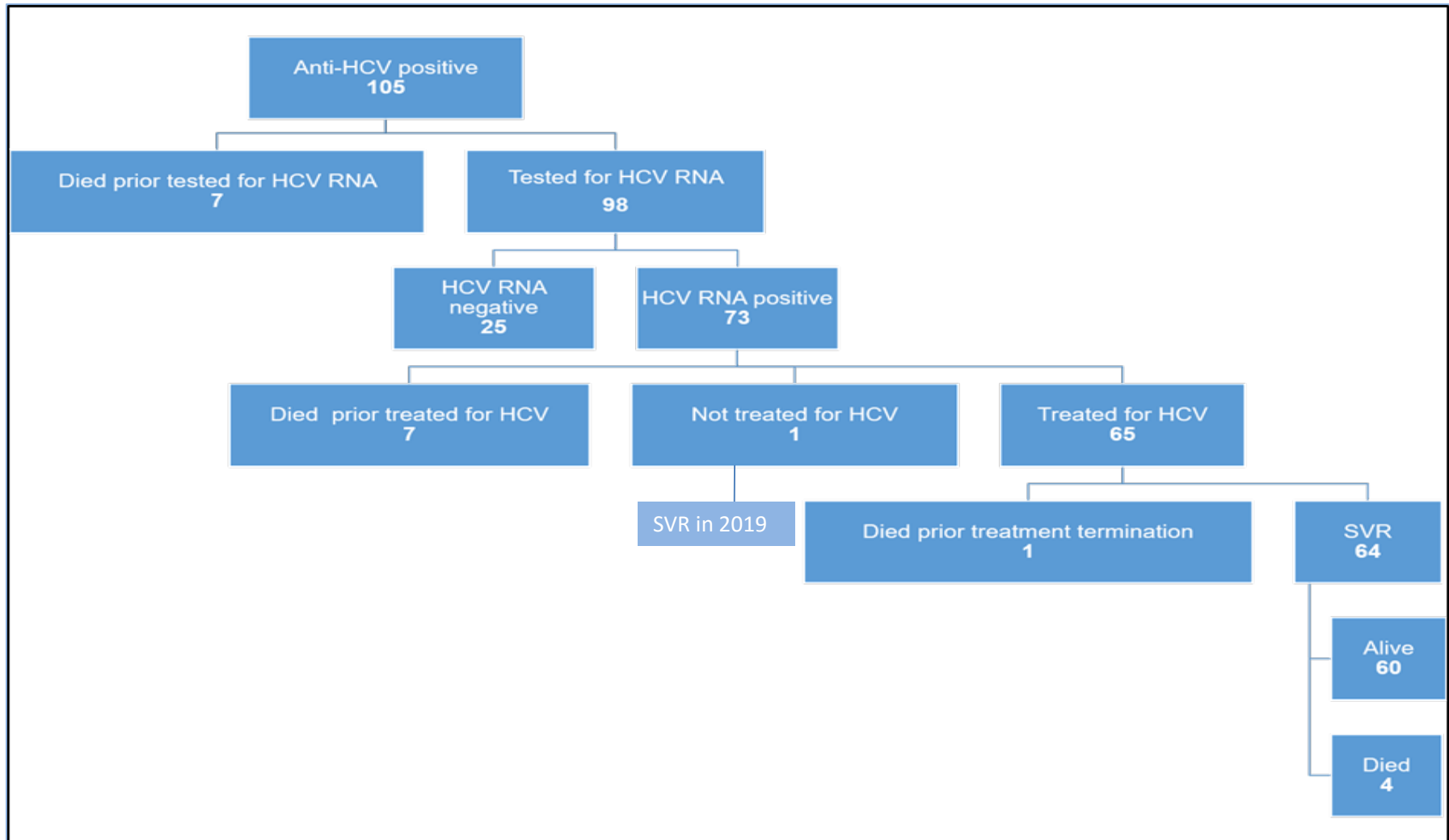
HCV infection in HAEMOPHILIACS



- A comprehensive management of haemophiliacs has been organized systematically and with extreme care **since 1967**
 - Donated blood has been **tested since 1992**
 - The management of HCV infection in those infected before 1992 has been organized systematically for over two decades with all of them **screened for HCV in the mid-1990s**
- With the advent of DAAs, **a national strategy for HCV micro-elimination** in this sub-population was prepared by a multidisciplinary expert team
 - In case the patient has not been treated yet successfully, he was **actively invited to the infectologist** (repeatedly, if necessary!!!)
 - DAA treatment was prioritised and introduced **immediately**



The analysis tree of haemophiliacs treated for HCV

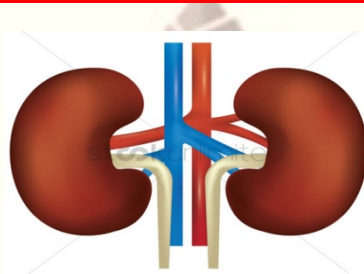


HCV micro-elimination: It became feasible in certain high-risk populations

**A complete HCV elimination
in patients on haemodialysis**



**Decompensated
cirrhotics**



**Patients on
haemodialysis**



**Patients with
haemophilia**



**Transplant
patients**



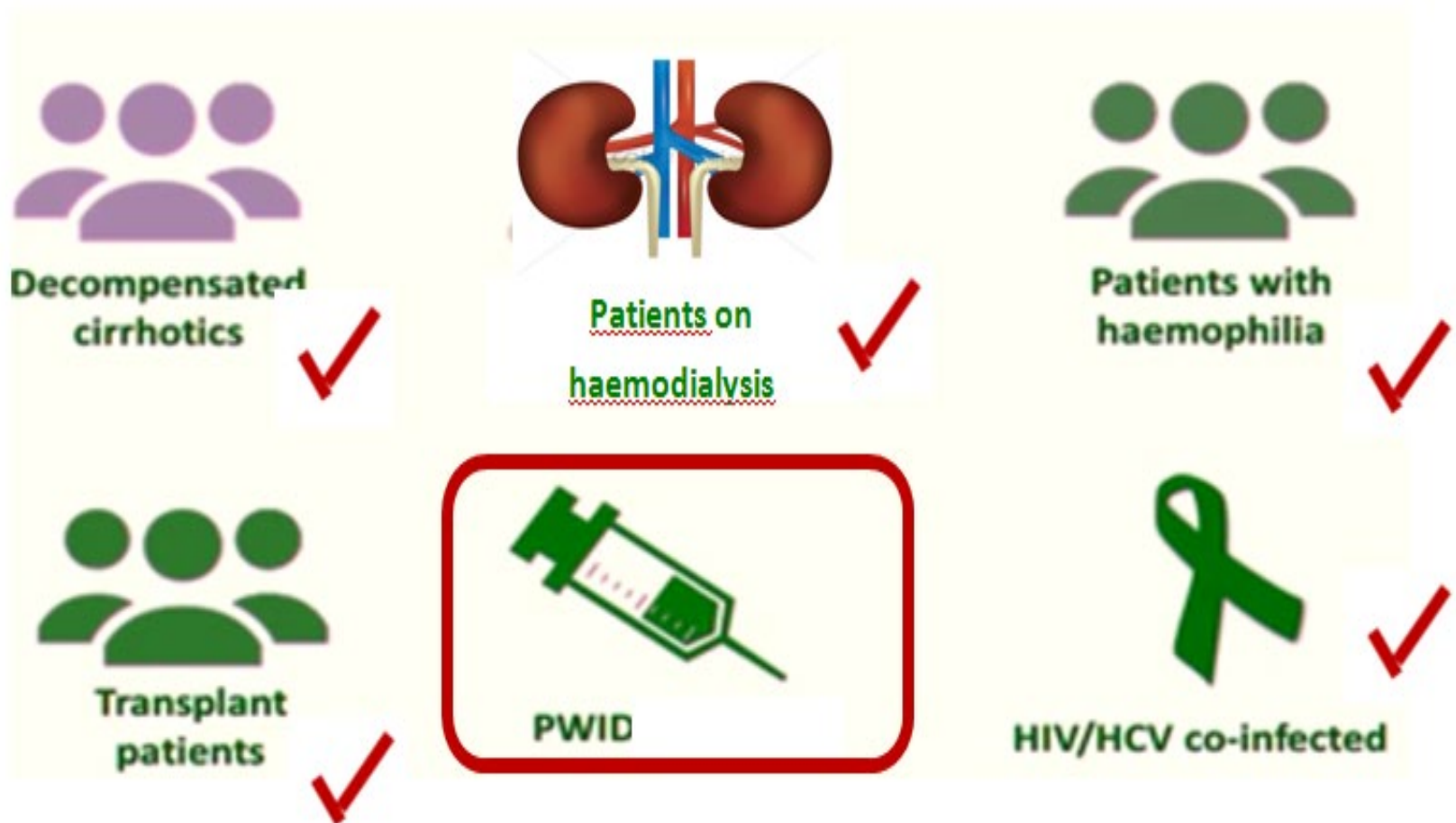
PWID, prisoners



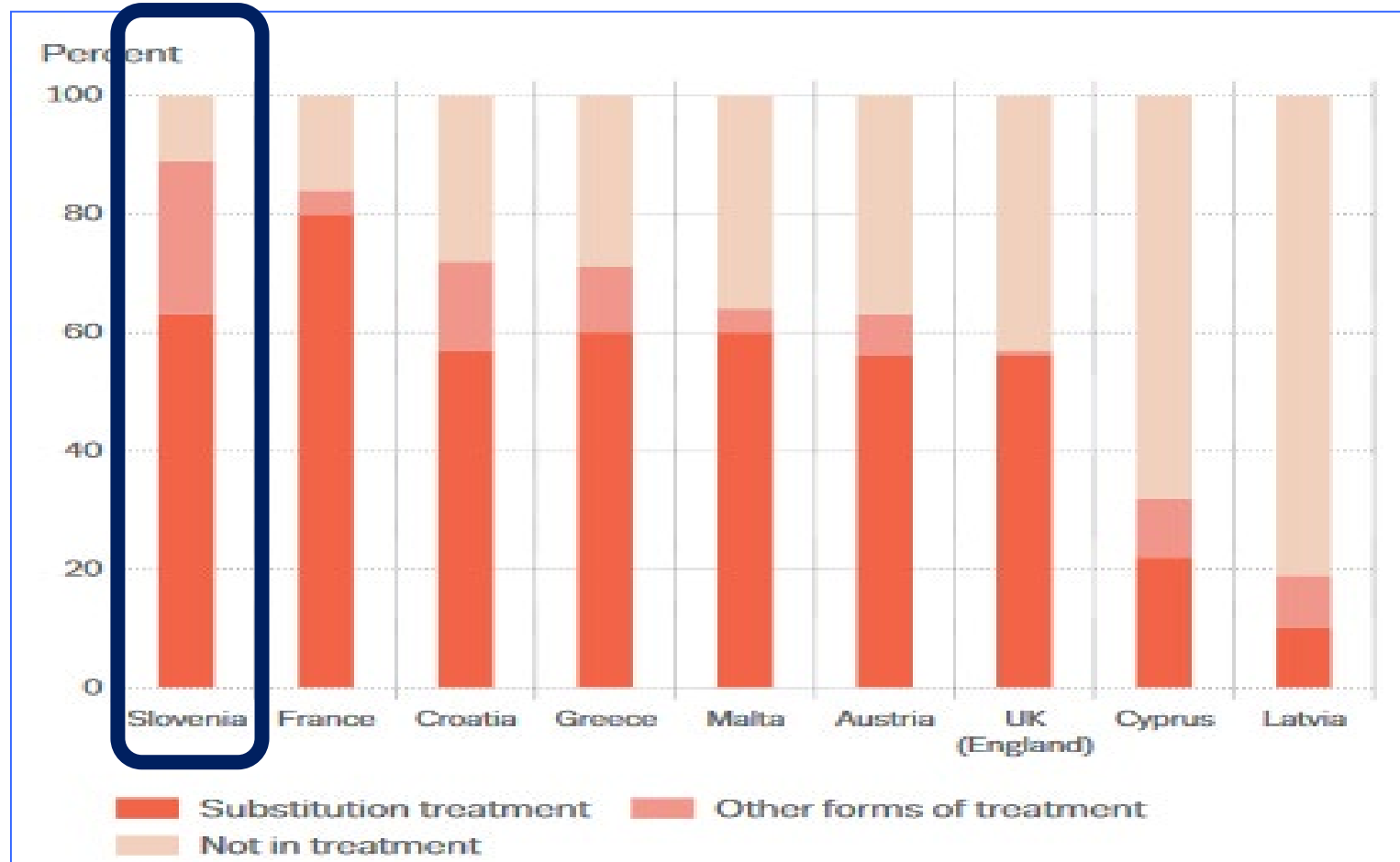
HIV/HCV co-infect



HCV micro-elimination in 2018: It became feasible in certain high-risk populations



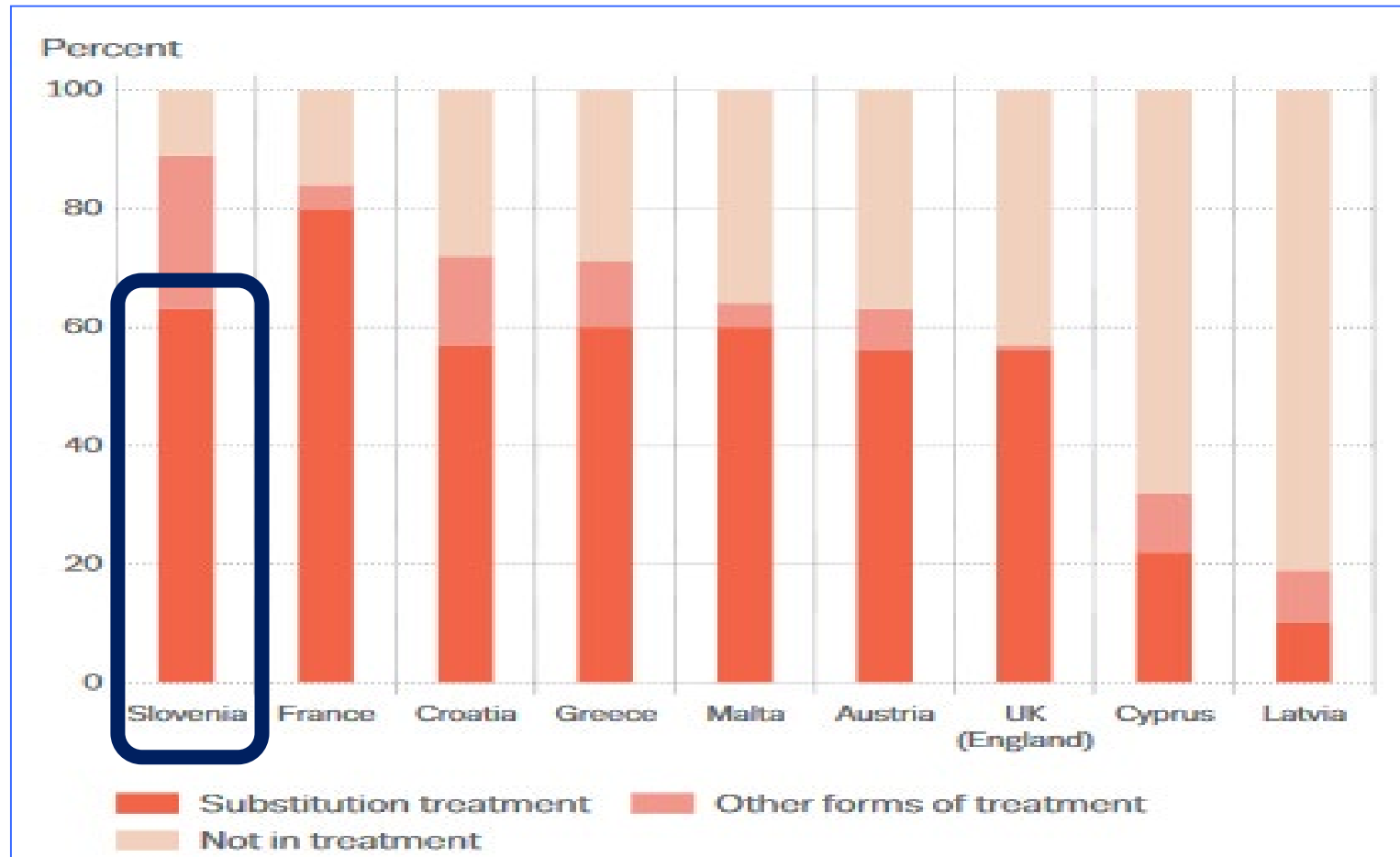
Percentage of high-risk opioid users receiving drug treatment in European countries



EMCDDA 2017. European Drug Report : Trends and Developments.

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/4541/TDAT17001ENN.pdf>

Percentage of high-risk opioid users receiving drug treatment in European countries



EMCDDA 2017. European Drug Report : Trends and Developments.

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/4541/TDAT17001ENN.pdf>

SLOVENIA

A NETWORK

of 18 Centers for treatment and prevention of drug addiction



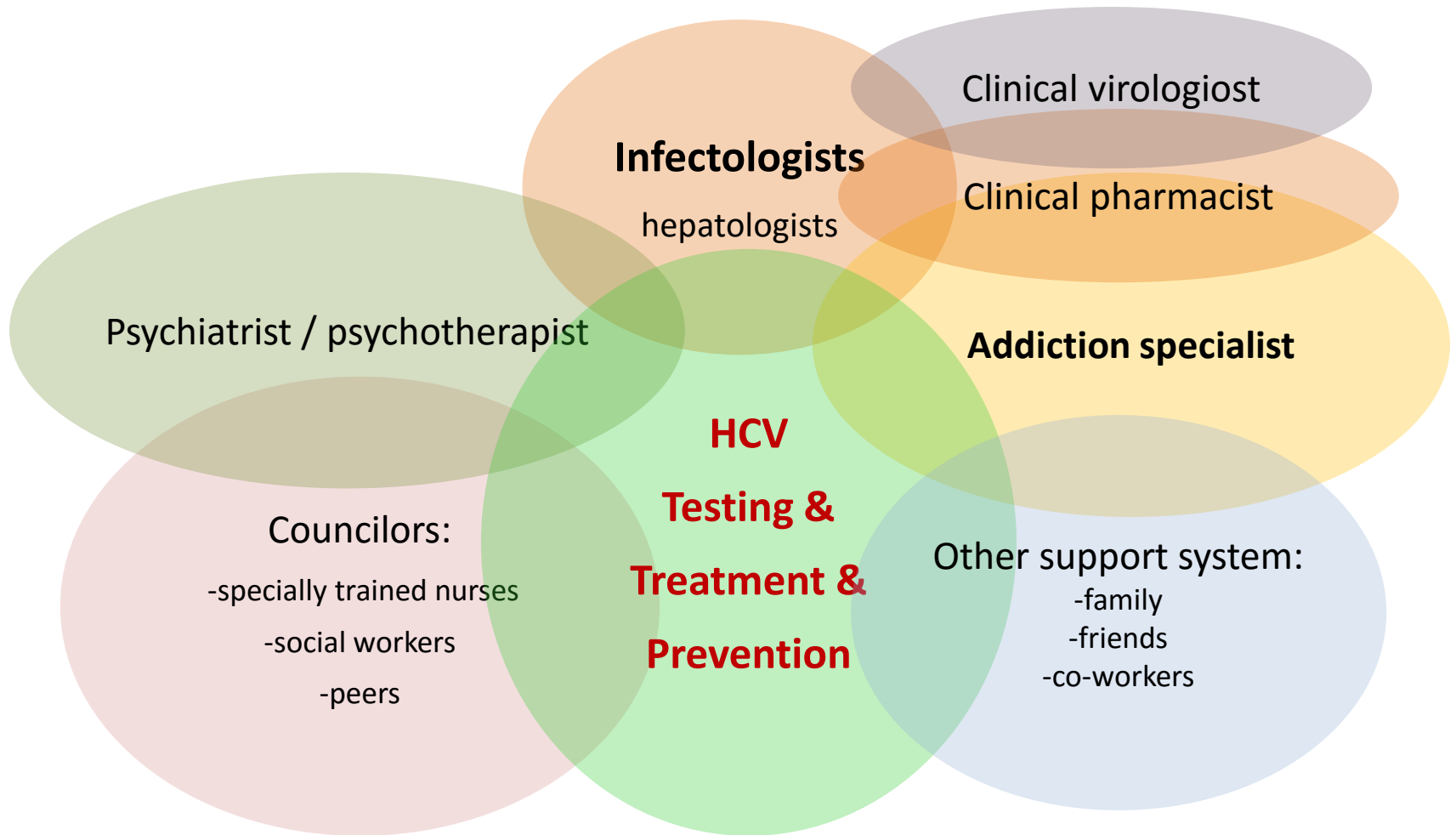
National healthcare network for HCV management in PWID

INTEGRATED : 18 Centers for treatment and prevention of drug addiction
5 Centers for treatment of viral hepatitis



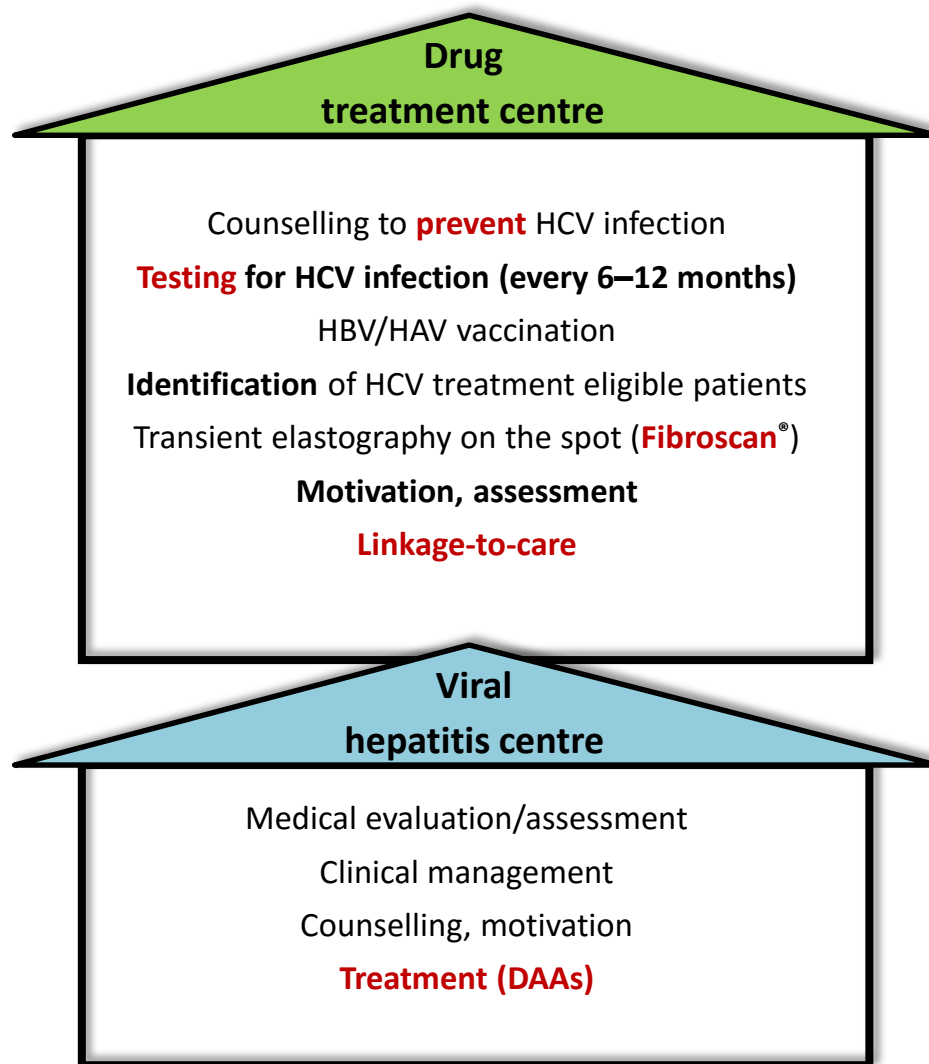
National healthcare network for managing HCV in PWUD

A multidisciplinary team

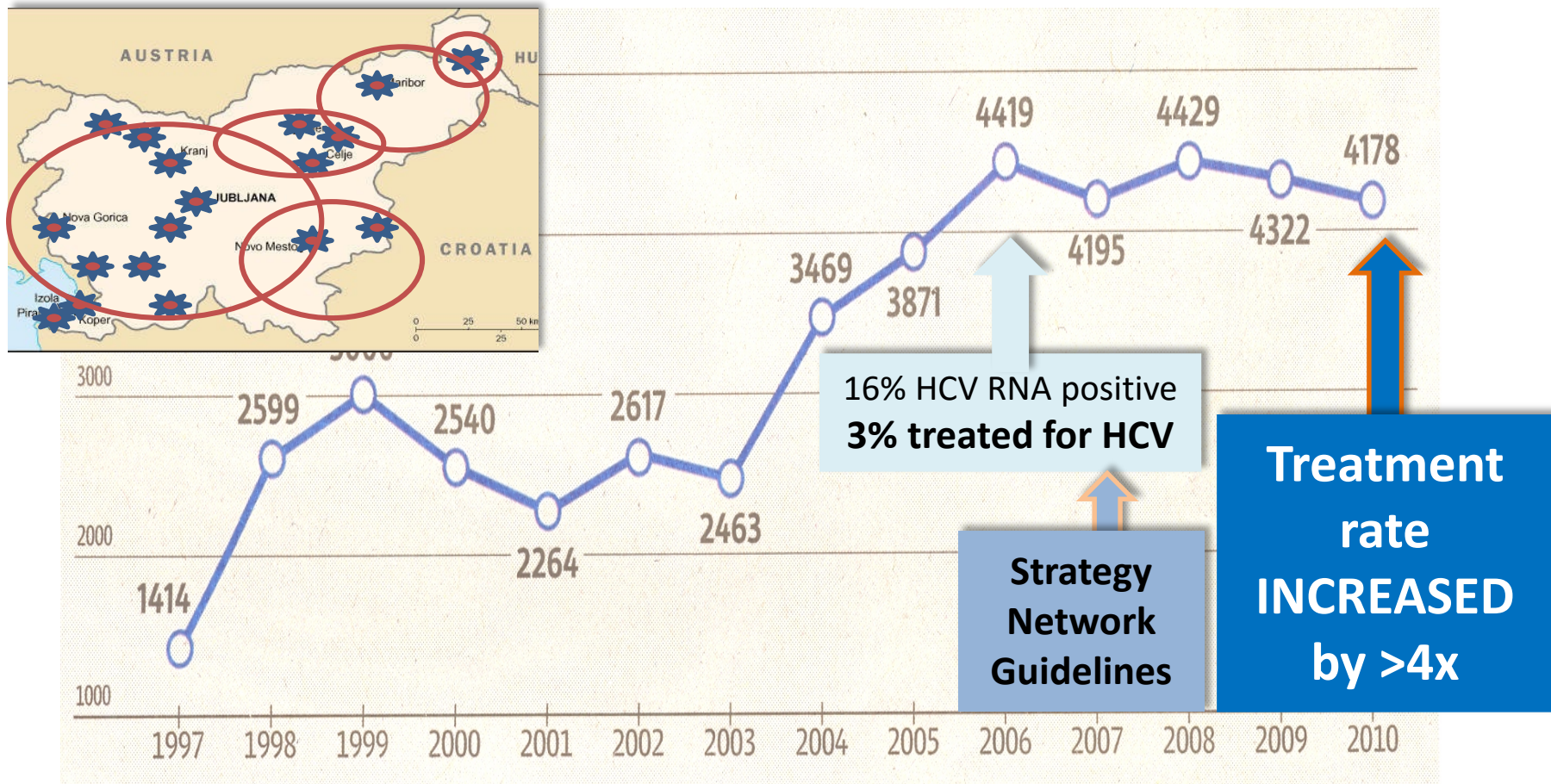


National healthcare network for managing HCV in PWUD

An integrated approach



HCV treatment success in the national healthcare network, 2008-2010

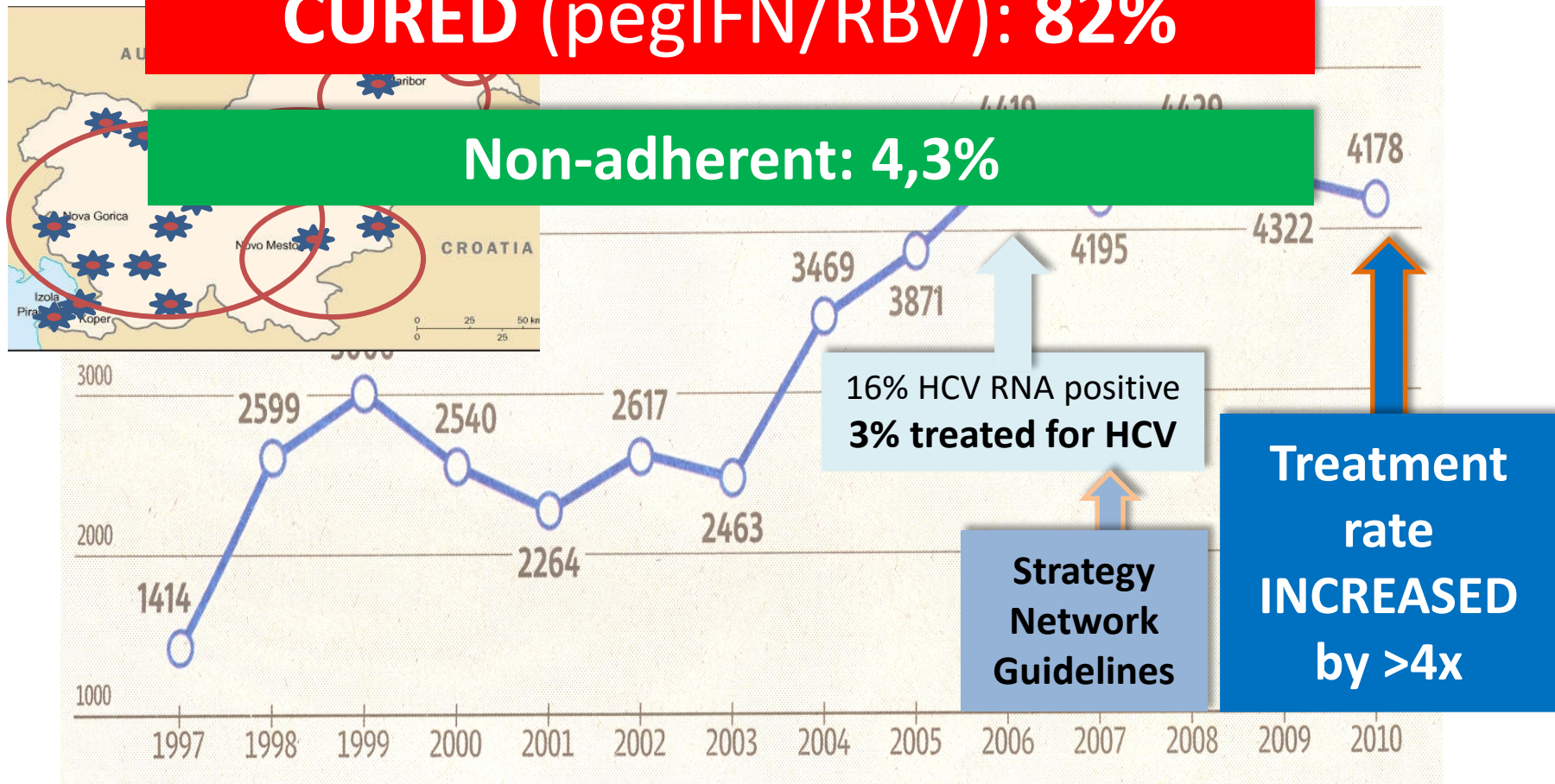


Coordination of Centers for Prevention and Treatment of Illicit Drug Abuse, Slovenia 2011.
 Maticic M, Kastelic A. Zdrav Vestn 2009; 78: 529-39.
 Maticic M et al. Suchtmed 2013; 15: 245.
 Maticic M et al. BMC Infect Dis 2014; 14(Suppl 6): 12-3.

HCV treatment success in the national healthcare network, 2008-2010

CURED (pegIFN/RBV): 82%

Non-adherent: 4,3%



Coordination of Centers for Prevention and Treatment of Illicit Drug Abuse, Slovenia 2011.

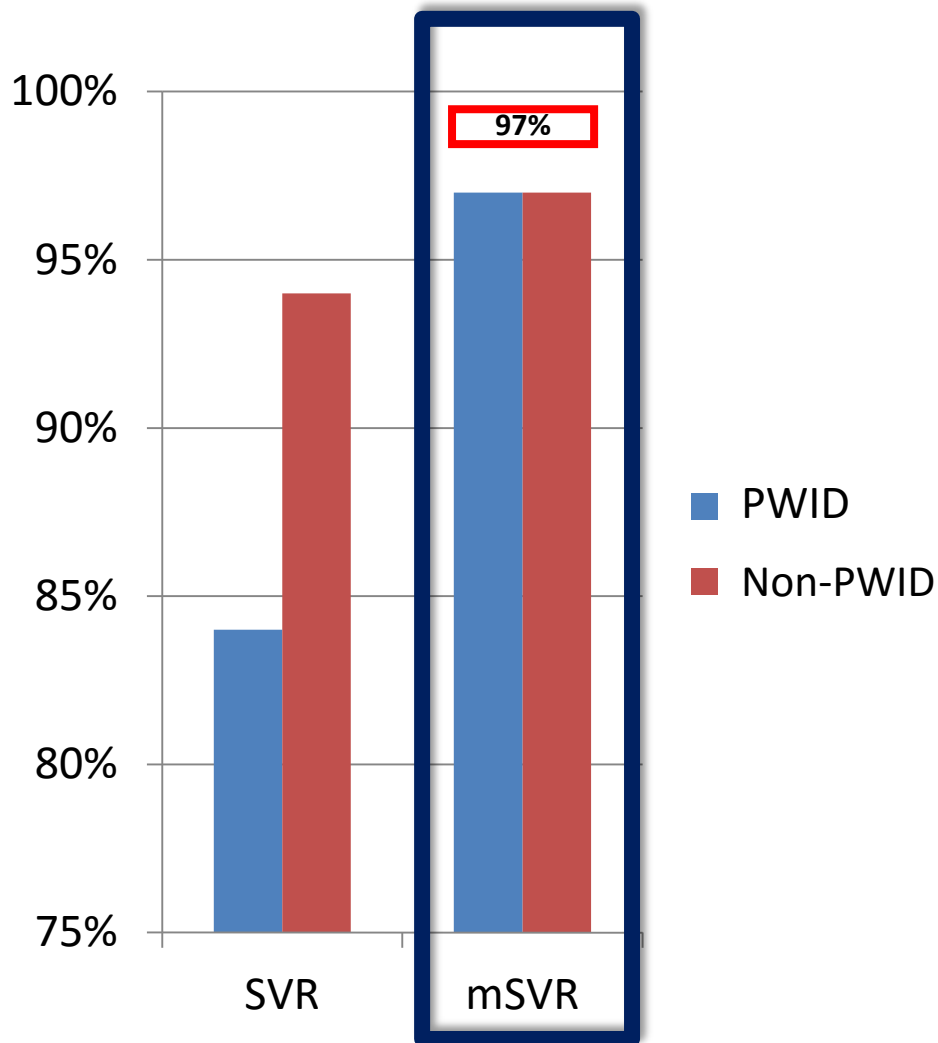
Maticic M, Kastelic A. Zdrav Vestn 2009; 78: 529-39.

Maticic M et al. Suchtmed 2013; 15: 245.

Maticic M et al. BMC Infect Dis 2014; 14(Suppl 6): 12-3.

Efficacy of DAA treatment (SVR), period 2015-2017

PWID vs. non-PWID



DAA treated: N=383

PWID: n=173

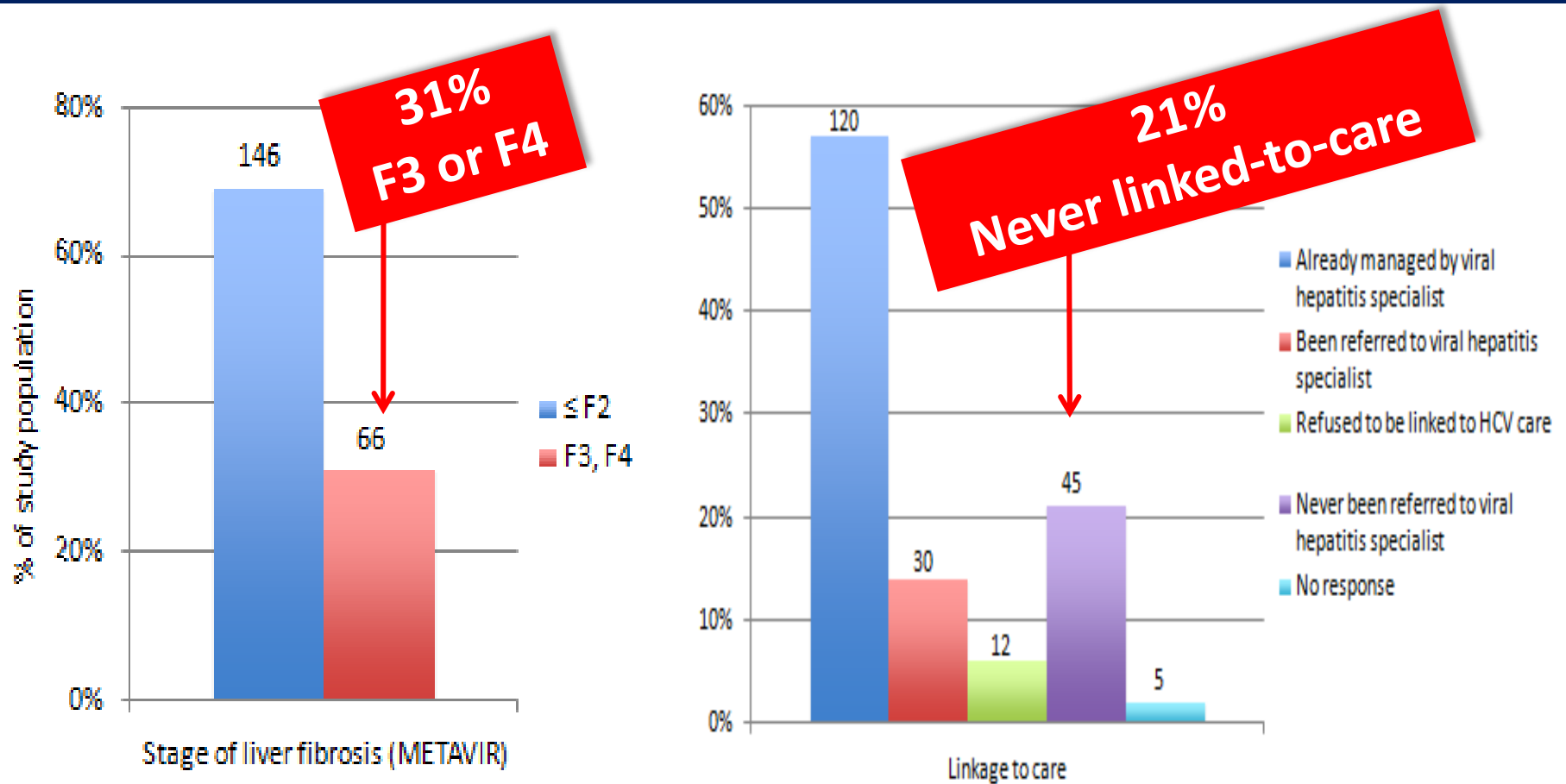
Non-PWID: n=210

Treatment success: mITT

PWID: **SVR=97%**

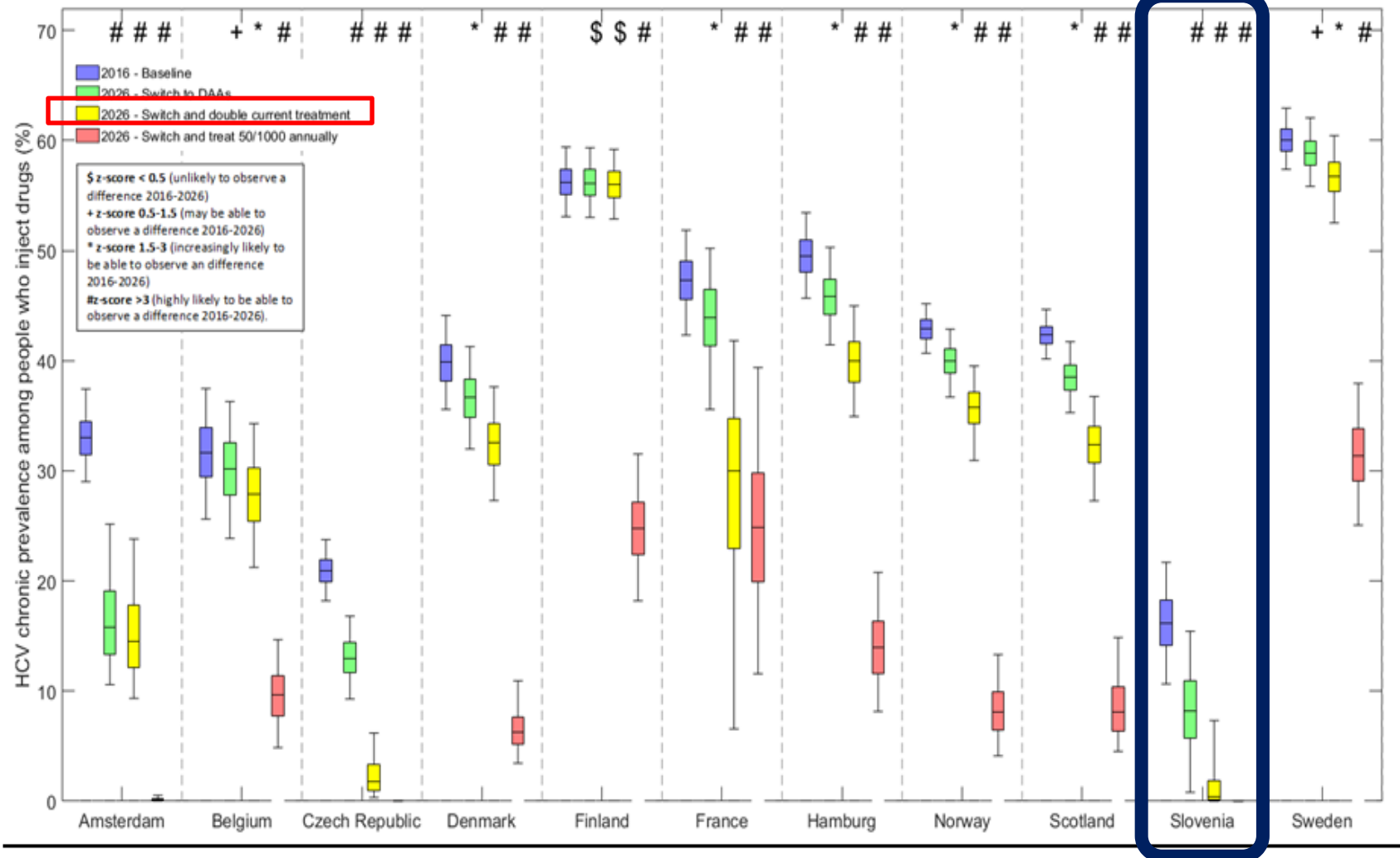
Non-PWID: **SVR=97%**

Stage of fibrosis and linkage-to-care in PWUD



Results of a national study, period 2016/2017 (N=212)

A modeling study towards HCV micro-elimination in PWID (2016-2026)



FUTURE plans for micro-elimination: PWID in low-threshold settings

In 2019:

MOBILE OUTREACH UNITS:

Testing

Fibroscan

Linkage-to-care



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH



FUTURE plans for micro-elimination: PRISONERS

Average number of prisoners in Slovenia: 1350

Prison	Number of known HCV-positive prisoners
LJUBLJANA	146
MARIBOR	76
NOVO MESTO	74
CELJE	4
Total	300 (22%)



N=276

Managed at the infectologist

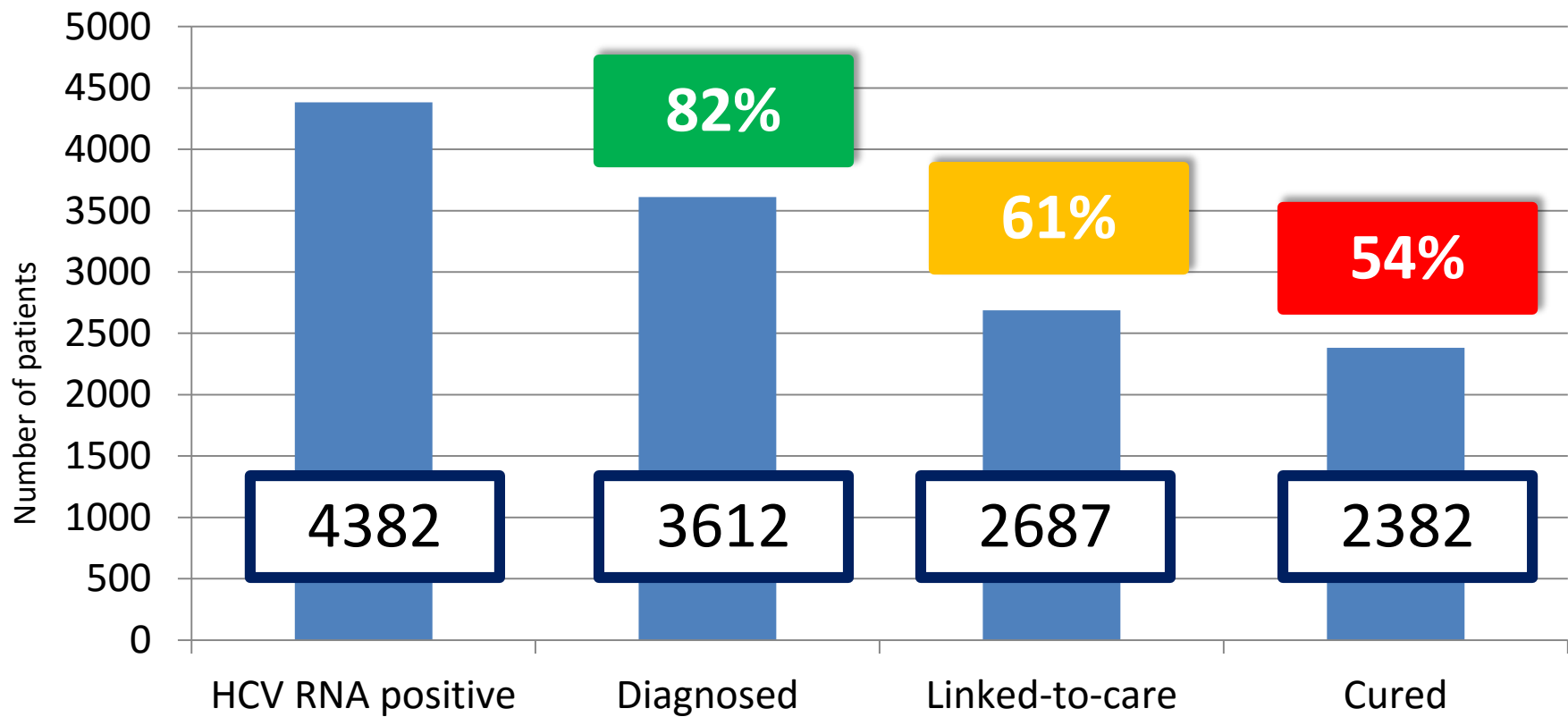


N=94 (34%)

HCV CURE while in prison

The cascade of HCV care in 2019

Guestimated prevalence: **0.2%**



CONCLUSION

Slovenia:

- Has a potential to eliminate HCV as a public health problem before 2030
- Micro-elimination has been completed in some major high-risk groups
- However, an increase in identifying the infected and linkage-to-care is still needed
- Cooperation between medical services and non-medical organisations is crucial



Thank you!