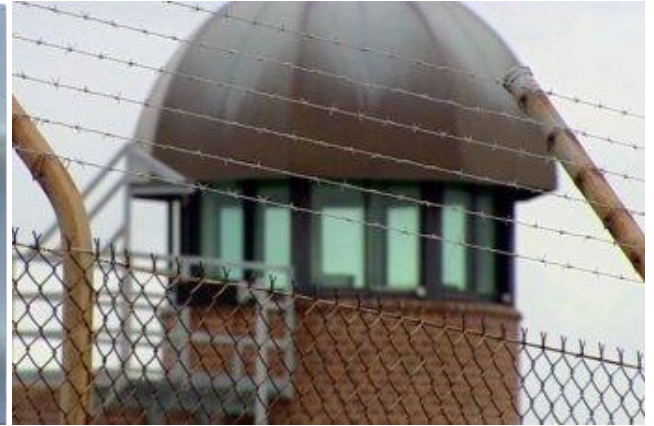


S | T | O | P | C



Surveillance and Treatment of Prisoners with hepatitis C (SToP-C)

Professor Andrew Lloyd | Wednesday 7th October 2015

Australian prison population

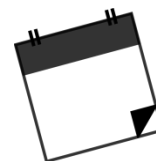


30,775

Total population



Increase from
2012



34

Median age



92%

Male



81%

Born in Australia



25%

Aboriginal ethnicity



58%

Previously
incarcerated



50%

Report injecting drug
use

Current prevention strategies

No
preventative
vaccine



Hepatitis C Incidence and Transmission Study in prisons (HITS-p)

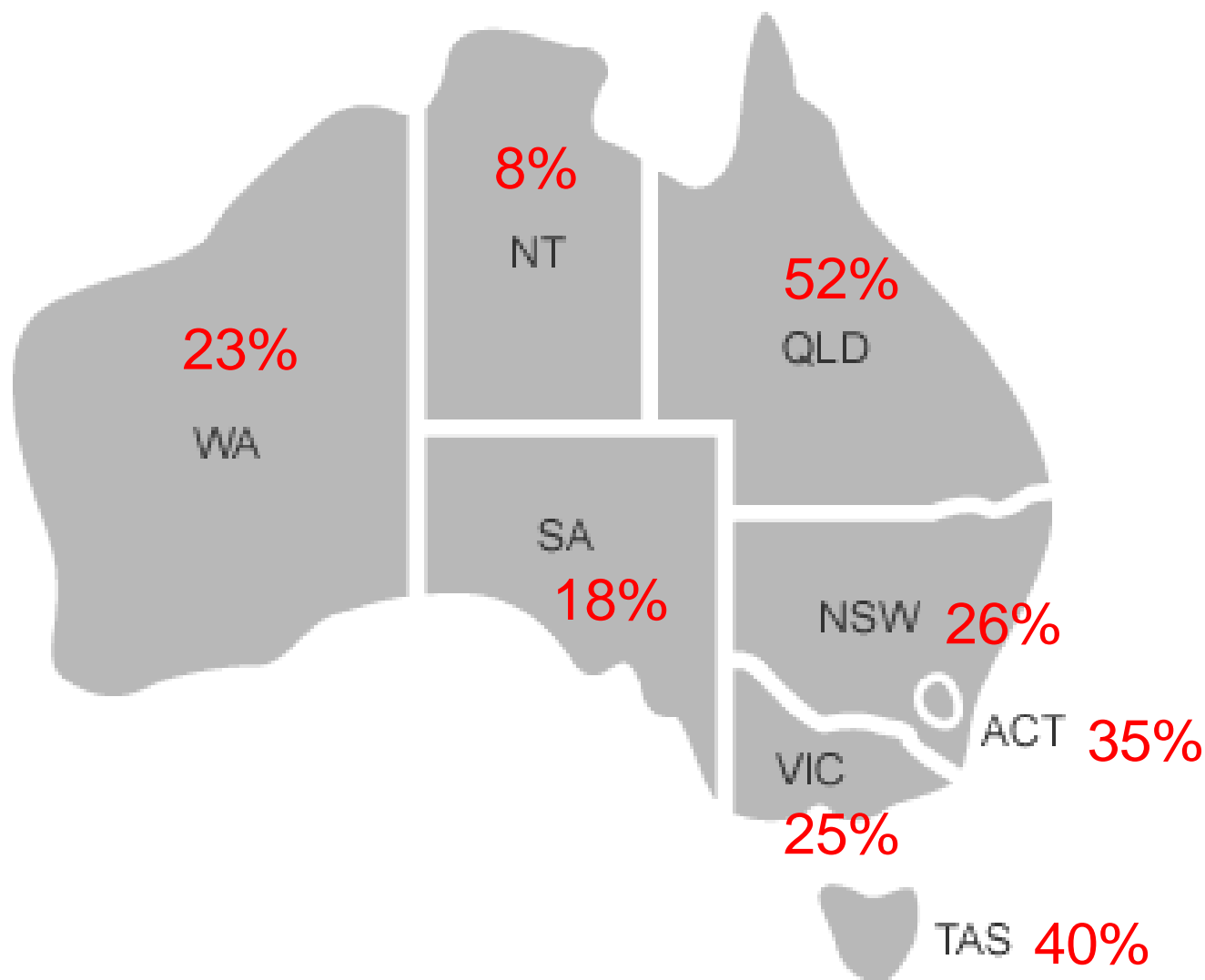
49% reported injecting drug use in follow-up
31% reported sharing apparatus
HCV incidence – 14% per annum



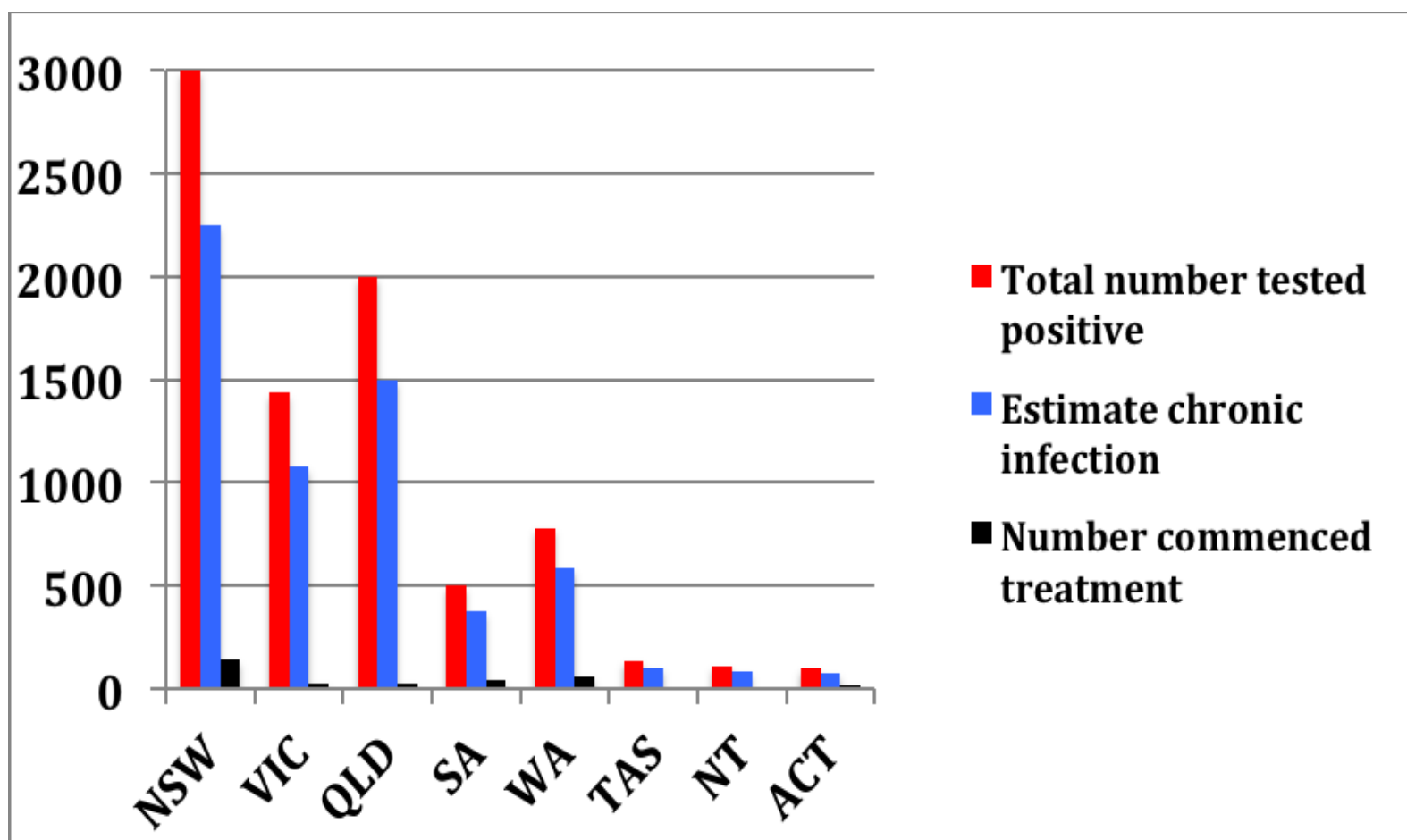
No needle and
syringe programs

Harm reduction has limited
effectiveness

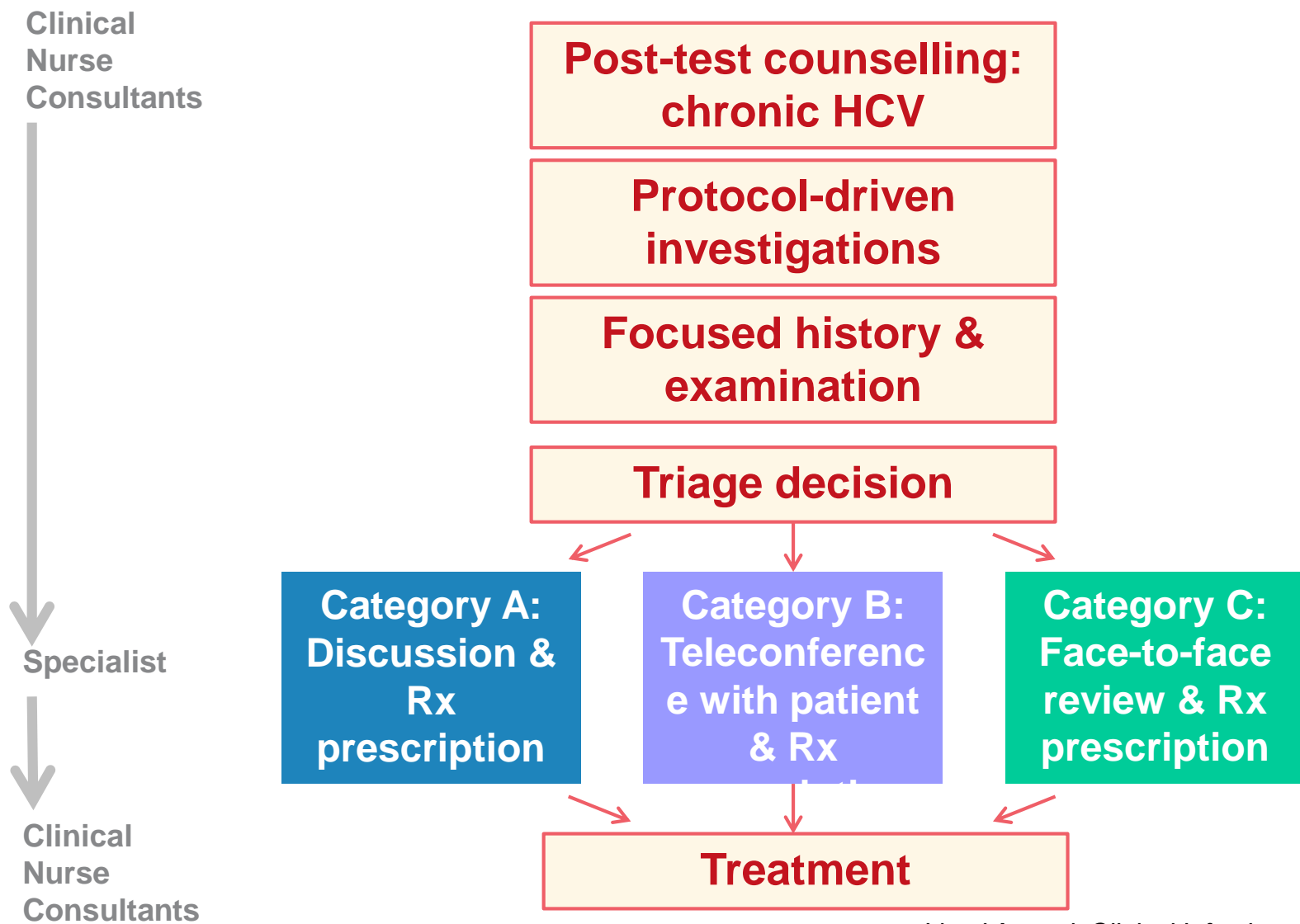
HCV antibody prevalence in prisoners



HCV testing & treatment in Australian prisons



NSW Nurse-led model of care (NLMC)

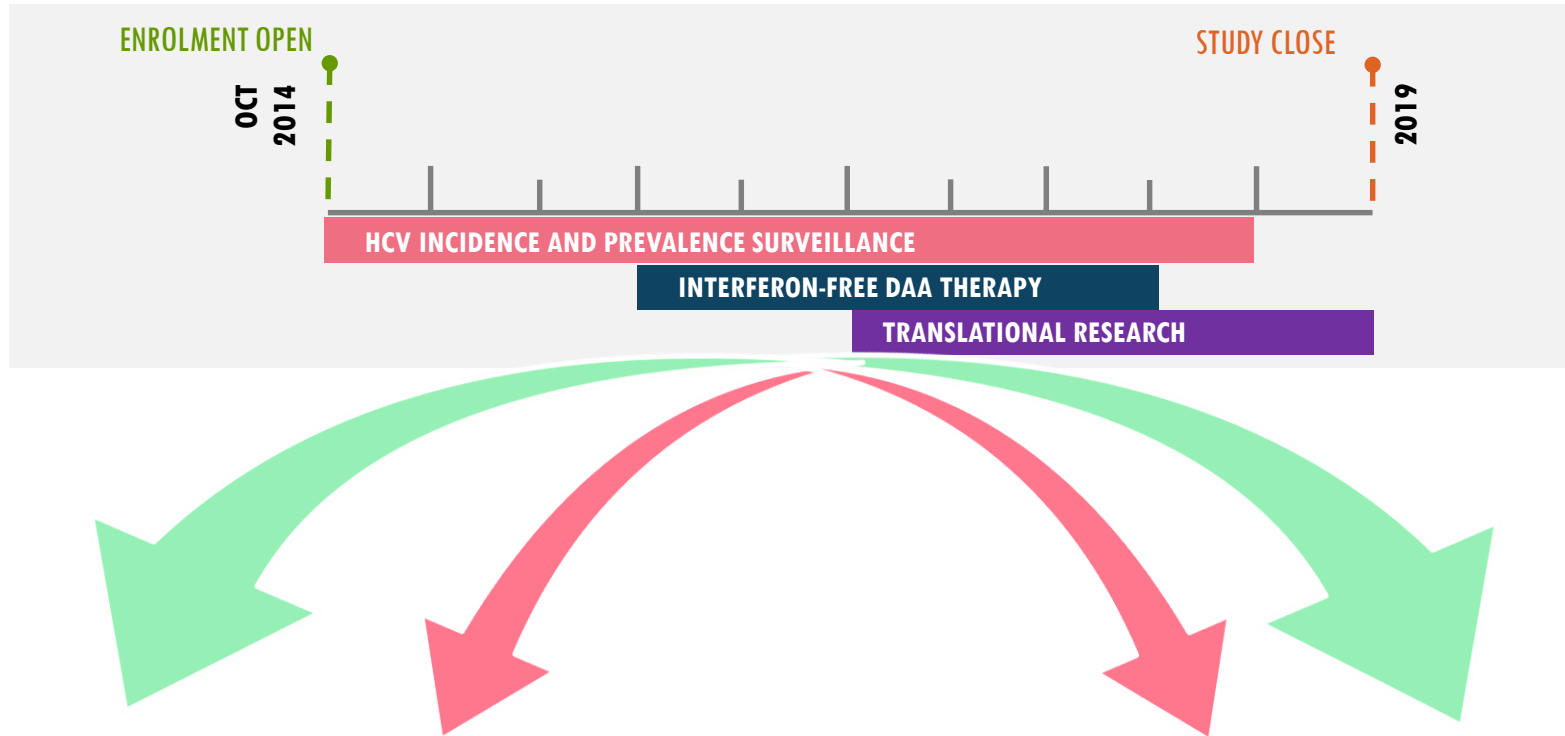


SToP-C Goals



- To evaluate the impact of rapid scale-up of DAA treatment on incidence and prevalence of HCV infection in the prison setting
- To develop a translational framework for subsequent establishment of treatment-as-prevention programs in the prison sector

Study design



Primary end-point:
Reduction in HCV incidence in cohort across
network of 4 SToP-C prisons

SToP-C network

Lithgow Correctional Centre
Lithgow



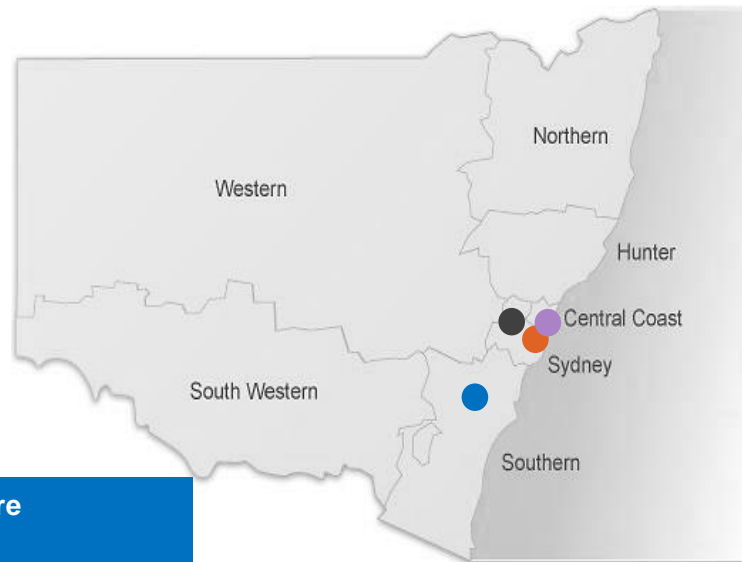
Outer Metropolitan Multipurpose Correctional Centre
Sydney



Dillwynia (Womens) Correctional Centre
Sydney



Goulburn Correctional Centre
Goulburn



Study components

HCV incidence and prevalence phase

- 6-monthly testing and risk behaviour interview

Treatment phase

- DAA therapy for all infected prisoners

Modelling

- Treatment sample size and epidemiological impact

Cost-effectiveness and budget impact

- Is DAA therapy in prisons good value for money and can we afford it?

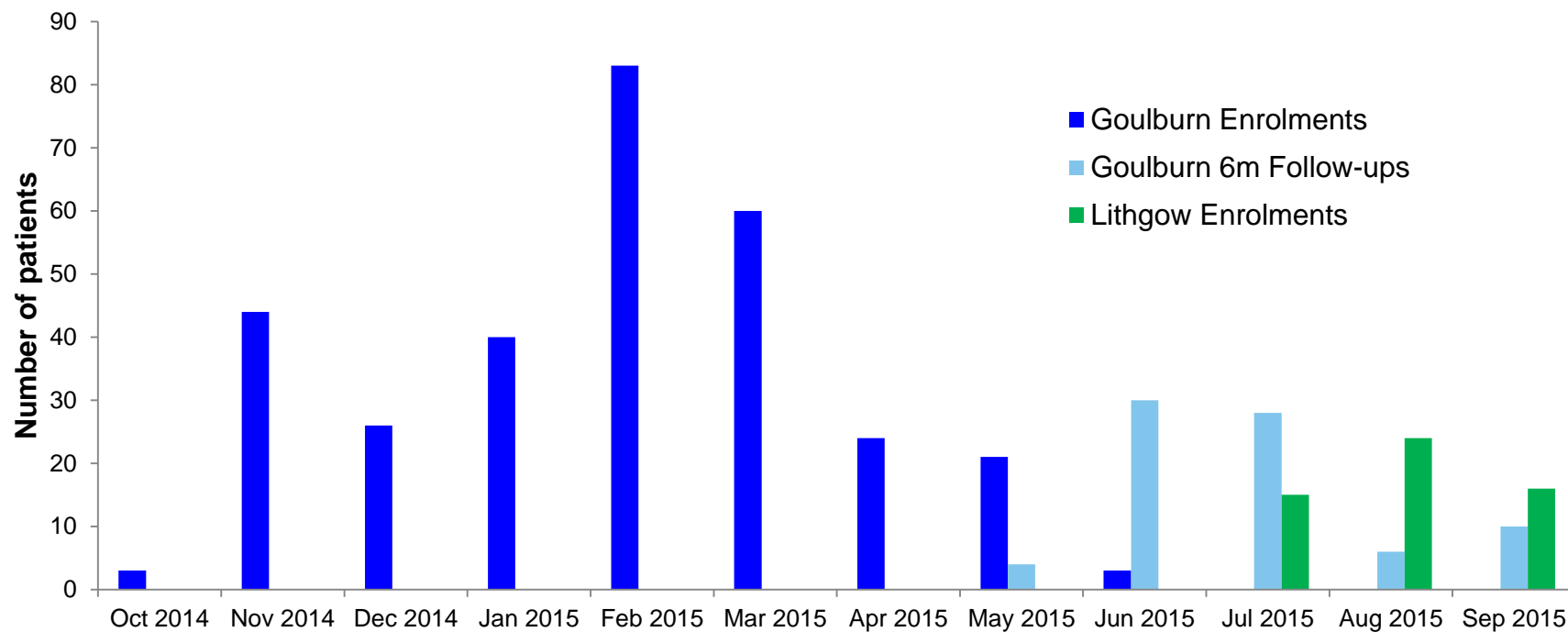
Qualitative research

- Patient & provider attitudes & barriers towards DAA therapy in prisons

Implementation toolkit

- How can DAA therapy be scaled up across NSW and nationally?

Current status - surveillance Phase (at 10 Sep 2015)



Site	Enrolment (n)	Follow-up (n)
Goulburn Correctional Centre	304	78
Lithgow Correctional Centre	55	0
TOTAL	359	78

Treatment phase - 2016

- *All* prisoners with HCV infection eligible
- 12-week directly acting antiviral (DAA) therapy (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir)
- One fixed-dose tablet once daily
- >90% cure rate
- Minimal side-effects
- Monitor re-infection rates and re-treat



Education and promotion

- Prison staff (custodial & health) information sessions
- Resources for prisoners and family
 - Video
 - Posters
 - Booklet



HEP C TESTS

IT'S QUICK, EASY, CONFIDENTIAL.
To test for hep C the nurse will collect a blood sample. The result will be ready in a couple of weeks and tell you if you have ever come into contact with the hep C virus and if you have the virus now.

THERE ARE TWO BLOOD TESTS:

- An antibody test tells you if you have **EVER** come into contact with the hep C virus.
- A PCR test tells you if you are infected with the virus **NOW**.

Ab + PCR = You are infected with hep C **NOW**

Ab + PCR = You have been infected with hep C in the **PAST** but do not have it now

Ab + PCR = You have **NEVER** been infected with hep C

"Hepa" + "itis"

means liver + means inflammation

So "Hepatitis" just means **INFLAMMATION** (damage) of the **LIVER**. Like "appendicitis" means inflammation of the appendix.

GET TESTED STOP HEP C

QUICK - EASY - CONFIDENTIAL

"I felt fine, but I just wanted to be sure I was in the clear. I got tested, and now I know where I stand."

LOTS OF PEOPLE IN PRISON HAVE HEP C

Outside: 1 in 100 Australians have chronic hep C.

Inside: 30 in 100 inmates have chronic hep C.

1 in 8 inmates without hep C get infected each year if they inject.

STOP C

THIS STUDY HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE JUSTICE HEALTH HUMAN RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE. TO FIND OUT ABOUT THE STUDY BREAK WITH THE STOP-C RESEARCH NURSE.

Project partners and stakeholders



Acknowledgements



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