



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

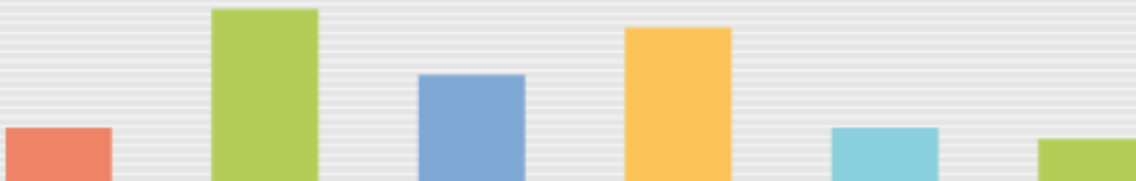
How HCV testing and care can be delivered through drugs service providers

Evidence-base, case studies and 'real life' implementation experiences

Dagmar Hedrich

Enhancing the role of drug treatment services for HCV elimination among PWID

Lisbon Addictions, 23 October 2019

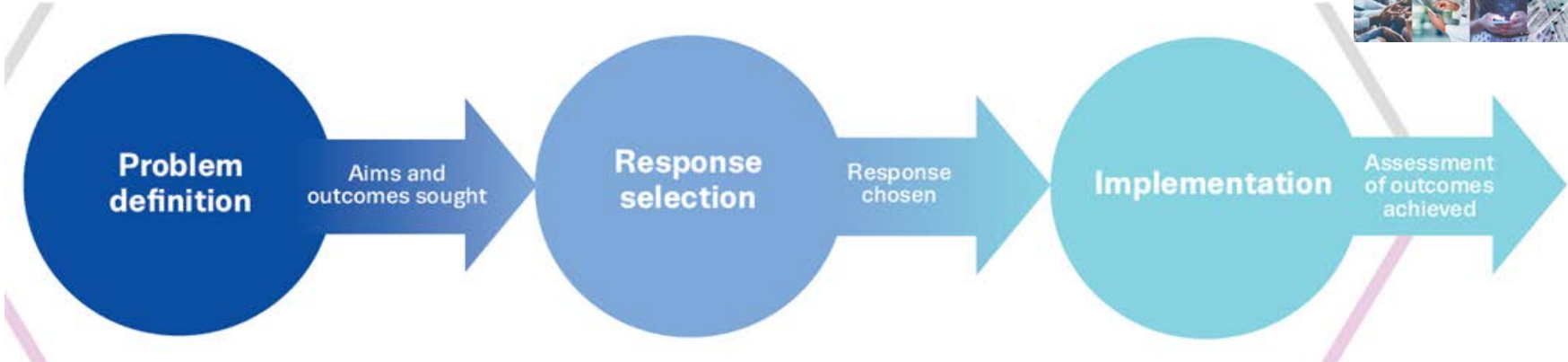


Disclosures

- **no conflict of interest to declare**



Toolbox: HCV testing & referral to care



Increasing Access to HCV Care through Drugs Services
EMCDDA Harm Reduction Initiative

A manual for undertaking a diagnostic process to identify barriers and opportunities for providing HCV testing and care in drugs services in Europe

Diagnostic process

- Mapping the current situation – barometer
- Roundtable discussion
- Action planning



Models of care

- Selection of testing programmes
- Identification of other responses
- Implementation experience focus

...onymous and is not designed to be completely honest without any worries

hepatitis C **I know this already**

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| The level of hepatitis C in the general population in Europe is generally low (below 2%) | () | () |
| The level of hepatitis C among people who inject drugs in Europe is generally high (above 20% or even higher) | () | () |
| Hepatitis C testing and treatment has benefits for both the individual and for others, as the transmission of the virus is reduced | () | () |
| Hepatitis C (HCV) is mainly transmitted through blood | () | () |

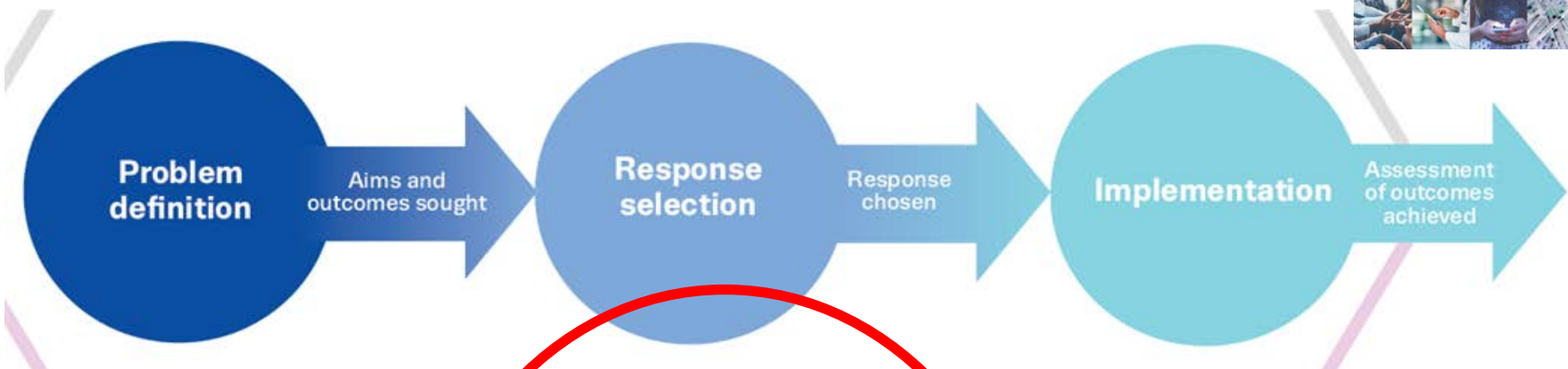
Materials for action

- Information material for drug services to raise awareness among staff
- Knowledge Questionnaire





Toolbox: HCV testing & referral to care



Increasing Access to HCV Care through Drugs Services

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hepatitis C

...anonymous and is not designed to be completely honest without any worries

I know this already

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----|-----|
| 1. The level of hepatitis C in the general population in Europe is generally low (below 2%) | () | () |
| 2. The level of hepatitis C among people who inject drugs in Europe is generally high (above 20% or even higher) | () | () |
| Hepatitis C testing and treatment has benefits for both the individual and for others, as the transmission of the virus is reduced | () | () |
| Hepatitis C (HCV) is mainly transmitted through blood | () | () |

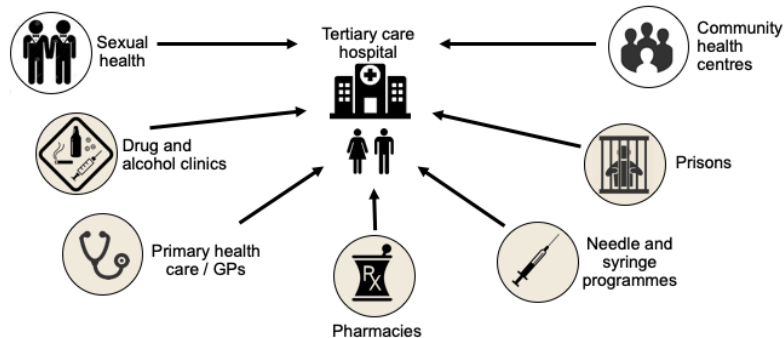
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Module 2: How to successfully reach PWID

Traditional **models of care** determined by interferon-based treatment regimens and based on referral of client to hospitals and other tertiary care settings. **High loss to follow-up among PWID**



Reference: **Effective strategies to enhance testing, linkage to and retention in care and treatment for PWID.** Treloar, C. & Grebely, J. 2019

Hepatitis C: models of care for drug services in Europe

Introduction Overview Background Case studies

Introduction

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection has a high prevalence in people who inject drugs (PWID) in Europe. However, currently HCV infection is both preventable and curable. The importance of targeting PWID as a key population for the elimination of hepatitis C in Europe and promoting their access to testing and all other elements of the cascade of care is highlighted in European and national hepatitis C policies. The collection of eleven case studies presented on this page, documents how this has successfully been done by drug treatment and harm reduction service providers in eight countries, using innovative and creative implementation practices and thus developing and testing new models of care for this important target group.

Spotlight: Download the full report containing a compilation of 11 case studies from eight European countries.



Need to bring HCV care to the community where PWID access services

Search for case studies from Europe illustrating **new models of HCV testing and treatment** that complement and replace traditional referral models.

Model of care dimensions (generic)

WHAT: The type of service delivered

WHERE: The setting where the service is delivered

WHO: The target population receiving the service

HOW: The organisation and actors required for delivering the service



Method

Search: published literature, conference proceedings, presentations EMCDDA expert network

Selection criteria:

- based in an EMCDDA member country;
- availability of implementation results documenting positive outcomes in improving access of PWID to hepatitis care (evaluation study; peer-reviewed publication);
 - developed with funding from EU Health Programme
 - awarded a 'best practice' label in collections ECDC/WHO;
 - and examples of innovative practice (grey literature).



Model of care dimensions (specific)

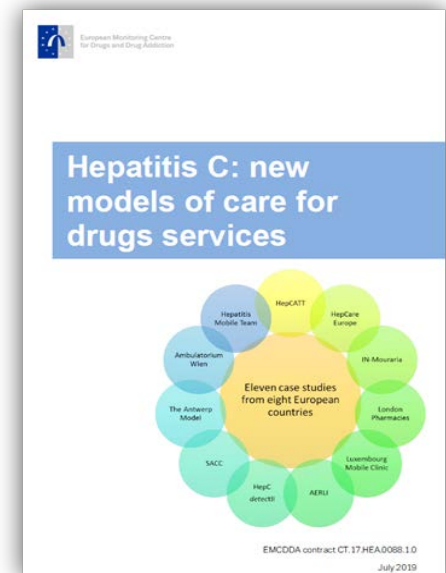
- WHAT:** The type of service delivered
(hepatitis testing+)
- WHERE:** The setting where the service is delivered
(harm reduction programmes)
- WHO:** The target population receiving the service
(people who inject drugs)
- HOW:** The organisation and actors required for delivering the service
De-centralised care
Shared care arrangements
'One-stop-shop': multi-disciplinary team
Peer worker involvement
Peer-led



EMCDDA compilation of case studies

Identify and document approaches to enhance HCV testing, referral to care and hepatitis C treatment among PWID in drug treatment settings;

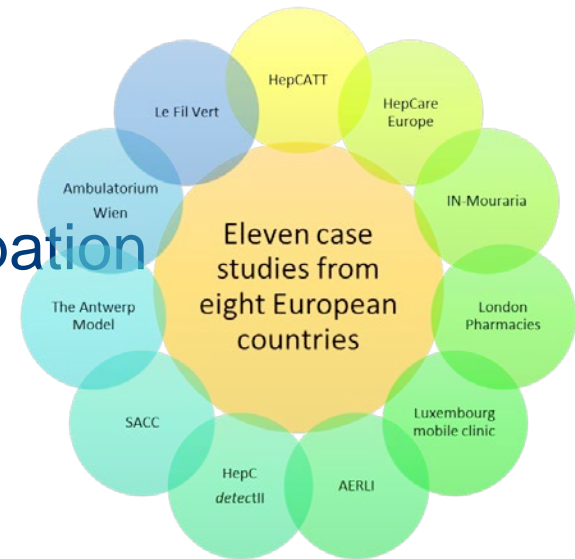
11 case studies illustrating new Models of care ... clearly documented results, impact, sustainability and transferability of the practice to guide their implementation in other countries and settings;



Collect 'real life' experiences to illustrate the implementation of these approaches ('models of care').

EMCDDA case study template

- Background (epidemiology, setting)
- Goal of the intervention and model of care
- Description of the intervention (objectives, actors, process)
- Results and evidence of impact
- Sustainability of the practice
- Partnerships and community participation
- Transferability



Joint survey on 'real life' implementation



Good practice examples
of hepatitis C interventions by organisations providing harm reduction services in Europe

Correlation
European Harm Reduction Network



European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Hepatitis C: new models of care for drugs services

Eleven case studies from eight European countries

- Hepatitis Mobile Team
- HepCATT
- HepCare Europe
- IN Mouraria
- London Pharmacies
- Luxembourg Mobile Clinic
- AERU
- HepC detectE
- SACC
- The Antwerp Model
- Ambulatorium Wien

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Implementation experiences of 5 models of care

De-centralised care

Shared care arrangements

‘One-stop-shop’: multi-disciplinary team

Peer worker involvement

Peer-led

- **Obstacles and how they were overcome**
- **Strength – weaknesses – opportunities – threats of the approach**
- **Recommendations**



Acknowledgments

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Roberto Perez Gayo
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Survey link:

<https://drugusersurvey.limequery.com/index.php/survey/index/sid/861868/newtest/Y/lang/en>

or email:

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