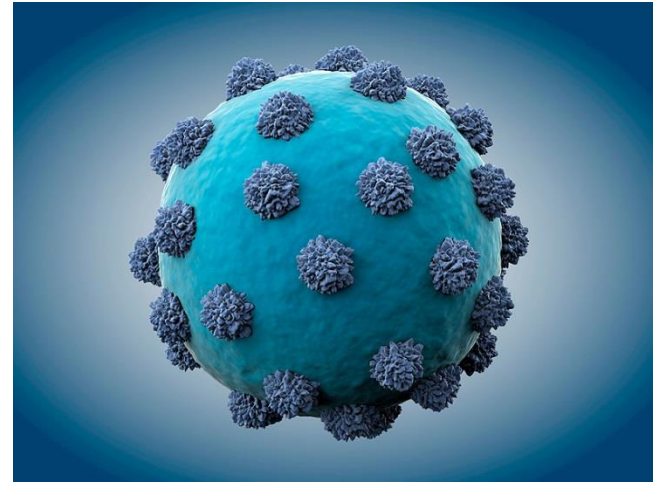


UPDATE INFECCIOSES

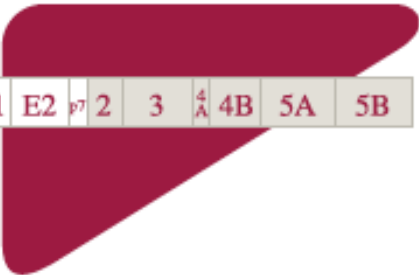
29 de gener 2019 - CAMFiC - Diputació 216

Hepatitis

Albert Boada



Guia per a la prevenció i el control de l'hepatitis C



C	E1	E2	p7	2	3	4A	4B	5A	5B
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Tercera edició

Barcelona, 2015



Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament
de Salut



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**Mon: 185 milions de persones infectades pel VHC
(2,2% de la població mundial)**

Europa: més de 19 milions de persones infectades

Països mediterranis varia entre el 2% i 3%

franja d'edat amb més casos va ser la de 25-34 anys (28,2%),

taxa d'incidència de 21,5 per 100.000 homes i 10,3 per 100.000 dones

Catalunya 2013: 473.000 infectats pel VHC (prevalença global de l'1%)

2.210 carcinomes hepàtics

4.230 cirrosis descompensades i 46.200 compensades

Guia per a la prevenció i el control de l'hepatitis C. – 3a ed.. – (Quaderns de salut pública ; 13)

Bibliografia

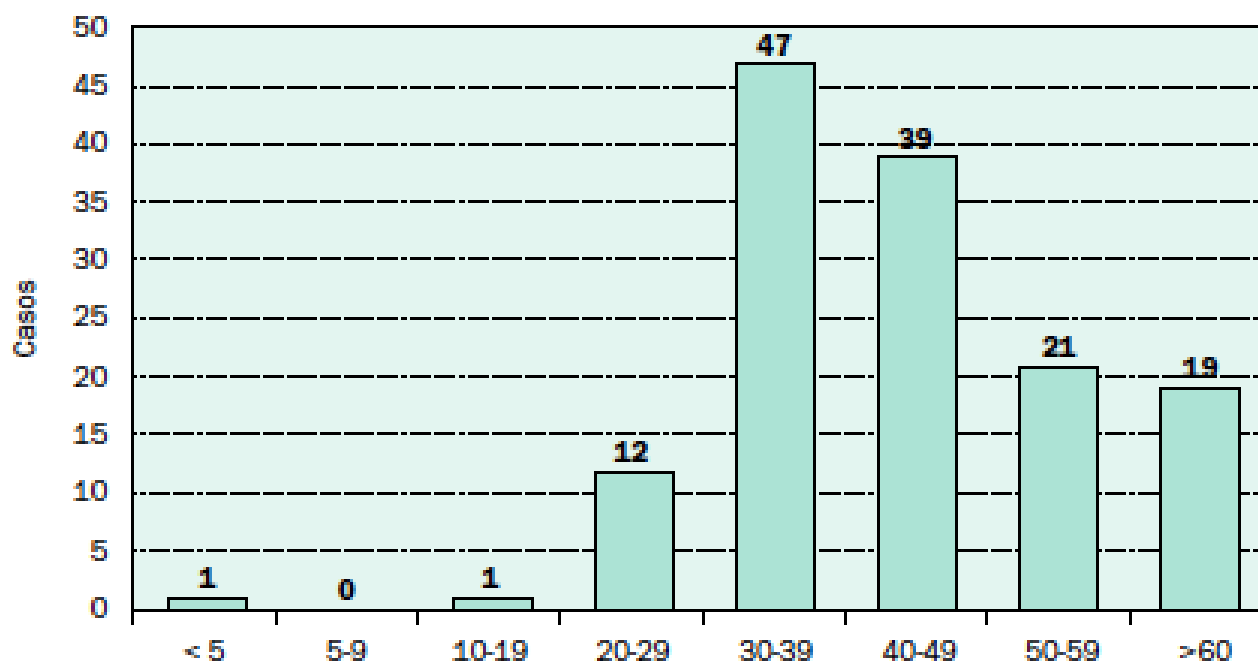
I. Jané i Checa, Mireia, dir. II. Domínguez García, Àngela, dir. III. Buti, Maria IV. Catalunya. Departament de Salut V. Col·lecció: Quaderns de salut pública ; 13

1. Hepatitis C – Prevenció
616.36-002-084



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Figura 10. Hepatitis C segons el grup d'edat. Catalunya, 2011-2014*



*Dades provisionals

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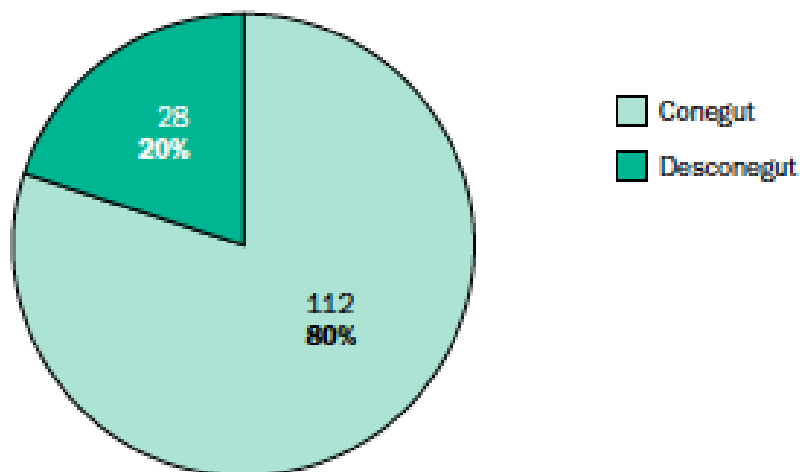
1. Hepatitis C – Prevenció

616.36-002-084



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Figura 12. Factors de risc de l'hepatitis C. Catalunya, 2011-2014*



*Dades provisionals

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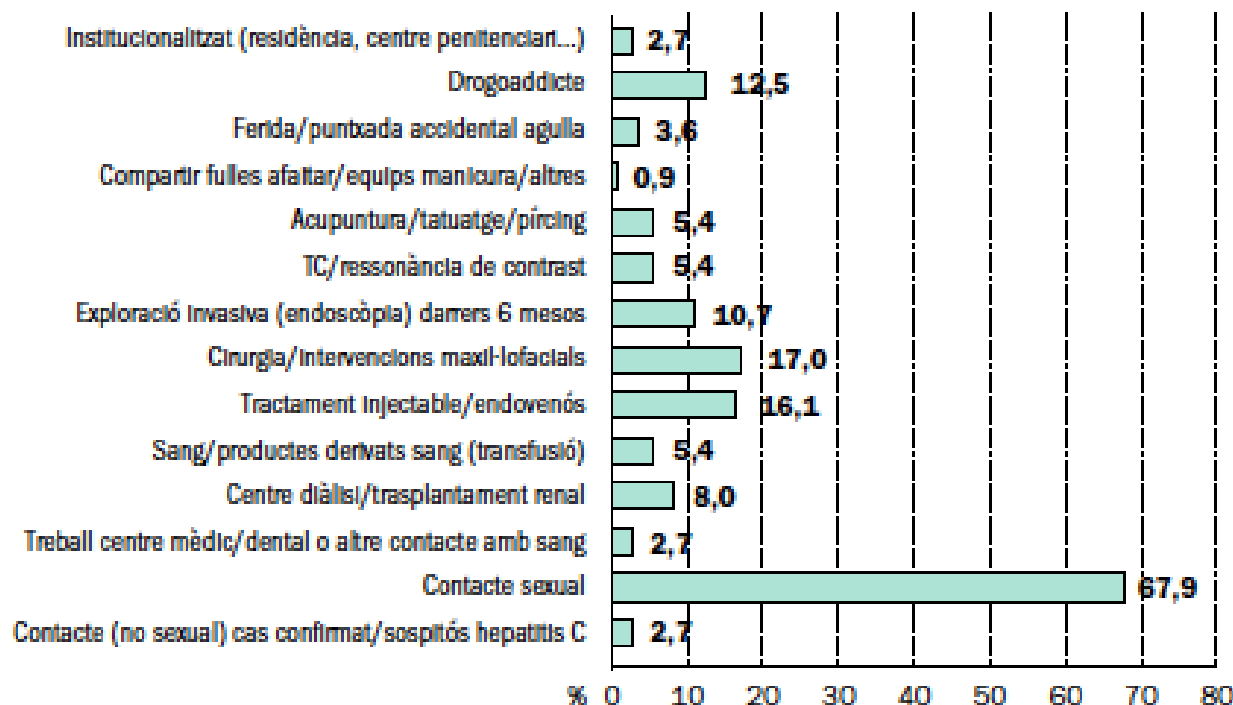
1. Hepatitis C – Prevenció

616.36-002-084



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Figura 13. Hepatitis C segons els factors de risc implicats. Catalunya, 2011-2014*



*Dades provisionals

Taula 4. Relació biòpsia hepàtica - Fibroscan®

Fibroscan: menys de 7 kPa	Biòpsia F0 i F1 (absència de fibrosi/baix risc de progressió)
Fibroscan: de 7 a 9,4 kPa	Biòpsia F2 (fibrosi moderada)
Fibroscan: de 9,4 a 12 kPa	Biòpsia F3 (fibrosi avançada)
Fibroscan: més de 12 kPa	Biòpsia F4 (fibrosi extensa, probable cirrosi)

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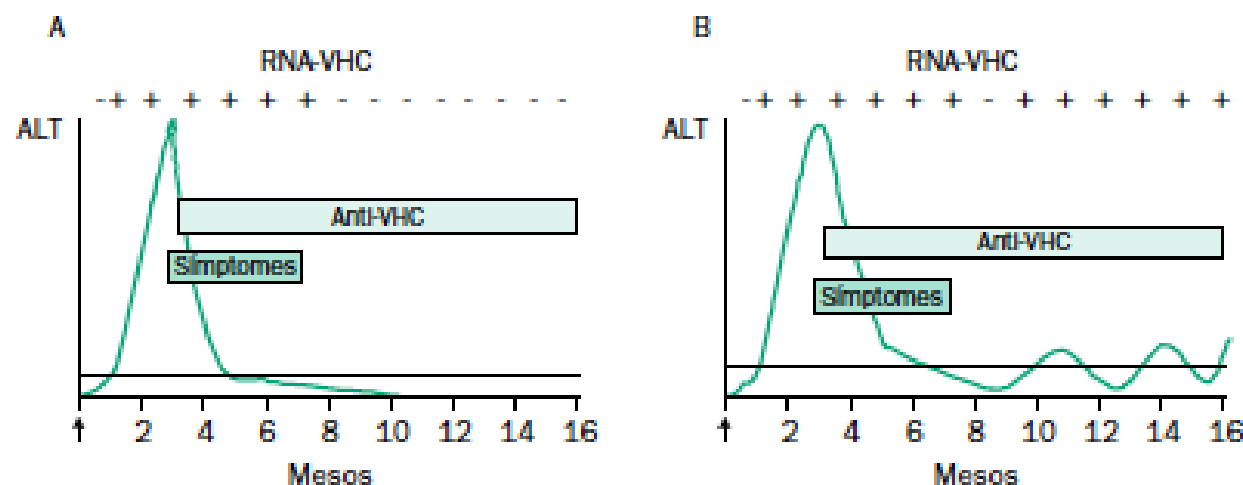
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I. Jané i Checa, Mireia, dir. II. Domínguez García, Àngela, dir. III. Buti, Maria IV. Catalunya. Departament de Salut V. Col·lecció: Quaderns de salut pública ; 13

1. Hepatitis C – Prevenció

616.36-002-084

Figura 14. A) Evolució d'una hepatitis C aguda: resolució; B) Infecció pel VHC: cronificació



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1. Hepatitis C – Prevenció

616.36-002-084

Genotip 1

Primera opció en malalts sense tractament previ i en malalts tractats prèviament

Sofosbuvir i ledipasvir ± ribavirina durant 12 setmanes

Paritaprevir, ritonavir, ombitasvir i dasabuvir ± ribavirina durant 12 setmanes (excepte en pacients cirròtics infectats pel VHC del genotip 1a)

Sofosbuvir i simeprevir ± ribavirina durant 12 setmanes

Segona opció en malalts sense tractament previ i amb recaiguda després del tractament amb PR

PR i sofosbuvir durant 12 setmanes

Tercera opció

Sofosbuvir i daclatasvir ± ribavirina durant 12 setmanes

PR i simeprevir durant 24 setmanes (en malats sense tractament previ i amb recaiguda)

Genotip 2

Sofosbuvir + ribavirina durant 12 setmanes

Sofosbuvir + PR durant 12 setmanes

Genotip 3

Sofosbuvir + PR durant 12 setmanes

Sofosbuvir + ribavirina durant 24 setmanes

Sofosbuvir + daclatasvir durant 12 setmanes

Genotip 4

Sofosbuvir + ledipasvir durant 12 setmanes

Paritaprevir, ritonavir i ombitasvir + ribavirina durant 12 setmanes (en malats sense cirrosi)

Sofosbuvir + ribavirina durant 24 setmanes

Sofosbuvir + simeprevir durant 12 setmanes

Simeprevir + PR durant 24 setmanes

Daclatasvir + PR durant 24 setmanes

Genotips 5 i 6

Sofosbuvir + PR durant 12 setmanes

PR: peginterferó i ribavirina

Evolución del tratamiento de la hepatitis C

Descubrimiento del genoma del VHC

Tratamiento con IFN alfa 3 veces/sem durante 24 o 48 sem. Resultados pobres

La combinación IFN + RBV mejora la respuesta

Desarrollo de Peg-IFN en monoterapia

Peg-IFN alfa más RBV terapia de referencia

Terapia basada en la respuesta viral

Desarrollo de nuevos antivirales:
terapia triple

1989

2011



Evolución del tratamiento antiviral VHC

Eficacia clínica

6-16%

34-42%

39%

63-66%

69-75%

85-90%

90-100%

Alfa 2b-IFN

Alfa 2b-IFN
Ribavirina

Genotipo 1

Boceprevir

Telaprevir

Genotipo 1, 3 y 4

Daclatasvir

Genotipo 1 y 4

Dasabuvir

Ombitasvir

Paritaprevir
Ritonavir

Genotipo 1 y 4

Elbasvir

Grazoprevir

<1998

1998

2001

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

PEG-IFN
Ribavirina

Pangenotípico Genotipo 1 y 4

Simeprevir

Sofosbuvir

Genotipo 1 y 4

Ledipasvir

Sofosbuvir

Pangenotípico

Velpatasvir

Sofosbuvir

(7) Kamal SA. Advances in Treatment of Hepatitis C. En: Allam N (Editor). Advances in Treatment of Hepatitis C and B (Libro en línea). Rijeka: InTech; 2017. Disponible en: <https://goo.gl/vNHJsd>

Terapia inmunomoduladora

Inhibidor de proteasa

Inhibidor de polimerasa NS5A

Inhibidor de polimerasa NS5B

Acción directa



CLINICAL REVIEW

Hepatitis C for Primary Care Physicians

Miranda M. Huffman, MD, MEd, and Anne L. Mounsey, MD

Hepatitis C is a common cause of cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma, and liver transplant. Although it is usually asymptomatic, new screening recommendations will lead to increased recognition by primary care physicians. Rapidly evolving treatment recommendations are making this a treatable infection for many patients. Recognition of the infection and initiation of treatment for appropriate patients will decrease the likelihood of progression to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Primary care physicians have the difficult task of managing comorbid conditions, such as chronic pain and hyperlipidemia, in patients with hepatitis C, as well as a potential for treating hepatitis C. (J Am Board Fam Med 2014;27: 284–291.)

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Disorders, Hepatitis C

Table 1. Factors Influencing Patients at High Risk for Hepatitis C Infection⁵

High Risk of Exposure	Known Exposure
History of IV drug use or current IV drug user	Sexual partners and household contacts infected with hepatitis C
History of incarceration	Infants born to mothers infected with hepatitis C
Blood transfusion or solid-organ transplant before screening for hepatitis C (1992)	Health care workers with needle-stick exposure
Patients with hemophilia who received clotting factor transfusion before 1987	
Hemodialysis patients	
HIV-positive patients	
More than 20 sexual partners within lifetime	

IV, intravenous; HIV, Human Immunodeficiency Virus.



Table 2. Absolute and Relative Contraindications for Treatment of Hepatitis C²

Absolute Contraindications*	Relative Contraindications†
Major uncontrolled depressive illness‡	Failed prior treatment (nonresponders and relapsers)
Untreated thyroid disease‡	Current users of illicit drugs or alcohol who are willing to participate in a substance abuse program or alcohol support program
Solid-organ transplant (renal, heart, or lung)	Evidence of either no or mild fibrosis on liver biopsy
Autoimmune hepatitis or other autoimmune condition known to be exacerbated by peginterferon and ribavirin	Acute hepatitis C
Pregnant or unwilling to comply with adequate contraception	Coinfection with HIV
Severe concurrent medical disease such as severe hypertension, heart failure, significant coronary heart disease, poorly controlled diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Younger than 18 years of age
Age <2 years	Chronic renal disease (either requiring or not requiring hemodialysis)
Known hypersensitivity to drugs used to treat hepatitis C virus	Decompensated cirrhosis
	Liver transplant recipients

*Therapy is currently contraindicated.

†Therapy should be individualized.

‡Treatment may be considered after depression and thyroid disease are medically stable.

HIV, Human Immunodeficiency Virus.



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Table 3. Initial Testing for Patients With New Diagnosis of Hepatitis C by Primary Care Providers

Evaluation of disease severity

- Quantitative HCV RNA level
- HCV genotype
- Serum aminotransferase levels
- Coagulation studies
- Complete blood count
- Liver biopsy (optional)
- Liver ultrasound (optional)
- Hepatitis B surface antigen
- Ferritin level

Evaluation for contraindications to treatment

- Depression screening instrument, such as PHQ-9¹²
- Alcohol abuse screening test, such as AUDIT-C¹³
- Urine drug screen
- Urine hCG in women of childbearing age
- HIV antibody
- Creatinine
- Thyroid function tests
- Antinuclear antibody to evaluate for autoimmune hepatitis

Health maintenance

- Hepatitis A antibody
- Hepatitis B surface antibody

AUDIT-C, AUDIT Alcohol Consumption Questionnaire; hCG, human chorionic gonadotropin; HCV, hepatitis C virus; PHQ-9, 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire; RNA, ribonucleic acid.



Table 5. Strength of Recommendation Taxonomy Table

	Strength of Recommendation
Patients born between 1945 and 1965 or with risk factors should be screened for hepatitis C.	B
Patients for whom there is no contraindication should be offered treatment for hepatitis C.	A
Patients with the hepatitis C genotype 1 should be treated with triple therapy (peginterferon- α , ribavirin, and a protease inhibitor).	A
Patients without documented immunity to hepatitis A and B should be offered vaccination.	C
Patients with chronic hepatitis C should be encouraged to abstain from alcohol and offered treatment if needed.	C
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs should be avoided in patients with cirrhosis. Acetaminophen and opioids can be used at low doses if needed.	C
Statin drugs may be used in patients with hepatitis C if serum aminotransferase levels are <5 times the upper limit of normal.	C
Patients with cirrhosis due to hepatitis C should be screened for hepatocellular carcinoma with annual ultrasound testing.	C



Overcoming Barriers to Eliminate Hepatitis C

EDITORS

Camilla S. Graham
Stacey B. Trooskin

CONSULTING EDITOR

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JUNE 2018

New Treatments Have Changed the Game Hepatitis C Treatment in Primary Care

Shelley N. Facente, MPH^a, Katie Burk, MPH^b, Kelly Eagen, MD^{c,d,e},
Elise S. Mara, MPH^f, Aaron A. Smith, BS^b,
Colleen S. Lynch, MD, MPH^{g,h,*}



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KEY POINTS

- Although direct-acting antiviral regimens have driven up demand for hepatitis C virus (HCV) treatment, only a fraction of HCV-infected individuals are offered treatment within specialty settings.
- In 2016 to 2017, the San Francisco Health Network (SFHN) worked to improve treatment access and better understand barriers still inhibiting SFHN primary care providers from prescribing HCV treatment.
- Through SFHN's HCV treatment expansion intervention, primary care providers were offered a 4-hour overview training about HCV treatment, an electronic referral system, and a team of HCV champions providing technical assistance within each clinic.
- Among SFHN patients tested for HCV over 3 years, 13.0% were found chronically infected; 578 patients were treated (19.9%), with no statistically significant differences between age, gender, or race/ethnicity of those treated and untreated.
- With minimal financial and time commitments, the SFHN primary care-based HCV treatment initiative resulted in a 3-fold increase in the number of patients treated for HCV in primary care.



Higher all-cause hospitalization among patients with chronic hepatitis C: the Chronic Hepatitis Cohort Study (CHeCS), 2006-2013. J Viral Hepat. 2016 May 15. doi: 10.1111/jvh.12548. [Epub ahead of print]

Hospitalitzacions de 2006 a 2013 per hepatitis C vs pacients sans

10 131 pacients amb VHC i 20 262 pacients sans

Hospitalització per qualsevol causa 27.4 vs 7.4 per 100 persones-any

**Hospitalització més alta per lloc, edat, sexe, ètnia,
i institucionalització**

**VHC més ingrés per problemes hepàtics (RR 24.8)
i 3.7 més risc d'hospitalització**

Major càrrega i cost



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Hospital-Based Hepatitis C Screening of Baby Boomers in a Majority Hispanic South Texas Cohort: Successes and Barriers to Implementation. Public Health Rep. 2016 May-Jun;131 Suppl 2:74-83.

Baby boomers: nascuts entre 1945 i 1965

2327 pacients amb screening

192 (8%) VHC +: més joves i homes

108 RNA VHC + (5%)

**Barreres atenció: no assegurança, UDVP, presó,
i homeless**

Hispans més UDVP i homeless

Finding the undiagnosed: a qualitative exploration of hepatitis C diagnosis delay in the United Kingdom. J Viral Hepat. 2016 Jun;23(6):479-86. doi: 10.1111/jvh.12513. Epub 2016 Feb 29.

**Entrevistes (12) i grups focals (16) en
pacients de recent diagnòstic**

28 anys de retard entre risc i primer VHC test

40% cirrosis en el moment del diagnòstic



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Retard diagnòstic atribuït a :

Manca rellevància per VHC

Sentir-se bé

Estigmas

Negació de les pràctiques de UDVP

Síntomes inexplicables

Inacció del metge de família!!!!!!!



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High HCV Cure Rates for Drug Users Treated with DAAs at an Urban Primary Care Clinic. Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections. Boston, February 22-25, 2016. Abstract 585.

121 patients: 89 van iniciar tractament

46 (52%) eren UDVP

59 anys i 62% homes, 46% llatins o 32% raça negra

96% genotip 1,

22% VIH i ... VHC

21% tractament previ

35% cirrosi

**Pautes de sofosbuvir curació global 96% (
85 de 89)**

No diferències entre UDVP i no UDVP



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RESEARCH PAPER

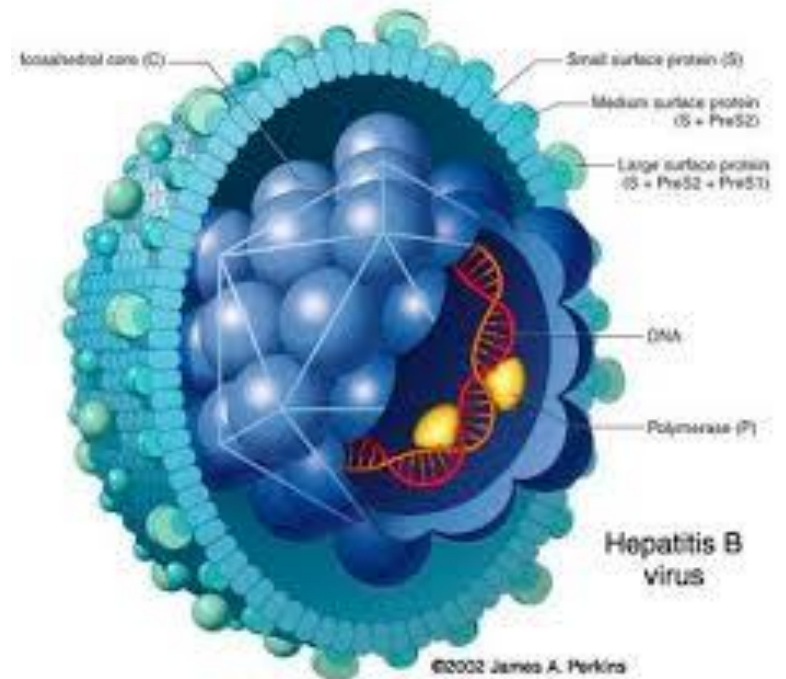
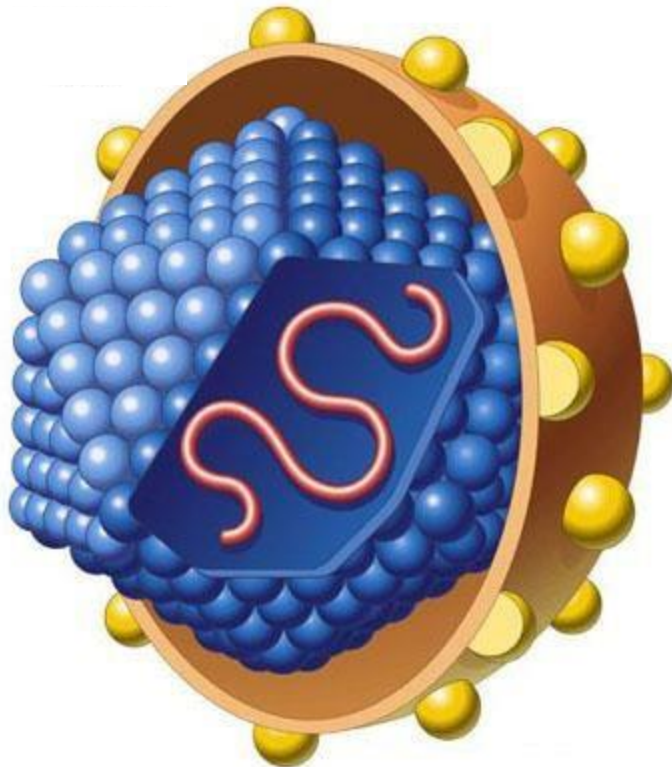
Serological survey of hepatitis B immunity in healthcare workers in Catalonia (Spain)

A. Domínguez^{a,b}, L. Urbiztondo^c, J. M. Bayas^{a,d}, E. Borrás^{a,b,c}, S. Broner^b, M. Campins^e, J. Costa^f, M. Esteve^g,
and the Working Group for the Study of the Immune Status in Healthcare Workers of Catalonia

Table 1. Prevalence of antibodies against the hepatitis B surface antigen (anti-HBs).

Variable	n	Prevalence (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>	aOR (95% CI)	<i>p</i>
Age (in years)						
< 25	30	86.7 (69.3–96.2)	4.25 (1.42–12.73)	0.010	3.40 (1.06–10.90)	0.040
25 – 34	186	68.8 (61.6–75.4)	1.44 (0.93–2.24)	0.102	1.41 (0.87–2.27)	0.162
35 – 44	167	60.5 (52.6–67.9)	Reference		Reference	
45 – 54	170	61.2 (53.4–68.5)	1.03 (0.67–1.60)	0.896	0.94 (0.58–1.51)	0.790
≥ 55	91	61.5 (50.8–71.6)	1.05 (0.62–1.77)	0.868	0.89 (0.51–1.57)	0.692
Sex						
Male	151	57.6 (49.3–65.6)	Reference		Reference	
Female	493	66.5 (62.2–70.7)	1.46 (1.01–2.12)	0.046	1.52 (0.99–2.33)	0.054
Professional category						
Physicians	191	69.1 (62–75.6)	3.90 (2.40–6.34)	<0.001	4.15 (2.49–6.90)	<0.001
Nurses	249	77.1 (71.4–82.2)	5.88 (3.65–9.47)	<0.001	5.84 (3.56–9.58)	<0.001
Other clinical workers	86	55.8 (44.7–66.5)	2.20 (1.25–3.89)	0.006	1.95 (1.08–3.52)	0.027
Non-clinical workers	118	36.4 (27.8–45.8)	Reference		Reference	
Type of centre						
Primary healthcare	299	56.2 (50.4–61.9)	Reference		Reference	
Hospital	345	71.6 (66.5–76.3)	1.97 (1.42–2.73)	<0.001	1.83 (1.28–2.62)	0.001
All	644	64.4 (60.6–68.1)				

Moltes gràcies



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