

Making hepatitis C screening and treatment more accessible for people who use drugs and homeless people: A test and treat Mobile Unit in Catalonia

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Objectives



- 1. Carry out universal Hepatitis C screening in services for people experiencing drug addiction and/or homelessness, facilitating on-site treatment.
- 2. Opportunistic testing and linkage to care for Hepatitis B virus and HIV.
- 3. Promote a space for health education around communicable diseases.

Assistance and care steps





Drug Centers

Services for people experiencing homeleness

Informed consent, counselling pre test, health promotion



Rapid tests:

- . Anti-VHC
- . VIH and HBsAg



Genexpert® to confirm active HCV RNA





Fibroscan® to assess liver fibrosis and blood tests *in some cases

Visit #1

Assistance and care steps





Drug Centers

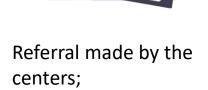
Services for people experiencing homeleness

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Rapid tests:

- . Anti-VHC
- . VIH and HBsAg



People can be accompanied by center's staff or Red Cross volunteers.



While hospitals prescribe VHC treatment, dispensing and monitoring is done by the centers.

Drug users not always need to attend hospital to start VHC treatment.

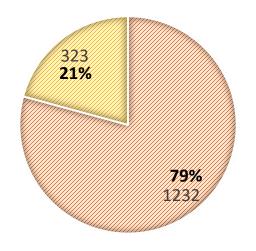
Results



1,555 people were tested from June 2021 to November 2023

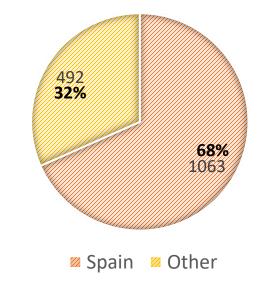


GENDER IDENTITY

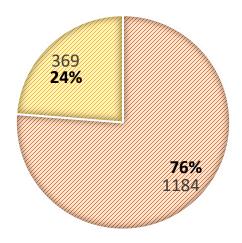


Identify as a Man Identify as a Woman

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



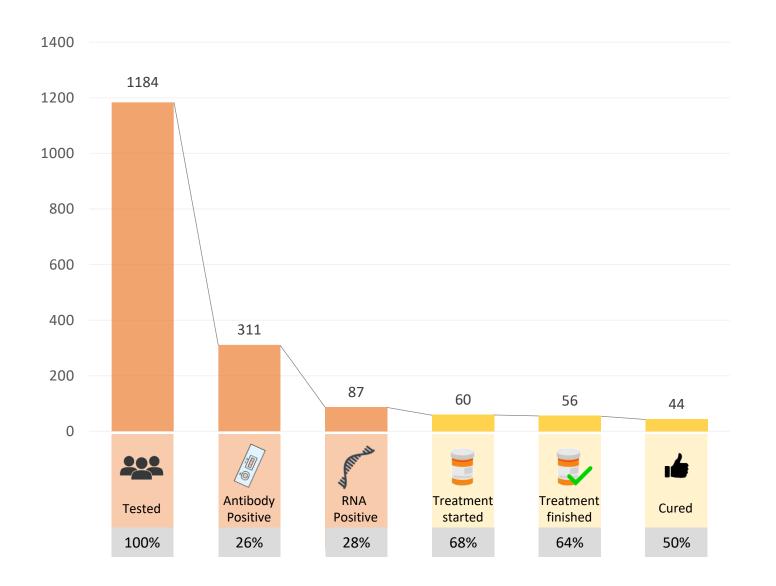
SCREENING PLACE



- Drug centers
- Centers for people experiencing homeleness

HCV Cascade of Care - Drug Services





7%HCV RNA prevalence

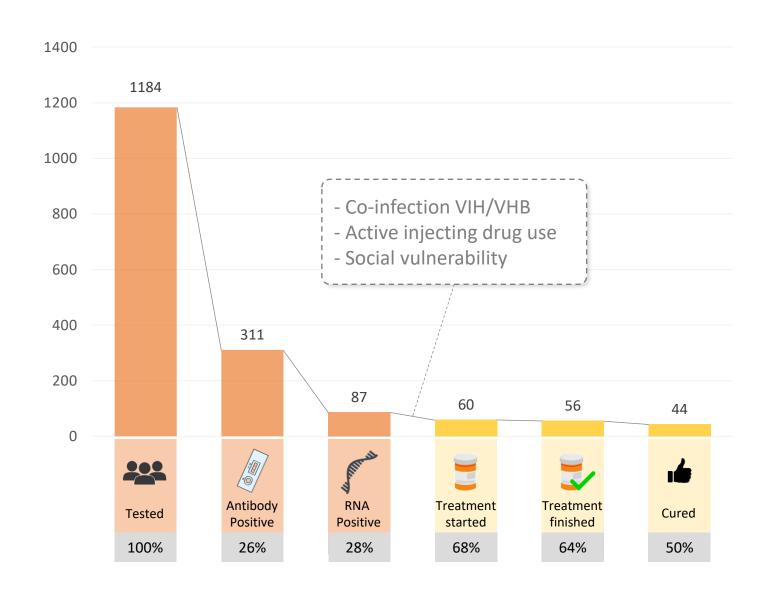
86%Aware of infection

93%Finished treatment once started

18%
Advanced liver disease

HCV Cascade of Care - Drug Services





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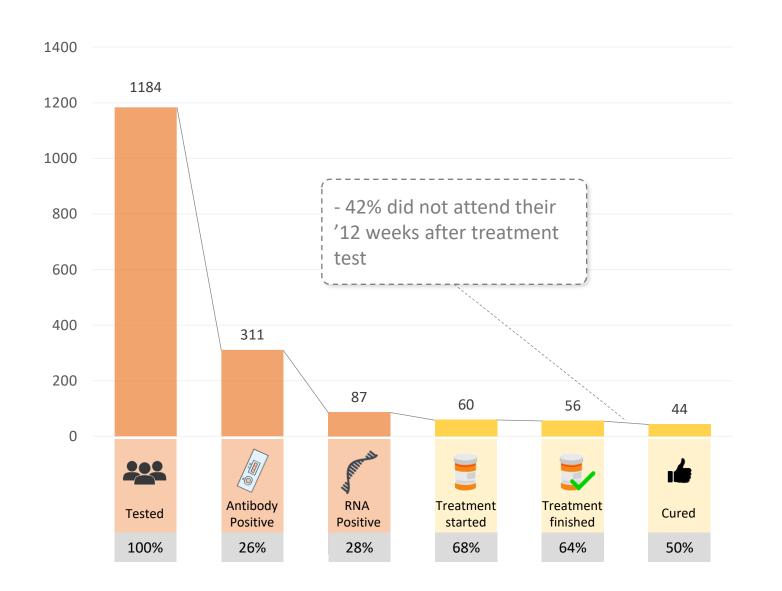
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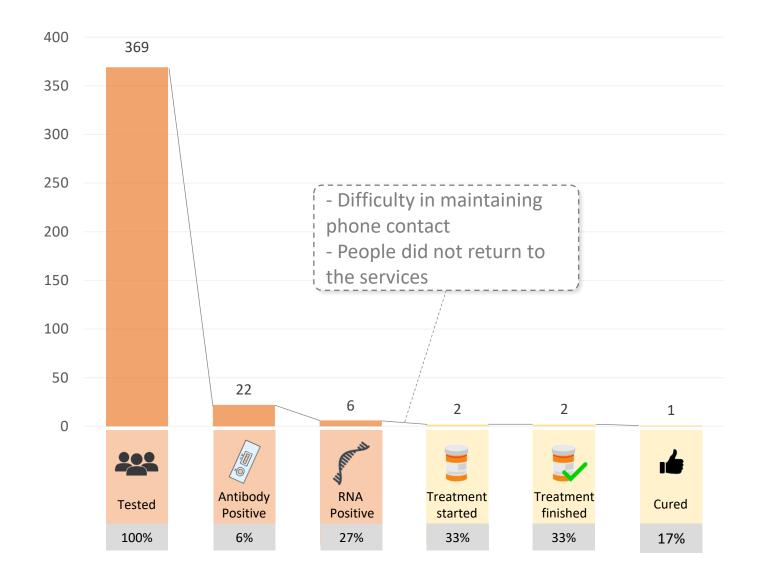
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93% Finished treatment

18%
Advanced liver disease







1.6% HCV RNA prevalence

2.7%

HBV reactive rapid tests, people from endemic regions for these viruses

1 New HIV diagnosis

Conclusion



Processes simplification

To achieve HCV elimination as public health threat, it is important to increase and simplify screening, reduce the number of visits required to start treatment and adapt circuits to meet key needs.

Point of care tests

Allow us to diagnose people where they are and reach those in extreme vulnerability.

Improved public policies for better engagement

People with active use of injection drugs, experiencing homelessness, and/or have a coinfection are less likely to initiate treatment. Public policies need to be improved to better engage those who are most marginalized.

Conclusion



Attention to advanced liver disease

It is necessary to implement strategies to help people with advanced liver disease to stay involved in their care after HCV treatment.

Testing for HIV and Hepatitis B virus opportunistically has been crucial Not only for those with an active HCV infection, but also for individuals who originate from

Not only for those with an active HCV infection, but also for individuals who originate from regions where these viruses are prevalent and do not access the conventional health care system.

Working together

Collaborative efforts among primary care, hospitals, and community organizations enhance patient engagement in their healthcare. Volunteers can also play a vital role in ensuring patients attend their hospital visits.



