



# Simplified HCV diagnostics - the key to success

**Tanya Applegate, PhD**

**Senior Lecturer, Laboratory research**

**Viral Hepatitis and Clinical Laboratory Research**

**The Kirby Institute, UNSW, Sydney, Australia.**

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# Today.....

- What are the gaps in HCV care?
- What new diagnostic tools do we have?
- Which simplified strategies may help?
- What are the steps towards implementation?

# The HCV care cascade



# The HCV care cascade



# Simplified diagnostics



Living with HCV Infection

HCV Antibody Diagnosed

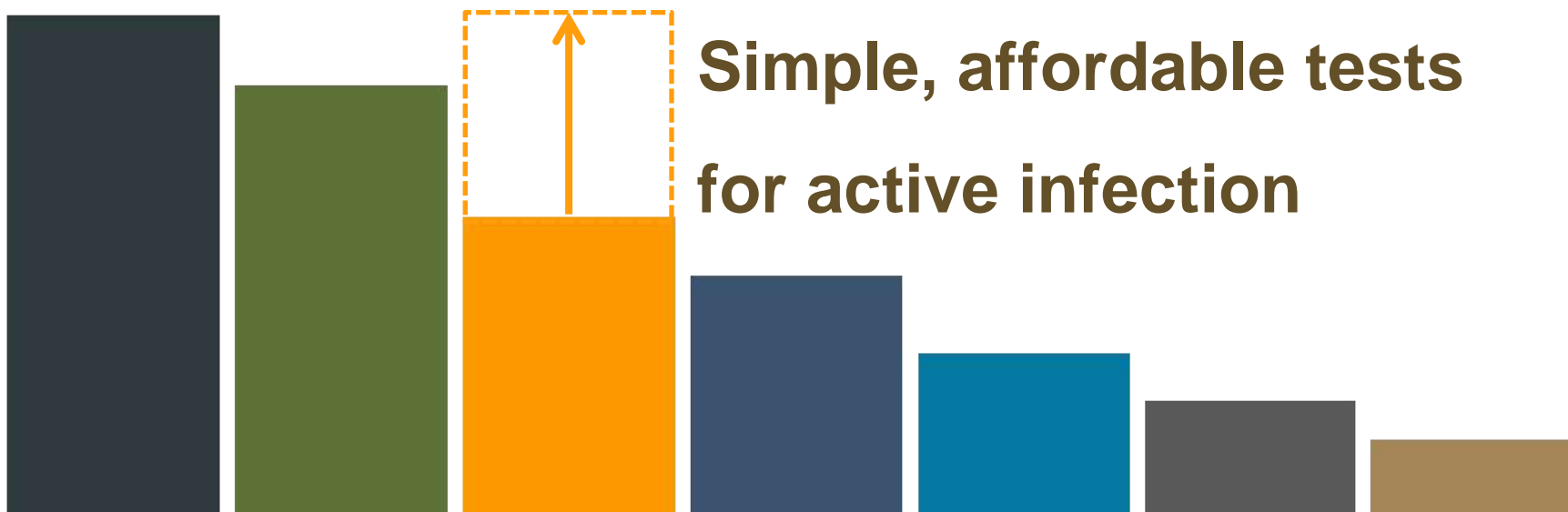
HCV RNA Diagnosed

Linked to HCV Care

Liver Disease Assessed

Initiated HCV Treatment

Cure (SVR)



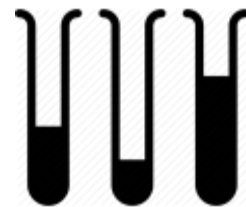
**Simple, affordable tests  
for active infection**

# What tools do we have?

FIND



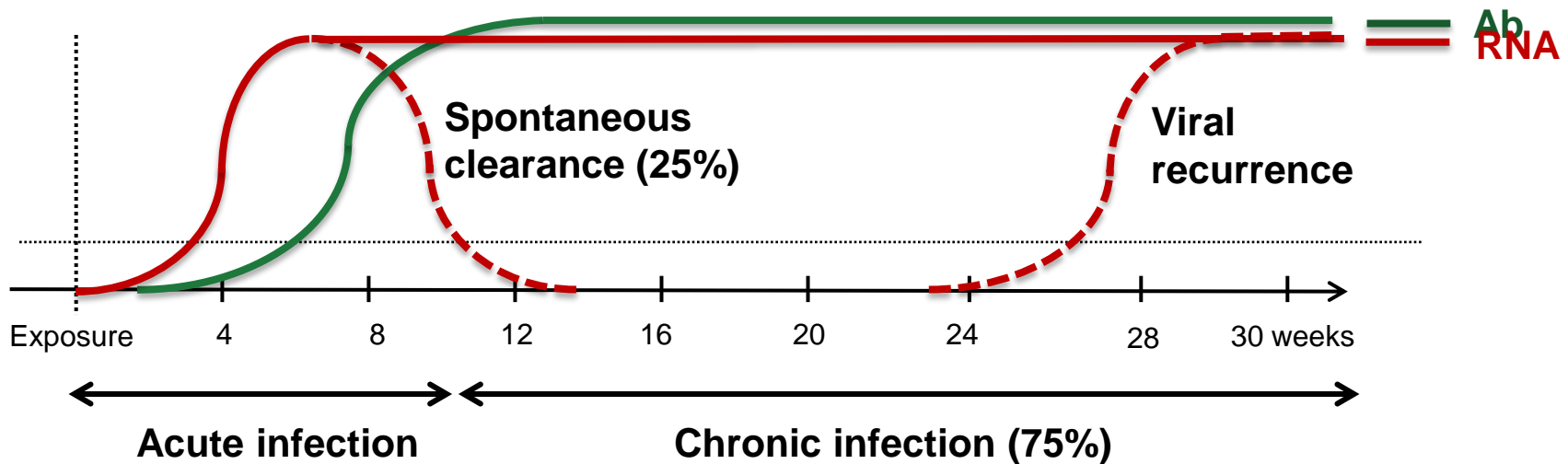
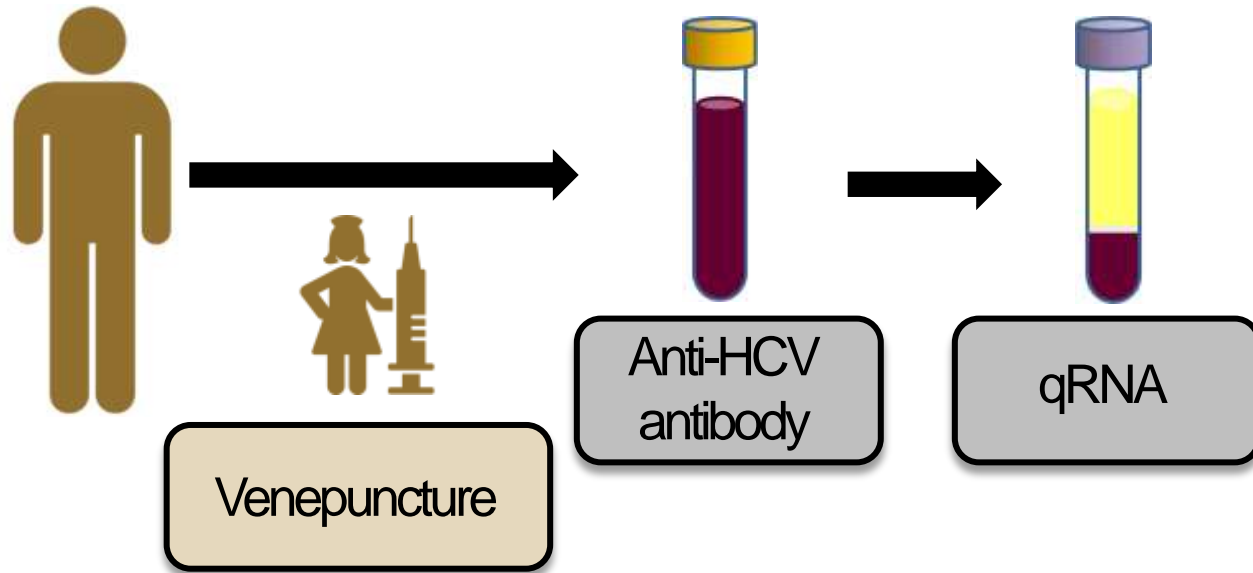
TEST



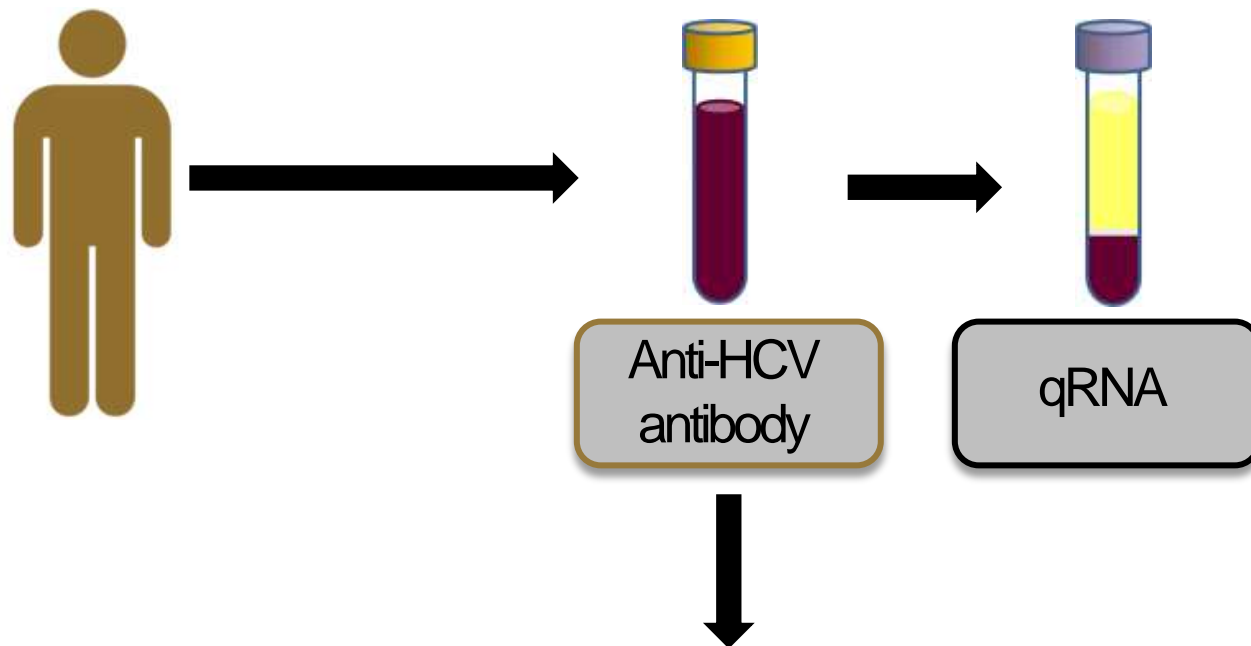
TREAT



# Current HCV diagnosis



# Anti-HCV antibody

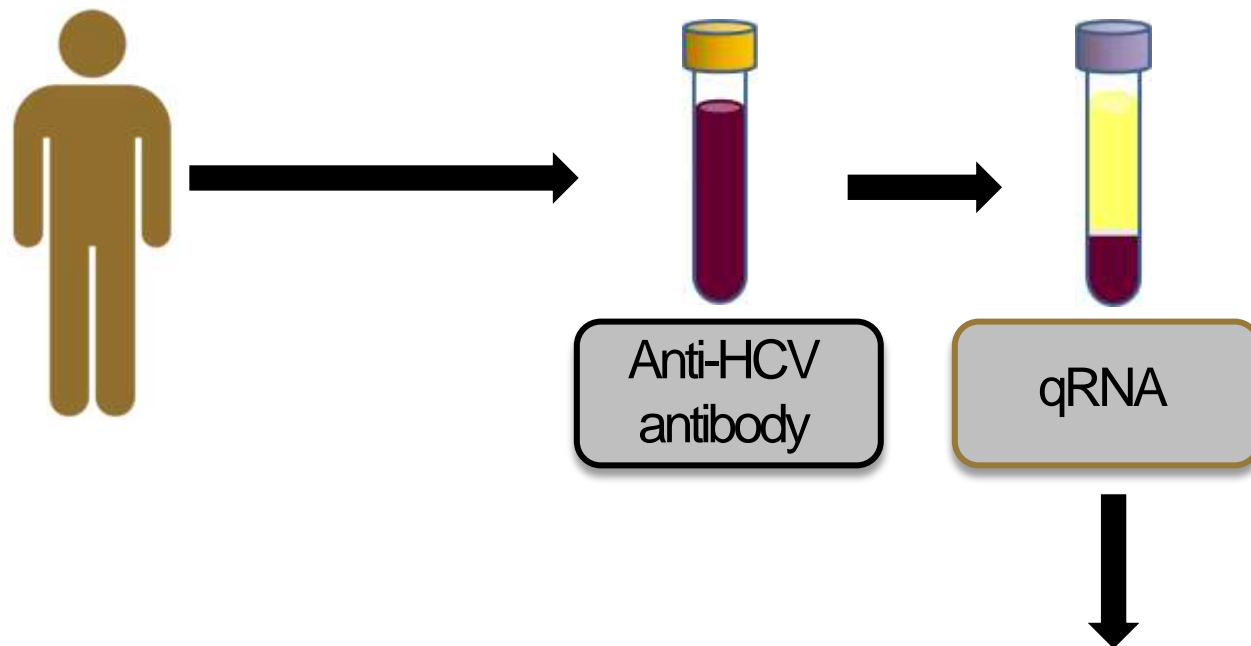


## Limitations

- Unable to distinguish active / resolved infection
- Unreliable in detection of acute infection
- Impaired in HIV-positive individuals



# RNA testing



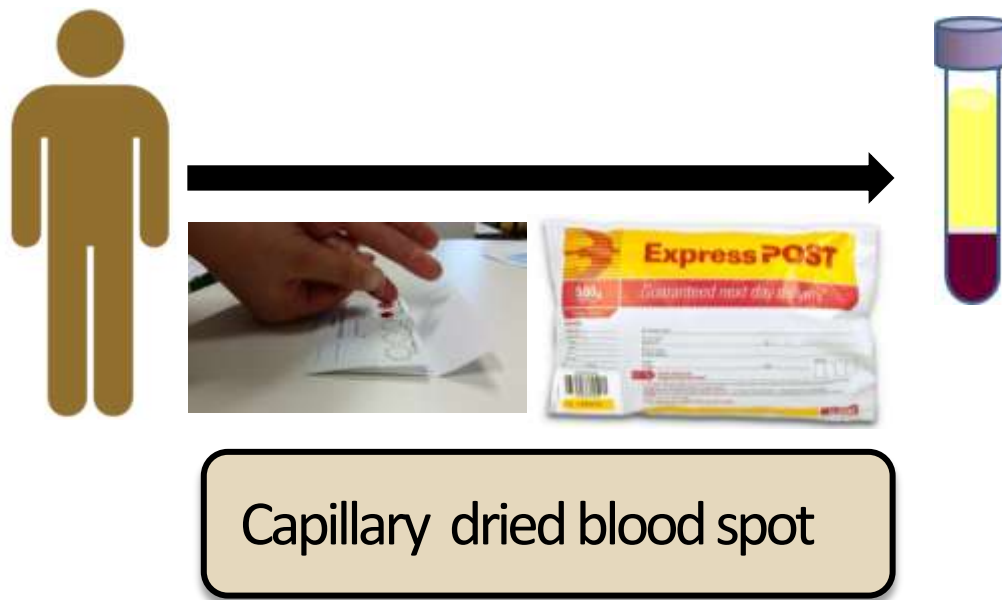
## Limitations

- Expensive
- Requires careful sample handling
- Complex equipment and training
- Prone to contamination



**What new diagnostic  
tools exist?**

# Dried blood spots



## Advantages

- Painless / non-invasive
- Less medical training
- Simplified transport
- Helps access to high risk populations

# Rapid point of care (PoC) tests



RT - PCR (eg. Cephied)



## Advantages

- Increased cost-effectiveness
- Suitable for primary care
- Portable, remote settings
- Test-and-treat cycle in one visit
- Improved linkage to care / satisfaction

# Rapid point of care (PoC) tests



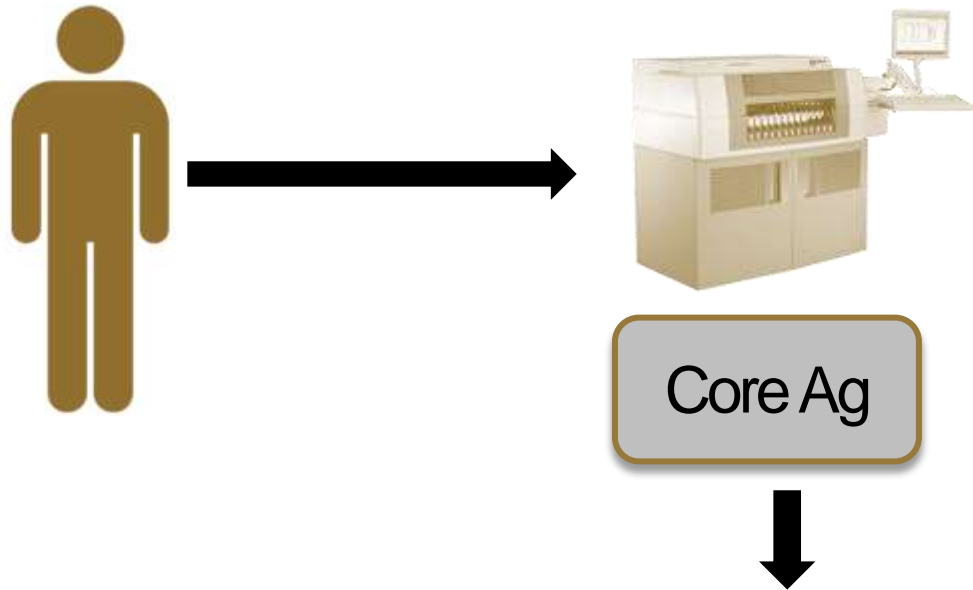
RT - PCR (eg. Cephied)



## Disadvantages

- Higher costs per test
- Quality assurance / regulatory issues
- Data management and connectivity
- Sensitivity and device performance
- User / provider perceptions

# HCV core antigen (Ag) assay

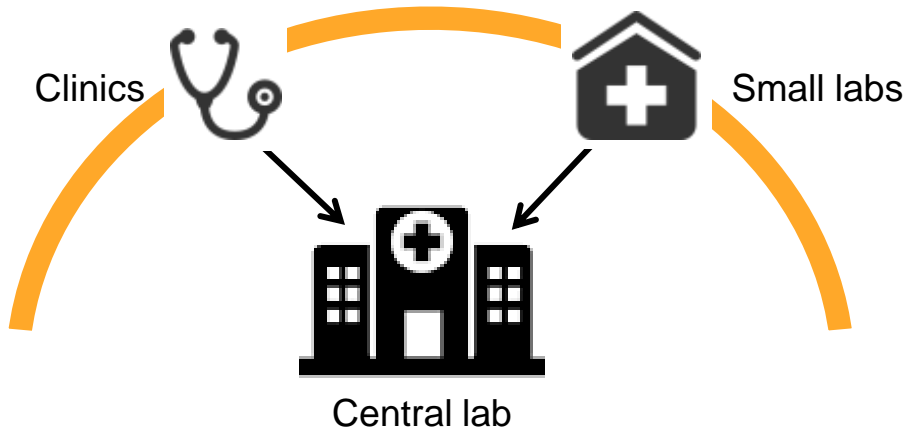


## Advantages

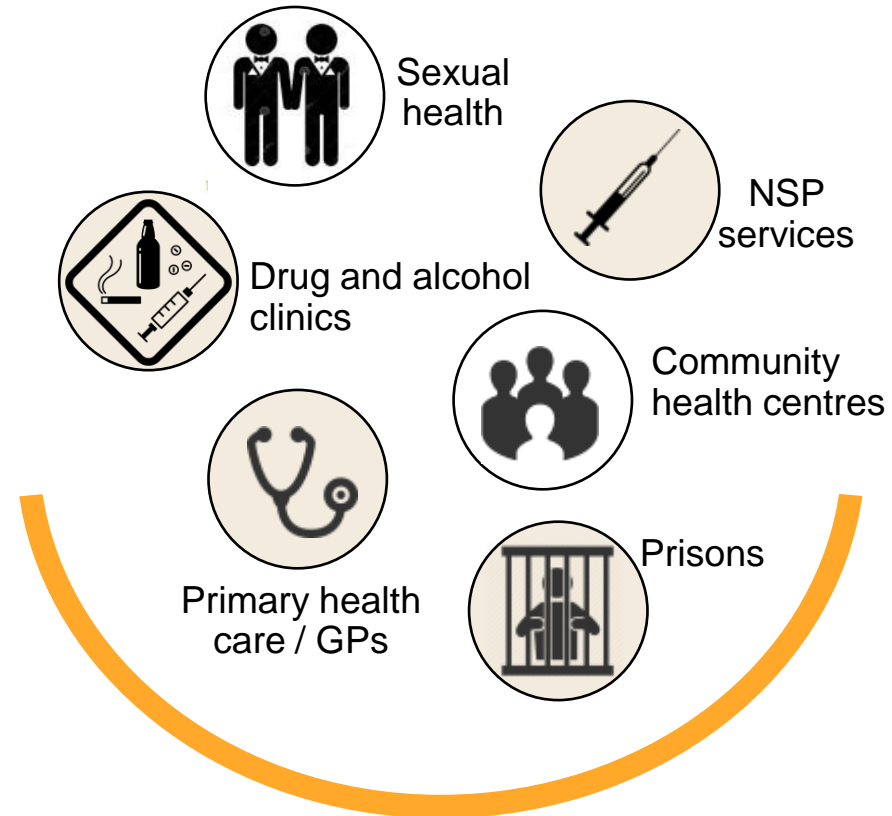
- Detects active infection
- Easy to perform
- Less expensive
- More stable

✓ **Which diagnostic strategies hold promise?**

# Diagnostic models of care



Centralised



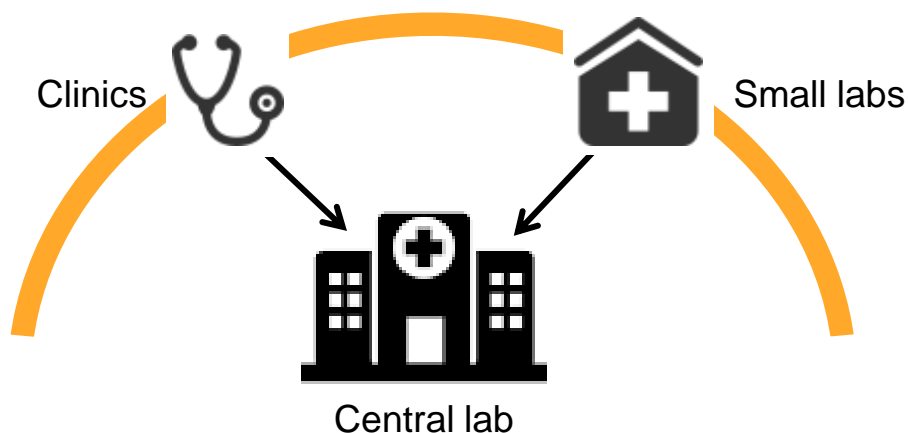
Decentralised



# Diagnostic models of care

## Advantages

- Developed countries
- Automation, batch testing
- Reduced operator time
- Quality assurance
- Integrated with electronic records

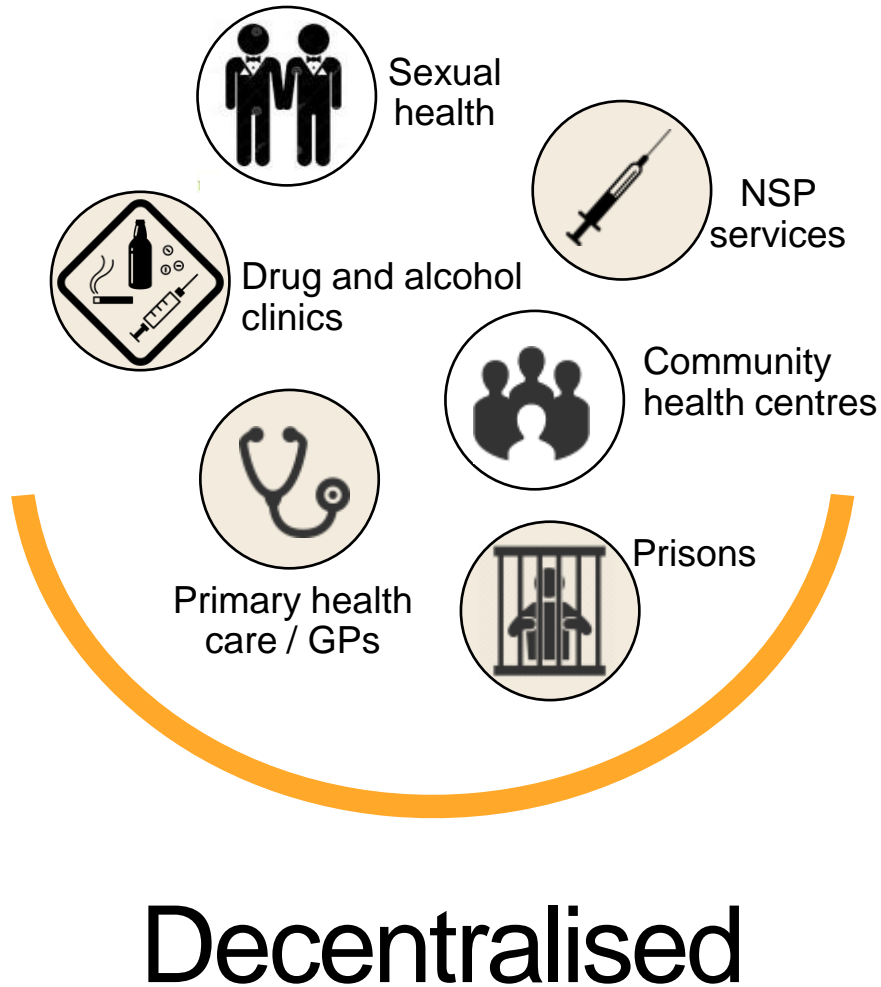


**Centralised**

## Disadvantages

- Highly trained staff
- Specialized facilities and equipment
- Sample transport, processing
- Time to result
- Reduced linkage to care

# Diagnostic models of care

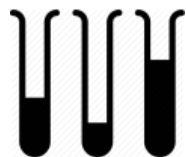


## Advantages

- Decreased time to result
- Increased linkage to care
- Remote, or resource limited settings
- Engage key affected communities

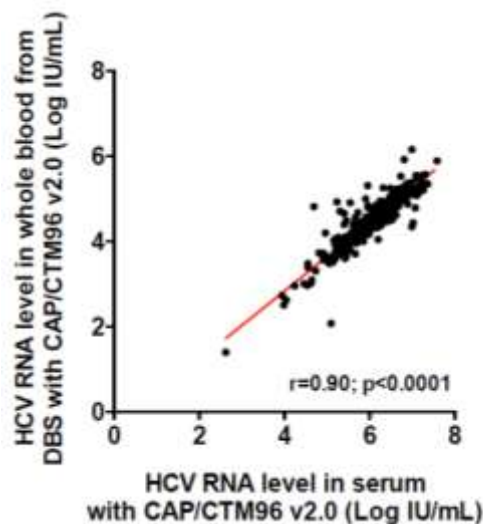
## Disadvantages

- Regulatory approval
- Quality assurance programs
- Technical support



# HCV RNA DBS testing

DBS RNA detection, quantification and genotyping (9 studies)



- Strong correlation with plasma
- Limit of detection = 150-250 IU/ml
- Most untreated HCV > 1000 IU/ml

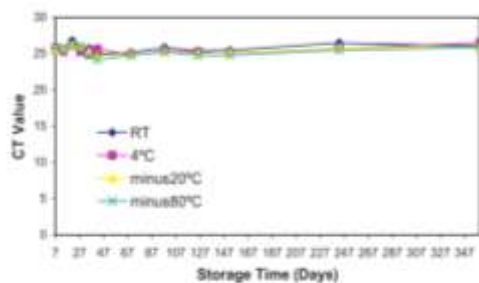










Fig. 1. Stability of RNA in DBS over time under different storage conditions.

## Gaps in the literature

- Long term storage data
- Humid / hot environments

# Clinical impact of DBS testing

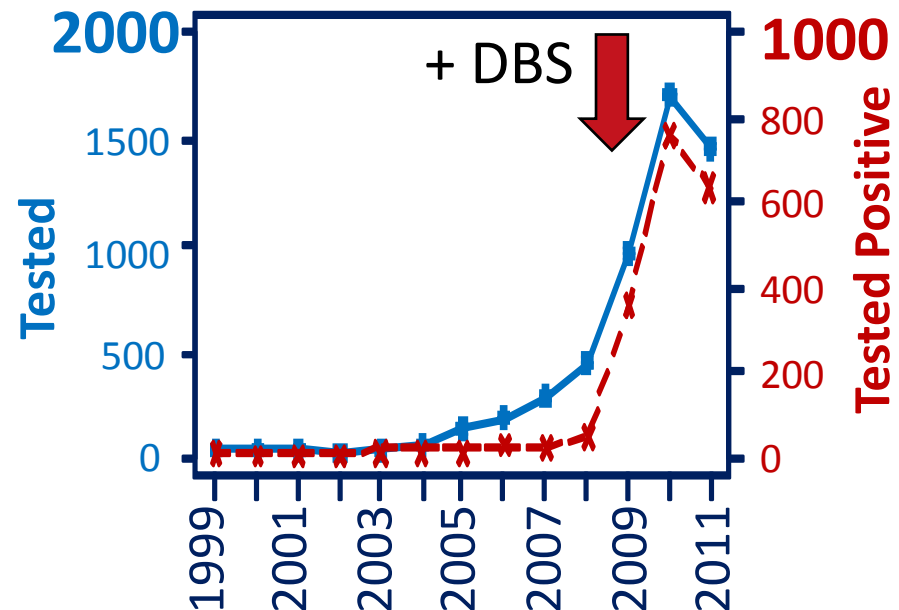
Few studies have assessed DBS as an intervention and quantitative impact on uptake of HCV testing / diagnosis

Study	Type	Population	Effect on testing
Craine et al. (2014).	Step-wedged cluster-randomised control trial	 Prison	No effect
Hickman et al. (2008)	Cluster-randomised controls trial	  D&A	Increased
Tait et al. (2013)	Prospective cohort study	  NSP	Increased
Abou-Saleh et al. (2013)	Prospective cohort study	 	Increased
McLeod et al. (2014)	Ecological study	Scottish action plan	Increased
Carine et al. (2009)	Clinical audit		Increased



# DBS: specialist drug services

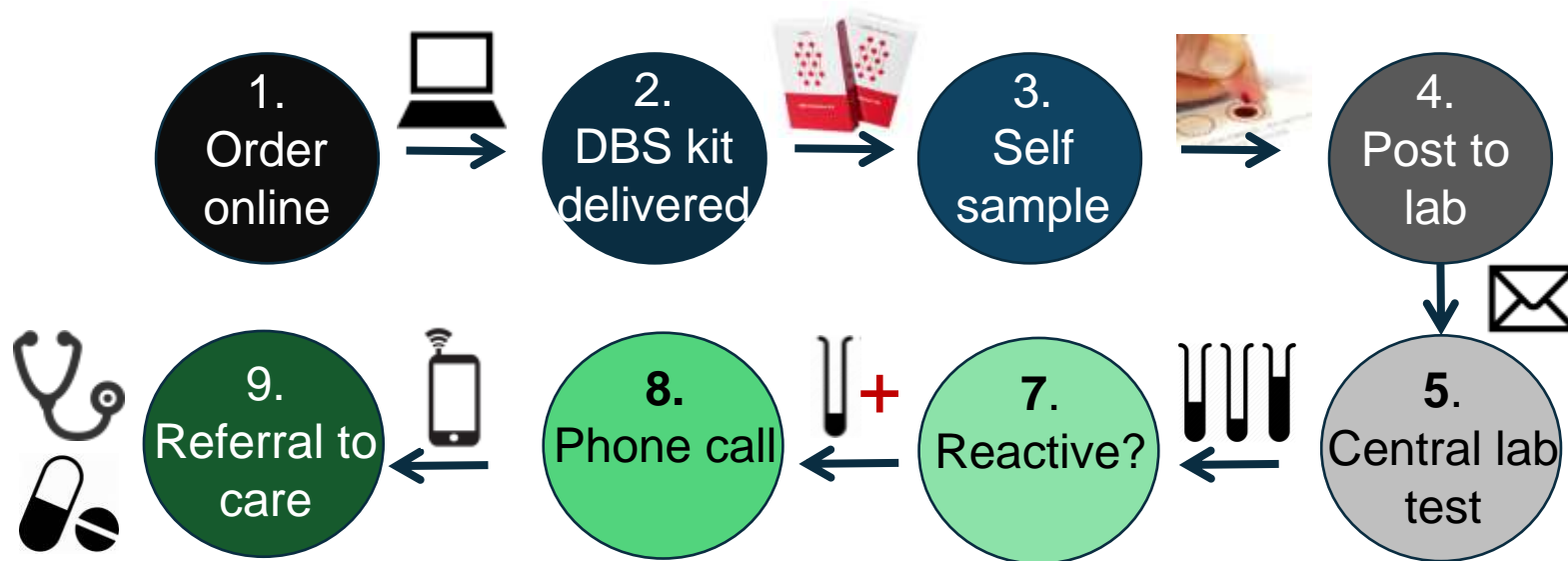
## Scotland: Increased testing, diagnosis and treatment



Annual number of people tested for HCV in specialist drug services across Scotland

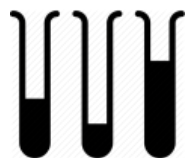


# On-line, self collected DBS



## HIV testing in comparison with STI clinics (UK)

- Equal recruitment, return results, and reactivity
- DBS covered broader geographic area
- Diagnosed higher number of African American heterosexual men



# Point of care HCV testing

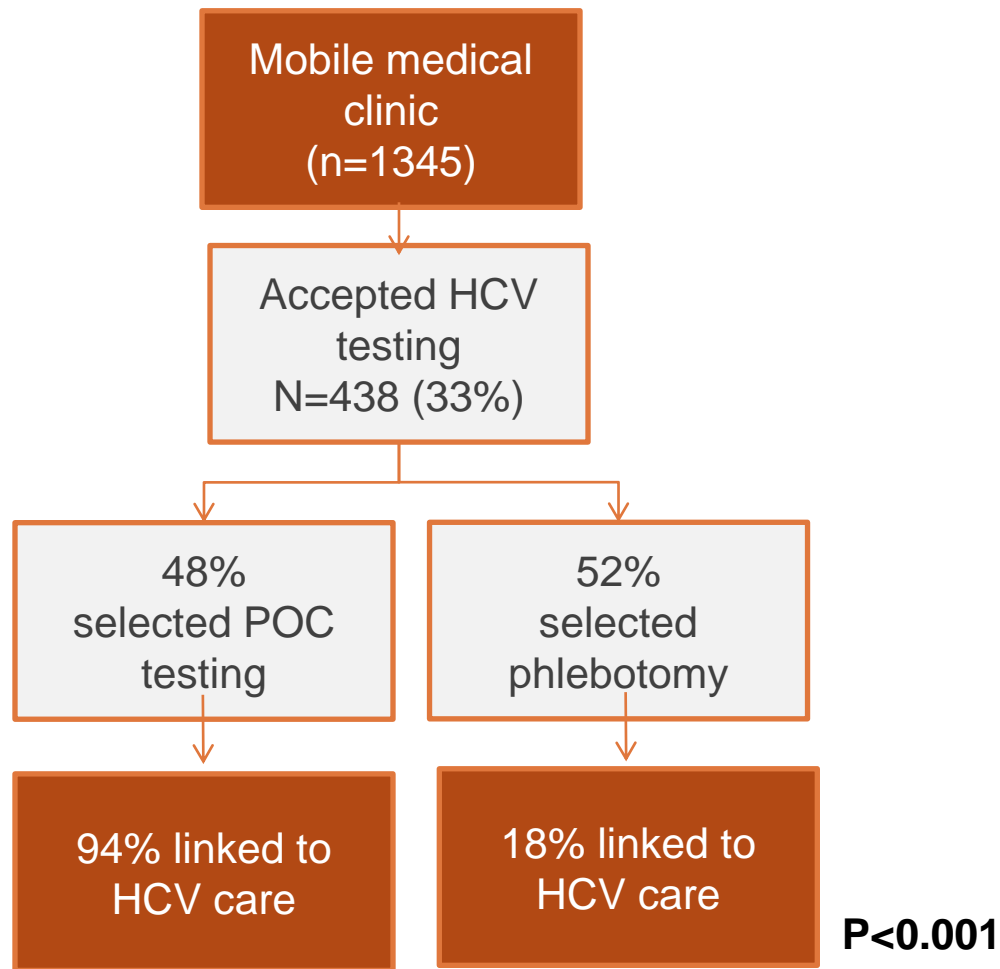
**Gap in the literature:** Studies introducing HCV PoC testing of active HCV infection to determine its effect on frequency of testing or new diagnoses

## Evaluations of HCV POC tests required

- Include accuracy at the clinical point-of-care
- Impact on relevant patient-centred outcomes  
(eg. rate of diagnosis, time to treat, retention in care and mortality)
- Assessment of differences in cost and cost-effectiveness.



# PoC in mobile medical clinics







# PoC in mobile medical clinics

Free testing



Free IFN-free DAA treatment



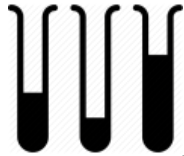
<http://www.1nething.com/>



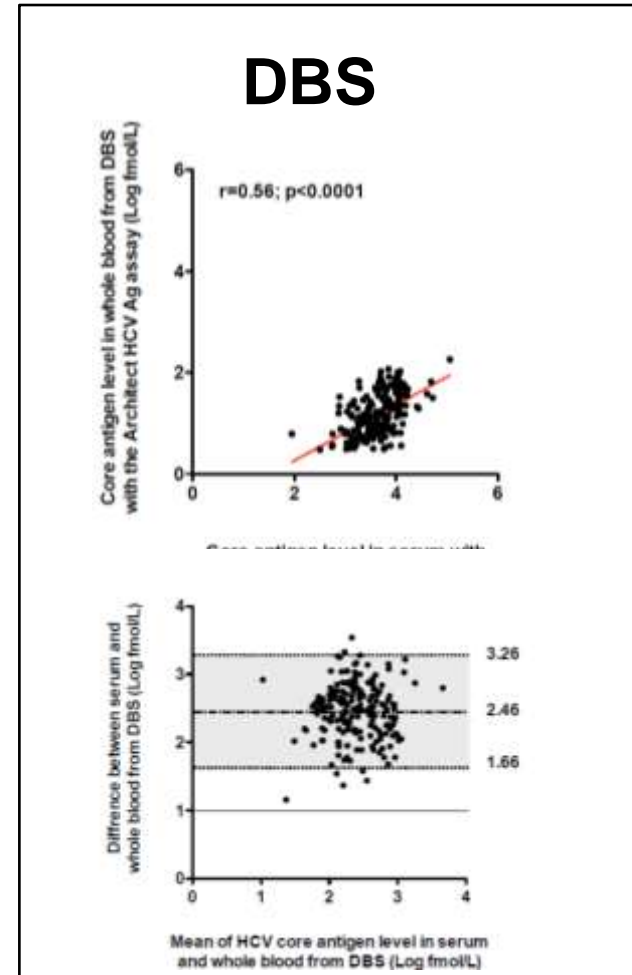
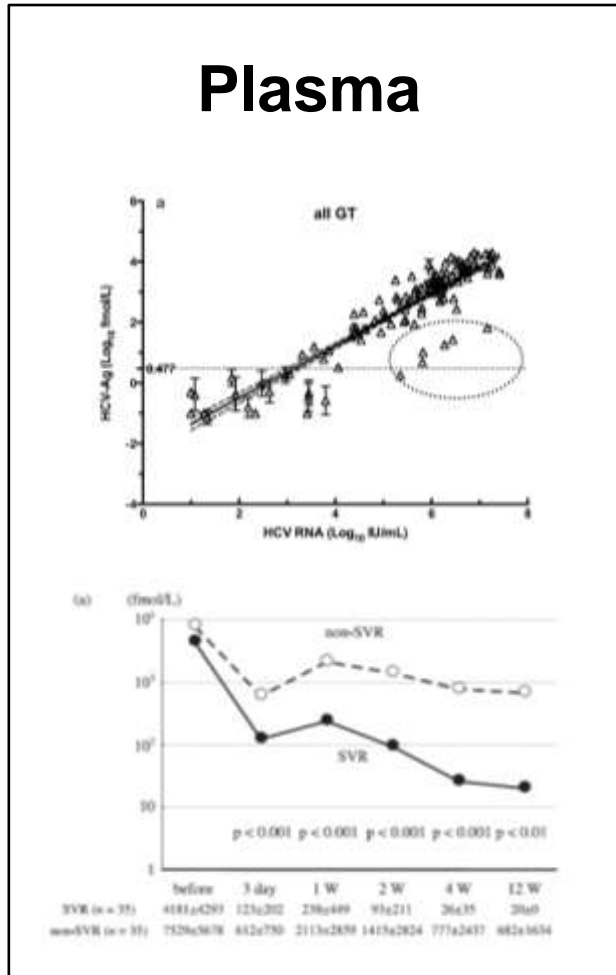
International HIV / AIDS alliance in Ukraine



<http://www.aidsalliance.org>

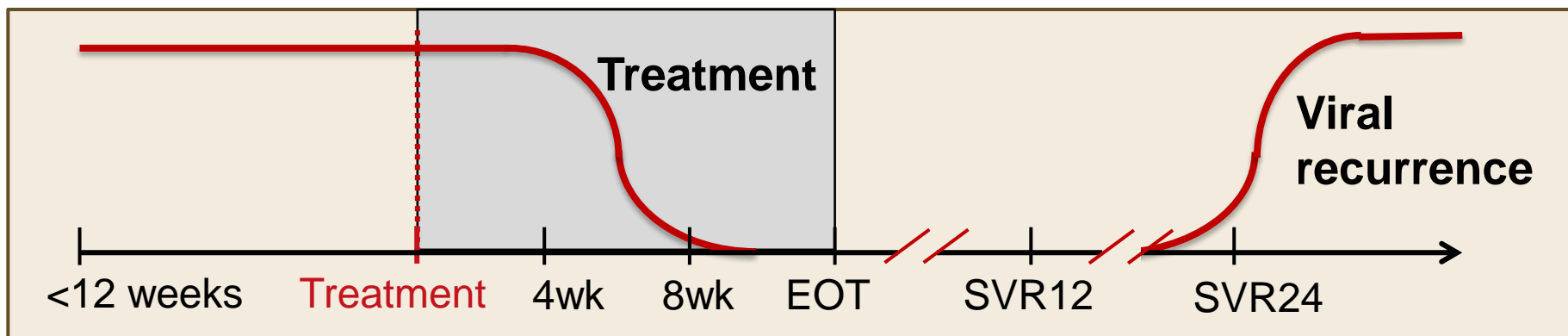


# Core antigen testing in HCV

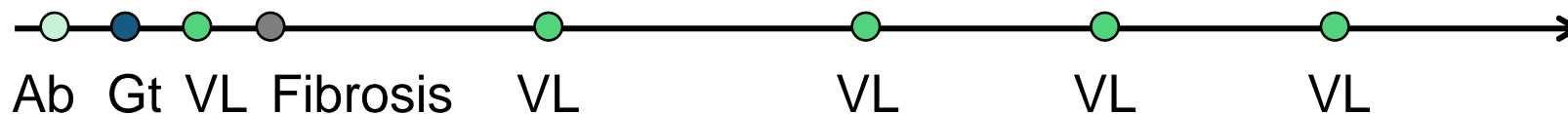




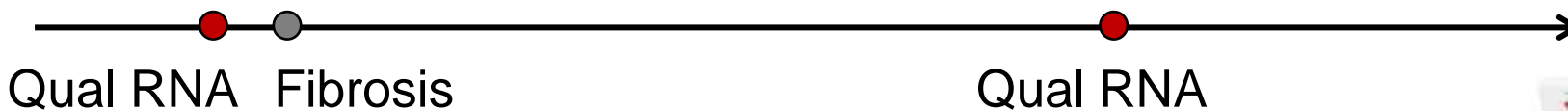
# Simplified monitoring



## Current HCV diagnostics



## Simplified diagnostics



Self collected DBS kit



# Steps towards implementation

## 1. Studies

- Diagnostic design, validation
- Clinical studies  
(diagnostic accuracy, clinical impact, costs).

## 2. Data

- Data analysis
- Cost effectiveness modelling
- Business case
- WHO prequalification

## 3. Approval

- Submission and regulatory approval for claim  
(FDA, CE, TGA , eg. sample type / aid in diagnosis)

## 4. Funds

- Government price negotiations
- Reimbursement
- Implementation and roll out

# Summary: Simplified HCV diagnostics

- Likely to help close gaps in HCV care
- Promising strategies include
  - *Centralised dried blood spot RNA testing*
  - *Centralised core Ag testing in plasma*
  - *Portable point of care devices*
  - *Self-collected DBS for diagnosis and treatment*
- Implementation requires strong collaboration between affected communities, public, private and NGO research and funding bodies for success.

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