

HEPATITIS C ELIMINATION IN GREECE

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feasible and affordable”

Disclosures



- Research Grants: Gilead
- Advisory Boards: BMS, Gilead
- Unrestricted Grants: AbbVie, BMS, Gilead, Novartis
- Co-Chair, Hepatitis B & C Public Policy Association, supported by AbbVie, BMS, Gilead

**Burden of infection - Burden of disease -
Elimination**

Prevalence of HCV in general population

- WHO: 1.5%
- ECDC: 1.0 - <2.0%
- Papatheodoridis et al, 2014*:
 - 1.87% (18-70 yrs)
 - 1.5% (including all ages)
- Karakosta et al, 2015**: 1.5%

*Telephone survey (n=10000)

**Multistage stratified random sampling (n=3566)

HCV prevalence in Greece



- General population: 1.5 – 2.0%
- IDUs: 50 - 100%
- Hemodialysis patients: 8.4 (0-52)%
- Blood donors: 0.2 – 0.5%
- Army recruits: 0.3%
- Endemic foci: 5 – 10%
- Albanian immigrants: 1.5 – 2.5%
- Egyptian immigrants: 20 – 25%
- HIV infected: 10-100%

Hepatitis C in Greece: Prevalence

Prevalence

(all ages & correcting for high risk individuals not included in the survey e.g. homeless people, imprisoned PWID, Roma)

→ **1.5%**

(Papatheodoridis et al, J Viral Hep 2014)

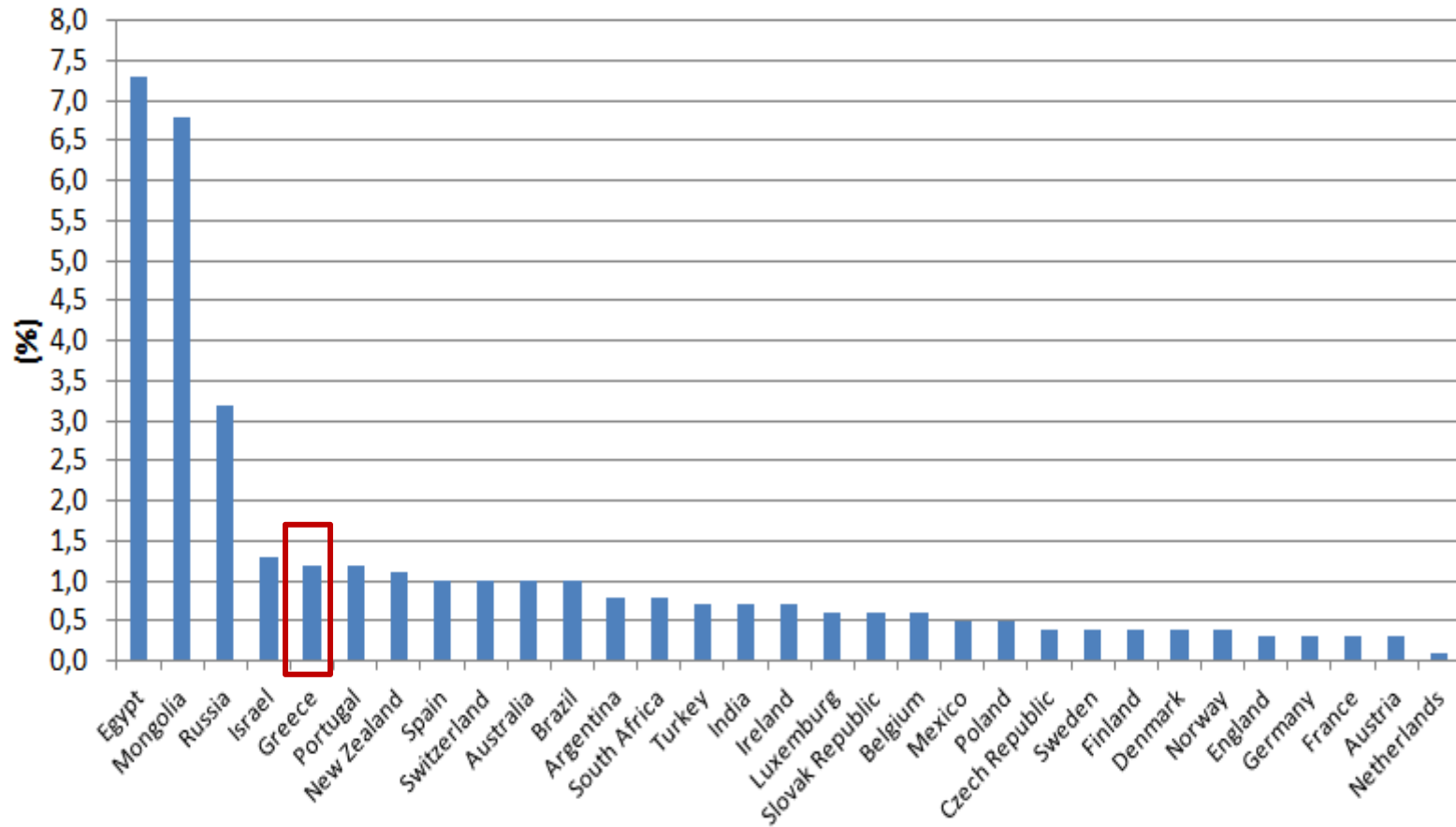
Viremic prevalence

(80% viremic)

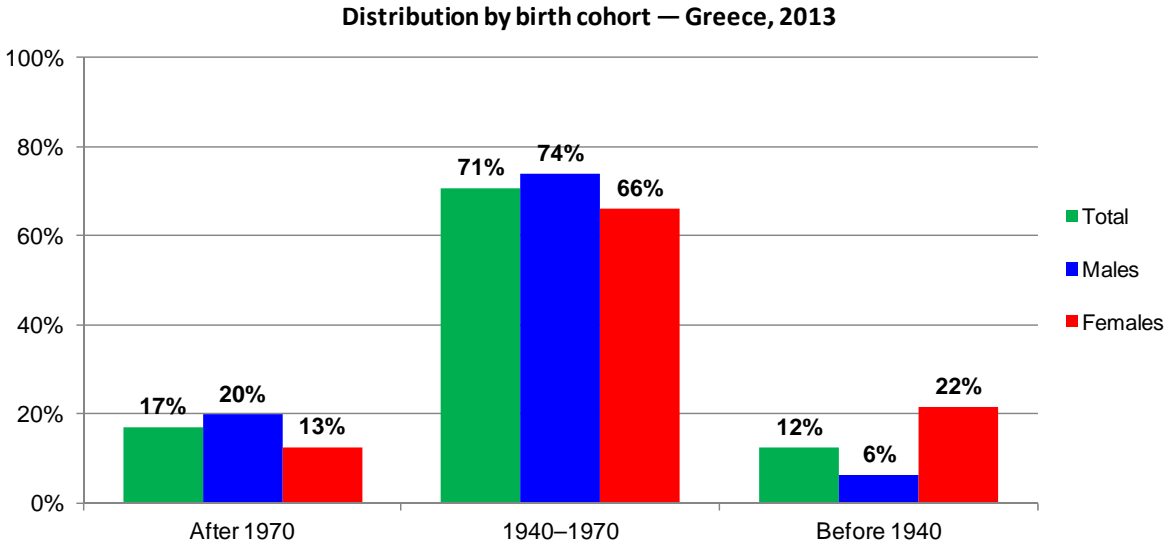
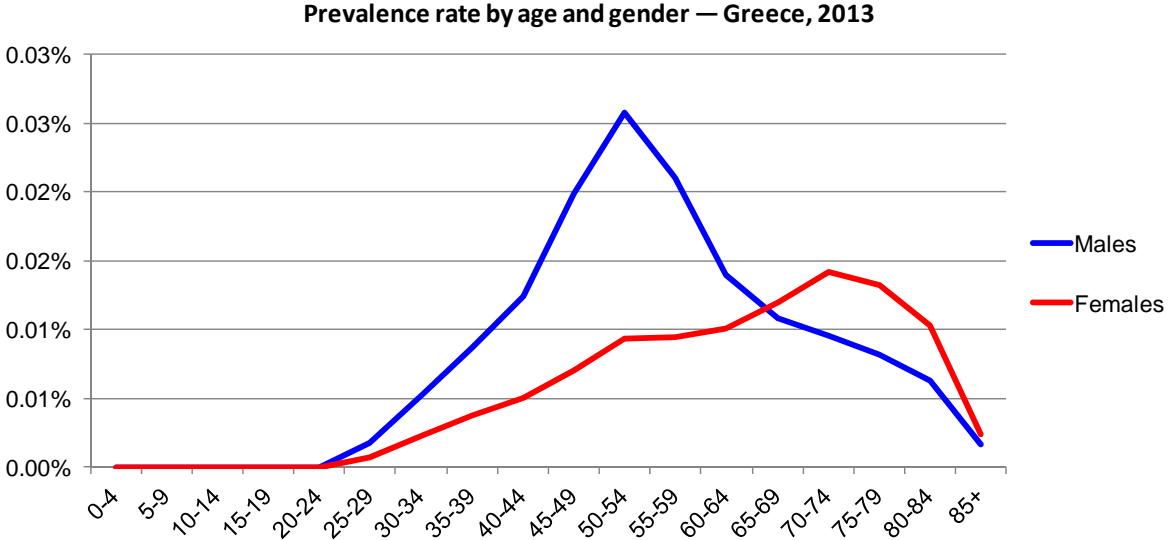
→ **1.2%**

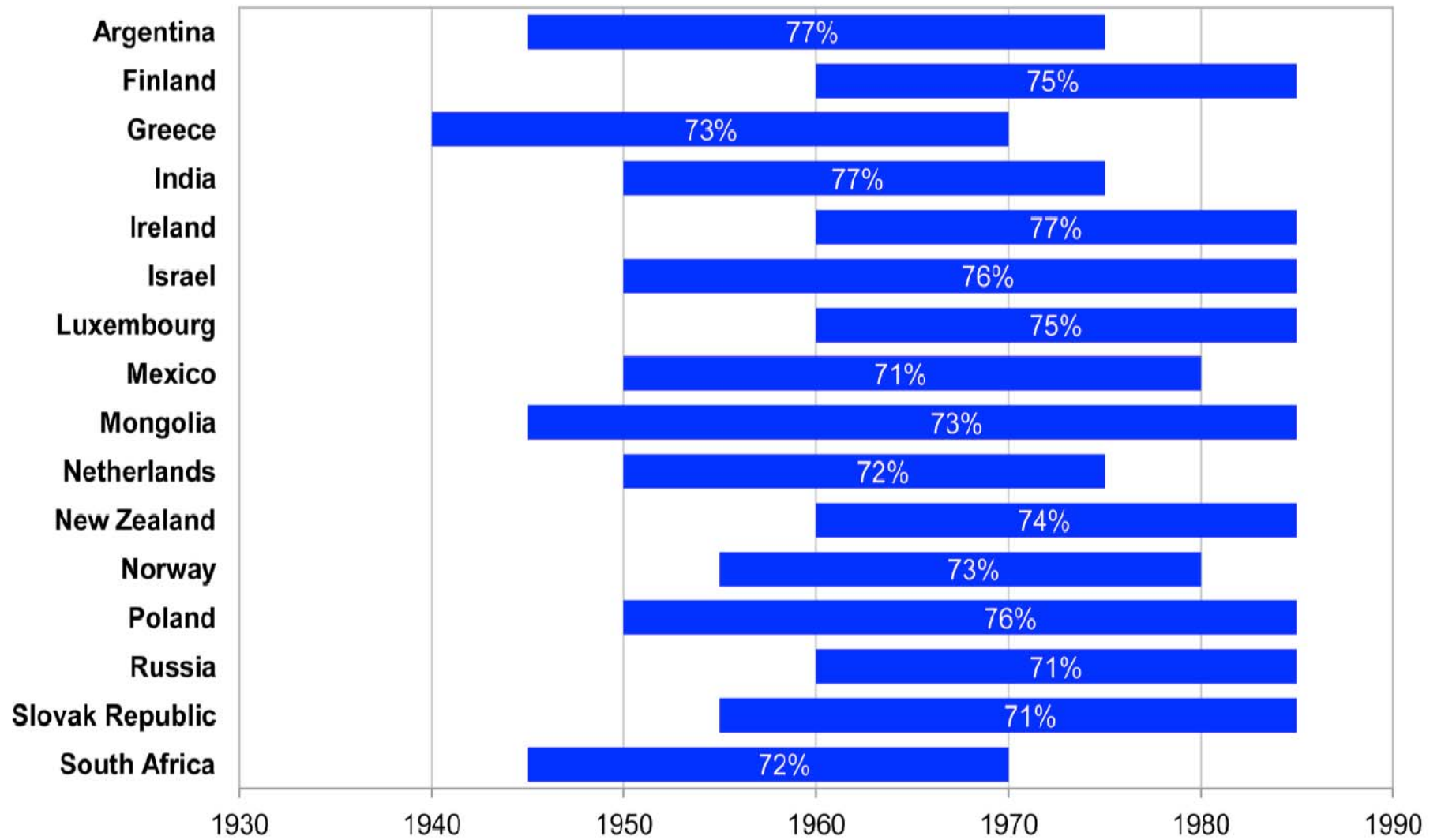
→ **134.000 persons**
with chronic hepatitis C in
Greece

Viremic Prevalence

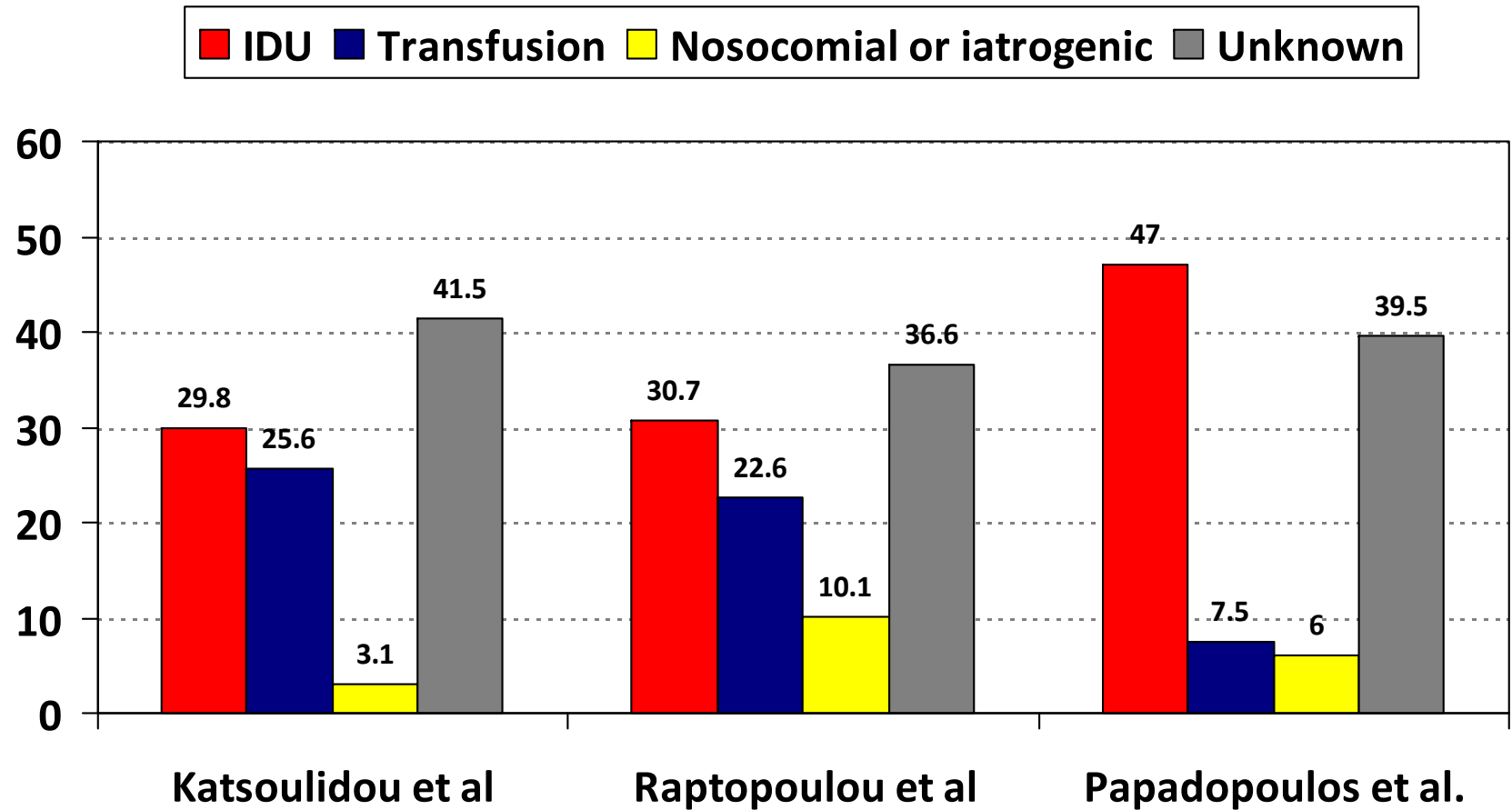


Prevalence Age and Gender Distribution – Katsoulidou 2006 (Birth cohorts aged to 2011 and took into account mortality)





Distribution of CHC patients in transmission groups

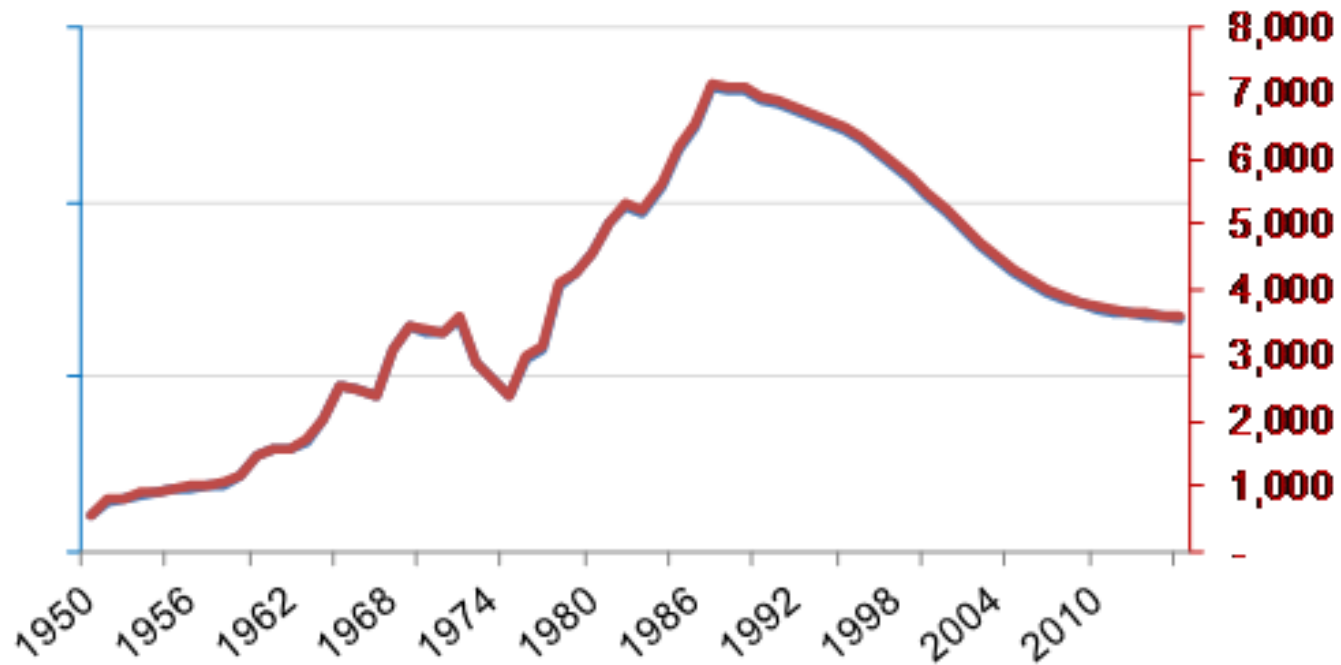


Comparison of incidence estimate with estimates from other countries

Country	Incidence (1990)
USA ▪ Williams, 1999	9.3 new infections/10.000 population
FRANCE ▪ Deuffic et al, 1999	4.4 new infections/10.000 population
GREECE	5.0 new infections/10.000 population

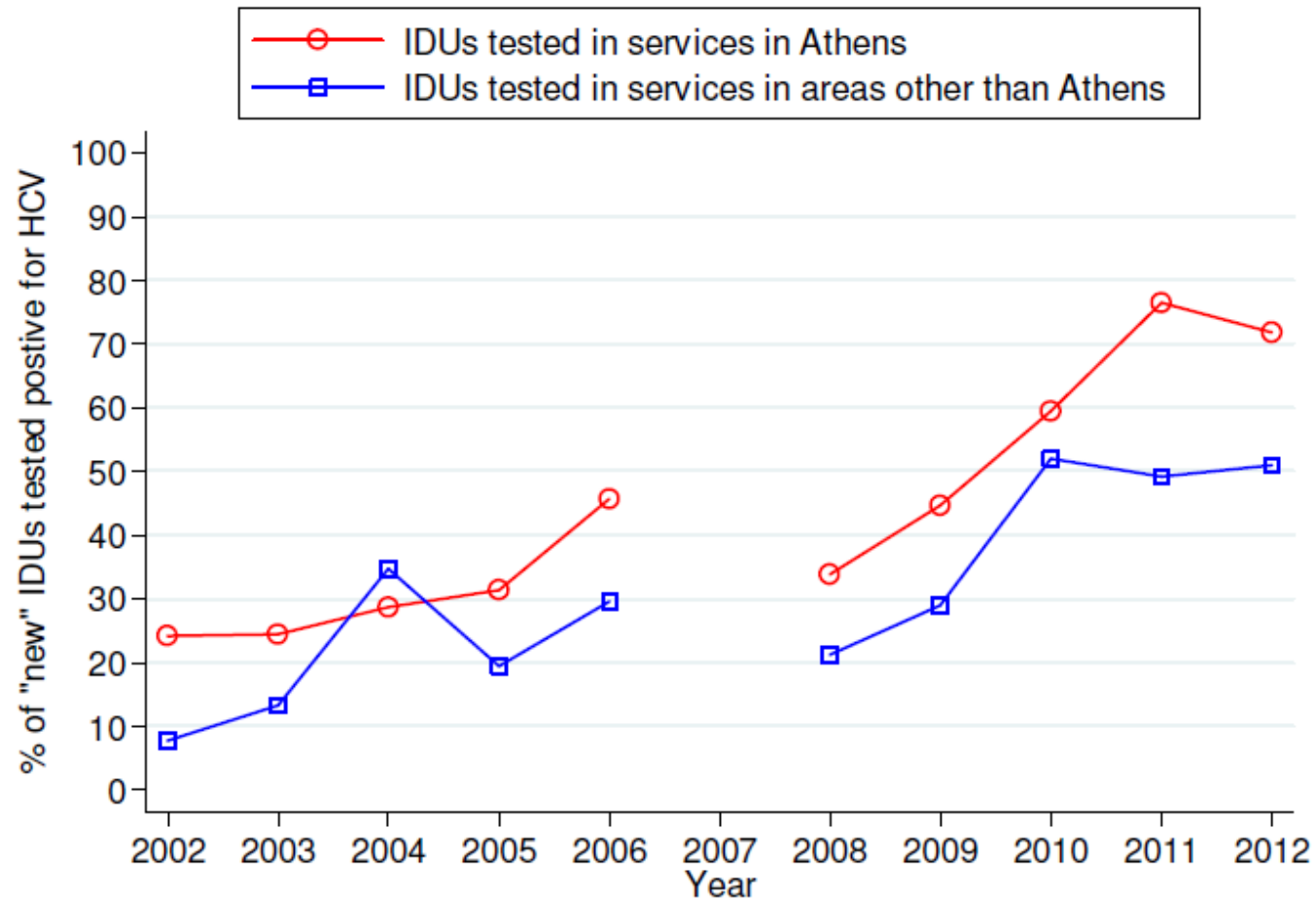
Hepatitis C in Greece: Incidence

New infections



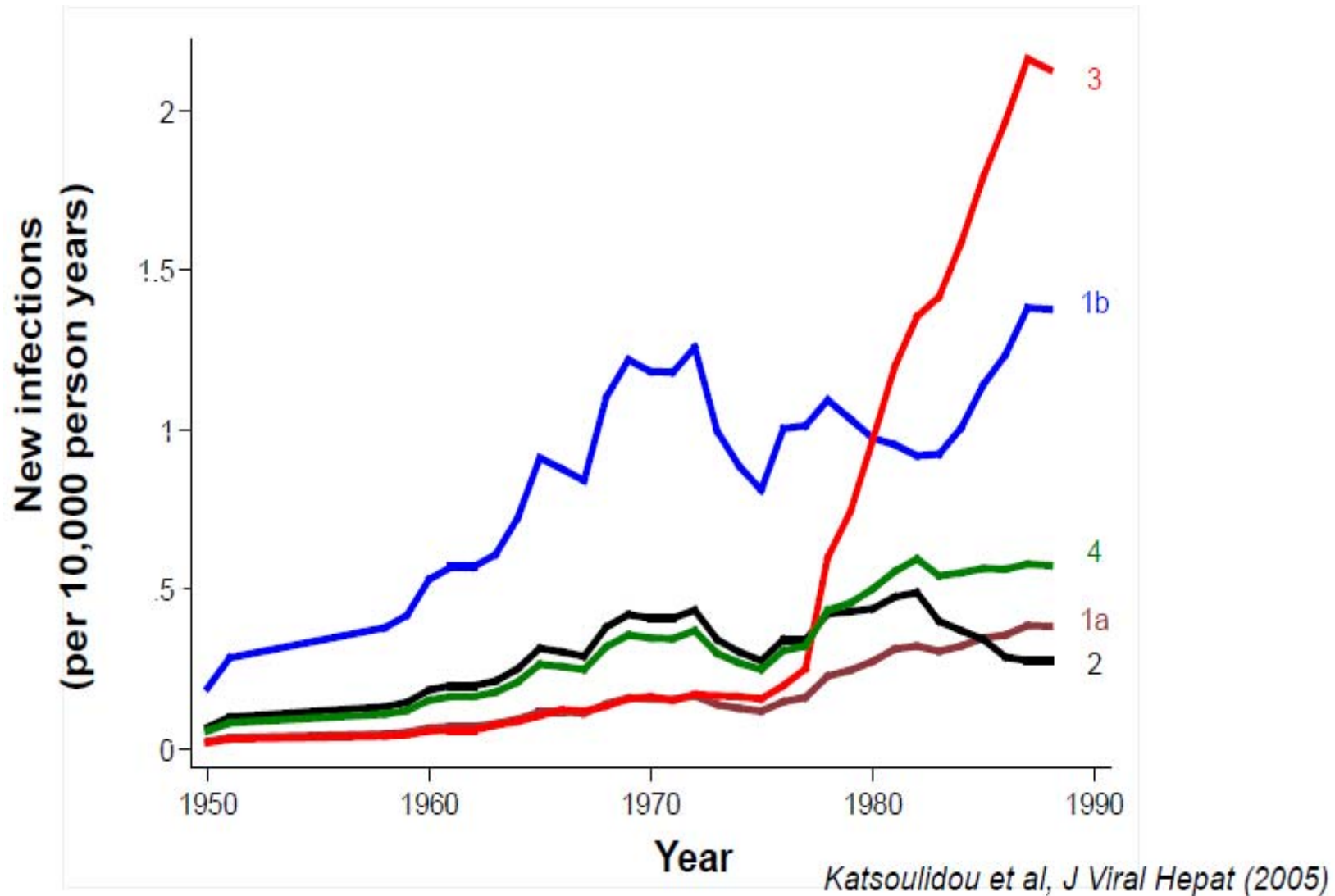
Nowadays, approximately 3,700 new infections per year

Prevalence of anti-HCV among “new” injectors in Greece

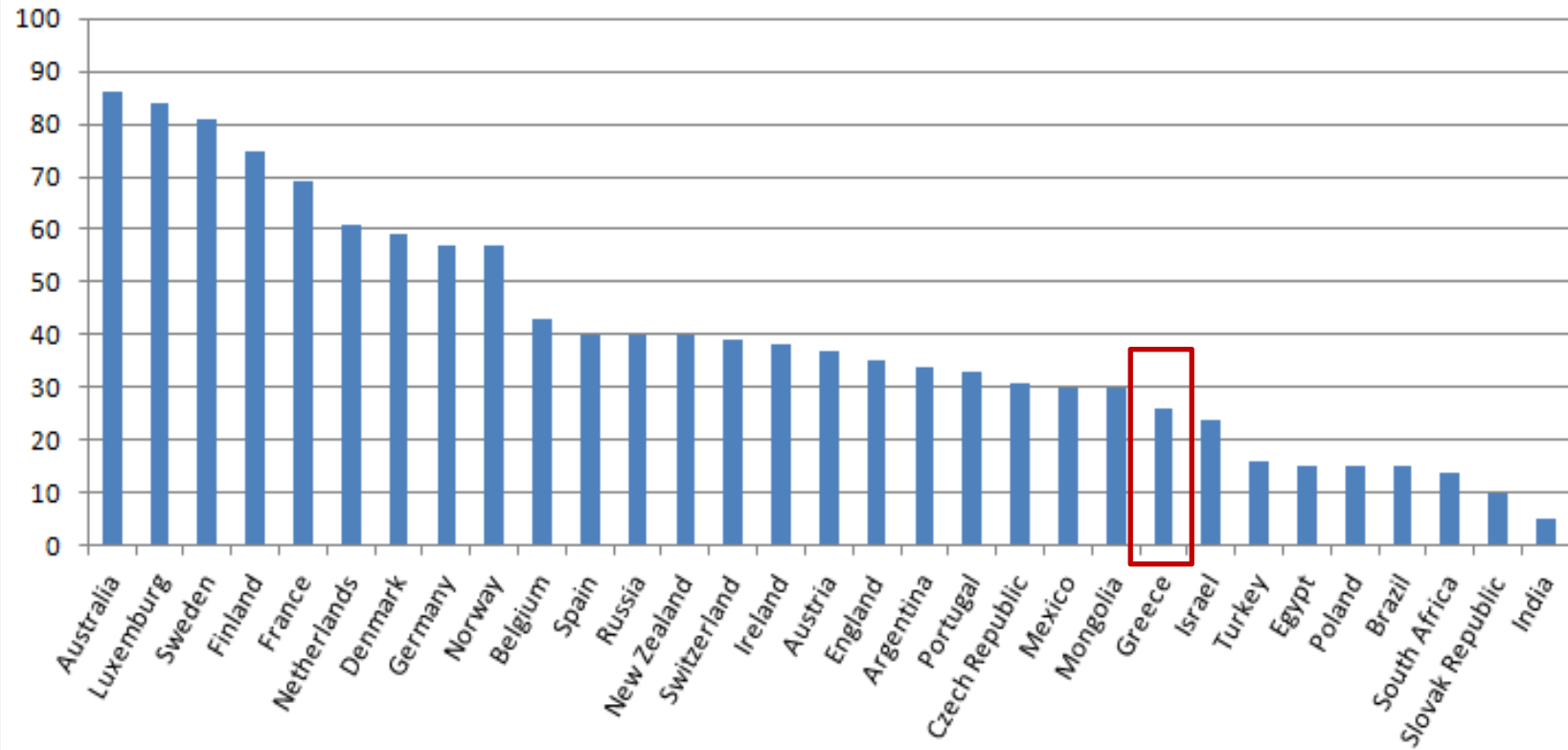


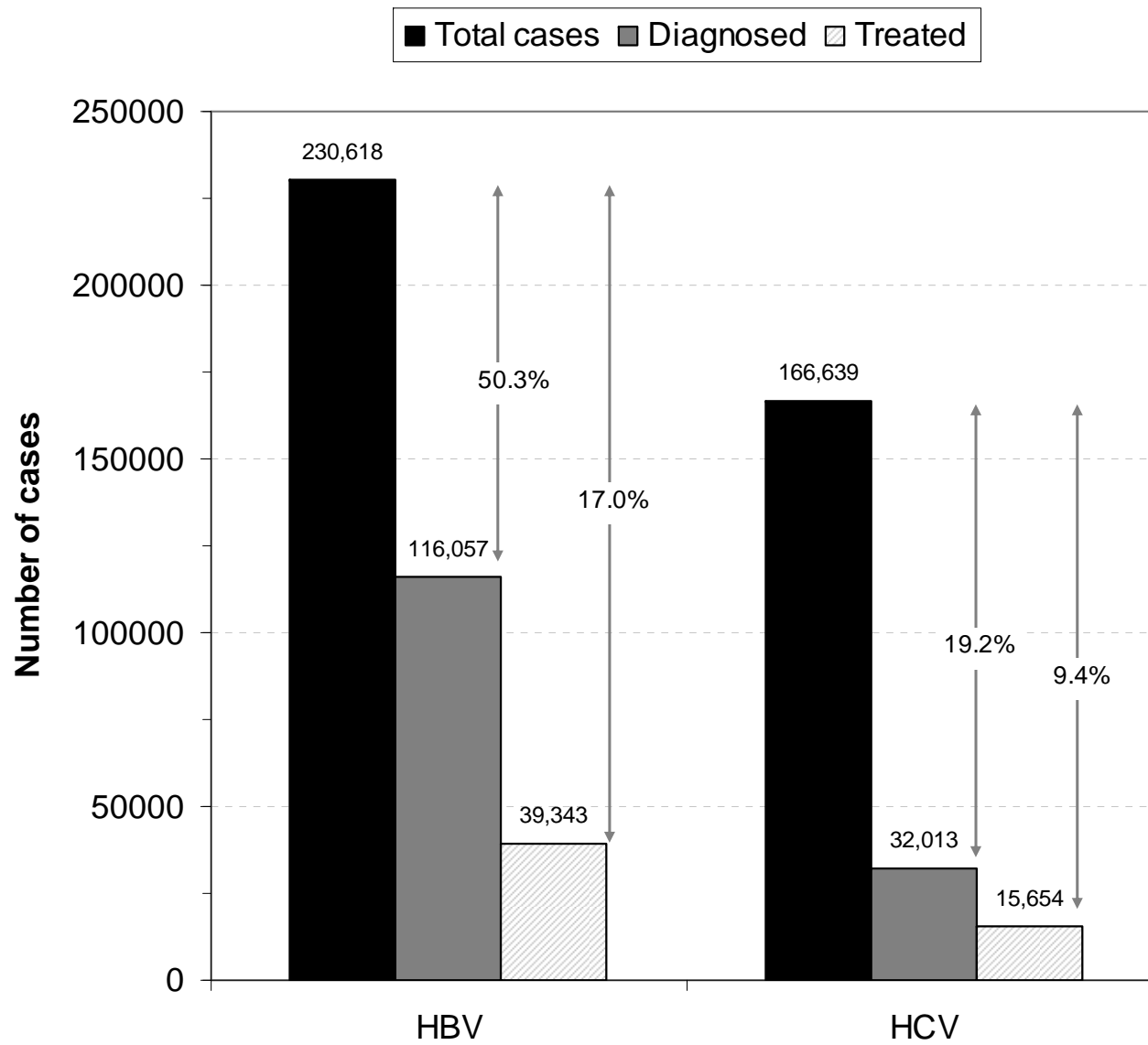
New injectors: duration of injecting drug use < 2 years

Estimated incidence of HCV infection (1940-1990) in Greece by genotype



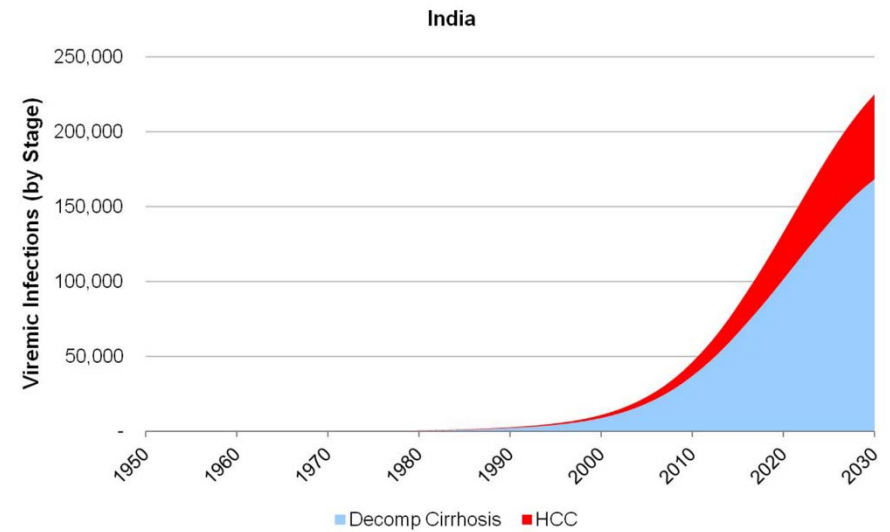
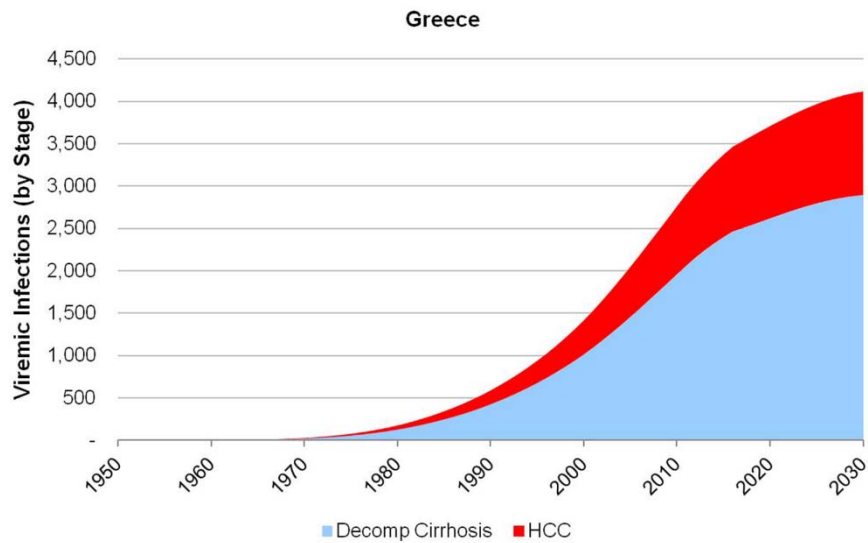
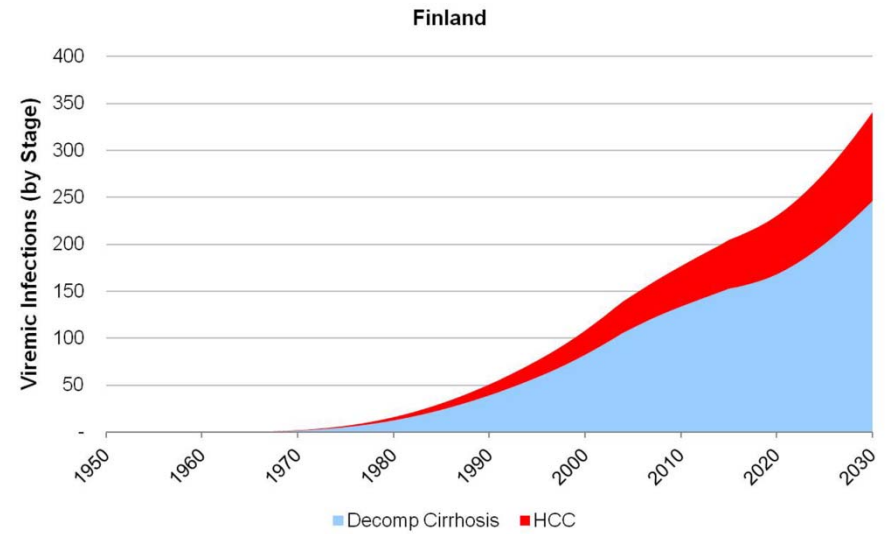
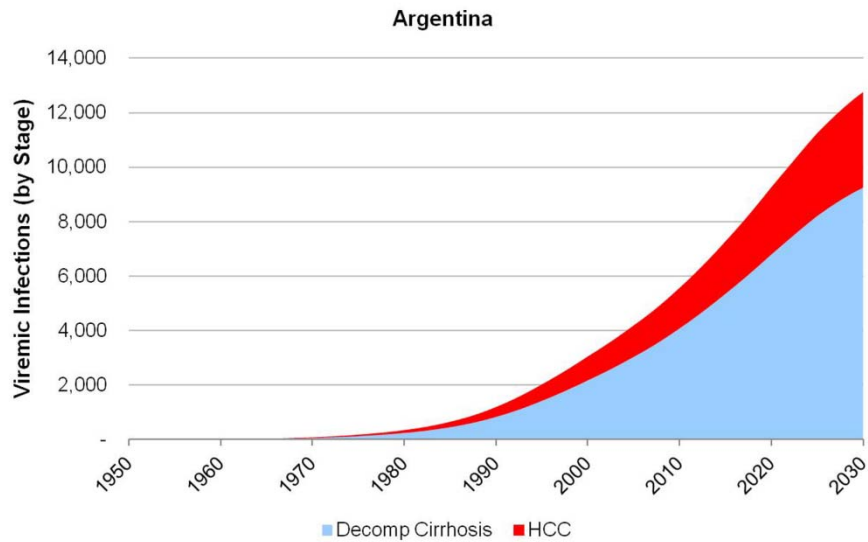
Diagnostic Rate (%)










HCC and Decompensated Cirrhosis, 1950-2030

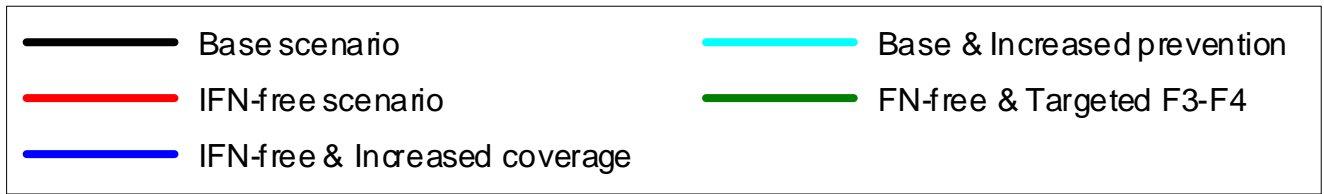
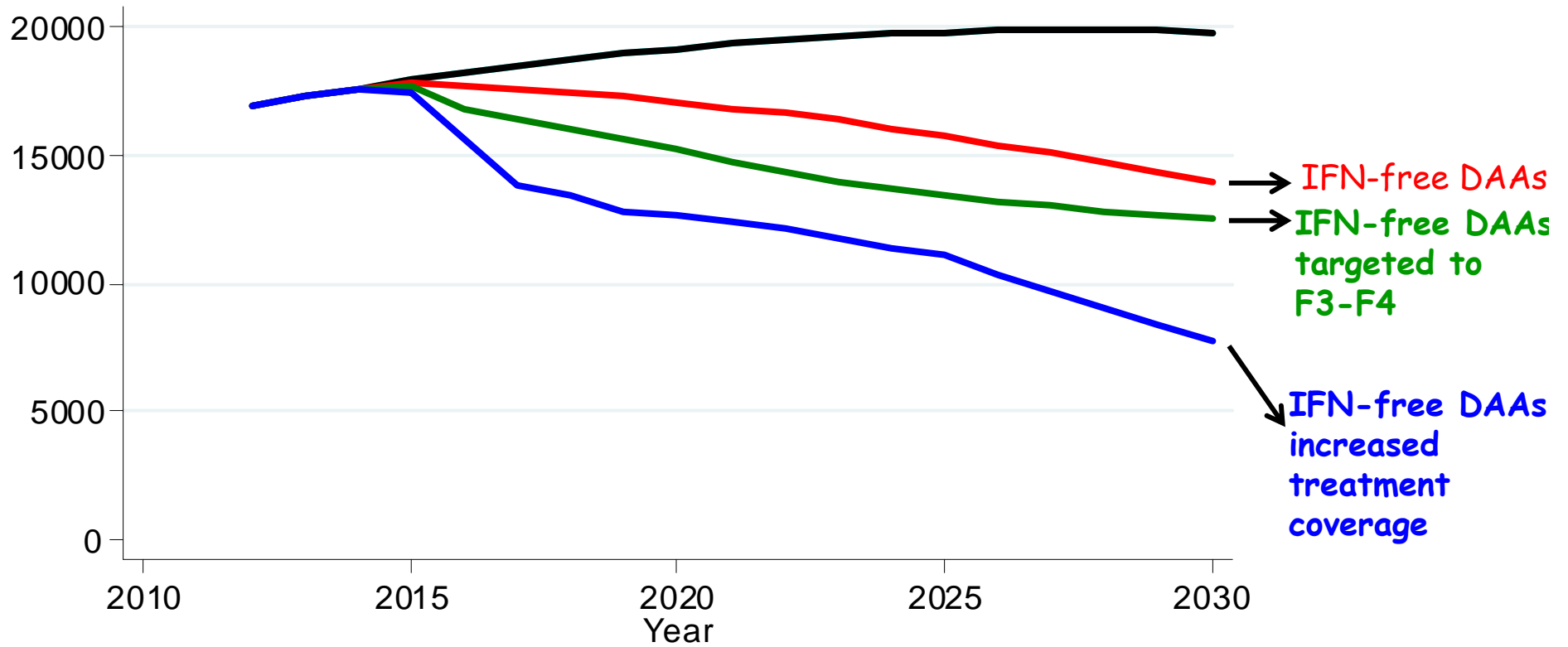
Argentina, Finland, Greece and India



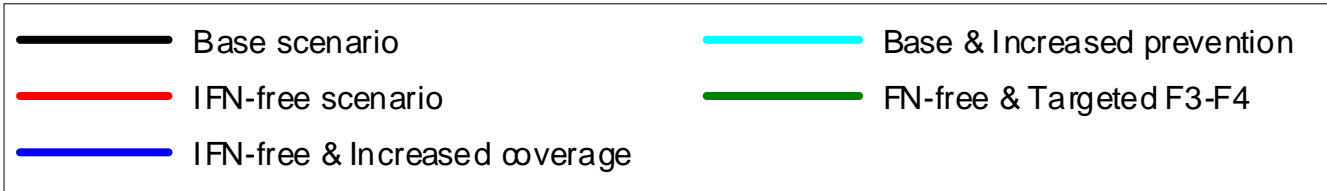
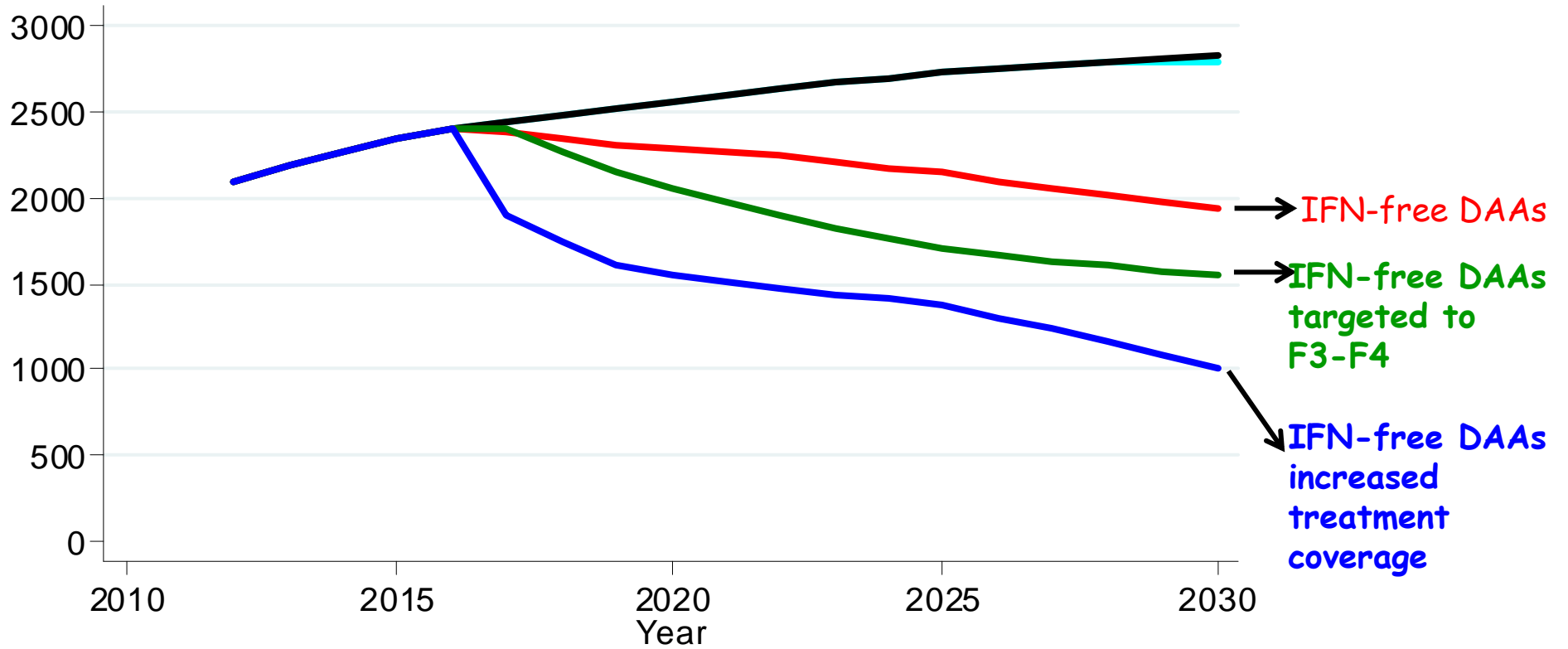
Scenarios depending on assumptions concerning treatment and prevention

	SVR	Treatment coverage	Fibrosis stage
Scenario A  Base scenario Peg-Interferon +RBV with/without BOC/TVR	65%-90%	~2000/year	All
Scenario B  Base & Prevention	65%-90%	~2000/year 10% decline in new infections/year (2013-2020)	All
Scenario C  IFN-free scenario	up to 95%	~2000/year	≥F2
Scenario D  IFN-free scenario & Targeted to F3-F4	up to 95%	~3000/year in 2015-2016 ~2000/year in 2017-2030	≥F3 (≥F2 since 2025)
Scenario E  IFN-free scenario & increased treatment coverage	up to 95%	~5000/year in 2015-2020 ~2500 in 2021-2030	≥F3 (≥F2 since 2017)

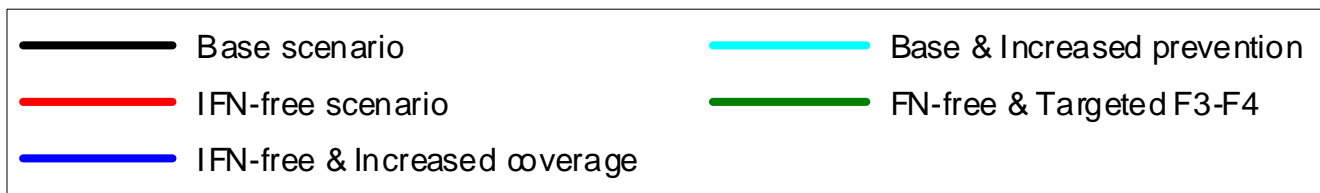
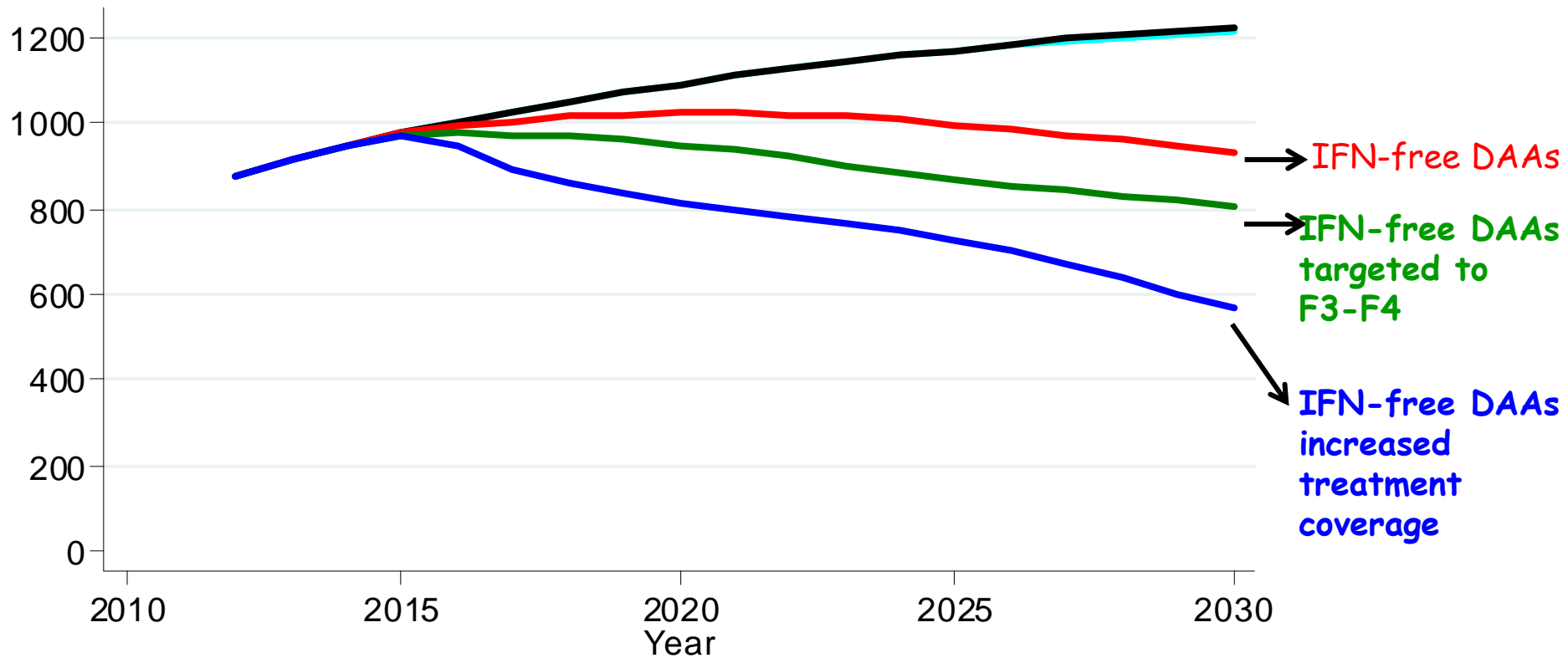
Compensated cirrhosis (F4)



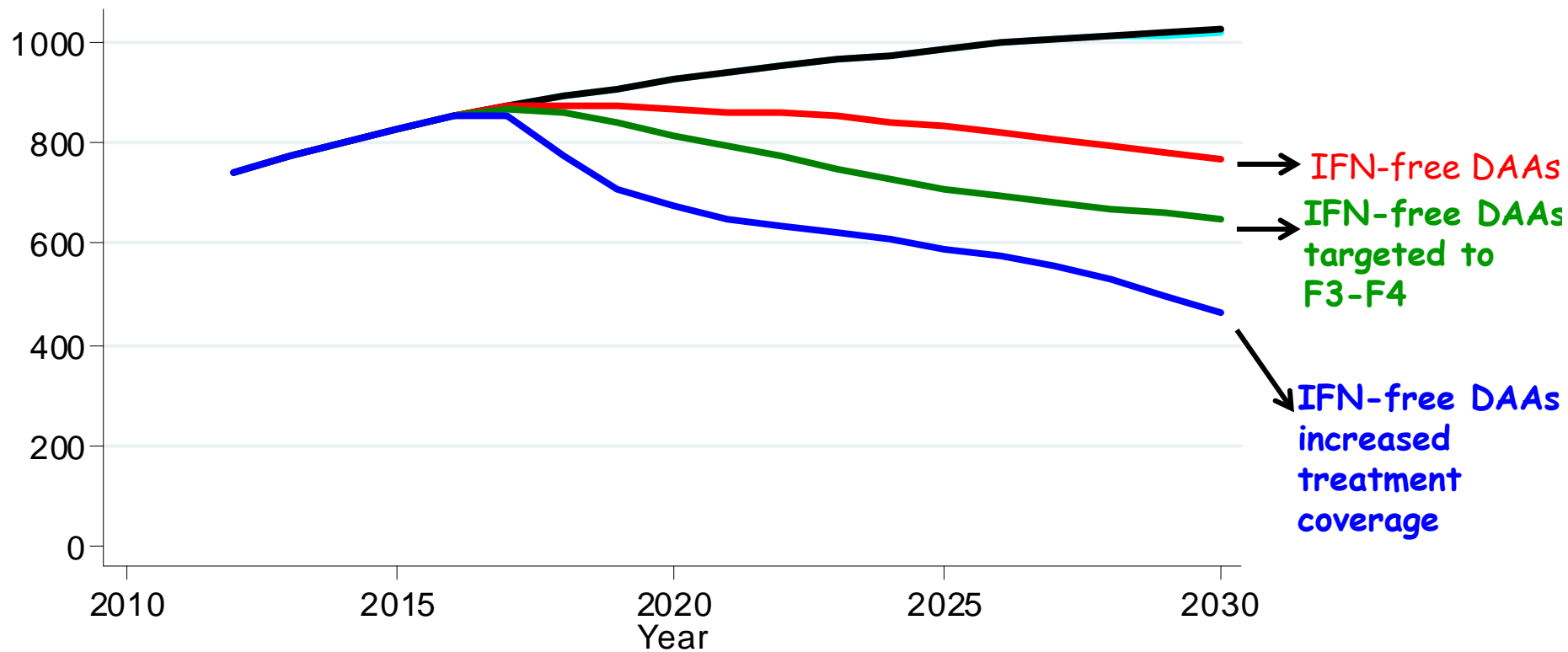
Decompensated cirrhosis



HCC



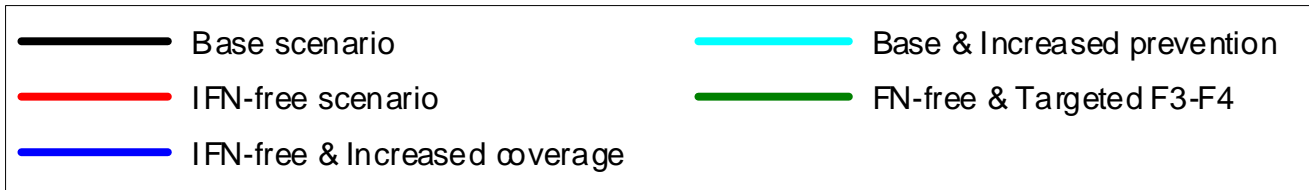
Liver Deaths



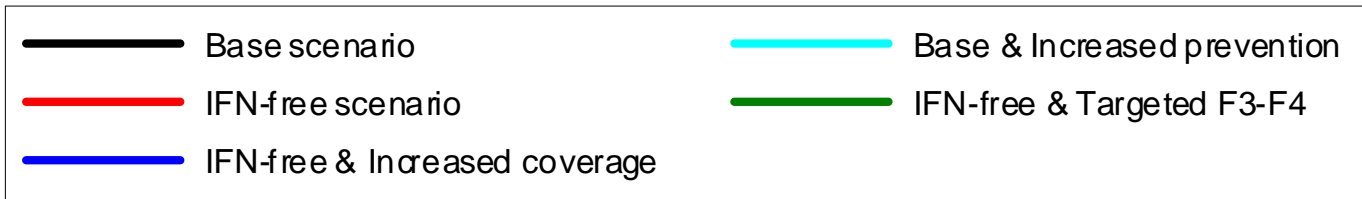
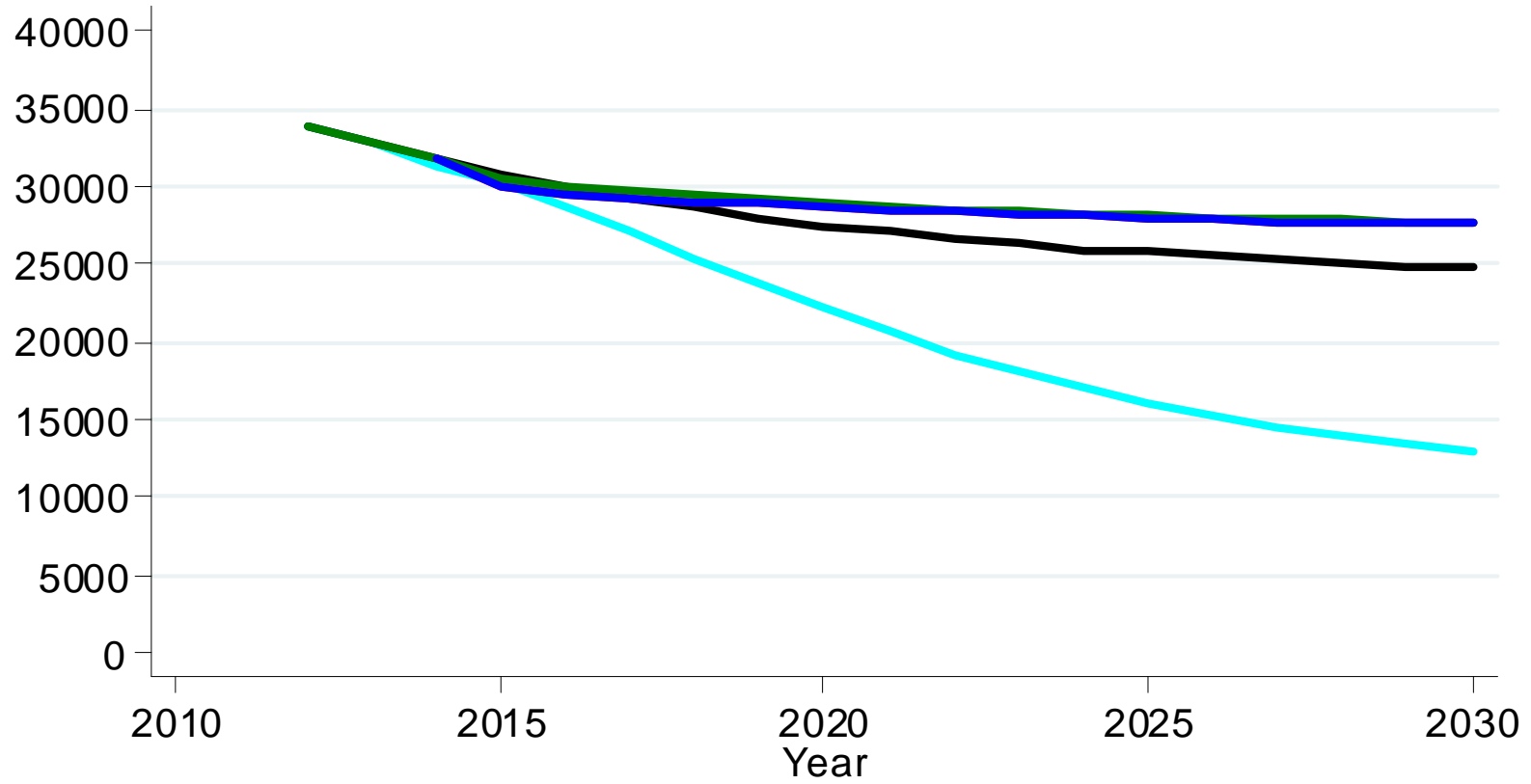
IFN-free DAAs

IFN-free DAAs targeted to F3-F4

IFN-free DAAs increased treatment coverage

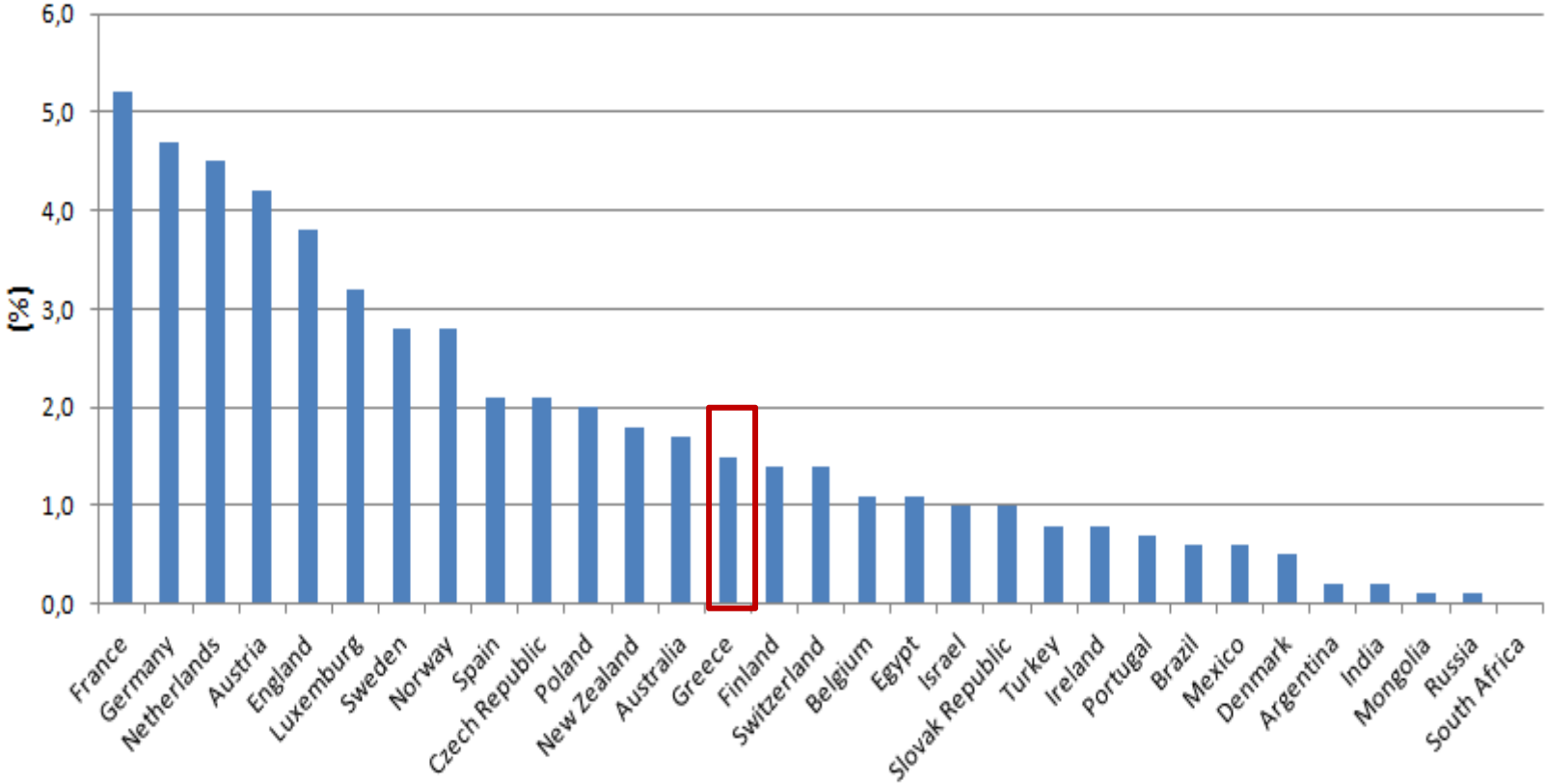


F0



HCV treatment

Treatment Rate (% per year)



Number of cases by fibrosis stage in Greece, 2012 (total cases, diagnosed cases)

	Estimates of the total number of chronic hepatitis C cases		
F0	33,784 (25.3%)	Estimated number of diagnosed cases	
F1	36,265 (27.2%)		
F2	20,606 (15.4%)		
F3	23,822 (17.9%)		7,147
F4-comp.	16,867 (12.6%)		6,747
F4-decom.	2,101 (1.6%)		2,101
Total	133,445		

Approx. 16,000 persons ≥F3 & diagnosed

Available DAAs in Greece

- 1) Sofosbuvir
 - 2) Simeprevir
 - 3) Declatesvir
 - 4) Sofosbuvir/Ledipasvir
 - 5) Paritaprevir/Ritonavir/Omitasvir
 - 6) Dasabuvir
- ~600 F3/F4 CHC patients have been treated so far
 - Current demand: ~ 16.000 patients with CHC F3/F4 who know their status

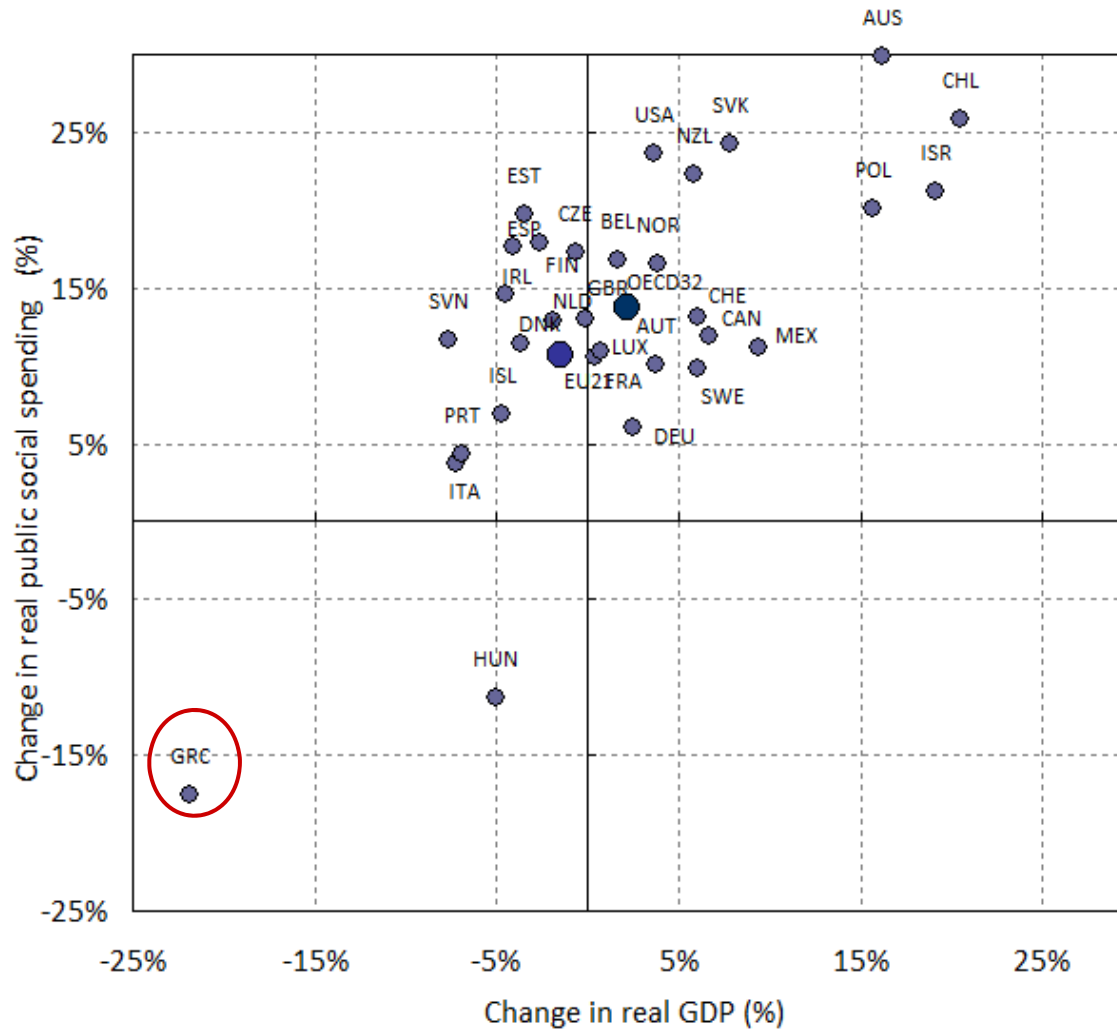
National Hepatitis Plan



- None.
- No official activities.
- NGOs are very active.
- National Hepatitis Treatment Registry (available July 2015)

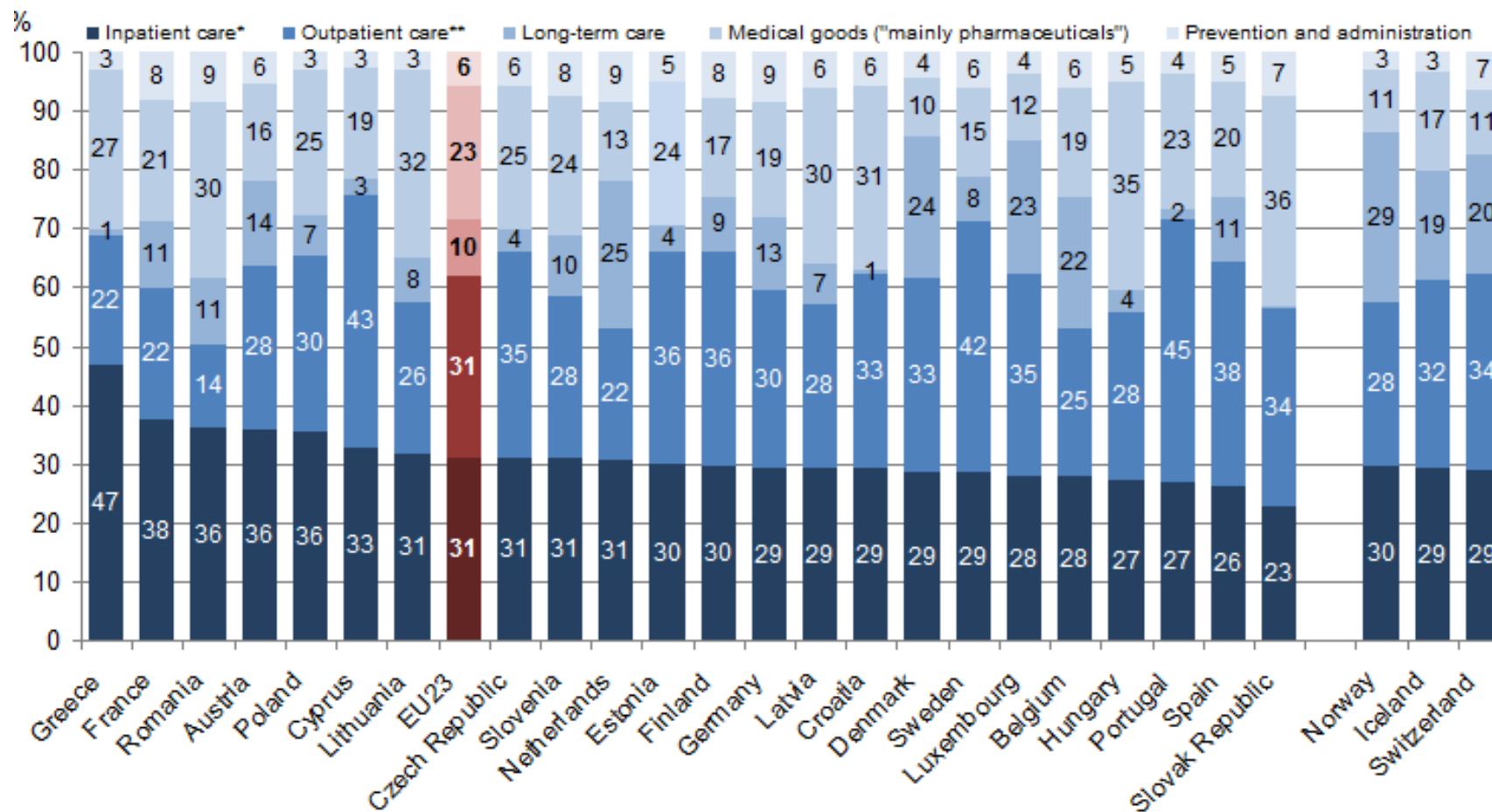
Greece: Health Care System

GDP and Social Expenditures (OECD, 2007/08 - 2012/13)



Source: OECD, Society at a Glance 2014 Highlights: GREECE The crisis and its aftermath, March 2014.

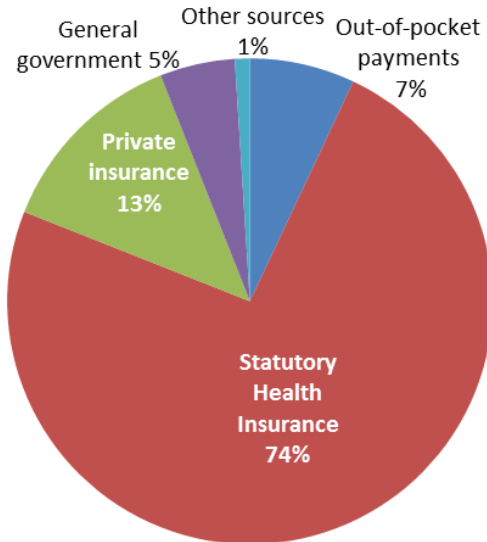
Current health expenditure by function, 2012 (or nearest year)



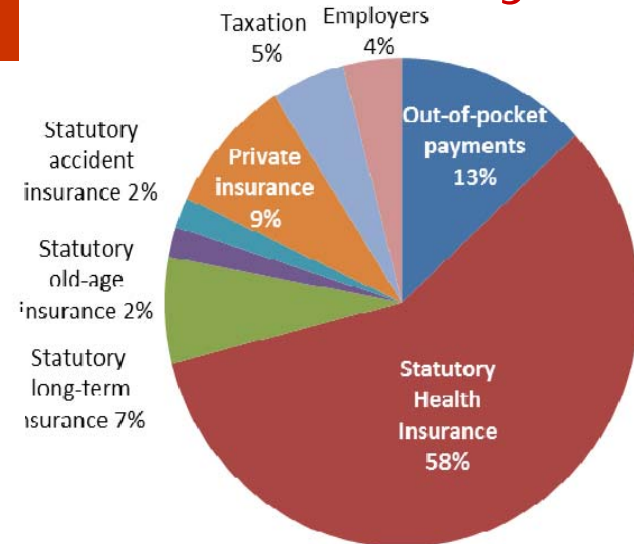
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>, Eurostat Statistics Database for non-OECD countries.

Sources of fund

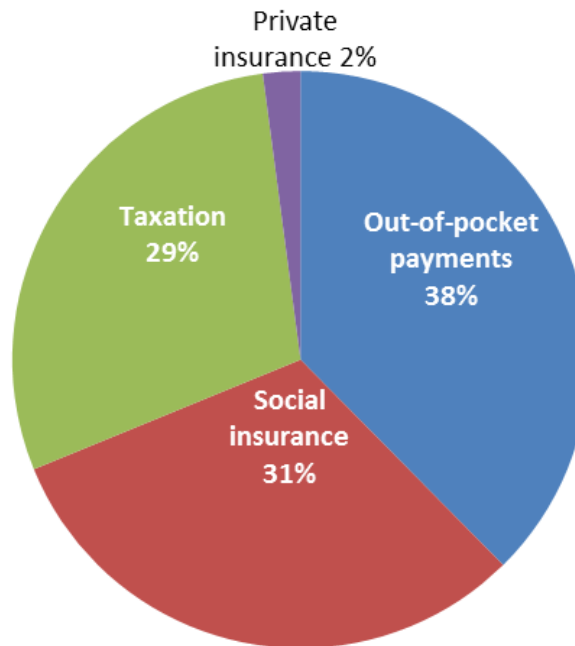
France



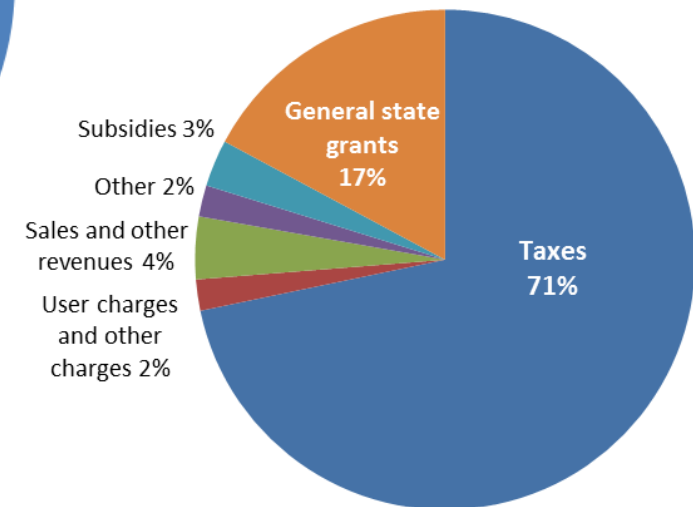
Germany



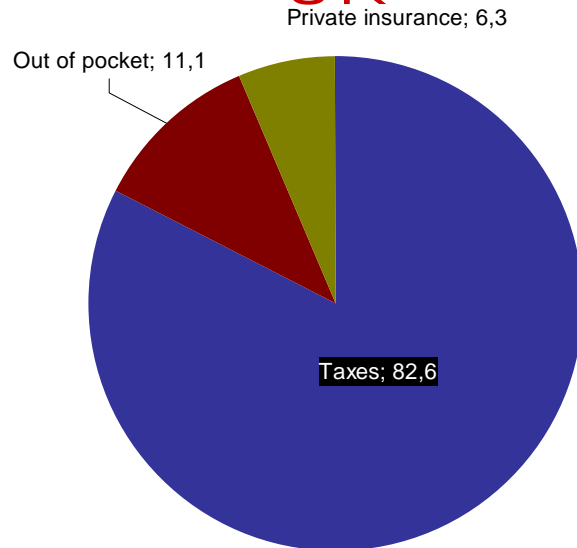
Greece



Sweden



UK



Challenges for HCV elimination in Greece



- 1) High HCV prevalence
- 2) Low diagnostic rate
- 3) Moderate hepatitis awareness
- 4) No National Hepatitis Plan
- 5) Current austerity measures do not favour prevention and treatment upscale

Conclusions (1)



- 1) HCV prevalence 1.5% (134.000 CHC infections).
- 2) HCV incidence among PWIDs is on rise.
- 3) Surveillance of HCV is problematic with variable and low reporting rate.
- 4) Proportion of PWIDs and HCV-3 are increasing.
- 5) Low diagnostic rate (~20%).
- 6) Modeling studies suggest that HCV cannot be eliminated up to 2030 with treatment upscale alone.

Conclusions (2)



- 7) DAAs are available although treatment expansion is currently problematic.
- 8) No National Hepatitis Plan.
- 9) Prevention services for PWIDs are especially problematic.
- 10) Good International Practices in Surveillance, Prevention, Care and Treatment should be promoted.
- 11) Deep economic recession and cuts in health spending is a major barrier for rational hepatitis policies.