

Hepatitis C treatment uptake and adherence among injecting drug users in the Czech Republic

Mravčík V.^{1,2}, Strada L.³, Reimer J.³, Schulte B.³

¹National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the Czech Republic

²Department of Addictology, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague and General University Hospital in Prague

³Centre for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research, University of Hamburg

ABSTRACT

Background: Injecting drug users (IDUs) represent a major subpopulation of hepatitis C virus (HCV)-infected people in developed countries. Yet their uptake to treatment is generally low despite well-documented effectiveness of HCV treatment among former and active IDUs. The present study represents the first attempt to describe the HCV treatment coverage among IDUs and identify factors that affect treatment uptake in the Czech Republic.

Methods: From January to March 2011, a questionnaire survey was conducted among viral hepatitis treatment centres in the Czech Republic.

Results: From a total of 76 identified hepatitis treatment centres existing in the country, 39 provided HCV treatment to (mainly former or abstaining) IDUs in 2010. Most clinicians reported being cautious in initiating HCV treatment in IDUs. Abstinence, a screening phase before treatment initiation, opioid substitution treatment and an external evaluation by

a specialist were often prerequisites for starting treatment. However, HCV treatment centres rarely provided drug-use specific services. Financial constraints were also reported, further limiting the inclusion of IDUs into treatment, as non-users are widely preferred to active drug users. Clinicians reported no difference in treatment uptake and adherence between drug users and non-users, nor between opioid and methamphetamine users.

Conclusion: A number of system- and provider-related factors limit HCV treatment in IDUs in the Czech Republic, despite permissive national clinical guidelines. Targeting these factors is crucial to reduce HCV prevalence at population level.

KEYWORDS

viral hepatitis C – injecting drug use – HCV treatment uptake – methamphetamine – opioids

SOUHRN

Mravčík V., Strada L., Reimer J., Schulte B.: Vstup do léčby a adherence k léčbě VHC u injekčních uživatelů drog v ČR

Východiska: Injekční uživatelé drog (IUD) tvoří hlavní skupinu osob infikovaných virovou hepatitidou typu C (VHC) v rozvinutých zemích. Jejich vstup do léčby je však obecně nízký, navzdory dobře zdokumentované efektivitě léčby u bývalých nebo aktivních uživatelů drog. Prezentovaná studie je prvním pokusem o zmapování dostupnosti léčby VHC mezi IUD v ČR a o popis faktorů, které vstup IUD do léčby VHC ovlivňují.

Metody: V období od ledna do března 2011 byla provedena dotazníková průřezová studie mezi centry pro léčbu virových hepatitid v ČR.

Výsledky: Celkem bylo identifikováno 76 center pro léčbu virových hepatitid, 39 z nich poskytovalo léčbu VHC (především bývalým nebo abstinujícím) IUD. Většina kliniků uvedla obezřetnost před zahájením léčby VHC u IUD. Za nezbytné předpoklady zahájení léčby byly často považovány abstinence klienta od užívání návykových látek, zkušební doba před

zahájením léčby, zařazení do opiatové substituční léčby a vyšetření externím specialistou. Centra pro léčbu virových hepatitid zřídka poskytují péči v oblasti návykových poruch. Uváděné limity pro úhradu péče mohou také omezovat zahazování IUD do léčby, neboť neuživatelé bývají preferováni před uživateli drog. Z odpovědí kliniků nevyplývala existence rozdílů mezi uživateli drog a neuživateli drog, a ani mezi uživateli opioidů a metamfetaminu (pervitinu) ve vstupu do léčby a adherenci k léčbě.

Závěr: I přes existenci národního standardu umožňujícího léčbu VHC u IUD se v praxi uplatňuje řada faktorů, které tvoří bariéru léčby VHC u IUD na straně poskytovatelů péče a léčebného systému v ČR. Opatření směrem k odstranění těchto faktorů jsou pro snížení výskytu VHC klíčová.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

virová hepatitida typu C – injekční užívání drog – léčba VHC – pervitin – opioidy

INTRODUCTION

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection represents a global public health concern. More than 185 million people are HCV-infected [1] and more than 350,000 individuals die each year due to end-stage liver diseases, such as cirrhosis and liver cancer [2]. Injecting drug use is a major route of transmission in developed countries [3]; 6 to 15 million injecting drug users (IDUs) are HCV-infected worldwide [4].

Despite high disease prevalence, HCV treatment uptake among IDUs has been found to be rather low [5, 6]. There are a number of system-, patient- and provider-related barriers to IDUs' uptake and adherence to treatment, such as concerns regarding comorbidities, side effects of treatment including depression, fear of relapse to drug use, difficult social functioning, lack of information and counselling, referral-associated delays, gaps in funding schemes, and

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social factors such as stigmatization [7-9]. Treatment guidelines for HCV therapy in active IDUs are mostly restrictive or inconclusive [10, 11], although tolerance of active drug use has recently been recommended on the basis of extensive research evidence [12].

Clinicians are generally hesitant to treat active IDUs. They fear IDUs' low adherence and thus lower efficacy of antiviral HCV treatment (measured as sustained virologic response, SVR). They are also afraid of reinfections after relapsing to risky drug injecting behaviour. However, recent systematic reviews demonstrate that IDUs can achieve successful treatment outcomes. Hellard et al. [13] found SVR in chronically HCV-infected IDUs (mean rate 54.3%; range: 18.1-94.1%) comparable to that of non/ex-users (54-63%). Similarly, Dimova et al. [14] found high SVR rates of 55.5% among drug users (95% CI: 50.6-60.3 %), together with a high completion rate of 83.4% (95% CI: 77.1-88.9%), which was especially high in patients receiving addiction treatment and other support services. Also the most recent meta-analysis found pooled SVR 56% (95% CI: 50-61%) for all genotypes, 37% (95% CI: 26-48%) for genotypes 1 and 4, 67% (95% CI: 56-78%) for genotypes 2 and 3 and a pooled adherence rate was 82% (95% CI: 74-89%). [15] SVR persists and reinfection is rare (2-5%), even in active drug users and those who relapse to injecting drug use [15, 17].

Vaccine against HCV is not available due to high genetic variability of the virus. Evidence-based prevention strategies in IDUs therefore primarily include opioid substitution treatment (OST) and needle and syringe programs (NSP), if possible provided simultaneously, as this increases their individual effects [18-20]. However, recent model projections show that these interventions do not necessarily lead to substantial reductions in HCV within a decade (for 40% baseline chronic prevalence) unless the intervention coverage is scaled-up to 60% for both OST and NSP [21, 22]. Modelling analyses also indicate a strong preventive potential of HCV treatment in IDUs [6, 23]. This prevention effect is larger when baseline HCV prevalence is lower [24, 25] and even for low treatment rates, a large reduction in HCV prevalence can be achieved [26].

Combination of pegylated interferon α (PEG-IFN) and ribavirin (RBV) is the standard treatment of chronic HCV infection with different durations of treatment: 24 weeks for HCV genotypes 2 and 3, and 48 weeks for genotypes 1 and 4 [27]. Recently introduced directly acting antivirals (DAAs) in combination with PEG-IFN and RBV present higher SVR. Moreover, new DAAs administered without IFN for a shorter duration will lead to higher efficacy, better tolerance, and fewer side-effects [28]. In 2011, the Czech Republic had an estimated 40,200 problem drug users, including 38,600 IDUs. Methamphetamine (locally called "pervitin") was used by an estimated 30,900 individuals and opioids by 9,300 individuals [29]. This large proportion of methamphetamine injectors in the Czech Republic is unique in Europe [30]. As pharmacological substitution is not available for this drug, methamphetamine users may represent a more problematic group of patients in HCV treatment. Anti-HCV prevalence rates in Czech IDUs was found to be 15% and 70% depending on sample characteristics and inclusion criteria; prevalence rates of 15-40% were usually found in samples from non-clinical recruitment setting [29, 31]. An annual HCV incidence of 11-15% was found among IDUs in the previous decade [32, 33].

Antiviral hepatitis treatment is guaranteed jointly by the hepatological and infectological societies of the Czech Medical Association. Czech clinical guidelines are permissive, encouraging HCV treatment of active drug users after considering patient's individual risks and benefits. Furthermore, the guidelines recommend measures to increase adherence and

treatment response, such as a multidisciplinary approach to treatment, substitution therapy, supervised medication and regular visits to treatment centres. However, it is unclear to what extent clinicians follow these recommendations and how they decide on HCV treatment initiation in their patients in clinical practice.

The current study represents the first attempt to map the availability of HCV treatment for IDUs in the Czech Republic. Furthermore, the study aims to describe the rules and practices that clinicians consider for HCV treatment initiation of IDUs and to identify possible differences in providers' experiences with the treatment of opioid and methamphetamine users. Preliminary results were previously published in Czech [43]

METHODS

From January to March 2011, the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction conducted a cross-sectional survey among viral hepatitis treatment centres in the Czech Republic. The Czech Society for Hepatology and the Medical Society for Infectiology provided lists of specialised centres for treatment of viral hepatitis. This list was expanded with HCV treatment centres that are promoted on a public website <http://www.virova-hepatitida.cz/>. Seventy-six centres were identified, all of them were individually invited to participate by e-mail. Of them 40 (53%) completed the on-line questionnaire designed for this study; 5 centres did not submit the questionnaire, although they provided basic information about the HCV treatment provision in the centre. The questionnaire consisted of 80 items divided into 5 sections: identification of the centre, number of treated patients, rules and practices for initiating HCV treatment in IDUs, financial issues, and experience in the treatment of opioid versus methamphetamine users. Recall period for recent quantitative data was the year 2010. Selection of the respondent representing the centre was up to each centre, though in most cases head physicians completed the questionnaire. Clinicians were asked to provide exact figures or their best estimate. No incentives were provided to respondents. HCV treatment was defined as treatment with PEG-IFN/RBV for 24 or 48 weeks, depending on the virus genotype.

RESULTS

Data was analysed from 40 centres, of which 17 were gastroenterological and 23 infectological. All 14 Czech administrative regions were represented to various extents except for one.

Table 1. Estimated number of HCV treatment centres in the Czech Republic

Tabulka 1. Odhadovaný počet center pro léčbu VHC v České republice

Centres	Ever treated		Treated in 2010		Ever treated IDUs		Treated IDUs in 2010	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Responding to questionnaire (N=40)	40	100	39	98	35	88	32	80
Non-responders (N=36)*	29	80	22	60	14	40	7	20
Total (N=76)	69	91	61	80	49	64	39	51

Note: * Extrapolated from 5 centres which provided basic information about treatment provision, but did not complete the questionnaire.

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Table 2. Estimated number of patients treated for HCV in the Czech Republic**Tabulka 2.** Odhadovaný počet pacientů léčených pro VHC v České republice

Figure	Ever treated	Treated in 2010	Ever treated IDUs	Treated IDUs in 2010
Mean number of patients	162.3	12.8	62.9	9.4
Estimated number of centres	69	61	49	39
Estimated number of patients	11199	781	3082	367

Quantitative data on the extent to which HCV treatment is provided

HCV treatment was provided by 39 centres; 1 had provided treatment in the past. The majority of centres (22 out of 39) started offering HCV treatment between the years 2000 and 2005, while the first started as early as in 1990. Thirty-two centres provided treatment to IDUs, 3 had treated IDUs in the past, and 5 centres had never treated IDUs. The following data was provided by 33–36 centres, depending on the level of detail. From 1990 until the end of 2010, the number of treated patients ranged between 10 and 1500 in individual centres (Mean = 162, Median = 60). In total, 5842 patients were treated in 36 centres. Thirty-five of these centres reported 2202 former or active IDUs (38% of all patients), of which 1568 were male (71%). In 2010 alone, 35 centres reported that 664 patients were referred to treatment, of which 397 were active or former IDUs (60%). Treatment was initiated in 448 patients (68% of all referred), of which 263 were former or abstaining IDUs (84 opioid users and 187 methamphetamine users), 25 were in substitution treatment, and 3 were active IDUs.

Estimated total number of centres and patients

Data from the survey was extrapolated to all 76 treatment centres in the Czech Republic. Information on past HCV treatment coverage in the 36 non-responding centres was estimated using information about the 5 centres that responded without completing a questionnaire. One of them never treated HCV, 4 centres treated HCV in the present and past (of which 2 in IDUs) and 3 treated HCV in 2010 (of which one in IDUs). Assuming the same distribution in the 36 non-responding centres as in the 5 centres (i.e. 80% have ever treated HCV, 60% treated HCV in 2010, 40% ever treated IDUs, 20% treated IDUs in 2010), it can be estimated that 61 centres treated HCV in the Czech Republic in 2010, of which 39 treated IDUs (Table 1).

Mean number of treated patients from 40 responding centres was applied to estimated number of centres in order to calculate the estimated total number of HCV treated patients in the Czech Republic (Table 2). An estimated 781 patients were in HCV treatment in 2010, of which 367 (47%) were estimated to be IDUs.

Rules and practices for initiating HCV treatment

Thirty-four centres (85%) reported rules for initiating treatment in IDUs; clinicians mostly referred to national HCV treatment guidelines. Both strict and lenient clinicians reported that they apply an individual approach to each patient. Those treating drug users emphasized the risk of low adherence of active IDUs. All centres, except for 3, considered abstinence from illicit drugs an absolute or relative precondition for HCV treatment (Table 3). Clinicians were less strict regarding the consumption

of alcohol. Rare or moderate alcohol consumption was widely tolerated, although a zero tolerance policy was applied to alcohol abuse. The required period of abstinence ranged between 3–24 months (Mean = 6.7) for drugs and 2–12 months (Mean = 5.6) for alcohol (Median = 6 and Modus = 6 in both drugs and alcohol).

Before initiating treatment, 90% of clinicians applied a “probationary” phase (Mean = 4.5; Modus = 6; range: 1–12 months) to test patient adherence and 50% of clinicians requested active opioid users to be in substitution treatment. Many centres required specialist assessment (62.5% by a psychiatrist; 32.5% by an addiction specialist) before beginning HCV therapy. Special addiction treatment and counselling services were, however, mostly lacking in hepatitis treatment centres. Addiction specialists were permanent members of the hepatitis treatment team in only 5 centres. OST was provided by merely 3 centres, although 21 centres (53%) cooperated with other health care providers in this regard. Other addiction treatment or counselling was provided by 8 hepatitis treatment centres and 22 (55%) cooperated with other addiction care providers (17 with medical facilities, 16 with non-medical facilities and 11 with both).

Funding and affordability of HCV treatment

Twenty-four centres (60%) stated that patients' uptake into treatment was limited due to centre's low budget. Ten centres reported that treatment was not started in a total of 62 patients in 2010 due to financial constraints. Four centres had a waiting list with a total of 43 patients by the end of 2010, of which 18 were active or former IDUs. Thirty centres (75%) reported a preference for abstaining (former) drug users and non-users to active drug users due to fear of low adherence.

Experience with the treatment of opioid users versus methamphetamine users

The following proportions were weighted by the total number of treated patients as of 31 December 2010. Treatment uptake in IDUs, as reported by 30 centres, was 60% on average (range 0–90%). Clinicians claimed that there was a difference in treatment uptake between IDUs and non-users, as well as between opioid users and methamphetamine users (58% and 33% of clinicians respectively). However, opinions differed on which groups presented better uptake. Treatment completion was reported as 93% on average (range 0–100%). The majority of clinicians did not observe a difference in completion rate between IDUs and non-users, nor between opioid and methamphetamine users (71% and 81% of clinicians respectively). Twelve to fourteen centres responded to questions regarding differences in clinical status, treatment uptake, and completion between opioid and methamphetamine

Table 3. Abstinence from illicit drugs and alcohol as a precondition for HCV treatment**Tabulka 3.** Abstinence od nelegálních drog a alkoholu jako podmínka zahájení léčby VHC

Abstinence	Illicit drugs		Alcohol	
	N	%	N	%
Yes, in all patients	23	57.5	19	47.5
Yes, in majority of patients	14	35.0	9	22.5
Yes, in some patients	0	0	5	12.5
No	3	7.5	7	17.5
Total	40	100	40	100

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amine users. The majority (68-93%) observed no difference between groups in terms of severity of hepatological clinical status, motivation to start treatment, ability to comply with the treatment regime and risk of relapse to drug use.

DISCUSSION

Cross-sectional design of the study, subjective character of information collected via questionnaires and providers' responses as the only source of data represent major limitations of our findings. Low response rate in some questions further impedes an extrapolation and generalisation of our results (for example as regards differences between methamphetamine and opioid users).

Nevertheless, the study for the first time outlines the availability and provision of HCV treatment to IDUs in the Czech Republic. According to the extrapolated data, 64% of centres treating HCV in the Czech Republic in 2010 provided HCV treatment to IDUs and 47% of patients treated that year were abstaining, former or (rarely) active IDUs. A number of provider- and system-related factors were identified, which hamper higher treatment uptake.

Financial limits of treatment centres represent a major barrier to higher treatment rates. In the financial scheme of public health insurance, reimbursement of HCV treatment is not based on the cost of individual patients, but is provided in a fixed overall flat rate for the centre as a whole, thus not reflecting the increasing number of treated patients. Moreover non-users are widely preferred to active drug users, which further negatively influences treatment uptake among IDUs. This is counterproductive from a public health perspective since recent findings show that HCV treatment in active IDUs has a strong preventive potential, reducing further transmissions and decreasing prevalence of HCV infection at population level, even with low coverage of treatment [e.g. 24, 25, 26]. As HCV prevalence in Czech IDUs is quite low, this preventive effect may already be taking place in the Czech Republic, even with low HCV treatment rate.

Many clinicians require IDUs to be in OST or to be assessed by a psychiatrist or addiction specialist before initiating treatment. However, drug-use specific services and specialists are usually not part of HCV treatment centres. This lack of integrated care can be seen as a considerable weak point of the existing HCV treatment system in the Czech Republic. A multidisciplinary approach can effectively address these barriers to HCV therapy, as well as manage the needs of patients; for instance, relating to the adverse side-effects of treatment [34-36]. The most effective strategy for increasing treatment uptake and adherence is a one-stop-shop model, in which HCV and addiction treatment, as well as other related counselling services, are offered in one centre [37-39].

Clinicians' conservative attitudes towards HCV-treatment of active IDUs represent a further limitation. While the Czech Republic has permissive guidelines for the treatment of IDUs, many clinicians require abstinence from drugs. Active drug use is associated with a chaotic lifestyle and social destabilisation, which in turn is related to decreased adherence and treatment efficacy [e.g. 40, 41]. However, research shows that active IDUs can achieve treatment adherence and virologic response comparable to non-users, especially when risk factors and barriers associated with drug use are managed appropriately [e.g. 13, 14, 42]. When Czech clinicians do consider IDUs for HCV treatment, they broadly apply pre-treatment assessment to manage factors that can affect adherence.

No difference was reported between IDUs and non-IDUs, nor between opioid and methamphetamine users, in terms of treatment uptake and completion. This is promising information (even if based on clinicians' reported experience)

considering methamphetamine users represent the vast majority of IDUs in the Czech Republic and an effective method for increasing treatment adherence (a substitution treatment) is not available to them.

In conclusion, low financial resources, insufficient integration of HCV and addiction treatment, and clinicians' conservative attitudes towards treatment of active IDUs represent the main limits in treating HCV in IDUs in the Czech Republic. Addressing these barriers is the key to increasing HCV treatment rates in (active) IDUs and reducing HCV prevalence in the Czech Republic in the long-term.

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Conflicts of interest

None declared.

Authors' contributions

VM designed and performed the data collection. VM, LS, JR and BS participated in the analysis of the data and drafting the manuscript. All the authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Key points

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection in injecting drug users (IDUs) represents a considerable global public health concern.

Antiviral treatment in IDUs can reduce HCV prevalence at population level and leads to adherence and effectiveness comparable to that in non-users. However, HCV treatment rate in IDUs is generally low.

The present study found a number of system- and provider-related factors limiting uptake and adherence of IDUs to HCV treatment in the Czech Republic. These factors represent important targets for public health policy interventions.

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Corresponding author:

Viktor Mravčík, MD, PhD

National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction,
Office of the Government of the Czech Republic,
Nábřeží E. Beneše 4
118 01 Prague 1
the Czech Republic
E-mail: mravcik.viktor@vlada.cz, tel.: (+420) 950 192 751