

Evaluating Hepatitis C Screening Rates and Successful Interventions at an Outpatient Medicine/Pediatrics Practice

Carina Abreu¹, M.B.S ; Danielle Wales, MD, MPH^{3,4}; Abigale Eichelman, M.A², Ashar Ata, PhD², Rohini Ramani, MPH², Michael J. Waxman, MD, MPH² Albany Medical College¹, Albany Medical Center Department of Emergency Medicine², Albany Medical Center Internal Medicine/Pediatrics³, University at Albany School of Public Health⁴

Objective

Despite the 2013 United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommendations, hepatitis C virus (HCV) screening rates among patients born between 1945-1965 has remained below 25% (MacLean, 2018).

At our outpatient academic suburban primary care practice in Albany County, NY, our HCV baseline prior to interventions was 31.75%.

Our practice attempted to increase screening rates among this birth cohort.

Methods

We performed a retrospective chart review on patients eligible for HCV screening with birth years 1945-1965 at the time of their visit at the Albany Med Internal Medicine/Pediatrics practice.

We report monthly HCV screening from January 2018 to April 2020.

In addition, we determined whether HCV screening rates differed by race, gender, ethnicity, private vs public insurance, and risk stratification (standard vs. high-risk patient).

	% Screened for HCV(n)	%Not Screened for HCV(n)
Sender		
Male	64.13(506)	35.87(283)
Female	68.03(879)	31.97(413)
Race		
American Indian or	0(0)	100(1)
Alaskan Native		
Asian Black or African	67.5(25)	32.43(12)
American	74.71(65)	25.92(22)
Native Hawaiian or	0(0)	100(1)
Pacific Islander White	67.10(168)	33.90(599)
Unknown	67.55(127)	32.45(61)
Ethnicity	75(30)	25(10)
Hispanic/Latino	66.89(1273)	33.11(630)
Non-Hispanic Unknown	59.42(82)	40.58(56)
Risk Stratification	33.42(62)	40.36(30)
Standard Risk	66.08(1313)	33.92(674)
High Risk	76.60(72)	23.40(22)
nsurance		
Managed Medicaid	56.70(55)	43.02(42)
Managed Medicare	70.27(208)	29.73(88)
Medicaid	83.33(5)	16.67(1)
Medicare	64.43(221)	35.57(122)
Private	66.97(896)	33.03(442)
Self-Pay	0(0)	100(1)
nsurance		
Private	66.97(896)	33.03(441)
Public	65.90(489)	34.01(253)

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics in HCV Screened Patients

We implemented a three-pronged program to increased HCV screening. This included an EHR prompt, additional nurse generated orders, and physician tracking of HCV orders.

Results

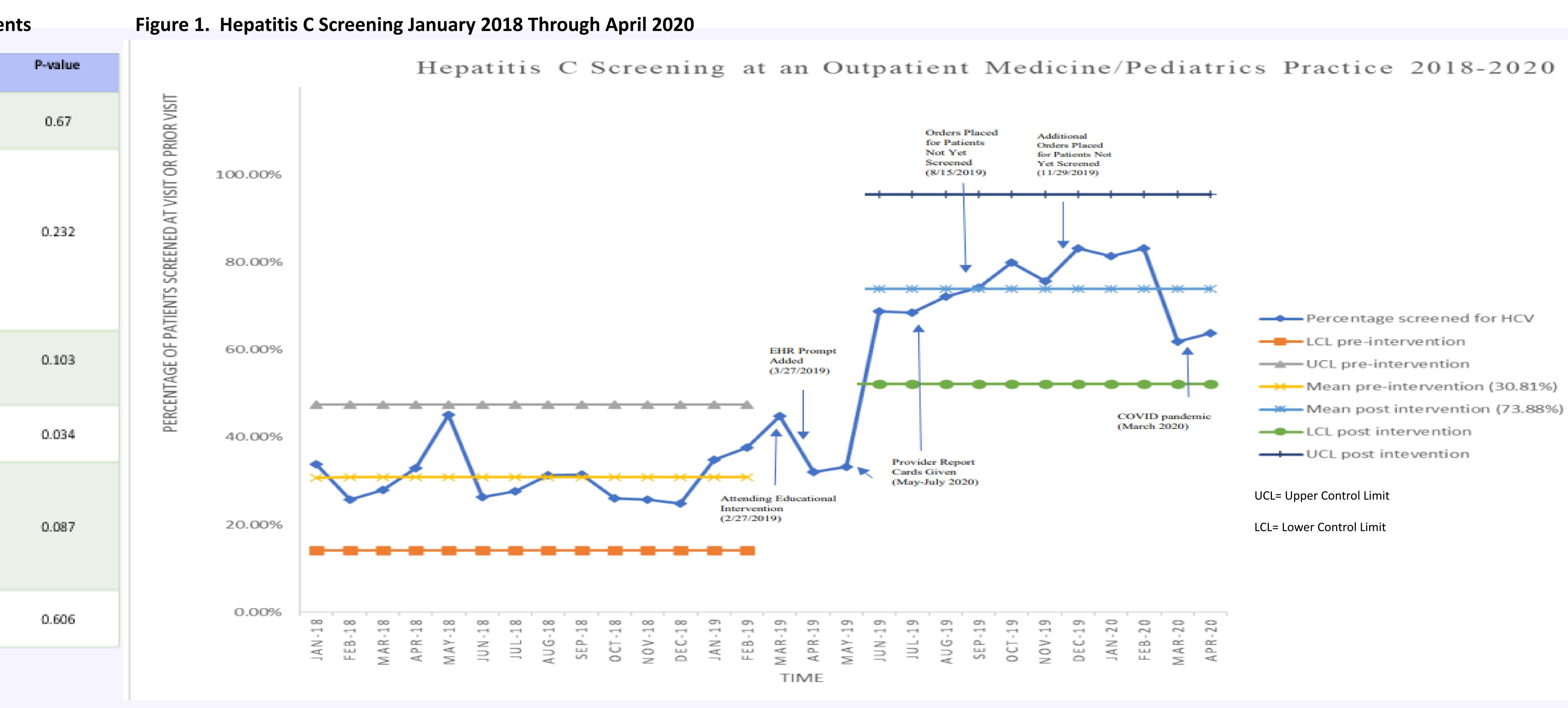
Table 1 summ demographic

There were n screening due

Patients who Adjustment F patients cate

Figure 1 displ eligible patie

The chance t increased from to 73.9% in 2



	Con
narizes the differences in testing rates by characteristics.	
no statistically significant differences in HCV ue to gender, race, ethnicity, or insurance.	EMI pati
	The
o were categorized as high risk (defined by Risk Factor of 4) were more likely to be tested than	disp
egorized as standard risk (p=0.034).	Higł perl
plays a run chart with results of HCV testing in	serv
ents from January 2018 to April 2020.	incr
that a test conducted for eligible patients	Nex
om 30.8% (pre-intervention, Jan 2018- Feb 2019)	to s
2019 (post-intervention, Jun 2019-April 2020).	202
	This wor

ork was supported by the Gilead FOCUS Foundation. FOCUS funding supports HIV, HCV, and HBV screening and linkage to the first medical appointment after diagnosis. FOCUS partners do not use FOCUS awards for activities beyond linkage to the first medical appointment.



onclusion

this outpatient Med/Peds practice, HCV screening tes increased dramatically after incorporation of an 1R prompt, as well as nursing-generated orders for tients due for screening.

ere did not appear to be any racial or ethnic sparities in HCV screening.

gh-risk patients were more likely to be screened, rhaps as they receive more case management rvices and are more likely to be in the office, creasing the opportunities for screening.

ext steps might include adapting these interventions screening all patients age 18-79, as per the updated 20 USPSTF guidelines.