1. THE HCV CHALLENGE

71 million people worldwide have chronic HCV

- 11 million African region
- 15 million Eastern Mediterranean region
- 14 million European region
- 7 million Region of the Americas
- 10 million Southeast Asia region
- 14 million Western Pacific region

71 million have chronic HCV 1

14 million estimates 2

14 million Western Pacific region

10 million Southeast Asia region

15 million Eastern Mediterranean region

11 million Africa region

2. GAPS IN THE HCV CARE CASCADE

Screening and testing

Diagnosis and linkage to care

Treatment

Chronic care

GAP 1

GAP 2

GAP 3

GAP 4

Only 20% of infected people are diagnosed

Missing 80% of infected people are unaware they are living with HCV

World Health Organization’s (WHO’s) 2030 HCV elimination goal

30 out of 60 COUNTRIES

were still not on track as of 2017 – only 13 years away from the 2030 HCV elimination goal 2

≥ 95%
of people with HCV have the potential to be cured with direct-acting antivirals (DAA)

However, HCV infection rate remains high due to low levels of diagnosis and linkage to care

AbbVie is actively supporting strategic information systems that collect surveillance and epidemiology data that will guide measures to achieve HCV elimination

GAPS in the HCV cascade

3. ABBVIE’S COMMITMENT

AbbVie’s Pillars of HCV Elimination

Commitment to ongoing medical education

Facilitation of simplification of the HCV cascade

Support for elimination programs

AbbVie has partnered with healthcare professionals and external stakeholders on research and projects most likely to have the biggest impact on HCV elimination. Supported studies and projects were prioritized according to the patient population, reproducibility and robust data collection process

Engaging Patients Lost to Follow-up

A project in The Netherlands was designed to retrieve HCV infected patients who were lost to follow up. 280 patients were eligible for retrieval and, overall, 114% were traced. The retrieval of previously diagnosed patients with HCV through screening of laboratory data and referrals eligible patients for DAA treatment is feasible and could help to reduce HCV infection.

Engaging Prisons

A two-pronged approach was used in Portugal to help HCV elimination in prisons:

1. Educating physicians about removing the hurdle of treating HCV in prisons
2. Educating prisons about the importance of HCV treatment, adherence, and prevention of re-infection

Engaging General Practitioners

A project in Switzerland is focused on lowering the threshold to access HCV care by enabling general practitioners to carry out HCV therapy themselves (with the support of a specialist) and strengthening their role in the testing, diagnosis and treatment of patients with HCV

Ongoing Initiatives

AbbVie supports an estimated 300 micro-elimination projects (including 53 studies) worldwide to elevate and prioritize HCV elimination. Supported studies and projects were prioritized according to the patient population, reproducibility and robust data collection process

General Population

A study in Israel (N=10,000) developed a smart screening algorithm to identify hidden HCV infection using alanine aminotransferase elevation as a marker. The aim was to produce a clear algorithm for screening the general population.

Reasons for patients with HCV not initiating treatment were being studied in Germany (N=1000) to identify and address issues surrounding the low treatment initiation rates.

Engaging PWUDs

Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

Men who have sex with men (MSM) have an increased risk of HCV infection. Free screening and treatment was offered in a study in Austria to increase the number of HCV-MSM who achieve sustained virologic response at Week 12 (SVR12)

AbbVie’s Pillars of HCV Elimination

Engaging Patients

A project in Portugal to help HCV elimination in prisons:

1. Educating physicians about removing the hurdle of treating HCV in prisons
2. Educating prisons about the importance of HCV treatment, adherence, and prevention of re-infection

21% of eligible patients for DAA treatment is 17% in Europe

53% of eligible patients for DAA treatment is 62% in Europe

40% addressing hard-to-reach populations

AbbVie supports an estimated 300 micro-elimination projects (including 53 studies) worldwide to elevate and prioritize HCV elimination.

Targeting traditionally underserved patients who are also in high-risk populations, such as people who use drugs (PWUDs) and prisoners, will increase the proportion of HCV-infected individuals who are treated and reduce transmission rates.

References


AbbVie is committed to working toward the World Health Organization’s (WHO) 2030 hepatitis C virus (HCV) elimination goal by developing innovative medicines, fostering transformative partnerships and actively supporting external stakeholders who have declared intention to work toward HCV elimination.

Eliminating Hepatitis C by 2030: The Role of AbbVie