



Bending the curve of Hepatitis C virus infection in Machar Colony: A **mass screen-and-treat** intervention in a slum settlement in Karachi, Pakistan

Muhammad Khawar Aslam, Will de Glanville, Yves Wailly, Marta Miazek, Saeed Hamid, Petros Isaakidis

Ethics

The study was approved by the Pakistan National Bioethics Committee (No.4-87/NBC-883/22/185) and by MSF Ethics Review Board (ID:2221). People of all ages screened in the community were invited to opt out of their data being used for research purposes. Adults initiated on treatment provided written informed consent and children (12-17 years) initiated on treatment provided written informed assent.

Conflicts of interest

All authors declare no competing interests.

Machar Colony: Context

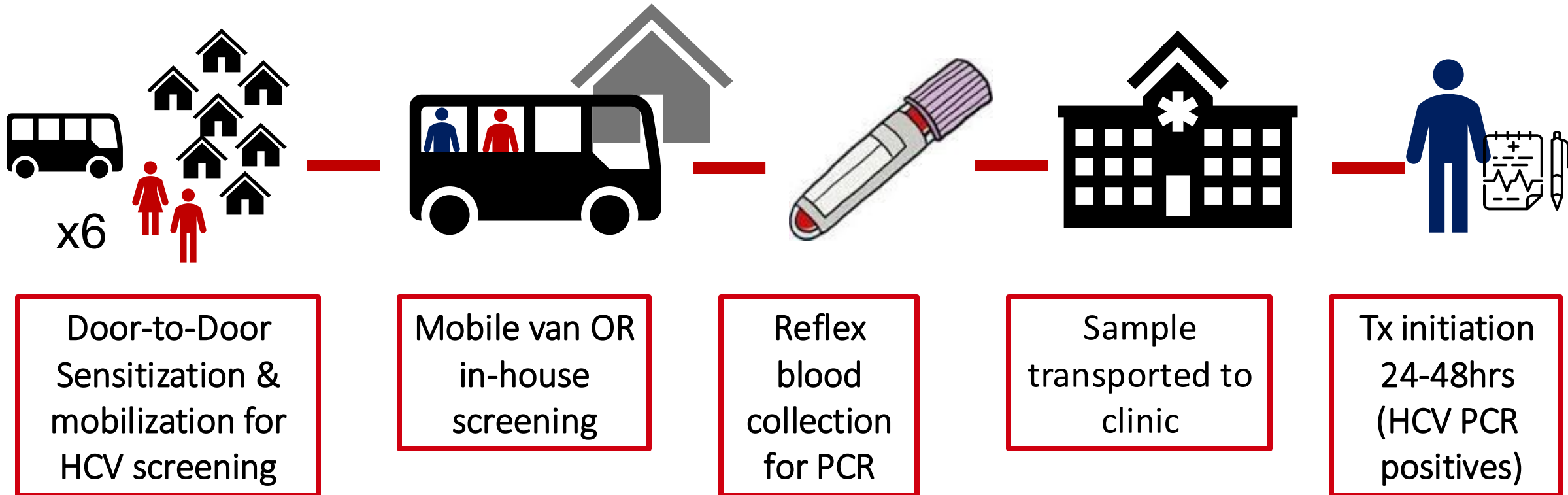


- **Slum Settlement in Karachi** close to Karachi fish harbor.
- HCV seroprevalence of 13.5%¹ i.e., **doubled the HCV prevalence in Pakistan**
- **Unsafe injection** practices among informal health providers major infection driver.¹
- Concentration of HCV in slum settlements **health seeking behavior, accessibility, and acceptability of health services.**
- **Potential site** for HCV micro-elimination-based intervention.

1.Mansoor et al (2023) Prevalence and risk factors for hepatitis C virus infection in an informal settlement in Karachi, Pakistan. *PLOS Glob Public Health*.3(9): e0002076

Bending the Curve: Continuum of care

Easily accessible and comprehensive HCV care for this population aiming to reduce the prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection



Bending the Curve: Key Features

Unrestricted screening & DAA treatment for all

Wide range of screening modalities

Point of Care GeneXpert Testing



Screen to initiation in 24-48 hours

12 weeks SOF/DAC treatment for all

Availability of 2nd & 3rd line DAAs for failure cases

Bending the Curve: Important Numbers

74,658 screened &
9% seropositive

83% agreed to test
during mobilization

91% sero-positives
provide reflex PCR
sample

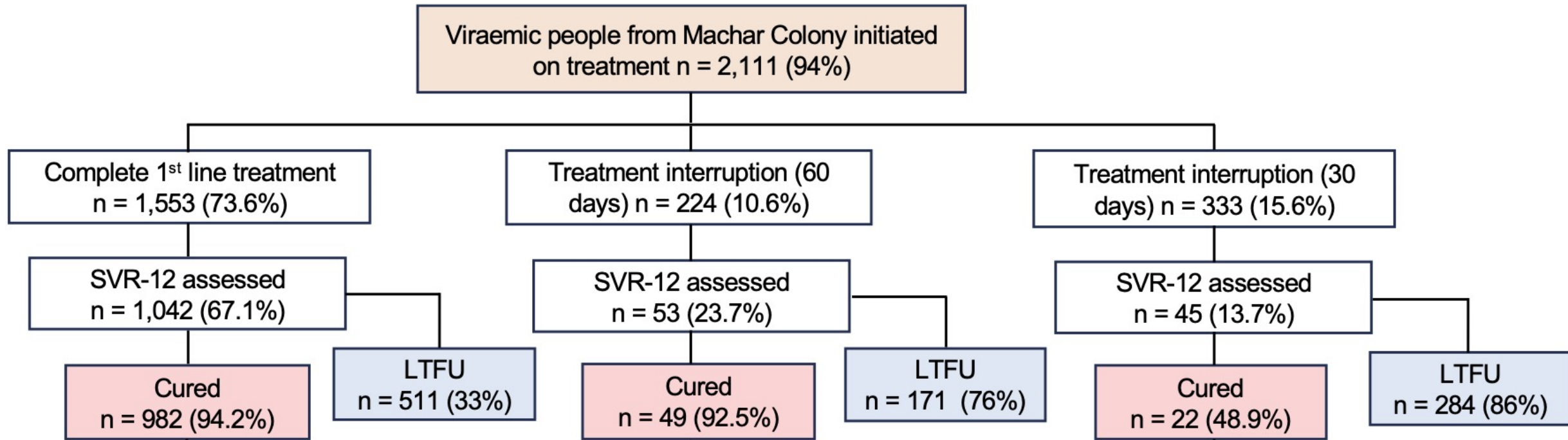


37% viraemic ratio

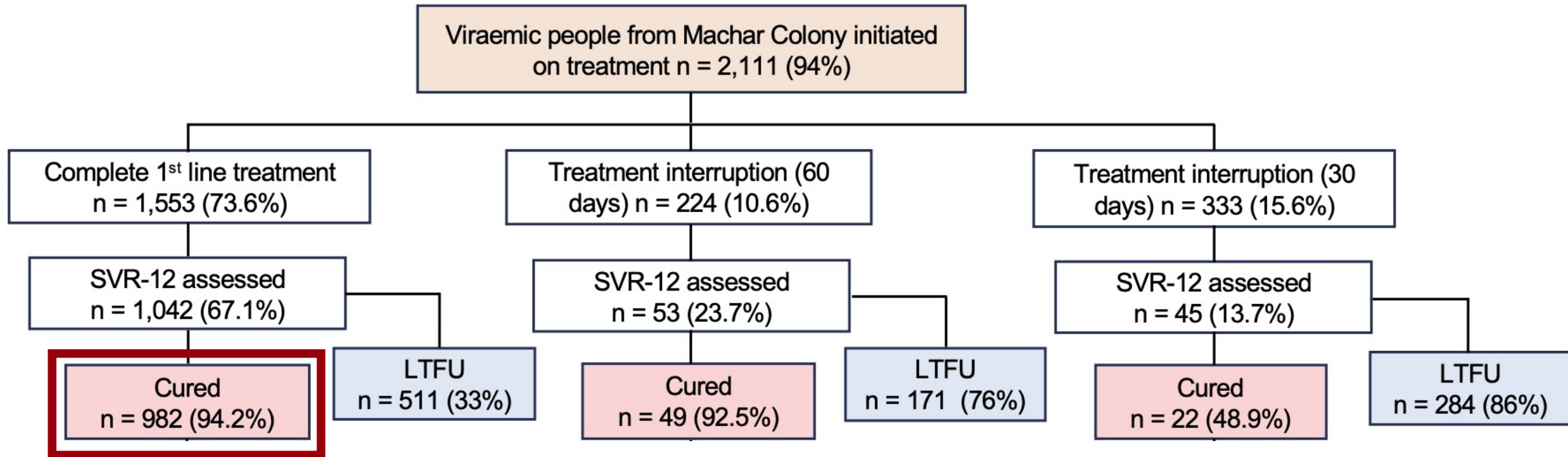
2111 patients
initiate treatment

49% lost to follow-up
treatment

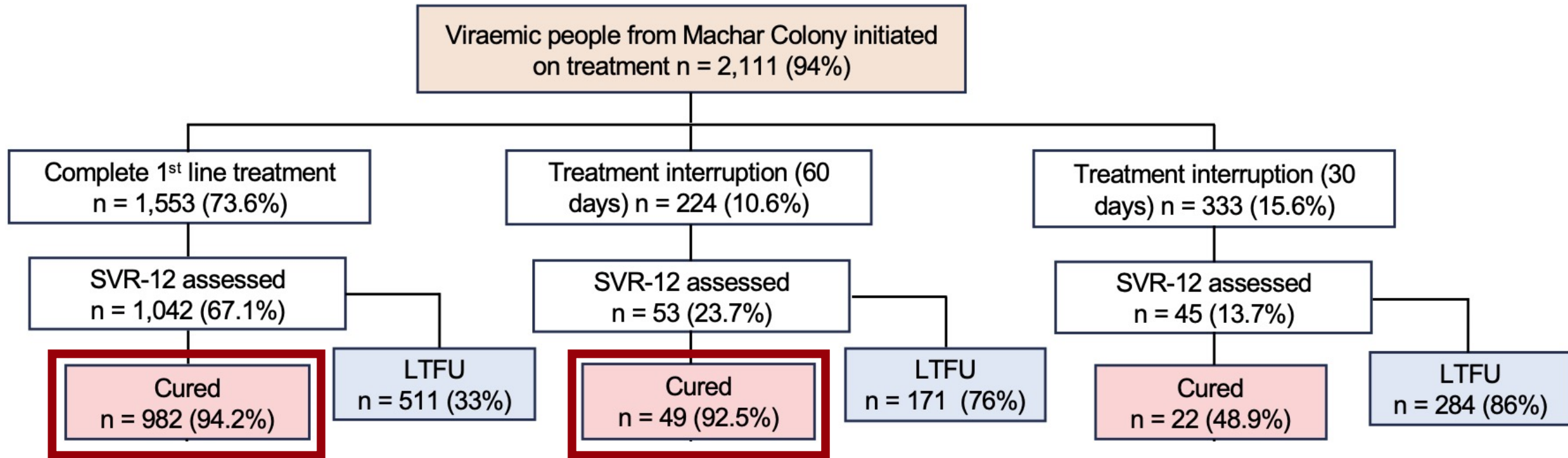
Bending the Curve: Treatment Outcomes



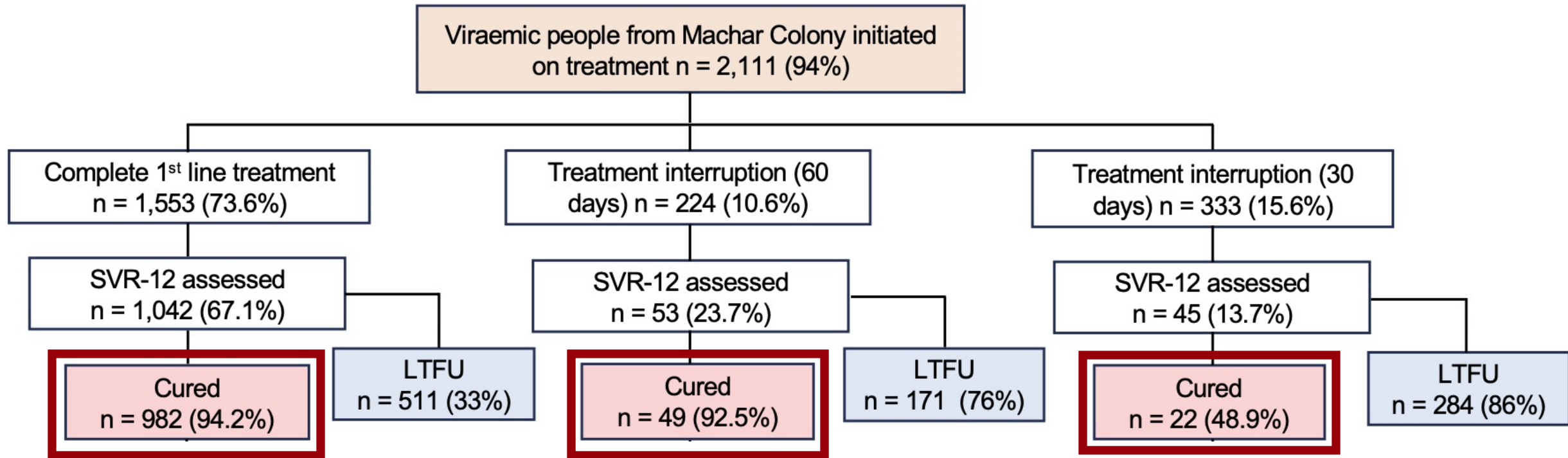
Bending the Curve: Treatment Outcomes



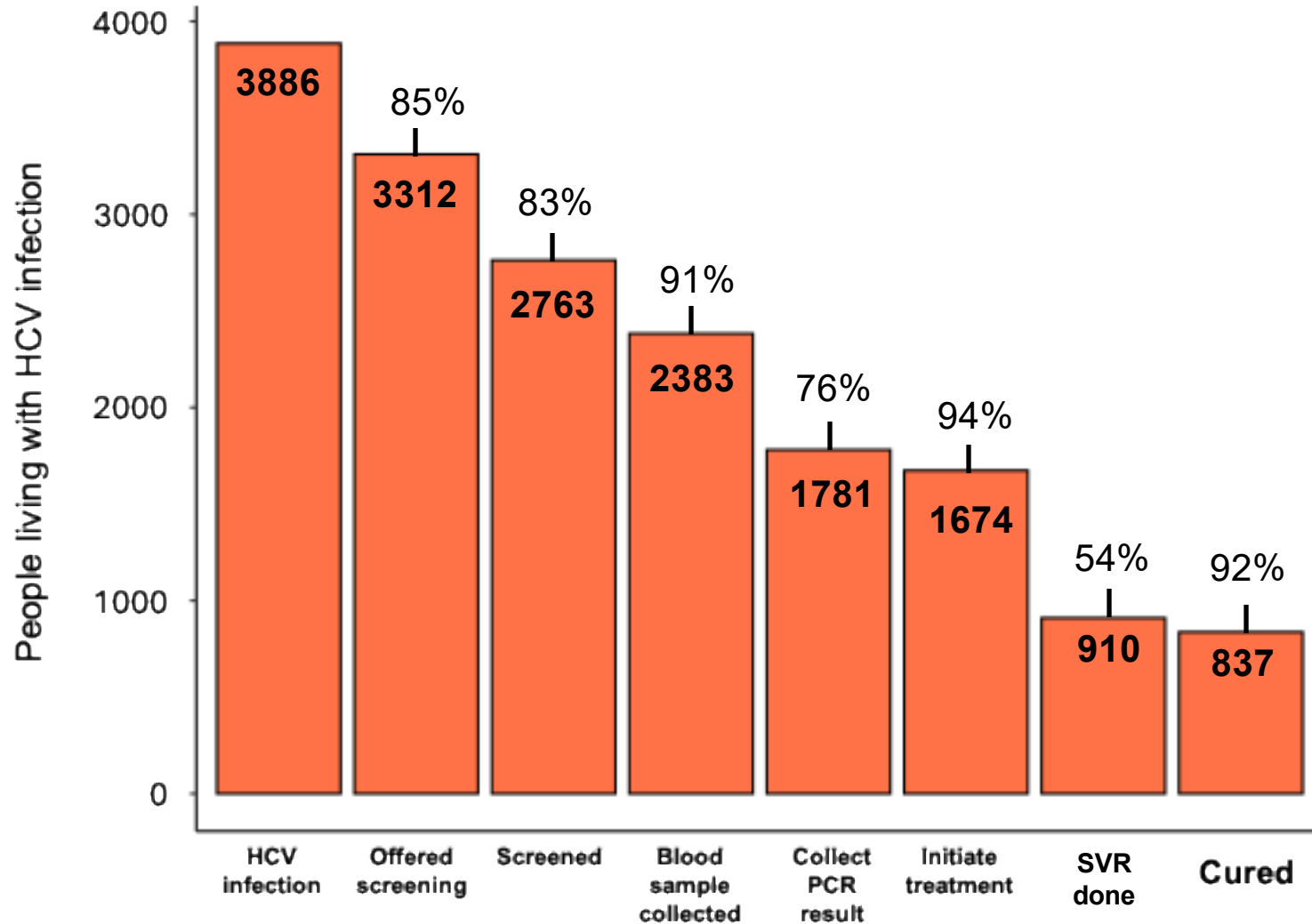
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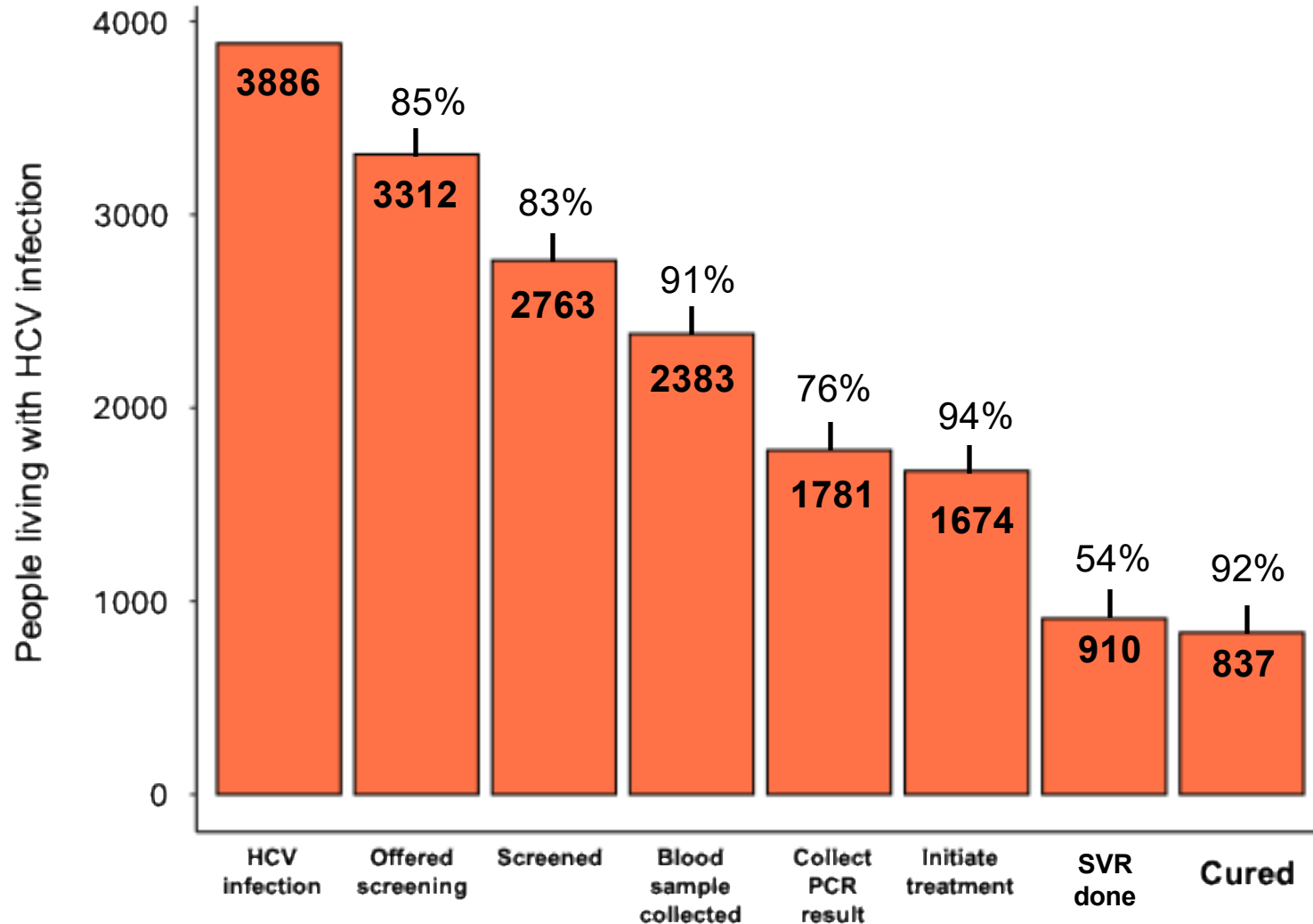


Bending the Curve: Initial cascade analysis



Routinely collected outreach data used to estimate number of people with HCV passing through each step in the care cascade

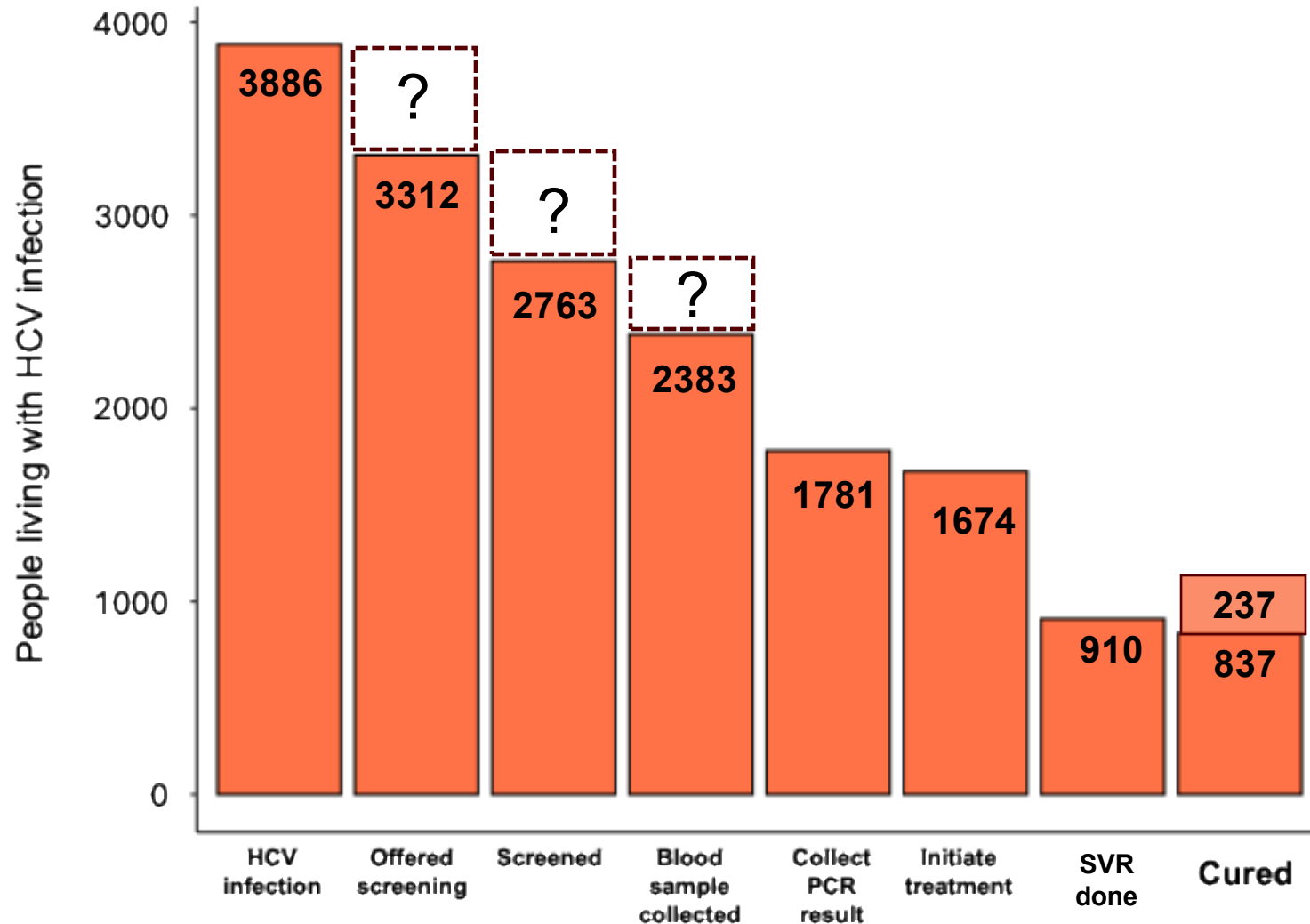
Bending the Curve: Initial cascade analysis



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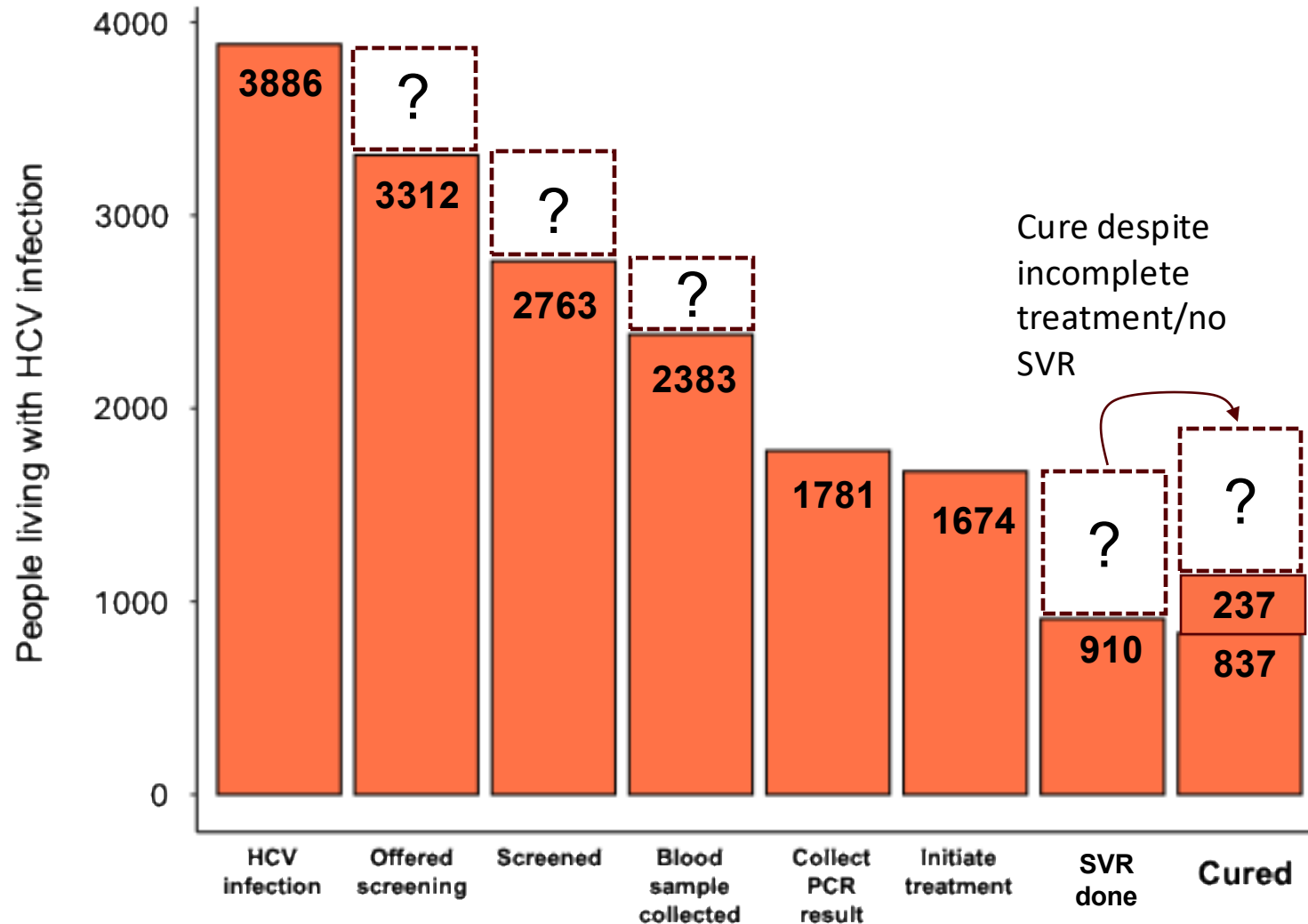
Bending the Curve: Initial cascade analysis



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 1. Some people “falling out” of early stages of outreach cascade attended clinic as walk-ins and were cured

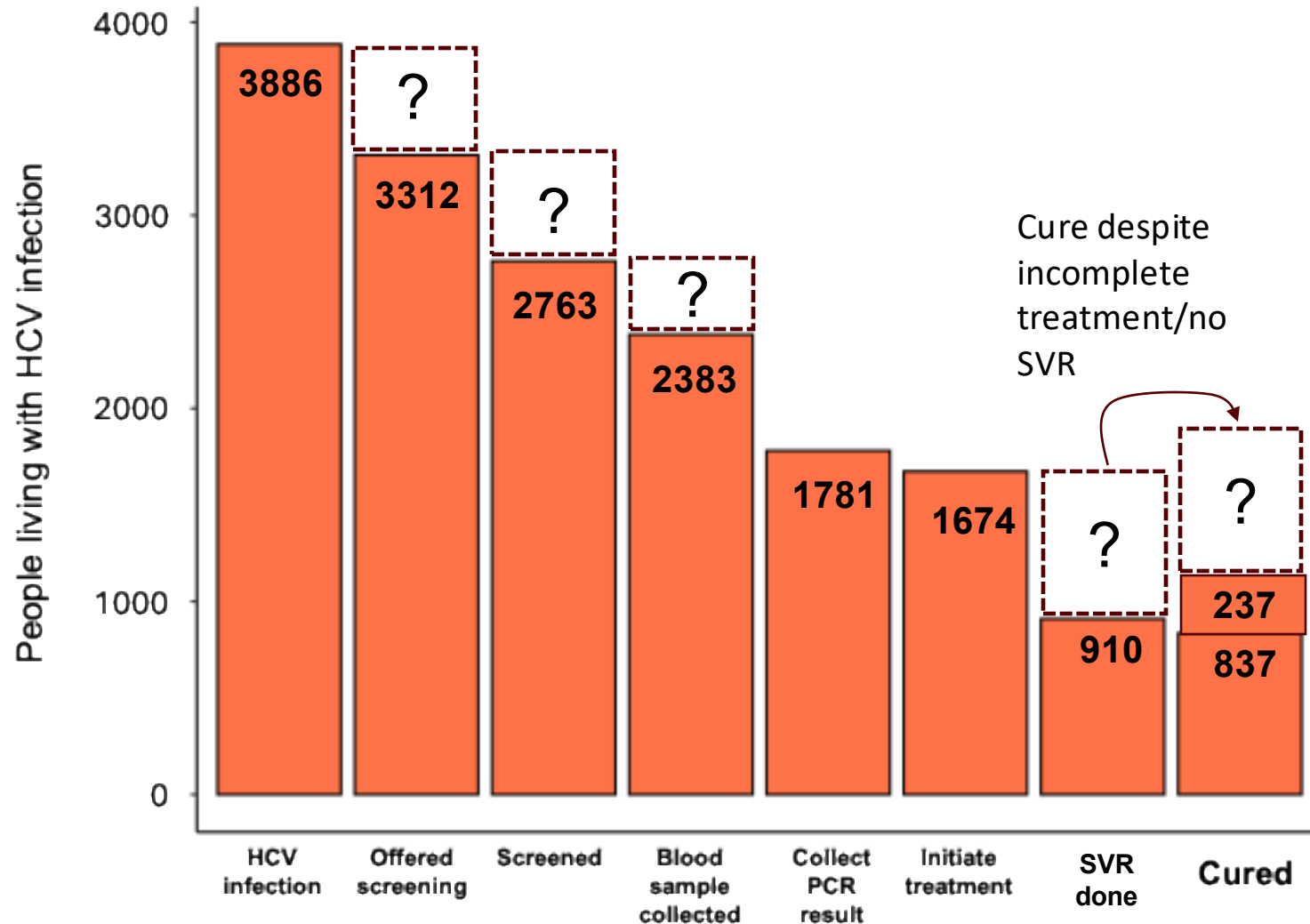
Walk-ins from Machar Colony cured

Bending the Curve: Initial cascade analysis



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 2. Some people with incomplete treatment and without SVR will be cured

Bending the Curve: Initial cascade analysis

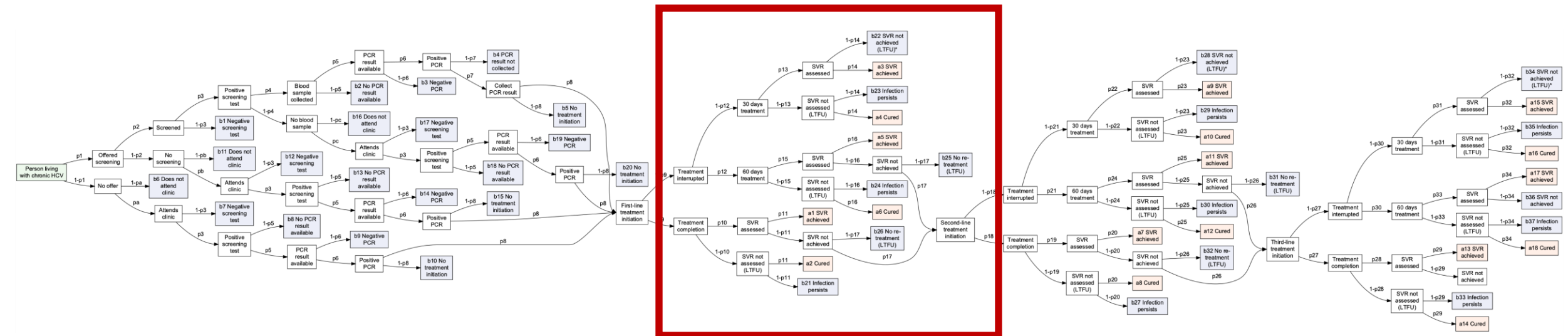


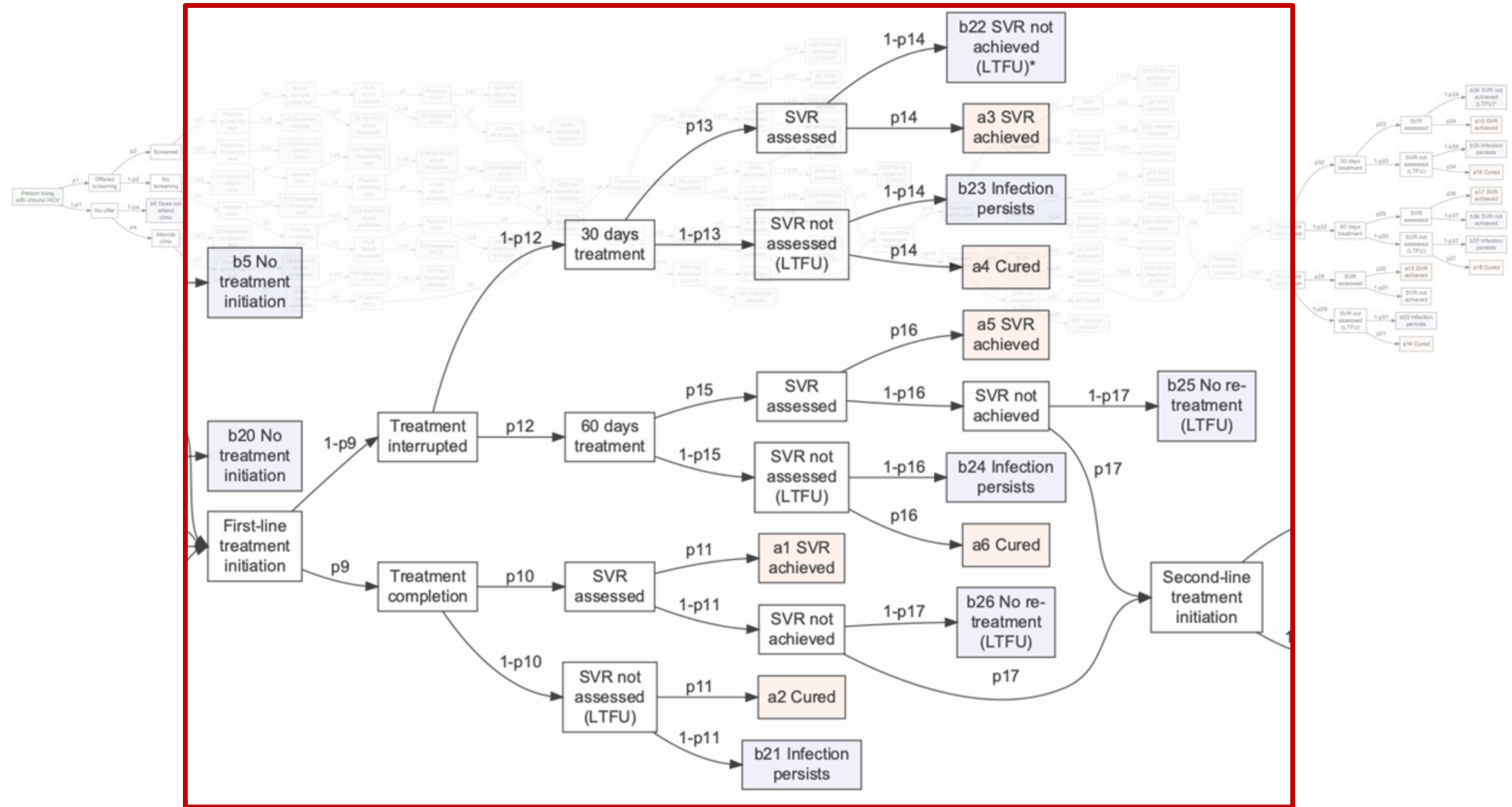
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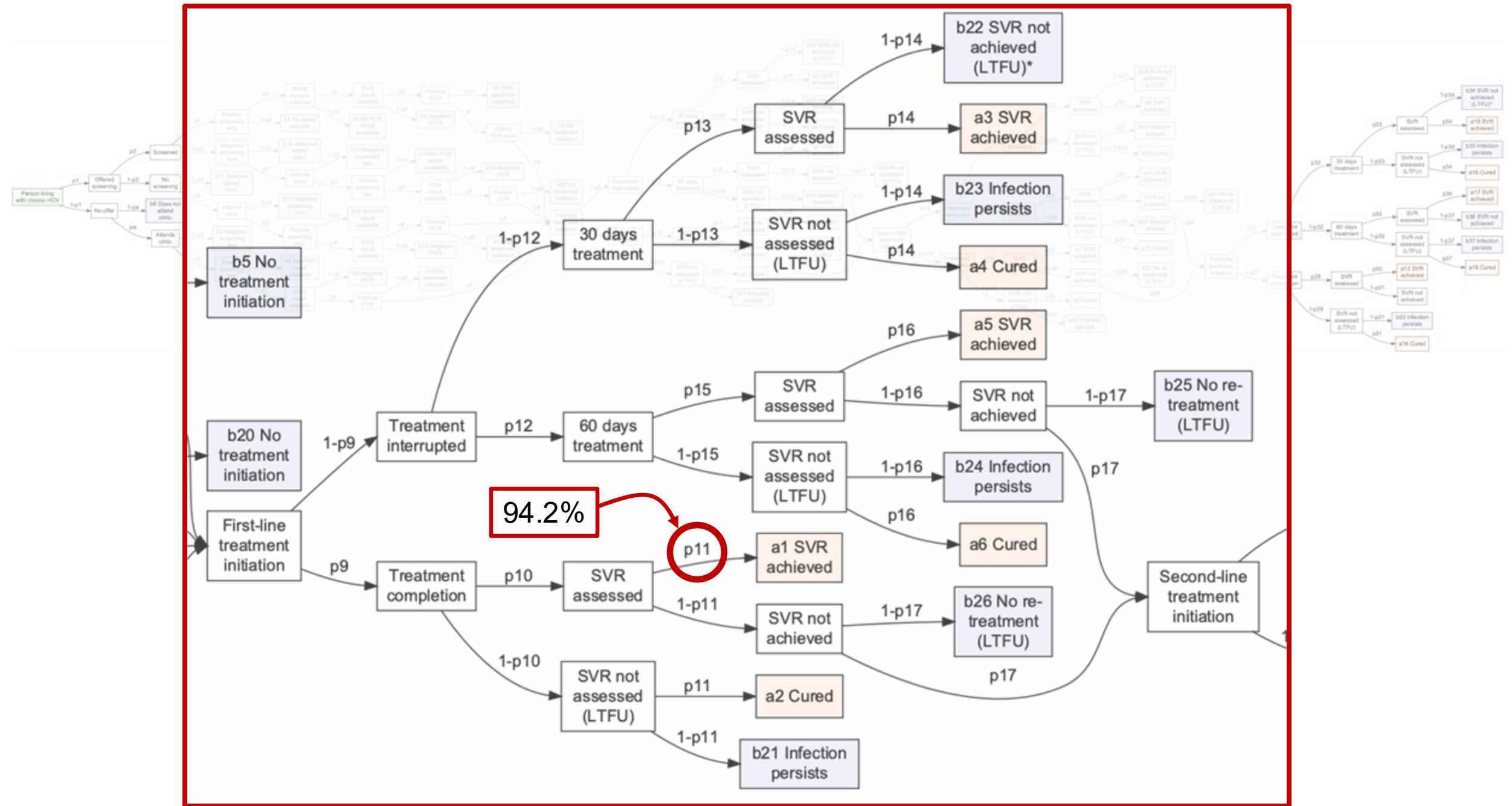
**Overall numbers cured under-estimated
AND true number uncertain**

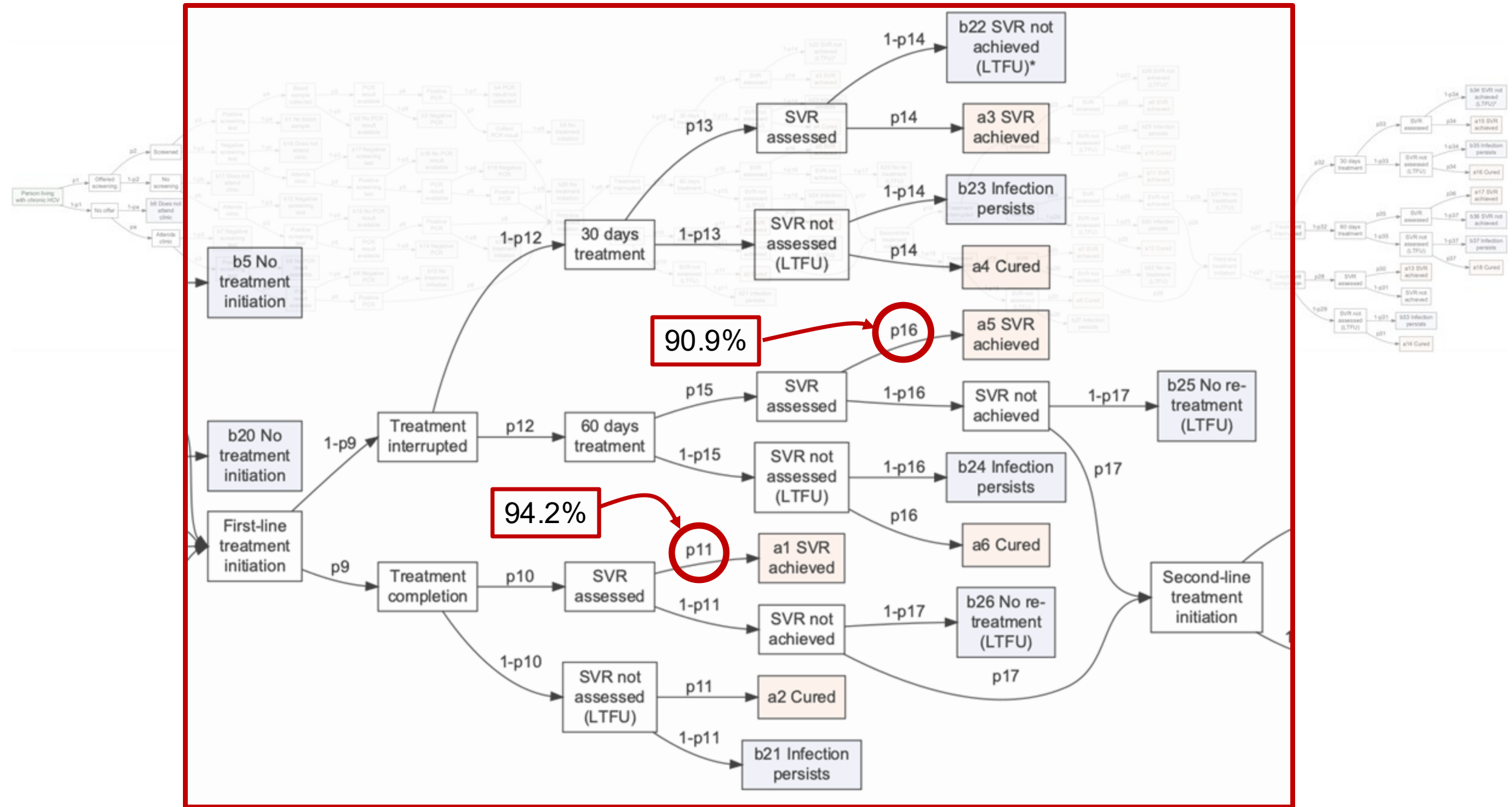
Bending the Curve: Event tree

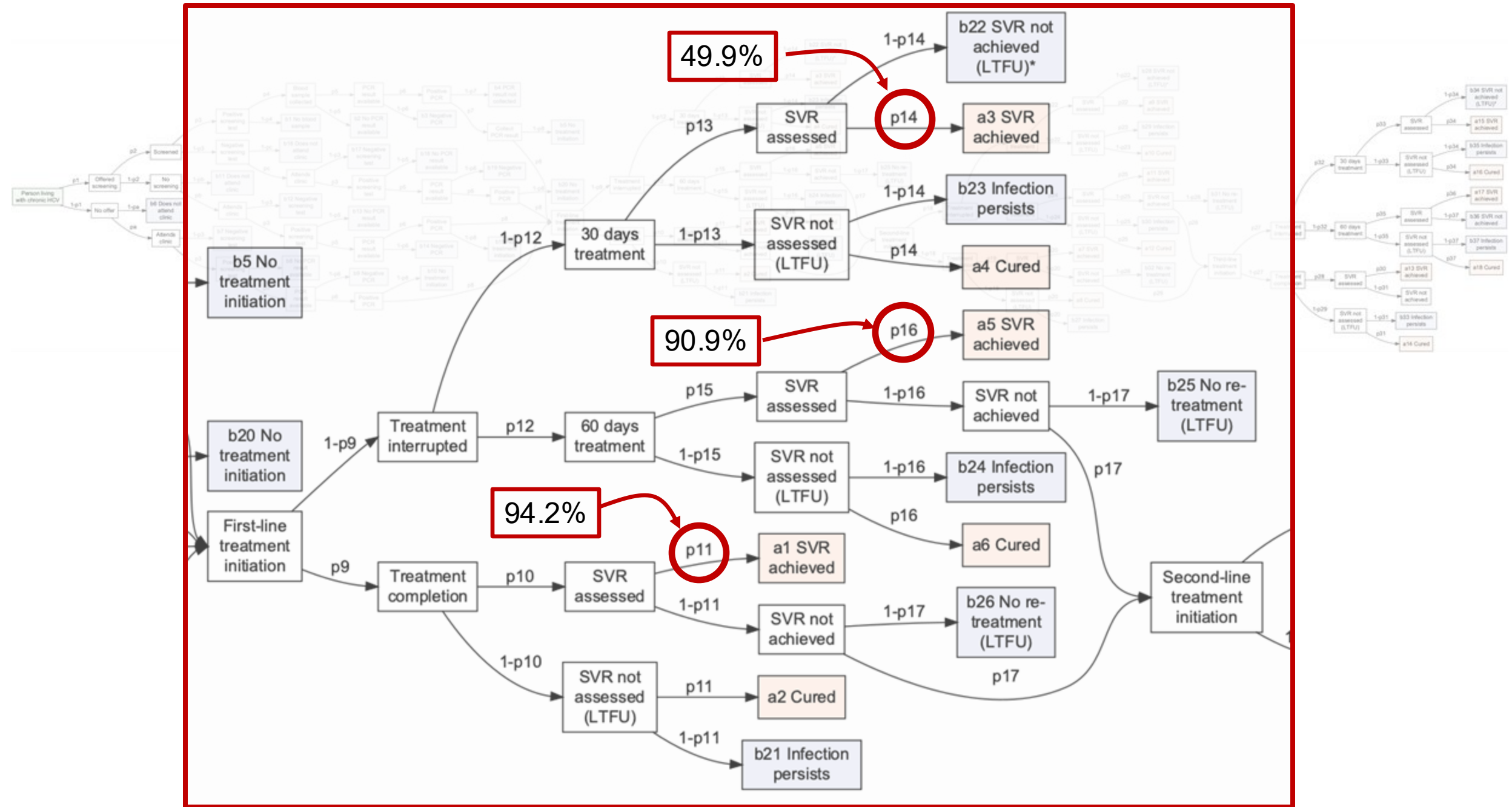
- “Event trees” (also called decision tree) commonly used in field of risk analysis to describe sequence of probabilistic events leading to an outcome
- Intuitive way to characterize complex systems (such as HCV care in Machar Colony)
- Allows integration of uncertainty in each of the probabilities without complicated mathematics











49.9%

90.9%

94.2%

p14

p16

p11

Second-line treatment initiation

b5 No treatment initiation

b20 No treatment initiation

First-line treatment initiation

Treatment interrupted

Treatment completion

30 days treatment

60 days treatment

SVR assessed

SVR not assessed (LTFU)

SVR assessed

SVR not assessed (LTFU)

SVR assessed

SVR not assessed (LTFU)

a3 SVR achieved

a4 Cured

a5 SVR achieved

a1 SVR achieved

a6 Cured

b26 No re-treatment (LTFU)

SVR not achieved

b24 Infection persists

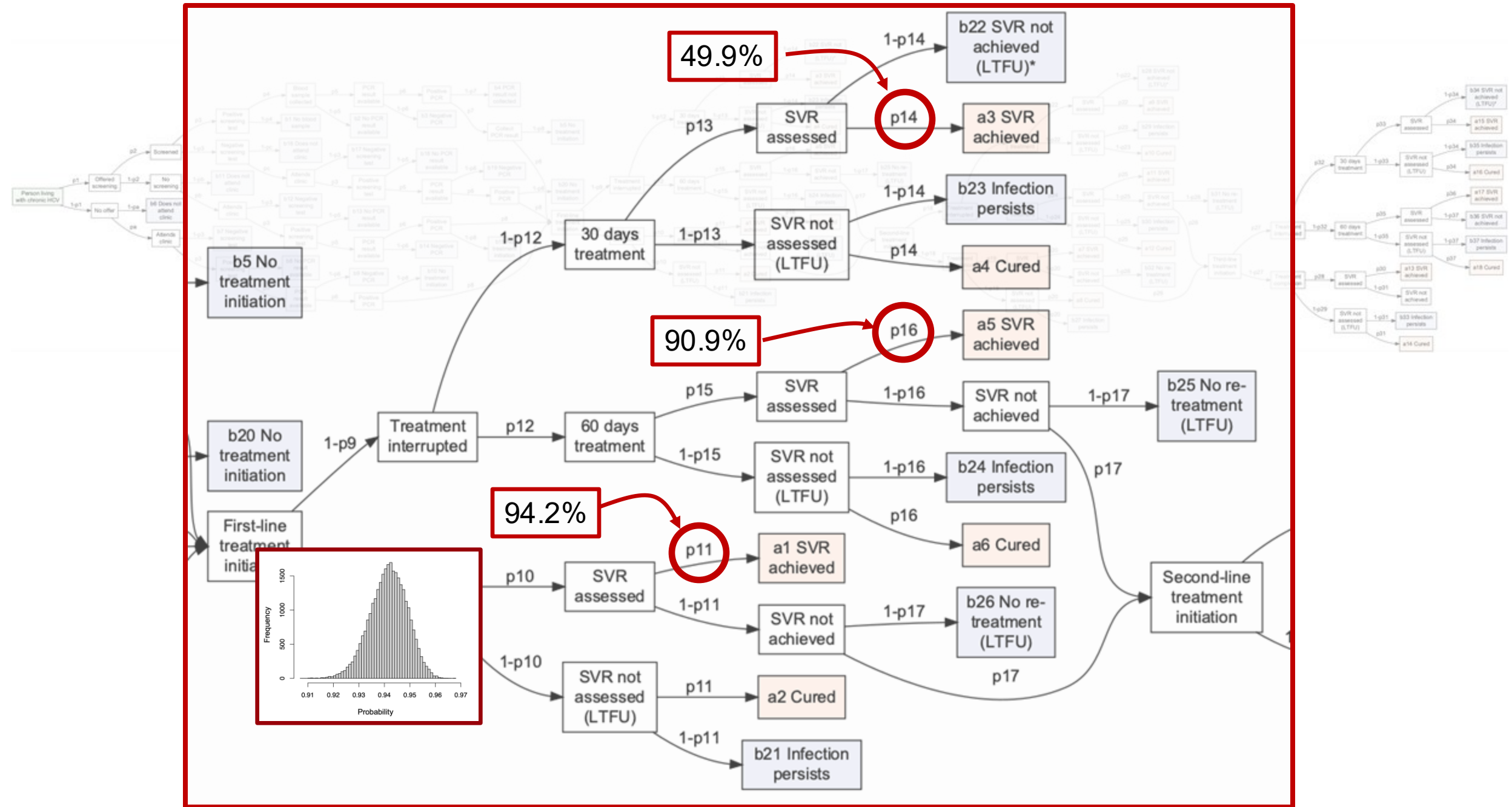
b23 Infection persists

b22 SVR not achieved (LTFU)*

b25 No re-treatment (LTFU)

b21 Infection persists





49.9%

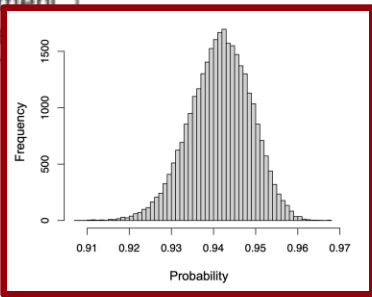
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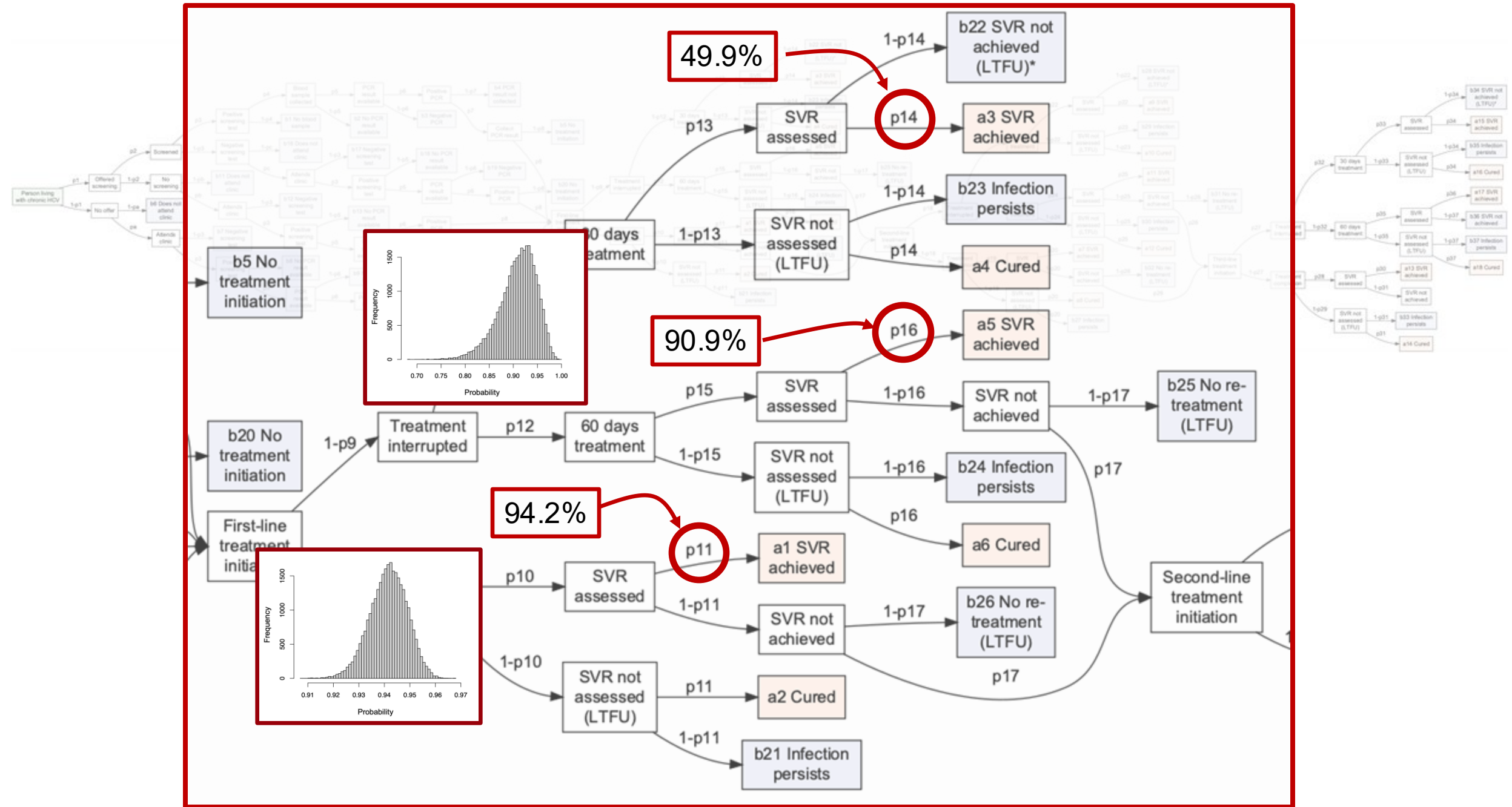
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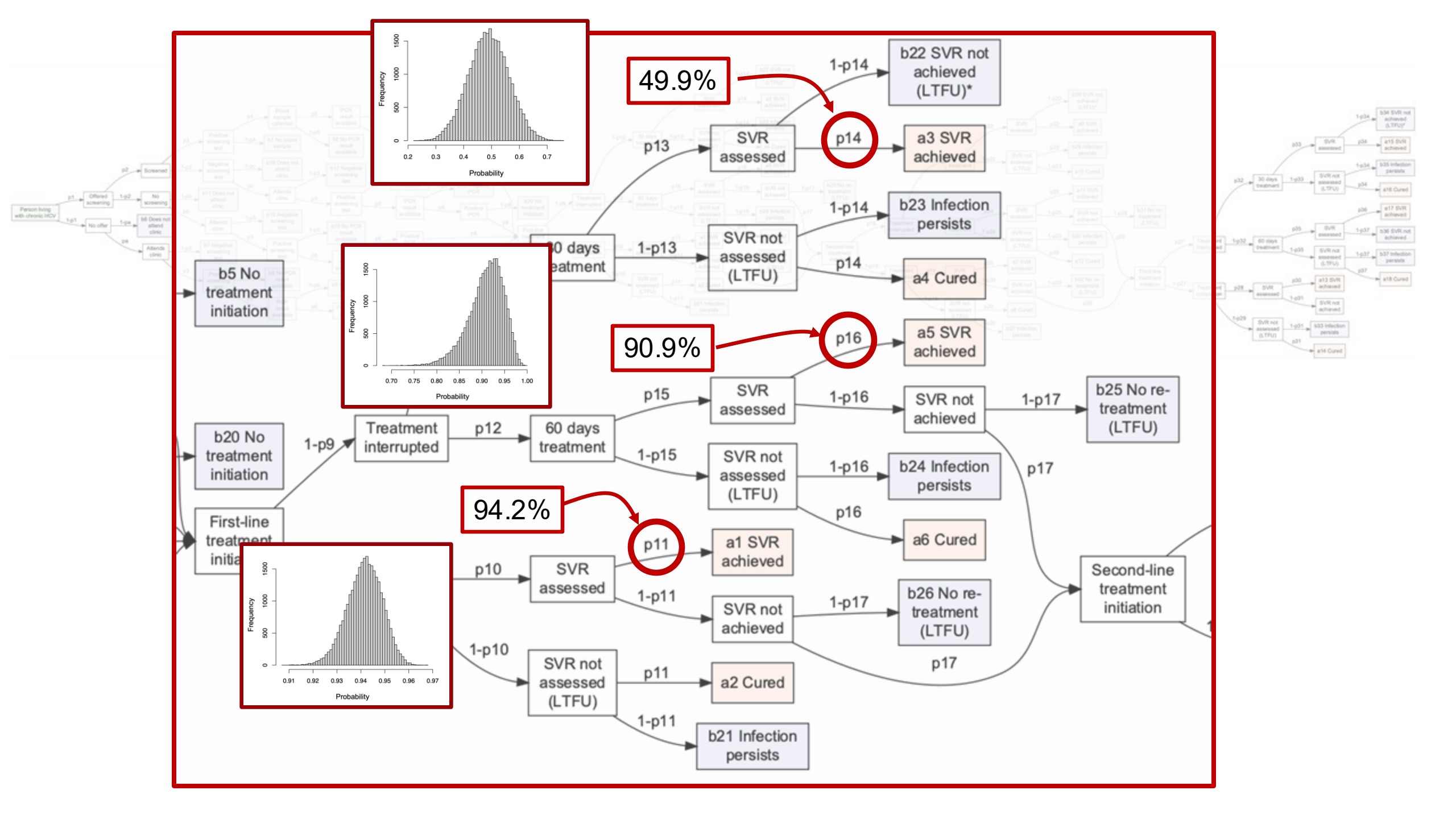
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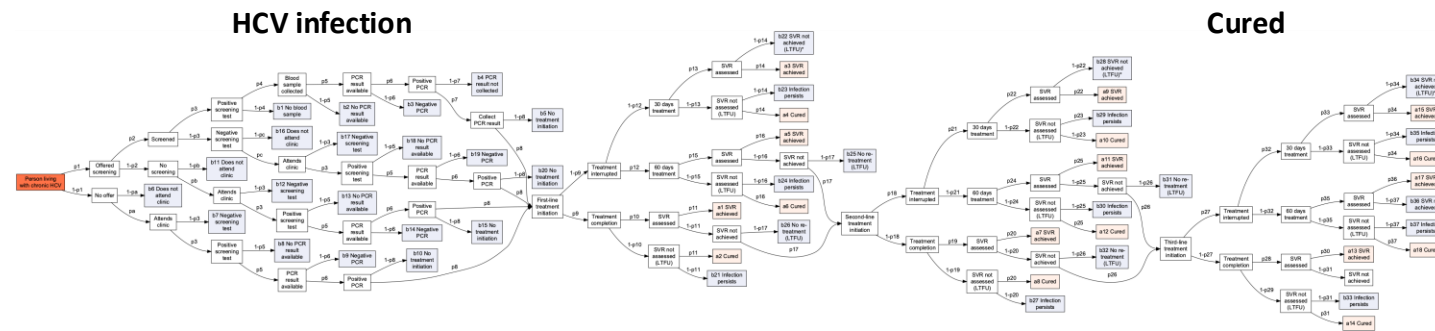
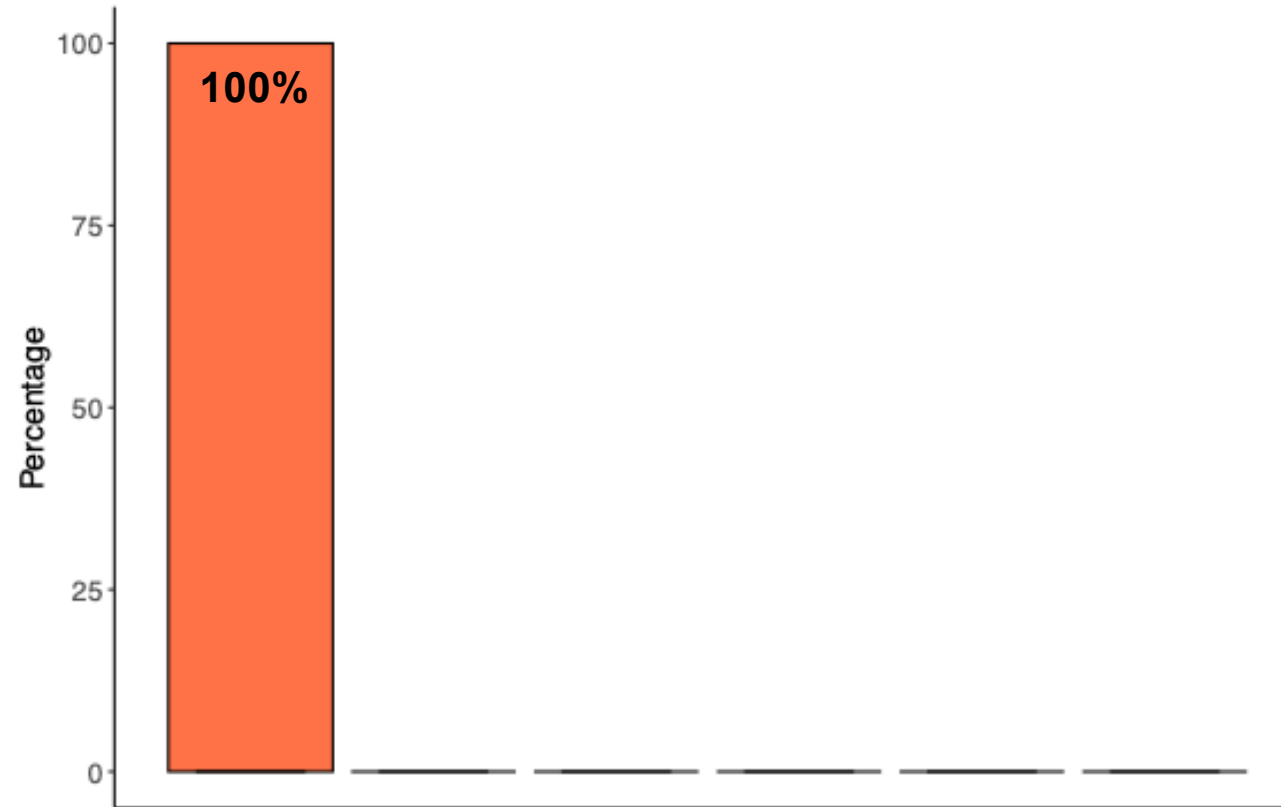
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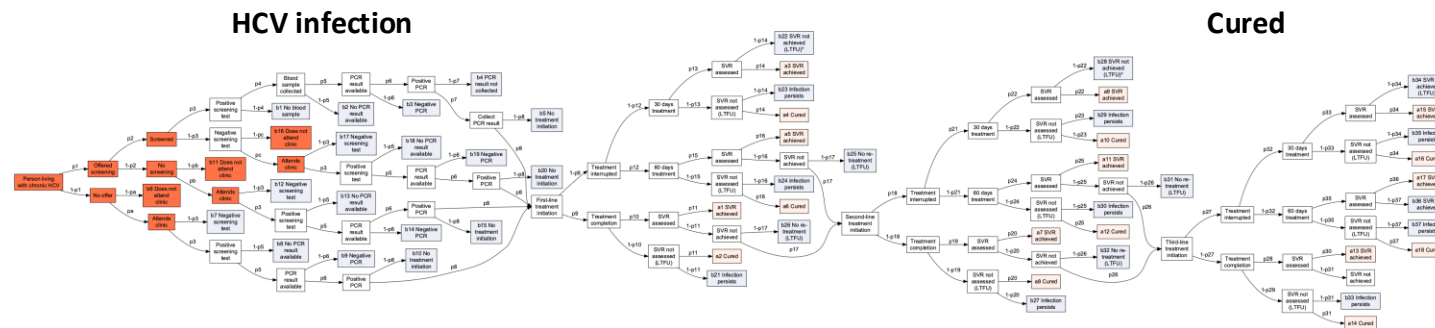
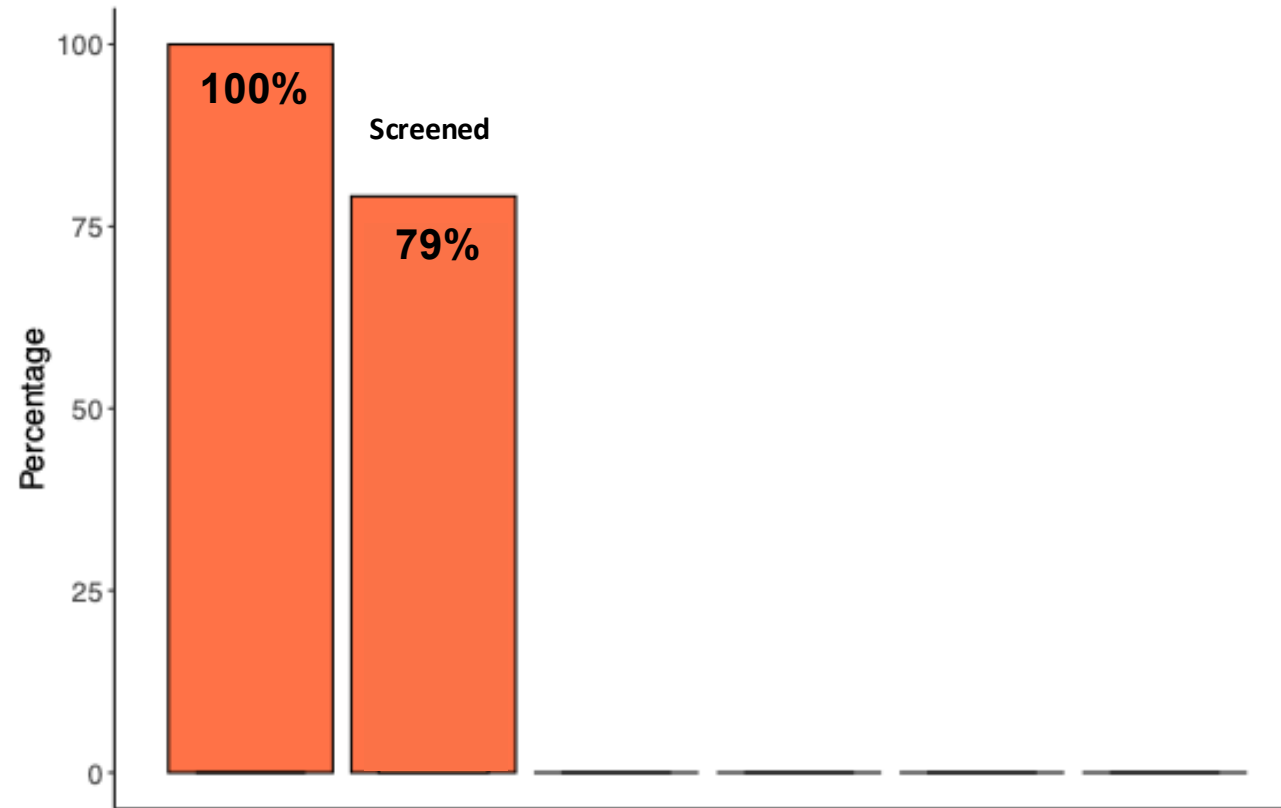




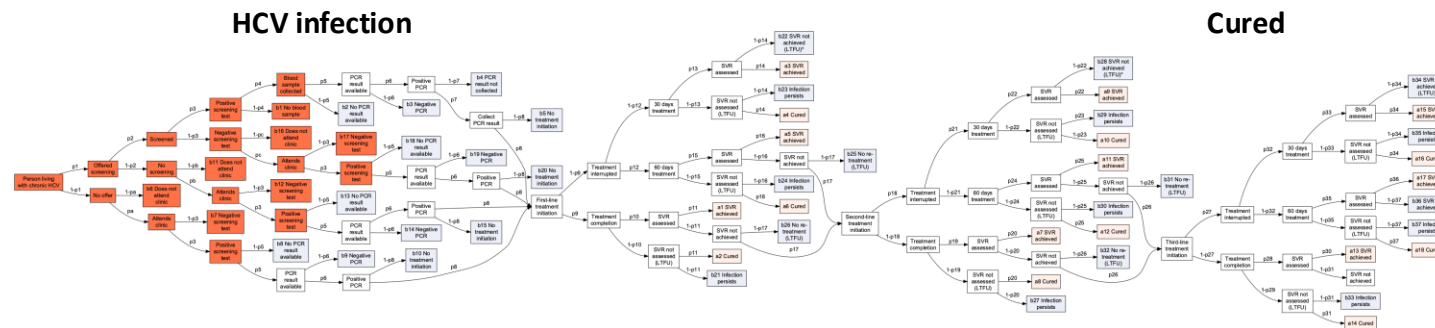
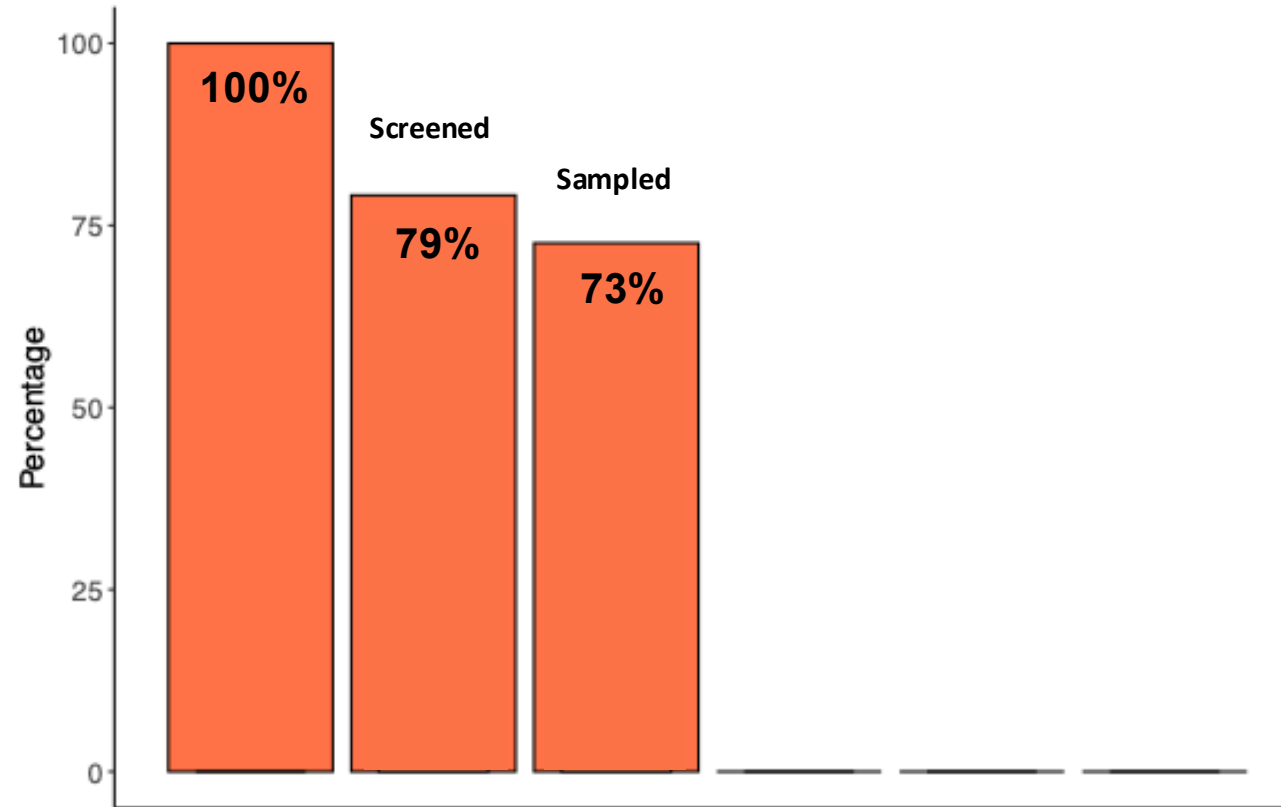
Bending the Curve: Updated cascade analysis



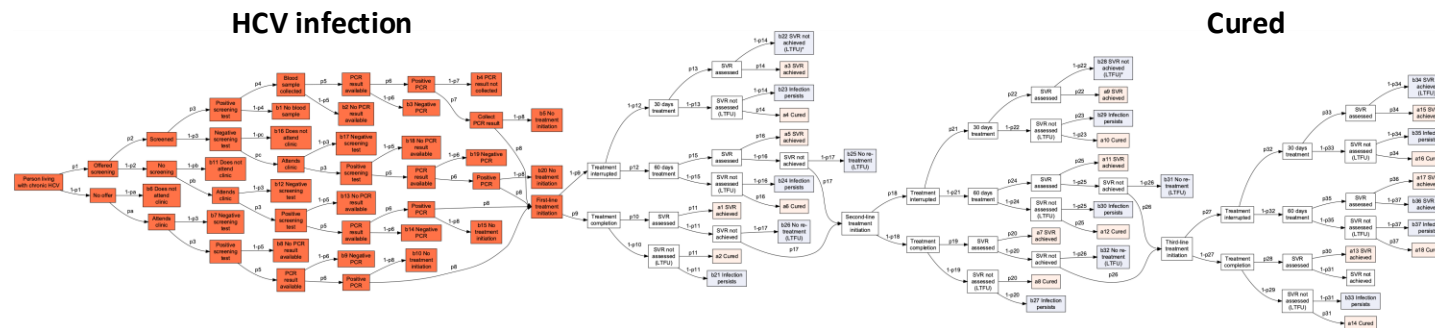
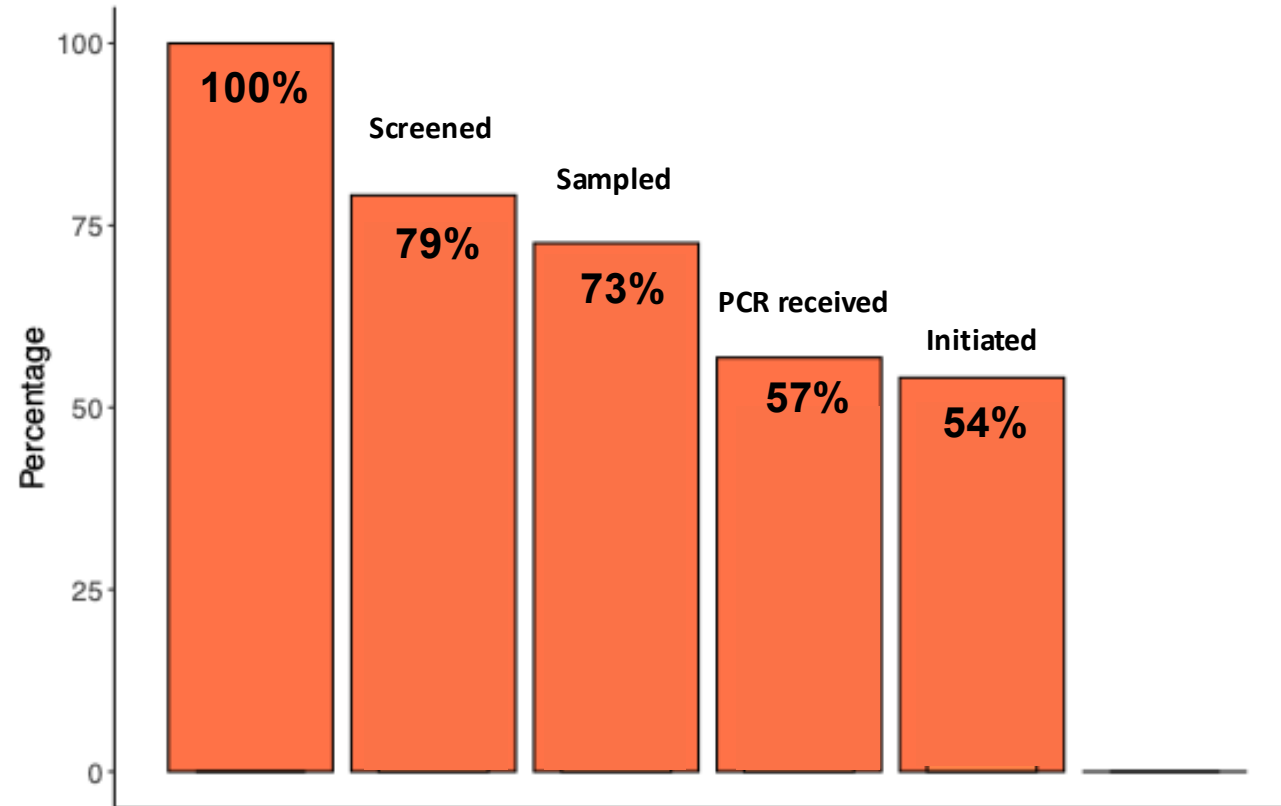
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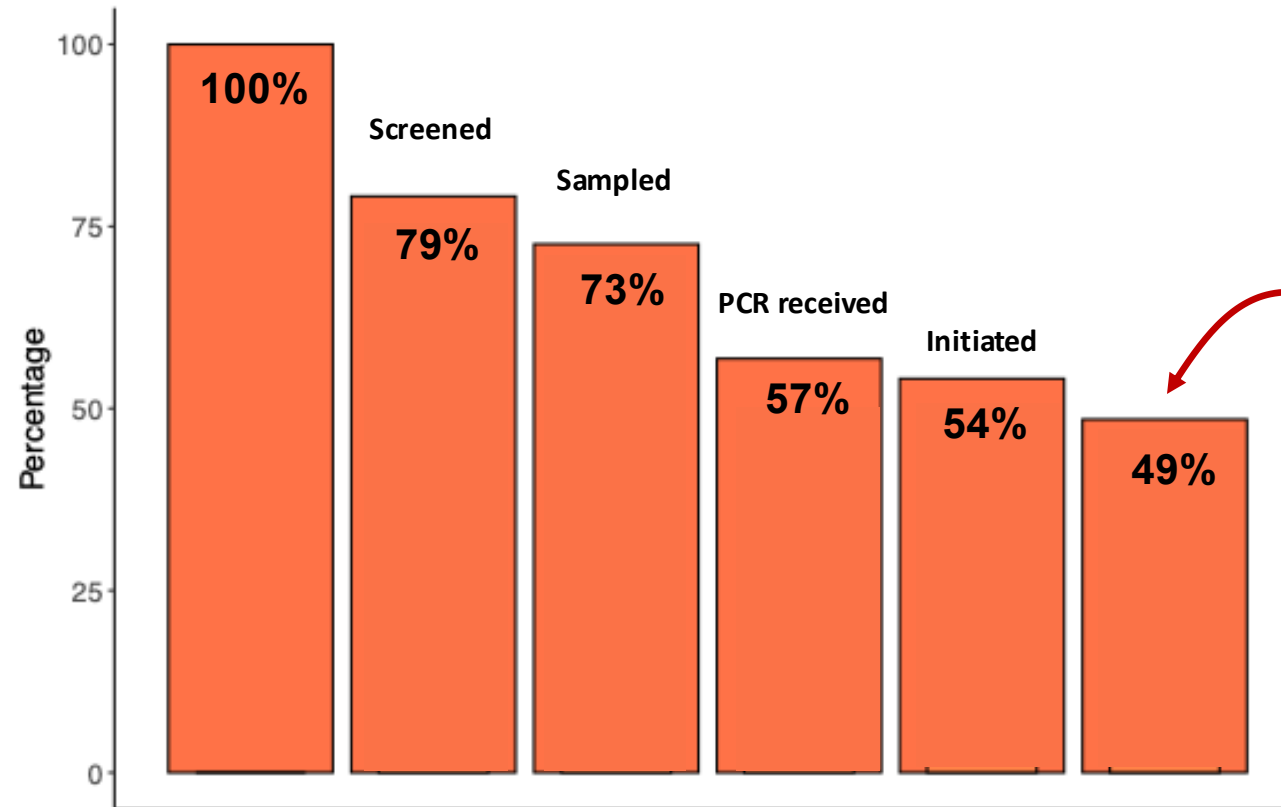
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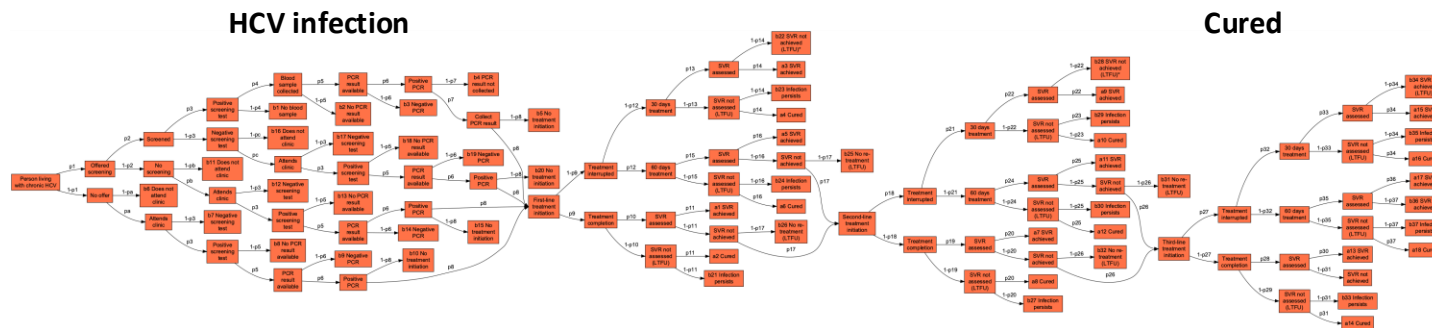


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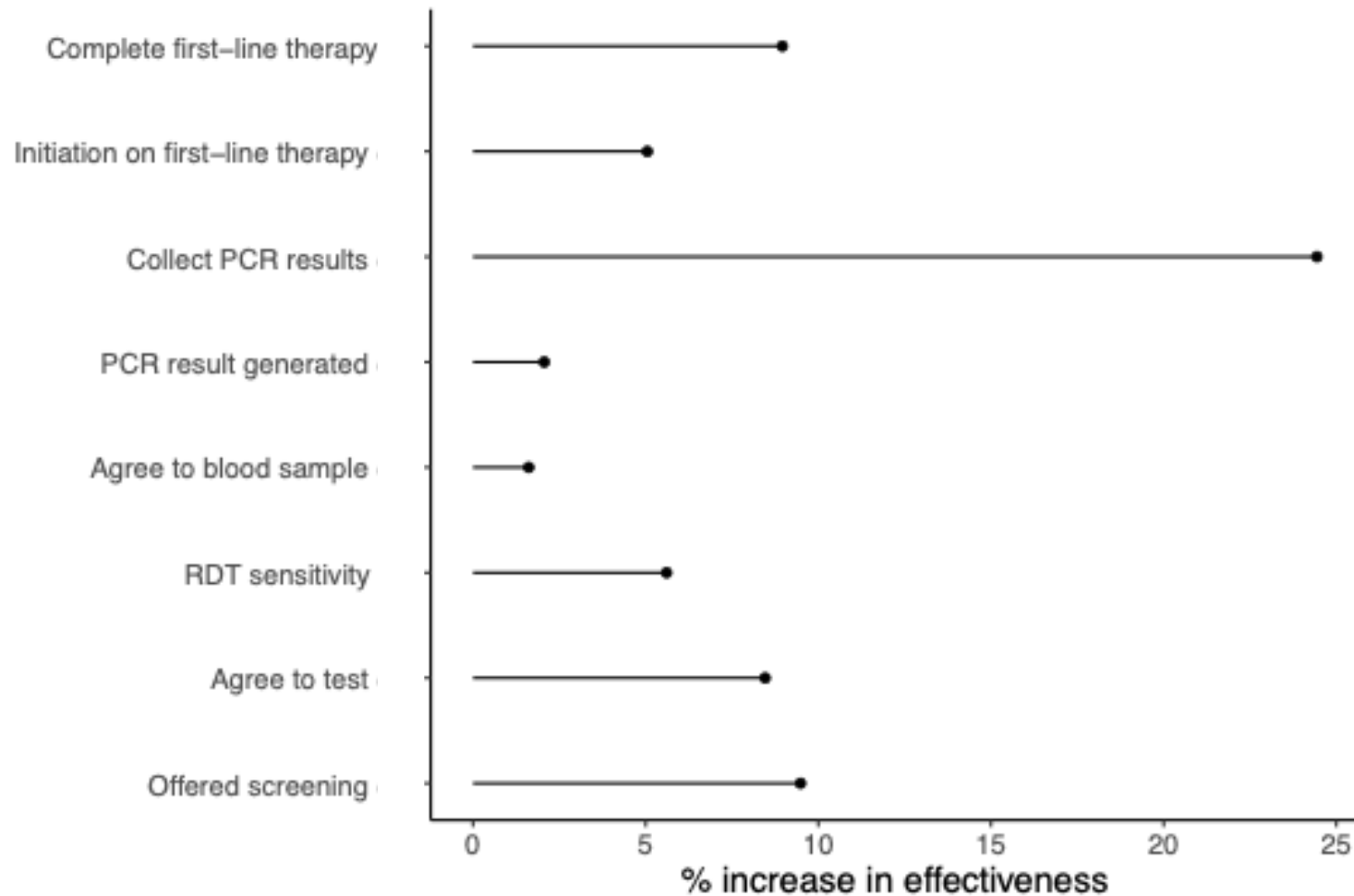


Overall cure ratio
(intervention effectiveness)
48.5% (95% UI 43.4–55.3)

Estimated **1,878**
(95% UI 1,826 – 1,928) people living with HCV cured

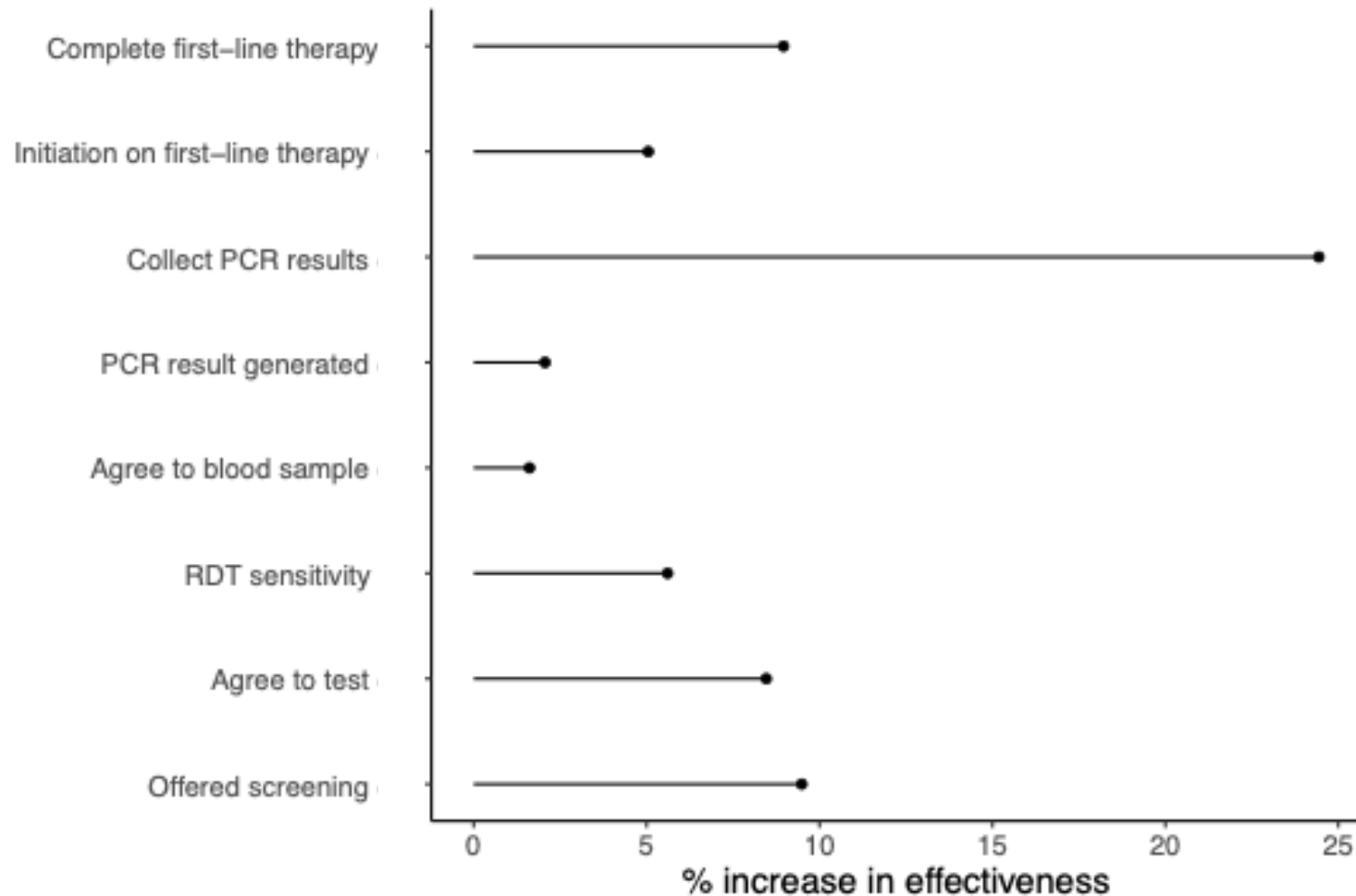


Bending the Curve: Sensitivity Analysis



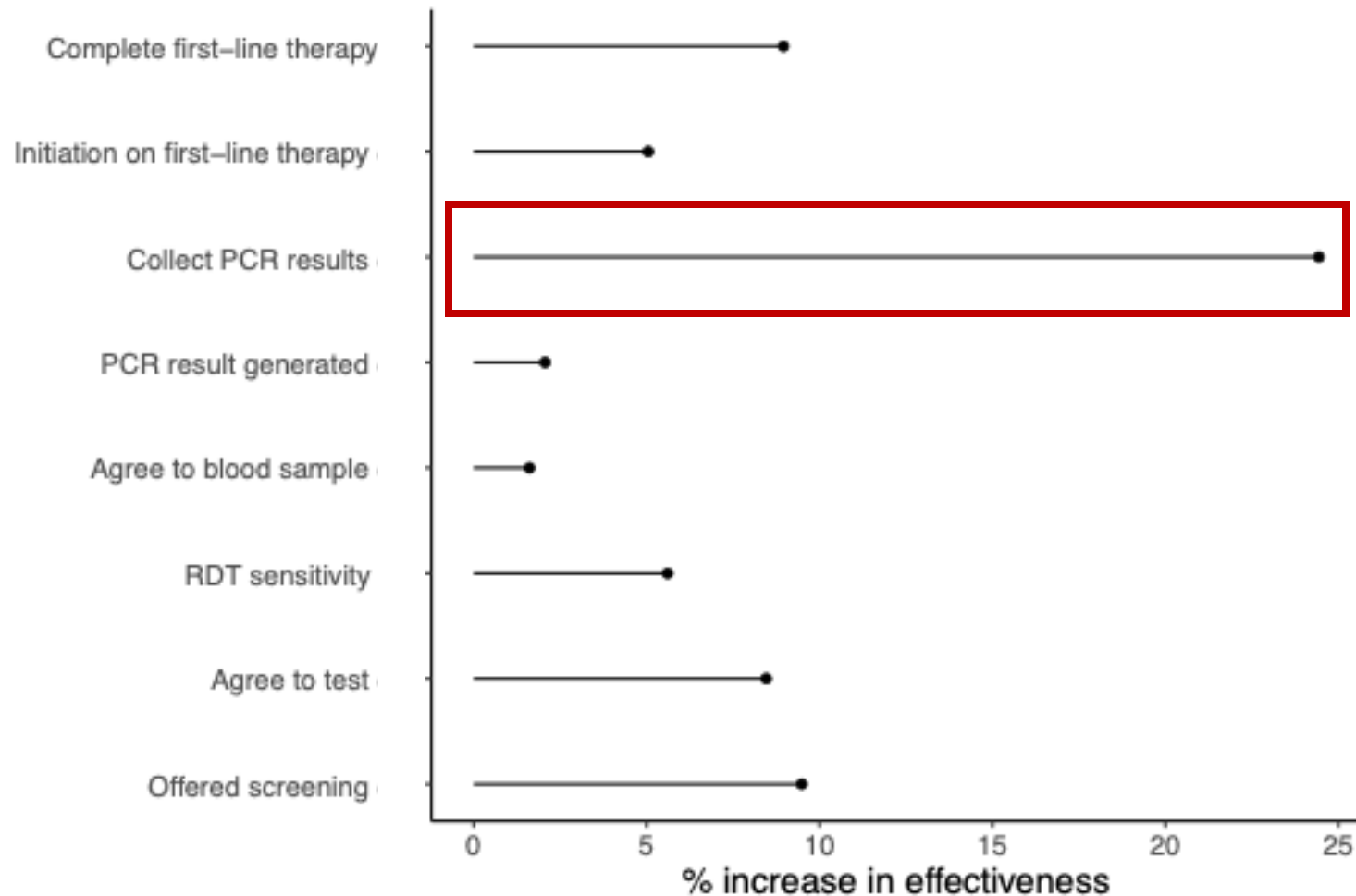
- We can change any probability in the event tree to assess impact on overall cure ratio

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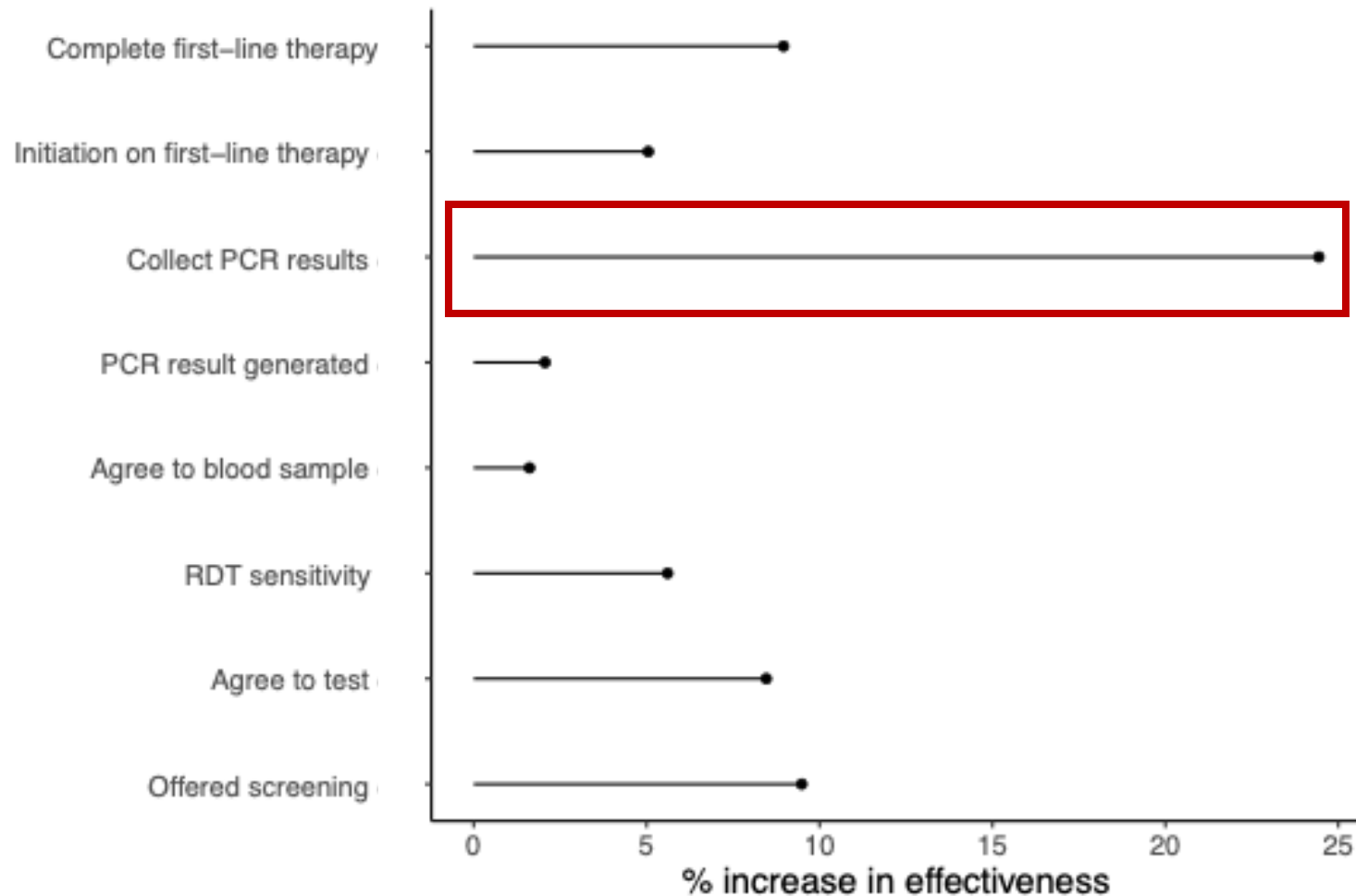
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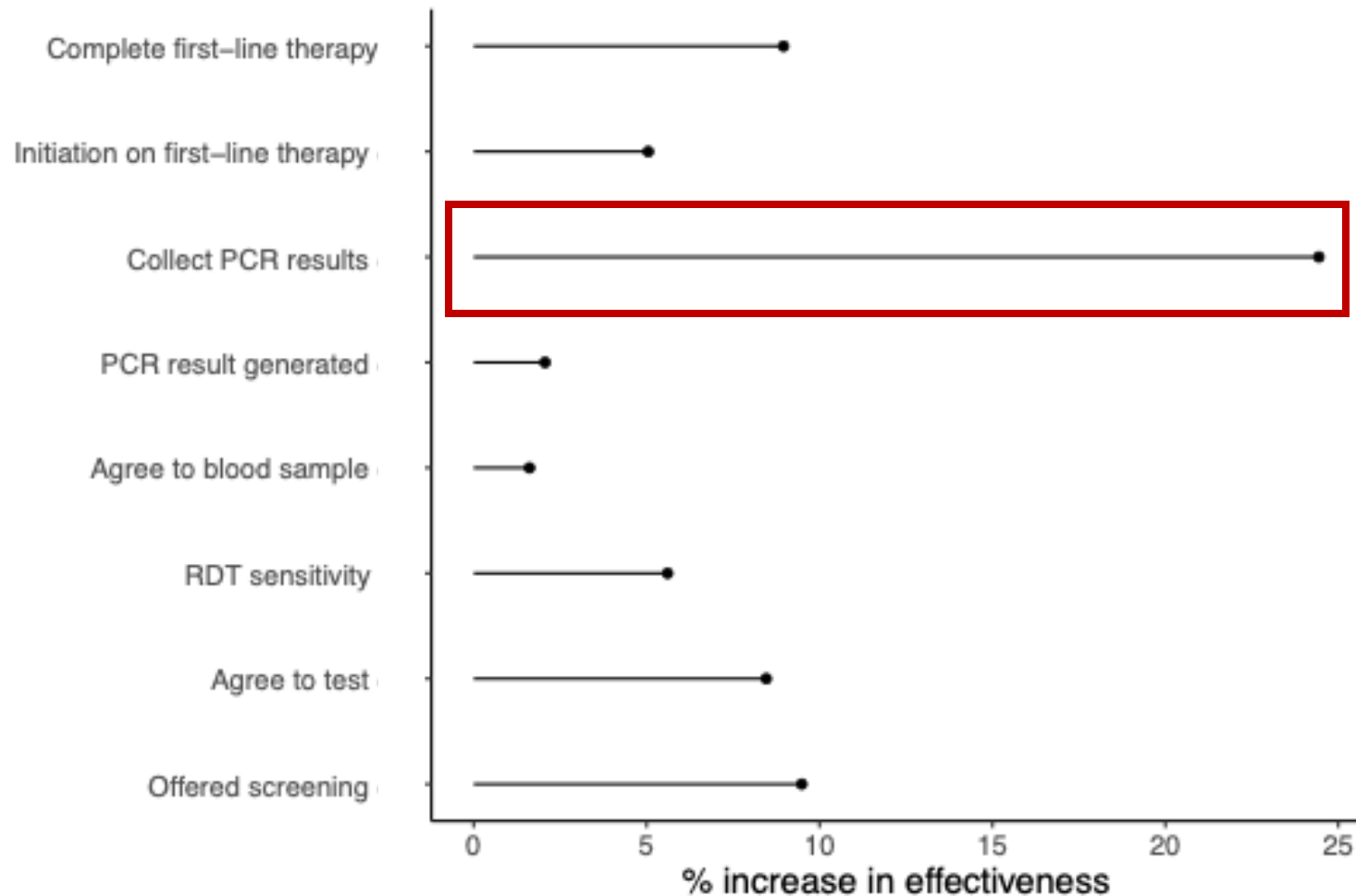
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- Using this approach, if **all people had collected their PCR results** from the clinic, overall probability of cure would have increased from **48.5%** to **61%**

Bending the Curve: Sensitivity Analysis



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- For example, change each probability to 1 one at a time
- Using this approach, if **all people had collected their PCR results** from the clinic, overall probability of cure would have increased from **48.5%** to **61%**
- Alternatively, to **achieve overall cure ratio of 80%**, we would need to **reduce losses in each step** with a modifiable probability by **79%**

Bending The Curve: Conclusions

Screening uptake was high (**83%**)

High **loss to follow up** observed (**49%**) but expect majority cured

Simplified treatment algorithm achieving SVR-12 of 94.2%



Community awareness raising about risk factors

Possibility **HCV prevalence bounce back** in case of status quo

Micro-elimination is hard!

Bending the Curve: Recommendations

Baseline qualitative evaluation-tailor micro elimination

Understanding community & context



Cascade analysis for M&E on regular intervals

Establishing strong partnerships with Stakeholders

“Treatment without prevention is simply unsustainable”

Bending the Curve: Acknowledgements



THE AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY



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Thank you for listening