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### The Consensus Hepatitis C Cascade of Care

Safreed-Harmon, Kelly; Blach, Sarah; Aleman, Soo; Boe Kielland, Knut; Bollerup, Signe; Cooke, Graham

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## The Consensus Hepatitis C Cascade of Care: standardized reporting to monitor progress toward elimination

Kelly Safreed-Harmon<sup>1</sup>; Sarah Blach<sup>2</sup>; Soo Aleman<sup>3,4</sup>; Knut Boe Kielland<sup>5</sup>; Signe Bollerup<sup>6</sup>; Graham Cooke<sup>7</sup>; Olav Dalgard<sup>8,9</sup>; John F Dillon<sup>10</sup>; Gregory J Dore<sup>11</sup>; Ann-Sofi Duberg<sup>12</sup>; Jason Grebely<sup>11</sup>; Håvard Midgard<sup>13</sup>; Kholoud Porter<sup>14</sup>; Homie Razavi<sup>2</sup>; Mark Tyndall<sup>15</sup>; Nina Weis<sup>6,16</sup>; Jeffrey V Lazarus<sup>1,17</sup>

1. Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal), Hospital Clínic, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
2. Center for Disease Analysis Foundation, Lafayette, Colorado, United States
3. Department of Infectious Diseases, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden
4. Department of Medicine Huddinge, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden
5. Norwegian National Advisory Unit on Concurrent Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorders, Innlandet Hospital Trust, Brumunddal, Norway
6. Department of Infectious Diseases, Copenhagen University Hospital, Hvidovre, Copenhagen, Denmark
7. Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, United Kingdom
8. Department of Infectious Diseases, Akershus University Hospital, Lørenskog, Norway
9. Institute of clinical medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
10. Division of Molecular and Clinical Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Dundee, Dundee, United Kingdom
11. The Kirby Institute, UNSW Sydney, Sydney, Australia
12. Department of Infectious Diseases, School of Medical Sciences, Örebro University, Örebro, Sweden
13. Department of Gastroenterology, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway
14. Institute for Global Health, University College London, London, United Kingdom
15. School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada
16. Department of Clinical Medicine, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
17. CHIP, WHO Collaborating Centre on HIV and Viral Hepatitis, Rigshospitalet, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Corresponding author

Jeffrey V Lazarus

Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal), Hospital Clínic, University of Barcelona, Calle del Roselló 132, 4<sup>th</sup> floor. ES-08036 Barcelona, Spain

Tel: (+34) 608 703 573

Jeffrey.Lazarus@isglobal.org

**Summary:** The Consensus Hepatitis C Cascade of Care is proposed for standardized reporting on progress toward key hepatitis C treatment targets. It provides detailed definitions for four essential cascade stages: infected, diagnosed, treated and cured.

## Abstract

Cascade-of-care (CoC) monitoring is an important component of the response to the global hepatitis C virus (HCV) epidemic. CoC metrics can be used to communicate in simple terms the extent to which national and subnational governments are advancing on key targets, and CoC findings can inform strategic decision-making regarding how to maximize the progression of HCV-infected individuals to diagnosis, treatment and cure. The value of reporting would be enhanced if reporting entities utilized a standardized approach for generating their CoCs. We have described the Consensus HCV CoC that we developed to address this need and have presented findings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, where it was piloted. We encourage the uptake of the Consensus HCV CoC as a global instrument for facilitating clear and consistent reporting via the World Health Organization (WHO) viral hepatitis monitoring platform and ensuring the accurate monitoring of progress toward WHO's 2030 hepatitis C elimination targets.

**Keywords:** Hepatitis C virus, cascade of care, disease elimination, monitoring, policy

The first *Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis*, adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2016, calls for the elimination of viral hepatitis as a major public health threat by 2030. Specific 2030 targets for hepatitis C virus (HCV) include an 80% reduction in new chronic cases, a diagnosis level of 90%, a treatment coverage level of 80%, and a 65% reduction in deaths [1]. Meeting these targets will require many countries to greatly intensify their HCV control efforts. Only 20% of an estimated 71 million people with HCV were estimated to have been diagnosed by 2015, with 7% of those diagnosed beginning treatment that year [2,3]. As of the end of 2017, 12 countries accounting for less than 15% of all HCV infections worldwide were reported to be on track to achieve WHO's 2030 HCV elimination goal [3,4].

To support effective monitoring of global progress toward the viral hepatitis elimination targets, WHO has established a monitoring framework with ten core indicators addressing disease prevention, service coverage, incidence and mortality [5]. In 2018, WHO introduced the web-based Global Reporting System for Hepatitis (GRSH) to facilitate country reporting on these indicators. Four of the ten core indicators incorporated into GRSH are intended to be used for cascade of care (CoC) reporting [6].

The function of a CoC is to depict how many members of a population have progressed through each stage in a sequence of stages required for effective disease control, e.g., “diagnosis”, “treatment” and “cure”. In the HIV field, stakeholders have used CoC analyses to pinpoint where intensified efforts are needed to reduce fall-off along the cascade stages, e.g., a high level of HIV diagnosis but a low level of treatment may indicate a need to improve services for linking HIV-diagnosed people to care and retaining them in care [7]. The CoC also serves as the conceptual basis for the well-known global HIV control target of “90-90-90” introduced by UNAIDS in 2014: it calls for 90% of all people living with HIV to be diagnosed, for 90% of those diagnosed to be receiving treatment, and for 90% of those receiving treatment to be virally suppressed, all by 2020 [8].

In the HCV field, the introduction of interferon-free direct-acting antiviral (DAA) treatments with high cure rates in 2013 has been accompanied by a surge of interest in quantifying the HCV CoC. In settings worldwide, HCV CoC findings are helping health system decision makers determine where the greatest gaps in testing, linkage to care and treatment are encountered among people with chronic HCV infection. HCV CoC reporting also indicates whether countries and the global community overall are on track to meet some of the key 2030 WHO service-level targets. However, a unified approach to defining the HCV CoC stages is lacking. Consequently, findings are being reported in highly diverse ways [9–14]. A similar situation in the HIV field limits the comparative value of HIV CoCs and makes it difficult to aggregate data for accurate assessments of progress at the regional and global levels [15]. Noting this problem, we sought to facilitate the standardized collection and reporting of HCV CoC data across settings by establishing a “consensus” HCV CoC. This article describes the new instrument, which can be used to strengthen the CoC component of WHO's GRSH reporting.

### **Development and piloting of the Consensus Hepatitis C Cascade of Care**

The Consensus HCV CoC was developed by a study group comprising clinical, epidemiologic and public health experts from Europe, Australia, and North America. The process began with a review of published HCV CoCs (Box 1) as well as a review of methodological issues in HIV CoC monitoring [15–19]. In a working paper based on this research, study group members considered which stages should be included in the Consensus HCV CoC, and how those stages should be defined. The task was restricted to the measurement of treatment-related milestones rather than a broader range of outcomes such as prevention outcomes. The working paper included a “zero draft” Consensus HCV CoC comprised of seven stages (Figure 1a).

The study group discussed how to formulate the Consensus HCV CoC via teleconference and multiple rounds of e-mails between January and July 2018. In cases of disagreement, the issue was discussed until consensus was reached. All study group members agreed that essential stages should be similar to the four stages used by WHO in its most recently published global HCV cascade (Figure 1b), but that different terminology would be suitable for some or all of the stages. After considering the merits of various terms, the study group agreed to refer to the cascade stages as “infected”, “diagnosed”, “treated”, and “cured”.

There was extensive debate about whether the Consensus HCV CoC should include a stage for linkage to care following diagnosis. Some study group members emphasised that, in some settings, failure to effectively link HCV-diagnosed people to care has resulted in large numbers of people not progressing to treatment initiation [20,21]. The primary arguments against including a linkage-to-care stage were that developing an effective universal definition of linkage to care for reporting purposes would be very difficult and that very few national reporting systems would have data available for reporting accurately on such an item. While recognising that insufficient linkage to care is a major challenge in HCV elimination efforts, and that greater understanding of this stage is needed, the study group determined that its primary objective was to establish a clearly defined cascade of essential stages that should be regarded as immediate monitoring priorities for all countries. Furthermore, it was suggested that the advantages and disadvantages of collecting data to report on additional stages such as linkage to care may be weighed differently in different countries, and that country-level stakeholders should be the ones to decide which cascade stages in addition to the four essential ones are important to monitor in the context of the country’s HCV epidemic and health system resources. A discussion about whether to include a stage after cure for accessing ongoing care ended with a similar conclusion: while the study group recognized it as an important stage for which more information is needed to guide programmatic activities, it was thought to be impractical to call on all countries to report on post-cure HCV care as part of their current CoC monitoring.

Definitions of the four cascade stages were drafted and the study group used published data and projections to consider how different definitions for some stages would result in different cascade outcomes (Figure 2). Study group members noted that definitions needed to be easily understandable to a broad range of stakeholders and practical for reporting entities to utilize while also taking into account methodological issues such as spontaneous clearance of HCV and the inevitable time interval between treatment initiation and sustained virologic response. The definitions agreed on and presented here provide the best balance among these competing concerns and therefore were selected for use in the pilot reporting exercise.

We sought to pilot the CoC in a region where the relevant health information was expected to be accessible. Leading HCV monitoring experts in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, were invited to participate in the pilot study. Those from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden agreed, but ultimately Finland was unable to provide the required data. Pilot participants were asked to use a Microsoft Excel template to report CoC data in accordance with our agreed definitions for the calendar years 2015–2017 (Appendix 1). Pilot participants were also asked to describe the methodologies used for generating the data. Data collection took place from August to November 2018.

We performed a descriptive analysis of all CoC findings and visually depicted the 2017 data in bar graphs along with data on HCV prevalence and HCV treatment for the years 2015–2017 (Box 2 and Figure 3). We then reviewed and refined the definitions of the CoC stages. The pilot definitions and final definitions are presented in Box 3.

### **Using the Consensus Hepatitis C Cascade of Care to enhance global reporting**

We propose the Consensus HCV CoC not as an alternative to the WHO monitoring framework and GRSH platform, but rather as an instrument for clarifying what is being measured when reporting entities generate cascades that depict the numbers and proportions of HCV-infected individuals who have progressed to diagnosis, treatment and cure. The Consensus HCV CoC also provides researchers with a standardised measuring tool for cascade studies that are carried out apart from national monitoring activities. There are a multiplicity of ways to define the HCV cascade stages, and the current lack of clarity about definitions is problematic. The cascade that we have developed is synchronistic with WHO's guidance for CoC reporting, while addressing details of reporting in ways that promote greater clarity about what the data represent. Hence, we believe that carrying out national reporting in accordance with the Consensus HCV CoC conventions and then using the resulting data for GRSH reporting will improve the global community's understanding of how countries and regions are performing in relation to key HCV targets.

An integral component of Consensus HCV CoC reporting is documentation of how data were obtained for the four CoC stages, including information on assumptions on which estimates are based. In the case of the data reported in this study, the information is in an appendix to this article (Appendix 2). We propose that future HCV CoC reporting likewise include details of methodologies for calculating CoC data, including reporting that is disseminated through non-peer-reviewed channels such as government websites and reports. The objective should be to provide enough information to enable audiences to consider the robustness of the data critically.

A strength of the Consensus HCV CoC is that our definitions take into account the temporal dimension of HCV CoC reporting. It is inherently challenging to formulate an HCV CoC that accurately expresses what is happening in reality because of the contradictory requirements of representing a snapshot of a specific point in time for some stages while also representing events that take place throughout the year of interest. Any approach to reporting both types of information in a single CoC will have drawbacks, and thus the most useful CoC reporting will be that which includes details of how the CoC stages were defined, as the notes accompanying Figure 3 demonstrate.

We also sought to provide context for interpreting CoC findings by incorporating data about trends over time into the reporting. While a bar graph showing the four CoC stages for 2017 is the most prominent visual element in Figure 3, the right side of the figure includes three smaller graphs: "Infected, 2015–2030", "Treated, 2015–2030" and "Cumulative treated, 2015–2030". The start date was selected because this was the first year that DAA treatment came into widespread use. The end date was selected to correspond to the WHO timeline for achieving HCV elimination targets. Including these graphs enables stakeholders to easily put the CoC findings for the most recent reporting period into historical context, and using consistent CoC definitions from one year to the next makes it easier to differentiate which changes are attributable to secular trends.

### **Lessons learned from piloting the Consensus Hepatitis C Cascade of Care**

The Consensus HCV CoC definitions are straightforward and are practical for reporting entities to apply, as demonstrated by the fact that pilot participants were able to use the definitions to generate their cascades without any need for clarification about how definitions should be interpreted. Having a clearly defined Consensus HCV CoC, however, does not resolve underlying challenges associated with HCV monitoring, as illustrated by multiple aspects of the pilot experience.

First, when our pilot participants documented their methodologies for generating estimates for some cascade stages, they noted major data limitations (Appendix 2). Given the extensive health system resources in the three Nordic countries where piloting was conducted, the challenges encountered in generating estimates for some cascade stages are striking. We speculate that at least as much

uncertainty may characterize findings from many other high-income countries, while cascades reported for low- and middle-income countries may reflect an even greater degree of uncertainty about some factors. Non-robust HCV prevalence estimates are a matter of particular concern since an accurate understanding of prevalence provides the foundation for health systems to implement effective disease control measures.

The pilot reporting also calls attention to multiple factors that may provide context for interpreting HCV CoC findings. The difference between the proportion of HCV-infected people diagnosed in three regions of Denmark (44%) and the proportions diagnosed in Norway and Sweden (70% and 80%, respectively) is conspicuous in light of similarities in the health system characteristics and health system responses to HCV in the three countries. The Danish finding is somewhat consistent with findings from a study that used 2007 data from multiple registers to estimate a 54% national diagnosis level for Denmark [22]. It may be that different practices for reporting to surveillance registers in Denmark and the other two countries have resulted in the undercounting of diagnosed HCV cases in Denmark. Our inability to draw firm conclusions about this issue underscores the difficulty of accurately estimating the size of an undiagnosed HCV population even in settings with well-resourced health systems.

Another issue raised by the pilot reporting is the potential effect of treatment restrictions on the level of treatment uptake among people diagnosed with HCV. In Norway, for example, DAA-based treatment was available only to HCV patients with an F2 or higher fibrosis stage in 2015 and 2016, whereas patients infected with HCV genotypes 1 and 4 became eligible for DAA treatment regardless of their fibrosis stage in 2017, and with genotype 3 in March 2018. In Sweden, no stage F0–F1 patients, except for those with severe extrahepatic manifestations, were eligible for DAA treatment until restrictions were lifted at the beginning of 2018. This change triggered a sharp increase in the number of patients initiating treatment in the first months of 2018, and it was anticipated that the total number of people initiating treatment by the end of the year would be at least double that of the previous year. The presence or absence of treatment restrictions might potentially have a considerable impact on the degree of fall-off from “infected” to “diagnosed” to “treated” in the HCV CoC, and it is thus advisable to consider the role of any such restrictions in interpreting and deciding how to act on CoC findings.

### **Limitations and conclusions**

Although the Consensus HCV CoC is intended to be used in countries worldwide, we did not include representation from all regions, nor did we include investigators based in low- or middle-income countries. We sought to offset this limitation by drawing on our work experiences in Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe to consider how reporting capacity might be constrained in countries with weak health information systems. Nonetheless, some factors associated with the availability of data and the ways in which data are collected may become apparent only when the Consensus HCV CoC is used more widely, including in low-income countries.

The variable ability of health systems to report on sustained virological response (SVR) outcomes is an important issue to take into account when interpreting Consensus HCV CoC findings. In settings where considerable numbers of treated patients do not return for SVR assessment following the completion of treatment, reporting in accordance with the Consensus HCV CoC definitions may result in the underestimation of cured cases, since our fourth stage includes only treated patients with results indicating that SVR has been achieved. An alternate method of reporting on the number and proportion of treated people who are cured would be to simply estimate “cured” as an agreed-upon proportion of the number of people who initiated treatment, e.g. 95%, or even to regard “treated” as a surrogate for “cured”, since very high real-world SVR rates have been observed in patients who complete treatment [23]. As more evidence becomes available regarding this issue, it may become

necessary to re-evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of these two different approaches to calculating the “cured” stage for reporting purposes.

In conclusion, we have proposed an HCV CoC with clearly defined stages and have suggested how the findings should be communicated for optimal clarity. We encourage the uptake of the Consensus HCV CoC as a global instrument for facilitating clear and consistent reporting via the GRSH platform and ensuring the accurate monitoring of progress toward the WHO 2030 hepatitis C elimination targets.



## NOTES:

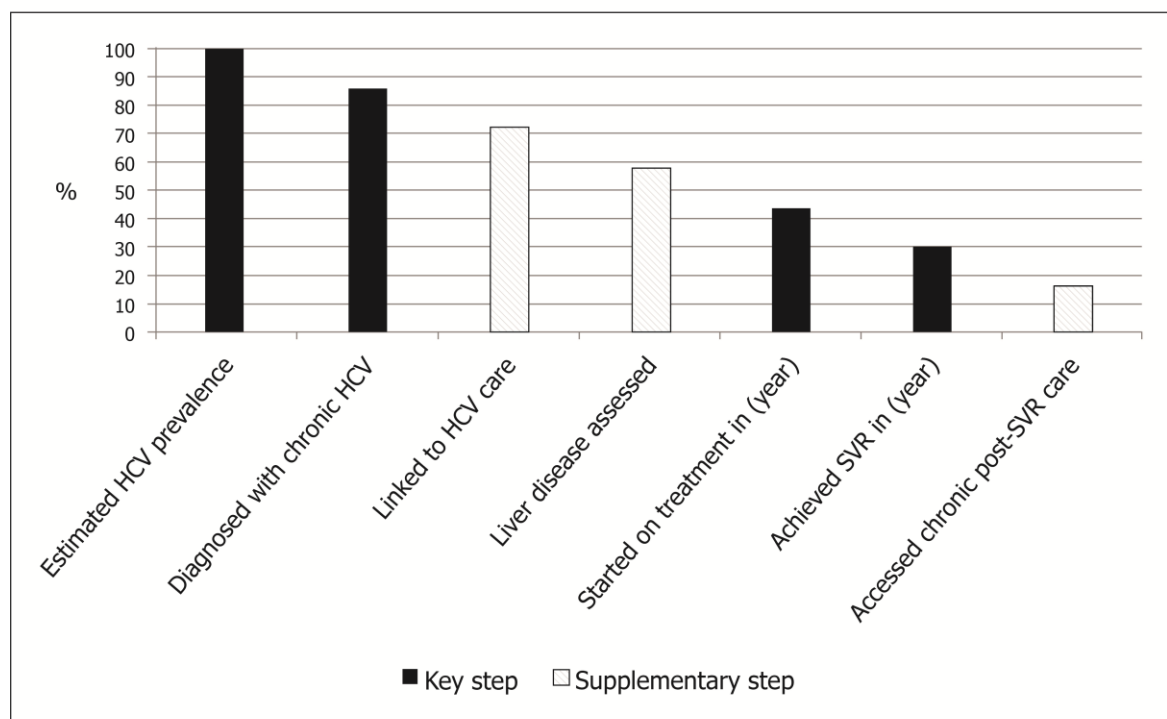
**Author contributions.** JVL and KSH conceived of the idea for the study and KSH managed the study. JVL chaired the study group that made all methodological decisions, and GC, GD, HR, JFD, JG, KP, MT, NW, OD and SA served as study group members. S Blach contributed additional methodological input. ASD and SA reported cascade data for Sweden. HM, KBK and OD reported cascade data for Norway. NW and S Bollerup reported cascade data for Denmark. KSH drafted the manuscript. All authors reviewed multiple drafts and approved the final version for publication.

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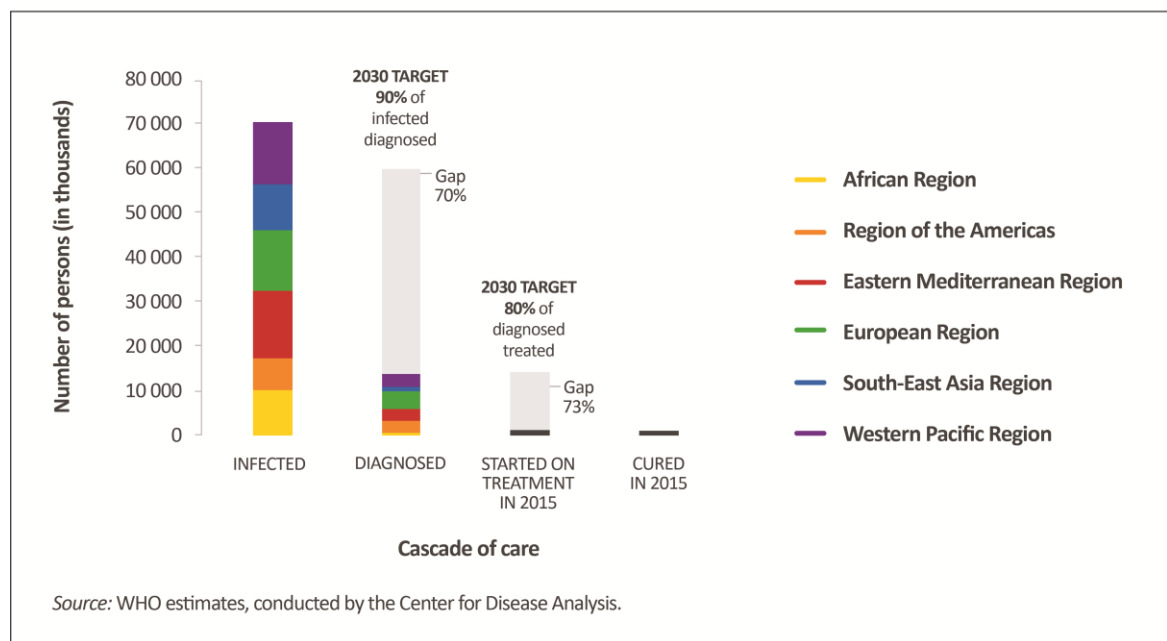
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**Potential conflicts of interest.** Outside of the scope of the submitted work: **Soo Aleman** has received research grants and speaker fees from AbbVie, Gilead Sciences, MSD and BMS. **Sarah Blach** is an employee of the Center for Disease Analysis (CDA) Foundation. CDA Foundation has received grants from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Foundation, John C Martin Foundation, The Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO), Zeshan Foundation, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, WHO headquarters Geneva, Swiss Federal Office of Public Health, Brazil Ministry of Health, CDA, and private donors. CDA has received research funding from Gilead Sciences, AbbVie, and Intercept Pharma. **Knut Boe Kielland** has received speaker fees from MSD, Gilead and Abbvie. **Signe Bollerup** has no conflicts of interest to report. **Graham Cooke** has provided consultancy to Gilead Sciences and has received speaker fees from MSD. **Olav Dalgard** has received research grants and speaker fees from AbbVie, Gilead and MSD. **John F Dillon** has received institutional research grants and personal honoraria from Janssen, Roche, AbbVie, Gilead Sciences and MSD, and grants from Genedrive. **Gregory J Dore** has received research grants from Bristol-Myers Squibb, as well as research grants, honoraria, and non-financial support from AbbVie, Gilead Sciences, and MSD. **Ann-Sofi Duberg** has received speaker fees and/or served as an expert consultant for AbbVie, BMS, Gilead Sciences, Medivir and MSD. **Jason Grebely** has received research grants and honoraria from AbbVie, Cepheid, Gilead Sciences, and MSD, as well as non-financial support from Cepheid. **Jeffrey V Lazarus** has received research grants, speaker fees, and non-financial support from AbbVie, Gilead Sciences and MSD as well as speaker fees from Cepheid and Janssen. **Havard Midgard** has received speaker fees and advisory board fees from MSD, Gilead Sciences and Abbvie. **Kholoud Porter** has received honoraria from ViiV Healthcare and MSD. **Homie Razavi** reports grants from CDC Foundation, the Center for Disease Analysis, John Martin Foundation, ASTHO, Zeshan Foundation, and other private donors. In addition, his organization has received funding from Gilead Sciences, AbbVie, Intercept Pharma, and the Vaccine Impact Modeling Consortium. He is the managing director of CDA and the CDA Foundation. **Kelly Safreed-Harmon** has no conflicts of interest to report. **Nina Weis** has been a clinical investigator for Abbvie, BMS and MSD, and has been a speaker and participated in advisory boards for Abbvie, BMS, Gilead, GSK, and MSD. All fees were paid to her department.

**Figure 1a. The 'zero draft' Consensus Hepatitis C Cascade of Care**

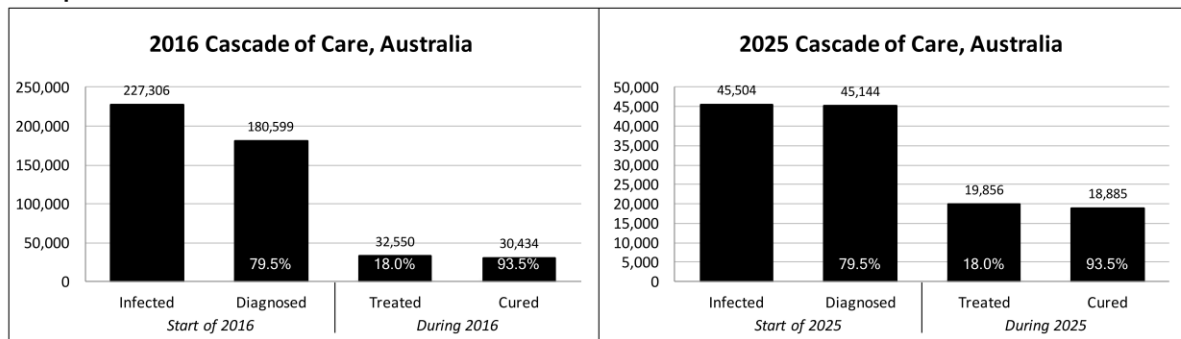


**Figure 1b. Global estimates of progression across the HCV cascade of care from the World Health Organization's 2017 *Global Hepatitis Report***



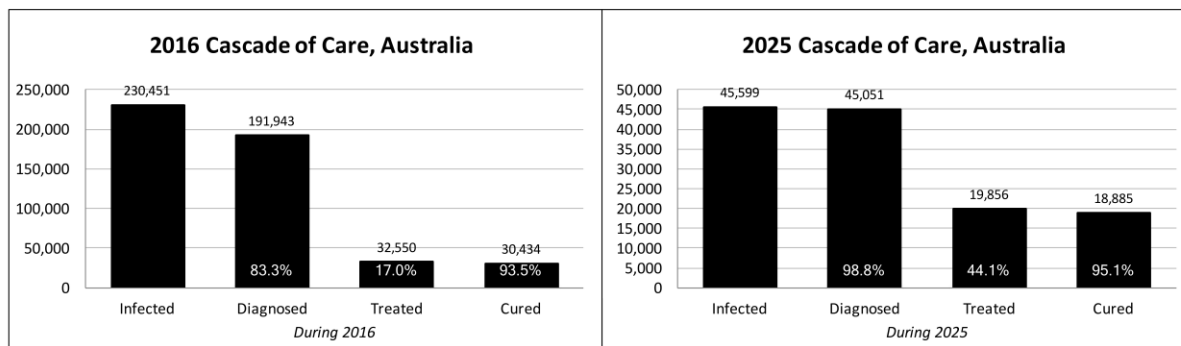
**Figure 2. Variation in cascade outcomes resulting from changes in definitions for stages\***

**“Snapshot” Cascade**



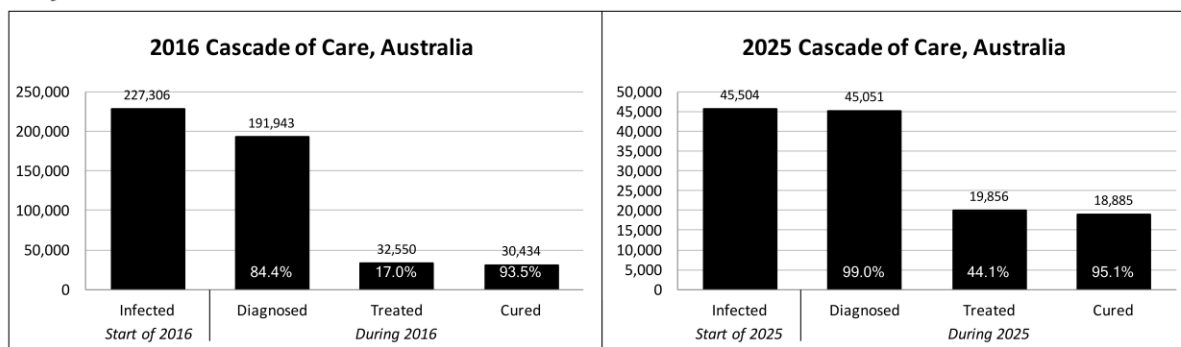
Infected = had HCV infection on 1 January of the year of interest. Diagnosed = diagnosed as of 1 January of the year of interest. Treated = initiated treatment at any time during the year of interest. Cured = cured at any time during the year of interest.

**“Cumulative” Cascade**



Infected = had HCV infection on any day during the year of interest. Diagnosed = diagnosed before or during the year of interest, e.g., had an HCV diagnosis on any day during 2016 (including still infected at beginning 2016 and still alive at end 2016; excluding cured before 2016). Treated = initiated treatment at any time during the year of interest. Cured = cured at any time during the year of interest.

**“Hybrid” Cascade**

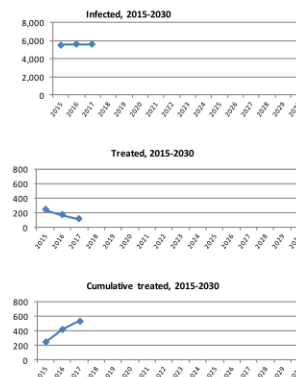
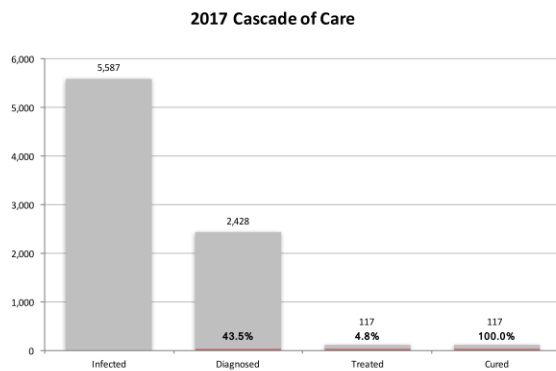


Infected = had HCV infection on 1 January of the year of interest. Diagnosed = diagnosed before or during the year of interest, e.g., had an HCV diagnosis on any day during 2016 (including still infected at beginning 2016 and still alive at end 2016; excluding cured before 2016). Treated = initiated treatment at any time during the year of interest. Cured = cured at any time during the year of interest.

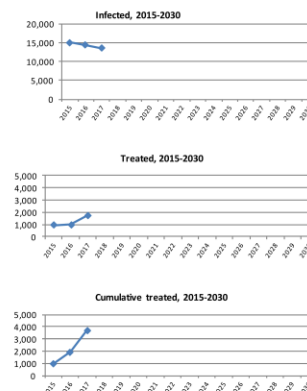
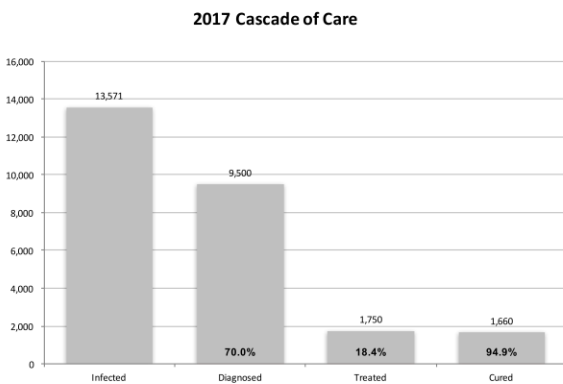
\* All 2016 cascades were populated with data from *HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Sexually Transmissible Infections in Australia: Annual Surveillance Report 2017* ([https://kirby.unsw.edu.au/sites/default/files/kirby/report/SERP\\_Annual-Surveillance-Report-2017\\_compressed.pdf](https://kirby.unsw.edu.au/sites/default/files/kirby/report/SERP_Annual-Surveillance-Report-2017_compressed.pdf)). All 2025 cascades were populated with unpublished data from the Polaris Observatory (<https://cdfaound.org/polaris/>).

Figure 3. 2017 Consensus HCV Cascades of Care, Denmark, Norway and Sweden

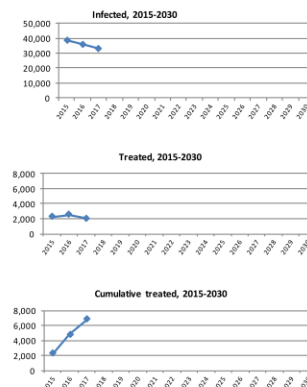
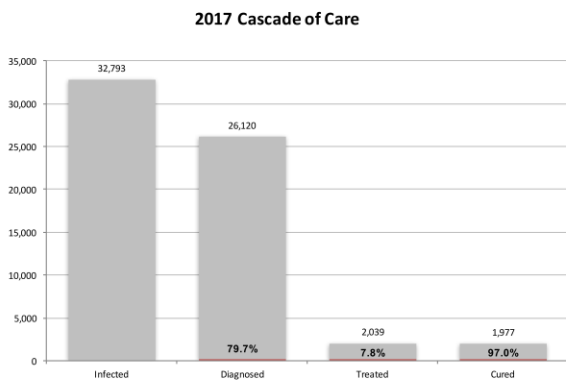
Denmark (subnational)\*



Norway



Sweden



**Infected** = Number of people estimated to have viremic HCV infection on 1 January 2017. **Diagnosed** = Number of people who received a diagnosis of viremic HCV infection before or during 2017, were still infected at the beginning of 2017 and were still alive at the end of 2017. This number excludes people who were cured of their HCV infection or who experienced spontaneous clearance of their infection before 2017, but includes people who were cured of their HCV infection over the course of 2017. (People who have only had an antibody-based diagnosis should not be counted in this group.) **Treated** = Number of people who initiated HCV treatment at any time during 2017 (all types of treatment, including interferon-based regimens). **Cured** = Estimated number of people who attained a sustained virologic response (SVR) at any time during 2017. This estimate is determined by first calculating the percentage of people who attained SVR from among all people who initiated treatment in 2017 and whose SVR outcome is known, including people whose SVR was not observed until 2018. This "actual SVR" percentage is then multiplied by the number of people who initiated HCV treatment at any time during 2017. The resulting number is the estimated number of people who attained SVR at any time during 2017.

The % in diagnosed columns is calculated using number of people diagnosed as the numerator and number of people infected as the denominator. The % in treated columns is calculated using number of people treated as the numerator and number of people diagnosed as the denominator. The % in cured columns is calculated using number of people cured as the numerator and number of people treated as the denominator.

\* Denmark data are from the three regions of the country included in the DANHEP database: Capital Region, Zealand and Northern Jutland.

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