

# Nurse Practitioners Advancing Decentralized Hepatitis C virus (HCV) care in opioid treatment

Presented by  
Lucy Hanrahan NP and Sam Blake NP

The logo for Gateway Health is located in the top right corner. It consists of a white circle containing the text "gateway" in a green, lowercase, sans-serif font, with "health" in a larger, bold, green, lowercase, sans-serif font below it. Underneath the circle, the tagline "People living well" is written in a smaller, black, sans-serif font. The background of the slide features a green horizontal bar at the top right, a yellow horizontal bar at the bottom right, and a grey horizontal bar at the bottom left with a blue curved shape and a dotted circle at its end.

gateway  
health  
People living well



VADDA Conference 13<sup>th</sup> February 2025



Gateway Health acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of this land on which we stand and pay our respect to the Elders, past, present and future, for they hold the memories, the traditions and the culture of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

# Introduction

- Regional community health
- Nurse practitioner led opioid pharmacotherapy service
- Opioid Use Disorder and complex co-occurring health issues
- Work within a large AOD service with many specialties

## Our Nurse practitioner Scope of practice:

- Primary specialty opioid agonist treatment
- Other AOD care
- Hepatitis C Virus Care
- Some targeted treatment of common co-occurring MH conditions

Sam Blake is also ADHD prescriber

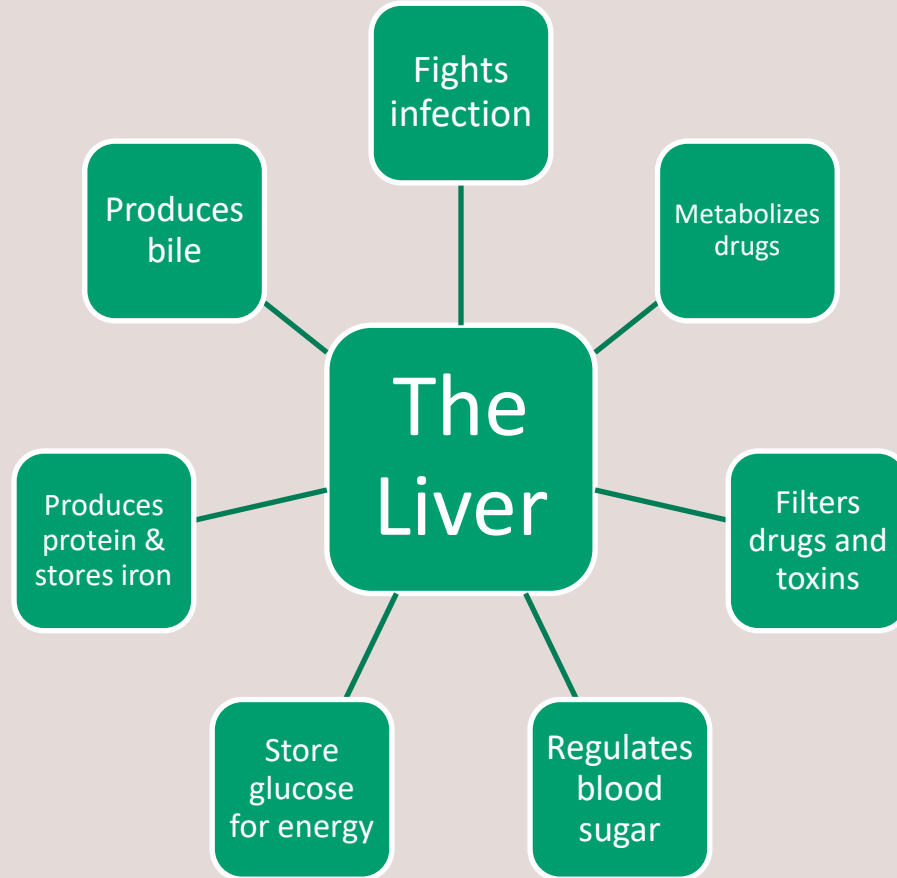
We have built HCV treatment into routine care within the opioid treatment model

# Learning Objectives

- Explore HCV and its symptoms, prevalence and transmission
- Understand the key steps in the Hepatitis C care cascade
- Consider the national hepatitis C strategy and how the AOD sector is integral to HCV elimination
- HCV in practice: A case study for context

## “Let’s Do it”

# Fun Facts about the liver



The liver is essential to maintain balance in the body

Blood Borne virus that causes inflammation of the liver

High morbidity and mortality

## Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

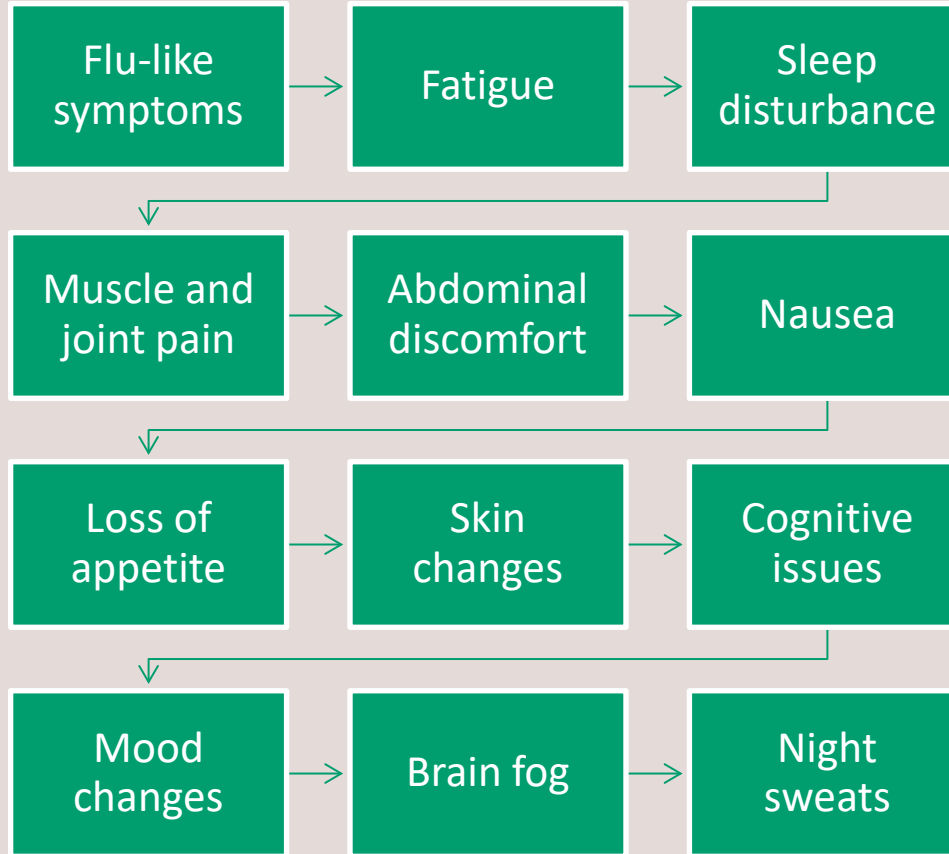
HCV can cause:

- **Fibrosis** (scarring)
- **Cirrhosis** (extensive scarring with permanent damage)
- **Decompensated liver disease** (Liver Cannot function properly)
- **Hepatic cancer** (Hepatocellular carcinoma or HCC)

HCV can be Cured!!!

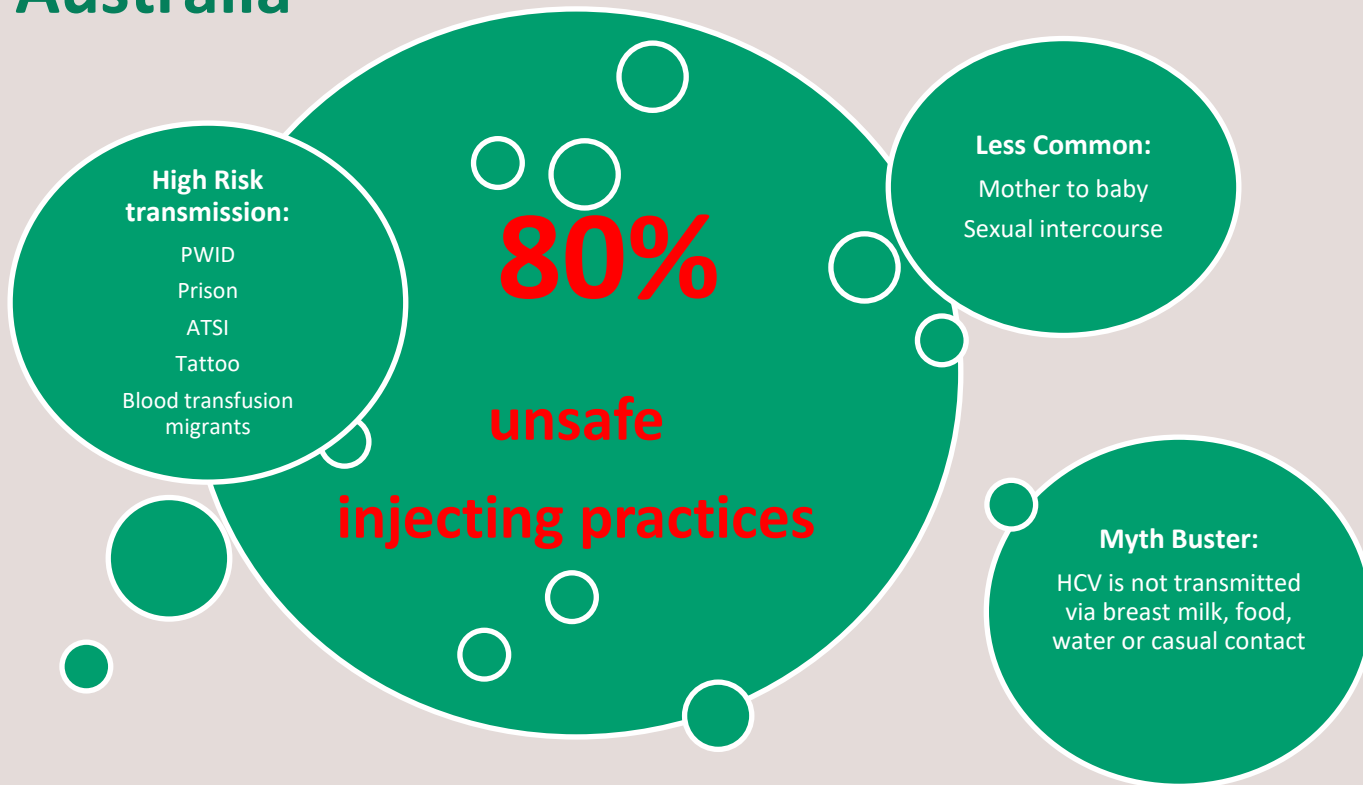
Direct acting antiviral (DAA) medications are up to 98% effective and well tolerated

# HCV Symptoms



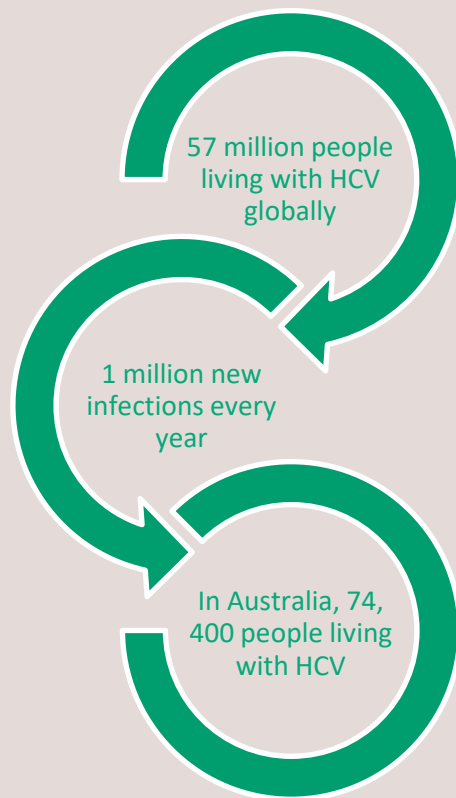
HCV symptoms may overlap with intoxication or withdrawal symptoms.

# HCV Transmission in Australia





# HCV Prevalence



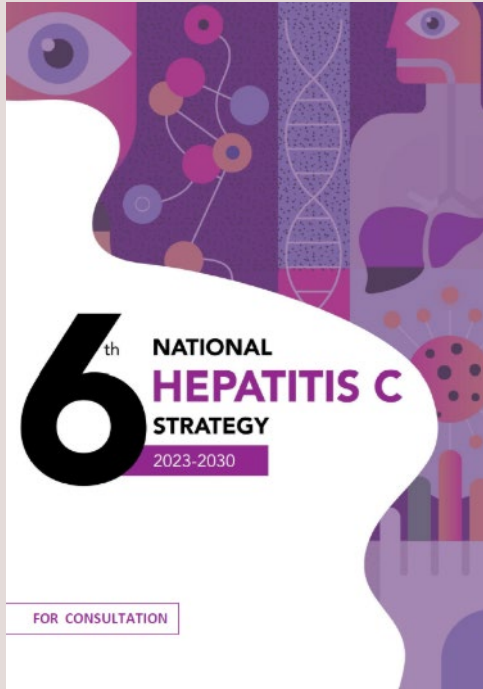
Australia is working towards eliminating HCV as a public health threat by 2030

- Reduce HCV infections by 90%
- Reduce HCV related deaths by 65%

# HCV care cascade



# Australia's National HCV strategy



De-centralize care

Task Shifting to Harm reduction setting

Nurse practitioners

# Case Presentation: Ben (pseudonym)

## Presenting background

42 YO Caucasian Male  
Attends NP led clinic for MATOD

## Current treatment

Methadone 80mg with No takeaway doses

## AOD history

IV Heroin, Cannabis, IV  
Methamphetamines, Alcohol, Tobacco,  
Benzodiazepines

\*Past and current IVDU

## Mental health history

Complex PTSD, anxiety disorder and major  
depression

## Physical health history

COPD, previous endocarditis, Chronic nerve  
pain (post MVA 20 years ago),  
HCV x2 both treated and cured

## Social History

Lives with wife and 17 YO daughter  
Previously incarcerated  
Unemployed/financial hardship  
Low health literacy  
Social isolation  
Often presents in crisis

## Current AOD Use

| Substance       | Route   | Amount                         |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Heroin          | IV      | 1 point (1/10g) 3-4 x /week    |
| Cannabis        | Smokes  | 2-5 bonges<br>Every night      |
| Methamphetamine | IV      | 1 point (1/10g)<br>2-3 x /week |
| Alcohol         | Ingests | Up to 3 STD drinks 4 x /week   |
| Benzodiazepines | Ingests | Reduced off by GP 5 months ago |

## Snap Shot

IVDU and incarceration are high risk screening factors for HCV  
\*prompting testing

Low health literacy, financial hardship, isolation and complex health  
are factors that create barriers to health care  
\*requiring support to navigate

# Results

Name of Test: HEPATITIS SEROLOGY  
Requested: 18/12/2024 Collected: 18/12/2024 Reported: 27/12/2024 13:40

## HEPATITIS SEROLOGY (SERUM)

Hep A IgM antibodies (by Abbott) : Negative  
Hep A IgG (by Abbott) : Reactive  
  
Hep B surface antigen (by Abbott) : Negative  
Hep B core total antibodies (by Abbott) : Negative  
Hep B surface antibodies (by Siemens) : <3 mIU/mL (cutoff=10)  
  
**Hep C antibodies (by Siemens) : POSITIVE**  
**Hep C antibodies (by Alinity) : POSITIVE**

Name of Test: HEPATITIS C PCR  
Requested: 18/12/2024 Collected: 18/12/2024 Reported: 19/12/2024 14:04

## HEPATITIS C VIRUS PCR

Specimen:  
Serum  
  
**Result:**  
Hepatitis C virus RNA: **DETECTED** by polymerase chain reaction.  
  
Requested tests: HCV, HBL\*, HIV\*, HFB\*

Name of Test: HIV ANTIBODY TESTING  
Requested: 18/12/2024 Collected: 18/12/2024 Reported: 19/12/2024 18:38

Date of Birth: 25/06/77

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) ANTIBODY/ANTIGEN COMBO (SERUM)  
Not Detected (by Abbott HIV-1 and HIV-2)

This result does not exclude recent infection with HIV. If serum was tested within 3 months of exposure, please retest after that time.



Hep A and B antibodies negative

Hep C antibodies positive

\*antibodies only confirmed exposure, not active infection (requiring a RNA test)



Hep C RNA positive

\*confirming current infection



HIV antibodies negative

Fun Fact: co-infection with HIV, HBV and/or HAV requires care by specialist service

# Liver testing and APRI

Name of Test: GENERAL BIOCHEMISTRY  
Requested: 12/11/2024 Collected: 05/12/2024 Reported: 02/01/2025 08:49

SERUM/PLASMA BIOCHEMISTRY

|                               |                  | Ref. Range |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Sodium :                      | 140 mmol/L       | (135-145)  |
| Potassium :                   | 4.4 mmol/L       | (3.5-5.2)  |
| Chloride :                    | 106 mmol/L       | (95-110)   |
| Bicarbonate :                 | 27 mmol/L        | (22-32)    |
| Urea :                        | 4.5 mmol/L       | (2.3-7.6)  |
| Est.GFR (mL/min) :            | > 90 per 1.73sqm | (> 60)     |
| Creatinine :                  | 74 umol/L        | (60-110)   |
| Total Bilirubin :             | 8 umol/L         | (< 20)     |
| Ala. Aminotransferase (ALT) : | 174 U/L          | (< 55)     |
| Asp. Aminotransferase (AST) : | 136 U/L          | (< 40)     |
| Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) :  | 97 U/L           | (30-110)   |
| Gamma Glutamyl Trans. (GGT) : | 99 U/L           | (< 50)     |
| Total Protein :               | 69 g/L           | (60-80)    |
| Albumin :                     | 35 g/L           | (36-49)    |
| Globulin :                    | 34 g/L           | (22-40)    |

Requested Tests : GS, TFT, MBI, LIP, FBE

Name of Test: FULL BLOOD EXAMINATION  
Requested: 12/11/2024 Collected: 05/12/2024 Reported: 02/01/2025 08:49

## FULL BLOOD EXAMINATION

|                                |             |   |               |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---|---------------|
| HB : 135 g/L                   | (130-180)   | WHITE CELL COUNT: 4.9 (x10 <sup>9</sup> /L) | (4.0-11.0)    |
| PCV: 0.41 L/L                  | (0.40-0.54) | Neutrophils: 50%                            | 2.5 (2.0-8.0) |
| RCC: 4.36 x10 <sup>12</sup> /L | (4.50-6.50) | Lymphocytes: 31%                            | 1.5 (1.0-4.0) |
| MCV: 93 fL                     | (80-96)     | Monocytes: 12%                              | 0.6 (0.0-1.0) |
| MCH: 31 pg                     | (27-32)     | Eosinophils: 6%                             | 0.3 (0.0-0.5) |
| MCHC: 333 g/L                  | (320-360)   | Basophils: 1%                               | 0.0 (0.0-0.2) |
| RDW: 12.9 %                    | (11.0-16.0) |   |               |

PLATELETS : 208 (150-450)

## AST to Platelet Ratio Index (APRI) Calculator

Share

This is an AST to Platelet Ratio Index (APRI) calculator tool. Enter the required values to calculate the APRI value. The APRI Score will appear in the oval on the far right (highlighted in yellow). Most experts recommend using 40 IU/L as the value for the AST upper limit of normal when calculating an APRI value.

AST Level (IU/L)  
136

AST (Upper Limit of Normal) (IU/L)  
40

APRI =  $\frac{136}{40} \times 100 = 1.635$

Platelet Count (10<sup>9</sup>/L)  
208

Abnormalities in liver function and APRI higher than 1 indicating potential cirrhosis

\*Requiring further diagnostics

Fun fact- Ordering reflect liver function tests reduces steps in the HCV care cascade



# Assessment

## CARDIOVASCULAR/RESPIRATORY:

Hemodynamically stable

Mild basal creps/oxygen saturations normal

No JVP elevation

## ABDO:

Abdo soft, non-tender and symmetrical

Mild pain to R)upper quadrant

Liver palpable upon inspiration

Spleen not palpable

Nil ascites

Nil Nausea and vomiting

## SKIN:

Spider angioma noted to bilateral feet and hands

Mild jaundice to skin and whites of eyes

Nil peripheral oedema

## NEUROLOGICAL:

GSC 15

Alert and orientated

Persistent fatigue

# Further diagnostics

**FibroScan 402**

Lastname :  
Firstname :  
Gender :  
Birth date :  
Code :  
Admitting  
diagnosis :

**Fibroscan exam**  
**22/01/2025 11:35:40**

Exam type : Medium  
Operator : Leah Hobbs  
Referring  
physician :  
Median stiffness : **19.6 Kpa**  
IQR : **6.6 Kpa**  
IQR/med. : **34 %**  
Valid measures : 10  
Success rate : 91 %

**Legal notice**  
FibroScan® is a medical device designed for use as a diagnostic aid. Measurements should be performed by a certified operator. Results should be interpreted by a specialist in liver medicine according to the clinical context, taking into account the number of valid measurements, their dispersion (IQR) and the success rate.

|             |                  |          |                        |
|-------------|------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Hepatitis C | 2 to 7 kPa       | F0 to F1 | Is normal.             |
|             | 8 to 9 kPa       | F2       | Has moderate scarring. |
|             | 9 to 14 kPa      | F3       | Has severe scarring.   |
|             | 14 kPa or higher | F4       | Has cirrhosis.         |

## Cirrhosis confirmed

Diagnosis confirmed:  
HCV with  
Compensated liver  
cirrhosis

[illegible]

\*Australasian Society for HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Sexual Health Medicine (ASHM)

# Counselling

Preventing HCV  
transmission

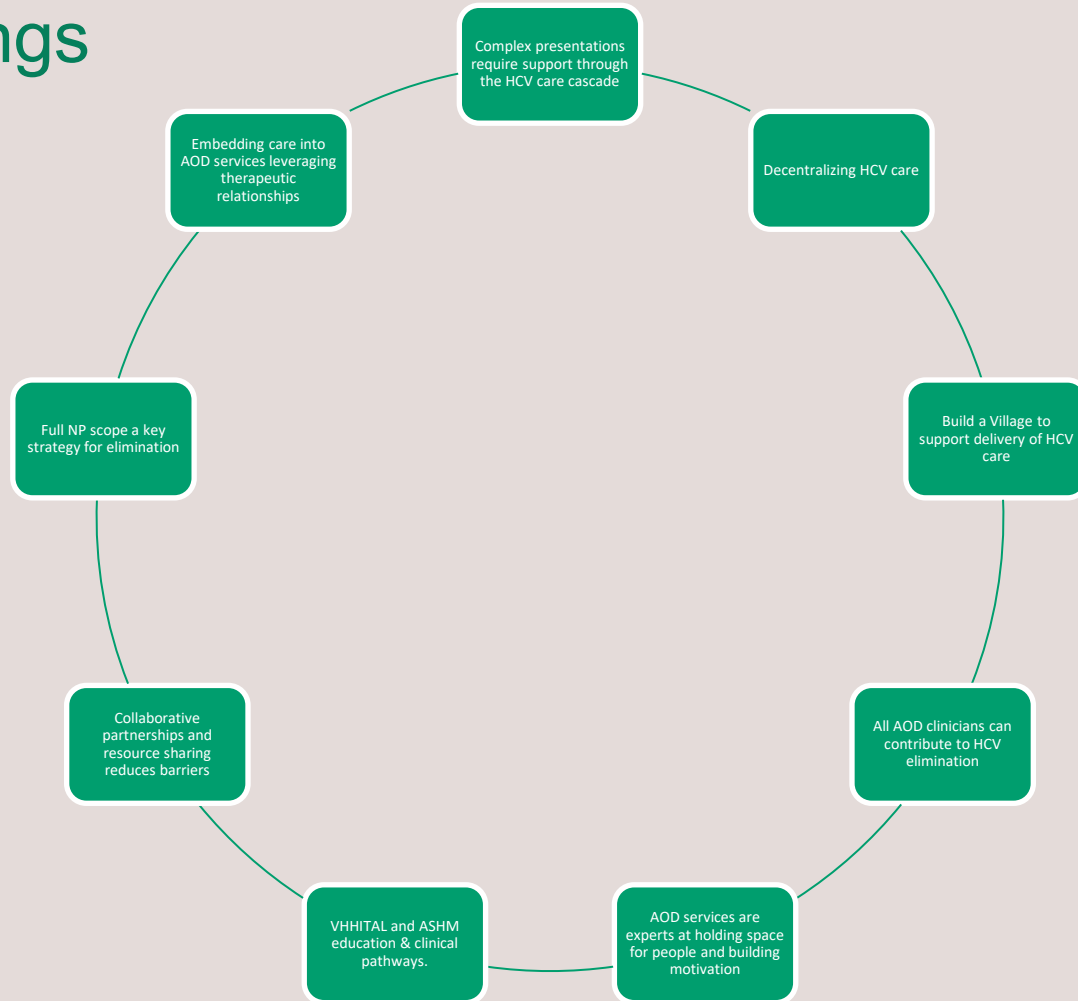
Psychoeducation  
regarding HCV, liver  
health, cirrhosis and  
reduce risk of  
reinfection

Psychoeducation  
regarding treatment  
options, ensuring  
patient preference is  
central

Counselling and  
support build self  
efficacy and motivation  
to address health

Don't assume people  
don't see HCV as a  
priority

# Key Learnings



---

# Free training

---

# All AOD clinicians

---

# Community of practice

- Australasian Society for HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Sexual Health Medicine (ASHM)
- Victorian HIV and Hepatitis Integrated Training And Learning program (VHHITAL)



<https://ashm.org.au/>



<https://nwmphn.org.au/about/partnerships-collaborations/vhhital/>

gateway  
health

# References

- Aung, P. T. Z., Spelman, T., Wilkinson, A. L., Dietze, P. M., Stoové, M. A., & Hellard, M. E. (2023). Time-to-hepatitis C treatment initiation among people who inject drugs in Melbourne, Australia. *Epidemiology and Infection*, 151, e84–30. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0950268823000675>
- Australian College of Nurse Practitioners. (2021). *ACNP position statement: Nurse practitioner scope of practice*. Retrieved April 18, 2024, from [https://www.acnp.org.au/client\\_images/2159748.pdf](https://www.acnp.org.au/client_images/2159748.pdf)
- Burnet Institute and Kirby Institute. Australia's progress towards hepatitis C elimination: annual report 2020 [Internet]. Sydney: Burnet Institute; 2020. Available from: <https://www.burnet.edu.au/media/wild4veh/burnetkirby-hepc-2021-report.pdf>
- Department of Health and Aged Care. The Sixth National Hepatitis C Strategy 2023–2030 [Internet]. Canberra: Australian Government; 2023. [Cited 2024 Aug 31]. 49 p. Available from: <https://www.health.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-05/sixth-national-hepatitis-c-strategy-2023-2030.pdf>
- World Health Organization. (2023). *Hepatitis C: Key facts*. Retrieved April 18, 2024, from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/hepatitis-c>
- World Health Organization. Access to Hepatitis C testing and treatment for people who inject drugs and people in prisons-A global perspective April 2019 policy brief [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 Available from: <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/312116/WHO-CDS-HIV-19.6-eng.pdf?sequence=1>
- World Health Organization. Global Health Sector Strategies on, respectively, HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections for the period 2022-2030 (GHSS) [Internet]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022. Available from: <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/360348/9789240053779-eng.pdf?sequence=1>
- Gastroenterological society of Australia. (2022). *Australian recommendations for the management of hepatitis C virus infection: a consensus statement (2022)*. Retrieved April 18, 2024, from <https://hepcguidelines.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/hepatitis-C-virus-infection-a-consensus-statement-2022-100223.pdf>
- Glenister, K., Kemp, W., Tomic, D., Simmons, D., & Roberts, S. (2020). Prevalence of Hepatitis C and treatment uptake in regional Victoria. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, 44(6), 514–516. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1753-6405.13040>
- Grebely J, Tran L, Degenhardt L, Dowell-Day A, Santo T, Larney S.- et al. Association between opioid agonist therapy and testing, treatment uptake, and treatment outcomes for hepatitis C infection among people who inject drugs: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clin. Infect. Dis.* 2021 Jul;73(1):e107–e118.
- Matinello M, Solomon S, Terrault NA, Dore GJ. Hepatitis C. *Lancet*. 2023 Sep 23;402(10407):1085-1096.
- Pedlar A, Sandhu PJ. Promoting treatment for hepatitis C in people who inject drugs: A review of the barriers and opportunities. *JAANP*. 2020;32(8):563–568.
- The Australasian society for HIV, viral hepatitis and sexual health medicine. (2024). *Clinical extensions of hepatitis C*. Retrieved April 18, 2024, from [http://ashm.org/lms/clinical\\_extensions-of-hcv/](http://ashm.org/lms/clinical_extensions-of-hcv/)

# Any questions?

gateway  
health  
People living well

