

HCV RAPID TESTING IN PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICES IN RHODE ISLAND

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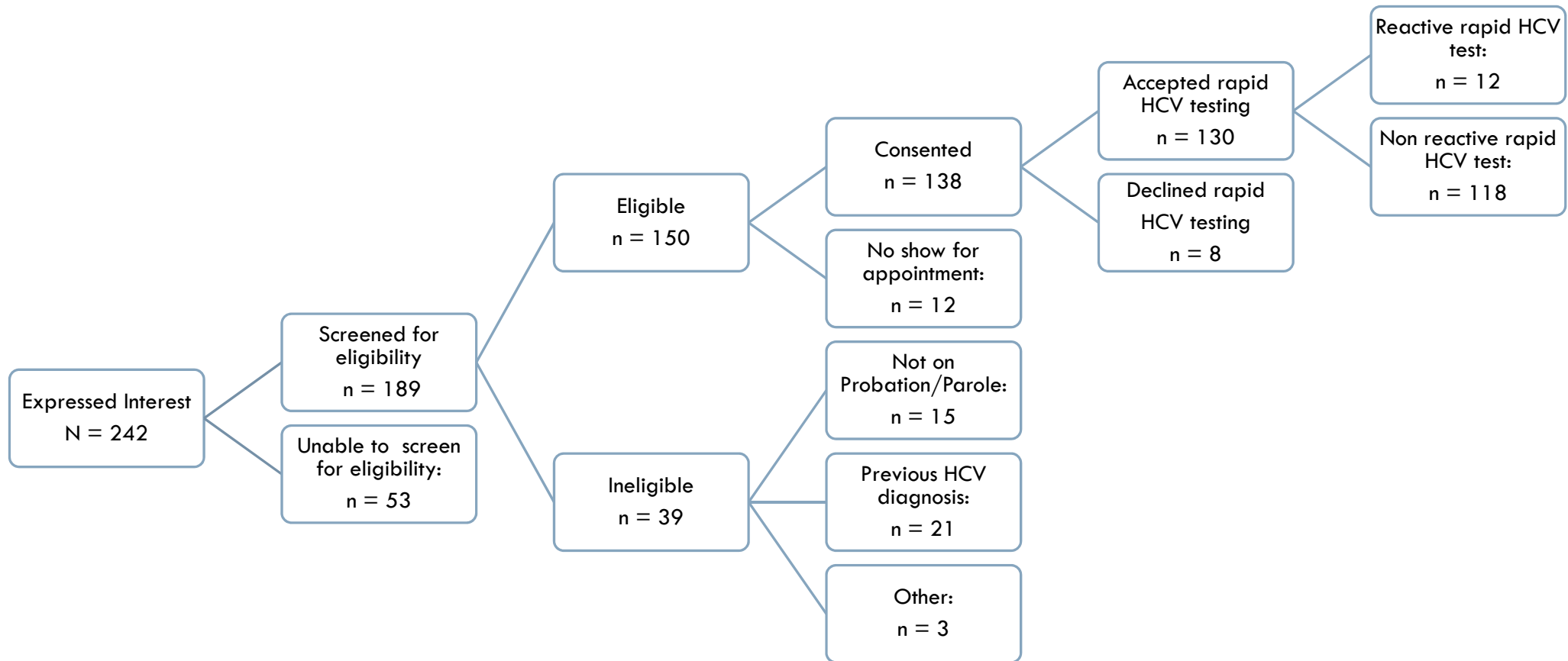
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HCV testing efforts in RI community corrections

- From January, 2014 to February, 2015, we conducted a pilot study of rapid HCV testing among clients at Rhode Island Probation and Parole offices.
 - Active probationers/parolees at two community corrections offices were offered participation.
 - Research staff member on location 1-2 days per week for recruitment.
- After eligibility screening and informed consent:
 - Pre HCV video knowledge screener
 - HCV educational video
 - Rapid HCV test
 - Baseline questionnaire
 - Post HCV video knowledge screener
 - Rapid HCV test results
- Participants were compensated \$20 for their time at the completion of the visit.

Recruitment & Rapid HCV test results



Demographics of those who accepted rapid HCV testing

□ Participants with a non reactive rapid HCV test: 118

- Gender:
 - Male :95 (81%)
 - Female : 22 (19%)
 - Transgender: 1 (< 1%)
- Age:
 - 18 – 34: 60 (51%)
 - 35 – 54: 36 (31%)
 - > 54: 3 (3%)
 - Age not reported: 19 (16%)
- Ethnicity/Race:
 - Hispanic : 33 (28%)
 - White : 45 (38%)
 - Black : 22 (19%)
 - Other/Refused to Answer : 18 (15%)
- Incarcerated for current offense: 98 (75%)
 - < 7 days : 4 (4%)
 - 8 – 30 days : 15 (15%)
 - 31 – 90 days : 14 (14%)
 - 91 – 180 days : 15 (15%)
 - > 180 days : 50 (51%)

□ Participants with a reactive rapid HCV test: 12

- Gender:
 - Male: 9 (75%)
 - Female: 3 (25%)
- Age:
 - 18 – 34: 4 (33%)
 - 35 – 54: 7 (58%)
 - 55 – 64: 1 (8%)
- Ethnicity/Race:
 - Hispanic: 1 (8.3%)
 - White: 10 (83.3%)
 - Native American : 1 (8.3%)
- Incarcerated for Current offense: 8 (67%)
 - 8-30 days : 2 (17%)
 - 31-90 days : 2 (17%)
 - > 180 days : 4 (33%)

Participants with a reactive rapid HCV test

Substance Use

- Non injection drug use in previous 3 months
 - ▣ Marijuana: 4 (33%)
 - ▣ Crack cocaine: 2 (17%)
 - ▣ Powder cocaine: 1 (8%)
 - ▣ Heroin, smoked or snorted: 1 (8%)
 - ▣ Methadone, not prescribed: 1 (8%)
- Injection drug use
 - ▣ Ever injected : 10 (83%)
 - ▣ Injected within the previous 3 months: 4 (33%)

Health Insurance Coverage

- Covered by health insurance: 9 (75%)
 - ▣ Coverage for > 12 months: 6 (67%)
 - ▣ Coverage for < 7 days: 1 (11%)
 - ▣ Unknown: 2 (22%)

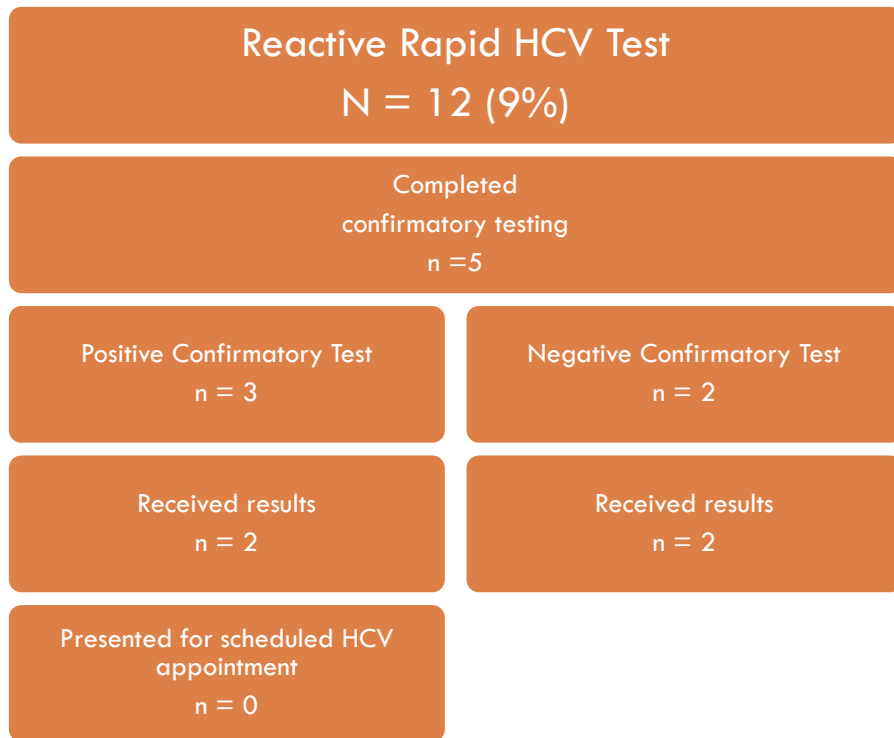
Interactions with Healthcare Providers in the previous 12 months

- Saw a healthcare provider for a medical need: 3 (25%)
- Presented in the ED for emergency care: 6 (50%)
- Saw a professional for drug/alcohol treatment: 6 (50%)

HCV Testing History

- Previous HCV test: 5 (42%)
 - ▣ Tested 6 months - 1 year ago: 1 (20%)
 - ▣ Tested > 1 year ago: 4 (80%)
 - ▣ Testing location:
 - Jail (2)
 - Hospital clinic, outpatient (1)
 - Hospital, inpatient (1)
 - Drug treatment center (1)

Participants with a reactive rapid HCV test



Incentives provided to participant for follow up

- Confirmatory Testing: \$15
- Confirmatory Results: \$20
- Present for appointment with HCV care provider: \$25
- Transportation to/from follow up appointments provided by the study, if necessary.

Conclusion & Next Steps

- Probation/parole offices are a novel location for identifying individuals at risk for acquiring/transmitting HCV who may not otherwise interact with the healthcare system
- Lessons from HIV Model - Seek, Test, Treat, Retain:
 - May not have the same application for HCV
 - Emphasis on Test and Treat
 - Completion of confirmatory testing and evaluation
 - Treatment with new drugs
- **How can a non medical/non traditional testing venue be the portal to the healthcare system?**