The Chronic Hepatitis Cohort Study ('CHeCS')

Overview of a model of cooperation between external partners, CDC Foundation, and CDC researchers

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HIV Outpatient Study (HOPS) Started in 1994, thirteen years into the HIV epidemic. By 1997, could observe clear trends in outcomes of therapy on a population basis

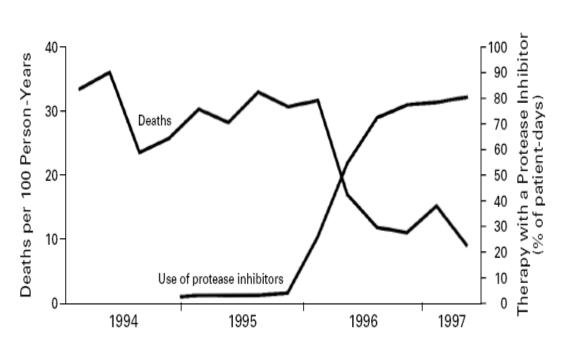


Figure 1. Mortality and Frequency of Use of Combination Antiretroviral Therapy Including a Protease Inhibitor among HIV-Infected Patients with Fewer Than 100 CD4+ Cells per Cubic Millimeter, According to Calendar Quarter, from January 1994 through June 1997.





Burden of CVH in the US

- CDC estimates
 - 3.2 million Americans with chronic HCV
 - ~1 million with chronic HBV

Other studies estimate more





Why do we need a cohort study of chronic hepatitis? (or, why aren't all studies controlled, blinded trials?)

- Questions about a disease spectrum require study of many patients over a long period
- Effects of drugs, good and bad, can often not be discerned in 24-, 48- or even 96- weeks
- Questions of public health, policy and epidemiology require population-based study
- Many questions cannot be answered by clinical trials methods because they would be too expensive, impossible, and/or unethical





Funding

- CHeCS has been generously funded by a CDC Foundation Grant:
 - Vertex Pharmaceuticals
 - Johnson & Johnson/Tibotec
 - Abbott
 - Genentech/Roche
- The CDC Foundation acts as a "firewall" to avoid both reality or appearance of commercial bias to CHeCS findings





CHeCS: solicited letters of intent

- Applicants were evaluated based on:
 - Number and geographic/demographic diversity of patients, quality of data, ability to capture nonclinic (hospital/other) data
 - Proven or anticipated ability to enroll, follow, and collect information on patients
 - Previous track record in science and collaboration with CDC or NIH
- Decision to fund a consortium of sites co- ordinated by Henry Ford Health System (Detroit)





Current CHeCS Population Fulfilling Inclusion Criteria, 2006-8

	CHeCS sites	HBV	HCV
•	Henry Ford Health System (Detroit MI) *	712	3 903
•	Geisinger Health System (Danville PA)	240	2 145
•	Kaiser- Hawaii (Honolulu HI)	738	1 193
•	Kaiser- Northwest (Portland OR)	846	3 469
	Totals	2 536	10 710

* Main site





In addition, we continue to fund an independent ongoing CDC-Alaska collaboration

HBV HCV
Alaska Native Tribal Health
Consortium (ANTHC) ~ 1 500 ~1 100
Hepatitis B and C Registries

 In future analyses, we hope to integrate this special cohort with data from the 4 CHeCS sites





Preliminary Analysis of Testing and Linkage to Care among Health Plan Members in CHeCS, 2006 – 2008

	# Adults ≥1 visit	% Tested*	% Positive†	% Tested after ↑ ALT	% Positive after 个 ALT	% Positive seen by specialist	Mean/ median days to specialty visit
HBV	875 511	18	1.5	32	1.5	59	599/132
HCV	870 894	13	5.1	34	7.1	70	423/93

^{*} Tested = Ever tested for HBsAg or HBV DNA; ever tested for anti-HCV or HCV RNA

† Positive = Ever positive for HBsAg or measurable HBV DNA; ever positive for anti
HCV or measurable HCV RNA

Division of Viral Hepatitis



DISCUSSION AND PLANS

- CHeCS, a 'dynamic 'observational cohort study, has recruited over 2,500 chronic HBV and 10,000 chronic HCV patients drawn from a pool of > 1.6 M adults at four integrated health systems
- CHeCS is representative of mainly urban HBV- and HCV-infected patients receiving ongoing outpatient specialty care. There is broad demographic and socioeconomic representation in the patient base.
- Ongoing data collected from CHeCS will permit longitudinal assessments of HBV and HCV infection comorbidities, access to care, and treatment adherence and outcome

Viral Hepatitis



CHeCS Executive Committee

- CDC:
 - Scott Holmberg, MD
 - Anne Moorman, MPH
 - Phil Spradling, MD
 - Eyasu Teshale, MD
- Henry Ford Hosp/Detroit
 - Stuart Gordon, MD
 - David Nerenz, PhD
 - Lora Rupp, MPH
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- Kaiser/ Hawaii
 - Cynthia Nakasato, MD
- Geisinger/ central Penn
 - Joe Boscarino, PhD
- Kaiser NW/Portland, OR
 - Emily Henkle, PhD
- Alaska Native Tribal Health
 - Brian McMahon, MD





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