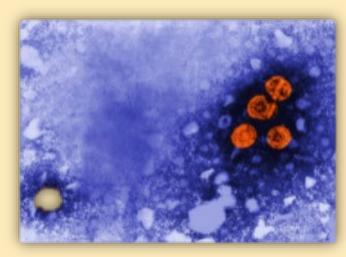
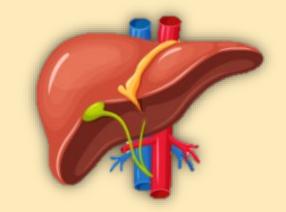
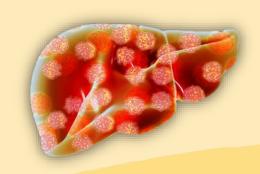
CCHCS Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Quality of Care Improvement Initiative

Dr. Amy Krawiec Chief Physician: HIV and Hepatitis, Renal Transplant California Correctional Health Care Services







Where Are The Gaps?

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR HBV

SUBPOPULATION OF TOTAL 101,619-125,981 PATIENT POPULATION 2019-2021	POPULATION NUMBERS DENOMINATORS	GOAL	AUGUST 2021 STATUS
Screened through the Reception Center (RC)	FOR 2019-2020 ~ 24,000	85%	14%
Screened all patients at CCHCS	~ 89,000	85%	52%
All patients with chronic HBV referred to Hepatologist	~ 350	85%	2%
All susceptible patients vaccinated	~ 20,500	85%	57%

HBV Quality Initiative Objectives

- I. Understand the why we needed an Initiative
- II. Ensure each patient is offered screening for HBV infection with the appropriate tests
- III. Use available clinical opportunities and population management tools to ensure Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) and/or HBV vaccination offered to all susceptible patients
- IV. Appropriately refer all patients with chronic HBV

HBV Quality Initiative - Steps

- Gap in care discovered
- Set improvement goals
- Education Buy in for the initiative Why closing the gap is important
- All hands on deck. Everyone is responsible for improving
 - Incentives to improve goals on organizational dashboard measures
- Central/HQ support Program Creation
- Create infrastructure changes
- Measure success, continual process improvement

CDCR HBV Quality Improvement Initiative



- Infrastructure Changes
 - Improve screening process add to opt out panel
 - Create population management tools, add HBV to existing tools –
 - "make it easy to do the right thing"
 - Create electronic medical record shortcuts (order sets)/tools and add to existing tools
 - Change to shorter interval vaccine

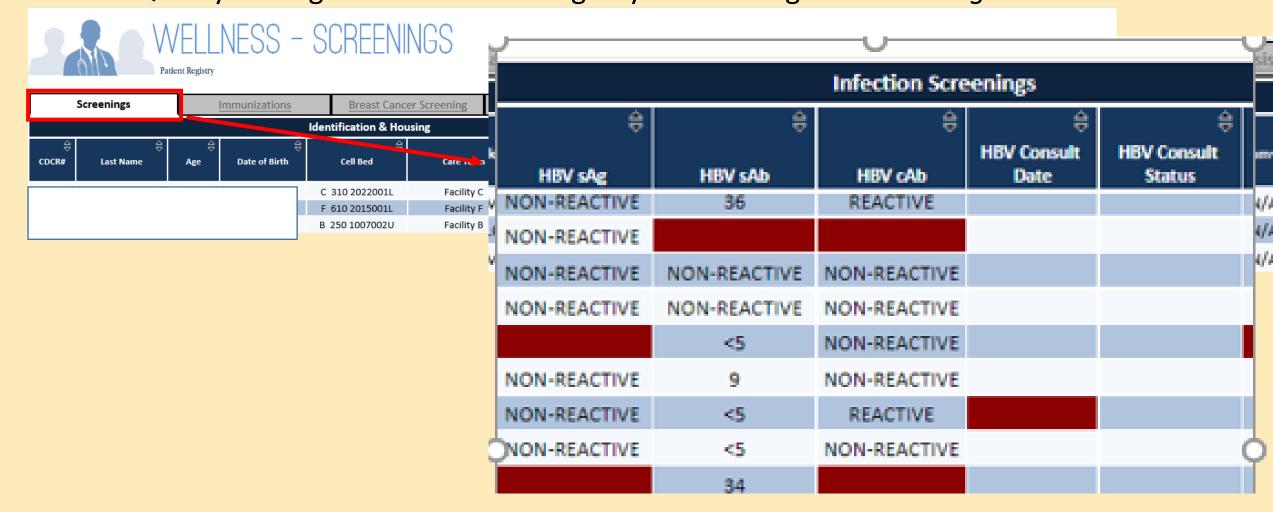
Central Team and Program Creation

- Support to field -warmline to central team access
- Track and monitor population
 - Ensure corrections to program to meet goals
- Chronic hepatitis B disease management refer, Tx, HCC screen
- Develop specialist relationship with center of excellence in Hepatology for econsults for identified HBV patients

- Headquarters/Central Support
 - Educational Webinar
 - Care guide
 - Teach Population management reports/tools
 - Future risk assessment and mitigation
 - Sexually Transmitted Infection screening
 - SUD screening

HBV Population Management Tools

Interpreting screening results
CCCHS Quality Management Wellness Registry - Screenings TAB scroll right



HBV Screening Electronic Health Record System Tools

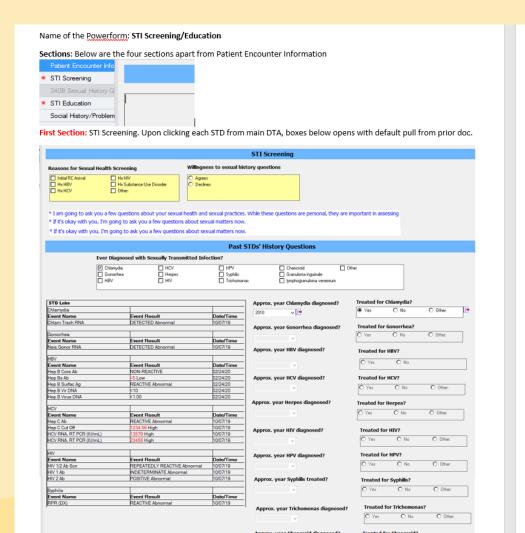
HBV Order Set PowerPlan

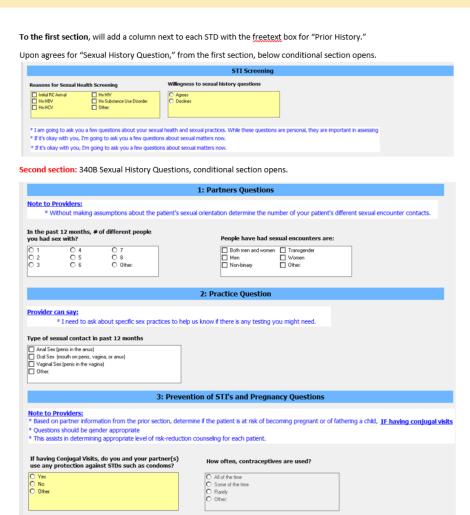
Screening Hepatitis B Lab Workup

one V = all three get ordered

Hepatitis B Surface Anti GEN	Hepatitis B Surface Antigen with Reflext to Confirmation (Refl) - 498
Hepatitis B Surface Anti BODY	Hepatitis B Surface Antibody, Quantitative – 8475, Blood, Routine collect
Hepatitis B Core AntiBODY	Hepatitis B Core Antibody, Total, with Reflext to IgM - 37676

Sexual Health Screening – EHRS Adhoc Form





HBV - Offer Vaccination If Not Immune

PowerPlan for ordering

* Current Dashboard measures

HBV Screening and Vaccination*

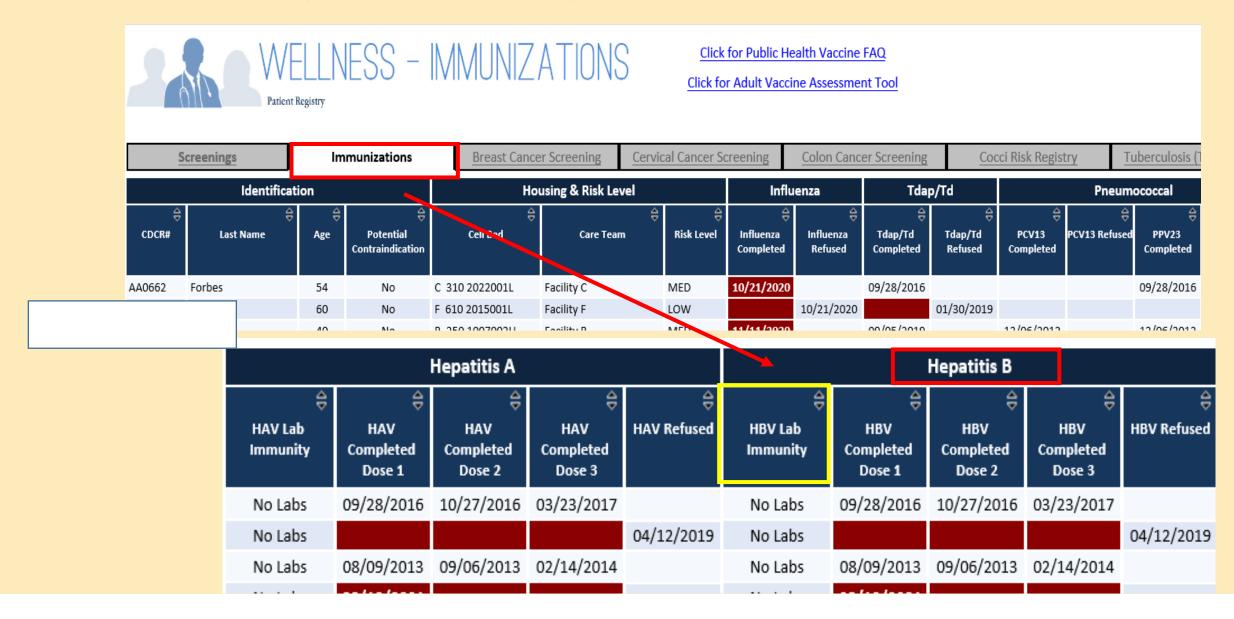
- Order at HCV, HIV, AMCT visits
- Order at Chronic Care/PCP visits
- RN visits and co-visits
- Population management strategies

Way to determine patients who need vaccination from Wellness Registry, Reports

- Eventually annual Whole Person Care nursing visit
- Future Mpage alert with ordering from the page

HBV Vaccination Tools

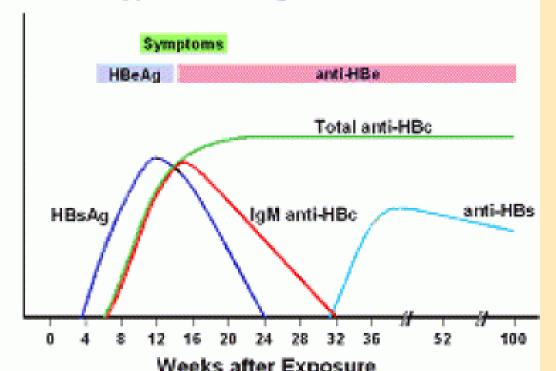
CCHCS Quality Management Wellness Registry - Immunizations TAB scroll right



HBV Field Care Guide

Field Support

Acute Hepatitis B Virus Infection with Recovery Typical Serologic Course



May 2022

CCHCS Care Guide: Hepatitis B

SUMMARY

DECISION SUPPORT

PATIENT EDUCATION/SELF MANAGEMENT

GOALS

- ✓ Screen for chronic Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infection
- ✓ Vaccinate non-immune patients
- Evaluate patients with active HBV for treatment
- ✓ Monitor patients for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) as appropriate
- ✓ Screen for substance use disorder

ALERTS

- Acute flare of HBV may occur with treatment discontinuation, monitor patient for several months after discontinuation
- If patient has a co-infection with Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), consult with the HCV Central Team. Treatment for HBV should be initiated concurrently or prior to HCV treatment. Order "Consult to HBV Central Team" in the electronic health record system (EHRS)

DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

Chronic HBV is a deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) virus infection defined by Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) present for > 6 months. Disease presentation

- Serum HBV DNA varies from undetectable to several billion IU/ml
- 2. Subdivided into Hepatitis B e-antigen (HBeAg) positive and negative. The "e" antigen represents replicating virus and infectivity.
- HBeAg positive patients have HBV DNA levels that are typically > 20,000 IU/mL and they have an increased risk of progressive liver disease, but they can respond better to treatment
- HBeAq-negative patients typically have lower HBV DNA values (2,000-20,000 IU/mL) but can have elevated alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels, necroinflamation in their liver, a more fluctuating and less predictable course to cirrhosis, and less response to treatment
- Normal or elevated ALT and/or aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels
- 4. Biopsy results show chronic hepatitis with variable necroinflammation and/or fibrosis (see page 5).

EVALUATION

Indication for screening for chronic HBV is based on several risk factors, most of our patients have indications (see page 3)

Screening is based on HBsAg and Hepatitis B surface antibody (HBsAb) in addition to total hepatitis B core antibody (anti-HBc) (see page 4 for interpretation). Treatment is not indicated in all patients, but for those being considered for additional evaluation, testing is done which can include:

- History and Physical (H&P): mode of transmission, family history of liver disease and/or HCC cancer, and Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) vaccine status
- Sexual risk assessment and substance use disorder screening
- Labs: complete blood count (CBC), comprehensive metabolic panel (CMP), INR, HBeAq, HBe antibody (anti-HBe), and HBV DNA
- Identify viral co-infections: Hepatitis C, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and Hepatitis D (anti-HDV)
- In some patients liver fibrosis staging with Fibroscan or FibroSure, or in some rare cases liver biopsy

Prevention

Vaccinate non-immune patients for HAV and/or HBV (for those who screen negative and are still susceptible). For HBV, use current 2-dose formulary product (e.g., Heplisay-B®, which is only 2 doses separated by 1 month). Note that the HBV/HAV combination vaccine is no longer favored and for those patients with both HAV and HBV non-immune status, use the 2 dose HBV vaccine and the 2 dose Hepatitis A series (1440 units/mL, Havrix®) for 4 shots total. Certain populations need a test of immunity 1 month after completing the HBV vaccine series, including chronic dialysis patients, people with HIV and other immunocompromised people (disease state or immunosuppressant medications), and patients with an isolated core antibody positive (cleared HBV, but reactivation risk). See Attachment A.

Patients with chronic HBV should be vaccinated for HAV if not immune. Offer COVID-19 (see CDC COVID-19 Guidelines), annual influenza and pneumococcal vaccines (Note: Pnuemococcal vaccination recommendations have changed in 2022. Please see the new CDC Pneumococcal Guidelines). HBV vaccination is not needed in patients with chronic HBV, but it will not harm the patient if they do receive the vaccine.

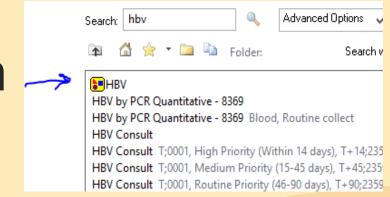
TREATMENT

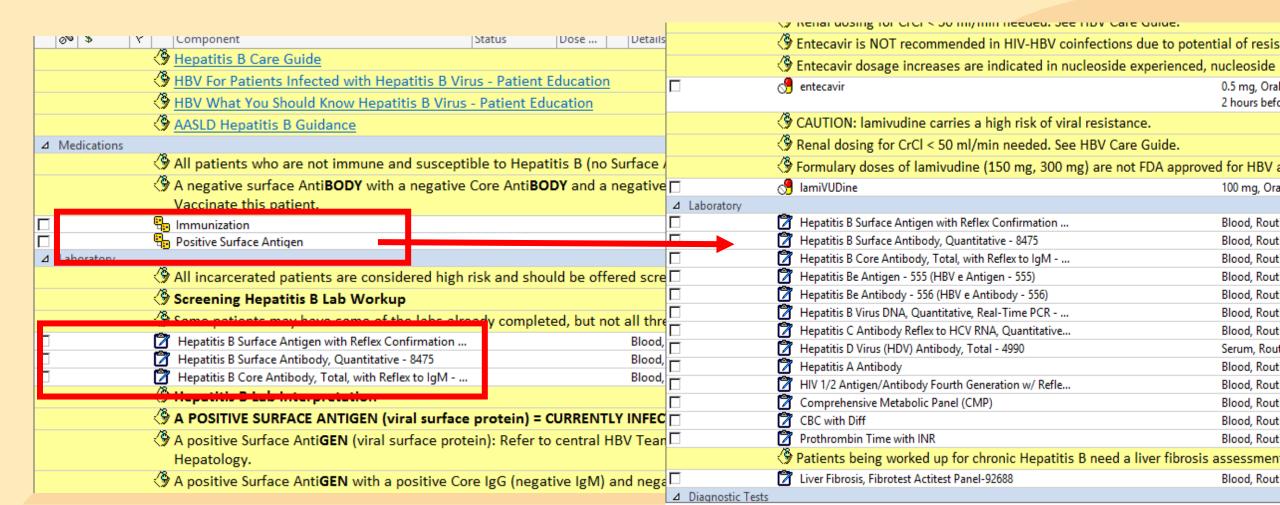
- Refer to the HBV Central Team for assistance with treatment and consultant decisions
- Treatment with antiviral agents (interferon alpha and nucleoside/nucleotide analogues [NAs]) is unlikely to eradicate HBV infection, but is used to suppress viral replication and hopefully, induce seroconversion to HBeAq negative status and potentially reduce progression to cirrhosis or HCC.
- The decision to treat is based on multiple factors including:
- Severity of liver disease/risk of progression (patients with cirrhosis generally treated)
- Co-infection with HIV, HDV, HCV (patients generally treated)
- Higher ALT and HBV DNA levels
- HBeAg status (HBeAg negative patients less responsive to treatment)
- Age of patients/duration of infection (Patients > 40 more likely to be treated)
- Typically patients should be referred to a specialist for consideration of HBV treatment (see page 7)

MONITORING (SEE PAGES 7-8) - On treatment: ayon; 3 months or as indicated TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background and Screening

HBV Orders/ Clinical Power Plan ->





Central Support: HBV Chronic Infection

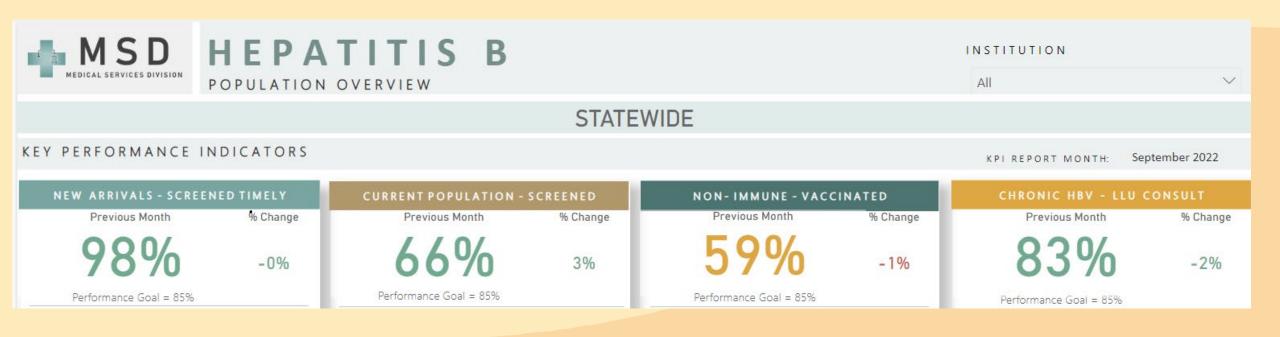
- ◆ Staffed 2 provider Central HBV Team
- ◆ Created EHRS "Consult to HBV Central" order

- All HBsAg + patients and
 Patients HBcAB + (with HBsAg -/HBsAb -)
- Mission: evaluate/see, refer to specialty via e-consult and follow-up with patients with chronic HBV

HBV Improvement Initiative - ongoing

S

Screen, Refer, Vaccinate



Summary

HBV Initiative –

Screen (Identify chronic)

• Refer (Refer to CCHCS Central HBV team)

• Vaccinate (As soon as possible)

