The <u>Chronic Hepatitis Cohort Study</u> ('CHeCS')

A Brief Overview

Scott D Holmberg, MD, MPH Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch Division of Viral Hepatitis, CDC contact: sdh1@cdc.gov; or

Anne Moorman acm4@cdc.gov







Increasing problem of chronic viral hepatitis

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

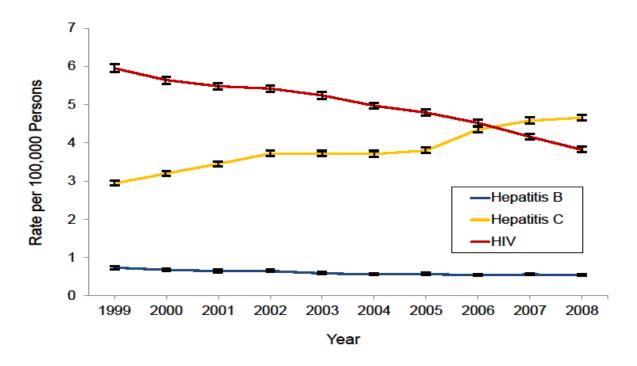
Others estimate more.





From national mortality/death certificate data*, updated through 2008:

Figure. Annual age-adjusted rates of mortality and 95% confidence intervals of hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HIV listed as a cause of death* in the United States, 1999 – 2008.

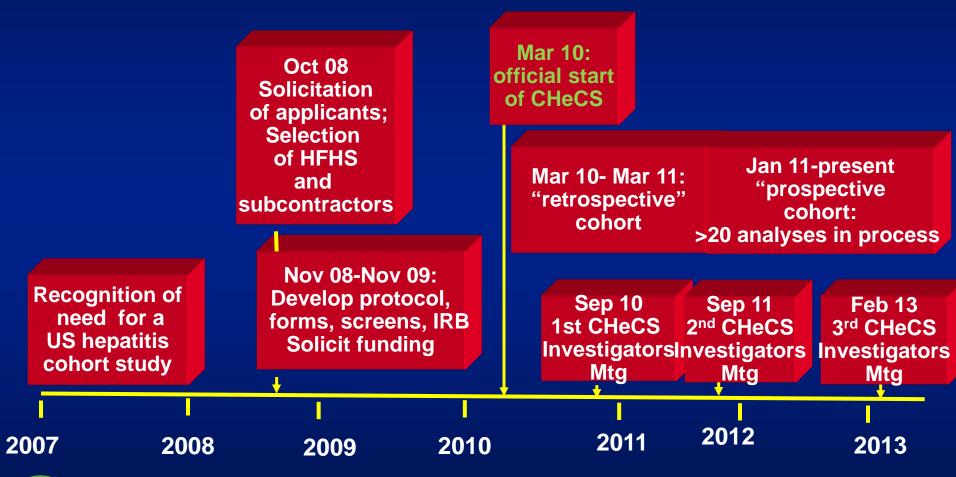


*Cause of death is defined as the underlying cause or one of the multiple causes of death.





CHeCS Evolution







The Chronic Hepatitis Cohort Study (CHeCS):

Public health/policy/burden objectives:

- Health burden and mortality;
- Spectrum and natural history of disease;
- Characteristics of persons in care;
- Modes of transmission and ongoing risk behaviors;
- Use/effectiveness of recommended screening/care practices;
- Access to testing, care and treatment

Clinical epidemiology/treatment issues/population basis:

- Types of therapy in use, the benefits and risks/adverse effects associated with therapy, and factors influencing outcome of therapy
- Costs and potential savings of care and treatment;





CHeCS-- operational elements:

- Each site(s) has/have data manager(s).
- Data collected from integrated electronic medical systems (clinic, hospital, ERs)
- Some data (eg liver biopsy, interviews)
 manually collected and entered
- Survey of patient behaviors important.
- Study is run by an Executive Committee comprised of CDC staff and PIs (Cooperative Agreement model).



CHeCS Cohorts: Patients retrospectively/prospectively identified*

Site	2006-pr	esent ‡ HCV
Henry Ford Health System (Detroit MI)†	1 135	5 422
Geisinger Health (Danville PA)	267	2 092
Kaiser- HI (Honolulu HI)	952	1 309
Kaiser -Northwest (Portland OR)	1 090	3 447
Total	3 444	12 270

- * Only patients meeting inclusion criteria; drawn from 1.6m adults
- † Main site
- ‡ "Includes "retrospective cohort" (2006-2008) and "prospective cohort" (2008-present)





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

HBV HCV

Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) Hepatitis B and C Registries

~ 1 500 ~ 1 100

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





CHeCS: some recent findings

- Only 2/3 of predicted HBV and 1/2 HCV tested/identified in this population of 1.6 m adults from which CHeCS is drawn.
- Only half of those with ≥2 abnormal ALT got HBV/HCV testing
- About 35-40% of those with HCV Ab+ had NAT testing (indicative of follow-up)
- Preliminary data suggest that only 15% of our deceased HCV patients have had HCV noted on their death certificate.
- Very high hospitalization and mortality rates for both HBV and HCV, even in those who are relatively young (aged 45-65)
- Antiviral therapy (lamuvidine, tenofovir) in HBV patients prevents hepatocellular carcinoma

Viral Hepatitis

Serum/blood assays (ALT, AST, platelet count) and age can be calculated to reduce the need for doing liver biopsy

Current plans:

- > 20 analyses in progress or planned
- Major cost: effectiveness analysis of different treatment strategies and timing; some initial studies first:
 - Using FIB-4 scores to 'stage' HCV disease progression to stratify patients in analyses
 - Excess mortality analysis
 - Excess hospitalizations (morbidity)
 - Treatment use/effectiveness/cost
 - Analysis of ETOH/cig use (to adjust rates)





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
 - Mei Lu, PhD

- Kaiser/ Hawaii
 - -Vinutha Vijayadeva, PhD
- Geisinger/ central Penn
 - Joe Boscarino, PhD
- Kaiser NW/Portland, OR
 - Mark Schmidt, PhD
- Alaska Native Tribal Health/
 Anchorage (ancillary site)
 - Brian McMahon, MD





