



Understanding Patient Perceptions and Risk for Hepatitis C Screening

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INTRODUCTION

- HCV infections are a significant burden on individual and community health
- CDC reported
 - Approximately 17,000 new HCV infections in 2010
 - 3.2 million people living with HCV in US
 - 45% to 85% of HCV infections go undiagnosed even though testing is available

PURPOSE

Overall project objectives are to:

- Examine the reasons that adults do not want to test for HCV infections
- To increase awareness of risk factors and infection

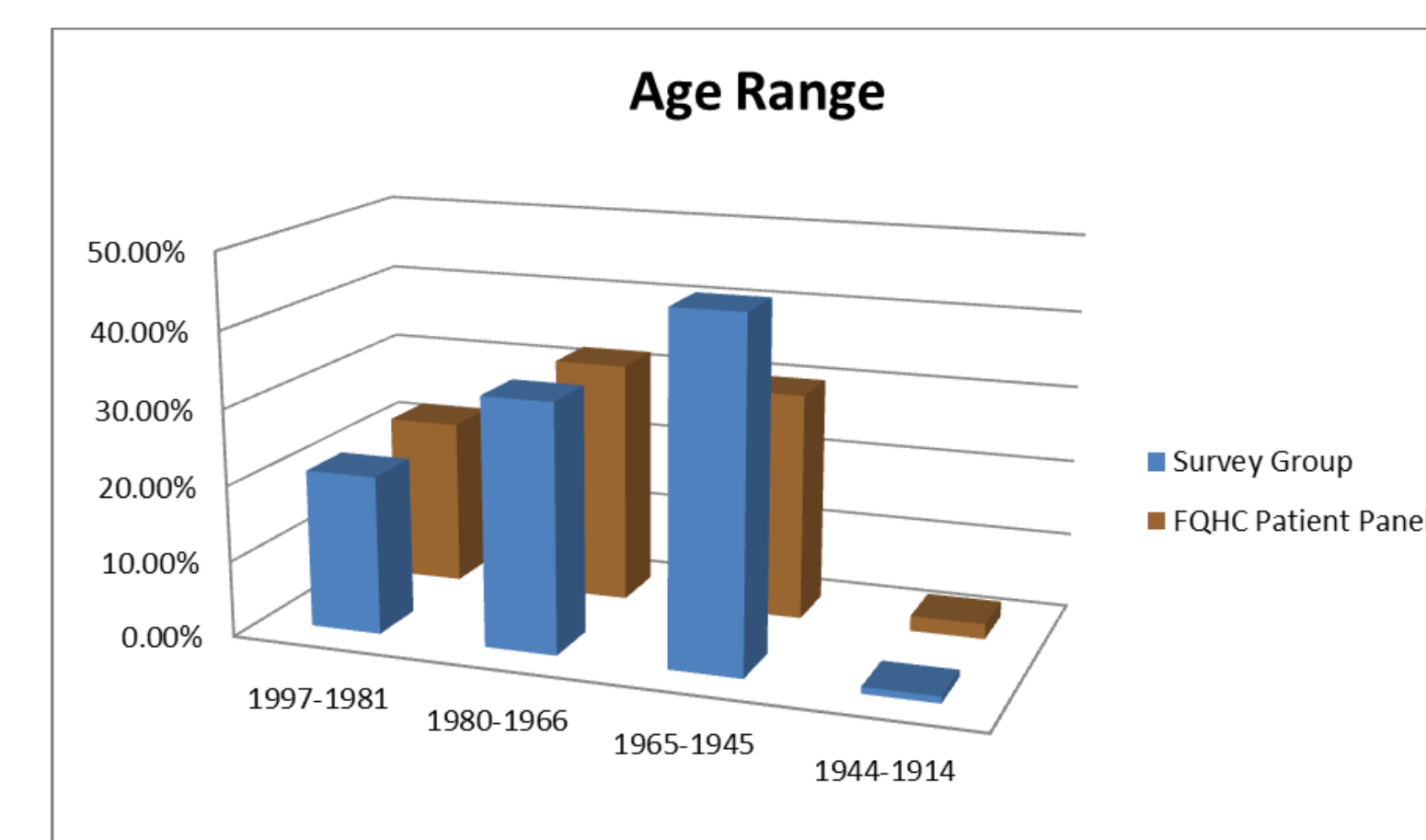
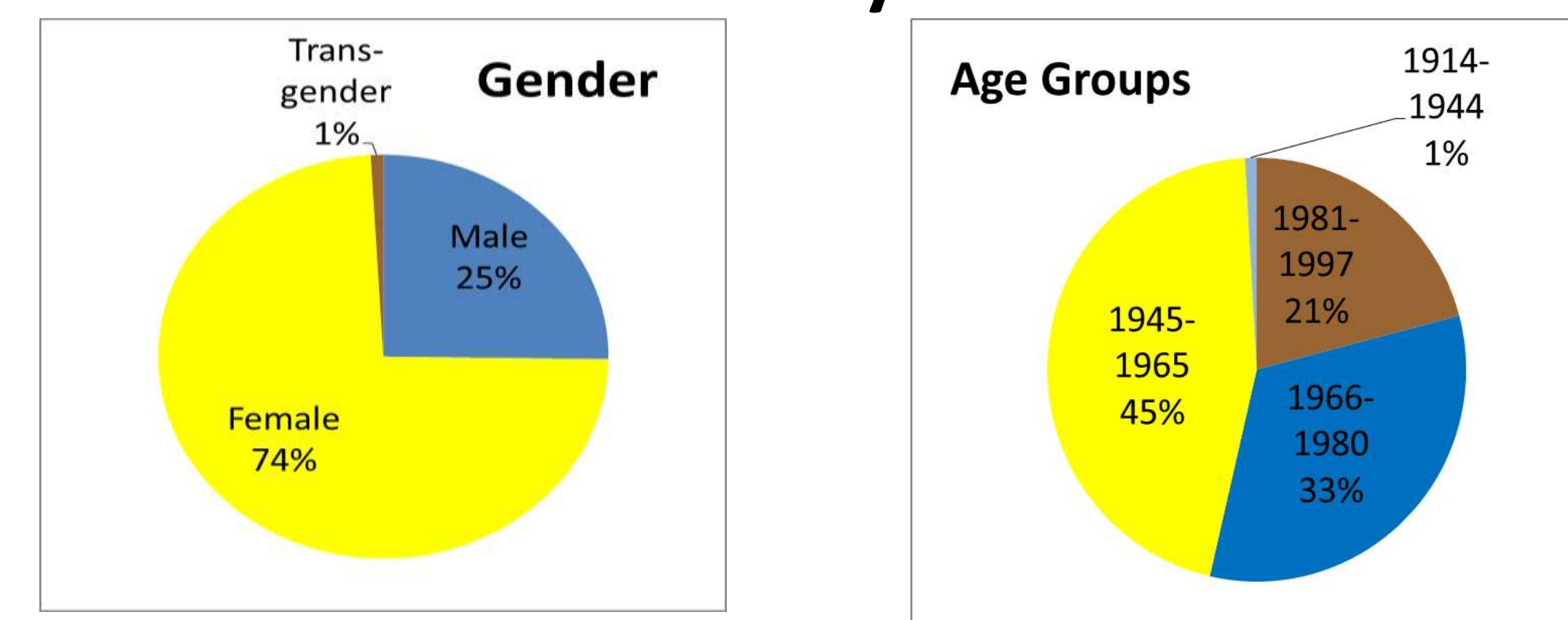
METHODS

- Descriptive study
 - Survey and group-level electronic health record (EHR) data.
- Survey assessment 01/09/15-03/20/15
- Survey inclusion criteria
 - Adults that speak and write in English or Spanish arriving for care at a FQHC in the Mountain West
- Frequency distribution
- Measures of central tendency
- Crosstabulations between data categories
- Comparison analysis of 2014 weekly testing averages against survey period weekly testing averages

RESULTS

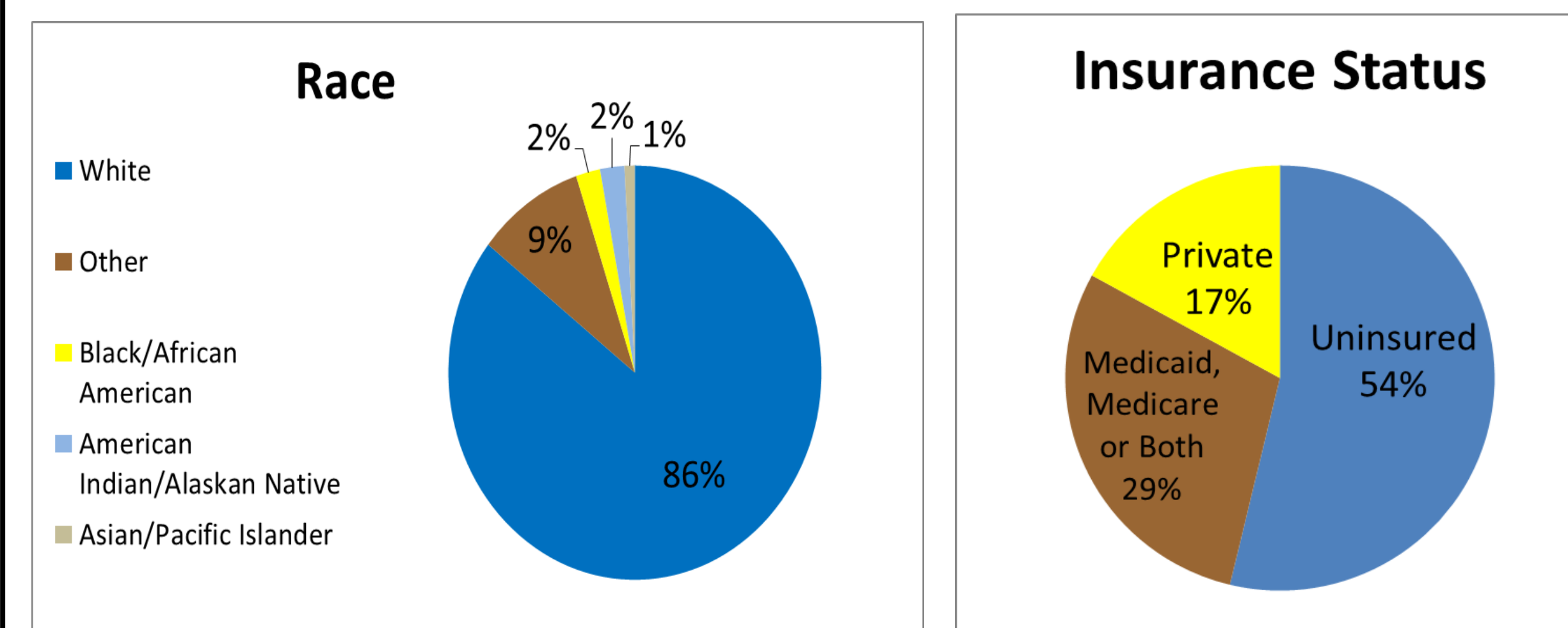
PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS

N=111, 3% of FQHC patient panel completed surveys



Ethnicity

- 23% Hispanic/Latino



HCV Diagnosis

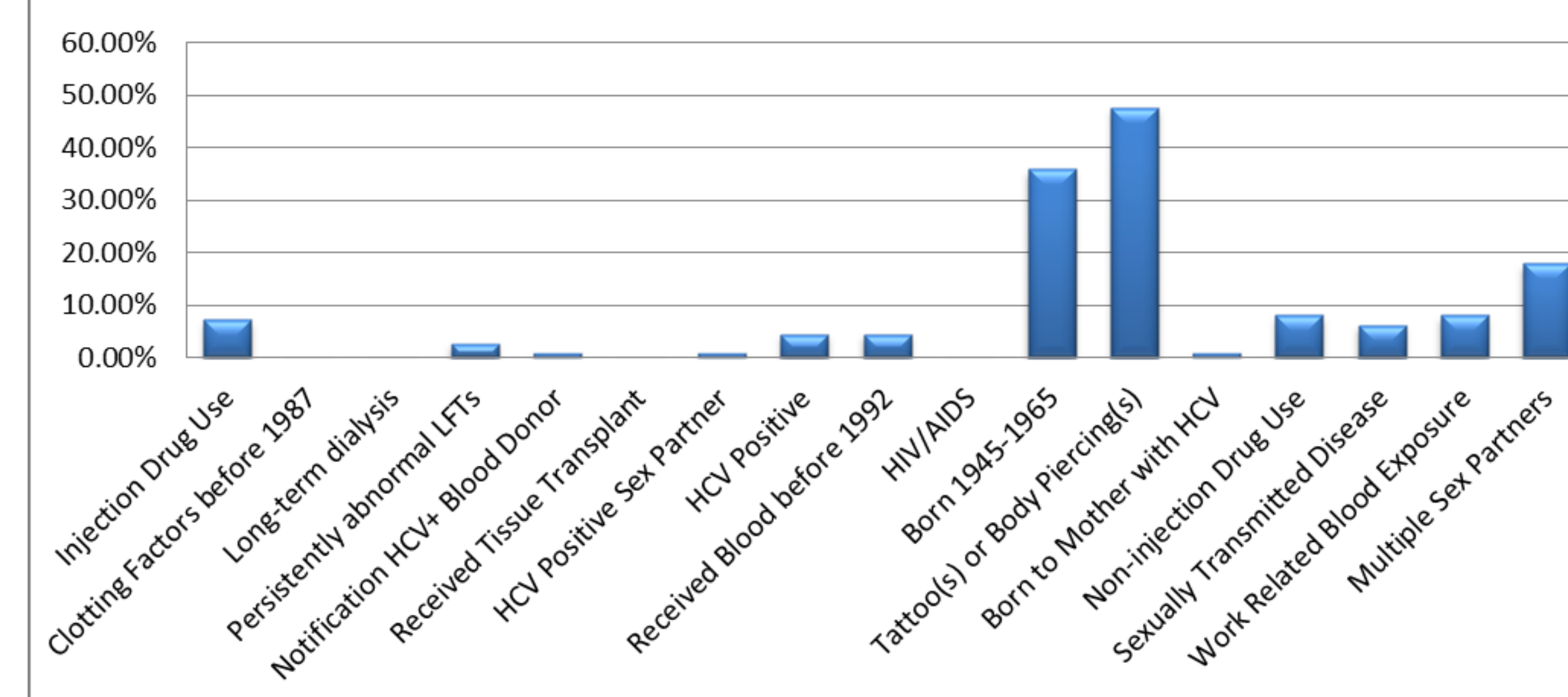
- 2% of FQHC with diagnosis
- 4.5% of survey participants with diagnosis

TESTING DATA

- 2.9 tests per week in 2014
- 2.1 tests per week during 10 week survey period

SELF-IDENTIFIED RISK

Frequency of Self-identified HCV Risk Factors



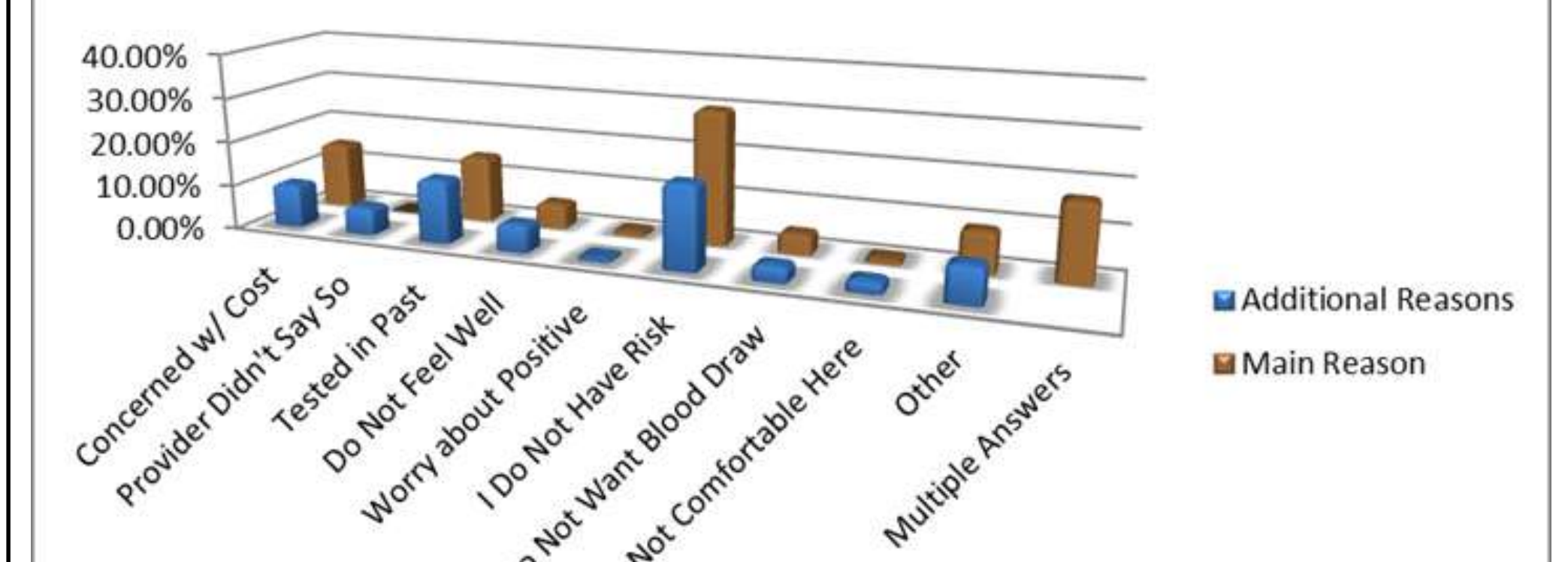
- Participants that identified as born 1945-1965
 - 78% identified being born 1945-1965 as a risk factor
- Those that identified ever using injection drugs
 - 62.5% Baby Boomer (1945-1965) age group
- Those that identified a previous diagnosis of HCV
 - 60% Baby Boomer age group
 - 40% 1966-1980 age group.

INTENT TO TEST

- 81% did not want to test for HCV
- 2% indicated that they would have asked to test despite the survey
- 15.8% of participants with risk of born 1945-1965 intended to test
- 28.6% of those that indicated injection drug use risk intended to test
- 35% of those with a risk of multiple sex partners intended to test
- 11.1% of those that indicated non-injection drug use risk intended to test
- 19.6% of those with tattoos or body piercings intended to test

REASONS NOT TO TEST

Main Reasons & Additional Reasons For Not Testing



DISCUSSION

- Baby Boomers fail to identify being born 1945-1965 as a risk factor
- Only a small number of Baby Boomers indicated that they would test for HCV that day
- A multifaceted approach to increase testing Baby Boomers
 - Printed materials in patient areas
 - Providers to discuss screening during an annual well person exam
 - Risk based screening for non-Baby Boomers
- Providing information about cost and coverage options
- Staff should be knowledgeable of insurance coverage and local programs that offer free or reduced testing
- Be non-judgmental and strive to make HCV testing a routine aspect of care to reduce stigma