

Persistent Barriers to Hepatitis C Treatment Despite Peer Support: A Mixed Methods Analysis

<u>Spencer H¹</u>, Gailey T¹, Hoffman K¹, Leichtling G², Howell M³, Thomas A⁴, Leahy J⁴, Myers R¹, Korthuis PT¹

¹Oregon Health & Science University, ²Comagine Health, ³HIV Alliance, ⁴Oregon Health Authority

Introd	uction

- OR-HOPE tested peer-facilitated telemedicine for hepatitis C treatment (TeleHepC) versus peer facilitated community referral (Enhanced Usual Care [EUC]) in rural people who use drugs¹
- Across both groups, 50% of participants did not initiate treatment.
- Question: Among rural people who use drugs, what barriers

Methods

- Secondary, post-hoc analysis of RCT
- Convergent mixed methods design²
- Quantitative: Descriptive statistics analyzing response to a multiple-choice, serially administered survey item; all unique responses included
- Qualitative: Thematic, individual level analysis of peer-

authored field notes³; ATLAS.ti

Results

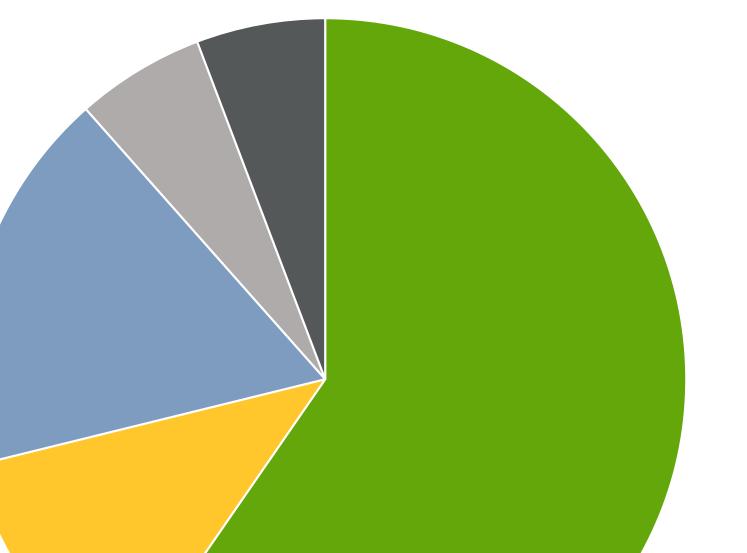
Treatment initiation in OR-HOPE

Diagnosed

Treatment Initiation

Why did you not initiate treatment? n=203

Non-initiators: n=97 Responders: n=43



Theme: Barriers to Linkage to Care

- No access to provider
- Relocated out of area
- Communication lapse
- Insurance lapse
- Competing illness
 - "He thought this [starting treatment] was going to be an easy thing and he has not had any success."



"[He] had not been able to follow thru with PCP for hep-c treatment due to depression."

Thomas Darriara ta Traatmand

 Health Care Stigma Related to Using Drugs Primary Care Would Not Refer *His PCP wants to see him in a program before treating HCV." No Health Insurance *She has not been treated by her PCP and would like to be treated 	Cure	o TeleHepC ■EUC		 Using Drugs Primary Care Would Not Refer No Health Insurance No Local Provider That Treats 	"She has not been treated by her	

Conclusions

- Despite Peer Support, treatment non-initiation was common
- Limited access to healthcare was the primary barrier

 TeleHepC overcame barriers to access but provider decisions, insurance systems and incarceration persisted as barriers to treatment initiation

References

- Herink, M.C., Seaman, A., Leichtling, G. *et al.* A randomized controlled trial for a peerfacilitated telemedicine hepatitis c treatment intervention for people who use drugs in rural communities: study protocol for the "peer tele-HCV" study. *Addict Sci Clin Pract* 18, 35 (2023). <u>https://doi.org/10.1186/s13722-023-00384-z</u>
- 2. Browner, W. S., Newman, T. B., Cummings, S. R., Grady, D. G. (2022). Designing Clinical Research. United States: Wolters Kluwer Health.
- 3. Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology, 3*(2), 77–101. <u>https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa</u>
- Stagg, H.R., Surey, J., Francis, M. *et al.* Improving engagement with healthcare in hepatitis C: a randomised controlled trial of a peer support intervention. *BMC Med* 17, 71 (2019). <u>https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-019-1300-2</u>

 Jugnarain, DV, Halford, R, Smith, S, Hickman, M, Samartsidis, P, Foster, GR. Role of peer support in a hepatitis C elimination programme. J Viral Hepat. 2022; 29: 43– 51. <u>https://doi.org/10.1111/jvh.13626</u>

 Cunningham EB, Wheeler A, Hajarizadeh B, French CE, Roche R, Marshall AD, Fontaine G, Conway A, Bajis S, Valencia BM, Presseau J, Ward JW, Degenhardt L, Dore GJ, Hickman M, Vickerman P, Grebely J. Interventions to enhance testing and linkage to treatment for hepatitis C infection for people who inject drugs: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Int J Drug Policy. 2023 Jan;111:103917. doi: 10.1016/j.drugpo.2022.103917. Epub 2022 Dec 19. PMID: 36542883.

Disclosures of Interest

Work was supported by the NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse (UH3DA044831). Authors have no declarations of interest.

October 2023

Contact: spencerh@ohsu.edu. 3181 SW Sam Jackson Rd. Portland, OR 97239