# Hepatitis C Continuity Program



#### The Saga of Hepatitis

- ☐ First there was "hepatitis"
- □ Then there were "infections hepatitis" and "serum" hepatitis"
- That left other "non-A, non-B hepatitis"
- Now we have hepatitis C, et.al.

#### The Ongoing Saga of Hepatitis C

- □ Virus identified 1989
- NIH Consensus Conference I in 1997
- □ NIH Consensus Conference II in 2002

### Current Treatment of Hep C

- □ Significant side effects
- Not all respond
- Oral plus injectable treatment for months
- Most with hepatitis C will not die of liver disease
- Progression is usually slow
- Therefore treatment decision should be judicious and deliberate

## Hepatitis C Treatment II

- Should be taken consistently and completely
- Treatment cost IS a factor in the community even if it shouldn't be in corrections
- ☐ There is no "HepCDAP"

# Problems of Inmate/patients Being Released

- □ Release date is hard to predict
- □ Should hep C treatment be initiated without adequate time to complete it?
- Guidelines require expected time to complete treatment before initiating it
- But what does "expected incarceration time remaining" mean?

#### Hepatitis C "Continuity Program"

- Developed among DOCS, DOH, DOP, NYCHHC
- Required inmate/patient cooperation
- Community clinic chosen by inmate in consideration of Parole location
- Provides for direct communication between health care staff in corrections facility and clinic in community
- Parole Officer helps appointment keeping

# From New York City to Upstate

- Initial agreement in October 2004 was with NYCHHC
- Nearly 2/3 of inmates are from NYC
- Services are now available statewide through network of "Designated AIDS Treatment Centers"
- DOH developed monitoring system
- This program could only have occurred in collaboration with DOH

## Results of "Continuity Program"

- Treatment decisions made on healthrelated factors
- Patients can receive treatment
- Communication and collaboration have improved