Evaluation of the National Program for Treatment of Chronic HCV in Egypt

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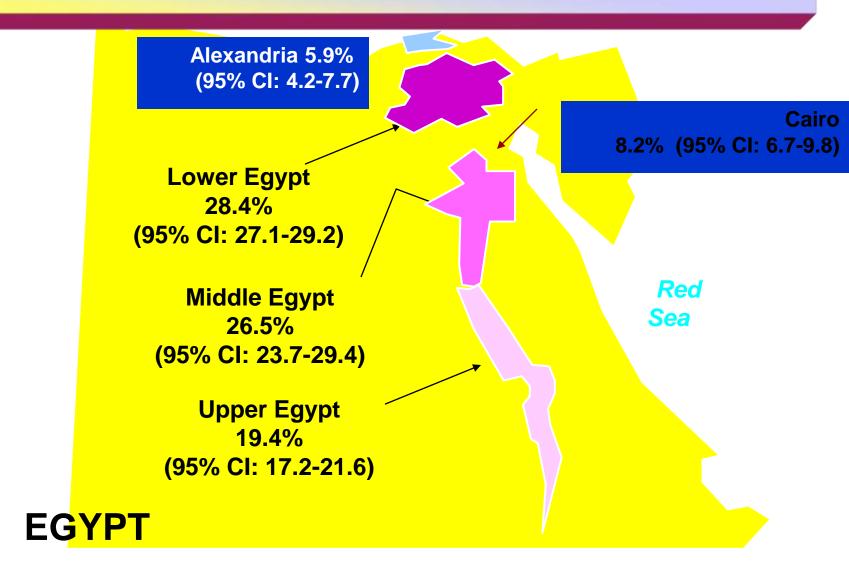


The Magnitude of HCV problem in Egypt

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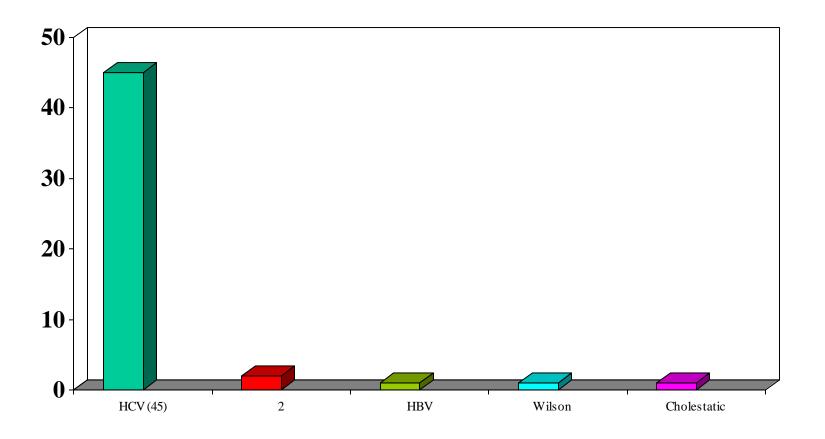
Geographic HCV prevalence



SUDAN

- Over an average of 1.6 years, asymptomatic anti-HCV seroconversion occurred in 33 people (3.1/1,000 person-years [PY]), including 28 (6.8/1,000 PY) in the Nile Delta, where prevalence was 24% and 5 (0.8/1,000 PY) in the Upper Egypt (baseline prevalence of 9%).
- The strongest predictor of incident HCV was having an anti-HCV-positive family member. Among those that did, incidence was 5.8/1,000 PY, compared (P < .001) with 1.0/1,000 PY.

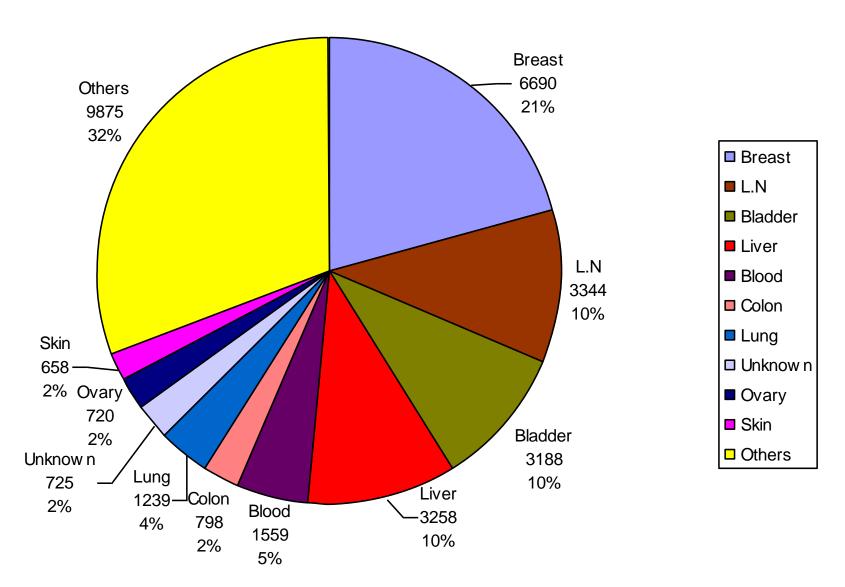
Indication for Liver transplantation in Egypt



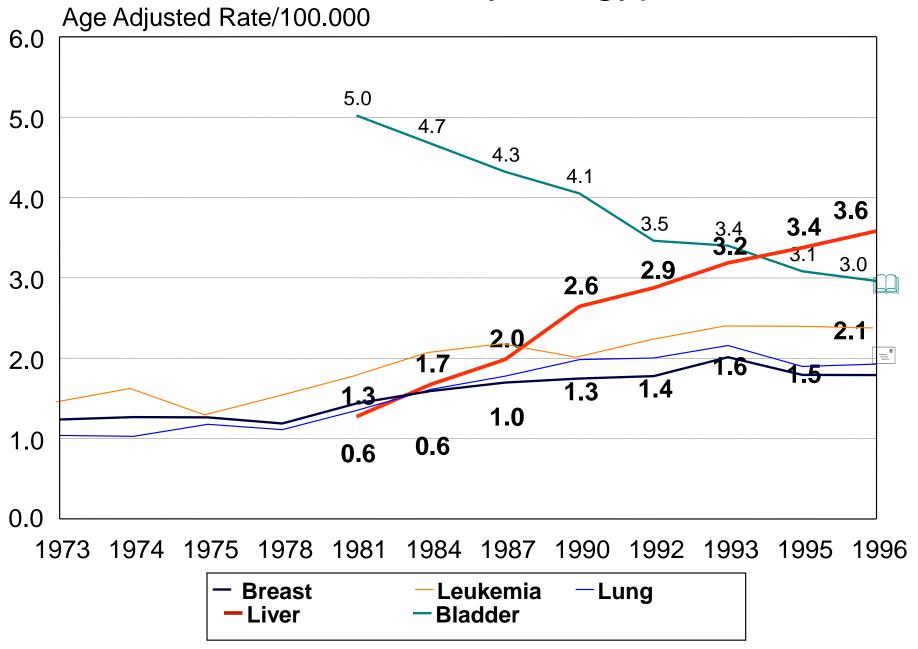
Esmat et al., (2004)

Leading causes of Cancer in Egyptians 1999-2002(NCIR)

Total of 32054 cases



Trend of Cancer Mortality in Egypt 1973-1996



Unfortunately, till 2007 we did not have a national control program for control of viral hepatitis

Egyptian National Control Strategy for Viral Hepatitis



2008-2012

April 2008

Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Health and Population National Committee for the Control of Viral Hepatitis

The National Control Strategy for Viral Hepatitis

the first comprehensive approach to reduce the prevalence, incidence, and burden of disease associated with hepatitis B and C in Egypt.

It represents a comprehensive response to the challenge of this major public health issue and is informed by the latest medical and scientific research on viral hepatitis in Egypt.

The plan has been elaborated in concert with the

- Egyptian National Committee on Viral Hepatitis
- officials from the Ministry of Health and Population,
- the Ministry of Higher Education,
- various U.N. agencies and
- WHO (Geneva and Cairo), as well as
- researchers at Egyptian universities and
- other local and international societies involved in the fight against viral hepatitis.

The main goals of the National Control Strategy

- Detect the prevalence and incidence of HBV and HCV
- Reduce the prevalence of chronic HBV and HCV infection in the 15-30 age group by 20% of 2008 levels by 2012
- Expand access to treatment to within 100 km for all Egyptians and Treat 50% of persons needing treatment by 2012.
- Continue to produce high-quality scientific research
- Ensure programmatic sustainability

Objectives

National Survey

Availability of treatment

Awareness and Media Campaign

Infection Control

Research

Objectives

National Survey

(Demographic Health Survey ,DHS 2008) www.measuredhs.com

Availability of treatment

Awareness and Media Campaign

Infection Control

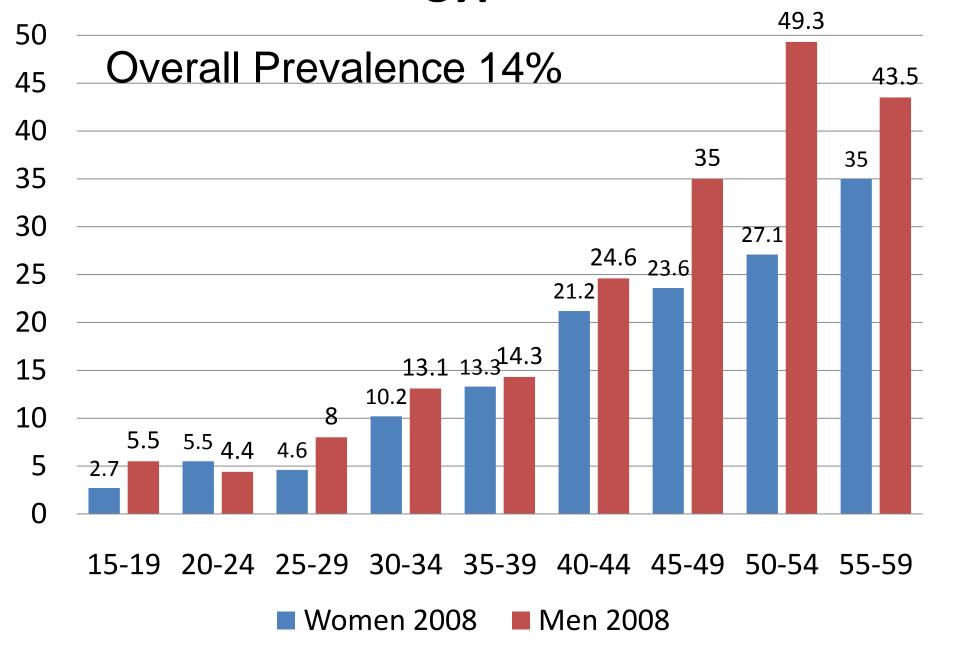
Research

Self-reported prevalence of HCV infection

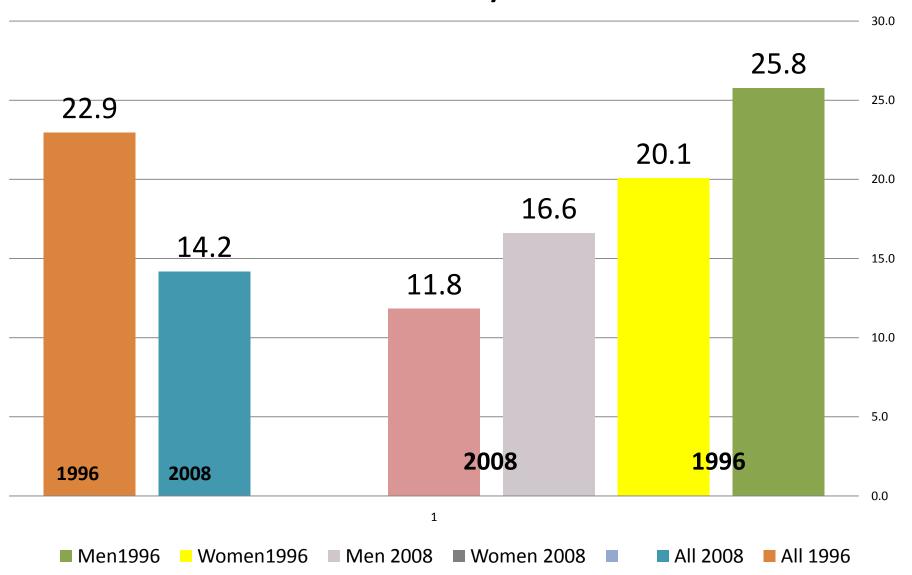
	Women	Men	Total
Ever tested for hepatitis C virus			
Yes	2.0	5.9	3.8
No	77.9	79.6	78.7
Never heard about hepatitis C	20.1	14.6	17.5
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ever had positive hepatitis C test according to doctor or health professional			
Tested, yes	0.8	2.0	1.4
Tested, no	1.2	3.9	2.5
Not tested	77.9	79.6	78.7
Never heard about hepatitis C	20.1	14.6	17.5
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treated for hepatitis C after test			
Positive test and treated	0.4	1.0	0.7
Negative test/not tested	79.1	83.5	81.2
Never heard about hepatitis C	20.1	14.6	17.5
Missing	0.4	0.9	0.7

www.measuredhs.com (Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2008)

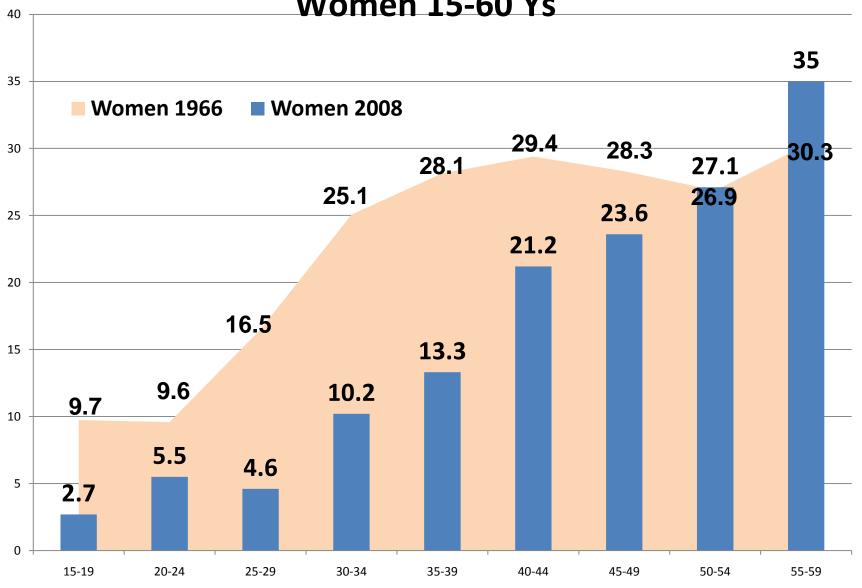
HCV Egypt 2008



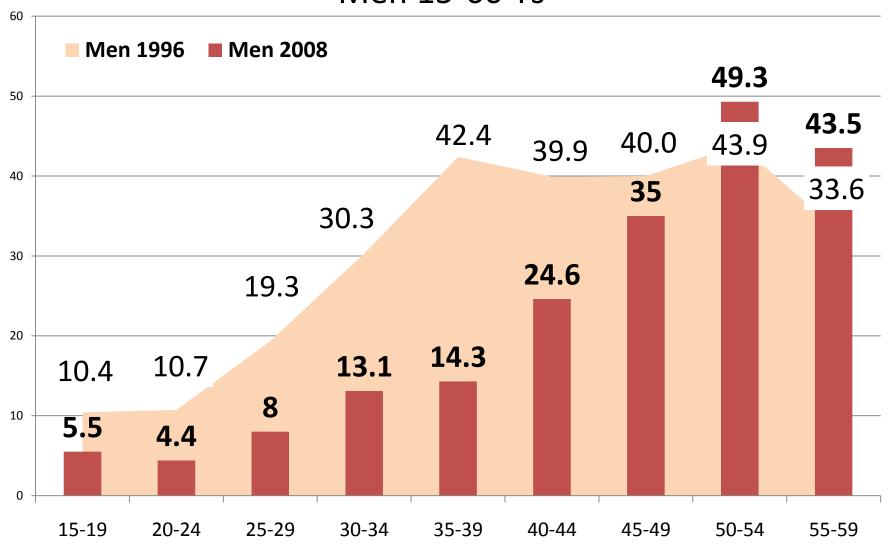
HCV Prevalence National Surveys 1996 vs 2008 15-60 Ys



HCV Prevalence National Surveys 1996 vs 2008 Women 15-60 Ys



HCV Prevalence National Surveys 1996 vs 2008 Men 15-60 Ys



Total Number of HCV Positive Cases in 1996-2008

							Chronic	Chronic
	Female	Male	1996AII	Female	Male	2008AII	HCV	HCV
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	1996	2008
15-19	343277	379167	722443	111401	248022	359423	469588	269568
20-24	307380	361766	669146	165686	145006	310692	434945	233019
25-29	453044	585024	1038067	130382	209033	339416	674744	254562
30-34	609555	785683	1395238	256019	326960	582980	906904	437235
35-39	605653	899449	1505101	319858	340967	660825	978316	495619
40-44	552251	732549	1284800	415505	493044	908550	835120	681412
45-49	456226	631200	1087426	376939	608519	985458	706827	739093
50-54	356239	558439	914678	344490	614785	959275	594541	719457
55-59	308571	319133	627704	304771	427713	732483	408008	549363
Total	3992196	5252409	9244604	2425052	3414050	5839102	6008993	4379326

Objectives

National Survey

Availability of treatment

Awareness and Media Campaign

Infection Control

Research

Patient management

- Scaled-up case detection efforts via Voluntary
 Counseling and Testing
- Improved access to treatment, including the opening of Viral Hepatitis Treatment Centers(VHTC)
- Reductions in the price of drugs (20% of its global price), and expanded subsidization of antiviral therapy
- Attaining optimal clinical management of all patients, (including pediatric patients and persons suffering from advanced liver disease)

Viral Hepatitis Treatment Centers (VHTC)

21 Centers in the first 3 years (2007-2010)

Cairo:

- NHTMRI -Al Kahera Al Fattemia
- New Cairo
 -Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital

Alexandria:

- Quabbary– Shark El Madina
- Eight centers in Delta region:
 - Tanta, Damietta, Al Mansoura, Zagazig, Shebin El-Kom.&
 Kafr El-Sheikh, Damanhour and Benha
- Six centers in Upper Egypt:
 - Assuit, Qena ,Menia & Sohag.,BeniSuef and Aswan.
- Suez Canal Area Ismailia



- Governmental appreciation of the magnitude of HCV problem in Egypt
- National guidelines for treatment of chronic HCV
- MOHP and universities cooperation.
- Different specialties cooperation
- Working in a team
- Starting treatment for more than 100 000
- >90% governmental funding
- EVR >75%
- Data for >100 000 patients to answer a lot of questions.

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• NHTMRI in collaboration with

Cairo University and Ain Shams University,

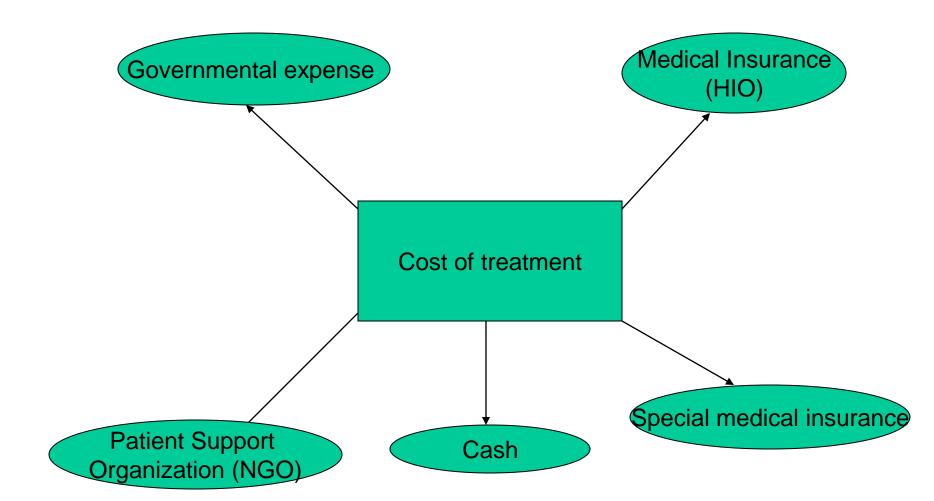
are responsible for:

- ☐ Training of different specialties.
- □ Quality control and site visits.
- □Data management.

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- In 2007,10 centers started treatment for about 20 000 patients
- In 2008, another 40 000 patients started treatment in 16 centers distributed in 13 governorates.
- In 2009 another 4 centers joined the national program.

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- >90% governmental funding
- SVR = 50% (HCV Genotype 4)
- Data for >100 000 patients to answer a lot of questions.

Preliminary Results (80/80/80)

•	EVR	12 weeks	75%
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- MVR 24 weeks 65%
- ETR 48 weeks 60%
- SVR 72 weeks 50%

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QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

- 1)Cost effective analysis
- 2)Non invasive detection of hepatic fibrosis
- 3)Effect of treatment on disease progression
- 4)Role of complemntary and alternative medicine
- 5)Treatment of non responders



Thank you

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