National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMME – HEPATITIS B AND C – WAYS TO PROMOTE AND OFFER TESTING

Consultation on the Draft Guidance from 13th June – 8th August 2012. Comments to be received no later than 5pm on 8th August 2012.

Stakeholder Comments

Please use this form for submitting your comments to the Institute.

- 1. Please put each new comment in a new row.
- 2. Please insert the **section number** (eg 3.2) in the 1st column. If your comment relates to the document as a whole, please put **'general'** in this column
- 3. Please insert the **page number** (ie '7') in the 2nd column.
- 4. Please note forms with attachments such as research articles, letters or leaflets cannot be accepted. If forms are received with an attachment they will be returned without being read. Any resubmitted forms without attachments must be by the consultation deadline.

Name:		
Organisation:		BHIVA
Section number Indicate section number or 'general' if your comment relates to the whole document	Page Number	Comments Please insert each new comment in a new row.
Treatment Current best practice guidelines on managing hepatitis B and C are available from the European Association for the Study of the Liver (EASL).	Page 7	W e would suggest that best practice guidelines for treating HIV /Hepatitis are additionally added. For guidelines on managing patients with HIV and hepatitis B or HIV and hepatitis C co infection, please refer to: British HIV Association guidelines for the management of co infection with HIV-1 and hepatitis B or C virus 2010 G Brook, J Main, M Nelson, S Bhagani, E Wilkins, C Leen, M Fisher, Y Gilleece, R Gilson, A Freedman, R Kulasegaram, K Agarwal, C Sabin and C Deacon-Adams on behalf of the BHIVA Viral Hepatitis Working Group* British HIV Association (BHIVA), BHIVA Secretariat, Mediscript Ltd, London, UK Keywords: HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, guidelines, treatment Accepted 27 August 2009 These are in the process of being updated
	Page 8	All patients with Hepatitis B and C should be tested for HIV Reasons Shared mode of transmission Impact of hepatitis B and C on HIV Impact of HIV on hepatitis B and C Treatment guideline differs in HIV co infected population British HIV Association guidelines for the management of co infection with HIV-1 and hepatitis B or C virus 2010 In addition, awareness programmes should target hepatitis B and hepatitis C and HIV. These awareness programmes should be inclusive and linked.

Please add extra rows as needed

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3.39 Snorting drugs and sex have been recently recognised as routes for hepatitis C infection about which there is little data.	Page 32	Acute HCV infections in HIV positive men who have sex with men There is little data outside HIV cohorts and this should be appropriately referenced: van de Laar T, Pybus O, Bruisten S et al. Evidence of a large, international network of HCV transmission in HIV-positive men who have sex with men. Gastroenterology 2009; 136: 1609–1617 Danta M, Brown D, Bhagani S et al. Recent epidemic of acute hepatitis C Virus in HIV-positive men who have sex with men linked to high-risk sexual behaviours. AIDS 2007; 21: 983–991. Low E, Vogel M, Rockstroh J, Nelson M. Acute hepatitis C in HIV-positive individuals. AIDS Rev 2008; 10: 245–253 Ghosn J, Deveau C, Goulard C et al. Increase in hepatitis C virus incidence in HIV-1 infected patients followed up since primary infection. Sex Transm Infect 2006; 82: 458–460 Browne R, Asboe D, Gilleece Y et al. Increased numbers of acute hepatitis C infections in HIV positive homosexual men; is sexual transmission feeding the increase? Sex Transm Infect 2004; 80: 326–327 Gotz HM, van Doornum G, Niesters HG et al. A cluster of acute hepatitis C among men who have sex with men: results from contact tracing and public health implications. AIDS 2005; 19: 969–974
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Testing / screening HCV		No mention is given to the frequency of screening for hepatitis C if the test is negative. These are available for HIV infected patients. In addition, HIV infected antibody may take up to a year to become positive, so we recommended performing a pcr test, if the patient presents with abnormal LFT with negative serology and there is no other explanation. British HIV Association guidelines for the management of coinfection with HIV-1 and hepatitis B or C virus 2010 Recommendations All HIV-positive patients with unexplained transaminitis should be evaluated for acute HCV infection (with HCV antibody and RNA testing). HIV-infected MSM should be tested for HCV antibody on an annual basis. HIV-infected MSM should be informed about current understanding of acute HCV infection and possible transmission risks.

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