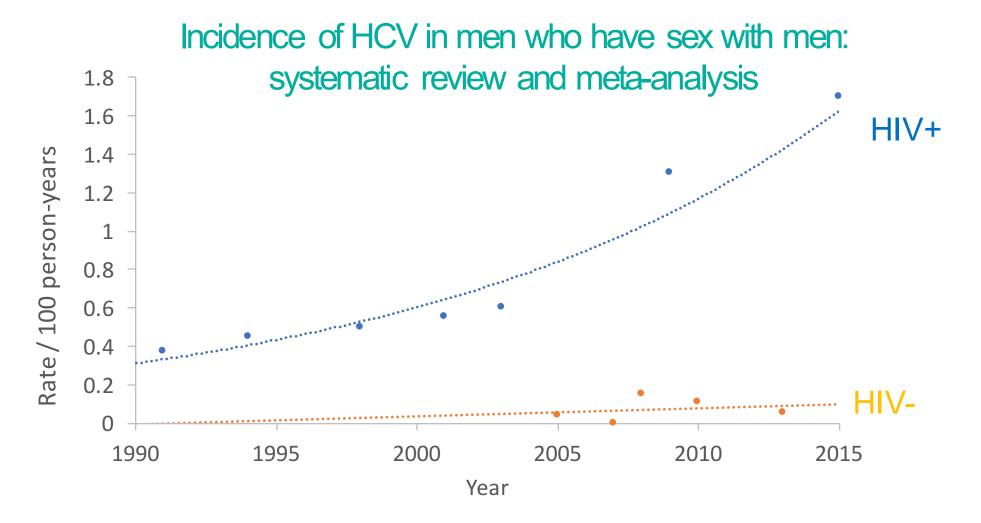


Protecting and improving the nation's health

# Risk factors and patterns of HCV transmission amongst men who have sex with men

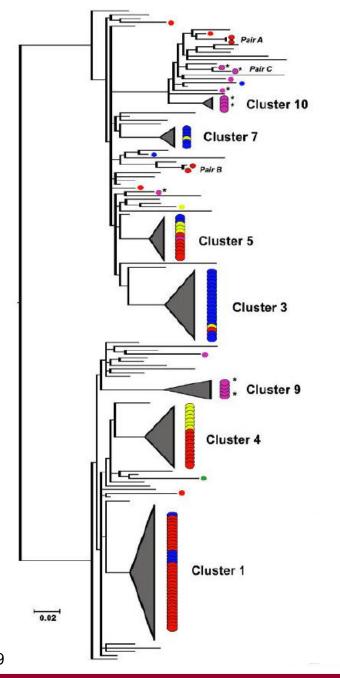
<u>Daniel Bradshaw</u>, Tetyana Vasylyeva, Chris Davis, Oliver Pybus, Julien Theze, Emma Thomson, Marianne Martinello, Gail Matthews, Ruth Burholt, Yvonne Gilleece, Graham Cooke, Emma Page, Laura Waters, Mark Nelson

### Background



Hagan et al 29: 2335 AIDS 2015 Ghisla et al 45: 309 Infection 2017

# Background



# NS5B phylogenetic tree for HCV genotype 1a

Monophyletic clusters are shaded, country of origin coded:

( ) England, ( ) Netherlands,

( ► ) Germany, ( ► ) France, ( ► ) Australia.

van de Laar et al 136: 1609 Gastroenterol 2009

## Aims

- Characterise risk behaviours in HIV- and HIV+ MSM with acute HCV
- Determine patterns of HCV transmission amongst HIV- and HIV+ MSM

### Methods

#### Study type

Prospectively-recruited cohort Single visit

#### **Centres**

Hepatitis clinics London, Brighton, Leeds

#### **Recruitment period**

January – August 2017

#### **Population**

MSM with acute HCV (<12 months)

Questionnaire

STI screen

Blood for HCV whole genome sequencing

## Methods

**CLINIC COHORT** 

#### CHAT<sup>1</sup>

Telaprevir-containing triple therapy in acute HCV coinfection

#### TARGET3D<sup>2</sup>

Treatment of recently acquired hepatitis C with the 3D regimen

### **Phylogenetics**

Clustering analysis

Maximum likelihood & Bayesian

. <u>www.clinicaltrials.gov</u>NCT02634008

<sup>1.</sup> Boesecke et al Antivir Ther 22: 619 2017



### Characteristics of HIV- and HIV+ MSM with acute HCV

	HIV- n=16		HIV+ n=24		All N=40		P value
	n	% or IQR	n	% or IQR	N	% or IQR	
Clinico-demographics							
Median age, years	34	29-43	44	36-50	39	33-49	0.021*
UK-born	9	56.3	18	75.0	27	67.5	0.215
London recruit	16	100	17	70.8	33	82.5	0.030*
Jaundice	2	12.5	2	8.3	4	10.0	0.667
PrEP use in last 12 months	13	81.3	=	-	13	32.5	-
HIV VL not detected on cART	-	-	22	91.7	22	55.0	-
STI at HCV diagnosis	5	31.3	7	29.2	12	30.0	0.888
HCV results							
Anti-HCV negative	1	6.3	3	12.5	4	10.0	0.638
Median HCV RNA, log IU/mL	3.7	3.2-5.7	5.1	4.3-6.3	4.8	3.4-6.2	0.279
HCV genotype <sup>1</sup>							
1a	13	81.3	14	58.3	27	67.5	0.177
4	1	6.3	9	37.5	10	25.0	0.032*
Prior HCV episode(s)	4	25.0	5	20.8	9	22.5	1.000
IDU acquisition	6	37.5	8	33.3	14	35.0	0.787
Spontaneous clearance	2	12.5	4	16.7	6	15.0	1.000

<sup>1</sup>Genotype distribution: 1a (n=27), 3a (n=3), 4d (n=9), 4 no subtype (n=1) \*<0.05 by chi-squared, Fishers exact or Mann Whitney U test

DAAs direct acting antivirals, IDU injection drug use, STI sexually-transmitted infection, SVR12 sustained virologic response at 12 weeks

### Risk behaviours amongst HIV- and HIV+ MSM with acute HCV

	HIV- n=16		HIV+ n=24		All N=40		P value
	n	% or IQR	n	% or IQR	N	% or IQR	
Drug use							
IDU ever	7	43.8	11	45.8	18	45.0	0.897
Ever injected by another person	5	31.3	8	33.3	13	32.5	0.890
IDU in last 12 months	6	37.5	8	33.3	14	35.0	0.787
Last drug injected: methamphetamine	7	100	10	90.9	17	94.4	1.000
Permucosal drugs in last 12 months	15	93.8	19	79.2	34	85.0	0.373
Sexual history in last 12 months							
Median no. sex partners	36	16-50	16	4-16	16	8-39	0.025*
Sex in a group environment	14	87.5	17	70.8	31	79.5	0.272
Fisting	12	75.0	13	54.2	25	62.5	0.318
Condomless anal sex	16	100	21	87.5	37	92.5	0.262

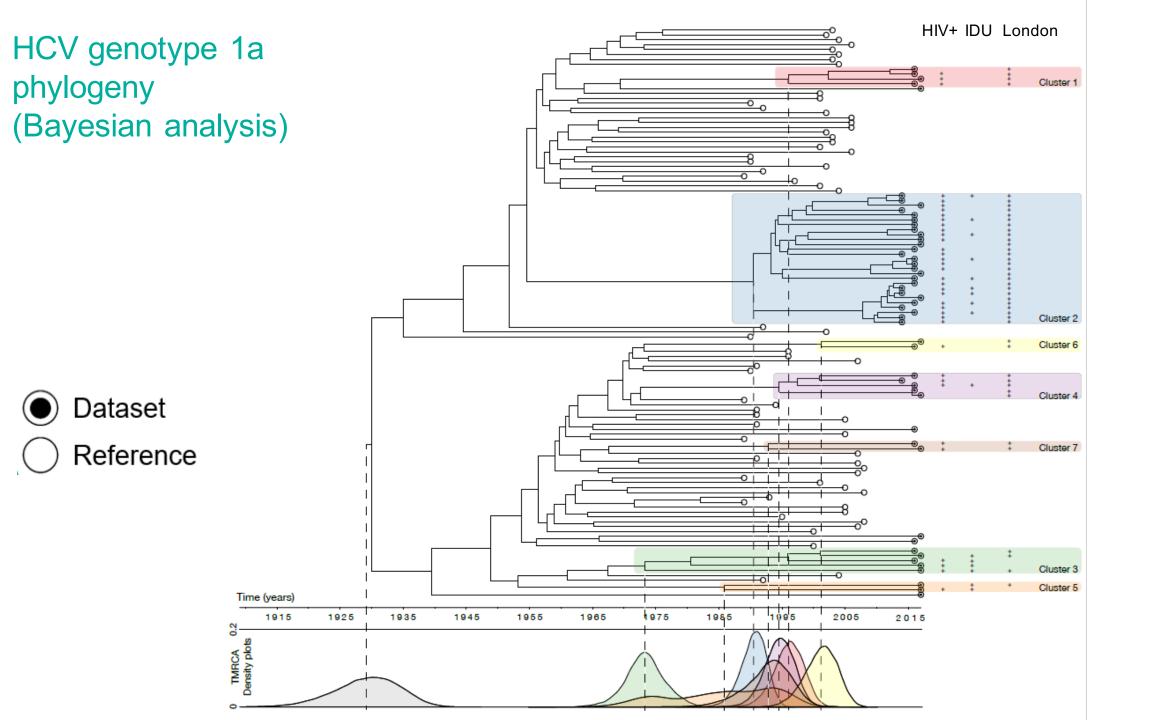
<sup>\*&</sup>lt;0.05 by chi-squared, Fishers exact or Mann Whitney U test

### HIV and HCV status reported for 'all, most or some' sexual partners by study participants

	HIV- n=16 (%)	HIV+ n=24 (%)	AII N=40 (%)	P value
Partner HIV+	13 (81.3)	20 (83.3)	33 (82.5)	1.000
Partner HCV+	4 (25.0)	3 (12.5)	7 (17.5)	0.407
Partner HIV-	11 (68.8)	14 (58.3)	25 (62.5)	0.505
Partner HCV-	13 (81.3)	21 (87.5)	34 (85.0)	0.668
Unsure of partner HIV status	11 (68.8)	13 (54.2)	24 (60.0)	0.240
		· ·		
Unsure of partner HCV status	11 (68.8)	12 (50.0)	23 (57.5)	0.356







### **Conclusions**

- > Forty percent of MSM with acute HCV were HIV-, mostly PrEP-users.
- High levels of condomless anal sex and chemsex seen overall.
- > HIV- MSM were younger and had more sexual partners than HIV+ MSM.
- Most MSM thought partners may be HIV+ but few thought they may be HCV+.
- Clusters including both HIV- and HIV+ men suggest shared transmission networks.

# Acknowledgements





- David Stuart
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