

Compliance with Hepatitis A and B Vaccination Recommendations

in a Cohort of Patients with HIV and Hepatitis C Co-infection

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Background

- Hepatitis A (HAV) or Hepatitis B (HBV) virus infection can result in more severe disease in patients co-infected with HIV and Hepatitis C virus (HCV).
- Guidelines recommend Hepatitis A and B viral immunity for patients with Hepatitis C virus (HCV) and HIV co-infection.
- Inactivated vaccines are available for both HAV and HBV and neither has administration restrictions or contraindications for use in HIV infection, thus both HAV and HBV vaccination should be given to all co-infected patients unless serology confirms immunity.
- Upon completion, serology is recommended to confirm vaccine response.
- We sought to characterize vaccination trends in patients with co-infection followed in our clinic.

Methods

- A retrospective cohort study was used to evaluate patients with HCV/HIV co-infection.
- Patients were included if they had an initial visit between 2006 and 2012. Also included were patients seen prior to 2006 who were lost to follow-up for more than 2 years and subsequently re-established care.

Results

- Of 1242 clinic patients, we identified 49 patients with HIV/HCV co-infection that met inclusion criteria.
- HAV antibody protection was detected in 18 (37%) of patients.
- Among them, 31 (63%) were HAV antibody negative qualifying for vaccination. Only 6 (19%) completed vaccination and 17 (55%, 35% of total) represented missed vaccination opportunity.
- HBV antibody protection was found in 28% (57%) of patients. Among them, 17 (35%) were HBV antibody negative qualifying for vaccination. Four (24%) completed vaccination. A missed opportunity was found in 5 (29%, 10% of total).
- Poor patient retention at 1 year resulted in inability to vaccinate 8 patients, 26% of HAV and 47% of HBV vaccination.

Results

Figure 1. Hepatitis A Vaccination

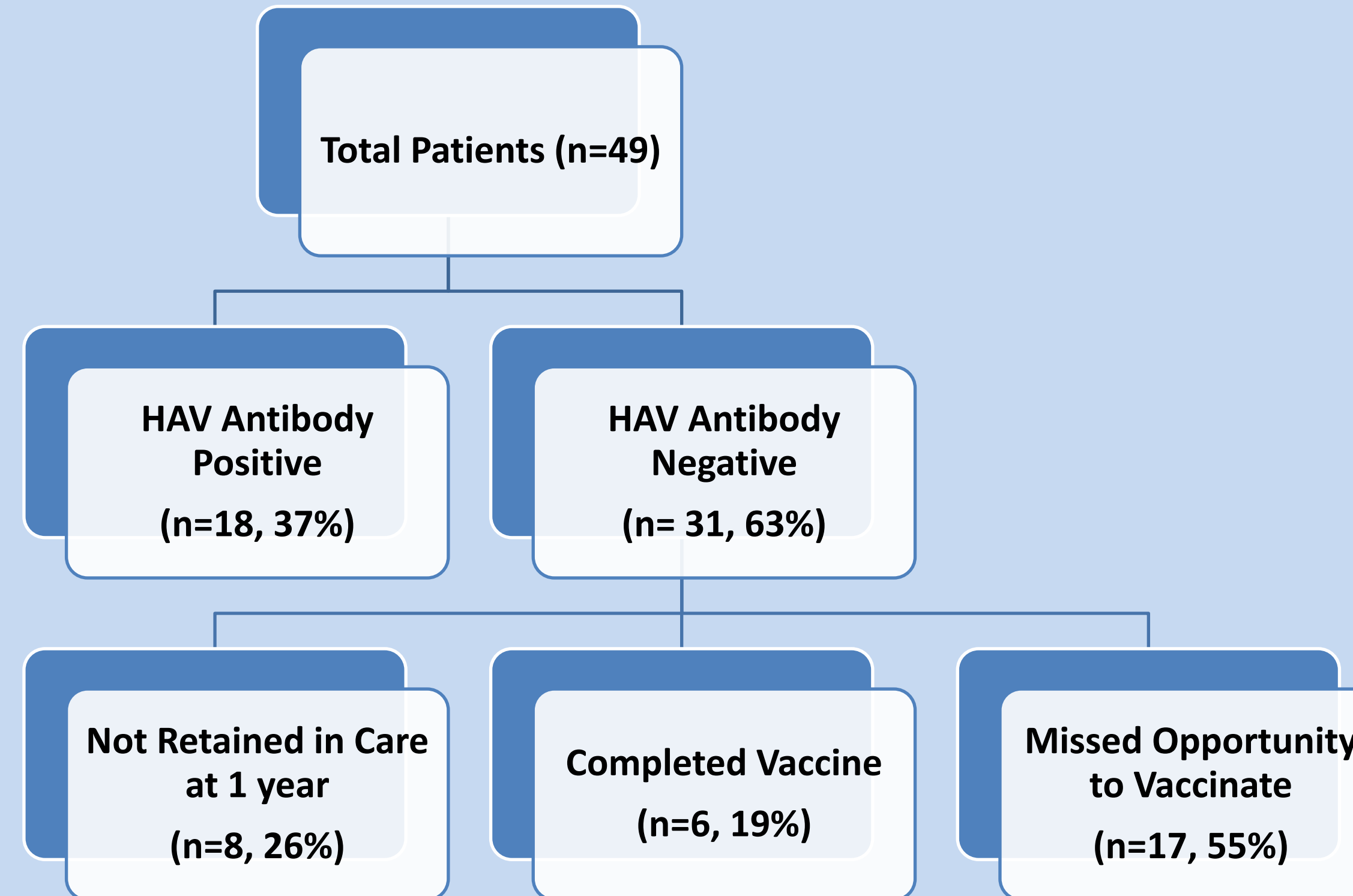
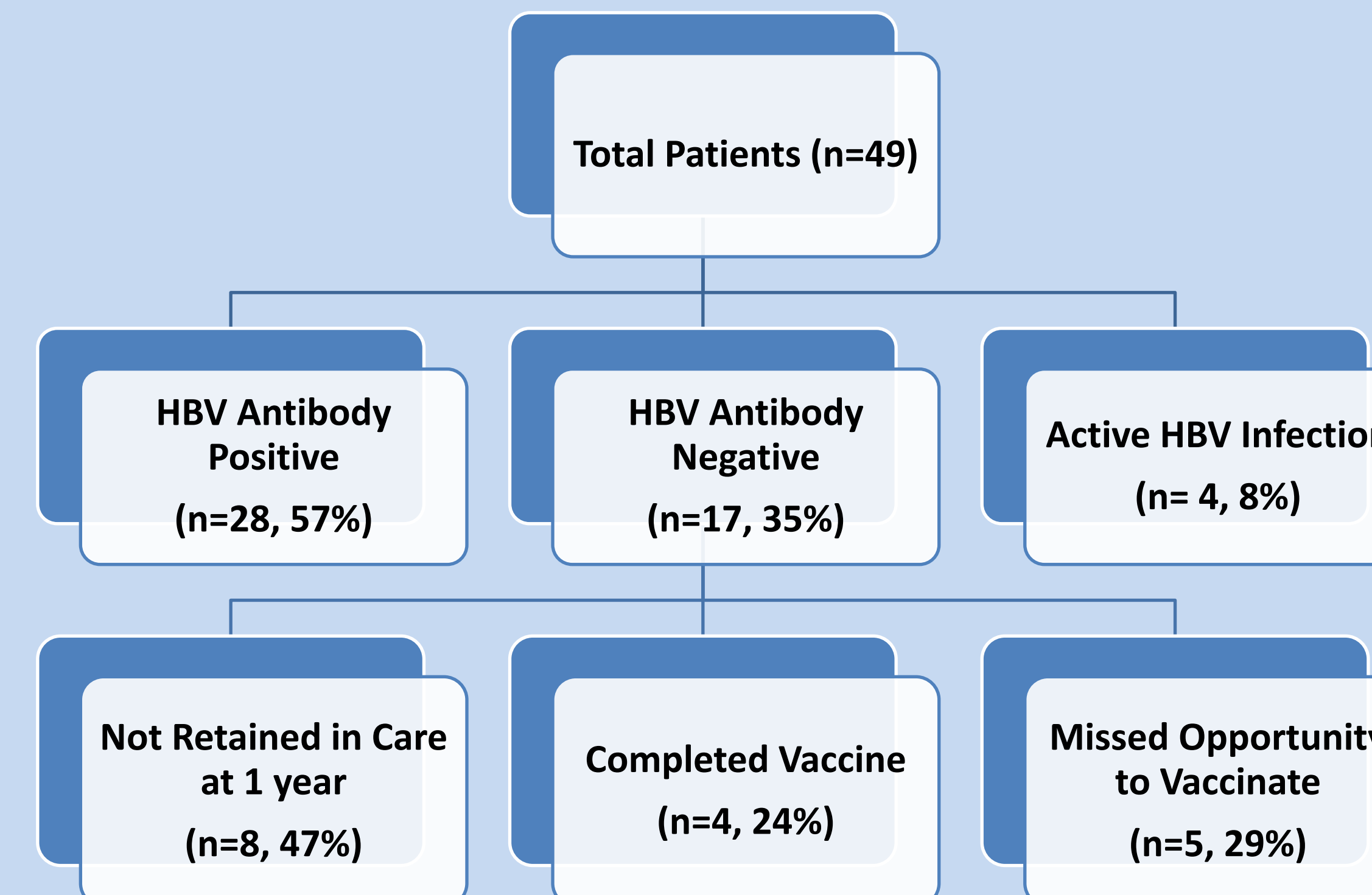


Figure 2. Hepatitis B Vaccination



Demographics	n=49 (%)
Race	
African American	30 (61%)
Caucasian	10 (20%)
Hispanic	6 (12%)
Sex	
Male	40 (82%)
Insurance Status	
Uninsured/Ryan White	29 (59%)
Medicare Insurance	9 (18%)
Age (y, mean)	55
Risk Factors	
Drug Use	
History of Illicit Drugs	34 (69%)
Current Illicit Drug Use	10 (20%)
History or current IVDU	27 (55%)
Mental Illness	26 (53%)
Imprisonment	16 (33%)

Conclusions

- Missed opportunity for HAV vaccination was seen in more than half of the patients in our sample.
- In contrast, fewer missed opportunities were seen for HBV vaccination.
- One factor that may have affected vaccination rates was the required six months needed to complete the vaccine series. Thus, for the 8 (16%) patients that were not retained in care at 1 year, completion of the series would not have been possible.

Acknowledgements

We thank the leadership, staff, and patients of the Medical University of South Carolina Ryan White Clinic for their help and support.

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