

Performance Measure: Hepatitis C Screening				<b>OPR-Related Measure:</b> Yes www.hrsa.gov/performancereview/measu res.htm		
Percentage of clie of HIV infection		titis C (HC	CV) screen		erformed at least once since the diagnosis	
Numerator:	Number of HIV-infected clients who have documented HCV status in chart <sup>1</sup>					
Denominator:	Number of HIV-infected clients who had a medical visit with a provider with prescribing privileges <sup>2</sup> at least once in the measurement year					
Patient Exclusions:	None					
Data Element:	<ol> <li>Is the client HIV-infected? (Y/N)         <ol> <li>a. If yes, is there documentation of the client's Hepatitis C status in the medical record? (Y/N)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>					
Data Sources:	<ul> <li>Ryan White Program Data Report, Section 5, Items 42 and 48 may provide data useful in establishing a baseline for this performance measure</li> <li>Electronic Medical Record/Electronic Health Record</li> <li>CAREWare, Lab Tracker, or other electronic data base</li> <li>HIVQUAL reports on this measure for grantee under review</li> <li>Medical record data abstraction by grantee of a sample of records</li> </ul>					
National Goals, Targets, or Benchmarks for Comparison	IHI Goal: 95% <sup>3</sup> National HIVQUA Top 10% Top 25% Mean* *from HAB data base	AL Perform 2003 100% 99.4% 86.2%	nance Data 2004 100% 100% 88.8%	1 <sup>:4</sup> 2005 100% 100% 90.5%	2006 100% 100% 90.9%	
Outcome Measures for Consideration: Basis for Selection	• Hepatitis C- rel		-	n the clin	ic population	
Chronic hepatitis substantial morbi predispose HIV-i	C infection is comm dity and mortality, i	non in pers t may be a	sons with H menable to	o treatmen	tion, and although it is a source of at. HIV/ hepatitis C co-infection may d HCV treatment may exacerbate the side	

Measure reflects important aspect of care that impacts HIV-related morbidity and focuses on treatment decisions that affect a sizable population. Measure has a strong evidence base supporting the use. **US Public Health Guidelines:** 



"All HIV-infected patients should be screened for HCV infection"  $^{7}(6/14/02)$ 

## **References/Notes:**

<sup>1</sup>Unless there is concern about ongoing exposure (e.g., via active injection drug use), annual re-screening is not generally recommended.

<sup>2</sup>A "provider with prescribing privileges" is a health care professional who is certified in their jurisdiction to prescribe ARV therapy.

<sup>3</sup>IHI Measure reads, "Percent of Patients/Clients with Known Hepatitis C Status"

(http://www.ihi.org/IHI/Topics/HIVAIDS/HIVDiseaseGeneral/Measures/PercentofPatientsClientswithKnow nHepatitisCStatus.htm)

<sup>4</sup>(http://www.hivguidelines.org/admin/files/qoc/hivgual/proj%20info/HQNatlAggScrs3Yrs.pdf)

<sup>5</sup>AIDS Institute, New York State Department of Health. Criteria for the Medical Care of Adults with HIV Infection, Hepatitis C Virus Updated September 2004 [*Text taken from the NYSDOH AI publication -*

"Criteria for the Medical Care of Adults with HIV Infection"]

(http://www.hivguidelines.org/public\_html/hep-c/hepc.pdf)

<sup>6</sup>Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in HIV-1-Infected Adults and Adolescents (<u>http://aidsinfo.nih.gov/ContentFiles/AdultandAdolescentGL.pdf</u>)

<sup>7</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for Preventing Opportunistic Infections Among HIV-Infected Persons — 2002 Recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service and the Infectious Diseases Society of America. MMWR 2002;51(No. RR-8) (<u>http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5108.pdf</u> or <u>http://aidsinfo.nih.gov/ContentFiles/OIpreventionGL.pdf</u>)</u>