

Hepatitis B Management: easier than you think!

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I am not being paid for this presentation

**My travel and lodging expenses were paid
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Educational Objectives

- **Given lab values & other clinical info in case studies determine which CHB patients need to be started on antiviral medications**
- **Differentiate between uncomplicated & complicated CHB patients, between compensated & decompensated cirrhosis, & coordinate appropriate higher level care**
- **Formulate an evidence-based liver cancer surveillance program for your patients with chronic hepatitis B**



My background

- **Georgetown University Family Medicine residency**
- **Johns Hopkins Preventive Medicine residency**
- **Now in addiction medicine**
- **2008 -- began w/ Hep B patients, Houston**



Why bother with hep B?

- **Less prevalent than hep C ? -- yes, a bit**
- **Wasn't everyone vaccinated as a kid? No**
- **Isn't it less dangerous than hep C? No**
- **Don't you have to be a specialist? No**



WHO Goal for Viral Hepatitis

- **“Eliminate” Hep B and C by 2030**
- **Many countries doing well, even in prisons**
- **US – not doing as well, cases going up**
- **Opportunity to improve in incarcerated settings**



Before going any further ...

- **Other sessions on hep B & C, & cirrhosis**
- **Hep B screening: 3 tests, varies by state**
- **Hep B immunization: varies by state**



Urgent news bulletin !

- April 1st MMWR from the CDC
- ***Universal*** hep B immunization
- Ages: birth to 59
- Older adults with “risk factors”
- Incarceration: officially a risk factor



Confirmed chronic hep B

- Documented CHB or ...
- + HBsAg for 6 or more months
- 11.4% in some US prisons/jails
- Less in others
- Less than hep C, but significant



Central issue in all hep B patients

- **Should anti-viral meds be started?**
- **A “yes” answer: will rarely be questioned**
- **Might need to justify the “yes”**
- **Accurate history not always available**



The antiviral meds

- Entecavir – either 0.5 or 1 mg daily
 - Some providers always start with 1 mg
- Tenofovir, older form – 300 mg, one daily
- Tenofovir, newer form – 25 mg, one daily



Simple scoring method: (Tong et al)

ITEM	POINTS	Remarks (1)	Remarks (2)
Age > 39	1	HCC risk higher with age	HCC: hepatocellular carcinoma
ALT M/F > 35/25	1	Do <u>NOT</u> use ALT range from your lab	Hepatologist consensus
Gender – Male	1	Liver cancer risk greater in males	
Afr-Amer/African/Asian	1	Higher HCC risk in CHB patients	
Alcohol/smoke > 5 yrs	1	These factors raise HCC risk	
BMI >= 30	1	Risk of fatty liver/NASH	NASH raises risk of HCC
Alb OR plats<3.5/130	3	In a CHB patient, this means cirrhosis	
FHx HCC in 1 st deg rel	3	1 st degree relative: parent/full sibling	
BCP mutation	2	Basal core promoter mutation	Consider only if score < 3
ADD FOR TOTAL	_____	If score >=3 <u>and</u> HBV/DNA > 0 start antiviral Rx	(Modifications by R. Andrews of Tong et al, 2011/2018)



Why treat hep B with meds?

- **Reduces cirrhosis & cancer risk**
- **Reduces transmission**
- **Let's dive into some cases**



Start antiviral?

<u>Patient</u>	<u>Labs</u>	<u>Decision</u>
22 y/o Hisp F w/o FHx HCC	ALT 24, Plt 190 Alb 4.2, DNA 13 mil.	Y or N
39 y/o AA M w/o FHx HCC	ALT 36, Plt 201 Alb 4.1, DNA 1100	Y or N
49 y/o W M w/o FHx HCC	ALT 32, Plt 129 Alb 3.6, DNA 100	Y or N



What Makes Hep

B Care “Easy” ? (1)

1. Most patients w/o sx

2. Most w/o cirrhosis

3. Refer complex ones

4. ... or co-manage them

5. Only 2 meds to choose

6. Meds work great

7. Meds well tolerated

8. Easy cancer surveillance



What Makes Hep

B Care “Easy” ? (2)

9. Few labs to consider

ECHO as a resource:



10. See pts 2x per year

→ **HIPAA compliant**

→ **done by Zoom**

11. Even hep B in pregnancy is easy...

→ **offers FREE CME**

→ **emailed consult**

12. ... if HBV > 200,000 start tenofovir

→ **1 on 1 case consult**

→ **informal, supportive**

What Makes CHB complicated ?

1. Anything you're not comfortable with

Examples: chronic kidney disease, HIV/AIDS, pregnancy, hep C co-infection, hep D

2. Decompensated cirrhosis, decompensated anything

3. With experience, & consults, you learn



Diagnosis of Cirrhosis

- Usually, just look at platelets and albumin
- Download the **HepCalc app** or similar: calculate **APRI** or **FIB-4**
- Sometimes still done by biopsy – hepatologist
- Imaging: best → CT or MRI; ultrasound can give good info
- Fibroscan or other **LIVER STIFFNESS** measurement





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Cirrhosis patients

- ALL should be on antiviral med
- ALL should see GI/hepatology, EGD for varices check

- Criteria for **decompensated cirrhosis**:

H/o bleeding varices, ever	Jaundice	Hepatorenal syndrome
Hepatic encephalopathy	Ascites	Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis

- → **automatic hepatology referral (or ER)** ←



“Surveillance” for liver cancer

<u>PATIENT GROUP</u>	<u>START SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Any African ancestry	Age 21 (or 30)	Check AFP <u>and</u> liver u/s every 6 months; CT/MRI if needed
All other patients	Age 40	Check AFP <u>and</u> liver u/s every 6 months; CT/MRI if needed



Resource for Hep B treating clinicians

ECHO Project - “all teach, all learn”

<p>Begun in 2003 by a hepatologist First used to help rural primary care clinicians treat hepatitis C</p>	<p>https://hsc.unm.edu/echo/ https://echo.unm.edu/dashboards/</p>
<p>Video-based (like Zoom) Case-based specialist consultation Now in 45 countries Informal, friendly, supportive</p>	<p>Free to participate Present a case (optional) Simple pre-filled case format Consult note emailed in 24 hrs</p>
<p><i>Anyone</i> (usually an institution) can start a new “hub” Participate by mobile or laptop As often as weekly, or as needed</p>	<p>For information, write or call: —--> ECHO@salud.unm.edu Tel 505-750-3246</p>

Check for other hepatitis

- “Know your ABCD’s”
- Hep A antibody (total or IgG)
- Hep C/D antibody, reflex PCR
- Refer any Hep D PCR +



Epidemiology – acute hep B

- Actual (estimated) cases 6x higher than reported
- Decreasing in much of the world
- *Was* decreasing in USA too
- Since 2014: new cases are stable or increasing



Epidemiology – chronic Hep B

<u>ETHNICITY</u>	<u>PREVALENCE</u>	<u>IMMUNIZED</u>
ASIAN	21.1 %	31.4 %
AFR-AMER	10.8 %	23.2 %
HISPANIC	3.8 %	19.9 %
WHITE	2.1 %	26.6 %



Epidemiology – chronic Hep B

- Undercounted, roughly 2 million
- Asian-Americans: 6% of pop., half of the hep B
- African-Americans – next highest in prevalence
- African immigrants have high hep B prevalence also



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