

HCV microelimination in harm reduction centres has benefits beyond HCV cure but is hampered by high reinfection rates

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Fig. S1. Treatment Adherence

Each row represents one patient. Each column is a treatment day (green=dose taken; orange=missed dose). Dashed lines indicate planned treatment duration for 8-week therapies (56 days, top) or 12-week therapies (84 days, bottom). Treatment outcomes are shown in X axis. (SVR: sustained virological response, FU: follow-up).



Fig. S2. Outcomes after reinfection

Description of reinfections during follow-up (FU) with genotypes and outcomes after reinfection (lost to follow-up after first treatment, re-treatment with sustained virological control (SVR), new reinfection or lost to follow-up after re-treatment)

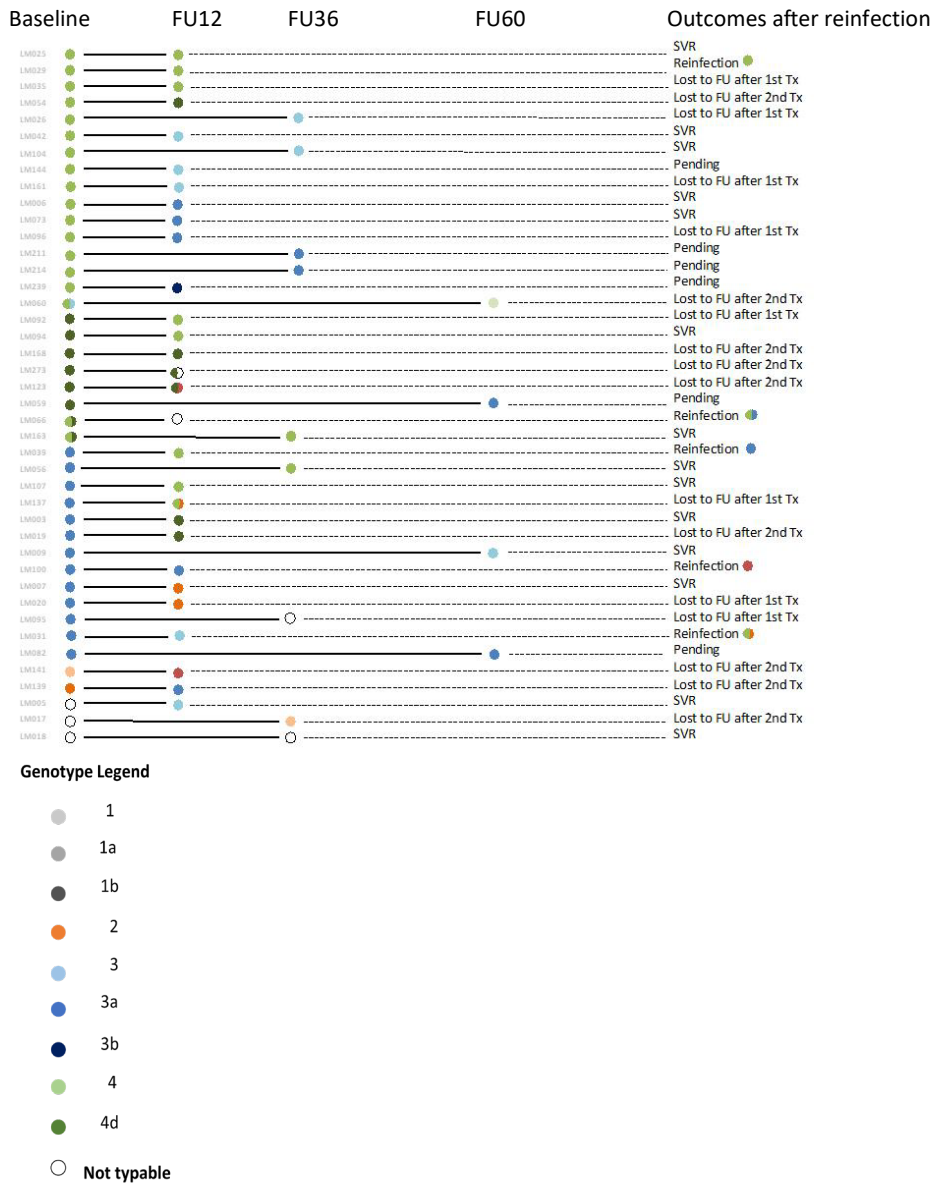


Table S1. Baseline differences among those accepting HCV screening or not.

Variables	Non-acceptance n=499	Acceptance n=420	p
Age (years)	42 (36-48)	41 (35-48)	0.99
Male	460 (92)	372 (88)	0.12
Foreign Nationality	243 (49)	192 (46)	0.38
Homeless	78 (16)	121 (29)	<0.001
Daily injected drug use	217 (43)	300 (71)	<0.001

Table S2. Differences in baseline and on-treatment characteristics among PWID receiving 12 week or 8 week treatment duration

Variables	SOF/VEL 12 weeks n= 97	G/P 8 weeks n=71	p
Age (years)	41 (35-49)	40 (34-47)	0.19
Male	89 (92)	58 (82)	0.06
Foreign Nationality	44 (45)	36 (51)	0.53
Homeless	30 (31)	24 (34)	0.73
Family support	56 (58)	42 (59)	0.95
Educational level:			
None	1 (1)	3 (4)	0.78
Primary Education	44 (45)	27 (38)	
Secondary Education	24 (25)	19 (27)	
Highschool	16 (6)	7 (10)	
University degree	13 (13)	9 (13)	
Vocational training	7 (7)	5 (7)	
Unemployment	71 (73)	52 (73)	0.97
Previously incarcerated [^]	65 (67)	39 (55)	0.16
Drug injection frequency:			
>once/day	57 (59)	42 (59)	0.99
Once/day	12 (12)	11 (15)	
Weekly	13 (13)	14 (20)	
Less than weekly	12 (12)	2 (3)	
None	3 (3)	2 (3)	
Current drug use:			
Cocaine	82 (84)	63 (88)	0.41
Heroin	82 (85)	63 (88)	0.67
Cannabis	53 (54)	40 (56)	0.97
Speedball	67 (69)	49 (69)	0.48
Syringe sharing [^]	18 (19)	11 (16)	0.68
Paraphernalia sharing [^]	38 (40)	21 (30)	0.19
Risk sexual relationships [‡]	33 (34)	30 (42)	0.32
Alcohol consumption	32 (33)	27 (38)	0.79
>28 Alcohol units/week	11 (11)	11 (15)	0.49
Opioid substitution therapy	51 (53)	35 (49)	0.75
Concomitant medication [^] :			
Benzodiazepines	39 (40)	26 (36)	0.83
Antidepressants	19 (19)	9 (12)	0.22
Antipsychotics	14 (14)	5 (7)	0.20
HIV+	28 (30)	5 (7)	0.001
TARGA therapy among HIV+	17 (16)	2 (3)	0.003
Previous HCV+ diagnosis	71 (73)	52 (73)	0.99
Previous HCV antiviral therapy	23 (24)	6 (8)	0.012
HCV-RNA < 1000 IU/mL	4 (4)	7 (10)	0.20
Baseline Fibroscan [®] (kPa)	6.2 (4.9-8.4)	5.8 (4.8-7)	0.58
Advanced fibrosis	16 (16)	3 (4)	0.014
Adherence assessment:			
Daily	21 (23)	21 (29)	0.18

Weekly	37 (41)	29 (42)	
Less than weekly	33 (36)	21 (29)	
Premature discontinuation	20 (22)	8 (11)	0.09
% antiviral drug intake within			
-Expected treatment duration	88 (64-97)	96 (78-100)	0.025
-Total	100 (84-100)	100 (100-100)	0.001
Imprisonment during treatment	6 (7)	5 (7)	0.99
Adverse Events	4 (5)	5 (7)	0.50
FU12 (n=148)			
HCV-RNA neg	48 (47)	41 (57)	0.41
Relapse	4 (3)	2 (3)	
Reinfection	17 (13)	13 (18)	
Lost to follow-up	12 (13)	11 (15)	

Qualitative variables are expressed as n (%) and quantitative variables median (P₂₅-P₇₅). P Values in bold denote statistical significance. TARGA: Antiretroviral therapy.

^n=165 †n=154 as the remaining PWID declined to answer or referred 'unknown'

Table S3. Impact of antiviral therapy among those patients achieving SVR with paired analysis at baseline and FU12 (n=89).

Variables	Baseline	FU12	p
Homeless	24 (27)	28 (22)	0.016
Family support	59 (66)	59 (66)	0.99
Unemployment	62 (69)	52 (58)	0.64
Daily vs non-daily	61 (69)	31 (35)	<0.001
Drug injection frequency:			
>once/day	50 (56)	20 (22)	<0.001
Once/day	10 (11)	11 (12)	
Weekly	15 (17)	15 (17)	
Less than weekly	11 (12)	32 (36)	
None	3 (3)	11 (12)	
Syringe sharing	10 (11)	3 (3.4)	0.22
Paraphernalia sharing	29 (33)	12 (13)	0.015
Risk sexual relationships	38 (43)	13 (14)	0.001
Alcohol consumption	37 (41)	22(25)	0.09
Opioid substitution therapy	45 (51)	46 (52)	0.28

P Values in bold denote statistical significance

Table S4. Impact of antiviral therapy among those patients initiating antiviral therapy with paired analysis at baseline and FU36 (n=64).

Variables	Baseline	FU36	p
Homeless	18 (28)	8 (13)	0.002
Family support	42 (66)	46 (72)	0.99
Unemployment	44 (69)	41 (xx)	0.61
Daily vs non-daily drug injection	46 (72)	26 (41)	<0.001
Drug injection frequency:			
>once/day	38 (59)	11 (18)	<0.001
Once/day	8 (12)	12 (19)	
Weekly	10 (16)	11 (17)	
Less than weekly	7 (11)	19 (29)	
None	1 (2)	11 (17)	
Syringe sharing [^]	4 (7)	0 (0)	0.04
Paraphernalia sharing [^]	18 (31)	0 (0)	<0.001
Risk sexual relationships [†]	24 (43)	13 (20)	<0.001

Alcohol consumption	23 (45)	14 (22)	0.035
Opioid substitution therapy	33 (52)	41 (64)	0.039

P Values in bold denote statistical significance

^n=58, †n=53 as the remaining PWID declined to answer or referred 'unknown'