4<sup>th</sup> HEPATITIS C TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP TAG Meeting

## **OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAM**

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# Why is Research Important for HCV Elimination?

World's first HCV elimination program

- Monitor progress
- Document lessons learned
  - What worked well?
  - What presented challenges?
- Document elimination: were the elimination goals actually achieved?

# **Documenting HCV Elimination**

Surveillance Evaluation

Research

Research broadly defined to include surveillance, monitoring and evaluation, and research

## Need for Coordination of Research, Early 2016

- Ensure access to quality data for stakeholders
- Avoid duplication of efforts as resources are limited
- Transparency
- Ensure that lessons learned, information, and findings are disseminated

### **Questions – Early 2016**

#### **Examples**

- Impact of HCV treatment on morbidity and mortality?
- Is HCV incidence increasing or decreasing?
- Effectiveness of screening and linkage to care strategies?
- Importance of community transmission in the HCV epidemic?
- Effectiveness of treatment strategies targeting high risk populations on transmission and prevalence?
- Effectiveness of primary care providers to deliver care and treatment for HCV (vs. specialists)
- Can monitoring of patients on treatment be simplified?
- Effectiveness (and Cost-Effectiveness) of HCV Core-Ag (vs. Anti-HCV + PCR)?

### Benefits of Scientific Committee Vision – Early 2016

#### Maintain clean and up-to-date databases

- Treatment database (STOP-C, Elimination-C)
- 2015 Serosurvey
- Screening database (proposed)
- Others
- Review and approve study proposals
- Support of approved proposals
  - Study implementation and data collection
  - Data analysis
  - Manuscript writing

# Establishment of the Scientific Committee

## Established in August, 2016

- Research agenda development
- Transparency
- Coordination
- Communication

### Members

- Clinicians, researchers, policy-makers
- Local and international stake-holders

## **Scientific Committee**

#### Co-chaired by NCDC and CDC

#### Members

- Ministry of IDPs from the Occupied Territories, Labor, Health, and Social Affairs
- National Center for Disease Control and Public Health of Georgia
- Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center
- Clinic Hepa
- Clinic Neolab
- Clinic Mrcheveli
- US CDC
- Non-members may be invited ad hoc



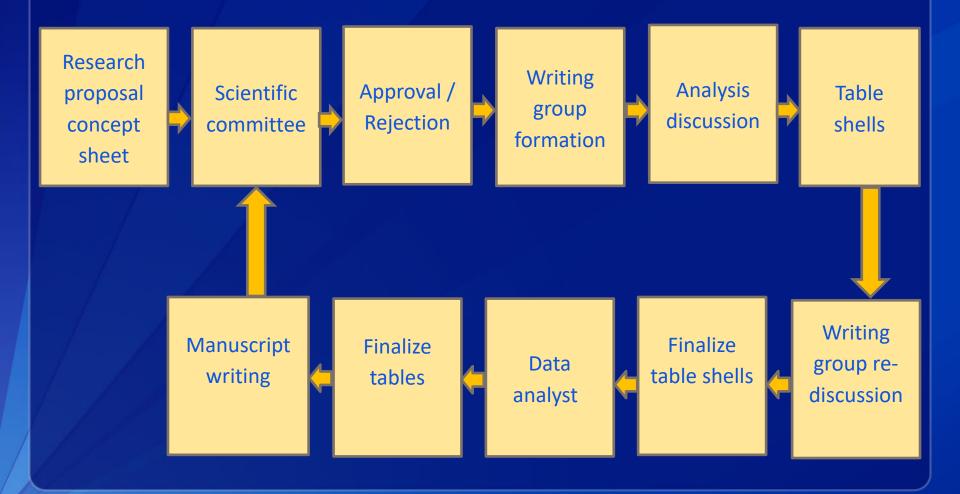


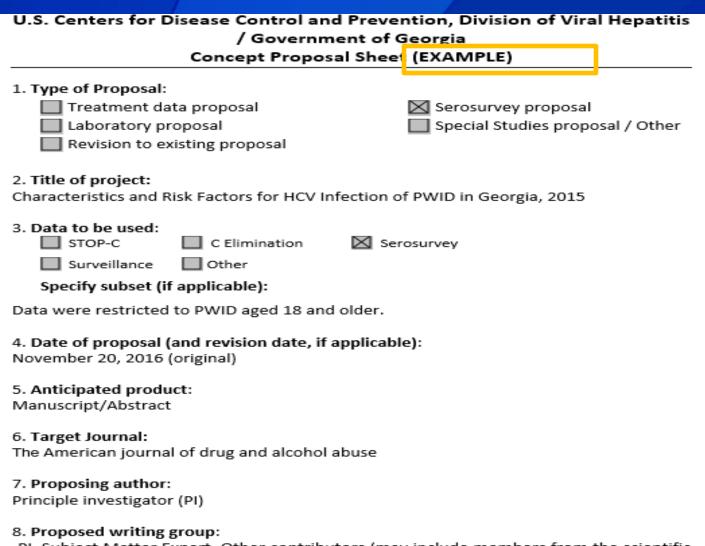


## **Roles of the Scientific Committee**

Review, approve, and support study proposals
IRB review and approvals
Assist in securing funding
Study implementation
Data analysis
Manuscript writing

# **<u>FLOW DIAGRAM</u>** of protocol for submitting a research proposal (for STOP-C/Serosurvey/Special studies)





-PI, Subject Matter Expert, Other contributors (may include members from the scientific committee)

-Must include at least one author from NCDC and CDC (responsible parties of the serosurvey)

9. Supervisor/s: PI

10. Rationale for project:

# Roles of the Scientific Committee (Cont.)

Coordination with
Ministry of Health
Clinical Committee
International organizations
Guest speakers

## Progress (August 2016 – November 2018)

### Number of proposals:

- Reviewed 52
- Approved 44

### International conferences/Publications:

- Abstracts 53
- Manuscripts 17

# TAG Day 1

### Science day agenda:

- Immediate and long-term clinical outcomes
- Evaluation of diagnostics and treatment delivery mo dels both at specialized and non-specialized HCV car e settings
- Novel Approaches to Laboratory Diagnostics
- Improving Access to Care and Treatment
- Surveillance
- Economic evaluation

## Acknowledgements

- Ministry of IDPs from the occupied territories, Labor, Health, and Social Affairs of Georgia
- National Center for Disease Control and Public Health of Georgia
- Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center, Georgia
- Clinic Neolab, Georgia
- Clinic Mrcheveli, Georgia
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA
- CDC Foundation, USA
- Partners: FIND, Abbott, MDM, University of Bristol, Boston University, Emory University, Johns Hopkins University, WHO, and others

## Conclusions

- Robust research agenda is critical to achieve elimination
- Lessons learned from the Georgia HCV Elimination can guide other elimination efforts globally
- Coordination of efforts (among partners and stake-holders) improves efficiency and quality