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HIV-HCV Co-Infection Service in Ontario: An Evaluation of Resources and Deficiencies

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HIV-HCV Co-Infection Care Provider Survey

- An OHTN sponsored task force was formed in 2008 to identify gaps in care, treatment and support in Ontario.
- A province-wide electronic survey of HIV-HCV care providers was conducted.
- Analysis of survey responses provided:
 1. A descriptive analysis of service providers and the populations they serve.
 2. An evaluation of resources and deficiencies.
 3. An descriptive analysis of research conducted by service providers.



1. A Descriptive Analysis of Ontario-based HIV-HCV Co-Infection Service Providers and the Populations they Serve

Rationale:

- Characteristics of this population and the types of care, treatment and support services required are not fully described.
- Collecting this information will help target resources for CI care.

Objectives:

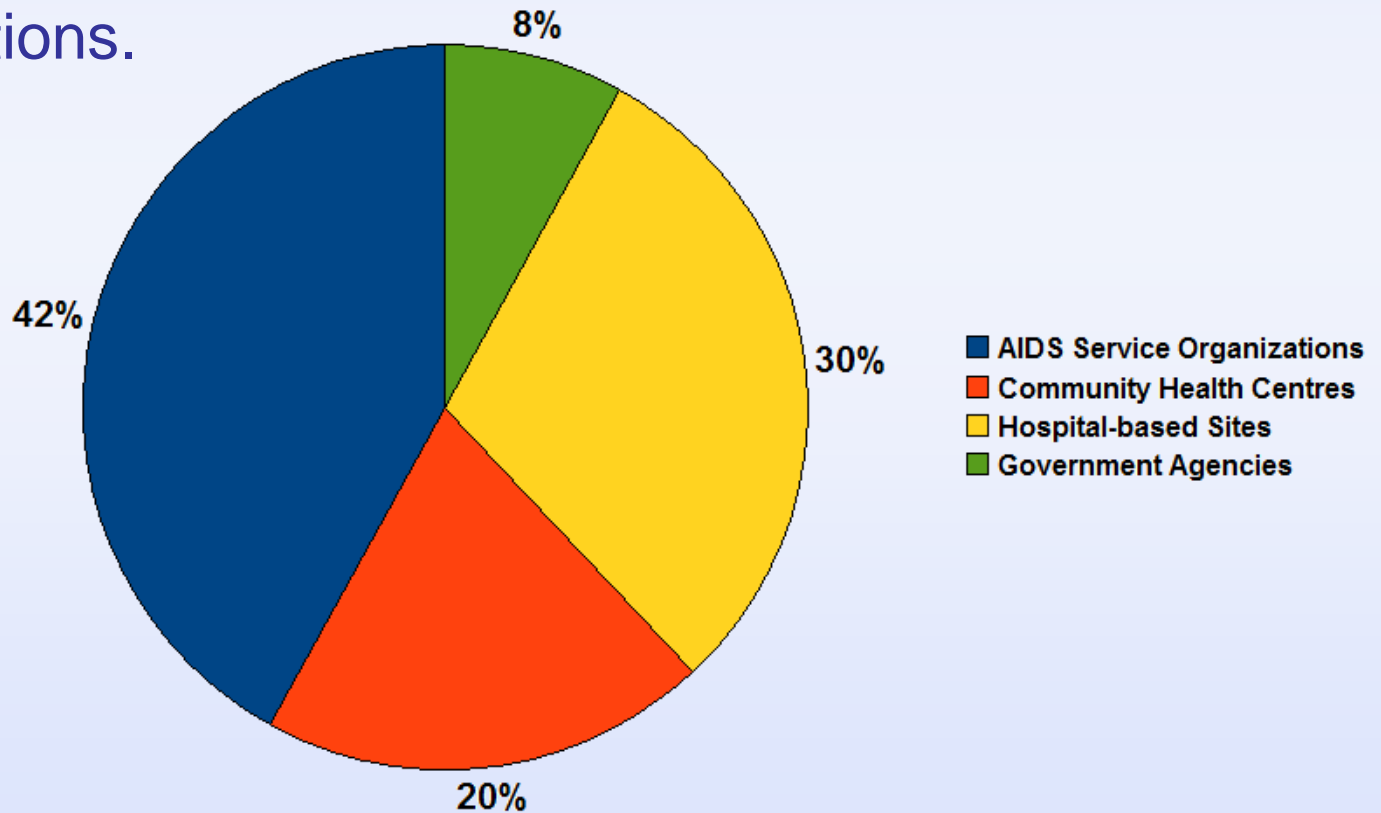
- Describe characteristics of service providers and the population they serve.
- Determine availability of care, treatment and support services.



1. A Descriptive Analysis of Ontario-based HIV-HCV Co-Infection Service Providers and the Populations they Serve

Results:

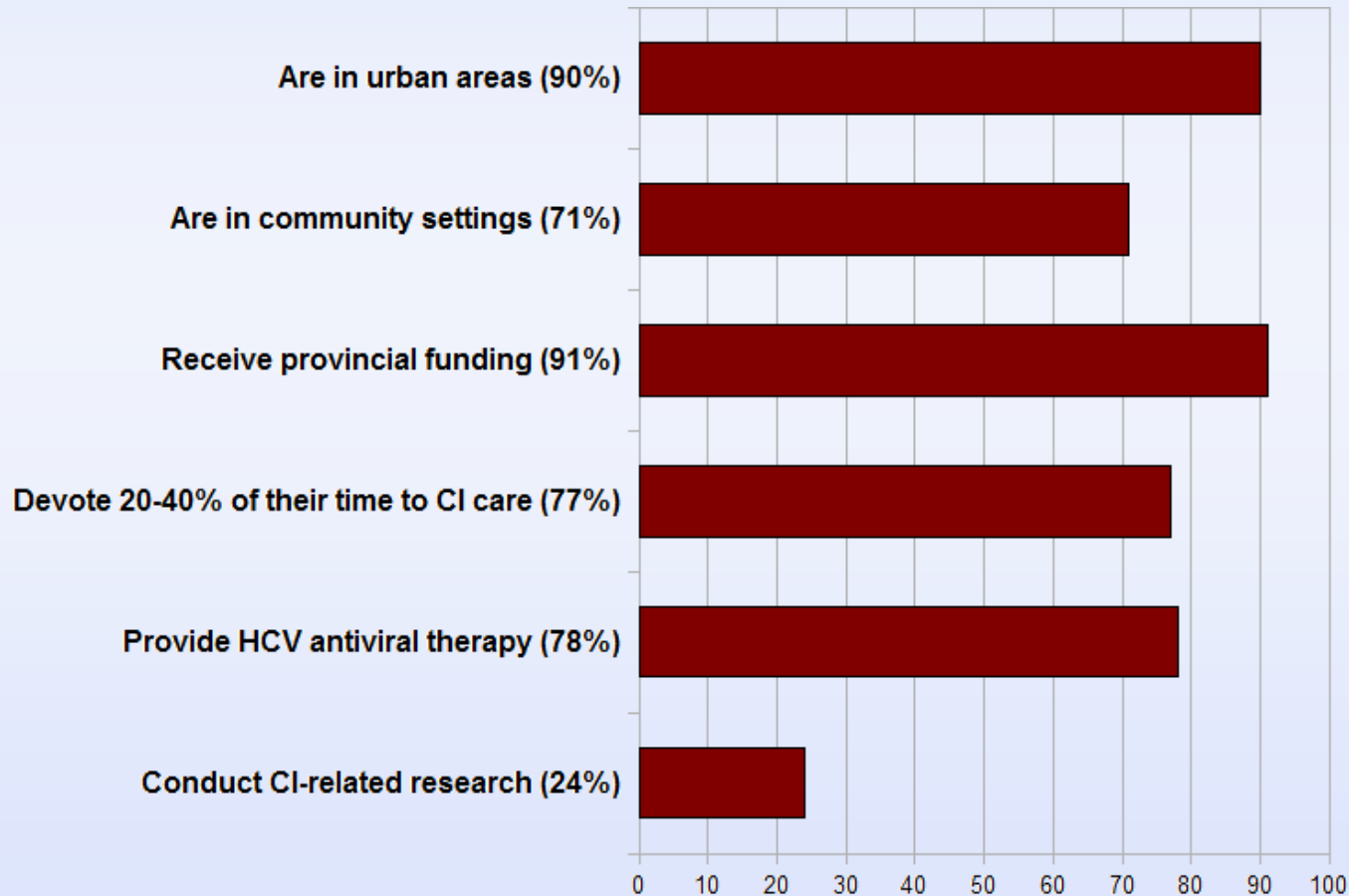
- 101 responses were evaluated from four types of organizations.





1. A Descriptive Analysis of Ontario-based HIV-HCV Co-Infection Service Providers and the Populations they Serve

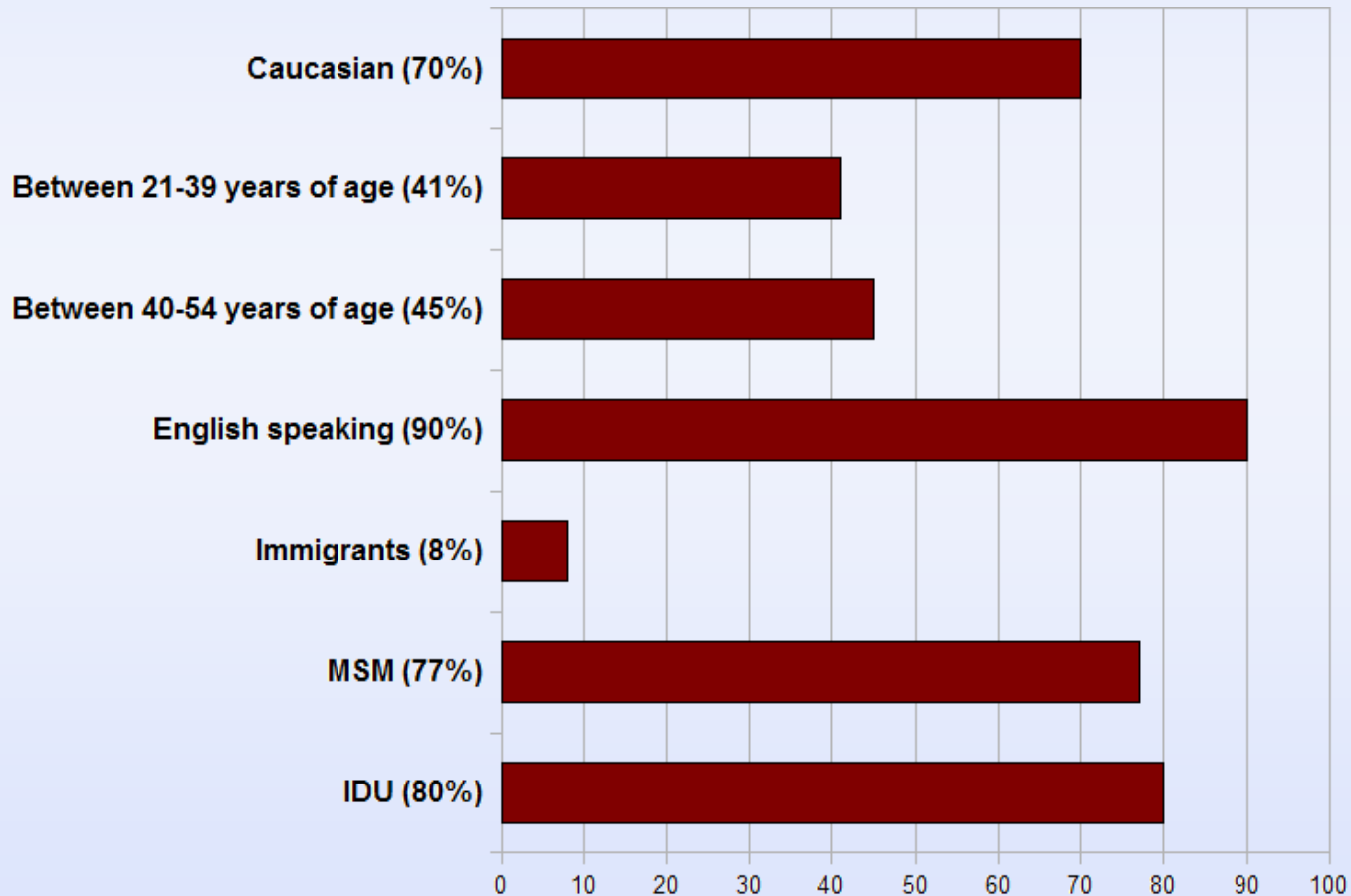
Results: *Percentage of Service Providers that:*





1. A Descriptive Analysis of Ontario-based HIV-HCV Co-Infection Service Providers and the Populations they Serve

Results: *Percentage of the Co-Infected Population that are:*





2. HIV-HCV Co-Infection Service in Ontario: An Evaluation of Resources and Deficiencies

Rationale:

- Few healthcare services specifically address CI care.
- Determining available services and identifying missing resources is essential to providing the best care.

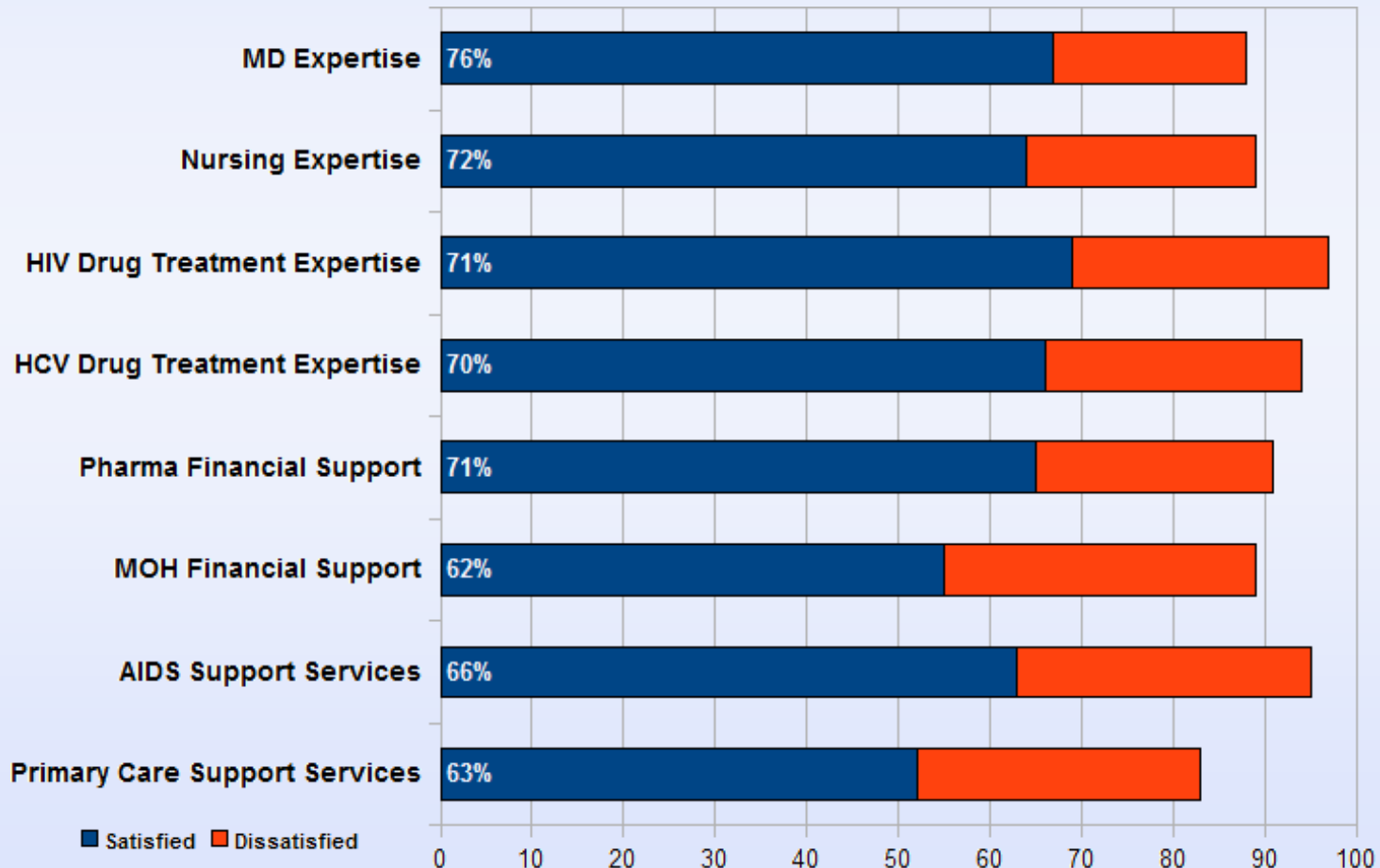
Objectives:

- Assess services available for CI population.
- Assess services unavailable but necessary for CI population.



2. HIV-HCV Co-Infection Service in Ontario: An Evaluation of Resources and Deficiencies

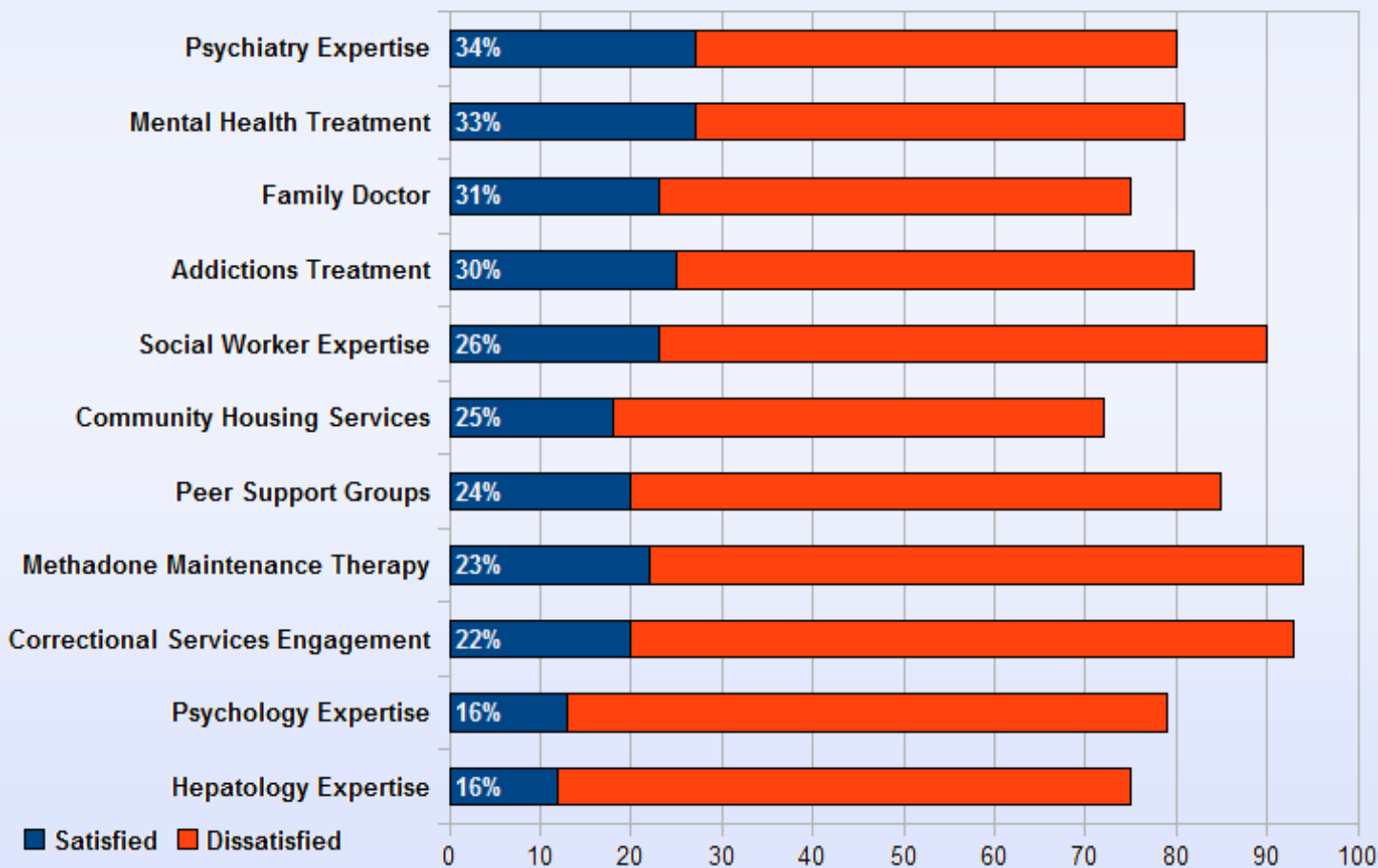
Results: *Proportion of respondents satisfied with access to:*





2. HIV-HCV Co-Infection Service in Ontario: An Evaluation of Resources and Deficiencies

Results: *Proportion of respondents satisfied with access to:*





3. A Survey of Research Conducted by HIV-HCV Co-Infection Service Providers in Ontario

Rationale:

- It is unknown what research in the CI population is being conducted by Ontario service providers.
- Research helps to improve patient care and determine how to best utilize healthcare resources.

Objectives:

- Assess research being pursued in CI population.
- Evaluate types of research being pursued.
- Identify who is doing research.

Survey:

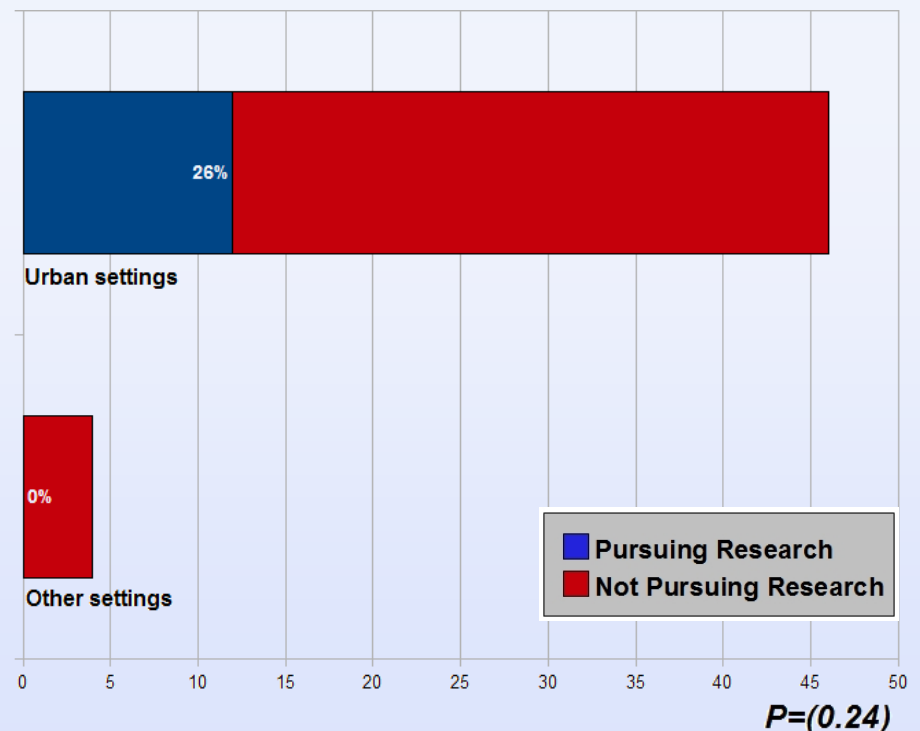
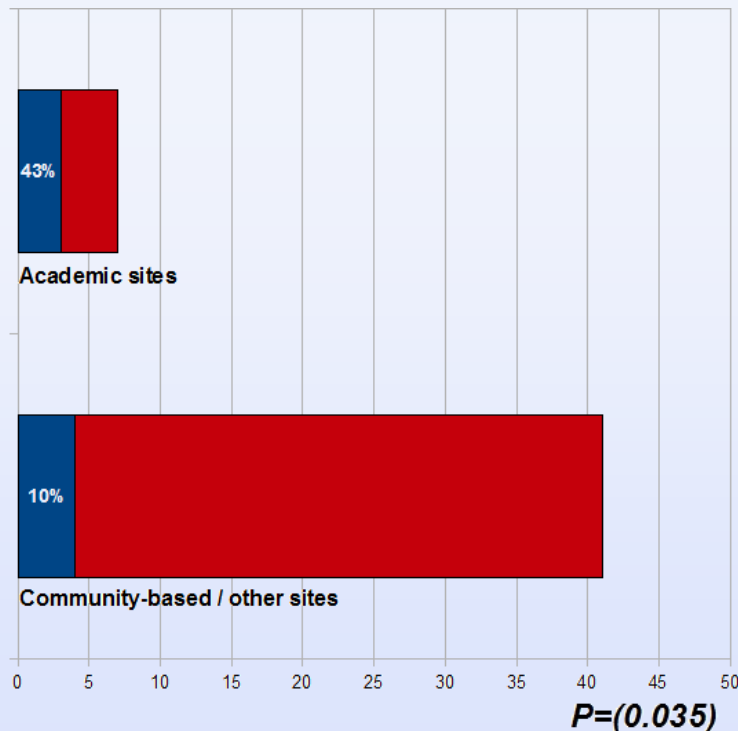
- Responses collected from 50 sites (74 respondents).



3. A Survey of Research Conducted by HIV-HCV Co-Infection Service Providers in Ontario

Results:

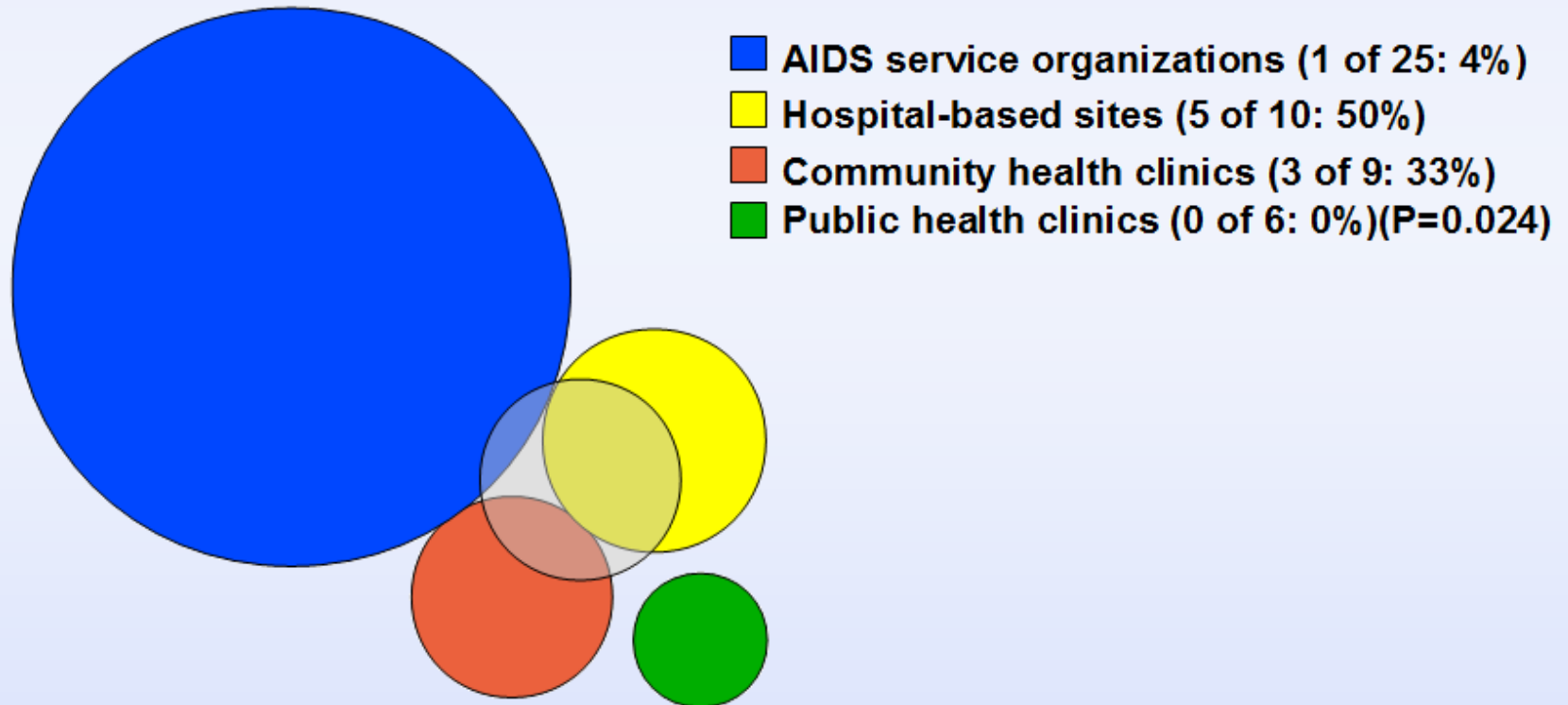
- 76% of sites are not, nor plan to pursue research in the CI population.
- Type and setting for sites planning or conducting research:





3. A Survey of Research Conducted by HIV-HCV Co-Infection Service Providers in Ontario

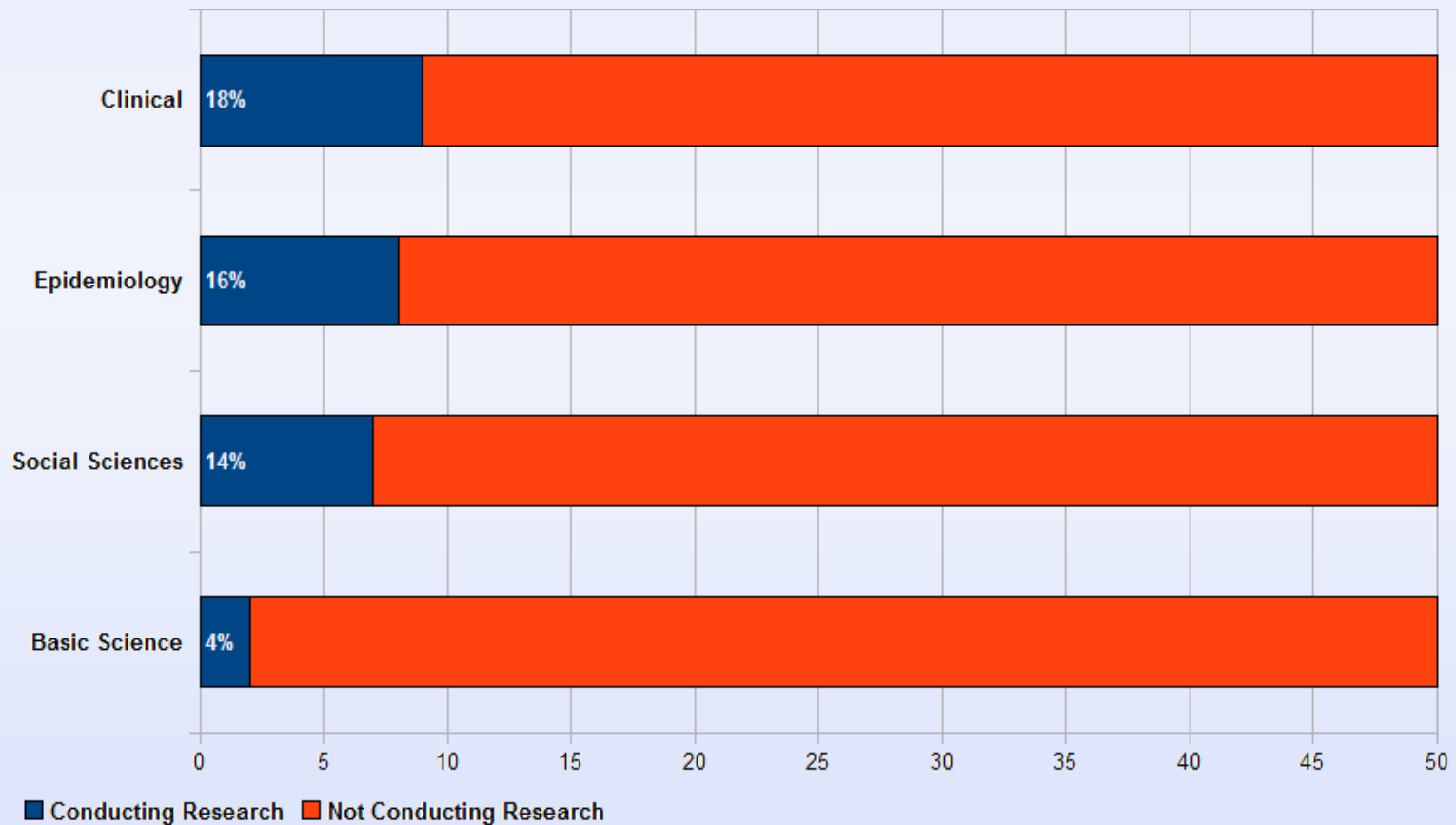
Results: *Number and proportion of sites pursuing research*





3. A Survey of Research Conducted by HIV-HCV Co-Infection Service Providers in Ontario

Results: *Number of sites conducting research in:*





Limitations

- Selection Bias
 - Representativeness
- Responder Bias
 - Sites with special interest in Co-Infection
- Missing Data
- Site Numbers of HIV-HCV Co-Infection
 - Not captured
- Data Source
 - Estimates; not database in most cases
- Heterogeneity of Sites Providing Data
 - Different sites form different types of care



Conclusions

- The HIV-HCV CI population in Ontario is diverse.
- Resources required to meet the needs of this population by HIV-HCV service providers vary across Ontario.
- A clearer understanding of this diversity is required to resource a more integrated approach to treatment and support.
- The volume of CI-specific research in Ontario is sub-optimal.
- Research in CI population should be facilitated.
- There is little HIV community conducted research occurring.