BACKGROUND

- Hepatitis C (HCV) infection is a broad spectrum of disease affecting approximately 130 million people worldwide.
- In the US, approximately 3.2 million people are chronically infected with HCV, of which 75% are age 50 or older.
- The prevalence of HCV has increased over the last several decades, with the majority of infections occurring in previous generations.
- The emergence of new antiviral therapies has led to significant improvements in treatment effectiveness and patient outcomes.

OBJECTIVE

- To assess the Direct and Indirect Costs of Employees with Hepatitis C Vary by Stage of Disease

METHODS

- Descriptive data were obtained from multiple employer consortia with healthRecords from 1999-2013.
- Cost data included employee medical, prescription, and absence costs.
- Health status was measured using International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) codes from claims at any time in the data.
- Subjects were excluded if they had documented human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B virus.

RESULTS

- There were 1,007 non-cirrhotics, 87 CC, 256 DCC, 17 HCC, 19 liver transplant, and 65 employees with unspecified viral hepatitis.
- Mean age was 53 years, 57% male, and more frequent male compared to the control cohort.
- The HCV cohorts were older and more frequently male compared to the control cohort.

DISCLOSURES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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REFERENCES