

O1032 Eradication of viral hepatitis C in the prisons of Rome: call to actionSara Lardo*^{1,1}, Silvia Rosati¹, Giuseppina Iannicelli¹, Erminia Masone¹, Domenico Faliero²¹ Lazzaro Spallanzani Hospital, Roma, Italy, ² Policlinico Universitario Agostino Gemelli, Roma, Italy

Background: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is a major public health problem in prisons. Italian prisoners represent a community of people that are particularly exposed to HCV infection. Every year 30 - 35,000 anti-HCV positive patients transit in Italian prisons where the prevalence of HCV infection is estimated to be between 22.4% and 38%. In January 2017 the prisons population of Lazio was represented by 6,211 people. A care pathway for assessment, diagnosis and treatment could be established in all prisons, integrated within managed clinical networks. Ten million people are currently estimated to be in prison and approximately 30 million persons enter and leave prisons every year.

Materials/methods: We conducted a retrospective descriptive study to describe the effectiveness of our intervention as "Infectious Disease Consultants of CC Rebibbia and IP Regina Coeli Prison" for the treatment of hepatitis C with DAAs in HIV- and HCV - coinfecting male and female inmates, detained in CC Rebibbia and IP Regina Coeli prisons between January 2016 and May 2018.

We analyzed demographic (e.g. sex, age), clinical (e.g. comorbidities, stage of liver disease, METAVIR grade of fibrosis and Child-Pugh score), virological features (e.g., route of infection, genotype, HCV-RNA, transaminases), anti-HCV regimens (e.g., drugs, duration of therapy) and treatment outcome.

Results: From January 2016 to May 2018 we treated with direct-acting antivirals (DAAs) 50 prisoners, forty three males and seven women. 21 of them were detained in Rebibbia, 29 in Regina Coeli. Thirty-seven patients were Italian, 6 came from North Africa and 7 from Eastern Europe. Of the 50 inmates treated, 45 inmates have Sustained Virologic Response (SVR) at 12 weeks, from the end of DAAs therapy.

Conclusions: The concepts of "control", "elimination" and "eradication" have long been the subject of numerous debates. The extent of the health problem within prisons is immediately understandable to all if we consider the estimates of HCV infection prevalence among these subjects: up to 1 in 3 prisoners may be suffering from Hepatitis C, often unconsciously.

