In August 2012, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) called for all Americans in the “Baby Boomer” generation (born 1945 - 1965) to have a one-time screening test for HCV without previous ascertainment of HCV risk.1 The CDC also defined the pre-call to action period as Aug 2011 - Jul 2012, the first year post-call as Aug 2012 - Jul 2013, and the second year post-call as Aug 2013 - Jul 2014. Using data from the nationwide Medivo Lab Value Exchange Database (Medivo Inc., NY, NY), we analyzed 4,961,282 adults screened for HCV antibody (Ab) between Aug 2011 and Jul 2014. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), about 1 in 30 people in this birth cohort have HCV, but most are unaware of it and are therefore not being treated or monitored for HCV.

Purpose:

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of the CDC’s call to action on HCV antibody testing among Baby Boomers vs. non-Baby Boomers (n). The CDC also defined the pre-call to action period as Aug 2011 - Jul 2012, the first year post-call as Aug 2012 - Jul 2013, and the second year post-call as Aug 2013 - Jul 2014. Using data from the nationwide Medivo Lab Value Exchange Database (Medivo Inc., NY, NY), we analyzed 4,961,282 adults screened for HCV antibody (Ab) between Aug 2011 and Jul 2014. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), about 1 in 30 people in this birth cohort have HCV, but most are unaware of it and are therefore not being treated or monitored for HCV.

Overall, the HCV antibody positivity rate was 8.54%; 12.69% among Baby Boomers and 4.4% among non-Baby Boomers (Table 1). Logistic regression analysis showed that Baby Boomers were 250% more likely to have a HCV antibody test than non-Baby Boomers (OR = 3.5, p < 0.001). However, over time HCV positivity rates among Baby Boomers fell compared to non-Baby Boomers. Statistical analysis showed that, compared with the year pre-call, in the first year post-call, Baby Boomers were 21% less likely to have a + HCV Ab test (OR = 0.79, p < 0.01), and in the second year post-call, Baby Boomers were 31% less likely to test + on HCV screening (OR = 0.69, p < 0.01). (Table 1, Figure 2)

Descriptive analysis of HCV genotype test results shows that between August 2011 and July 2014, 20.86% of the HCV patients had HCV genotype testing. 76.38% had genotype 1, 10.92% had genotype 2, 10.90% had genotype 3 and 1.8% had other genotypes. (Table 2)

The research was funded by Medivo, Inc., New York, NY.

REFERENCES


ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The research was funded by Medivo, Inc., New York, NY.