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Hep C: Completion of Therapy

Description

- This measure is part of the Specialty Core Set developed by the Pharmacy Quality Alliance ([PQA](#)) to monitor the percentage of patients 18 years of age and older who initiated and completed therapy for Hepatitis C with a direct acting antiviral medication during the measurement period
- In order to complete therapy, patients must have completed the minimum intended duration of therapy without significant gaps, defined as 15 or more days
- Using pharmacy claims data, patients are eligible to be considered based on the following criteria:
 1. The first prescription of a direct acting antiviral used to treat Hepatitis C must be filled prior to 99 days of the end of the measurement period
 2. Patients need to be continuously enrolled during the measurement period
 3. Patients who have completed the minimum clinical length of treatment period based on the chosen agent for therapy (8-12 weeks)
 - Example: ledipasvir/sofosbuvir = 8 weeks, simeprevir = 12 weeks



Did You Know?*

- Hepatitis C is the most common chronic blood borne infection in the United States
- Hepatitis C causes an increase in liver enzymes which may lead to a liver transplant
- Decreasing the risk for infection is the primary goal for antiviral therapy in Hepatitis C conditions



Calculation

NUMERATOR =

Patients who have completed the minimum duration of therapy with no significant gap between the first and last fill during the treatment

DENOMINATOR =

Patients who have initiated therapy with a direct acting antiviral medication during the measurement period

Exclusions

- Patients starting therapy with a direct-acting antiviral medication within the last 99 days of the measurement period
- Patients who have received a prescription claim of a direct-acting antiviral medication with a 56-day supply or greater

* <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hcv/cfaq.htm>

