CHECK HEP B PATIENT NAVIGATION PROGRAM
2016 FINAL REPORT

Background

- 100,000 people are infected with hepatitis B (hep B) in New York City.
- Treating hep B reduces the risk of liver disease, cancer and premature death.
- Hep B testing is recommended for certain groups of people, including people born in Asia, Africa and other regions with moderate or high rates of hep B.
- People with hep B face barriers to accessing hep B care and treatment. Barriers include linguistic and cultural barriers, ineligibility for health insurance, migratory work and high cost of care.
- Patient navigation can help people with hep B overcome barriers to accessing and completing care and treatment.

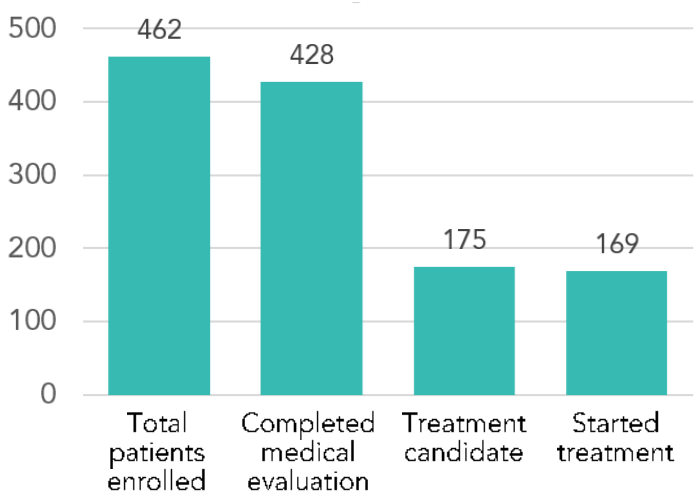
Program Description

The goals of the Check Hep B Patient Navigation Program are to: (1) link people living with hep B to medical care; (2) support complete hep B medical evaluation, retention in hep B care and treatment (if recommended); and (3) help patients maintain liver health after treatment. The program is administered by the NYC Health Department. In FY2016, New York City Council allocated $402,439 to fund one full-time patient navigator at five program sites to provide linkage to care and clinical care coordination services, including:

- Hep B health promotion
- Referrals to supportive services
- Linkage to hep B medical care
- Accompaniment to or reminders for medical appointments
- Alcohol and drug counseling
- Case conferencing with medical care team
- Treatment readiness and adherence support
- Medication access support

Program Outcomes

From January 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, Check Hep B served 462 patients living with hep B. In this time, **428 patients completed hep B medical evaluation and most treatment candidates started treatment.**



"I like how the Check Hep B Program allows us to use a needs assessment to assess a patient. We don't only focus on the disease itself, but we focus on other aspects of the patient's life…. It helps connect me to the patients. If the patient tells me that he doesn't take medications, and if I know his background (like he doesn't have a job or he had an emergency happen recently), then if I ask more about his personal stuff, he would feel more comfortable talking to me about his thoughts on medication, why he's not taking it and how we can better help him."

– Check Hep B Patient Navigator

NYC Health

To learn more about the Check Hep B Patient Navigation Program, please email hep@health.nyc.gov.

CHECK HEP B PATIENT NAVIGATION PROGRAM
2016 FINAL REPORT

Hep B in New York City & Check Hep B Program Sites

The following map shows the rate of newly reported hep B in 2015 by ZIP code and the location of Check Hep B program sites.

FY2016 Program Sites

1 African Services Committee
Community-based organization

2 Bellevue Hospital
Public hospital

3 Charles B. Wang Community Health Center
Federally qualified health centers

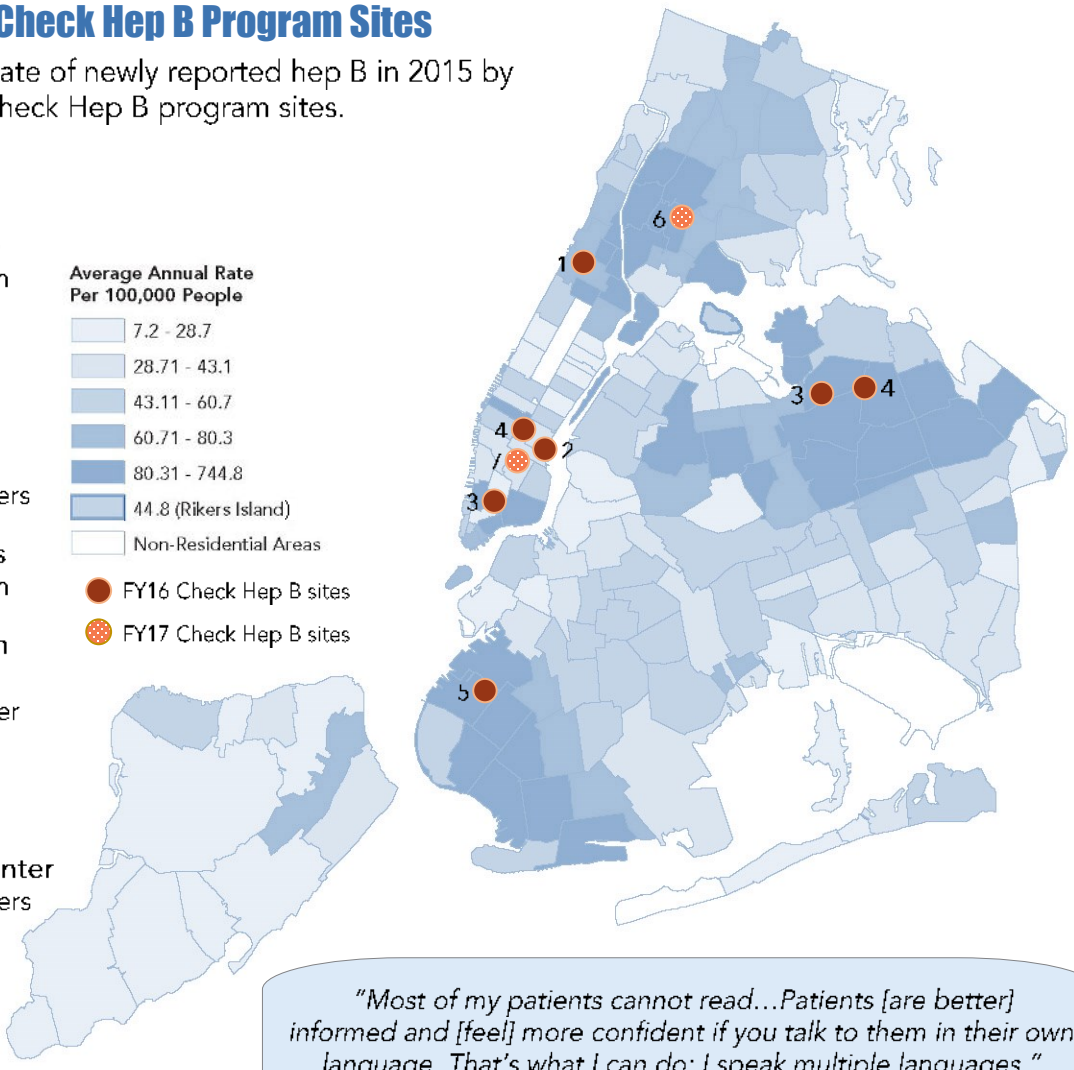
4 Korean Community Services
Community-based organization

5 NYU Lutheran Family Health Centers Brooklyn - Chinese
Federally qualified health center

FY2017 Program Sites

6 Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center
Federally qualified health centers

7 Mount Sinai Beth Israel - Asian Services
Hospital



"Most of my patients cannot read…Patients [are better] informed and [feel] more confident if you talk to them in their own language. That's what I can do; I speak multiple languages."

– Check Hep B Patient Navigator

Patient Characteristics

African Services Committee	Bellevue Hospital	Charles B. Wang Community Health Center	Korean Community Services	NYU Lutheran Family Health Centers Brooklyn - Chinese
74 patients enrolled	**97** patients enrolled	**126** patients enrolled	**58** patients enrolled	**107** patients enrolled
100% born outside of the U.S. (12 countries)	**97%** born outside of the U.S. (19 countries)	**95%** born in China or Taiwan	**100%** born outside of the U.S. (South Korea, China or Taiwan)	**100%** born outside of the U.S. (China, Vietnam or Taiwan)
70% were uninsured	**65%** were uninsured	**40%** had (temporary) Medicaid for Pregnant Women	**73%** were uninsured	**77%** had Medicaid
7 languages spoken	**10** languages spoken	**3** Chinese dialects spoken	**95%** spoke Korean	**96%** spoke Mandarin