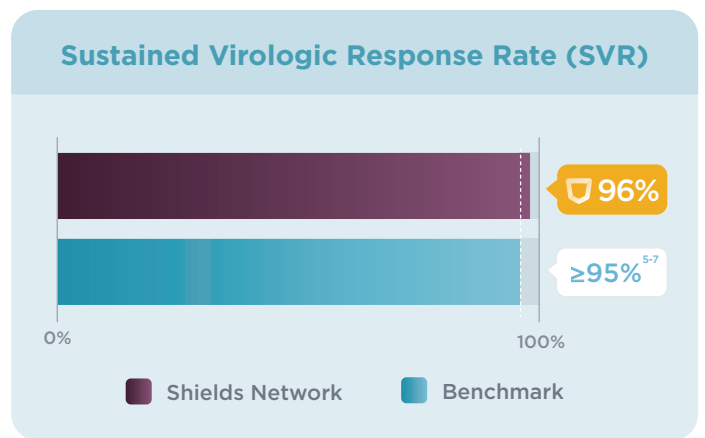
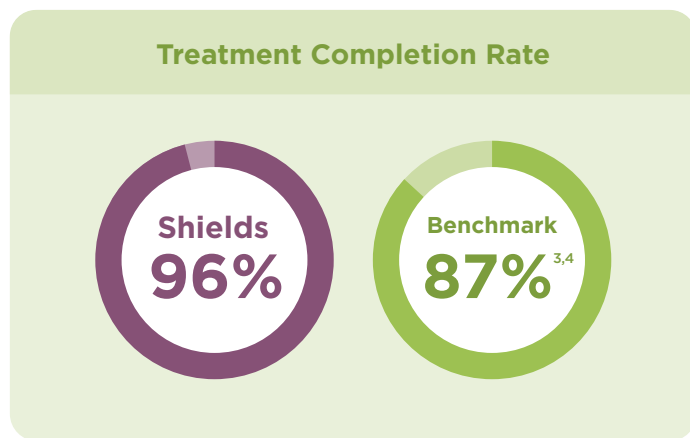


Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV) and is spread through contact with the blood of an infected person. HCV infection is treated with medications intended to clear the virus from the body. These antiviral medications are highly effective and cure on average 95% of patients after 8-12 weeks of treatment.^{1,2}

What We Measure



Adherence**

96% 90%
Benchmark⁸⁻¹⁰

Patients receive and take medications on time

Why It Matters

The goal of treatment is to prevent the progression of the disease and to achieve SVR, a marker of the cure for Hepatitis C, meaning that the virus is no longer detectable in the blood 12 weeks after the patient completed treatment. Completing the full HCV treatment course is critical to cure the infection, eliminate the potential for transmission, improve quality of life, and avoid serious liver damage or even death. If SVR is not achieved, getting the patient on the optimal therapy is key to preventing complications.² Measuring absenteeism and adherence is crucial in identifying gaps in care, ensuring timely interventions, and improving overall health outcomes.

* Shields Health Solutions Network includes data from a collective of member health systems that partner with Shields to elevate an integrated specialty pharmacy model.

** All metrics are reflective of data collected in 2024

** Adherence is measured by the proportion of days covered (PDC)

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