

Significant Stigma and Barriers to Care are a Reality for People Living with HBV Infection in the United Kingdom – Results of a Mixed Methods Study

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Introduction

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infection is a major global health concern, leading the World Health Organization to set targets to eliminate HBV as a public health threat by 2030. Very few countries (including the UK) are on target to meet elimination targets, and a UKHSA report published in 2023 highlights areas in which the UK needs to accelerate progress in order to achieve HBV elimination.

One of the issues hampering elimination efforts is the disjointed and complex care pathway for HBV. The aim of this study was to better define the barriers for HBV care from both the perspective of health care professionals (HCP) and more importantly people living with HBV through a mixed methods approach.

Methods

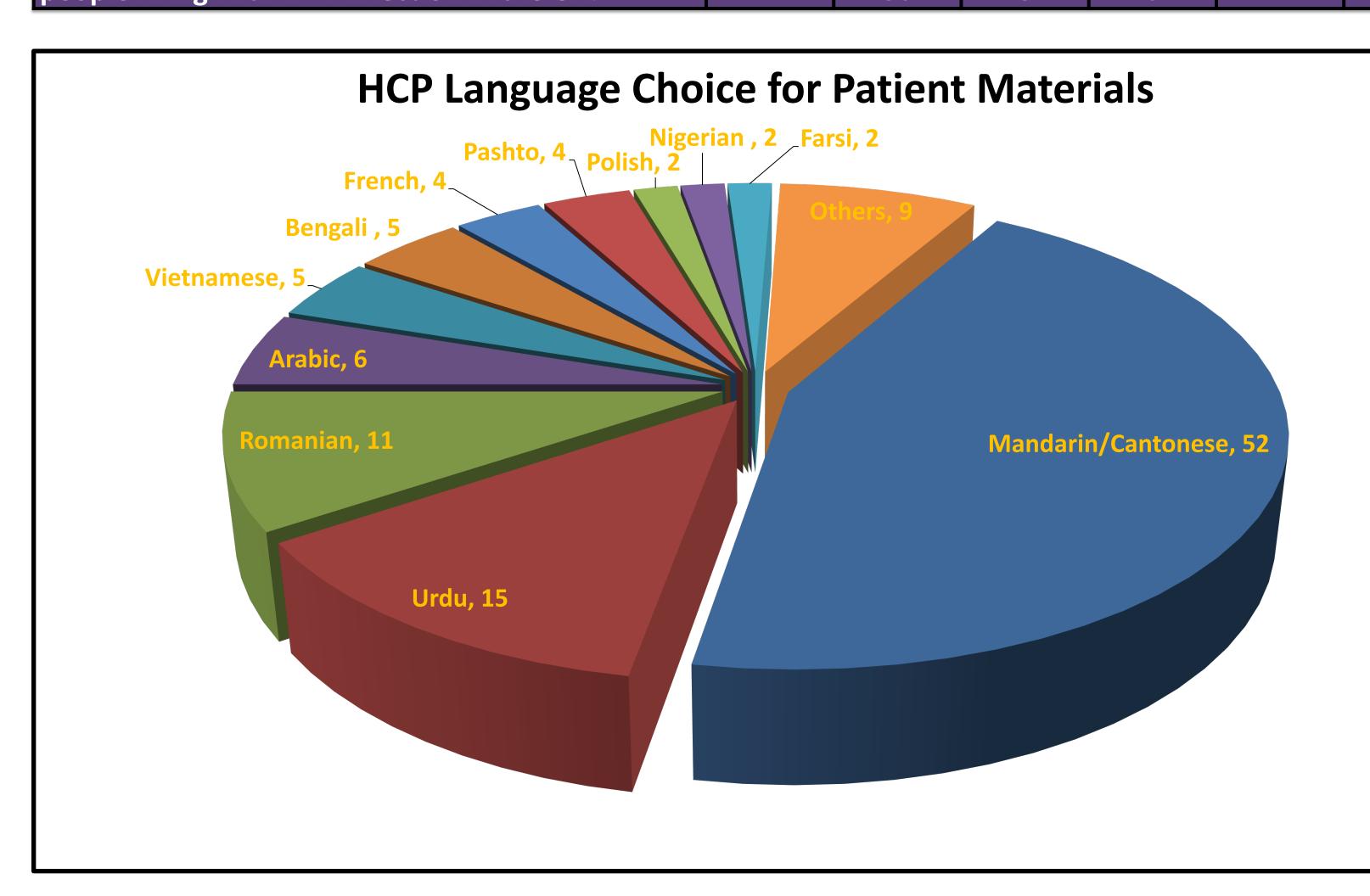
An online survey of HCPs was carried out using an email invite to all members of the British Viral Hepatitis Group. Reminders were sent twice. The answers to the six questions asked were categorised using the Leikert Scale. In addition, HCPs were asked for their top two choices of alternative languages for patient material provision.

The lived personal experiences and perceptions were ascertained through an on-line focus group organised by the British Liver Trust. Open questions were used to explore these with key opinions clustered into themes. Participants were provided with Amazon vouchers as a small token of appreciation for their time.

Results of HCP Survey

67 HCPs responded to the survey. Of the 38 who responded with job roles, there were 13 clinical nurse specialists, 12 hepatologists, 6 pharmacists, 3 infectious disease doctors, 2 virologists and 2 nurses working in liver care. Almost 70% of respondents (see table below) agreed or strongly agreed that HBV diagnosis should be decentralised from secondary care, but there was lack of consensus as to where ongoing clinical provision is best provided. HCPs recognise stigma as a barrier to care and advocate for more research in this space. Cantonese/Mandarin, Urdu and Romanian were by far the most requested languages accounting for accounting for 2/3 of the choices as illustrated in the pie chart below.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
People living with HBV infection encounter many	26.87%	35.82%	26.87%	7.46%	2.99%	100%
barriers in the current UK continuum of care.						
	18	24	18	5	2	67
Stigma is a barrier to engaging people living with	26.87%	41.79%	19.40%	11.94%	0.00%	100%
HBV infection in care in the UK.						
	18	28	13	8	0	67
HBV diagnosis pathways in the UK should be	28.36%	41.79%	7.46%	17.91%	4.48%	100%
decentralised (moved from secondary/tertiary to						
primary care/community).	19	28	5	12	3	67
HBV clinical care in the UK should be	14.93%	25.37%	14.93%	31.34%	13.43%	100%
decentralised (moved from secondary/tertiary to						
primary care/community).	10	17	10	21	9	67
More research is needed into barriers to accessing	43.28%	50.75%	2.99%	1.49%	1.49%	100%
service provision for people living with HBV						
infection in the UK.	28	34	2	1	1	67
E-Health solutions should be explored to increase	41.79%	44.78%	11.94%	0.00%	1.49%	100%
diagnosis, linkage to care and retention in care for						
people living with HBV infection in the UK.	28	30	8	0	1	67



Results of the Online Patient Focus Group

The British Liver Trust was solely responsible for the voluntary recruitment of patients using its standard communication channels. 10 patients living with HBV were interviewed for 2 hours using a Zoom platform by AME, PM and KJ with SW facilitating/chairing. The numbers were capped to ensure adequate opportunities for all participants to contribute to the discussion.

The participants consisted of 5 males and 5 females with 4 born overseas. The age range was 32-73. Participants were asked to briefly talk about their HBV journey but no further clinical details (other than those disclosed by themselves) were ascertained.

A number of themes emerged during the conversation and were explored with further questioning –

- 1. Despite the fact that all participants had very different routes to diagnosis of HBV, they all agreed that there was a lack or relatable patient information provided to them at the time.
- 2. Many of the participants had experienced occasions when they had to chase results or felt disempowered to ask questions about their condition during clinical consultations.
- 3. Lack of awareness and stigmatising behaviour from untrained HCPs was often experienced and was particularly damaging/disheartening.
- 4. Many participants felt unable to confide their diagnosis to their close family and friends.
- 5. The development of a HBV specific mobile application was universally supported with the caveat that this was an IT savvy group of individuals.
- 6. HBV specific peer support roles were welcomed, with several people expressing that they would prefer to speak to someone who has lived experience than someone who's "just read some notes".

Selected Quotes from Patient Focus Group

stigma is an

issue for

people with

People experience stigma and many don't feel able to be open about living with hep B

stigma is a huge issue

I've told my family but not all of them have had a test

I was managed in an infectious diseases dept for a while which didn't like - people assume things and that they need to stay away (now treated in gastrohep - better)

I've had no

am concerne

about how

people would

react / treat me

if they knew

when I get bloods for Crohns, I ask them to add Hep B tests - they shout it

an Issue around

marrlage -

mpacted how I wa

seen as a potenti

reactions
telling HCPs

Tamily and
friends (aside
from 1 person 'my rock')

them to add Hep B
tests - they shout across the room
and I didn't want
that Info shared

I told some ends - some ok out others have sald things like who have you been with?'

I don't feel i can tell anyone beyond my might somet to me particip

What people would like app to do

info / app should emphasis the up key issues and info that the facts and positives plus a contact for screening, can be accination, early eg Trust helpline being able to read Idea of the app stories too as wel different maybe wouldn't

able to see
and monitor
data. useful if
move
elsewhere

I'd like info
on how to
help myself

People would like to be able to talk to someone and like the idea of peer supporters

I wish there had been some kind of counselling available when I was diagnosed - what to do, how to cope, how to tell people

Is better than

Being able to talk to a normal person who's lived it would have made a huge difference (at Dx or more generally)

Agree talking to someone with lived experience

Ilke others, think peer support is Important (tho only so much you can do as a peer)

Being able to read stories too as well as talking to someone. You maybe wouldn't know how to start the conversation.

Dividing to read stories too as well as talking to someone. You maybe wouldn't know how to start the conversation.

rspective and t

Finding the Trust's support group made a huge difference to me

Trust's read connection

[from options] I'd prefer to speak to someone with lived experience over someone who's 'Just read some notes'

| Just read some notes' | Just read some someone with lived to be able to talk to someone who's someone who's someone

Support for an app

digital
connection is the
future and many
would benefit
especially
younger people

Like the idea of an app, can start discovery journey slowly.

fantastic idea to have an app

Conclusions

keep track of

- Both HCPs and patients agree that there are many barriers to effective delivery of care exist for people living with HBV in the UK.
- Stigma in particular from both non-trained HCPs as well as family/friends remains a major issue with many patients reluctant to disclose their diagnosis even to their 'nearest and dearest'.
- Electronic solutions represent a potential avenue for providing linkage to care and educational resources. Peer support is also a crucial avenue that requires further exploration/investment.
- These changes need to be carefully evaluated, however, to ensure current inequalities of access are not exacerbated.

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