

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PATIENT POPULATION WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS B AT A SAFETY NET HOSPITAL. J Ngo, (BS), D Wyles, (MD), S Rowan (MD), and K Kamis, (MPH), Department of Infectious Disease, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO.

**Background:** Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable infection that is caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) and is associated with high morbidity and mortality from complications like cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). In the US, it is estimated that up to 2.4 million people in the US are living with chronic hepatitis B (CHB) and it disproportionately impacts non-US native born immigrants, most predominately non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander (A/PI) followed by non-Hispanic Black persons.

**Objective:** The purpose of this study is to characterize the population of individuals with chronic hepatitis B (CHB) receiving care within the Denver Health system, a safety net hospital system in Denver, Colorado. The goal is to gain a better understanding of how hepatitis B impacts the population we serve we serve and possible areas for interventions to improve our outreach and care.

**Method:** This is a qualitative, descriptive analysis study. The population of focus is adults with chronic hepatitis B (CHB). We reviewed medical records of patients included in the hospital's Chronic Hepatitis B Registry, available through the electronic health record. Variables recorded included patient demographics (age, sex, ethnicity, country of birth), risk factors, diagnostic test results (viral hepatitis serologies, HIV serology, liver ultrasound, liver biopsy), primary care home, follow up care (including specialty i.e., hepatology, infectious disease), and percentage on appropriate therapy. The data were

then characterized and synthesized and presented in a descriptive analysis as the completed project.

**Results:** The registry contained 49, 56% male, median age 46 years (IQR 38-58). The results demonstrate that most patients were non-Hispanic (90.6%), and born in North America (27.8%), Southeast Asia (20.1%), and East Africa (12.5%). 60.5% of patients were receiving CHB care while 38.6% of patients were lost to follow-up. Most of the patients receive primary care at Lowry clinic (29.8%), at the Denver Health main campus (19.1%), and Pena clinic (9.2%).