**Resolution #**

**Request that State Medicaid Agencies Make Hepatitis C Medications a Clinical Priority**

**WHEREAS**, the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board (NPAIHB), a tribal organization under P.L. 93-638 that represents forty-three federally-recognized Indian tribes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho; and

**WHEREAS**, the NPAIHB is dedicated to assisting and promoting the health needs and concerns of Indian people; and

**WHEREAS,** the primary goal of the NPAIHB is to improve the health and quality of life of its member tribes; and

**WHEREAS**, American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) are disproportionately affected by Hepatitis C virus and have both the highest rate of acute HCV (Hepatitis C) infection and the highest HCV-related mortality rate of any US racial/ethnic group; and

**WHEREAS**, the AI/AN HCV-related mortality rate in Idaho, Oregon and Washington is over three times that of non-Hispanic whites and this disparity has persisted over time, demonstrating the need for enhanced and expanded access to HCV curative therapies; and

**WHEREAS**, treatment of individual AI/ANs should be considered treatment for our tribal communities; and

**WHEREAS**, medical options for individuals with HCV have vastly improved and new medications have high rates of achieving sustained virologic response (SVR), which reduce liver-related deaths, prevalence of hepatocellular carcinoma and decompensated cirrhosis and liver transplants; and

**WHEREAS,** among persons with HCV-related cirrhosis, SVR can level the survival curve to that of the general population; and

**WHEREAS,** Portland Area tribes identified HCV Access to Treatment as a Hot Issue for FY 2019 and FY 2020, and identified liver disease as a priority for the FY 2020 in the annual Portland Area budget formulation process; and

**WHEREAS**, lack of drug access is the single most important barrier to a scale-up of HCV treatment and liver disease prevention; and

**WHEREAS,** despite lower negotiated prices with federal suppliers, cost is a formidable hurdle to treating large numbers of patients and many private insurance companies and state insurance programs have instituted measures that restrict access to treatment; and

**WHEREAS,** Idaho and Oregon require that a Medicaid-eligible individual with Hepatitis C be diagnosed with Advanced Liver Disease; and

**WHEREAS,** the NPAIHB seeks to carry out the NPAIHB/CRIHB joint resolution #17-04-11 to eliminate Hepatitis C among AI/AN people by “providing access to HCV treatment without restrictions”; and

**WHEREAS,** access to treatment for people with Hepatitis C should be a federal and state government priority to allow access to treatment to meet clinical needs; and

**WHEREAS**, CMS issued a Medicaid Drug Rebate Program Notice for State Technical Contacts, Release No. 172, dated November 5, 2015, which states that “limitations should not result in the denial of access to effective, clinically appropriate, and medically necessary treatments for beneficiaries with chronic HCV infections. States should, therefore, examine their drug benefits to ensure that limitations do not unreasonably restrict coverage of effective treatment using the new DAA HCV drugs; and

**WHEREAS**, NPAIHB notes the availability of guidelines for states to refer to regarding testing, managing, and treating HCV put forth by the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD), the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA), and the International Antiviral Society-USA (IAS-USA), which can be found at <http://www.hcvguidelines.org/full-report-view>; and

**WHEREAS,** AI/AN people with Hepatitis C must be given access to HCV drugs in accordance with clinical guidelines, and not subject to rationing of treatment based on non-medical grounds; and

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,** that the NPAIHB requests that State Medicaid Agencies make HCV treatment a clinical priority and ensure access to medications to all persons with medical need as determined per AASLD, IDSA and IAS-USA guidelines; and