	1	2
1	Wednesday, 26th February 2020	1 DR SCOTT JAMIESON (sworn)
2	(10.39 am)	2 DR AILEEN MARSHALL (affirmed)
3	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: My apologies, though I think	3 PROFESSOR GRAHAM COOKE (sworn)
4	perhaps no apology is needed, for the slight	4 Examined by MS RICHARDS
5	delay to the start this morning. As you'll	5 MS RICHARDS: Can I ask you to start by introducing
6	hear, when the panel start to speak, there is	6 yourselves and saying a little about yourselves,
7	what one might describe as something of	7 perhaps starting with you, Professor Cooke, and
8	a Scottish accent to it, and a flight from	8 then working your way down the table.
9	Scotland, as some of you who are here will know,	9 PROFESSOR COOKE: I'm Graham Cooke. I've worked in
10	was delayed this morning in arrival. It	10 the care of patients with HIV and hepatitis for
11	emphasises the difficulties in scheduling an	11 over 25 years and I'm currently based at
12	event such as this, particularly with very busy	12 St Mary's hospital in London. There I lead the
13	and prominent experts who are also at the moment	13 HIV-hepatitis service but the majority of my
14	heavily engaged in fighting the Covid 19 virus	time now is spent on research, and my research
15	and considering its consequences for us.	15 focuses particularly on new hepatitis C
16	Ms Richards. May they be sworn?	treatments and how they work, but also how we
17	MS RICHARDS: Sir, yes. We're having a slight	17 improve access to those treatments, both within
18	technical issue behind us with an echo, which is	18 the UK and internationally.
19	very disconcerting and is going to have to be	19 DR MARSHALL : I'm Aileen Marshall. I'm a hepatology
20	switched off. Perhaps Mary can do the	20 consultant and I'm based at the Royal Free
21	honours oh great, I think it's just been	21 Hospital in London. It is a centre
22	switched off at the socket, which makes life	22 for specialist treatments for liver diseases and
23	much easier.	so most of my time is spent in the care of
24	PROFESSOR JOHN DILLON (sworn)	24 patients who have complications of chronic liver
25	DR KATIE JEFFEREY (sworn)	25 diseases or acute and sudden liver diseases, so
	3	4
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5 6 1 currently expected or awaited? 1 discussion about what normal ranges should be. 2 PROFESSOR DILLON: That's correct. 2 So viral hepatitis in that sense doesn't 3 3 MS RICHARDS: Can I start by asking you to address tell you the cause of that viral -- sorry, 4 some fairly basic concepts. First of all, what 4 hepatitis in that sense doesn't tell you the 5 is hepatitis and what is viral hepatitis? 5 cause of that, and there are many different PROFESSOR COOKE: Maybe I'll start and then others 6 6 causes of hepatitis, some of which are 7 will come in, I think. 7 infection, and amongst the infections, some of 8 So in the first section of the report, we've 8 those are viral infections, and those will be 9 outlined this very briefly and I think it's 9 obviously the focus of much of what we talk 10 important because people use the term 10 about today. But hepatitis can be caused by 11 "hepatitis" in different ways, both as doctors 11 drugs, it can be caused by fat in the liver, it 12 and as patients and others. I think when we 12 can be caused by genetic conditions, it can be 13 talk about hepatitis we try to be precise in the 13 caused by metabolic conditions. So there's 14 report, and in general terms we're talking about 14 a very wide range of causes, and often the 15 hepatitis meaning inflammation of the liver. 15 assessment of hepatitis is tying to work out, 16 And the most common way that that's picked up is 16 both from questions and tests, which of those 17 with blood tests. So often we'll do a set of 17 causes is likely to be the main issue. 18 blood tests which will include liver function 18 So within the viral infectious causes of 19 19 hepatitis we have five main viruses: A. B. C. D tests, and these are some specific tests which 20 look at evidence of inflammation in the liver. 20 and E. And hepatitis B and hepatitis C as 21 and one which I expect we'll come back to in 21 chronic viruses will be the focus of this, and 22 particular is ALT, and there are levels of what 22 globally the majority of -- sort of 95% of viral 23 we expect to be normal in a normal patient and 23 hepatitis and the problems related to it comes 24 24 we define hepatitis when those are outside of from those two particular viruses. So in the 25 25 those normal ranges; and there is various report we haven't really dealt with 7 8 1 hepatitis A and E. 1 maintaining a better relationship with the 2 2 MS RICHARDS: No, and I'm not going to ask you with cells, so hepatitis B and C are sometimes less 3 those today. I will ask you to deal a little 3 damaging in the short-term, which allows them to 4 with hepatitis D and with hepatitis G at a later 4 replicate chronically -- or better at evading 5 5 the immune system, whereas the A and E viruses stage. 6 Again, dealing with some of the basics, how 6 are more damaging acutely but are cleared away 7 7 does inflammation of the liver, hepatitis, by the immune system. 8 result from exposure to viruses? What's the 8 And the virus itself can damage the cell or 9 9 mechanism that causes that inflammation? else the immune response to clearing the virus 10 PROFESSOR DILLON: So if the cellular processes are 10 can be the process that damages the cell. So 11 disrupted by the virus -- the virus is 11 it's two separate processes. It can be directly 12 a parasite, it uses the cell's own replication from the virus. Hepatitis B is perhaps 12 13 systems to replicate itself, and so as it does 13 more damaging to the hepatocyte than hepatitis C 14 that it disrupts the normal function of the 14 is, but the immune responses can be more 15 cell. The different viruses do things in 15 damaging, which is why some people have much 16 different ways but they will change protein 16 more florid illnesses than other people when 17 production. That will lead to damage in the 17 they're infected with the same virus, and it 18 cells. They can increase the amount of damaging 18 depends on the immune response to those viruses. 19 toxins that are produced in the cell and cause MS RICHARDS: You mentioned ALT and AST levels. 19 20 damage to the cells. 20 We've heard quite a lot of evidence from 21 Ideally, the virus doesn't want to destroy 21 individuals, looking at their records, seeing 22 test results that relate to these, so it would 22 the cell because it wants to carry on using the 23 cell to replicate more of itself but viruses 23 be very useful, I think, for our communal 24 aren't clever so they can sometimes damage the 24 understanding, for you to explain what is meant 25 cells. The chronic viruses tend to be better at 25 by AST and ALT levels, what the significance of

	9		10
1	the raised levels is, and what that can tell us	1	different. So when we're talking about the
2	about the condition of the liver.	2	tests, we tend to call it a biochemical
3	PROFESSOR DILLON: So ALT and AST are two enzymes	3	hepatitis with the evidence from these enzymes,
4	that are they are representative of a vast	4	to distinguish it from what we might call
5	number of enzymes that live within the	5	a clinical hepatitis, when a patient might have
6	hepatocyte, okay? And those, they have	6	symptoms which might involve tenderness over the
7	particular cellular functions but they are	7	liver, for example.
8	particularly focused in the liver, the ALT more	8	PROFESSOR DILLON: Just to follow up, these
9	so than the AST, the AST can also appear quite	9	abnormalities are very, very common. 20% of all
10	commonly in muscles. And when those cells are	10	liver blood tests measured have an abnormality
11	broken down and turned over, those enzymes leak	11	of their ALT levels, and so they are very
12	out into the bloodstream and we can measure them	12	common, from a multitude of causes that
13	in the bloodstream. If there is more damage to	13	Professor Cooke alluded to his opening
14	the liver cells than normal, more of that ALT	14	statements.
15	and AST will appear in the bloodstream and will	15	MS RICHARDS: So is this right, and if it's not,
16	show that hepatocytes are being damaged and more	16	please correct me: raised ALT or AST levels will
17	hepatocytes are dying and being damaged that day	17	not themselves be diagnostic of hepatitis B
18	than the previous days when the values were	18	or C, but they may be an indication that further
19	lower.	19	investigation, including the diagnostic tests
20	PROFESSOR COOKE: It's probably just worth	20	that we'll come on to, will be required?
21	emphasising that you can see those raised levels	21	DR JAMIESON: Absolutely.
22	of those enzymes in the blood and the patient	22	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes.
23	may have no symptoms, and equally you can have	23	MS RICHARDS: Is there any indication between those
24	someone who is quite unwell where the	24	raised levels and the condition of the liver in
25	abnormalities are not that dramatically	25	terms of fibrosis or cirrhosis?
1	PROFESSOR DILLON: No. If I can perhaps explain?	1	12 hepatitis B. And perhaps you could just outline
1 2	PROFESSOR DILLON: No. If I can perhaps explain? MS RICHARDS: Yes.	1 2	hepatitis B. And perhaps you could just outline that for us.
	PROFESSOR DILLON: No. If I can perhaps explain?		hepatitis B. And perhaps you could just outline
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2 3 4	PROFESSOR DILLON: No. If I can perhaps explain? MS RICHARDS: Yes. PROFESSOR DILLON: If you think of the liver, it's about a kilo and a half, and if there's 10% of that turning over in a day, then that's how high	2 3 4	hepatitis B. And perhaps you could just outline that for us. PROFESSOR COOKE: That's right. And so the terminology is used interchangeably sometimes,
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2 3 4 5 6	PROFESSOR DILLON: No. If I can perhaps explain? MS RICHARDS: Yes. PROFESSOR DILLON: If you think of the liver, it's about a kilo and a half, and if there's 10% of that turning over in a day, then that's how high your ALT will be. If, over years, you've lost	2 3 4 5 6	hepatitis B. And perhaps you could just outline that for us. PROFESSOR COOKE: That's right. And so the terminology is used interchangeably sometimes, so hepatitis D, delta virus, HDV as well. But on its own, hepatitis D isn't able to replicate
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8	PROFESSOR DILLON: No. If I can perhaps explain? MS RICHARDS: Yes. PROFESSOR DILLON: If you think of the liver, it's about a kilo and a half, and if there's 10% of that turning over in a day, then that's how high your ALT will be. If, over years, you've lost two-thirds of that liver and you only have 500 grams left, the natural turnover of the ALT will be much lower because there will be less of it to escape into the serum, and therefore, you'd have to have a lot more damage for it to raise the levels, and so it doesn't correlate. And with the hepatocytes that die, it's a question of whether they die and are replaced by new hepatocytes, which is what happens most of the time, or they die and are replaced by scarring and fibrosis, which then leads to chronic damage and the fibrosis and cirrhosis that we'll get on to talk about later. MS RICHARDS: Thank you. If I can just ask you to touch again, by way	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	hepatitis B. And perhaps you could just outline that for us. PROFESSOR COOKE: That's right. And so the terminology is used interchangeably sometimes, so hepatitis D, delta virus, HDV as well. But on its own, hepatitis D isn't able to replicate and produce new virus, it relies on the presence of hepatitis B and what that does to the cell for it to be able to replicate. And it may infect patients who already have hepatitis B, and there are many examples of that, or and particularly in the setting of blood transfusion, perhaps, it might be at the same time, and there are well documented cases of that. And it's only able to maintain its replication after that point. So I think in terms of patients affected, we see that the what we would call hepatitis B delta co-infection as a subset of hepatitis B overall. MS RICHARDS: We asked you I think one of the supplemental questions a specific question about

1	13 just so hepatitis G was associated with	3 1	14 Could you explain what those differences
2	co-infection, particularly with HIV, in the	2	are?
3		3	
3 4	early stages, and there was a suggestion that it would influence the progression of HIV, and		PROFESSOR COOKE: So DNA many people dealing with it will be familiar to many people from common
4 5	so and then there is an increased prevalence	5	parlance, but deoxyribonucleic acid is different
5 6	of hepatitis G in the setting of HIV in	6	from ribonucleic acid and in general RNA can be
7	particular, and it was around the time of the	7	converted into DNA and so these are different
	-		
8	discovery of hepatitis C we discovered the	8	types of chemical entity that are different
9	hepatitis G genotype as well. We thought it was	9	between the virus and I think it's one example
0	our next hepatitis, and but we haven't found	10	highlighting how, although there are many
1	a significant clinical illness associated with	11	similarities between the viruses they
2	hepatitis G. It appears that it can live in the	12	fundamentally are very different viruses and
3	liver but it doesn't seem to cause much damage,	13	behave in specifically different ways.
4	and it seems to be quite common in the	14	DNA clearly is part of our human body, has
5	population so it seems to be a commensal rather	15	in its cells, and that DNA then produces RNA as
6	than a disease at the moment.	16	a message to the cell to make proteins and, for
7	MS RICHARDS: Now you've set out in your report in	17	example, hepatitis B can integrate into that DNA
8	a little more detail, then, information about	18	in a cell and that, we'll come back to later, is
9	the viruses and I'm going to focus for present	19	related to ability to clear the virus, whereas
0	purposes on hepatitis B and hepatitis C and may	20	RNA viruses don't well hepatitis C doesn't do
1	ask you a little bit more about hepatitis D	21	that and that's an important distinction between
2	later. You tell us in the report that	22	the two. Others may want to add other aspects
3	hepatitis B is a DNA virus, and there's	23	of that.
4	a distinction between that and hepatitis C which	24	MS RICHARDS: In relation to hepatitis B, you've
25	is an RNA virus.	25	told us in the report there are eight recognised
1 2	genotypes, and those are identified as A through	1	a difference in a particular population and we
	to H. You've explained in the report that the	2	have mentioned one or two examples where there
	clinical relevance of those genotypes is	2 3	have mentioned one or two examples where there has been a suggestion in the report.
3			•
3 4	clinical relevance of those genotypes is	3	has been a suggestion in the report.
3 4 5	clinical relevance of those genotypes is limited, in contrast with hepatitis C. Could	3 4	has been a suggestion in the report. MS RICHARDS: Your report explains, however, that
3 4 5	clinical relevance of those genotypes is limited, in contrast with hepatitis C. Could you just again explain shortly why the different genotypes have relatively little clinical	3 4 5	has been a suggestion in the report. MS RICHARDS: Your report explains, however, that there are pathogenic differences between the
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3 4 5 7 3	clinical relevance of those genotypes is limited, in contrast with hepatitis C. Could you just again explain shortly why the different genotypes have relatively little clinical significance for hepatitis B? PROFESSOR COOKE: I think, it's difficult to explain	3 4 5 6 7	has been a suggestion in the report. MS RICHARDS: Your report explains, however, that there are pathogenic differences between the genotypes in relation to hepatitis B, and that those differences can explain progression to
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1	17 small part of practice for hepatitis B.	18 1 the UK, and others may have found some more, but
2	MS RICHARDS: And in the United Kingdom, genotype D,	2 there isn't very good data to tell us, but
3	I think, is the most common, in hepatitis B.	3 I think, as an overall view and remember
4	PROFESSOR COOKE: I think it would be fair to say we	4 we're talking about everybody with hepatitis B
5	don't have great information on the distribution	5 from all causes of infection we think the
3	of genotypes in the UK, and I think both for B	6 prevalence is probably around 3 per cent, and we
7	and C, this is a reflection on both	7 don't have very much data at all on which
3	transmissions within the UK but also migrant	8 genotype is more common. And again, in terms of
9	populations moving in and out of the UK from	9 relevance of genotype and its setting to
0	areas of very high prevalence. So what we have	10 a patient and the patient's management, it's
1	seen is one fairly large study which tried to	11 relatively less important to know what that
2	look at this, is to number different genotypes,	12 genotype would be, although there are
3	and genotype D would seem to be one of the more	potentially some exceptions, and then we're
4	common ones but it's not the majority. There	14 getting into quite small print about, you
5	are others that are present.	15 know
6	MS RICHARDS: Then in relation to hepatitis D before	16 MS RICHARDS: Professor Dillon.
7	we move on to hepatitis C, your report indicates	17 PROFESSOR DILLON : So in terms of that rate of delta
8	that it's around 3% of those in the	18 infection, it's only in people who have been
9	United Kingdom with hepatitis B will also have	19 infected with hepatitis B and who have become
0	hepatitis D. Hepatitis D itself has eight	20 chronic carriers of the surface antigen, so its
1	genotypes but there's limited data available on	21 that combination. So it's even it's a much
2	any clinical significance of those genotypes; is	22 smaller set of dolls, if you like, Russian
23	that right?	dolls, in terms of number of patients that are
4	PROFESSOR COOKE: Absolutely. And we looked quite	24 actually affected.
5	hard to try to find the best data we could from	25 MS RICHARDS : Now hepatitis C, which you've
	19	20
1	explained as an RNA virus, has eight genotypes	1 PROFESSOR COOKE: Each, yes. So I think that so
2	and then in excess of 80 subtypes, and we'll	genotype 1 remains just about the most common.
3	look at the genotypes in a little more detail in	And I think one of the things that's a little
4	a moment, but can you tell us what the subtypes	bit different in the UK from perhaps some other
5	are?	5 similar northern European countries is we have
6	PROFESSOR COOKE: Katie, do you want to take that?	6 a relatively high proportion of genotype 3
7	DR JEFFERY: So, one of the things we talk about	7 infection, and that in some ways reflects
3	also is quasispecies and the subtypes. So RNA	8 migration back and forth to the Indian
9	viruses, when they multiply they don't replicate	9 subcontinent. And if people have the report, in
0	faithfully, you don't get exactly the same	figure 15.2 we tried to illustrate how different
1	genetic make-up of the RNA every time, and a lot	genotypes distribute across the world.
2	of the time that doesn't matter but sometimes it	12 MS RICHARDS : We'll put that onscreen, I think. It
3	introduces subtle changes, and that is how,	will be easier for those people to follow. So
4	historically, the genotypes have arisen, and	it's EXPG0000001, and page 5, it should be,
5	then there are further subbranches of the	15 Henry.
6	genotype, so within each genotype there may be	16 PROFESSOR COOKE : So I think, if I may, just to make
	subtypes. So, for example, within genotype 1,	the point that I think we had a lot of
	we have two big subtypes, 1A and 1B, but there	18 supplemental questions about hepatitis C
8		19 genotypes, and clearly both from a patient
8 9	are other further subtypes. So it's almost like	generally and seeming particular
8 9		20 perspective and a decision-making perspective
8 9 0	are other further subtypes. So it's almost like	
8 9 0	are other further subtypes. So it's almost like a family tree where you start out with	20 perspective and a decision-making perspective
17 18 19 20 21 22	are other further subtypes. So it's almost like a family tree where you start out with genotype 1 and then different species, subtypes,	perspective and a decision-making perspective about treatment genotypes have been a really
18 19 20 21	are other further subtypes. So it's almost like a family tree where you start out with genotype 1 and then different species, subtypes, as the virus evolves.	20 perspective and a decision-making perspective 21 about treatment genotypes have been a really 22 important part of that discussion for a long

	21	22
1	the sub-genotypes that Dr Jeffery mentioned. So	1 see very much dominated by genotype 3. That's
2	I think that's obviously been a greater focus in	2 part of the explanation. And overall, in the
3	terms of tying to describe that.	3 world, we would say about 45% of hepatitis C is
4	MS RICHARDS: We've got the figure up onscreen. It	4 due to genotype 1, based on the estimates we
5	should be onscreen in front of you. Could you	5 have.
6	perhaps just talk us through what it shows us.	6 MS RICHARDS: Do we have an estimate of the numbers
7	PROFESSOR COOKE: I think what this figure is trying	7 of people in the UK who are infected with
8	to show is to illustrate two things, really. So	8 hepatitis C?
9	each of these pies, if you like, is	9 PROFESSOR COOKE: That's a kind of important
10	proportionate in size to the number of patients	10 question that I don't want to give a very
11	we think have been exposed to hepatitis C in	11 specific answer to John may do that but
12	different parts of the world, in terms of	12 I think the good thing is that's a dynamic
13	numbers. So you can see obviously very large	13 number, because things are changing very quickly
14	numbers in Indian subcontinents and South East	14 at the moment. And I think there's an important
15	Asia and substantial numbers in many parts of	15 distinction in all these numbers about patients
16	the world. And then we've tried to estimate and	16 who have antibodies, and I think this is an
17	colour-code each of those pies according to	17 issue that has come up in a lot of the
8	which types of genotypes are most common in	18 testimony, and we heard on Monday again, the
19	those areas.	difference between patients who have antibodies
20	If you look at the European chart as	20 who may or may not actually still harbour the
21	a whole, red, being genotype 1, is the most	21 virus, and people who actually have the virus or
22	common. And as I mentioned, the UK is slightly	22 would be viremic, as we would say.
23	different from that, because of the green area,	23 Often the estimates we've had historically
24	genotype 3 being a bit bigger. And if you look	24 have been based on antibody tests and exposure,
25	at India and the Indian subcontinent, you can	25 whereas I think at the moment we're having
	23	24
1	a greater focus on the numbers of patients who	1 left with the virus. That's both those that
2	remain with virus and need treatment. So	2 know they have the virus and those that don't
3	broadly speaking, I think the figure for the UK	3 know they have the virus.
4	that I last saw was about 210,000 patients with	4 There's a similar proportion in Scotland,
5	antibody prevalence, about 160,000 in England,	5 and that's the effect of both treatment, death
6	and that's changing, but the proportion of that	6 with the virus, and new people not becoming
7	who have the proportion of that number who	
8		7 infected, because if you think of the prevalent
	still have the virus is obviously diminishing	
	still have the virus is obviously diminishing quite rapidly with roll-out of treatment.	
9		8 cases, it's dependent on all three of those
9 10	quite rapidly with roll-out of treatment. And you might want to comment on the	8 cases, it's dependent on all three of those 9 things, and so that's a dynamic number. And 10 with the new treatments that have become
9 10 11	quite rapidly with roll-out of treatment. And you might want to comment on the numbers, John, in terms of Scotland and where	8 cases, it's dependent on all three of those 9 things, and so that's a dynamic number. And 10 with the new treatments that have become 11 available, that number is shifting downwards
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	25		26
1	asked that question, and so we haven't provided	1	then, a large number of patients who get
2	that data. I mean we could provide that data if	2	infected with hepatitis C can clear that virus
3	it's helpful.	3	without any treatment. And it sort of goes back
4	MS RICHARDS: We might ask you to do that. I've	4	to the question of it doesn't necessarily mean
5	been asked to ask that question by core	5	there isn't it isn't an effect, but it's hard
6	participants, which is why	6	to get data to show that effect. There is some
7	PROFESSOR COOKE: I understand.	7	suggestion in some settings, for example, that
8	PROFESSOR DILLON: If I can so the genotype won't	8	genotype 1 may have a slightly higher clearance
9	identify your route of transmission reliably.	9	rate, particularly in patients who have got HIV,
10	While you are more likely to be genotype 1 if	10	based on some studies. But there isn't a lot of
11	you are infected through a blood transfusion,	11	comparative data, because it's not a very common
12	you could equally be genotype 2, 3, 4 or 5, and	12	problem to study.
13	if you acquired it through another route,	13	MS RICHARDS: In terms of progression to liver
14	proportions may change slightly but they will	14	damage, liver disease, cancer, what data, if
15	vary more geographically than they will by route	15	any, exists about the significance of the
16	of infection, so it's not a reliable it's not	16	genotype in relation to that?
17	an absolute rule that if you've got this	17	PROFESSOR DILLON: So the evidence is not perfect,
18	genotype it must have come from a blood	18	but there is a suggestion that genotype 3 is
19	transfusion or from some other route, so the	19	more likely to progress more rapidly, not vastly
20	genotype isn't useful in predicting that.	20	more rapidly but that a higher proportion of
21	MS RICHARDS: You've said in the report it's not	21	patients with genotype 3 than, say, genotype 1
22	known if certain genotypes are more likely to be	22	would have cirrhosis at each time point that you
23	associated with spontaneous clearance of the	23	followed them up for, and so there does seem to
24	virus.	24	be that effect.
25	PROFESSOR COOKE: Yeah, so just for sort of context,	25	That was counterbalanced because of the
	07		
1	early introduction of treatment was more	1	28
1	early introduction of treatment was more	1	your report, to be infected with more than one
2	early introduction of treatment was more effective in genotype 3 than genotype 1 and so	2	your report, to be infected with more than one genotype, but typically someone will have
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	29		30
1	genotypes within one person and we can come on	1	risks there and I think John has highlighted one
2	to the relevance of that if it's helpful.	2	of the main ones there, which is that you may
3	I don't know if anybody wants to add to that.	3	get inappropriate you may not get the
4	PROFESSOR DILLON: I think just to add, the	4	treatment you would have had otherwise if it had
5	relevance of that was in the past when we had	5	been known that you had these other genotypes.
6	treatments that were if say genotype 3	6	MS RICHARDS: And does exposure to multiple
7	appeared to be the genotype that the person was	7	genotypes or having multiple genotypes make
8	infected with, if they were treated with the	8	spontaneous clearance less likely?
9	shortened courses of treatment that we were	9	PROFESSOR COOKE: I'm not aware of evidence of that
10	using at that stage for genotype 3, we might	10	It's I think unusual to be exposed to more
11	then see a genotype 1 infection appear because	11	than one at the same time.
12	we'd cured the genotype 3 but the genotype 1 had	12	MS RICHARDS: You've explained in your report that
13	appeared, so that was the problem back then.	13	both hepatitis B and hepatitis C are viruses at
14	With the modern therapies that becomes less of	14	least now known to have been around for several
15	an issue because they are very effective against	15	thousand years. The figures you've given in
16	all genotypes.	16	your report is hepatitis B has been found in
17	PROFESSOR COOKE: So we were asked a specific	17	human remains up to four and a half thousand
18	question about whether having multiple genotype	18	years old, and that it's estimated that
19	infections was associated with a worse outcome,	19	hepatitis C first emerged over 3,000 years ago,
20	so we looked quite hard to find that data. Now,	20	but it's in the last 100 years that both viruses
21	we didn't find clear data to show that, and	21	have spread geographically. That's due to,
22	that's not to say that that's not the case, it's	22	I think in particular you identified to
23	just that we weren't able to find the evidence	23	migration and geographical factors; is that
24	to show that, but I think we can know from first	24	right?
25	principles that it's there are potential	25	DR JEFFERY: Yes, that's correct. I think it was
1	31 difficult to find in the literature evidence	1	hoon done carlier, should have been done
1		1	been done earlier, should have been done
2	going beyond those number of thousands of years,	2	earlier, in relation to non-A non-B hepatitis,
3	but they probably have been around for a very significant amount of time, and obviously we'll	3	hepatitis C. So with all those qualifications, because those are matters of fact which the
	significant amount of time, and obviously we'll		pecause mose are matters of fact which the
4	-	4	
5	never get a clear data on that, but they have	5	Inquiry is investigating for itself for
5 6	never get a clear data on that, but they have both been around for thousands of years, and	5	Inquiry is investigating for itself for determination by Sir Brian on the basis of
5 6 7	never get a clear data on that, but they have both been around for thousands of years, and they have spread more widely around the world in	5 6 7	Inquiry is investigating for itself for determination by Sir Brian on the basis of a very wide range of contemporaneous materials
5 6 7 8	never get a clear data on that, but they have both been around for thousands of years, and they have spread more widely around the world in recent years and, of course, we have the ability	5 6 7 8	Inquiry is investigating for itself for determination by Sir Brian on the basis of a very wide range of contemporaneous materials that we have not provided to you, could I just
5 6 7 8 9	never get a clear data on that, but they have both been around for thousands of years, and they have spread more widely around the world in recent years and, of course, we have the ability to diagnose them now so we've become much more	5 6 7 8 9	Inquiry is investigating for itself for determination by Sir Brian on the basis of a very wide range of contemporaneous materials that we have not provided to you, could I just ask you to talk us through some elements of
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	33			34
1	hepatitis existed as we described it already,	1	that then leads to the ability to develop	
2	and that there were different forms of	2	a diagnostic test and I'm sure we'll come on to	
3	hepatitis.	3	that in more detail, and those tests were	
4	There was what was then called infectious	4	introduced in the UK in the 1970s and, as you	
5	hepatitis, which we now know to be hepatitis A	5	say, we've been deliberately non-specific about	
6	and then serum hepatitis which we now determine	6	the precise dates because we understand the	
7	as hepatitis B. So really the beginning of the	7	Inquiry will look at that in more detail, both	
8	era of understanding hepatitis better began with	8	for hepatitis B and hepatitis C.	
9	that discovery of what was first called	9	But once tests are available, that allows	
0	Australia antigen and we now call hepatitis B	10	surveillance, it allows a structure from	
1	surface antigen.	11	a public health perspective to go into place,	
2	I think just to make a general point about	12	which happened during the 1970s for hepatitis B,	
3	dates, we've put a date in here which references	13	and of course, at that time it was then possible	
4	a paper that reported it, but I think there's	14	to distinguish patients who had biochemical	
5	a general issue about when was something	15	hepatitis who didn't test positive for hepatitis	
6	actually discovered that we haven't really gone	16	A, the virus which was discovered in the early	
7	into, and this is probably more relevant for	17	1970s, or hepatitis B. That's where this term,	
8	other things later, but clearly although a paper	18	non-A non-B hepatitis developed until the	
9	comes out at a certain point, there's a process	19	discovery of hepatitis C.	
0	before that, where knowledge is evolving, and	20	So really we see through that first period	
1	being shared, and that then leads finally to	21	the understanding, an improved understanding of	
2	a public presentation, so we have just chosen	22	non-A non-B hepatitis, introduction of	
3	a date we can reference.	23	hepatitis B vaccination for those at risk, and	
4	But obviously, once a virus is discovered	24	obviously in the background of an emerging HIV	
25	and hepatitis B in that case in the mid-sixties,	25	epidemic that was really important and I think	
4	35	4	hanatikia Davikh Laminadina in 4000 an LUV	36
1	that, you know, for the diagnostic side of	1	hepatitis B with Lamivudine in 1998, an HIV	
2	things, the discovery of hepatitis C as the main	2	drug, and subsequently other drugs we can come	
3	cause of non-A non-B hepatitis was crucial at	3	on to, help to manage a group of patients with	
‡ -	the end of the 1980s and then led to the ability	4	chronic hepatitis B, and at the same time we	
5	to introduce tests very rapidly that could be	5	were seeing improvements, although it's an	
6	used to diagnose that initially, and antibody	6	improvement from a low base, in terms of	
7	based tests which we can come back to.	7	interferon treatment, both with the addition of	
3	So then, after that period, we then see,	8	pegylated interferon, which could be given less	
9	sort of, what we might characterise as a sort of	9	frequently with some improvement in side effect	
	developing field of hepatitis in terms of	10	profiles and better cure rates, and the	
1	treatment in particular, through the early	10 11	combination of that with ribavirin through the	
1	treatment in particular, through the early nineties, and better reporting with the ability		•	
1 2	treatment in particular, through the early	11	combination of that with ribavirin through the	
1 2 3	treatment in particular, through the early nineties, and better reporting with the ability	11 12	combination of that with ribavirin through the nineties, which then allowed a sort of growing	
1 2 3 4	treatment in particular, through the early nineties, and better reporting with the ability to detect both hepatitis B and hepatitis C by	11 12 13	combination of that with ribavirin through the nineties, which then allowed a sort of growing evidence base around how best to manage and	
1 2 3 4 5	treatment in particular, through the early nineties, and better reporting with the ability to detect both hepatitis B and hepatitis C by this stage, and more international recognition	11 12 13 14	combination of that with ribavirin through the nineties, which then allowed a sort of growing evidence base around how best to manage and treat hepatitis C and hepatitis B, but	
1 2 3 4 5 6	treatment in particular, through the early nineties, and better reporting with the ability to detect both hepatitis B and hepatitis C by this stage, and more international recognition of the challenge of viral hepatitis and	11 12 13 14 15	combination of that with ribavirin through the nineties, which then allowed a sort of growing evidence base around how best to manage and treat hepatitis C and hepatitis B, but hepatitis C in particular developing through	
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37 38 1 importance of viral hepatitis and more MS RICHARDS: In setting out that overview, you 2 international involvement which led to more 2 weren't asked to and you haven't, drawn any 3 3 investment, until the point about 5 years ago conclusions one way or another about the 4 now where there was rule transformation driven 4 adequacy or otherwise of measures that were 5 5 by the changes in hepatitis C treatment which taken or not taken, whether things could have 6 really were transformative in terms of what that 6 been done earlier or should have been done 7 meant for medicine, and it's one of the biggest 7 earlier, because that's not the exercise you've 8 areas of medicine as a whole that's changed in 8 been asked to do. 9 9 PROFESSOR COOKE: Yes. the last decade. 10 MS RICHARDS: So it's important that what you've set It transformed the ambition of what people 10 11 had towards viral hepatitis as a whole, both out there is understood in that context. 11 12 nationally and internationally, and we've seen PROFESSOR COOKE: That's correct and also we've 12 13 since then very ambitious international targets 13 tried to reference dates where we can 14 for the elimination of viral hepatitis with 14 objectively do that and I think it's important 15 funding in some cases following that, and very 15 to recognise that even around treatment 16 much more ambitious programs throughout the home 16 introduction there may be practice that's 17 nations in terms of trying to address 17 different from those dates, and so we wouldn't 18 hepatitis C in particular. But also more 18 want that to be sort of taken too rigidly. 19 recently scaling up hepatitis B vaccination for 19 MS RICHARDS: Now I want to move to the question of 20 example, and other aspects of tackling viral 20 how blood borne viral hepatitis, how hepatitis B 21 hepatitis. 21 and hepatitis C are transmitted. 22 22 So I think that's hopefully a kind of broad You have dealt with that in section 15.5 of 23 overview without going through the individual 23 your report. You first identified transfusion 24 points but we can go back to individual points 24 of blood and blood products, as a means of 25 25 if it's a help. transmission and, obviously, that's the focus of 39 40 1 the Inquiry's work, and you've set out an 1 a question that needs to be directed to JPAC but 2 2 explanation of current screening measures in do you have any more information about those 3 relation to blood donation and I'm not going to 3 cases, given the dates of them? 4 ask you to deal with that in any more detail. 4 PROFESSOR COOKE: I think I would say that one of Again, in particular, the historic position in 5 5 the experts who -- our main expert in this area 6 that regard is going to be a central part of the 6 is not here, and I think I'd be reluctant to go 7 7 too much further but I don't know if others have Inquiry's later hearings. But there is just one 8 question that I want to ask being picked up by 8 more insight as to that. 9 a number of core participants, it's page 9 of 9 DR JAMIESON: I suspect from a confidentiality 10 your report, and it's in the section which gives 10 perspective in general, with numbers as small as 11 a narrative overview of the current practice in 11 that, I don't know how much more detail you 12 relation to screening and testing of blood 12 would be given, because obviously you'd be 13 13 identifying them, they're such unique cases but 14 You've picked up in the second paragraph 14 I'm sure they'd do that with due prudence to the 15 this: 15 confidentiality of the individuals unfortunately 16 "Data from SHOT [and SHOT is Serious Hazards 16 involved in that but I'm sure the details from 17 of Transfusion] demonstrate that there has not 17 the JPAC guys would be more interesting. 18 been a confirmed case of transfusion transmitted 18 MS RICHARDS: The SHOT report itself, I think, 19 HCV in the UK since 1997 and one confirmed and 19 doesn't give any more information --20 two probable cases of transfusion transmitted 20 **DR JAMIESON**: Yes, I think that's probably for that 21 HBV in the last 10 years." 21 reason. Usually -- in these kind of things 22 Now, that's something that a sample of core 22 that's sometimes for those kinds of reasons. 23 PROFESSOR DILLON: My understanding is there was participants have been particularly interested 23 24 to see but it may be something that you're not 24 a system failure within the laboratory testing 25 able to shed any further light on and it's 25 that the test was performed but didn't detect

	41		42
1	the positive virus for whatever reason, now	1	pregnancy and around the time of delivery.
2	whether that was the there was concern about	2	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes.
3	the quality of control of the testing and dates,	3	MS RICHARDS: Breastfeeding does not transmit
4	etc, but it's a reflection of if you've got tens	4	hepatitis B or C, as I understand it, unless
5	of thousands of tests being done there is always	5	there is significant skin damage, skin breakage;
6	the potential for one of the tests not to	6	is that right?
7	function as it is supposed to and expected to	7	Certainly, transmission of both hepatitis B
8	test. So that's the likely outcome that was	8	and hepatitis C can occur vertically from mother
9	associated with that but it's a constant quality	9	to child during pregnancy and around the time of
10	control and audit process that they are	10	delivery; is that correct?
11	constantly checking and back checking all all	11	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes.
12	of their processes, and the fact the hundreds of	12	MS RICHARDS: Thank you.
13	thousands of tests have only failed on that	13	Breastfeeding, by contrast, is not a route
14	small number of occasions is reassuring.	14	of transmission in either hepatitis B or
	MS RICHARDS: Thank you for that, and we'll perhaps	15	hepatitis C, unless there is clear breakage to
16	direct those queries elsewhere to see if we can	16	the skin and bleeding?
17	find out any more about that information.	17	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes.
18	The other routes of transmission, for the	18	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Can I just understand, while
19	sake of completeness, you've identified in your	19	we're on this section of your report, how or
20	report, first of all mother to child, what's	20	that my understanding of the percentages quoted
21	often referred to as vertical transmission.	21	is correct, you say at the bottom of page 9 that
22	That can occur in both hepatitis B and	22	up to 40% of transmission of HBV is before the
23	hepatitis C.	23	onset of labour and you quote 30% I think for
24	PROFESSOR DILLON: Mm-hm.	24	HCV.
25	MS RICHARDS: And that can occur both during	25	PROFESSOR DILLON: Mm-hm.
1 :	43 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: That is of the cases	1	44 vaccination even in the poorest countries is
		1 2	
2	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: That is of the cases		vaccination even in the poorest countries is
2 3 I	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: That is of the cases transmitted vertically, is it?	2	vaccination even in the poorest countries is being scaled up very substantially and that's
2 3 4	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: That is of the cases transmitted vertically, is it? PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. PROFESSOR COOKE: Yes.	2 3	vaccination even in the poorest countries is being scaled up very substantially and that's becoming less of an issue, but it is nonetheless
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1	45 cases to measure how much higher it is.	1	46 issue of particular concern to many people, then
	MS RICHARDS: The next route of transmission you've	2	there are good estimates of what the
3	identified is transmission through contaminated	3	transmission risk of hepatitis C is, and we know
ļ	needles and syringes. That's not just	4	it's very, very low, but it's not zero.
;	recreational drug use; that can be medical use,	5	Obviously this can be an issue in terms of
, }	tattoos and piercings. That's more common with	6	messaging to a patient what that means, and
,	hepatitis C than hepatitis B; is that right?	7	we'll talk probably tomorrow in a little bit
	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes.	8	more detail about HIV where we're moving to an
	MS RICHARDS: Then lastly sexual transmission.	9	environment now with HIV where if you're
0	There are important distinctions between	10	suppressed on treatment we can give patients
1	hepatitis B and hepatitis C in this respect, and	11	very clear messages to say you're not infectious
2	perhaps I can ask one of you to just identify	12	and there are studies to show that the risk is
3	what those differences are.	13	as close to zero as we can estimate it to be.
	PROFESSOR COOKE: Well, I'll start and let others	14	With hepatitis C, that risk is very, very low in
5	come in. One of the key differences is the	15	heterosexual transmission, and I know that's an
	availability of vaccination so for an individual		
6 7	at risk of infection there is an effective	16 17	issue we will probably come back to, and we have
			put an estimate in the report of what we think
3 n	vaccination for hepatitis B, which can reduce	18	that rate is based on the published literature.
9 n	the risk of transmission in all ways but sexual	19	It's worth making the point that we do see
)	transmission in particular, but without that and	20	sexual transmission at the moment particularly
1	with an infectious partner, there is quite	21	for men who have sex with men, and we're seeing
2	a significant risk of sexual transmission from	22	quite a lot of transmission of hepatitis C in
3	hepatitis B and we still see cases particularly	23	that way, so that's a different nature of sexual
4	in adults of sexual transmission of hepatitis B.	24 25	activity which is probably associated with
25	For hepatitis C, and I realise this is an	2.5	a higher risk of transmission, probably to do
	47		48
1	with what happens to the mucosa. So in general,	1	(11.32 am)
2	we can say within heterosexual sexual activity	2	(A short break)
3	then the risk is very, very low, but in other	3	(12.05 pm)
1	forms of sexual activity it may be different.	4	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes.
	MS RICHARDS: The figures you've given, because not	5	MS RICHARDS: The next topic I want to ask you about
5		3	
	everyone will have read the report but it is an	6	is about the diagnostic testing.
6	everyone will have read the report but it is an important issue, you've put it this way:		is about the diagnostic testing. Can I ask you first of all just to give an
3 7	·	6	
5 6 7 3	important issue, you've put it this way:	6 7	Can I ask you first of all just to give an
6 7 3	important issue, you've put it this way: "Sexual transmission of HCV between	6 7 8	Can I ask you first of all just to give an overview, absolutely as you've done in the
6 7 3 9	important issue, you've put it this way: "Sexual transmission of HCV between heterosexual couples is rare, estimated at 0.07%	6 7 8 9	Can I ask you first of all just to give an overview, absolutely as you've done in the report but a summary, of the distinction between
6 7 3 9 0 1	important issue, you've put it this way: "Sexual transmission of HCV between heterosexual couples is rare, estimated at 0.07% per year or one in 190,000 occurrences of	6 7 8 9 10	Can I ask you first of all just to give an overview, absolutely as you've done in the report but a summary, of the distinction between the assays, the EIAs and what you've described
6 7 3 9 0	important issue, you've put it this way: "Sexual transmission of HCV between heterosexual couples is rare, estimated at 0.07% per year or one in 190,000 occurrences of intercourse."	6 7 8 9 10	Can I ask you first of all just to give an overview, absolutely as you've done in the report but a summary, of the distinction between the assays, the EIAs and what you've described as the NAT tests and what their different
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50 1 a long time. They've been used certainly for 1 we use them to define whether someone has active 2 diagnosing hepatitis B from the 1970s, and they 2 infection and we use them to define whether 3 3 are very much what we would call the workhorse treatment has also been successful. 4 for diagnosis. For both hepatitis B and 4 For hepatitis B, we use viral load type 5 5 assays to work out the phase of somebody's hepatitis C, we're often not making the 6 diagnosis in the acute phase of the infection, 6 infection and also to guide us on treatment and 7 in the early period after the first contact with 7 to whether that treatment is working. So 8 the virus, so these assays are very good at 8 they're complementary, and together, we use them 9 picking up what we call prevalent infection or 9 to get a picture of somebody's stage of disease, 10 10 chronic infection, looking at either protein of where they're at just in terms of their virology. 11 components of the virus or the immune response 11 12 12 They don't tell us anything about the actual to the virus. 13 The NAT assays that we were talking about, 13 pathology going on in the liver, they are purely 14 or you may hear about them as PCR assays or 14 diagnostic assays and assays that we're using to 15 virus load assays, those are actually looking 15 help us guide treatment. 16 directly at the DNA or the RNA of the virus, and 16 MS RICHARDS: So it will be through other techniques 17 we heard Professor Cooke talk about that 17 that the presence of cirrhosis or fibrosis will 18 earlier. 18 be detected and we'll come on to that later. 19 19 DR JEFFERY: Yes. So those assays are looking in general after 20 someone has had a positive reaction on one of 20 MS RICHARDS: But these techniques will tell a 21 our EIA assays, and they're used to characterise 21 clinician and a patient if the patient has or 22 has had hepatitis B or hepatitis C. whether that person actually has active 22 23 infection, certainly in the case of hepatitis C, 23 DR JEFFERY: That's correct. 24 MS RICHARDS: You used the phrase about the because we've also heard it's possible to 24 25 25 completely clear the virus, so if hepatitis C, infection being active, and I have been asked by 51 52 1 some to ask you to explain exactly what is meant 1 because it is perfectly possible to control the 2 2 by the infection being "active". virus with your immune system very well, such 3 DR JEFFERY: So from my point of view, as a -- if 3 that you have undetectable viral load but you 4 you look at the diagnostic tests, and if I just 4 still have active hepatitis B infection. 5 deal first of all with hepatitis C, what I mean 5 MS RICHARDS: You've talked in your report in 6 about the infection being active is in fact that 6 relation to hepatitis B diagnosis about the 7 7 our RNA test, our virus load test, shows that window periods, and could you please explain 8 there's detectable virus in the body. And it's 8 what is meant and understood by that, and what 9 9 as simple as that, really, because a significant its significance has been and now currently is? 10 percentage of individuals will clear the virus 10 DR JEFFERY: So the usual definition of a window 11 spontaneously, so they will have positive 11 period is that period of time between when you 12 antibody tests as evidence that their body has are infected and potentially -- and when the 12 13 seen the virus at some point, but when we use 13 diagnostic tests become positive. So the -- for hepatitis B that's actually quite a long period 14 our viral load test we won't find any virus. 14 15 And of course an individual who has had 15 of time, maybe even up to a couple of months but 16 a successful treatment, again, we won't be 16 sometimes shorter. So it is possible that --17 17 before diagnostic tests become positive finding any virus. 18 So active infection for hepatitis C just 18 potentially to be infectious, as the virus level 19 from the purely diagnostic point of view is easy 19 will initially be very low. 20 to define: it's the presence or absence of 20 In general, if you were able to test 21 whether there's RNA. 21 somebody daily after they'd been infected with 22 22 hepatitis B, the first thing you would probably For hepatitis B, that is a different way of 23 23 looking at things. Active infection in terms of pick up would be some hepatitis B DNA using one 24 hepatitis B is most easily defined as whether or 24 of our molecular assays. But very -- in a very 25 not you have hepatitis B surface antigen, 25 short period of time, a very short delay, you'd

53 54 1 also pick up hepatitis B surface antigen; that 1 again, if you were to test somebody daily who 2 is usually taken as being our earliest marker of 2 had just been infected with hepatitis C, the 3 3 hepatitis B. first test that would become positive would be 4 Theoretically there has -- historically much 4 the hepatitis C RNA test, and then the 5 5 hepatitis C antibody test would become positive has been made of a second window period. When 6 an individual clears hepatitis B, which as we've 6 later. In fact if we know that somebody has 7 said is quite common if you acquire hepatitis B, 7 been at risk of hepatitis C infection -- the 8 as an adult, you lose your hepatitis B surface 8 particular setting that I deal with quite 9 9 antigens, so you lose the main marker of having frequently would be potentially a needle stick 10 10 an infection. But you may not become completely or other exposure in the healthcare setting --11 negative on your virus load, you may still have 11 we would actually do hepatitis C RNA tests first 12 some low-level virus before your immune system 12 to make sure that we could identify that 13 fully kicks in and gets rid of that last bit of 13 individual as soon as possible. 14 virus. So there is a potential for a second 14 MS RICHARDS: In relation to the hepatitis C and the 15 window period, but as our diagnostic tests have 15 kind of window period you've described, what's got much, much better, that, I think, has really 16 16 its magnitude? 17 gone away as a major concern. DR JEFFERY: For hepatitis C RNA in general you 17 18 MS RICHARDS: What about hepatitis C? Do window 18 would expect to pick that up within a couple of 19 periods have any particular significance in 19 weeks after infection, and then the antibody can 20 relation to hepatitis C? 20 sometimes lag a little bit, it may be a week or 21 DR JEFFERY: Not in terms of the diagnostics, no, 21 two later. 22 but again, there is a window period whereby the 22 MS RICHARDS: In terms of the criteria for testing 23 usual diagnostic tests that we're using, which 23 for hepatitis B, you've explained in your report 24 24 would be detection of hepatitis C surface that there will be two approaches to the 25 25 antibody, do lag behind the virus load test. So decision to test for hepatitis B. One might be 55 56 1 because an individual presents with clinical 1 before 1991 or blood products before 1987 would 2 2 features that could be consistent with the be at risk. It's the age of the populations and 3 condition and so a clinician would arrange or 3 the guidelines for screening are written on the 4 ought to arrange tests. And the second is if 4 basis of cost effectiveness rather than risk of 5 they meet an indication for screening. And 5 detection alone. 6 you've listed in your report the NICE guidelines 6 PROFESSOR COOKE: I think it might be just worth 7 7 for hepatitis B screening. emphasising one other point before we go on, 8 which is about how these tests developed in Am I right in understanding that the NICE 8 9 9 guidelines in relation to hepatitis B don't time, most of the first tests were based, as we 10 include those who have received a blood 10 were hearing, on the presence of an antibody, 11 transfusion or blood products as an at-risk 11 and it was later that the tests were developed 12 group in contrast with the guidelines in 12 that could detect virus directly and were 13 relation to hepatitis C? So we've got 13 introduced later. So in relation to window 14 guidelines for the hepatitis B screening at the 14 periods, then that changed over time, and the 15 bottom of page 15 and top of page 16 of the 15 development of those later tests was able to 16 report and they don't include that cohort. But 16 narrow the window periods, I think that's 17 hepatitis C they do. 17 probably relevant for a number of questions. 18 DR JEFFERY: As long as I have transcribed that 18 MS RICHARDS: Again, a question I've been asked to 19 correctly, that is the case, yes. 19 ask is whether it's possible to have a rough 20 **PROFESSOR DILLON**: The rationale for that is because 20 timeline of the introduction of the different hepatitis B testing for blood transfusion dates 21 21 generations of tests, I'm not asking you to do 22 back to the 1970s. The chances of anyone having 22 it on the hoof today but is that information you 23 had a blood transfusion that would then be hep B 23 would be able to provide to the Inquiry? 24 positive would be infinitesimally small, whereas 24 DR JEFFERY: It was something I did try to provide 25 for hepatitis C, clearly anyone transfused 25 and I found it quite difficult to provide the

			58
1	evidence, and clearly individual diagnostic	1	mindful of minor changes in liver function
2	laboratories so these tests have been described,	2	testing, to prompt the change. So they might
3	as you may well have heard, as generations so	3	not have symptoms, but that GPs should be are
4	and it's similar for HIV, so certainly for	4	now even more acutely reminded of that.
5	hepatitis C we've got what are called the first	5	We have developed systems in Scotland now
6	generation tests, second generation tests, third	6	which will be national within this year,
7	generation tests, and they may have been	7	developed based on research of Professor Dillon,
8	introduced at slightly different rates and	8	that we will be automatically far more proactive
9	slightly different places, and I did find it	9	about that. So this is an evolving area, more
10	difficult to find accurate dates. I have, where	10	than, you know, the two distinct groups which
11	I could find them, put that in.	11	somebody coming in jaundiced and somebody who is
12	We could look at that again if you would	12	a high risk, there is a third area where in
13	like us to try to narrow that window down	13	order to deliver the national policy agreements
14	a little bit further.	14	with regards to elimination of hep C, that we
15	MS RICHARDS: Thank you.	15	need to be more proactive. It's not just about
16	DR JAMIESON: I might add just for clarity,	16	the screening at risk groups, nor those with
17	I suppose, that as much as we've divided it into	17	symptoms. There is another population that we
18	the two groups, the ones with symptoms and the	18	were readily identifying.
19	higher risk groups, there are public campaigns	19	We have intimated that and referenced
20	to try and obviously increase the visibility of	20	Professor Dillon's work which started from our
21	the issue with regard to those who have had	21	area in Tayside and in GP it's done in
22	blood transfusions in the past, but moreover	22	general practice, so and that's been rolled
23	with regards to increasing professionals in	23	out now across Scotland.
24	general practice setting I suppose I would	24	So that's a great innovation but if you want
25	suggest with regards to our awareness of being	25	to eliminate hep C you're not going do it just
1	59 with looking at high risk groups and the	1	60 But is this fair: what was being recognised as
1 2	with looking at high risk groups and the	1 2	But is this fair: what was being recognised as
2	with looking at high risk groups and the symptoms. There is this other cohort that we	2	But is this fair: what was being recognised as non-A non-B is what we now term hepatitis C?
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	61		62
1	as we alluded to at the very start of the	1	hepatitis C? You're nodding.
2	Inquiry, there are lots of things that can cause	2	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes, I'm agreeing with you.
3	an inflammation of the liver and when patients	3	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: That of those who develop that
4	are having blood transfusions they are having	4	infection, some will clear, but the others will
5	them because they are ill for multiple different	5	remain chronically infected. What sort of
6	reasons so there are other causes of hepatitis	6	proportion clear?
7	amongst them, but the majority of the disease we	7	PROFESSOR DILLON: So approximately 20 per cent. It
8	called non-A non-B hepatitis was hepatitis C.	8	varies on perhaps the dose and perhaps on other
9	MS RICHARDS: Thank you. There is one other issue	9	factors about the person themselves, but roughly
10	you've alluded to there which I'm not going to	10	20 per cent will clear spontaneously and 80%
11	ask you further about but I'm just going to	11	will carry the virus long-term.
12	explain why, which is the question of whether	12	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: So four out of five develop
13	it's correct to say that non-A non-B was	13	chronic infection?
14	regarded as something that was mild and	14	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes.
15	self-limiting. Again, that is a very important	15	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: And in your report you quote
16	area of factual investigation for the Inquiry as	16	that the rate of development from chronic
17	to what was or should have been understood about	17	infection to cirrhosis, unless it is treated, is
18	non-A non-B from the seventies onwards.	18	between 1% and 2% per year.
19		19	PROFESSOR DILLON: So we quote the rate at 1% or 2%
	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Can we just establish as		·
20	a matter of known facts, so far as fact is known	20	per year. It is probably not a linear increase
21	today, that a significant proportion of those	21	and so that the risk of cirrhosis in the
22	the natural history is that a significant	22	first couple of years is virtually zero because
23	proportion of those who come into contact with	23	you've got the fibrosis accumulating and then it
24	blood which carries the virus or hepatitis C	24	becomes much steeper as you become older, so
25	will themselves develop an infection of	25	rather than it being a straight line of 1% or 2%
	63		64
1	per year, it averages out at 1% or 2% per year	1	would follow that follow in the natural
2	over a 20 or 30-year time frame, but many more	2	progression, that four out of five would have
3	people will develop the problem in the later	3	chronic infection, and after 40 years,
4	time period.	4	two-thirds at least would be suffering from
5	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: So after 20 years you say that	5	cirrhosis.
6	30 per cent or roughly one in three of those who	6	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes.
7	have been infected will develop cirrhosis.	7	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: What proportion of those who
8	PROFESSOR DILLON: Indeed.	8	have cirrhosis develop cancer?
9	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: And that after 40 years it	9	PROFESSOR DILLON: So the rate of cancer
10	will be 60 per cent.	10	development so the literature the field
11	PROFESSOR DILLON: Indeed.	11	and the knowledge has changed recently. For
12	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: And I think after that you	12	those with a definite diagnosis of cirrhosis of
13	haven't got the figures?	13	the rate of conversion to development of cancer
14	PROFESSOR DILLON: No, we're still those cohorts	14	is probably up to 4% per year. It depends on
1 4 15	are still being followed up, and clearly,	15	co-factors: being male is more likely to push
16	depending on the age of infection, the cohorts	16	you forward for cancer than female; other
10 17		17	•
	get smaller and smaller.		co-factors such as obesity and alcohol intake
18	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: But there may be some, for	18	will also accelerate that rate potentially.
19	instance those who had transfusions at an early	19	But it's about between 2% and 4% per year,
20	age, very early age, because they suffered from	20	but the more advanced your liver disease
21	haemophilia, transfusions in the sense that they	21	becomes, the higher the risk. So again, it's
22	received blood products	22	not a straight line. The risk increases
	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes.	23	exponentially for the longer that you've been
23			
23 24 25	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: who might have been in contact with hepatitis C, of whom therefore it	24 25	cirrhotic. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: So that is per year, so if we

	65		66
1	take suppose we had someone who, after	1	people who are exposed to hepatitis C at an
2	20 years of chronic infection, developed	2	older age, that the older they are, the more
3	cirrhosis, after another 10 years, they would	3	susceptible the liver is to damage and that
4	have had, on those figures, a 30-40% chance of	4	those patients infected at an older age had
5	developing cancer?	5	a more rapid progression to liver fibrosis and
6	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes.	6	cirrhosis.
7	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Unless there was treatment?	7	There is also a strong relationship with age
8	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes.	8	and liver cancer independent of cirrhosis or not
9	PROFESSOR COOKE: I think that's reasonable.	9	cirrhosis.
10	I think we have to be slightly careful to	10	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Thank you.
11	remember that we're looking at populations here	11	PROFESSOR COOKE: Just a final point from me, we may
12	and trying to produce numbers related to	12	be coming back to this in more detail but
13	a population, whereas when you're having	13	I think it's important to recognise that there
14	a discussion with a patient and what the	14	are, as we've heard, a wide range of factors for
15	patient wants to know is what is going to happen	15	an individual which modified that risk of
16	to them, and that's not the same, and that is	16	progression, and we've listed a number of those
17	obviously one of the difficult issues for	17	in the report.
18	communication, and Aileen may want to come in on	18	But that does create a wide variability for
19	this.	19	an individual in terms of how quickly they may
	DR MARSHALL: There was one point I wanted to make	20	progress, both to getting cirrhosis or not and
21	earlier about your comment about the duration of	21	getting cancer or not.
22	infection and the relationship with age.	22	DR MARSHALL: If I could make just one further point
23	So, many people who were exposed to blood	23	about the different viruses, the combination of
24	products would have a longer duration of	24	hepatitis B and hepatitis D is the virus that's
25	infection, but there was an indication that	25	associated with the higher risk of both the
	A.77		
	67		68
	development of cirrhosis, the development of	1	a vast increase in the number of tests being
2	development of cirrhosis, the development of liver failure, and of liver cancer.	2	a vast increase in the number of tests being performed.
2 3	development of cirrhosis, the development of liver failure, and of liver cancer. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Thank you.		a vast increase in the number of tests being performed. MS RICHARDS: Perhaps we could just put the figure
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		69	70
1	around diagnostic tests. So we described	1	even though I'm dealing with them all the time.
2	diagnostic tests in terms of their sensitivity,	2	So a test with 100% specificity correctly
3	and the sensitivity is the proportion of people	3	identifies all those without the condition of
4	who have the disease in question who will be	4	interest. So again, we're looking for that to
5	diagnosed by that test. So we're looking for	5	be close to 100% and the current diagnostic
6	tests that have 100% sensitivity. And the	6	tests are very close to 100 per cent.
7	situation that we're in with our current enzyme	7	It does depend what population you're
8	immunoassays is that we're very, very close	8	looking at, and in general, the rate of
9	to 100% sensitivity, and some studies report	9	positivity of diagnostic tests for hepatitis B
10	100% sensitivity. And that's what we're looking	10	and hepatitis C in routine diagnostic labs is
11	for.	11	very low. So we're asking a lot of our tests.
12	In fact, we are that is a major priority.	12	It is quite unusual on a daily basis in my
13	It's we want to pick up everybody who may	13	laboratory to have somebody with a newly
14	have the disease that we're looking for. And we	14	positive test. So we are looking at in fact,
15	actually don't mind as a diagnostic person,	15	I believe current tests, they're very, very good
16	I don't mind if it even says somebody has the	16	in that they are picking out the right people.
17	disease who doesn't, because I, before I'm going	17	As we discussed, there are a number of
18	report that test, have ways of working out	18	supplementary tests that we do to ensure that
19	whether that is a true positive result or not.	19	we're giving the individual the right diagnosis,
20	Now, the other big concept in terms of	20	and that we haven't generated false positive
21	diagnostic testing is specificity. So that is	21	information or missed an important diagnosis.
22	not creating false positives. I might just go	22	MS RICHARDS: You say in the report, and this is in
23	back to where I talk about that to make sure	23	the bottom half of page 21, about false
24	I get the phrase here absolutely right, because	24	negatives:
25	these are quite tricky concepts to understand	25	"Reasons for a false negative result include
4		71	72
1	patients with acute HCV infection before the	1	a situation where there may be a poor antibody
1 2 3	patients with acute HCV infection before the antibody has appeared"		a situation where there may be a poor antibody response, and recognise that that's an issue,
2	patients with acute HCV infection before the	1 2	a situation where there may be a poor antibody response, and recognise that that's an issue, and then actively do a test that they may not
2 3 4	patients with acute HCV infection before the antibody has appeared" Which we've already alluded to. And then this:	1 2 3 4	a situation where there may be a poor antibody response, and recognise that that's an issue,
2 3 4 5	patients with acute HCV infection before the antibody has appeared" Which we've already alluded to. And then this: " persons with major immunosuppression,	1 2 3 4 5	a situation where there may be a poor antibody response, and recognise that that's an issue, and then actively do a test that they may not otherwise have done to look directly for the virus.
2 3	patients with acute HCV infection before the antibody has appeared" Which we've already alluded to. And then this: " persons with major immunosuppression, advanced HIV infection or organ transplantation	1 2 3 4	a situation where there may be a poor antibody response, and recognise that that's an issue, and then actively do a test that they may not otherwise have done to look directly for the virus. DR JAMIESON: Moreover, you know, we would be
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		73	74
1	relates to what we were saying at the start, is	1	signs and symptoms, many patients do not have
2	I think some of the questions reflect some	2	any. In particular, you say, children under the
3	confusion in the terminology, and for one person	3	age of five, more than 90 per cent will be free
4	to say they have hepatitis, they may mean they	4	from signs and symptoms. In older children, so
5	were unwell, but as we've already discussed,	5	that's presumably 5 to 17, and adults, you've
6	actually, you can have hepatitis without any	6	indicated there may be signs and symptoms in 30
7	without feeling any symptoms at all. So I think	7	per cent of those with hepatitis B and 20% to
8	a majority of patients who are affected both	8	35% of those with hepatitis C.
9	with hepatitis B and hepatitis C may not	9	PROFESSOR COOKE: That's correct and that also talks
10	actually get clinical symptoms at all. And as	10	a little bit about the risk of what we were
11	we discuss in here, age in particular can be an	11	discussing about the risk of being chronically
12	important determinant of whether or not you get	12	infected and not clearing so we do think there's
13	symptoms when you get that first infection, and	13	an association between having profound
14	when you're older you're more likely to get more	14	inflammation and symptoms and actually clearing
5	significant symptoms. Which may be quite	15	the virus paradoxically, so that partly reflects
6	non-specific, they might just be fatigue, off	16	what we see across different age groups as well.
7	your food, which we would refer to as anorexia	17	MS RICHARDS: Can you then explain what is meant and
8	in that sense, and in the most severe cases you	18	understood by the acute phase of hepatitis,
9	may get pain over your liver and may be tender	19	hepatitis B and hepatitis C, and chronic.
20	if someone examines you and you may have	20	PROFESSOR COOKE: So I think, as I say, we're
21	jaundice, but that's not necessarily the most	21	explaining here, then, we're talking here about
22	common situation. So many of those affections	22	acute in terms of the timing infection, and
23	may go unnoticed.	23	I think sometimes that can be interpreted to
24	MS RICHARDS: What you've said in the report at	24	mean the severity or acuteness of it and that's
25	section 50.8 is there's a very wide range of	25	not really what is meant. It's about the time
		75	76
1	from the point of infection to where we are with	1	between the two. What you've said in your
2	the patient. So particularly for when we	2	report is that the vast majority of patients
_	talk about chronic hepatitis we define that as	3	with chronic HBV or HCV have no symptoms at all;
3			, ,
	a window of six months from the acute phase to	4	is that right?
4	a window of six months from the acute phase to the chronic phase and that's distinction based	4 5	
4 5	•		is that right?
1 5 6	the chronic phase and that's distinction based	5	is that right? PROFESSOR COOKE: That is generally I think it's
4 5 6 7	the chronic phase and that's distinction based on time rather than severity of symptoms.	5	is that right? PROFESSOR COOKE: That is generally I think it's important to distinguish between hepatitis B and
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1	77	4		78
	individuals who have given evidence. They can	1	I think that's a differentiation here.	
2	include fatigue, anxiety, depression, problems	2	In terms of if you go looking for (with	
3	with cognition known as brain fog, attention	3	specific questionnaires around the brain fog)	
4	deficit and memory impairment.	4	cognitive impairment in a representative group	
5	PROFESSOR COOKE: Correct.	5	of patients, you'll find symptoms in about	
6	MS RICHARDS: Is it possible to give any figures as	6	30-40% of patients. If you enquired of those	
7	to the proportion of those with chronic	7	patients without those specific	
8	hepatitis C who might experience or may be more	8	questionnaire-based things as to whether they	
9	likely to experience those range of symptoms?	9	were well or not, about 90% of them would have	
10	PROFESSOR DILLON: I think it's important to	10	told you they had no symptoms. So there is that	
11	differentiate between if you're looking at this	11	differentiation of how you measure things and	
12	from a perspective of diagnosis, many people, if	12	how you ask for them, which comes into what	
13	asked, "Are you well", would say they are well	13	we'll talk later on around treatment-related	
14	and for many people, because it's become	14	side effects.	
15	a chronic part of their being, think it's	15	DR JAMIESON : This is not unique necessarily to	
16	normality. For some people it was only after	16	hepatitis as well, we do see it in other	
17	they cured their virus that they felt	17	diseases, in cancer or diabetes, thyroid	
18	differently that they knew they had problems	18	disease, patients will think its normal for them	
19	associated before.	19	to be a certain way or to have a certain symptom	
20	So often I think it's the differentiation	20	and they don't regard themselves as unwell	
21	between people who would declare themselves as,	21	per se but once you correct the high calcium or	
22	"Oh, how are you today?"	22	the very low sodium or the hyperthyroid, it	
23	"I'm okay", as opposed to people who have	23	suddenly unravels itself that it was different.	
24	underlying chronic symptoms they have regarded	24	But it's very hard to study specifically to	
25	as having become part of their normality and	25	put a specific attribute attribute specific	
1 2	symptoms in somebody who is experiencing it themselves to say that there's causation,	1 2	identified using specialised MRI scans. What is it about hepatitis C that may lead to this	
3	because an experience of a symptom is very	3	low-level inflammation of the brain? Is that	
4	person-dependent and it's an experience that			
		4	known?	
5	they describe.	5	PROFESSOR DILLON: So, I think in terms of the	
5 6	they describe. We have the same issue with chronic pain,			
	•	5	PROFESSOR DILLON: So, I think in terms of the	
6	We have the same issue with chronic pain,	5	PROFESSOR DILLON : So, I think in terms of the MRI abnormalities, these are magnetic brain	
6 7	We have the same issue with chronic pain, for example. It's their experience of it, it's	5 6 7	PROFESSOR DILLON: So, I think in terms of the MRI abnormalities, these are magnetic brain scans, they show inflammation within the support	
6 7 8 9	We have the same issue with chronic pain, for example. It's their experience of it, it's not a definition per se. It's how they describe	5 6 7 8	PROFESSOR DILLON: So, I think in terms of the MRI abnormalities, these are magnetic brain scans, they show inflammation within the support structures of the neurones of the brain, so they	
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82 1 rash, peripheral nerve damage and loss of 1 And can I ask you to talk to some of those 2 sensation in the fingers. And again, that's 2 physical conditions, please. 3 certainly been something described by witnesses 3 DR MARSHALL: These all represent liver failure of 4 to the Inquiry. 4 chronic liver disease and they happen when the 5 5 functions in the liver or the pressure inside How rare is that or is that not known? 6 PROFESSOR COOKE: So actually the presence of these 6 the liver because of scarring reach a point that 7 cryoglobulins is not actually that uncommon but 7 the function is obvious in those symptoms. 8 some manifestations of that can be less common. 8 MS RICHARDS: We'll come to talk about treatment of 9 9 So it's not a test that's often done routinely those conditions at a later stage of your 10 these days because it doesn't necessarily change 10 evidence, but this I think is probably the right 11 what we do in terms of treatment, but there's no 11 point to ask you to describe how the liver may 12 doubt that in the presence of those 12 become damaged and the different stages of 13 cryoglobulins we can see some very dramatic 13 scarring, fibrosis, cirrhosis, and cancer, 14 clinical manifestations, like vasculitis for 14 15 example, which can have serious both short-term 15 DR MARSHALL: There's an image that might be helpful to show, which is page 27. What this image 16 and long-term consequences for infection. 16 MS RICHARDS: You then go on to describe the 17 shows it's a liver biopsy -- different live 17 18 symptoms and signs that a patient can experience 18 biopsy samples and a special stain for the scar 19 19 tissue that occurs within the liver and the top if they have cirrhosis and damage to the liver, 20 and you've identified there ascites, jaundice, 20 left panel is normal liver and the darker area 21 encephalopathy, vomiting blood or passage of 21 in the centre is the supporting structures 22 22 altered blood in the stool due to bleeding veins around the blood vessels that feed blood in and 23 in the oesophagus, fatigue, breathlessness and 23 out of the liver and to the bile duct tubes that 24 24 drain the bile from the liver. So there's susceptibility to bruising due to loss of 25 25 clotting factors. a fine network of proteins that support those 83 84 1 tissues and give them their structure. 1 which we use in medical terminology as to mean 2 2 The fact that -- the remaining black lines the most advanced stage of fibrosis. 3 on that image are the supporting structures for 3 Now, when cirrhosis happens, there is then 4 the liver cells, the hepatocytes, and so they 4 a way of stratifying how severely that affects 5 have -- they're likewise supported by this 5 the liver function. We may talk about and hear 6 network of fine filaments. 6 about the Child-Pugh scoring system, which is 7 7 So when the liver is inflamed, one of the one of the oldest means of assessing how the 8 end results of any inflammatory process is the 8 cirrhosis is affecting the liver function, 9 9 laying down of larger bands of scar tissue, and because many patients with cirrhosis will 10 there is a gradual progression through 10 actually, the liver will still function well, 11 increasing amounts of fibrosis as liver disease 11 and the pressure hasn't yet reached the point to 12 develops, a process that may take as we've said, cause those symptoms. 12 13 many years or even decades. So the next panel 13 So there are five criteria that are within 14 on the top right shows that central area which 14 the Child-Pugh score. One of them is the 15 is called the portal tract that contains the 15 presence of ascites, whether it's none, mild to 16 bile ducts and the blood vessels and it shows 16 moderate, or severe. Similarly, whether 17 a thickening of the structures around those, and 17 encephalopathy, this type of fluctuating 18 then you can begin to see lines of fibrosis 18 confusion, is present, and then based on three 19 reaching out from the portal tracts. 19 blood tests, so the level of the serum 20 The next image on the bottom left is the 20 bilirubin, a compound that the liver removes 21 21 next stage where fine strands of fibrous tissue from the circulation, so if that goes up that 22 22 begin to join up these portal tracts to each indicates worsening liver function, and then the 23 23 other, and then eventually, these form into proteins that the liver makes, a protein called 24 nodules that completely surround the liver 24 albumen, and then a measure of the blood 25 cells, and that's the end stage of cirrhosis, 25 clotting factors, so if the liver is not working

85 86 1 so well it will be making lots of these proteins 1 such as ascites or fluid retention. 2 so a lower value of those is the -- gives you 2 encephalopathy, an episode of bleeding or just 3 3 a higher mark. worsening of the liver function to cause 4 4 So if all of these factors are normal, jaundice. 5 that's called Child-Pugh A cirrhosis and we also 5 MS RICHARDS: Just going back a stage to fibrosis, 6 term that as being compensated cirrhosis. 6 the scarring before it's got to the stage of 7 That's the time when somebody may not be aware 7 cirrhosis. Are there any recognised stages of 8 that they have liver disease because it's not 8 fibrosis and, if so, what are they? 9 9 apparent on their symptoms or blood tests. DR MARSHALL: Yes, there are two main 10 As time goes by, if the liver continues to 10 classifications that are used based on how much 11 be injured or even just with normal aging the 11 fibrosis can be seen on a liver biopsy. One of 12 function of the liver can get worse so they can 12 them is termed the METAVIR score which scores 13 then develop abnormalities within these five 13 from one to four, four being the most severe 14 factors I've described and then if there's 14 with cirrhosis, and the other termed the Ishak 15 moderate impairment that is termed Child-Pugh B 15 score, with stages one to six, with six as the 16 and then if there's severe impairment that's 16 most severe. These have been in widespread use 17 termed Child-Pugh C. 17 for any years. 18 MS RICHARDS: We then get to decompensated 18 MS RICHARDS: What's the reason for having two 19 19 different systems of scoring with potential for cirrhosis 20 DR MARSHALL: Yes. 20 confusion for clinicians and patients? 21 MS RICHARDS: Because again we've seen that phrase 21 DR MARSHALL: They're generated independently when 22 used in relation to individuals on a number of 22 people wish to find a way of measuring the 23 occasions. What does that mean? 23 severity of a condition and they have relative DR MARSHALL: It usually means the development of 24 advantages and disadvantages. For example, if 24 25 25 one of these important symptoms of liver failure there are only four stages there's greater 87 88 1 agreement between pathologists if you're -- what DR MARSHALL: Certainly. 1 2 2 a liver biopsy means, whereas then you might So hepatocellular cancer is a tumour which 3 find pathologists disagreeing between stage two 3 arises from the hepatocytes within the liver 4 and stage three out of a six-stage system, for 4 predominantly, and the major risk factor for example, and the advantage of a greater number 5 5 developing HCC is chronic liver disease of any 6 of categories is you can have more definitive 6 cause, so that approximately 80% of people 7 7 estimate of progression within those. with -- who are diagnosed with HCC already have 8 It's fair to say that no scoring system is 8 cirrhosis, and of the remaining 20 per cent, 9 9 agreed fully by pathologists, that there is some some of those have risk factors for liver 10 observer variation within both of those systems, 10 disease such as hepatitis B, or hepatitis C, or 11 but also you'll see on the image of cirrhosis 11 fatty liver without cirrhosis. 12 that shows one large nodule and a couple of 12 It is an asymptomatic tumour as it develops 13 smaller nodules, so when a liver biopsy sample 13 early, and there are guidelines from 14 is taken, there is what's called sampling error 14 professional societies that recommend that if 15 and it depends if the biopsy needle happens to 15 a person is known to have cirrhosis that 16 sample a large nodule they may not see so much 16 screening tests should be offered to diagnose 17 scarring present and therefore the degree of 17 hepatocellular cancer early because there is 18 fibrosis may be underestimated, and if they 18 a big difference in the outcome of treatment 19 19 comparing early stage cancers with later stage happen to hit an area where there's more 20 scarring it may be said no estimated so there is 20 cancers 21 an issue with accuracy as Dr Jeffery described MS RICHARDS: Can I ask you just a little more about 21 22 22 the guidelines. What is the recommendation with blood tests. 23 23 MS RICHARDS: So we have fibrosis, cirrhosis, can if -- if one has a patient who is known to have 24 I ask you to talk a little about liver cancer, 24 cirrhosis, in what circumstances then should the 25 HCC, hepatocellular cancer. 25 clinician be testing for HCC, and what kind of

1	89 time period should there should elapse or	1	90 Association for the Study of Liver Disease(sic)
2	rather not elapse?	2	and the American Association for the Study of
3	DR MARSHALL: So this is something which has evolved	3	Liver Diseases, whose recommendations differ
4	very much over the years. And if we're talking	4	very slightly but essentially they will
5	about the guidelines from the present day, there	5	recommend ultrasound as being the main
6	are three that would be relevant to the UK. So	6	diagnostic test, with or without measurement of
7	the first is that the National Institute for	7	the alpha-fetoprotein. And in those patients
8	Health and Clinical(sic) Excellence has issued	8	with cirrhosis, where there is known to be
9		9	
9 10	guidance on cirrhosis, and within that guidance, they recommend that any patient with cirrhosis		a high enough risk of liver cancer, in excess of 1.5% per year in the case of the American
11	who is not in the end stage of their life should	10	• •
12			guidelines and that would it cover
	be offered surveillance testing, and the most	12	patients who have cirrhosis due to viral
13	commonly used surveillance tests are an	13	hepatitis, fatty liver or alcohol-related
14 15	ultrasound scan of the liver performed every six	14	cirrhosis. Other rarer types of liver disease,
15	months, and a blood test for a tumour marker,	15	there may not be enough information to be
16 17	alpha-fetoprotein.	16	included in those guidelines.
17 10	Now, again, both of these tests are very	17	The UK is in the process of writing some
18 10	limited in their accuracy, they're affected by	18	specific HCC guidelines but those there are
19	low sensitivity and the lack of specificity. So	19	some in existence that were published many years
20	there certainly are cases where people have had	20	ago and these need to be updated.
21	surveillance tests that have not detected	21	MS RICHARDS: Can I also just ask you about two
22	a cancer and then they've been diagnosed later	22	rarer potential complications you've identified
23	on.	23	in your report. This is at the bottom of
24	The other two sets of guidelines that are	24	page 27.
25	relevant are, firstly, produced by the European	25	Cryoglobulins, which you've indicated can
	91		92
1	cause a variety of problems such as skin rash,	1	if there is hepatitis C present but it is still
2	joint pains or kidney damage, and that can be	2	a very rare complication. So in 4,000
3	both in hepatitis B and hepatitis C as	3	hepatitis C patients in Tayside, in my practice,
4	I understand it, you have described a variety of	4	I've seen one.
5	problems. Is there a range of severity? How	5	MS RICHARDS: Okay.
5 6	problems. Is there a range of severity? How serious can, for example, the kidney damage be		MS RICHARDS: Okay. PROFESSOR DILLON: That's the level of
		5	•
6	serious can, for example, the kidney damage be	5	PROFESSOR DILLON: That's the level of
6 7	serious can, for example, the kidney damage be in consequence of this?	5 6 7	PROFESSOR DILLON: That's the level of MS RICHARDS: So it's a recognised complication,
6 7 8 9	serious can, for example, the kidney damage be in consequence of this? PROFESSOR COOKE: I mean, these conditions can be	5 6 7 8	PROFESSOR DILLON: That's the level of MS RICHARDS: So it's a recognised complication, albeit one that is occurs in a small number
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	93		94
1	active infection, which is the minority of	1	hepatitis B. Those with higher viral loads and
2	hepatitis B patients, will have a more rapid	2	the more active disease will have a higher
3	progression. And so, over a five to ten-year	3	a faster rate of progression.
4	time frame, you can get significant liver damage	4	PROFESSOR COOKE: I think it's just worth
5	in the very active infections. Clearly those	5	emphasising again that, although we understand
6	patients who are what's called low-level	6	from the research over the last 20 or 30 years,
7	carriers, or immune tolerant phases of	7	those factors quite well in terms of what they
8	hepatitis B will have much, much slower rates of	8	mean, trying to use that for an individual
9	progression and may not progress at all. So it	9	prognostic prediction is still very limited by
10	depends very much on your stage of virus, but if	10	the science, and we're still not very good at
11	you have active viral replication going on, then	11	doing that.
12	you have a much more rapid progression to	12	PROFESSOR DILLON: But that's a conversation that
13	cirrhosis, and that's on a five to 10-year	13	you have with an individual person, as you
14	horizon.	14	discuss the numbers that apply to the average,
15	MS RICHARDS: Just pausing there and sticking with	15	and then whether that individual person is
16	hepatitis B there, are a number of different	16	completely average, or is likely to be more at
17	factors, as I understand it, from your report	17	risk or less at risk. Equally, it's an
18	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes	18	important conversation around what's modifiable
19	MS RICHARDS: that can influence that. The	19	in terms of obesity, alcohol and other things
20	extent of the inflammation of the liver, age,	20	that you can do to reduce your risk.
21	alcohol intake, co-infections, particularly with	21	MS RICHARDS: Then hepatitis C rates of progression.
22	HDV so hepatitis delta and HIV.	22	Again, you've touched on this in answer to
23	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. So all of those factors	23	questions already from the chair, but could you
24	will accelerate progression of hepatitis B and	24	perhaps summarise that for us?
25	the more and of the different stages of	25	PROFESSOR DILLON: So, as I said before, the overall
			00
1	95 rate of progression from a normal liver towards	1	96 progression in the absence of the virus are very
2	cirrhosis is about 1 to 2% per year, but it's	2	much lower, particularly for hepatitis C, where
3	not a straight line. It's a sort of curve that	3	the risks may fall 70% plus. I think it's
4	goes upwards. So the longer you've had it, the	4	helpful to emphasise that.
5	more likely you are to progress, and the rate	5	PROFESSOR DILLON: We talk about the natural history
6	goes up. And as Sir Brian alluded to earlier	0	
0		6	
7	•	6	of these viruses, but they are now historical,
7 o	on, that rate, by about 20 years, it's up at	7	because neither of these viruses will have
8	on, that rate, by about 20 years, it's up at 20-30 per cent, and up at 30 years it's up at	7 8	because neither of these viruses will have a natural history any more, because if they are
8 9	on, that rate, by about 20 years, it's up at 20-30 per cent, and up at 30 years it's up at about 40 per cent, and beyond that it goes on.	7 8 9	because neither of these viruses will have a natural history any more, because if they are identified they will be intervened with, and
8 9 10	on, that rate, by about 20 years, it's up at 20-30 per cent, and up at 30 years it's up at about 40 per cent, and beyond that it goes on. Other co-factors will push that forward, as	7 8 9 10	because neither of these viruses will have a natural history any more, because if they are identified they will be intervened with, and those complications will be treated. Or the
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	97	98
1	natural history. Clearly, at the moment we	1 treatment.
2	can't be certain that that would put their risks	2 MS RICHARDS: Yes, and we will come on to treatment
3	back to those of someone uninfected with	3 after lunch.
4	hepatitis C. They will still carry some risks,	4 Sir, I note the time.
5	but they will carry substantially less risks of	5 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes.
6	progression, and so their risk of progressing to	6 MS RICHARDS: Again. I'm sorry, I've overrun.
7	liver failure, from data that we've published	7 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: I've noted it too.
8	this week from Scotland, shows that that risk of	8 Shall we say two o'clock.
9	liver failure falls dramatically and very	9 (1. 04 pm)
10	quickly.	10 (The luncheon adjournment)
11	The risk of cancer falls, but doesn't return	11 (2.04 pm)
12	back to normal over a 3-year period yet. So	12 MS RICHARDS: Before we turn to treatments for liver
13	what will happen over a longer time frame will	disease and for the viruses themselves, can
14	remain to be seen. So there will still be, if	14 I just touch on what you say in your report at
15	you are diagnosed or treated when you have more	15 page 28 under the heading "Prognosis and life
16	fibrosis, some of the risks will still be there,	16 expectancy". You've already addressed a number
17	but the risks will be less than the natural	17 of these matters in your evidence but just
18	history risks that we're describing here in the	18 couple of points. Firstly, earlier in your
19	untreated or untreatable populations.	19 report you've explained that both hepatitis B
20	PROFESSOR COOKE: And I think we know from evidence	20 and hepatitis C are leading causes of mortality
21	that's been received that there are patients	21 world-wide, more so than malaria or HIV.
22	still who haven't embarked on that treatment	22 PROFESSOR COOKE: That's correct. I mean, I think a
23	course for the reasons that have been explored.	23 similar sort of magnitude. If you look at viral
24	And the message is very clear: that there is	24 hepatitis as a whole, we think there's probably
25	benefit, even at a late stage, to getting that	about 1.4 million deaths each year and there are
	99	100
1	probably about 350 million people actively	1 been disclosed to the family, where it becomes
2	infected, and the number of deaths attributable	2 quite difficult which is not to say it
3	to viral hepatitis is similar to HIV, and	3 shouldn't happen, but it can be quite difficult
4	certainly higher than malaria, and that in some	4 to have those conversations with family after
5	respects reflects progress in malaria which has	5 death, and sometimes there are reasons that it's
6	been lacking in viral hepatitis.	6 easier not to put things on a death certificate
7	MS RICHARDS: You've identified in your report that,	7 but that's very clearly not what should happen.
8	in general, death certificates tend to under	8 There can also be issues about attributing
		o There can also be issues about attributing
9	report deaths due to viral hepatitis. Is there	9 a death to a virus, when patients often die of
	report deaths due to viral hepatitis. Is there any reason for that that you're aware of, or any	_
10	·	9 a death to a virus, when patients often die of
10 11	any reason for that that you're aware of, or any	9 a death to a virus, when patients often die of other things, and so causality can also be
10 11 12	any reason for that that you're aware of, or any guidance, about when death certificates should	9 a death to a virus, when patients often die of 10 other things, and so causality can also be 11 a question in terms of how that death
10 11 12 13	any reason for that that you're aware of, or any guidance, about when death certificates should record hepatitis?	9 a death to a virus, when patients often die of 10 other things, and so causality can also be 11 a question in terms of how that death 12 certificate is filled out, but I think the
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	101		102
1	you've already touched on, and you've set them	1	out that component to understand the effect of
2	out in your report. Can I just ask you to deal	2	the virus, and that was what they tried to do in
3	briefly with two studies that you do reference	3	the Australian study.
4	in the report, an Australian study and a Dutch	4	The Dutch study I think you mentioned of
5	study, and if you could briefly relate what	5	haemophiliacs found that there was a similar
6	those found.	6	life expectancy to those who got HIV but there
7	PROFESSOR COOKE: Yes, I think it's fair to say that	7	was a very substantially increased mortality
8	we haven't provided a comprehensive review of	8	related to hepatitis C in that group compared to
9	all of that literature but it actually was quite	9	a general population, and the challenge always
10	difficult to find a lot of data to really give	10	in these studies is to try and match that
11	robust estimates of what it means in terms of	11	population as well as you can. But, I mean,
12	life expectancy. As you say, the couple that we	12	I think very clear evidence that there's an
13	could find that seemed more relevant, was	13	excess of mortality there.
14	a study from Australia, where there was a very	14	MS RICHARDS: The way you've described it in the
15	clear reduction in life expectancy on average	15	report in relation to the Dutch study was:
6	across a group of patients by about six years,	16	"Those without hepatitis or HIV co-infection
17	and that was taking out other causes of death.	17	had a similar life expectancy to the general
18	For example, as Scott was just saying, often	18	population, but those haemophiliacs infected
19	you know, there are many other reasons people	19	with HCV had mortality rates 16 times higher."
20	die, even if they have a chronic virus, and what	20	PROFESSOR COOKE: Yes, thank you, that's the correct
21	you want to try to understand is the effect that	21	phrasing, yes.
22	virus is having. So if you take out and this	22	PROFESSOR DILLON: I think it's important to stress
23	is talking about a general population of	23	that this is the untreated impact and it's not
24	hepatitis C patients now, where injecting drug	24	now the expectation, and the 16 the mortality
25	use is more common, then you want to subtract	25	rate, it's the increase in the rate. The rate
	103		104
1	overall was low, it was higher with hepatitis C,	1	might affect the sorry, apologies you
2	but the rate was still low and, therefore,	2	would we can't do that in other aspects of
3	16 times higher while it sounds dramatic is not	3	medical care. We don't translate prognosis
4	a very large number of people that would be	4	absolutely across to other populations because
		-	absolutely across to other populations because
5	dying from the hepatitis C early.	5	there are multiple other factors which can
	dying from the hepatitis C early. MS RICHARDS: I should just say because some of		• • •
6		5	there are multiple other factors which can
6 7	MS RICHARDS: I should just say because some of	5 6	there are multiple other factors which can affect that with regards to socioeconomic health
6 7 8	MS RICHARDS: I should just say because some of those sitting behind me have asked for copies of	5 6 7	there are multiple other factors which can affect that with regards to socioeconomic health and other co-morbidities, where very famous
6 7 8 9	MS RICHARDS: I should just say because some of those sitting behind me have asked for copies of the Dutch study, that is being disclosed in	5 6 7 8	there are multiple other factors which can affect that with regards to socioeconomic health and other co-morbidities, where very famous examples in epidemiology of, for example,
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	105		106
1	say, aged 30 or 40 or 50, and those who are	1	relative risks can sometimes be used to try to
2	hepatitis C positive there would be several more	2	exaggerate rate what might be there. I think
3	deaths. Because of the way the age standardised	3	for this particular study it would be possible
4	mortality rate is worked out, it would look like	4	to go back to that study and they do have those
5	a very large-fold increase, so if there was one	5	absolute rates in both groups, which may be more
6	person dying at the age of 30 in the study in	6	helpful. I think it just illustrates that
7	the control population and five dying in the	7	between different studies the risks are
8	at the same age in the intervention arm, it's	8	expressed in different ways and that can make it
9	still only five deaths out of the thousand	9	quite hard to sort of synthesise a single
0	people but the age-standardised mortality ratio	10	figure, if you like.
1	for that would be a factor of five or ten,	11	MS RICHARDS: Okay, I wanted to move on next to the
2	whereas if it's 50 people dying at the age of 50	12	question of treatment, to start with treatment
3	in the control arm, and 100 people dying at the	13	for liver disease, so for liver cirrhosis, liver
4	age of 50 in the other arm, it would only be an	14	failure and liver cancer, and then turn and look
5	age-standardised mortality ratio of two. So	15	at the treatments, and in particular the side
6	while it's the correct way of doing it, it	16	effects and adverse consequences of treatments
7	sounds very dramatic but it does depend and	17	for hepatitis in the interferon era.
8	clearly there is an excess risk of hepatitis C,	18	So starting with the treatment options for
9	but it makes it sound like a death sentence,	19	cirrhosis and liver failure, you've set out in
20	which it's not, it's the way the statistics	20	your report the treatment options in relation,
21	work, so that's the point I was trying to make.	21	first of all, to ascites, and I wondered if you
22	PROFESSOR COOKE: And it's the clear distinction	22	could perhaps summarise those for us, tell us
3	between absolute risks and relative risks, and	23	what the condition is. Many here will know from
24	often in terms of public discussion of risk	24	first-hand experience, sadly.
25	those are blurred, and as you're saying, the	25	DR MARSHALL: All right.
1	107 So, ascites is one of the symptoms that	1	108 merely to relieve the symptoms, it doesn't stop
2	develops when the liver function is impaired and	2	the fluid from reforming, and drainage may be
3	there is fluid which collects within the	3	required to be repeated at regular intervals to
4	abdomen, surrounding the abdominal organs, and	4	treat that symptom. And then if sometimes
5	may also cause some swelling in the lower limbs	5	there may be something else which is damaging
6	as well. Liver disease is one of the causes of	6	the liver so general advice such as avoiding
7	this condition; it can also be caused by heart	7	alcohol or any other factor would be given. And
8	disease or kidney disease or cancers that are	8	if the ascites remains present despite these
9	affecting the abdominal organs.	9	simple measures, then there are a number of
0	In a patient who develops ascites, then	10	other treatments that can be considered.
1	there is a stepwise treatment which starts off	11	So for someone with ascites who has not
2	with advice about general measures. The fluid	12	responded to regular treatment, it's important
3	retention is driven by salt retention, so	13	to ask whether they would be a suitable
4	restricting dietary salt intake, giving tablets	14	candidate for a liver transplant because this
5	which help the body to get rid of the extra salt	15	will give the best long-term outcome in suitable
16	and water, and this may be all that's needed for	16	patients. There may be a number of reasons why
7	many patients. If they don't respond to these	17	somebody might not be suitable to have a liver
	treatments or have some side effects which might	18	transplant, and there are other two other
8	be affecting the blood salts or an adverse	19	main treatments that are given for this.
	effect on the kidneys, then they are termed as	20	So I've outlined one, which is a shunt,
9	one on the manage, then they are termion as	l	which can be placed inside the liver, which
18 19 20 21	having refractory ascites or resistant ascites,	21	Title Tool to proceed the title to the title to
19 20 21		21 22	reduces the high pressure caused by cirrhosis
9 20 21 22	having refractory ascites or resistant ascites,		·
19 20	having refractory ascites or resistant ascites, and the next level of treatment should be	22	reduces the high pressure caused by cirrhosis

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1	that patient may still go on to develop further	1	they can enlarge, and become under high	
2	complications of cirrhosis, and in patients who	2	pressure, and that's when they're called	
3	are having regular paracentesis, this is quite	3	varices.	
4	a burden that requires hospital visits and	4	The risk when the pressure increases in	
5	patients may prefer to have a catheter which is	5	those varices, there's a risk that they may	
6	placed in and remains in place and then the	6	bleed spontaneously and somebody would not	
7	fluid can be drained off regularly at home. And	7	likely know that they had varices until such an	
8	this is a relatively recent development for the	8	event happened unless a test is done	
9	treatment of ascites.	9	specifically to look for those.	
10	MS RICHARDS: You've next considered varices. Can	10	The test that is done to look for those is	
11	you, again, briefly explain what that is and	11	endoscopy, which is where a camera is placed	
12	then outline the treatments for us.	12	through the mouth into the stomach, and under	
13	DR MARSHALL : So varices is used to describe large	13	direct vision the oesophagus is visualised and	
14	varicose veins that develop when the pressure	14	these varices can be seen.	
15	caused by cirrhosis in the blood which feeds	15	So most guidelines will recommend that if	
16	into the liver is increased. There are veins,	16	someone has cirrhosis that they would have one	
17	the normal circulation is that all the blood	17	of these procedures, an endoscopy, and if no	
18	from the stomach and the intestines will flow	18	varices are present then it will be normal then	
19	together into a vein called the portal vain,	19	just to repeat the test as a screening test in	
20	which then goes into the liver, then the blood	20	two to 3 years.	
21	goes through the liver and then returns to the	21	The risk of bleeding relates to the size of	
22	heart via the hepatic vein. And when someone	22	the varices, so if small varices are noted	
23	has cirrhosis, the pressure in the portal vein	23	again, no specific treatment recommended but	
24	increases and that pressure feeds back to these	24	monitoring to reassess at an earlier interval	
25	venous channels present in the intestines, and	25	and if somebody has medium or large varices but	
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1	111 they've no history of bleeding then there are	1 [DR MARSHALL: Yes, one of the jobs that the liver	112
2	two treatments that can be offered, either	2	does is remove toxins from the blood which are	
3	medical treatment with beta blocker medication,	3	produced by gut bacteria, and so either if the	
4	which reduces the pressure inside the varices,	4	liver function is impaired this process may not	
5	or to place rubber bands, which tie off the	5	happen correctly, or because of the cirrhosis	
6	varices and stop the blood from flowing through	6	the body may develop channels that take the	
7	them and reduce the risk of that.	7	blood away from the liver, so the toxins are not	
8	MS RICHARDS: And if it gets to the stage of	8	getting to the liver to be removed.	
9	variceal bleeding, that is an emergency and	9	It is a symptom that can be brought on by	
10	a life-threatening condition?	10	any other illness so it may be something as	
11	DR MARSHALL: It is, yes, so patients with	11	simple as being dehydrated or constipated that	
12	cirrhosis, I would normally warn them that if	12	leads to this symptom and it can start off as	
13	they were ever to experience symptoms such as	13	mild with simple disorientation and confusion,	
14	vomiting of blood or passing blood in their	14	and then it can progress through various stages,	
15	stools or dark stools, that that's an emergency	15	where the most advanced stage is effectively	
16	and they need to attend hospital straight away,	16	a coma where the patient may be unconscious.	
17	and they may need blood transfusion supportive	17	In the milder symptoms this can be managed	ı
17 18		18		
	treatments, and endoscopy is done in that		at home with medical treatments, but if somebody	'
19 20	situation to try to stop the bleeding which is	19	is unable to be cared for at home, or they've	
	usually done by placing rubber bands or	20	got more serious encephalopathy again they	
	injecting the varices with glue to stop blood	21	should be admitted to hospital, and the other	
21	flavoing through that	22	causes can be things like variceal bleeding or	
21 22	flowing through them.			
21 22 23	MS RICHARDS: The next complication you've discussed	23	infections so these should be actively sought	
20 21 22 23 24 25			infections so these should be actively sought for and treated if they're present. To prevent encephalopathy, the first line	

1	treatment is a drug called lactulose which helps	4		114
1 2	treatment is a drug called lactulose which helps	1 2	order to be suitable for a transplant, and all the centres would work to those. Again, this	
3	to prevent constipation and reduce the	3	_	
	production of toxins by these gut bacteria, but		has evolved over the time that the Inquiry is interested in.	
4 -	if patients are still having symptoms despite	4		
5	that there is a drug called rifaximin which	5	So these policies are also freely available	
6	should be prescribed in patients who are having	6	via the NHS BT website if people are interested	
7	recurrent encephalopathy.	7	to look. So there is a each transplant	
	IS RICHARDS: If that's refractory to medical	8	centre has a network of referring hospitals and	
9	treatment, again, that's an indication for liver	9	because patients may be referred to us from very	
10	transplantation.	10	far away and when we see patients who have had	
	R MARSHALL: Yes, that's correct.	11	an episode such as a decompensating event, and	
	IS RICHARDS: Can I ask you to tell us a little	12	they have not responded to the usual medical	
13	about liver transplantation. We've heard	13	treatment then these are the patients who should	
4	evidence from those who have undergone that	14	be referred to their transplant centre for	
15	surgery, we've heard evidence from those who	15	consideration, as long as there's no other	
16	have undergone it and ultimately the	16	obvious reason why they might not be fit for	
17	relatives of those have undergone it and	17	that to happen.	
18	ultimately not survived, so it's an important	18	The process of transplant assessment is	
9	issue for many people.	19	it involves many different medical	
20 D	R MARSHALL: Certainly. In the UK there are seven	20	professionals, and allied health professionals,	
21	liver transplant centres and liver	21	and what we are aiming to do is to try to	
22	transplantation is regulated by NHS Blood and	22	establish the severity of the patient's liver	
23	Transplant and there are policies in place for	23	condition to ensure that it meets the criteria	
24	the assessment of patients for transplant and	24	set out in order for that patient to benefit	
25	for the criteria which patients need to meet in	25	from a transplant but then also to look at their	
1	115	1		116
	overall fitness, which may be due to other	1 2	MS RICHARDS: Can I turn to liver cancer, and the	116
2	overall fitness, which may be due to other health conditions or their frailty, or several	2	MS RICHARDS: Can I turn to liver cancer, and the treatment options for liver cancer. Again,	116
2 3	overall fitness, which may be due to other health conditions or their frailty, or several other issues that may impact on their outcome	2 3	MS RICHARDS: Can I turn to liver cancer, and the treatment options for liver cancer. Again, you've set it out in some detail in the report,	116
2 3 4	overall fitness, which may be due to other health conditions or their frailty, or several other issues that may impact on their outcome after a transplant. So if the patient is deemed	2 3 4	MS RICHARDS: Can I turn to liver cancer, and the treatment options for liver cancer. Again, you've set it out in some detail in the report, but if you could summarise those for us, that	116
2 3 4 5	overall fitness, which may be due to other health conditions or their frailty, or several other issues that may impact on their outcome after a transplant. So if the patient is deemed to have a need for a transplant and they are fit	2 3 4 5	MS RICHARDS: Can I turn to liver cancer, and the treatment options for liver cancer. Again, you've set it out in some detail in the report, but if you could summarise those for us, that would be very useful.	116
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4	117	4	118
1	bed, would have a performance status of four.	1	who have intermediate stage, so they may have
2	That's summarised in the picture in figure	2	larger cancers, or in multiple parts of the
3	15.11b, where there's a staging system that's	3	liver, the treatment applied there is called
4	commonly used by many centres and originally	4	embolisation or chemoembolisation. That's
5	it's from the Barcelona clinic.	5	blocking off the blood supply.
6	MS RICHARDS: Page 33 of the report, please, Henry.	6	In contrast to the treatments on the left,
7	Thank you.	7	embolisation is not considered to be a curative
8	It's the top half of the page.	8	therapy but may prolong survival and may prevent
9	DR MARSHALL: So what this algorithm outlines is the	9	cancer progression.
10	stage, according to these three factors, which	10	Moving further right, to the advanced stage,
11	I've mentioned. And from the left, stage zero,	11	stage C, this is where drug therapies,
12	moving through to the right, to the more	12	particularly over the last 10 years, and even in
13	advanced stages.	13	the last 2 years, there's been a great deal of
14	Then you follow through the algorithm,	14	progress made in systemic therapies for liver
15	looking at the different factors which	15	cancer. The drug listed here, Sorafenib, was
16	I mentioned, and on the early stages, the three	16	the original drug shown to benefit survival in
17	treatments which are associated with the best	17	people with advanced HCC, but the overall
18	long-term outcomes are of approximately	18	survival is still in the order of months, even
19	40-70% five-year survival, is: liver resection,	19	in patients who respond to treatment.
20	or removal of part of the liver with the cancer	20	Then furthest to the right, patients who may
21	in it; liver transplantation; and, in this	21	be very frail or with poor liver function would
22	picture, RF or PEI are techniques which are	22	not be expected to tolerate any of these
23	in the report are thermal ablation, or ablation,	23	treatments well, and palliative care or
24	which is a local treatment for the cancer.	24	supportive care would be given here.
25	And then moving to the right, the patients	25	MS RICHARDS: And I think you identify somewhere in
	119		120
1	your report that in the United Kingdom, in	1 2	I think will be obvious to everybody in this
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121 122 1 treatment would often be for 48 weeks, and the 1 used occasionally but has generally given way to 2 success of that treatment may be very, very low, 2 other treatments which are more durable, the 3 3 under 10 per cent, it's generally not used. first of those being adefovir, which we don't 4 Although it is recommended as part of NICE 4 use so much now, but again there may be patients 5 5 recommendations for therapy, it's rarely used. on it for whom it's working well. But with the 6 So the mainstay of treatment now, and indeed 6 drug that followed adefovir, which is a bit like 7 for the last 20 years or so, has been what we 7 it, which is tenofovir, of which there are now 8 call oral nucleoside or nucleotide analogue 8 two forms, TDF and TAF, which are the mainstays 9 drugs which directly target the virus, and the 9 of treatment we have available, tenofovir 10 disproxil fumarate, TDF, is probably the most first of those that was used widely was 10 11 lamivudine which we will hear about tomorrow as 11 commonly used drug, it's a once daily used drug 12 well I imagine because it is also a common part 12 again also active against HIV and a lot of 13 of HIV treatment. 13 experience with it with HIV, and much lower rate 14 Lamivudine is generally a very well 14 of emergence of resistance with that drug, which 15 tolerated drug. It has a relatively good side 15 means that many patients can manage to take that 16 effect profile, certainly nothing like 16 on a daily basis indefinitely and control their 17 interferon, and was used for a number of years, 17 virus, and their virus becomes undetectable in 18 and there may still be patients taking it today 18 the blood. 19 19 where it is working. The side effect profiles of that drug are 20 The main drawback of lamivudine is that many 20 relatively good, there are some important and 21 patients would fail treatment within a few years 21 well recognised side effects including effects 22 with quite a high rate of resistant virus 22 on the kidney and potentially bones, for 23 emerging quite quickly, in the order of maybe 23 example. But compared to other treatments, 24 50% of patients within a couple of years, so it 24 generally well tolerated. 25 25 There's an alternative first line treatment was good when it worked and, as I say, still is 123 124 1 which we would use now, which is entecavir which 1 a treatment you remain on, is that right? 2 PROFESSOR COOKE: In general, yes. In general you is occasionally used, which is again another 2 3 oral daily medication which has quite 3 would usually say to a patient, "You would need 4 a relatively good side effect profile and is 4 to expect to stay on this lifelong". There is 5 effective against suppressing hepatitis B. 5 a lot of work going on to identify, not 6 So at the moment we really have those two 6 everybody goes on treatment for hepatitis B, 7 7 drugs as our main choices and we have this newer that's worth saying, so there's an assessment at 8 version of tenofovir coming through, which is 8 the start to see which patients really need to, 9 9 not fully approved due to costs particularly, but once you start generally the case is that 10 but which may have advantages in a better side 10 you carry on, and that can, in some cases, be 11 effect profile for patients who need to be 11 reviewed, but that would be relatively uncommon. 12 taking this medication long-term. MS RICHARDS: Then just briefly with hepatitis D, 12 13 The drugs we have now are generally, when 13 delta hepatitis, you say there treatments are 14 they're taken on a daily basis very effective at 14 very limited and pegylated interferon remains 15 suppressing the viral replication so again not 15 the mainstay of treatment? PROFESSOR COOKE: That's correct and we heard 16 getting rid of the virus completely but 16 17 certainly clearing it from the blood, and 17 earlier, that this is particularly important, 18 allowing, be it the liver to recover or other 18 where you have both infections and there is 19 manifestations of the infection to improve by 19 probably a more aggressive clinical course to 20 controlling the virus that leads to longer term 20 that, treatment with interferon can lead to what 21 21 clinical improvement. we would call virological response, but often 22 22 MS RICHARDS: For those with hepatitis B who are on that's not carried on once that treatment stops. 23 these treatments because the aim of the 23 And so it is an area of active research and 24 treatment is not cure, it's not clearing the 24 there are some potentially useful drugs coming 25 virus, it's not a time limited treatment; it's 25 through that might help with that but it's

	125			26
1	a relatively difficult condition to treat at	1	which is shortened to SVR12, so we throw around	
2	this point still.	2	the term SVR12 and we sort of use that as	
3	MS RICHARDS: Turning to hepatitis C, Henry, can we	3	a surrogate for cure.	
4	up from the report, the figure that's on page 41	4	So what we see in this graph on the	
5	of the report, please. Before we look at the	5	left-hand side is SVR12 rates. I think the	
6	side effects and adverse events associated with	6	first thing just to emphasise is how those rates	
7	interferon, you were going to talk us through	7	have changed over time, so on the left-hand side	
8	this figure.	8	we're looking at the first treatments in 1991	
9	PROFESSOR COOKE: We thought this would be a helpful	9	through to where we are now on the right-hand	
10	figure to illustrate a number of different	10	side, and you can see really those early	
11	issues and I think some of them we've touched on	11	treatments with either 24 weeks or 48 weeks of	
12	already. As you say, here we're really just	12	interferon were offering very low treatment cure	
13	looking at the cure rates, and so for those who	13	rates, and so it was a really difficult	
14	are not familiar with the terminology, one of	14	discussion/decision, about whether it was even	
15	the challenges as many people will know of	15	worth having treatment given the prolonged	
16	knowing whether you're cured of hepatitis C is	16	nature of treatment and the success rates.	
17	it's very hard to tell when you're on the	17	And I think that also emphasises what we	
18	treatment. It's only when you come off the	18	talked about earlier which is the difference in	
19	treatment you can be monitored and we can see if	19	genotypes, so the black bars here being genotype	
20	that virus returns.	20	1 and the purple bars being genotype 3, you can	
21	And so generally what we what we do now	21	see there was quite a distinction in those early	
22	is to monitor a patient who finishes for 12	22	days between how you would respond to those	
23	weeks and if the virus is still not detectable	23	treatments, depending on that genotype.	
24	in the blood after that point, we call that	24	Then we move through an era where we had	
25	a sustained virological response at 12 weeks,	25	interferon but we added ribavirin into that	
1	127 interferon treatment, and you can see that that	1	12 cure rates for genotype 1 improved very	28
2	improved cure rates quite significantly and	2	significantly but the genotype 3 cure rates	
3	we'll come on to the consequences of that in	3	didn't change at that point because those new	
4	terms of side effects.	4	drugs only had very specific activity.	
5		5	Then what we've seen in the last 5 years,	
6	With the advent of pegylated interferon, peg in the graph here, again the cure rates improve	6		
			really, is that advent of a wider range of these	
7	further particularly for the genotype 1	7	directly acting anti-virals which have managed	
8	infections but also for the genotype 3	8	to achieve very high cure rates, as you can see	
9	infections.	9	in the region of 90% plus, without using	
10	Then around 2011 we move into this new phase	10	interferon, and that's what we now call the	
11	of treatment for hepatitis C where we started to	11	interferon-free DAA era.	
12	get these new drugs called directly acting	12	Really, the development in the drugs in the	
13	anti-virals against the virus, and that's the	13	last two or three years has been to have drugs	
14	contrast with interferon. We haven't really	14	which are better against all of the genotypes,	
15	mentioned this but it's a product made by the	15	so whereas having whereas we used to have	
	body naturally in response to infection and when	16	drugs that were very specifically genotype	
	mat fl., fan assaurala intenfanan in	17	dependent, we now talk about having	
17	you get flu, for example, interferon is		pan-genotypic drugs, which are not always	
17 18	something that's produced and that's why often	18		
17 18 19	something that's produced and that's why often you get those symptoms from interferon, is that	19	available everywhere but that's where we are	
17 18 19	something that's produced and that's why often		available everywhere but that's where we are now.	
17 18 19 20	something that's produced and that's why often you get those symptoms from interferon, is that	19		
17 18 19 20 21	something that's produced and that's why often you get those symptoms from interferon, is that what that compound does.	19 20	now.	
17 18 19 20 21 22	something that's produced and that's why often you get those symptoms from interferon, is that what that compound does. So those these newer drugs target the	19 20 21	now. Really I don't think we expect to see any	
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	something that's produced and that's why often you get those symptoms from interferon, is that what that compound does. So those these newer drugs target the virus directly rather than the body, and the	19 20 21 22	now. Really I don't think we expect to see any changes in hepatitis C treatment in the	

	129		130
1	anyone wants to add to that.	1	about treatment decisions it's putting it in
2	PROFESSOR DILLON: I think to put it in the context	2	that context.
3	of the discussions that were being had with	3	We knew we had a fatal condition that was
4	people affected by hepatitis C is as that	4	curable with interferon, albeit with significant
5	timeline evolved, clearly as we had interferon	5	side effects that we'll talk about in a while's
6	and ribavirin available and particularly when	6	time but it was changing the natural history of
7	the interferon became pegylated we had therapies	7	the disease and that we couldn't predict the
8	that were curative and at that stage we were	8	arrival of the DAA therapies as quickly as they
9	aware of the natural history of hepatitis C and	9	came.
10	how it was progressing, and there were	10 MS	RICHARDS: Just one observation, probably not
11	conversations with people around their choice of	11	a question but simply because I know it's
12	treatment.	12	a matter of some importance to many who are in
13	If they knew their diagnosis and knew their	13	the room or may be listening.
14	stage of disease, they could have an informed	14	You've talked about, from the clinician's
15	discussion about whether to go with interferon	15	point of view, the speed of introduction of
16	or to wait. For a long period of that time	16	these drugs. We know from other material that
17	frame, while we knew there were new drugs	17	the Inquiry has and indeed has disclosed in the
18	coming, them arriving in 2014 as the definitive	18	course of the week, from representatives of the
19	product, if you'd asked most hepatologists in	19	National Health Service and the four
20	2013 whether that was going to happen, they	20	jurisdictions of the United Kingdom, that
21	would have happily told you it would be 2020	21	following NICE recommendations, and assessment,
22	****	22	
	before the drugs were here and there was a very		drugs the drugs were not made immediately
23	accelerated phase of drug development that is	23	universally available to all of those with
24	unique at the speed at which these drugs arrived	24	hepatitis C.
25	for widespread use, so when people are thinking	25	I'm not going to ask you particularly to
	131		132
1	comment upon that because that's a matter of	4	which patients were treated, there was no
	comment apon that because that's a matter of	1	
2	·	2	guidance as to how you should prioritise, and
2	fact and policy decisions to which you're not		•
	fact and policy decisions to which you're not responsible, but we do have statements from NHS	2	guidance as to how you should prioritise, and I think there's very different experiences of how that worked in different centres and what
3	fact and policy decisions to which you're not	2 3	I think there's very different experiences of how that worked in different centres and what
3 4	fact and policy decisions to which you're not responsible, but we do have statements from NHS England and from others that will be published either towards the end of this week or next	2 3 4	I think there's very different experiences of how that worked in different centres and what criteria were used to prioritise patients
3 4 5	fact and policy decisions to which you're not responsible, but we do have statements from NHS England and from others that will be published either towards the end of this week or next week, which address those issues, because for	2 3 4 5	I think there's very different experiences of how that worked in different centres and what criteria were used to prioritise patients initially. And, you know, experience at one
3 4 5 6 7	fact and policy decisions to which you're not responsible, but we do have statements from NHS England and from others that will be published either towards the end of this week or next week, which address those issues, because for many, the speed that scientists may have	2 3 4 5 6 7	I think there's very different experiences of how that worked in different centres and what criteria were used to prioritise patients initially. And, you know, experience at one centre was different from another, but there
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	133		134
1	but yet the virus was still present in the blood	1	quickly as they need to be for everybody,
2	then it would affect the new liver as well, and	2	Scottish Government and SMC have done a huge
3	would often have a faster course of progressive	3	amount of work in the past three to five years
4	liver disease after a transplant and that had	4	to try to improve access to drugs as quickly as
5	a negative impact on the outcome after	5	they need to be there, and it takes a lot to get
6	transplants for those patients, but now there is	6	these drugs available as widely as they could
7	effective treatment for both hepatitis B and C	7	be, because you have to work out who pays for
8	we very rarely see any problem like that and	8	them, and that shouldn't be a limit from
9	it's really transformed the outcomes for	9	a patient's perspective, but certainly in
10	transplant patients.	10	a system where you don't have that money that
11	DR JAMIESON: One of my interests is therapeutics	11	needs to be paid to the companies to pay for the
12	and I sit on a local drug and therapeutic	12	medicines, it's quite hard to make sure that
13	committee and we look at new drugs coming in	13	gets done.
14	onto the market in a wide scope of areas, no	14	Still it's too long, but the Government are
15	less including these types of drugs becoming	15	aware and they do there has been in the
16	available. Obviously, these were national	16	time that I've seen medicine progressing to try
	•	17	, , ,
17	decisions but at a local area, I would say that		to get on to market, the way and the structure
18	the speed for which this has got to this point,	18	for which drugs such as these are approved has
19	which from a patient's perspective is too long,	19	dramatically changed to try to make this as
20	in the bigger scheme of the graph set out here,	20	quick as they can for this and many other
21	it's good that we've got through those pinch	21	conditions.
22	points so quickly in that time, but that's still	22	It doesn't justify the delays that there
23	too long for some, but for other diseases, in	23	were there but things have changed I think as
24	bigger scopes, for example, in rare cancers, for	24	a result of medicines such as this where the
25	example, trying to get these drugs progressed as	25	transformation and access needed to improve and
	135		136
1	to be responsive to the clinical situation.	1	136 then, frequency not known, but unaccepted
1 2		1 2	
	to be responsive to the clinical situation.	2	then, frequency not known, but unaccepted
2	to be responsive to the clinical situation. MS RICHARDS: Could we turn to the next page,	2	then, frequency not known, but unaccepted association sepsis.
2	to be responsive to the clinical situation. MS RICHARDS: Could we turn to the next page, please, Henry, and we're going to look at a table that you've produced, if we look at the	2 3	then, frequency not known, but unaccepted association sepsis. PROFESSOR COOKE: That's correct and just to give the context to this I think we were asked
2 3 4	to be responsive to the clinical situation. MS RICHARDS: Could we turn to the next page, please, Henry, and we're going to look at a table that you've produced, if we look at the bottom half of the page, please, which talks us	2 3 4	then, frequency not known, but unaccepted association sepsis. PROFESSOR COOKE: That's correct and just to give the context to this I think we were asked directly about adverse events of interferon and
2 3 4 5	to be responsive to the clinical situation. MS RICHARDS: Could we turn to the next page, please, Henry, and we're going to look at a table that you've produced, if we look at the bottom half of the page, please, which talks us through adverse events associated with	2 3 4 5	then, frequency not known, but unaccepted association sepsis. PROFESSOR COOKE: That's correct and just to give the context to this I think we were asked directly about adverse events of interferon and it was difficult to know how to synthesize that
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	137	138
1	from the manufacturers and classification, but	1 cirrhosis, so that's an important issue if
2	as you say, even in that first line, there are	2 you're having interferon in the setting of
3	some common side effects which are important,	3 advanced liver disease then your platelet count
4	infections and inflammation.	4 may drop and the tendency to bleeding may
5	DR JAMIESON: These are based on a study population,	5 increase, and so that's an important side
6	I think, aren't they, so these would be based on	6 effect.
7	people who were investigated and given the	7 MS RICHARDS: Then we see immune system disorders,
8	treatment in a study population which might not	8 and sarcoidosis, thyroiditis, and then
9	be representative of a wider normal population	9 anaphylaxis, SLE, rheumatoid arthritis, and
0	who have other co-morbidities.	others. Again, those resonate with the evidence
1	MS RICHARDS: I'm not going to deal with every	that we've heard. Endocrine disorders,
2	single entry in it but I'm just going to pick	metabolism and nutrition disorders.
3	out a few that may resonate particularly with	Then I just wanted to pick up psychiatric
4	some of the evidence that we've read and heard	14 disorders, because we've heard a significant
5	from individuals.	amount of evidence in relation to that. So this
6	Identified there on the left-hand column,	says, "Very common", and if we look at the top
7	blood and lymphatic system disorders. You've	of that, that's over one in ten, depression,
8	identified again a number of common or some	18 anxiety, insomnia. Common: aggression, mood
9	common, rare, very rare, and frequency not	19 alteration, emotional disorders, nervousness,
0	known, but associated manifestations of that.	20 libido decreased. Uncommon but still
1	PROFESSOR COOKE: One that's worth pulling out there	recognised: suicidal ideation, hallucinations.
2	is thrombocytopenia which means low platelet	Then we see suicide, psychotic disorder, mania,
3	counts. Platelets are one of the parts of the	23 bipolar disorders, homicidal ideation.
4	blood system which helps blood clot and is often	So a very, very significant range of very
25	low in patients with advanced liver disease and	25 severe psychiatric conditions.
1	PROFESSOR COOKE: Absolutely, and very well	140 1 investigate, but it's important to note the
2	recognised and accepted that that is the case.	2 conversations you very properly say you would
3	Obviously, that was always one of the difficult	3 expect to take place may not have taken place.
4	conversations to be having with patients in	4 PROFESSOR COOKE: You're right to highlight how
5	terms of the pros and cons of embarking on	
3		a michi i s in tellospeci lo know what was
		5 difficult it is in retrospect to know what was
	therapy like this, and I think probably it's	6 appropriate conversation at what point, but
7	therapy like this, and I think probably it's fair to say that the most common reason that	6 appropriate conversation at what point, but 7 certainly in recent years when we were using
7	therapy like this, and I think probably it's fair to say that the most common reason that patients stopped a treatment whilst having	6 appropriate conversation at what point, but 7 certainly in recent years when we were using 8 interferon, then discussions around neuro
7 3	therapy like this, and I think probably it's fair to say that the most common reason that patients stopped a treatment whilst having started it was related to the neuro psychiatric	6 appropriate conversation at what point, but 7 certainly in recent years when we were using 8 interferon, then discussions around neuro 9 psychiatric side effects would be a common one
7 3 9 0	therapy like this, and I think probably it's fair to say that the most common reason that patients stopped a treatment whilst having started it was related to the neuro psychiatric complications of interferon, and we've heard	appropriate conversation at what point, but certainly in recent years when we were using interferon, then discussions around neuro psychiatric side effects would be a common one and patients may have had pre-existing
7 3 9 0 1	therapy like this, and I think probably it's fair to say that the most common reason that patients stopped a treatment whilst having started it was related to the neuro psychiatric complications of interferon, and we've heard about the direct consequence to patients but	appropriate conversation at what point, but certainly in recent years when we were using interferon, then discussions around neuro psychiatric side effects would be a common one and patients may have had pre-existing conditions related to hepatitis C as well so
7 3 9 0 1	therapy like this, and I think probably it's fair to say that the most common reason that patients stopped a treatment whilst having started it was related to the neuro psychiatric complications of interferon, and we've heard about the direct consequence to patients but also the indirect consequences of that to people	appropriate conversation at what point, but certainly in recent years when we were using interferon, then discussions around neuro psychiatric side effects would be a common one and patients may have had pre-existing conditions related to hepatitis C as well so that would often be part of the management
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1	of it and we had those conversations. We became	1	individuals so if we could highlight the first
2	more confident with treating it. We would	2	half of the page, for those of us with less than
3	sometimes use anti-depressants and start them at	3	brilliant eyesight. Nervous system disorders,
4	the beginning of therapy and it was very much	4	so we see a range of potential complications
5	a two-way conversation about the patients and	5	there, headache, dizziness, impaired
6	the discussion.	6	concentration, memory impairment, and weakness,
7	So I think those discussions, certainly they	7	tremors, nightmares, somnolence, then peripheral
8	were in the guidelines to be had. They may have	8	neuropathy, something we've heard from a number
9	changed over the time from the early nineties	9	of statements, rare complications, coma
10	through into the naughties in terms of how	10	convulsions, facial palsy.
11	confident we were that all of those	11	Again, any particular observations that you
12	conversations were being had by everybody, and	12	have about those?
13	I can't guarantee that everything was being done	13	PROFESSOR COOKE: I suppose just two points to come
14	but it was aware at that time and the	14	back to, which is first of all, the overlap in
15	conversation should have been had and it should	15	this with what we've heard already about what
16	have been that conversation and practice	16	the virus can do, and the challenge that creates
17	between, "You have advancing liver disease. We	17	for patient and carer alike, but also the
18	have a treatment that works, but it comes with	18	difference sometimes in reversibility, so coming
19	these risks and problems".	19	off treatment would often result in an
20	Certainly the ones that are listed here at	20	improvement in many of these symptoms but not
21	the one in 100 rate would be part of the list	21	all of them and, for example, peripheral
22	that would be discussed with the patient.	22	neuropathy may be longer lasting after
23	MS RICHARDS: If we go to the next page, please,	23	treatment, so I think it just illustrates both
24	Henry, again we'll pick out some of the ones	24	those kind of general issues.
25	that may be particularly significant for	25	MS RICHARDS: Then we have a number of eye
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1	disorders, ear and labyrinth disorders, cardiac	1	interstitial pneumonitis had occurred in someone
2	disorders, ear and labyrinth disorders, cardiac disorders. So in the common column,	2	interstitial pneumonitis had occurred in someone with a normal lung function it wouldn't have
2	disorders, ear and labyrinth disorders, cardiac disorders. So in the common column, tachycardia, edema, peripheral palpitations and	2 3	interstitial pneumonitis had occurred in someone with a normal lung function it wouldn't have been a significant problem. The interferon
2 3 4	disorders, ear and labyrinth disorders, cardiac disorders. So in the common column, tachycardia, edema, peripheral palpitations and then a number of rarer but significant	2 3 4	interstitial pneumonitis had occurred in someone with a normal lung function it wouldn't have been a significant problem. The interferon would have been stopped and it would have
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145 146 1 subcutaneous tissue disorders because again 1 irritability, chest pain, influenza-like 2 we've heard a lot of evidence about that, you've 2 illness, malaise, lethargy, hot flushes and 3 3 listed there or there is listed there a range of thirst. Again, descriptions we've heard from number of individuals that underwent this 4 common -- very common and common symptoms, 4 5 including rash, sweating, skin disorders, photo 5 treatment 6 sensitivity, night sweats. Again, experiences 6 Can I then turn to ribavirin, please and we 7 that we've heard a number of witnesses describe. 7 can take this more shortly, but your report sets 8 If you can then go over the page, please, 8 out again a range of very common side effects, 9 9 Henry to the last part of it. So we have and perhaps you could, for the benefit of those 10 10 musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders, who don't have the report just summarise some of 11 including myalgia and arthralgia, back pain, 11 the key ones for us. 12 arthritis, muscle weakness, bone pain, neck pain PROFESSOR COOKE: So we thought it was important to 12 13 musculoskeletal pain, muscle cramps. I'm just 13 try to be as comprehensive as we could be about 14 looking here currently at the very common and 14 interferon side effects, and I think in response 15 common disorders, and common complication in 15 to some of the supplementals we've been through 16 terms of reproductive system: impotence. Then 16 as well, specific questions about things we 17 general disorders, administration site 17 are -- that are in the report. 18 conditions. If you can just explain what 18 Ribavirin is always, in the context of 19 administration site conditions means. 19 hepatitis C treatment, is always used with 20 PROFESSOR COOKE: This usually relates to injection 20 interferon. And so we haven't gone into detail 21 sites and infection in particular that can occur 21 about all the side effects of ribavirin because 22 22 there. many of them overlap with interferon, because 23 23 they're always given together. It's hard to MS RICHARDS: But here again in the very common or 24 24 common columns we have pyrexia, rigours, pain, know which is causing a problem. But there are 25 25 asthenia, fatigue, infection site reaction, some key side effects that are related to 147 148 1 ribavirin, and most important of those, or most 1 Although in some respects a significant 2 2 common of those, is anaemia, where red blood improvement on interferon and ribavirin, 3 cells are broken down by taking the ribavirin. 3 a number of them did still carry with them 4 But the reason it was still used and still 4 significant side effects. 5 is used, although less so than it used to be, is 5 PROFESSOR COOKE: That's correct, and I think the 6 because in some settings it does improve the 6 important thing to remember is that these were 7 7 cure rate by taking it. So that was the being added in on top of interferon and 8 trade-off that was given, but clearly there is, 8 ribavirin, so you're already dealing with quite 9 9 as we've said here, a long list of other toxic combinations of treatment, and the only 10 relatively common side effects, including 10 reason they were used was because of the 11 depression, insomnia, headache, altered 11 improvement in cure rates that could be 12 concentrations, and many of the things we've achieved. But some in particular, telaprevir 12 13 already discussed. 13 and some issues of the itching and skin rash, 14 So in contrast to some of the interferon 14 and quite severe skin rashes, were quite a big 15 side effects, most of the side effects from 15 issue. And this is sort of a reflection on 16 ribavirin are reversible, and particularly 16 those drugs that actually none of them are used 17 anaemia tends to recover quite quickly, but 17 now, even though they're only seven or 18 nonetheless can be quite significant during 18 eight years old. Those three drugs in 19 treatment, leaving patients feeling very weak, 19 particular. 20 and very difficult to do daily activities. 20 MS RICHARDS: Yes, and it's not long ago. MS RICHARDS: You've then set out in your report, in PROFESSOR COOKE: No. 21 21 MS RICHARDS: -- 2018 -- that those are withdrawn 22 some detail, a description of the first 22 23 23 from the market. generation of direct acting antivirals between 24 2011 and 2014. I'm not going to ask you to go 24 Then finally, before we break, sir -- I am 25 through those with the same level of detail. 25 watching the time -- interferon-free treatment.

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1	So the current era. Again, you've listed the	1	patients can be offered and expect from their	
2	various combinations in the report, so I don't	2	therapy now.	
3	need to ask you to go through each of them, and	3	We mentioned about how availability of those	:
4	those listening who have had the treatments will	4	treatments is different across the UK, but we're	
5	know them better than anyone.	5	in a position, I think broadly speaking now,	
6	Two features I wanted to just ask you about.	6	that anyone who has got an infection and needs	
7	The duration of the treatments, which seems to	7	treatment can get it relatively quickly. There	
8	be much, much shorter than the duration of	8	may be local issues about which treatment they	
9	interferon, and then the extent of side effects.	9	get, but that is now accessible and it's really	
10	PROFESSOR COOKE: I think it's really the three	10	only in the last year that we've been able to	
11	features. So it's those two you mentioned, in	11	treat everybody we want to treat.	
12	addition to the higher cure rates that can be	12	DR JAMIESON: And to make it quite clear, the last	
13	achieved, with durations of therapy which are	13	one I diagnosed, from a GP's perspective, from	
14	now two to three months, really, compared to	14	seeing a slight rise in their blood test, to	
15	what would have been at least six months of	15	then getting confirmation of the diagnosis, to	
16	treatment with interferon, and side effect rates	16	them starting treatment was in the order of	
17	which really are very substantially lower. And	17	weeks, you know. And to completing treatment,	
18	I know from conversations that there's still	18	you know, at the three-month point, they'd gone	
19	suspicion about these drugs for some people.	19	from the point of not knowing they had it to	
20	But really, the adverse events we see with these	20	completion of treatment in a very, very quick	
21	drugs are minimal, and I think I can't even	21	timescale which, even three or five years ago	
22	think of somebody who has had a problem that	22	wouldn't even you know, even testing them,	
23	I've treated.	23	that can be discussed if you you know. But,	
24	So all of those factors have transformed the	24	you know, it's a very, very different	
25	discussion you can have with patients, what	25	perspective now from where we've got to.	
1	MC PICHAPPS: Sir I'm moving on to a dightly	1	with honolitic P. or C	152
1	MS RICHARDS: Sir, I'm moving on to a slightly different topic, so I think that's probably		with hepatitis B or C.	
		2	You've dealt with that in your report so I'm	
3	a convenient point to stop.	3	not going to ask you to go through it in the	
4	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Well, I think so too.	4	same way as we've done with interferon but I am	
5	MS RICHARDS: Just to say, for the benefit of those	5	just going to put up onscreen those parts of	
6	sitting behind me, as with yesterday, if there	6	your report so that those who want to have that	
7	are questions arising out of the evidence of the	7	information will know where to find it in the	
8	panel that core participants want to suggest,	8	report.	
9	I've tried to incorporate a number of them as we	9	So if we could perhaps just have, first of	
10	go, but if there are still further questions, if	10	all, Henry, page 49, again that's the internal	
11	they let me know over the course of the next	11	pagination, so if we just look at fourth	
12	half hour.	12	paragraph down, which refers to annex 2, in	
13	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Thank you. 3.30.	13	respect of annex 2, if you could highlight that,	
14	(3.02 pm)	14	please.	
15	(A short break)	15	Just, again, for the benefit of those	
16	(3.36 pm)	16	listening either here or elsewhere, your report	
17	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes?	17	is in full available on the Inquiry's website,	
18	MS RICHARDS: Just following on from the material we	18	as are the questions and the annexes, and they	
19	looked at about the side effects or adverse	19	are all easily accessible there.	
20	events associated with interferon, we also asked	20	And you've identified here that most of the	
	you to look at a number of other conditions,	21	conditions that we asked you about were reported	
	complications or potential consequences that	22	for interferon, and you've summarised a number	
22		1		
22	were listed in annexes to the letter of	23	of them there and then you've picked out there:	
21 22 23 24	were listed in annexes to the letter of instruction, and asked you to say whether there	23 24	of them there and then you've picked out there: "Avascular necrosis is not listed, but there	

	153		154
1	and/or interferon use."	1	more commonly than you would expect, you then
2	Henry, if we could just go on, please, to	2	find a plausible biological mechanism that links
3	page 58, we can see the Inquiry asked you about	3	them together, and then you prove in a trial
4	other health conditions or complications that	4	that if you do one, the other thing happens, and
5	may have been caused or contributed to either by	5	that proves causality.
6	the hepatitis infection or the treatment, and	6	For most for almost all of the
7	you've dealt with those again in the report, so	7	manifestations we don't have that level of
8	if we look at the bottom third of the page	8	evidence, we have evidence of association, but
9	please, Henry you've identified there under	9	because of the way the evidence of association
10	the heading "Main extra hepatic manifestations	10	is captured, if there is not evidence it doesn't
11	of hepatitis C virus infection: classified	11	mean that it doesn't happen, it means there is
12	according to the strength of the association".	12	an absence of evidence and we just don't know
13	Then you've said:	13	because the report hasn't been gathered or there
14	" (adapted from Cacoub et al)."	14	is not that level of data. So for syndromes and
15	Could you just explain what the	15	things that are very specific and very
16	classification is.	16	characteristic, it's easier to report those, and
17	PROFESSOR DILLON: So this a published paper and	17	they're more easily noticed in the literature.
18	they had reviewed the available literature and	18	For constellations of symptoms that are less
19	grouped the level of evidence around the	19	cohesive and less tied together, it's harder for
20	literature, and put it into these categories.	20	those to be reported in the literature, it's
21	So I think it's important to realise the way	21	therefore harder for people to notice the
22	evidence is collected in medicine and so	22	associations and to start to explore them in
23	there is evidence there is evidence of	23	things.
24	effect, where you start off by having an	24	So in this area, we've tried to plot out
25	association where you notice two things occur	25	those levels of what we have seen in the
	455		150
1	155 literature and what's known. If they're not on	1	people have noticed that these two conditions
2	the list, it doesn't mean that they're not	2	occur together more commonly but they've got
3	that it doesn't happen but we don't have	3	a smaller number of cases and they have reported
4	evidence that it's happening.	4	those in the literature. On some occasions that
5	MS RICHARDS: So anyone who is looking at this	5	means there are another another one or two
6	published report will see listed there	6	other case reports of other people that have
7	conditions with significance prevalence and	7	noticed the two things together but there's not
8	consistent pathogenic data, and we've got two	8	a systematic review of all the evidence and
9	conditions listed there, in particular I draw	9	a population to try to work out what will
9 10	attention to B cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma,	10	happen. That will be the next stage of those
11	because we've heard evidence in relation to	11	-
12	that. You've then listed a number of conditions	12	investigations. MS RICHARDS: If we look down the rest of the page,
13	where it is recognised that there is a higher	13	please, Henry, we can see you've then gone on to
14 15	prevalence in HCV infected populations compared	14	discuss a range of particular types of
15	to controls. I won't go through them but we can	15	complications we've dealt with liver disease and
16 47	see a number listed there.	16	cirrhosis. We see there a description in
17	If we go over the page, Henry, we can see	17	relation to vascular disease, including vascular
	a range of other conditions listed there.	18	dementia and I'm simply drawing attention to
	We then have a category of "Conditions with	19	that because I know it's a point that a number
19		20	of individuals have raised.
19 20	possible association with [hepatitis C]", and we		Then if we go to the next page we see
19 20 21	see three conditions listed there, and then	21	
19 20 21 22	see three conditions listed there, and then "Conditions with anecdotal reports of	22	cancer. We've addressed, obviously, liver
19 20 21 22 23	see three conditions listed there, and then "Conditions with anecdotal reports of association", and perhaps you can just explain	22 23	cancer. We've addressed, obviously, liver cancer, but other increased risks of other
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	see three conditions listed there, and then "Conditions with anecdotal reports of	22	cancer. We've addressed, obviously, liver

4	157	4	158
1	You've addressed a range of musculoskeletal	1	the symptoms that they experienced, in
2	problems. And then if we continue down, a range	2	particular such as brain fog, depression,
3	of autoimmune and multi-system disorders,	3	fatigue, did not go away, and many of them
1	explaining that HCV infection causes immune cell	4	report that they have endured those for years.
5	dysfunction, and you've identified there	5	Can I ask for any observations you have on that.
3	a number of syndromes with which that's	6	PROFESSOR DILLON: If we look at the trials overall,
7	associated.	7	that symptoms get less common after successful
8	"Mental health", and you've talked there	8	treatment, and so a proportion of the people
9	about the association, the strong association	9	affected by them it's clearly caused by
0	between HCV infection and mental health	10	hepatitis C.
11	conditions.	11	For the other residual symptoms that are
12	And then thank you, Henry over the	12	left after cure, it's a question of whether
13	page, "Respiratory conditions", and then you've	13	there is something else going on that's causing
14	identified a handful of conditions in which	14	those symptoms, or alternatively, that the
15	there is no evidence of association.	15	hepatitis C had established some pattern of
16	So for reasons of time, and because you've	16	damage within the brain, or the behaviours
17	answered the questions in the report, I'm not	17	associated with it, that didn't change after
18	going to ask you to go through each of them now,	18	treatment. And so we know that the treatment
19	but the report is there and provides that	19	reduces the incidence of those symptoms
20	information to those who would like to see it.	20	substantially. A proportion of patients they
21	Can I then, before we look at the next part	21	don't resolve, and it's either because of some
22	of your report, just ask you this: many	22	permanent damage the hep C has left behind in
23	individuals have reported that following the	23	the brain in terms of an adaptation, or there
24	cessation of treatment with interferon, or	24	was something else going on.
25	interferon with ribavirin, pegylated interferon,	25	MS RICHARDS: Now I wanted to ask you to deal with
	159		160
1	the next part of the report, which was looking	1	individuals with HIV are more likely to have
2	at the significance of co-infection.	2	chronic infection once they've been infected
3	I'm not going to ask you about the section	3	with hepatitis B. When chronic infection is
4	of the report that asks about hepatitis and the	4	established, it's more likely to have a higher
5	relationship between hepatitis and haemophilia,	5	replicating amount of hepatitis B, and that in
6	von Willebrand disease and thalassaemia. The	6	turn can be related to a more rapid progression
-	von Willebrand disease and thalassaemia. The reason for that is that there is an expert		
7		6	turn can be related to a more rapid progression
6 7 8 9	reason for that is that there is an expert	6 7	turn can be related to a more rapid progression of liver disease as a consequence, with more
7 8 9	reason for that is that there is an expert coming on Friday who will better be able to	6 7 8	turn can be related to a more rapid progression of liver disease as a consequence, with more rapid progression to cirrhosis.
7 8 9 10	reason for that is that there is an expert coming on Friday who will better be able to answer those questions. That's what you've told	6 7 8 9	turn can be related to a more rapid progression of liver disease as a consequence, with more rapid progression to cirrhosis. And indeed, in the HIV cohorts across Europe
7 8 9 10	reason for that is that there is an expert coming on Friday who will better be able to answer those questions. That's what you've told me, at least, that's not my subjective judgment	6 7 8 9 10	turn can be related to a more rapid progression of liver disease as a consequence, with more rapid progression to cirrhosis. And indeed, in the HIV cohorts across Europe and the UK in recent years, until relatively
7 8 9 10 11	reason for that is that there is an expert coming on Friday who will better be able to answer those questions. That's what you've told me, at least, that's not my subjective judgment on you!	6 7 8 9 10	turn can be related to a more rapid progression of liver disease as a consequence, with more rapid progression to cirrhosis. And indeed, in the HIV cohorts across Europe and the UK in recent years, until relatively recently liver disease was growing as
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	16 ⁻	1		162
1	progression of that condition. The viral load	1	but it is it can be additive and there are	
2	in hepatitis C is a little bit different but	2	different effects for an individual patient as	
3	nonetheless the disease can progress more	3	to how they perceive those viruses and the	
4	quickly. You're more likely to get advanced	4	stigma that they might attach to different	
5	fibrosis cirrhosis. And on top of that, in the	5	viruses even though they have both.	
6	setting of the hepatitis C, then, we talked	6	And I think the other thing that we didn't	
7	about interferon stimulating the host immune	7	put in the report that's worth mentioning is	
8	system; if you've got a weakened host immune	8	that some of the HIV medications, certainly	
9	system because of HIV, that interferon is less	9	even some of the ones we still use now can also	
10	likely to be effective. And so some of the	10	have neuropsychiatric side effects. So one drug	
11	guidelines, from European guidance for example,	11	in particular, Efavirenz, which we use very	
12	recommended 72 weeks of interferon for patients	12	widely for HIV, is associated with depression,	
13	with HIV. So really very substantial durations	13	and that can be an additional factor of	
14	of therapy. And again, with lower success rates	14	complication, particularly for patients with	
15	as well, as a trade-off.	15	hepatitis C who who may have further	
16	But equally, again, the newer treatments	16	problems.	
17	that directly target the virus seem to be as	17	So there's a range of important	
18	effective for patients with HIV as without, and	18	interactions.	
19	have been able to clear the virus for those	19	MS RICHARDS: Is this also right: that for some of	
20	patients. So there's a number of different	20	those who were co-infected with HCV and HIV,	
21	interactions.	21	they would not have been able to receive	
22	I think in the report those are the ones	22	treatment with interferon?	
23	we've highlighted, I think it's just worth	23	PROFESSOR COOKE: There are always a group of	
24	emphasising that, of course the psychosocial	24	patients who where that was difficult, but it	
25	element of both viruses we heard a lot about,	25	tended to relate to advanced liver disease.	
1	160 I think it's more about the discussion about the	3 1	to treatments like interferon.	164
2	risks and benefits. So I think, you know,	2	MS RICHARDS: Then can I ask you next about	
3	risks and benefits. So I think, you know, you're having a discussion about a much longer	2 3	MS RICHARDS: Then can I ask you next about co-infection with other hepatic viruses.	
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3 4	you're having a discussion about a much longer course of treatment, with a lower chance of	3 4	co-infection with other hepatic viruses. PROFESSOR COOKE : Yes, so I think in the report	
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1	MS RICHARDS: And treatment decisions obviously, for	1	whether hepatitis can be cured or whether it	166
	the reasons you've given, may become much more	2	remains dormant and is only undetectable, and	
2		3	I think you've addressed that in relation to	
4	complicated for patients who are experiencing PROFESSOR COOKE : Yes, and there is an issue, which	4	hepatitis B already.	
			•	
5	is still an issue, which is about the issue of	5	Can I just ask you to say a little bit more	
6	hepatitis B, which can be less obvious before	6	about hepatitis C. One of the particular	
7	you treat hepatitis C and then can flare	7	questions that some core participants have asked	
8	afterwards, and that's something we've	8	is whether it's right to talk about "cure" or	
9	recognised more in recent years with some of the	9	simply "suppression" of hepatitis C.	
10	treatments and that we can take measures to	10	PROFESSOR COOKE: Yes, I think this is really	
11	prevent, but it does require a certain a	11	important, and it's worth going into a bit of	
12	certain sort of more complicated management	12	detail I think.	
13	approach.	13	It is as we've said a number of times, it	
14	PROFESSOR DILLON: I think it's fair to say that	14	is a very different approach to treatment, where	
15	things have become much easier with the arrival	15	we are trying to get rid of the virus from the	
16	of the DAAs. It has made the management of HIV	16	body. Although that doesn't necessarily mean	
17	and hepatitis B and hepatitis C much more	17	there can't be traces of that virus found, which	
18	straightforward and we've now spent the last	18	sometimes can confuse things.	
19	four years learning our way around those, and	19	We've acknowledged, I think, in the report	
20	I think it's become clearer and easier from	20	that there's been a bit of controversy around	
21	a patient's perspective.	21	"cure", and part of this came because there was	
22	MS RICHARDS: Can I move on to section 15.18 of your	22	a very high profile report that came out about	
23	report, pages 53 to 54 for those that have the	23	two or three years ago from the Cochrane group,	
24	report.	24	a very well respected group, who reviewed new	
25	The question you were asked was about	25	treatments for hepatitis C and got a lot of	
	167			168
1	publicity when they published a report saying	1	also possible to get reinfected. So we have to	
2	that there was no evidence of cure. What that	2	be careful, if we see a patient with virine to	
3	meant was not that the virus didn't go away but	3	work out whether this is an infection that has	
4	that the clinical consequences of that viral	4	come back or a new infection. And with the	
5	infection didn't necessarily go away completely.	5	newer tests we can do with the virus, we can be	
6	And the reason for that was that actually	6	more confident about that, and often we do find	
7	it was based on studies that hadn't really	7	that patients become reinfected rather than sort	
8	looked at patients for a very long time after	8	of relapsing later on. And I think that's sort	
9	they'd finished treatment, and we know, just as	9	of taken away some of the anxieties that people	
10	the complications are slow to come on, the	10	had about relapsing infection. But I think	
11	benefits of treatment are relatively slow to	11	I'm very comfortable with the idea that and	
12	come on in terms of preventing advanced fibrosis	12	I think we're all are, but our I mean, there	
13	and liver cancer.	13	is controversy outside the field a little bit	
14	So I think it is right to talk about "cure".	14	that we can talk about cure from this	
15	It's cure of the virus, but it's not necessarily	15	perspective.	
16	cure of everything. And I think that's an	16	MS RICHARDS: Professor Dillon?	
17	important distinction that I know for many	17	PROFESSOR DILLON: I think we should be unequivo	ادم
			•	udi
18 10	patients is important, both in terms of what	18	that there is a cure. I think the Cochrane	
19	we've heard about the neurocognitive side	19	report, for those people that want to think	
20	effects and the liver disease as well. So we do	20	about it in more detail, what the Cochrane	
21	talk about "cure", and we use these markers	21	report were demanding was that we did trials	
22	we've talked about as a sort of surrogate for	22	until death, and that we didn't treat people.	
23	that long-term cure in terms of the presence of	23	And that, I think, is unacceptable. And I think	
24	virus after treatment.	24	the Cochrane report was rightly condemned by the	
25	And as we've already mentioned, then, it is	25	whole community and has, you know most of the	

	169		170
1	committee that produced it have retracted	1 And again, you've given more detail about	110
2	themselves from it because of that purpose.	2 that in your report. It goes back to an answer	
3	We have shown previously that SVR24 or 12 is	3 I think you gave before lunch: successful	
4	a very, very good surrogate for a cure in the	4 treatment may reduce the risk of what would	
5	long-term, and we therefore don't need to not	5 otherwise have been the natural progression of	
6	treat people for decades to show that the people	6 the liver damage but it doesn't reduce it to the	
7	that were treated were benefited.	7 level that it would be if you had never had	
8	Now, cure of the virus means that if you've	8 hepatitis C.	
9	been detected early and most of the scarring	9 PROFESSOR DILLON: So the evidence base at the	
10	hasn't happened, then you have you can walk	10 moment because we are, if you like, the first	
11	away from the consequences of hepatitis C,	11 generation of people who were cured of	
12	thankfully. If you're treated later, then there	12 hepatitis C by the DAAs were were of	
13	is still some associated risk, which we will get	13 advanced disease, but we cured them four or	
14	on to discussing how that's managed and looked	14 five years ago, so we're still following them	
15	after. But even in those patients, the risk	15 up. What we know is that over those four or	
16	falls substantially once you're cured of the	16 five years in Scotland their risk of liver	
17	virus.	17 failure has fallen dramatically. Their risk of	
18	MS RICHARDS: Just dealing with that latter point,	18 liver cancer has fallen but not as quickly but	
19	in your report you say:	19 it will carry on monitoring that so they're	
20	"There is a large body of evidence that	20 left these are the patients who are left with	
21	achieving SVR12/24 is associated in the longer	21 significant scarring and cirrhosis, and in	
22	term with significant reductions in all cause	22 people who have minimal fibrosis or no fibrosis	
23	mortality, liver cancer and liver failure.	23 when they're cured, their risks go back to	
24	However these risks remain higher than in	24 normal very quickly and they have no risk of	
25	patients never infected with HCV."	25 progression from what we can tell.	
	171		172
1	For those that have cirrhosis, which, if you	1 PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes and I think that's the	
2	look at the whole population, there is a group	2 estimate at the moment, it's certainly fallen	
3	of people who will be carrying that scarring	3 over the three or four years that we've been	
4	with them, they still have those they still	4 watching it and we've shown that we've just	
5	have some risk but the risk is much reduced.	5 published that data for Scotland at that	
6	MS RICHARDS: And you've I think sought to	6 national level so the risk falls. How much more	
7	quantify, to the extent that you're able to on	7 the risk will continue to fall over the coming	
8	the existing material, those risks on page 56 of	8 years, we'll just have to monitor it, but	
9	your report. You say:	9 I think we will continue to monitor patients who	
10	"After cure, a person with cirrhosis would	10 are risk of that, and it's patients with	
11	expect some regeneration of the liver, which	11 significant scarring at the time that they're	
12	would improve health and symptoms of liver	12 cured.	
13	failure, but they may be left with residual	13 I think for the people who have cirrhosis	
	randre, but mey may be for with rectaud.	Talling the people with have similarly	
14	symptoms and signs of liver failure."	but weren't in liver failure, there appears to	
14 15		• •	
	symptoms and signs of liver failure."	but weren't in liver failure, there appears to	
15	symptoms and signs of liver failure." You say:	 but weren't in liver failure, there appears to be no risk of progression to cirrhosis and liver 	
15 16	symptoms and signs of liver failure." You say: "This would be a small proportion of those	but weren't in liver failure, there appears to be no risk of progression to cirrhosis and liver failure, unless there are other co-factors such	
15 16 17	symptoms and signs of liver failure." You say: "This would be a small proportion of those with cirrhosis and such people may require liver	but weren't in liver failure, there appears to be no risk of progression to cirrhosis and liver failure, unless there are other co-factors such as metabolic obesity and alcohol playing in as	
15 16 17 18	symptoms and signs of liver failure." You say: "This would be a small proportion of those with cirrhosis and such people may require liver transplantation."	but weren't in liver failure, there appears to be no risk of progression to cirrhosis and liver failure, unless there are other co-factors such as metabolic obesity and alcohol playing in as well.	
15 16 17 18 19	symptoms and signs of liver failure." You say: "This would be a small proportion of those with cirrhosis and such people may require liver transplantation." You say:	but weren't in liver failure, there appears to be no risk of progression to cirrhosis and liver failure, unless there are other co-factors such as metabolic obesity and alcohol playing in as well. PROFESSOR COOKE: I think it's worth emphasising	
15 16 17 18 19 20	symptoms and signs of liver failure." You say: "This would be a small proportion of those with cirrhosis and such people may require liver transplantation." You say: "The majority of those with cirrhosis, who	but weren't in liver failure, there appears to be no risk of progression to cirrhosis and liver failure, unless there are other co-factors such as metabolic obesity and alcohol playing in as well. PROFESSOR COOKE: I think it's worth emphasising that we think in general that how you achieve	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	symptoms and signs of liver failure." You say: "This would be a small proportion of those with cirrhosis and such people may require liver transplantation." You say: "The majority of those with cirrhosis, who have [not yet reached the stage of] liver	but weren't in liver failure, there appears to be no risk of progression to cirrhosis and liver failure, unless there are other co-factors such as metabolic obesity and alcohol playing in as well. PROFESSOR COOKE: I think it's worth emphasising that we think in general that how you achieve that cure it doesn't affect the benefit of it. So if you achieved it with interferon,	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	symptoms and signs of liver failure." You say: "This would be a small proportion of those with cirrhosis and such people may require liver transplantation." You say: "The majority of those with cirrhosis, who have [not yet reached the stage of] liver failure, are likely to get some improvement in	but weren't in liver failure, there appears to be no risk of progression to cirrhosis and liver failure, unless there are other co-factors such as metabolic obesity and alcohol playing in as well. PROFESSOR COOKE: I think it's worth emphasising that we think in general that how you achieve that cure it doesn't affect the benefit of it. So if you achieved it with interferon,	

173 174 1 I think one of the questions that we just 1 clearly is with patient choice, and that -- the 2 touched on, it remains unclear as to how we help 2 pros and cons of follow-up and screening should 3 3 patients who have been cured of the virus who be discussed with the person involved and they 4 4 still have scarring or cirrhosis, to understand should make the decision as to whether they wish 5 5 to go through that screening, but that's what the risks going forward, and those are studies 6 that are currently running in the UK trying to 6 should be offered. 7 understand that risk. 7 In terms of the diagnosis of cirrhosis, 8 MS RICHARDS: Picking up on that point, and what 8 historically we made the diagnosis of cirrhosis 9 9 patients would be entitled to expect as a matter with liver biopsy which we now don't do because 10 10 of basic good practice, in terms of follow-up, it's a risky and unpleasant procedure. We use 11 we have had evidence that suggests a patchy and 11 other techniques to estimate the amount of 12 variable position for specific individuals. 12 scarring in the liver, either blood tests or 13 Some who have not had, despite having liver 13 imaging based techniques. With these imaging 14 scarring, any form of follow-up. 14 based techniques, they are different in the way 15 So I wondered if you could just explain to 15 they measure the scarring in the liver, and so if we have uncertainty, we will trigger 16 us what you say patients should be entitled to 16 17 as a matter of basic good practice. 17 screening, lower levels of scarring on the 18 PROFESSOR DILLON: So in terms of people who have 18 liver. So patients who may not be fully 19 established cirrhosis, and I'd like to follow up 19 cirrhotic but carry a lot of scarring, we will 20 with a point about how you make that diagnosis 20 offer them screening as well so the system is 21 of cirrhosis, they should be followed up 21 failsafe in that way. 22 22 regularly for hepatoma screening, they should be I think it's important to remember 23 followed up to look for oesophageal varices and 23 Dr Marshall's pictures about the progression of 24 24 therapy should be arranged, if they have liver disease, and there are lots of scars on 25 25 varices, to reduce the risk of bleeding. That those pictures that she showed, and so the way 175 176 1 that things may have been explained to people PROFESSOR DILLON: There is guidance and it clearly 1 2 2 along the line in terms of scarring and severe says what it should do both for British 3 scarring and cirrhosis needs to be clarified for 3 Association for the Study of the Liver, and for 4 people as to what their risk actually is. 4 EASL, which we all follow, and so those guidance 5 We know that quite a lot of those early 5 are there and practice should be instituted 6 scars disappear out of a liver biopsy after 6 appropriately. 7 7 MS RICHARDS: If I can ask you about three different treatment as well and so there needs to be 8 a discussion as to when you were told you had 8 categories of patient then, the first category 9 9 scarring on your liver, how bad the scarring are the patient who has achieved SVR, whether 10 was, and whether you still need follow-up for 10 it's SVR 12, SVR 24, and there is no evidence of 11 it. But I think that there has been some 11 liver scarring, my understanding from your 12 uncertainty about what to do, and clearly some 12 report is you would expect they would be 13 people -- who has been treating, et cetera, and 13 discharged from care without any follow-up. DR MARSHALL: To their GP. 14 who would follow people up, so hepatologists for 14 15 instance will spend their entire lives following 15 MS RICHARDS: I'm sorry? 16 up people who are -- have some scarring on their DR MARSHALL: To their GP. 16 17 liver, whereas people from an infectious 17 MS RICHARDS: Yes. 18 diseases background might think the virus is 18 PROFESSOR COOKE: That's not universal but I think 19 done it's over to the liver doctors to sort out 19 that would be what we'd say as group. 20 so there maybe some of that going on. 20 MS RICHARDS: What, if anything, would you expect 21 21 their GP to be doing in those circumstances? There should be clear guidelines for every 22 hepatitis C treatment service across the UK as DR JAMIESON: It depends on the individual. So it's 22 23 to who needs follow-up and who is going to do 23 a discussion with an individual about what, you 24 the follow-up. 24 know, obviously the causes of it in the first 25 MS RICHARDS: You say there should be, are there? 25 place, and the ongoing lifestyle issues need to

	177		178
1	be individualised and you need to cater for that	1	There would be no ongoing risk to them as
2	for the individual.	2	a individual if they have no fibrosis and
3	I think obviously we already discussed that	3	scarring and they could live their life as
4	the lifetime risk is not going to end up being	4	a normal person and we would keen to get
5	zero and I don't think the evidence as yet	5	albeit there would still be the haemophilia
6	exists as to how exactly, if you were going to	6	treatment, et cetera, that would be a part of
7	monitor these patients lifelong, would you look	7	their background life.
8	at that.	8	MS RICHARDS: So we have that category, at the other
9 P	ROFESSOR DILLON: I think for the patient who has	9	end of the spectrum we have the category of the
10	no scarring, it is fairly clear there is no risk	10	patient who has achieved SVR but who has
11	in the long-term, no risk compared to the	11	cirrhosis.
12	general population.	12	Am I right in understanding that whether
13 C	R JAMIESON: But I guess what I was hinting at is	13	they have compensated or decompensated
14	what is the cause of hep C was in the first	14	cirrhosis, they should be receiving follow-up
15	place, it's a reinfection, I think that's what	15	monitoring?
16	I'm trying to	16	PROFESSOR COOKE: That's correct.
7 P	ROFESSOR DILLON: Yes, if we're confining this to	17	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes, they should.
8	the infected blood cohort, then which is the	18	MS RICHARDS: How frequent would you expect that to
9	purpose of this Inquiry, then there wouldn't be	19	be, in terms of scans and blood tests?
20	on clearly, if there are other	20	PROFESSOR DILLON: The guidelines suggest
21	multi-morbidities in a person's life we would	21	six-monthly ultrasounds and probably annual
22	deal with those and move on from that point of	22	clinical review, be that with a nurse-led clinic
23	view. For someone who has acquired hepatitis C	23	or consultant-led clinic or a GP or the
24	from an infected blood route and they are cured,	24	specialist interest, someone with a special
25	there would be no ongoing transmission risk.	25	interest with the management of chronic liver
1	disease should be reviewing the nations	1	when they're given it. Or they have a little
	disease should be reviewing the patient	1	when they're given it. Or they have a little
2	disease should be reviewing the patient annually.	2	when they're given it. Or they have a little bit of scarring it's not very much, but they do
2 3 N	disease should be reviewing the patient annually. IS RICHARDS: That should be for the rest of their	2 3	when they're given it. Or they have a little bit of scarring it's not very much, but they do need to be aware of keeping their weight down
2 3 N 4	disease should be reviewing the patient annually. IS RICHARDS: That should be for the rest of their life?	2 3 4	when they're given it. Or they have a little bit of scarring it's not very much, but they do need to be aware of keeping their weight down and their alcohol intake for the future, as the
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	181		182
1	that would be a discussion.	1	shared decision-making and the importance of
2	DR JAMIESON : I think, shared decision-making really	2	discussions between clinician and patient, just
3	is a underpins that, though you know,	3	going to ask to have up on the screen a section
4	because we're really living in such uncertainty,	4	of the report.
5	these drugs, we we you know, we're hopeful	5	It's page 61 onwards. please, Henry.
3	of the long-term outcomes and we continue to	6	Again, I'm not going to go through this in
7	monitor that, but we're in this this grey	7	detail, but it's to signpost where anyone who
3	area in the middle with that massive amount of	8	wishes to read the report will find it.
9	uncertainty. Shared decision-making, you know,	9	If we look at the bottom half of the page,
0	explaining uncertainty, and then looking at the	10	please, Henry.
1	patient's core values and their priorities and	11	So you were asked the question about the
2	bringing that into it, it's got to be key at	12	advice and information you would expect
3	that stage. In my experience that's usually	13	a patient to be given now about hepatitis.
1	helps shape that plan.	14	And you've set out a number of general
5	PROFESSOR COOKE: I think this is where it's	15	considerations about the kind of discussion that
3	important that empowering and educating primary	16	should take place. In particular, you say that
7	care is an important part of this, because as	17	there must be a suitable environment with
3	many people will know, often people are	18	adequate time given for such an explanation.
)	travelling quite substantial distances for their	19	I know those of you who heard some of the
)	liver care, and to go every six months when	20	psychosocial evidence yesterday will obviously
1	you're very well for a scan, quite some	21	understand the importance of these issues.
2	distance, is difficult, and I think the closer	22	Can I ask and recognising, as I do, you
3	that care can be delivered to a patient going	23	distinguish between what the GP might do and
1	forward, the better.	24	what might happen in secondary care, what do you
5	MS RICHARDS: Picking up on what you just said about	25	mean by a suitable environment with adequate
	402		404
1	183 time given for explanation?	1	about the importance of effective shared
2	PROFESSOR DILLON: Shall I start? So I think it	2	decision-making, of listening to patient
	depends on the context in which hepatitis C is	3	preferences, of ensuring the patient has the
	being diagnosed. If it is in a context where it		information they need to make an informed
	being diagnosed. If it is in a context where it is expected and not unexpected, for instance in	4	information they need to make an informed
	is expected and not unexpected, for instance in	4 5	choice. You talk about an equal partnership
	is expected and not unexpected, for instance in an addiction, psychiatry setting, or a needle	4 5 6	choice. You talk about an equal partnership between patient and clinician, and then you set
	is expected and not unexpected, for instance in an addiction, psychiatry setting, or a needle exchange, for instance, then that's a very	4 5 6 7	choice. You talk about an equal partnership between patient and clinician, and then you set out some of the kind of basic information you
	is expected and not unexpected, for instance in an addiction, psychiatry setting, or a needle exchange, for instance, then that's a very different discussion to a diagnosis that's made	4 5 6 7 8	choice. You talk about an equal partnership between patient and clinician, and then you set out some of the kind of basic information you would expect the clinician to be providing to
	is expected and not unexpected, for instance in an addiction, psychiatry setting, or a needle exchange, for instance, then that's a very different discussion to a diagnosis that's made because of a blood transfusion that happened	4 5 6 7 8 9	choice. You talk about an equal partnership between patient and clinician, and then you set out some of the kind of basic information you would expect the clinician to be providing to the patient.
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5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3	is expected and not unexpected, for instance in an addiction, psychiatry setting, or a needle exchange, for instance, then that's a very different discussion to a diagnosis that's made because of a blood transfusion that happened 25 years ago and you were in for an insurance medical and had an abnormal ALT discovered. And that would clearly be in a usually in a hospital environment, because the patients would be able to access this, having had some preliminary information from their GP, and hopefully the GP would have had access to online information that they could pass to the patient, and hopefully that suitable environment would be with someone who was knowledgeable about the condition and knowledgeable about the treatment, and how that treatment plan would be evolved. And I think that's moving forward quickly. MS RICHARDS: If we turn on to the next page we can	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	choice. You talk about an equal partnership between patient and clinician, and then you set out some of the kind of basic information you would expect the clinician to be providing to the patient. DR JAMIESON: Yeah, these were kind of set out as almost at a primary care level, you know, for the very core information that we we fully appreciate I've highlighted there, you know, different learning and literacy issues need to be catered for, including the use of pictorial explanation and patient's and supporting patient self-recording as well. And we know when you're giving important diagnosis that patients will often not remember a lot of what you say, and so trying to facilitate that in any way you can, cognisant of the patient that is sitting in front of you, you must have give consideration to that, in particular if it is an
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185 186 1 going to be walking out of the door soon 1 broken over serial conversations and 2 afterwards? You know, after the discussion, how 2 particularly in secondary care. I think we've 3 3 can we make sure we support that properly? heard a bit about the importance of specialist 4 Ensuring that I know that I'm referring, in 4 nursing and often that conversation will be 5 my case, I'm referring to Professor Dillon's 5 shared between a specialist and the nursing 6 service. I know that from there on in it's a bit 6 team, who may have more time allocated where 7 of a snowball, it's a bit of a rollercoaster and 7 that can be done. Different services have 8 so we're making sure that we're adequately 8 different levels of provision for that. I think 9 9 preparing them for that process, and that that's quite important. 10 10 they've got the support surrounding them that The other thing to say is that it's quite 11 they need, and that they are being signposted to 11 hard to find a single recommended list of things 12 the right sort of information and trying to give 12 that need to be told to people. What we've 13 them some caveats and hints on how to manage 13 included in the report is a couple of examples 14 that process. 14 of local patient information sheets that have 15 But remembering that they remember very 15 been developed for patients, and there's links 16 little of what you say, barring the diagnosis, 16 in the report. I think we felt that they were 17 which is an important thing to remember, which 17 quite good examples of what could be done, 18 all GPs are trained in discussing and hopefully 18 rather than saying that was what needed to be 19 manage to implement effectively. 19 done. But I think if someone wanted to 20 PROFESSOR COOKE: Just to add a couple of things, 20 a starting point, that would be quite a good 21 I think you can see from looking at this that 21 place to look. 22 there's potentially a lot of information that 22 MS RICHARDS: You've set out on page 63 some of the 23 would be needed to be shared, and I don't think 23 particular kinds of information that should be 24 we would want to suggest that necessarily all 24 provided. The top half of the page deals with hepatitis B, the bottom half with hepatitis C. 25 25 had to be done at one time. Sometimes that's 187 188 1 This, I think, would typically be in secondary 1 same for the conversation that I might have but 2 2 care, as I understand the report, or could it is equally transferable to the conversation my 3 also be in primary care? 3 colleagues might have in secondary care as well. 4 DR JAMIESON: It depends if the question gets asked. 4 MS RICHARDS: Again, I flag that up because the 5 I think I'm very mindful in these conversations 5 evidence that we have heard, not from everybody, 6 that the patient is not going to remember a huge 6 but from a number of individuals, describes 7 7 amount of what we discussed bar the diagnosis, experience of being given information or not 8 and I'm going to be wanting to offer that 8 being given information about, in particular, 9 9 referral and early access to treatment. So it's hepatitis C, which is not consistent with the 10 patient-led as well as to what they want to know 10 model that you've set out here. What you've set 11 and where they're at. So it's very 11 out is what you say should be done. 12 individualised. The information is there and we DR JAMIESON: Mm-hm. 12 13 can offer to discuss. But you've got to be led 13 MS RICHARDS: I'm not going to take time on it now, by where that conversation is going. 14 14 because you've dealt with it fully in your 15 The priority is to make sure that they're 15 report, but you have dealt with issues about 16 very clear that I have offered treatment and we 16 advice about conception, if someone is infected 17 have offered access to services, and to looking 17 with hepatitis B or C or is undergoing 18 at their values and their beliefs and their 18 treatment, and implications for fertility in 19 19 your report from pages 64 and also page 70. priorities to see how we can make those match, 20 to distil down to what I suppose you would call 20 I just again draw attention to that because some 21 21 individuals had raised questions about that. optimal care, which takes the combination of our 22 evidence and our guidelines and the patient's 22 You were asked in the report just to comment 23 23 beliefs and their core values and their upon the World Health Organisation initiative. 24 priorities and we'll distill it down to what 24 (this is the initiative to eliminate 25 their priority is at that moment. That's the 25 hepatitis C) and also to set out what was being

4	189	190
1	done in the United Kingdom towards that. Your	1 be coincidence.
2	report covers England, Scotland and reference to Northern Ireland but not Wales. I wondered if	2 DR JAMIESON: I think they came up with theirs after
		3 2025.
4	that's simply because you didn't know the	4 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: The Scots are going one
5	position or whether do we infer from that that	5 better.
6	steps are not being taken in Wales?	6 DR JAMIESON : I think that was Professor Dillon's
7	PROFESSOR COOKE: So we looked for publicly	7 doing.
8	available documents at the time we wrote this.	8 PROFESSOR DILLON: Certainly steps towards
9	My understanding is and I haven't checked	9 elimination are advancing well and within one
10	this, I was told this yesterday I understand	10 region within Scotland we are likely to achieve
11	there is a document now on the Welsh website	11 elimination by the World Health definitions this
12	about the plans afoot there. So there are	12 year and Scotland is on track to achieve it by
13	clearly different levels of complexity and	13 2024. But it does require more effort and
14	progress in different home nations, and I think	public awareness around hepatitis C, the fact it
15	the Scottish example is probably the best at the	15 can be cured, and where it is in our populations
16	moment. But there are plans in all the home	16 and how we have to bring people forward for
17	nations to make progress with elimination, in	17 diagnosis and cure.
18	line with the WHO targets which are really quite	18 PROFESSOR COOKE: I think there's a helpful concept
19	aggressive. There is an ambition to try to	of micro-elimination that's being used a bit and
20	substantially reduce mortality and transmission	20 that's where we look at particular risk groups
21	of hepatitis, both B and C, by 2030 and I think	21 and try and achieve up to 100 per cent cure of
22	certainly the UK Government sorry, the	22 everybody in that risk group. Clearly I think
23	English health system I think has stated	23 people with certain blood disorders fall into
24	a target of 2025 for elimination of hepatitis C.	24 a risk group where that can be achievable in
25	I think the Scots may have said 2024. That may	25 reasonably short time. In HIV, we've got
1	191 a national programme trying to achieve that and	192 1 has changed.
2	we've made progress with probably fewer than 10	2 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: What was put on the benefits
3	per cent of patients left to be cured of	3 side, that's obvious. What was the cost?
4	hepatitis C. So there is real genuine and high	4 PROFESSOR COOKE: Simply the numbers of people that
5	ambition for elimination, particularly in some	5 would need the vaccine on an annual basis and
6	key risk groups.	6 even a relatively cheap and effective vaccine,
7	MS RICHARDS: One question that I have been asked to	7 like hepatitis B, if you're vaccinating every
8	raise with you is the explanation, if any, for	8 infant, that's a significant cost to the Health
9	the length of time it took from the development	9 Service that needs to be traded against other
10	of the hepatitis B vaccine and its use for	10 things that money could be spent on.
11	at-risk groups to universal vaccination in the	11 PROFESSOR DILLON: They believed that the number of
12	United Kingdom in 2017. I think you are perhaps	12 people that would contract hepatitis B, need
13	more than happy to answer that.	13 chronic treatment or die from it didn't justify
14	PROFESSOR DILLON: I've spent 20 years standing	14 the cost of vaccination.
15	in European, African and Asian meetings being	15 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: And the cost of treating them
16	embarrassed by being apparently from a country	16 for those conditions wouldn't justify the cost
17	too poor to spend the money on hepatitis B	17 of vaccination.
18	vaccination. I think the fact that there hasn't	18 PROFESSOR DILLON: According to their health
	been universal vaccination for hepatitis B in	19 economics.
19	the UK has been a disgrace. I'm delighted it	20 MS RICHARDS: I think the penultimate topic arising
19 20	2.5 Or had book a diogrado. Thi dolighted it	21 out of your report I wanted to ask you about
20	has now happened but it took 20 years and	
20 21	has now happened but it took 20 years and	
20 21 22	I think it's, you know, poor practice.	22 before I move on to a range of questions
20 21 22 23	I think it's, you know, poor practice. PROFESSOR COOKE: To the best of our understanding,	before I move on to a range of questionssuggested by core participants, it's just about
	I think it's, you know, poor practice.	22 before I move on to a range of questions

	193		194
1	your report, its standard precautions are what	1	dialysis for hepatitis B and hepatitis C.
2	you would apply to hepatitis C care. Could you	2	Within that setting, hepatitis B is much more
3	explain what those are and what's meant by	3	infectious than hepatitis C. And so hepatitis C
4	standard precautions?	4	patients are dialysed together, as a group, but
5	DR JEFFERY : Yes, so standard precautions are what	5	not in an isolated part of the unit, in most
6	we would expect in only healthcare setting to	6	units. Although individual dialysis units may
7	protect all of our patients, healthcare users,	7	be able to offer an individual room, whatever
8	staff, from infection. Be that a respiratory	8	their local provision is.
9	infection, MRSA, hepatitis C, the precaution is	9	So there is a difference just, I think, in
10	the same, and there are a range of standard	10	renal dialysis units, and there are some
1	practices that we expect every healthcare worker	11	differences that Professor Cooke actually wrote
2	to practice between all patients without making	12	about in the section on assisted reproduction.
3	any assumptions about an infection that	13	MS RICHARDS: I'm just going to ask you, because
4	individual might have.	14	you're not here tomorrow, briefly to deal with
5	MS RICHARDS: So you would not expect there to be	15	infection control within the context of HIV,
6	any additional precautions specific to the	16	because I think you wrote that part of the
7	treatment and care of those with hepatitis C?	17	HIV report
8	DR JEFFERY: There is one particular area where	18	DR JEFFERY: I did, yes.
9	there is a difference, and that is in within	19	MS RICHARDS: but you won't be attending
0.	renal dialysis units. And that is largely	20	tomorrow.
21	historical and dates from experience with	21	Are there any particularly significant
22	hepatitis B when a number of both patients and	22	differences between the infection control
23	healthcare workers became infected with	23	measures you would expect for hepatitis C,
24	hepatitis B in the renal dialysis setting. And	24	which, as you've described, subject to certain
25	so there are different provisions within renal	25	limited exceptions, are the standard ones and
1	195 HIV?	1	make sure that you're lab testing, make sure
2	DR JEFFERY: None whatsoever.	2	that the awareness, make sure that the
3	MS RICHARDS: There is then, as I say, a handful of		
	mo momento. There is then, as I say, a handlar of	3	education, they're sitting at a level whereby
4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 4	education, they're sitting at a level whereby a minor raise in a blood test is automatically
	discrete matters I wanted to ask you about.		a minor raise in a blood test is automatically
5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	a minor raise in a blood test is automatically cascading me to to check for hepatitis C and
5 6	discrete matters I wanted to ask you about. The first is perhaps best addressed to Dr Jamieson. We have heard from a number of	4 5	a minor raise in a blood test is automatically cascading me to to check for hepatitis C and B and HIV, and lots of other diagnoses which
5 6 7	discrete matters I wanted to ask you about. The first is perhaps best addressed to Dr Jamieson. We have heard from a number of witnesses who relate going to see their GP over	4 5 6 7	a minor raise in a blood test is automatically cascading me to to check for hepatitis C and B and HIV, and lots of other diagnoses which could be possibly causing that, and a model
5 6 7 8	discrete matters I wanted to ask you about. The first is perhaps best addressed to Dr Jamieson. We have heard from a number of witnesses who relate going to see their GP over the years, reporting symptoms similar to the	4 5 6 7 8	a minor raise in a blood test is automatically cascading me to to check for hepatitis C and B and HIV, and lots of other diagnoses which could be possibly causing that, and a model whereby I've got access to treatments which are
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1	that we described, through you know, you've	1	been the valproate issue in pregnancy, and we
2	reflected on some of those symptoms to actually	2	have known for many years that valproate use in
3	be the exact common side effects of treatments	3	pregnancy could have been teratogenic, it could
4	that are mentioned for the same for the same	4	have harmed babies. It's only been in the past
5	conditions. And so trying to navigate that as	5	two years that we've really got our act together
6	a GP I find a challenge. That doesn't justify	6	when we thought we were telling people the right
7	it. I think when patients are attending and	7	thing and the only way that we proved that we
8	re-attending, we have to ask ourselves is that	8	weren't was we went to patients and the MHRA
9	because of a diagnosis of depression, or	9	asked the patients, "By the way did anybody ever
10	fibromyalgia or of many of the other causes of	10	tell you that this wasn't anything to become
11	similar symptoms.	11	pregnant on?" And it wasn't, not by the
12	With regards to the issue in particular you	12	specialist, not by the box, nor by the the
13	raise of previous blood transfusions, I think	13	summary of characteristics told them, and it
14	that's a really important one. I am aware, and	14	said that this was a risk, but the patients
15	I've seen myself, as a member of the public, the	15	didn't know when they were asked individually.
16	campaigns that have tried to raise that profile	16	And so when we think we're doing the right
17	of the importance of that history. Only the	17	thing and following the right guidelines and
18	people in the room will be able to say whether	18	trying to articulate the right issues, it isn't
19	they've also seen those and whether that	19	until we unpick it and actually check and go
20	potentially led them to a diagnosis. I don't	20	back to ourselves, that we then improve that,
21	I don't know. And I find that we've in	21	and now, I would I've done audits in my area
22	medicine we have lots of where we think we've	22	and there's not a single patient that doesn't
23	done the right thing with regards to raising the	23	know that that's a possibility on that drug.
24	profile of something.	24	And yet for a long time we've known that that
25	The most recent one publicly, I suppose, has	25	was a possibility.
1	199 And so in medicine, to keep going back and	1	and it's a continual work to make sure we're
2	improving our systems to try to reiterate and	2	continually making little tweaks to our systems
3	re-educate, and make it as easy as possible to	3	about how we can make it easier to do the right
4	be doing the right things, the sterling work	4	things.
5	that's been done in Scotland led by	5	MS RICHARDS: Is this fair: that every GP now at
6	Professor Dillon and the team to try to make	6	least should know that those who received
7	sure that this work, and the visibility of this	7	a blood transfusion or blood products prior to
8	diagnosis is there, is I see hep C results in	8	the relevant dates fall within a category of
9	my in-box on a daily basis, and that is because	9	people who are at risk for hepatitis C?
10	I am looking for it. I want to eliminate it to	10	DR JAMIESON: Yeah. And these patients should have
11	zero, I want to get patients offered these	11	been offered treatments. And the way that we've
12	treatments, and the only way that I can do so is	12	done that, trying to look through our medical
13		13	, -
14	by the hard work that's been put in, to make sure that it's visible to me, because I'm	13	record, which is incomplete sometimes and is not
15		15	going back we don't automatically have a flag
	because of the work of a GP, 10,000 patient		on your notes to say, you know, this person
16 17	contacts a year or so that I might have, trying	16	during childbirth in 19-whatever received
17	to make sure that that's at the forefront of my	17	a blood transfusion. That's not an obvious
40	mind, with all the other important diagnoses	18	thing when they're in consulting about something
18			else. For, you know, the public side of that
19	that I cannot miss, the cancers, the rare	19	
19 20	that I cannot miss, the cancers, the rare things, the common things, is very difficult.	20	campaign was really important to try to
19 20 21	that I cannot miss, the cancers, the rare things, the common things, is very difficult. So I'm sorry to talk for so long and try not to	20 21	campaign was really important to try to highlight that. That said, if somebody was
19 20 21 22	that I cannot miss, the cancers, the rare things, the common things, is very difficult. So I'm sorry to talk for so long and try not to give you know, I'm trying to give as specific	20 21 22	campaign was really important to try to highlight that. That said, if somebody was coming in and I noticed so, in in my
19 20 21 22 23	that I cannot miss, the cancers, the rare things, the common things, is very difficult. So I'm sorry to talk for so long and try not to give you know, I'm trying to give as specific answer as I can to the question, but it's very	20 21 22 23	campaign was really important to try to highlight that. That said, if somebody was coming in and I noticed so, in in my practice, when I have noticed a raise in that
19 20 21 22	that I cannot miss, the cancers, the rare things, the common things, is very difficult. So I'm sorry to talk for so long and try not to give you know, I'm trying to give as specific	20 21 22	campaign was really important to try to highlight that. That said, if somebody was coming in and I noticed so, in in my

	201		202
1	ever been in a" because there are these	1	trying to look forward at is how am I going to
2	situations where patients might not have	2	find that other group that are underneath that,
3	realised that they you know, they might have	3	that are not pinging on everybody's radar, that
4	had it and they might have been told about it,	4	might have misused drugs in the eighties and
5	but consenting for a blood transfusion when it	5	don't do so now? And that's you know, those
6	was an emergency is a very different thing and	6	are the other groups we're looking at. So it's
7	they might not have so it's always about	7	very much trying to always improve yeah.
8	all looking round that and trying to make	8	MS RICHARDS: Following on from the question, and
9	sure that we've discussed the wider	9	this is covers secondary care as well as
10	possibilities of trying to unpick that.	10	primary care following on from the question
11	I think the modes that we've described to	11	I've just asked and your answer, again a number
12	try to pick up and detect hep C with regards to	12	of witnesses have described that whilst they're
13	the screening of the high risk groups, the	13	not asked the question about blood transfusion,
14	the screening of the high risk groups and the	14	they are asked the question, in circumstances
15	look-back exercises with regards to those that	15	that might objectively seem entirely
16	have had it, but importantly it's the detection.	16	inappropriate to their personal circumstances,
17	The way that we're going to get the elimination	17	about drug use, being a sex worker, having
18	to zero is the detection of those cases where	18	tattoos, having piercings, abusing alcohol. And
19	they might not have known or might have been	19	many have related that being the thrust of what
20	horizontal transmission within a household	20	they are questioned about, not simply, as I say,
21	setting. Those are the cases that that now	21	by GPs, but in hospitals as well, and the focus
22	I'm kind of relatively content as a GP that I'm	22	being on that rather than looking to see whether
23	hopeful that I know that all my patients that	23	there is something in their history that may be
24	are I hope at higher risk should be	24	a more obvious explanation.
25	getting picked out. They should what I'm now	25	Does any of the panel have any observations
20			
1	on that?	1	ways and means of asking those sorts of
1	203 on that? PROFESSOR DILLON: So doctors are taught to ask all		204
1	on that? PROFESSOR DILLON: So doctors are taught to ask all of those questions, including the blood	1	204 ways and means of asking those sorts of
1 2	on that? PROFESSOR DILLON: So doctors are taught to ask all of those questions, including the blood transfusion question and so, you know, all of	1 2	204 ways and means of asking those sorts of questions, but they should be asked.
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	205		206
1	MS RICHARDS: There's then a number of specific	1	not aware that there is for general practice on
2	questions I've been asked by core participants	2	things that you could automatically turn to for
3	to ask. They won't necessarily follow	3	patients. I know the RCGP (for which I would
4	a particular sequence	4	obviously declare that I'm a member), they have
5	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Just before we go there, can	5	done work in their liver toolkit which tries to
6	I ask one further question. It really arises	6	support a breadth of resources that we could
7	out of a comment which I think Professor Dillon	7	turn to. So I would say that that's probably
8	made earlier about the advice which a GP might	8	the closest you could get to a universal source
9	give these days to someone who has hepatitis;	9	that you could turn to to try to signpost you to
10	that was you hope he would have access, online	10	areas where you could, if you wanted to improve
11	access, to details, information. I was just	11	your knowledge and education, look at
12	wondering (really, for you to deal with	12	specifically. If you wanted to find resources
13	principally, Dr Jamieson) how far that that	13	to signpost patients to, that could also be
14	implies that the average GP will not know enough	14	within there. Beyond that, patient information
15	from his usual practice to be able to deal with	15	leaflets then are integrated within the GP
16	that, and that may say something about the level	16	system. There are ways to access those and most
17	of hepatitis that doctor comes across or, for	17	GP systems have direct access into patient
18	that matter, the level he's looking for.	18	information in printable format.
19	Is there, in your experience and I think	19	Beyond that, it's local.
20	you may have to exclude Tayside from this but	20	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: May I just ask, leading on
21	is there in your general experience of talking	21	from that, presumably the problem of
22	to other GPs, a lack of information about	22	transmitting information arises when you have,
23	diseases such as hepatitis?	23	as a GP, a test which is positive.
24	DR JAMIESON: I think that is there standardised	24	DR JAMIESON: Mm-hm.
25	information? I would say across the country I'm	25	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: And you have to see that
	207		208
1	patient for the first time to deliver the	1	a transfusion, you know, many years before),
2	knowledge that it is a positive test. If the GP	2	I personally, you know, would shape my day and
3	hasn't got the information readily available in	3	my appointments around affording the opportunity
4	the back of his mind or her mind but has to go	4	to make sure that we could have a proper
5	online, that takes time.	5	discussion about that. That obviously makes the
6	DR JAMIESON: It takes time.	6	assumption that we've known in advance that's
7	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: But is there time in the usual		assumption that we ve known in advance that's
•	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF. But is there time in the usual	7	what we were going to do.
8	GP practice to deal with that, to prepare in	7 8	
8 9		7	what we were going to do.
9	GP practice to deal with that, to prepare in	7 8	what we were going to do. Often now, as I've alluded to, we're trying
9 10	GP practice to deal with that, to prepare in advance rather than say something and then try and catch up later?	7 8 9	what we were going to do. Often now, as I've alluded to, we're trying to find the cases where it might be unexpected and therefore that that might not be. But if
9 10 11	GP practice to deal with that, to prepare in advance rather than say something and then try	7 8 9 10	what we were going to do. Often now, as I've alluded to, we're trying to find the cases where it might be unexpected
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	209		210
1	I work really hard to make sure that access to	1	hepatitis C all the time, but I think the
2	GPs is timely, and that is hard, and I know in	2	important thing to remember is that for any
3	all areas it's not as easy access as it could	3	individual GP, they may actually not have any
4	be, and that's with lack of GP numbers. But we	4	patients on their books, as it were, with
5	work hard to make sure that you can get back in,	5	hepatitis B and hepatitis C. And something
6	especially for these types of issues when it's	6	that I personally do a lot of because GPs are
7	an important diagnosis, because often that	7	a sensible bunch, if they're faced with
8	conversation might just be it might only take	8	something where they don't know exactly what
9	the ten minutes to just explain what the initial	9	they should be telling the patient, they will
10	points are, but very quickly, in an	10	call for advice, and we do quite a lot of
11	IT-accessible world, when the patient is walking	11	signposting to GPs taking them through the
12	out the door and possibly already has access to	12	important things to talk about. But also,
13	their phone in front of them to start to look	13	signposting them to written advice, and often
14	into these things, I must help and make sure	14	physical pieces of paper as well as online
15	that I've appropriately signposted to resources	15	stuff, because patients don't remember what
16	such as those we've referenced to make sure that	16	they've heard in that initial discussion.
17	patients can start to look at things which have	17	So Scott's got a lot of experience and
18	some authority behind them to start to answer	18	a relatively large cohort, I presume, of
19	some of their questions.	19	patients, but there will be GPs who don't have
20	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Dr Jeffery, you were going to	20	any patients with a blood-borne virus diagnosis
21	add something.	21	at all, and there are hopefully systems to
22	DR JEFFERY: Yes, just as a couple of comments. So	22	support those GPs to support their patients.
23	in my role as a consultant microbiologist,	23	But providing signposts to good online advice is
24	I mean, I'm dealing, as we've already heard,	24	really important, and good written advice.
25	with the diagnosis of hepatitis B and	25	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Thank you.
1	211		212
- 1	MC DICHADDS: Eiret of all a couple of follow up	1	There are other toots, such as CT or MDI
	MS RICHARDS: First of all, a couple of follow-up	1	There are other tests, such as CT or MRI,
2	questions relating to ongoing screening	2	which are there's no evidence to support
2	questions relating to ongoing screening post-SVR.	2 3	which are there's no evidence to support their use in screening or surveillance at the
2 3 4	questions relating to ongoing screening post-SVR. Picking up on something that was said by one	2 3 4	which are there's no evidence to support their use in screening or surveillance at the moment. But it is very much a conversation with
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1	a biopsy, which Professor Dillon alluded to when	1	very beneficial for patients, it avoids	
2	he talked about imaging tests and blood tests to	2	biopsies, which we've discussed are challenging, and it allows them a closer monitoring, often,	
3	look for fibrosis.	3	on someone's liver condition. So there has been	
4 5	Now, a fibroscan is just one of a number of	5		
6	techniques that can be used, and it's a measurement of the liver stiffness using	6	some investment but it's been a bit patchy and I think still some centres struggle to offer	
7	soundwaves to interrogate the characteristics of	7	that outside of the specialist centre. It's	
8	the liver. So that's the role of fibroscans.	8	different in different countries but it's an	
9		9	area where I think there can still be some room	
	And in the past, biopsies were used to try			
10 11	to determine how much scarring was present, but because it is associated with a risk and it may	10	for improvement.	
12	•	12	MS RICHARDS: Then I'll asked whether a fatty liver	
	be painful or uncomfortable for the patient, tests such as fibroscan or other blood tests		is a symptom of HCV or a side effect of interferon? Or neither?	
13		13		
14 15	have now superseded the use of biopsy. And so	14	PROFESSOR DILLON: Neither. Neither and both.	
15 16	all patients with various types of liver disease	15	Fatty liver is a common descriptor, fatty	
16 17	might be offered one of these tests to help	16	liver is very common. About 40% of the	
17 18	establish where they are on that route.	17 18	population have fatty liver. And it simply describes there is fat in the liver. And that	
18 10	MS RICHARDS: Do fibroscans play any part in the		can occur in hepatitis C. It's more common with	
19 20	screening process and monitoring process	19	·	
20 21	post-SVR? PROFESSOR COOKE: That's correct. And it's worth	20	genotype 3. But interferon therapy doesn't	
21 22		22	particularly cause it, or make it any worse than it was before.	
23	making the point that access to fibroscan	22		
23 24	testing is still relatively limited in some parts of the country. It's improved quite a lot	23	MS RICHARDS: Natural clearance, spontaneous clearance. Is there a timescale within which	
24 25	over recent years but it's clearly a tool that's	25	that will typically occur, and if so what is it?	
	,			
4	PROFESSOR DILLON. Six markles	4		216
1	PROFESSOR DILLON: Six months.	1	majority of varied wide varied reasons, most	
2	MS RICHARDS: The next question on my list,	2	commonly I will get liver function test results	
3	hepatitis C and damage to other organs: what	3	potentially from monitoring certain medications	
4	other organs, in particular the kidney, may be	4	which I know will slightly increase liver	
5	susceptible to damage in consequence of	5	function abnormality. We might be using it in	
6	hepatitis C or treatment for hepatitis C?	6	patients who have other lifestyle diabetes,	
7	PROFESSOR DILLON: So the liver is the primary organ	7	cardiovascular disease, which is causing a raise	
8	of damage. The brain can be affected by	8	in liver function and we're monitoring that. It	
9	hepatitis C. The kidneys not directly affected	9	might then be you've mentioned that with	
10	by hepatitis C but can be damaged because of the	10	the exception of the symptomatic patients,	
11	formation of cryoglobulins which cause this	11	I suspect that's the area actually to focus on.	
12	immune-mediated disease. And then in the report	12	That's the threshold where just now we think we	
13	we've listed the other associations with	13	need to improve, where the evidence, as we	
14	hepatitis C.	14	alluded to in our expert report, is changing,	
15	MS RICHARDS: This is perhaps a question for	15	where we suspect that our tolerance is for that	
16	Dr Jamieson but it may be for others. At what	16	higher end. And remember these normal ranges,	
17	level of adverse liver function would a GP be	17	how they're created, I'm not a clinical	
18	expected to take action to then move to the	18	scientist but I absolutely see blood tests that	
19	question of diagnostic tests for hepatitis B	19	are commonly at the higher ends of what was	
20	or C if the person is not otherwise showing	20	reported as the normal range, but the normal	
21	symptoms or is not otherwise in a high risk	21	range is only covering a majority of the	
22	group?	22	population and not all the population.	
	DR JAMIESON : I think that then depends why you're	23	Therefore, what we are now revising is	
23 24 25	doing the test. So we do liver function testing for a vast	24 25	actually that this normal range possibly was too generous in accepting some of the upper ranges	

1	217		218
1	of that abnormality, because it was missing in	1	PROFESSOR DILLON: An abnormal liver test should
2	cases of abnormalities which would go on to	2	have an explanation, and that should trigger
3	cause disease, and therefore we've brought that	3	a series of investigations of which hepatitis
1	threshold down.	4	screening is one of them, to see if that's the
5	One of the lessons that we've had to work	5	cause of it.
6	hard on in primary care in my area is explaining	6	MS RICHARDS: To what extent is jaundice an accurate
7	to GPs that their tolerance of that higher end	7	marker of hepatitis B or C infection?
8	of liver function is now cascading,	8	PROFESSOR DILLON: Jaundice is the excess presence
9	investigation and testing for hepatitis and HIV,	9	of bilirubin in the liver (which we've talked
10	where they might have felt that previously they	10	about earlier) and is the byproduct that's
11	might have tolerated that level within normal	11	produced by the liver and is excreted. So that
12	ranges. In fact, on the lab report you get	12	yellow colour is a sign of the liver not working
13	through, it might still say that it is normal.	13	properly.
14	I suspect in the coming four or five years	14	At an acute phase with hepatitis B or
15	and I look to Professor and I'm sure he can	15	hepatitis C, we can have jaundice as we talked
16	correct me and maybe give me an update as he	16	about earlier on, but it's not specific to those
17	likes to that actually I don't know whether	17	two things. In the chronic end stage phases of
18	we'll be reporting those as normal for very much	18	hepatitis B or C, you can become jaundiced
19	longer. I think that will start to change more	19	because the liver is failing, but it's a sign of
20	and more as our acknowledgment and acceptance of	20	liver failure not necessarily a sign of
21	that it's very hard to put a specific number	21	hepatitis B or C.
22	on it. It depends why you were doing the test	22	MS RICHARDS: Then, again this is a question I think
23	in the first place. But it's changing and	23	that's been specifically raised with one of the
24	evolving. It's an area where we have improved,	24	recognised legal representatives by individuals
25	and continue to improve.	25	here, are venous malformations around the body
	242		200
1	219 known to be associated with infection with	1	part of the supportive therapy that may be given
_		,	
2	hepatitis or its treatment?	2	
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1	PROFESSOR DILLON: The hepatitis C prevalence in	1	presenting to donate blood and is found to be	222
2	Scotland is now around 20,000 people, probably	2	positive, it's less than one in a thousand at	
3	18,000, and we still have provisional figures	3	the moment, and clearly that donation is not	
3 4	that the figure may have fallen to 16,000, but	4	used.	
5	those figures are still being internally worked	5	MS RICHARDS: Professor Cooke?	
6	on and haven't been validated yet. That's the	6	PROFESSOR COOKE: Yes, I mean, I think there's	
7	impact of treatment and death as we talked about	7	similar estimates of hepatitis B prevalence in	
8	before.	8	England and obviously, as we've discussed	
9	Hepatitis B is very rare. Hepatitis B in	9	earlier, the numbers of patients with active	
10	terms of active hepatitis B infection is about	10	hepatitis C are falling, rapidly. NHS England	
11	ten times less common in Scotland than that, and	11	started by treating approximately 10,000	
12	we are working on those figures at the moment,	12	patients a year since 2015, which has been	
13	and I don't have accurate figures for that	13	successful and carried on with numbers	
14 15	but at least ten times less common.	14	increasing in recent years. So tens of	
15 16	MS RICHARDS: The second part of the question was	15	thousands of patients have been treated in the	
16 17	prevalence in the UK blood donor population	16	last three or four years and we think there are	
17	since 1970 which I don't know whether you would	17	still tens of thousands of patients left to	
18	be able to answer?	18	treat, but one of the becoming questions that we	
19	PROFESSOR DILLON: So from 1991 onwards clearly	19	are all grappling with is really to understand	
20	anyone who is found positive is removed from the	20	how we work out exactly how many patients are	
21	blood donor pool. So "prevalence" isn't exactly	21	left to treat and where they are.	
22	the right term because they would instantly be	22	That's a challenge, and I think for example	
23	removed and so the prevalence is zero because	23	we saw the data on the numbers of tests being	
24	there's no but if you want to talk about the	24	done, but often we don't link up the numbers of	
25	positivity detection rate of someone who is	25	the tests to individuals, and many individuals	
	223			224
1	have more than one test that can distort the	1	hepatitis B infection being the presence of	
2	numbers we see, so we're trying to learn at the	2	hepatitis B surface antigen, and occult	
3	moment as we go as to how many are left. In	3	hepatitis B is a situation where you don't have	
4	certain key groups we have a clear	4	surface antigen that's detectable by standard	
5	understanding, but as a population without	5	tests but you have evidence of other hepatitis B	
6	testing a population, it's hard to know.	6	antibodies, in particular an antibody to the	
7	MS RICHARDS: Then the next question I have arises	7	hepatitis B core protein, and you have usually	
8	out of some evidence you gave this morning,	8	very low level hepatitis B DNA which is	
9	Professor Cooke about genotypes and you said it	9	detectable. That is means that you have	
10	was unusual to be exposed to more than one	10	viral hepatitis B infection and you are	
11	genotype of hepatitis C at once, words to that	11	potentially infectious, but quite difficult to	
12	effect.	12	pick up.	
13	PROFESSOR COOKE: So I think to clarify that, I'm	13	In general the level of hepatitis B DNA in	
14	talking in general terms rather than when	14	those individuals is very low, and they probably	
15	exposed to blood products and so clearly within	15	did have a much more easily diagnosable	
16	pooled blood products there's a greater chance	16	hepatitis B in the past, and this is a measure	
17	of pooling different genotypes from different	17	of sort of incomplete clearance.	
18	donors, and that can be the case that you could	18	PROFESSOR COOKE: It's worth saying it's relatively	y
19	be exposed to more than one genotype at once.	19	uncommon but it is critically important if	
	MS RICHARDS: You anticipated the question and given	20	you're screening products. You won't detect	
20	the answer, thank you.	21	occult hepatitis B unless you do a direct test	
	·	22	for the virus, which is usually a PCR. So tests	
21	There's a reference in your report to occult		,	
20 21 22 23	There's a reference in your report to occult hepatitis and I'm asked to ask you what that is.		based on testing for antibody may not detect it.	
21 22	There's a reference in your report to occult hepatitis and I'm asked to ask you what that is. DR JEFFERY: So occult hepatitis B is an unusual	23 24	based on testing for antibody may not detect it. DR JEFFERY: But it would be picked up by the	

4	225	4 :	226
1	they do do those direct tests. MS PICHARDS: Then if someone with a bleeding		with. But if you've got a hepatitis C
2	MS RICHARDS: Then if someone with a bleeding		n and you already have 60 80 million
3	disorder has had repeated exposure to a viral		of the virus per ml of your blood, having
4	load through multiple treatments with factor		ther mls of infectious viruses coming in
5	concentrates, does this have an increased early		ed by what you've already got and what
6	effect, does it affect the speed of progression		Iready manufacturing, so I think that's
7	of severity because of the haemophiliac's		way of looking at it.
8	baseline status? I don't know whether that's		DS: Then, is someone with haemophilia more
9	a question you can answer or whether that's	_	have a reduced level of resistance to
10	something I would need to direct to the group on		s C due to a depressed immune system
11	Friday.	_	out of repeated treatment with blood
12	PROFESSOR DILLON: In terms of the evidence that we	12 product	
13	have, there doesn't seem to be an increased		R DILLON: There is no clear evidence of an
14	effect, that while so in terms of the		Clearly, the chances we know the
15	outcomes, compared to people who have acquired		s of someone becoming infected must be
16	the virus in other ways and have a single		ed because they are recurrently infected,
17	infection, the outcomes appear to be similar,		s not an experiment that we would ever
18	and it's the difference of effective genotypes,		do or be allowed to do in terms of
19	et cetera.	_	that out. But there's no clear-cut
20	In terms of treatment outcomes once those		e one way or the other.
21	patients are treated, they appear to get the		DS: This may be a question for Friday's
22	same benefit. So there doesn't seem to be		ut does the severity of the haemophilia
23	a large effect but it's a difficult area to		y relationship with the progression or
24	gather evidence in because we don't have	· ·	of hepatitis?
25	evidence about how many viruses you have been	25 PROFESSO	R COOKE: I think the only association would
	207		
1	be in the need for blood products and hence the	1 earlier v	228 which is helpful is that interferon, the
2	quantity of exposure which might affect the		rate of interferon is also affected by
3	amount the risk of getting infected and the		e of liver disease, so we tended to see
4	amount of infection, but in terms of progression	_	od cure rates with more advanced liver
5	at that point, I don't think there's evidence to	_	, so that delay in diagnosis can not only
6	suggest that's the case.		the consequences of infection, but
7	MS RICHARDS: Then final question then, to some		y before the DAAs came along it could
8	extent we've touched on this, but it's an		luce your chance of then curing if you
		0 0100100	and your oriented of thorrowing it you
g	IMPORTANT MATTER SO IT'S DEFINANS AIRING IT	9 were tre	eated
	important matter, so it's perhaps airing it	9 were tre	
10	again: does a delay in diagnosis of the order of	10 MS RICHAR	RDS: Then this is the very final question.
10 11	again: does a delay in diagnosis of the order of 20 to 30 years have any effect on the	10 MS RICHAR 11 Some p	RDS: Then this is the very final question. eople have described clearing hepatitis on
10 11 12	again: does a delay in diagnosis of the order of 20 to 30 years have any effect on the usefulness, type of, and success of treatment	10 MS RICHAR 11 Some p 12 their se	PDS: Then this is the very final question. eople have described clearing hepatitis on cond or third attempt at treatment with
11 12 13	again: does a delay in diagnosis of the order of 20 to 30 years have any effect on the usefulness, type of, and success of treatment for hepatitis C and if so what effect?	10 MS RICHAR 11 Some p 12 their se	RDS: Then this is the very final question. eople have described clearing hepatitis on cond or third attempt at treatment with on. Is there any reason why that is the
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	229		230
1	stopped therapy early. And therefore had	1	out of your report or indeed any of the
2	a second treatment. So there are multiple	2	questions you have been asked that we haven't
3	reasons for why people would end up with three	3	addressed, that you think would be important to
4	treatments of interferon. Clearly, we had the	4	address?
5	interferon before it became pegylated,	5	PROFESSOR COOKE: I think we all feel well, first
ô	interferon before it became partnered with	6	of all we're very grateful for the invitation to
7	ribavirin, and we then had interferon before it	7	come, and thank you for that, and we're very
8	became partnered with sofosbuvir and the	8	grateful to be able to support the Inquiry in
9	protease inhibitors. So many of the people who	9	its important work. I think if there's one
0	endured three treatments of interferon started	10	thing we would all like to see, it's that if
11	with native interferon then had pegylated	11	anybody does not yet have the ability to engage
2	interferon and then had pegylated interferon	12	with care and feels they still don't trust
3	plus the DAA in 2013, 2014, before the pure DAA	13	services, that they revisit that in whatever way
4	therapies came online.	14	that they can to try to engage with the many
5	PROFESSOR COOKE: This doesn't quite answer your	15	possible pathways into care, particularly given
6	question but really only very late in the	16	the advances that we've outlined that little bit
7	interferon era did we understand quite	17	today and what's achievable, I think, with
8	significant genetic differences between	18	treatment.
9	individuals and how they respond to interferon,	19	MS RICHARDS: Sir, I'm just going to turn my back
20	and we now understand that very well, although	20	and see if there are any other particularly
21	we're not using the drug so much these days, and	21	pressing matters.
22	there clearly are some well understood genetic	22	And I'm happy to say that no one is putting
23	types that affect very much how well that	23	their head above the parapet.
24	interferon will work.	24	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Unfortunately I've got
25	MS RICHARDS: Are there any other matters arising	25	a couple of questions.
1	[Laughter]	1	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes
1 2	[Laughter]	1 2	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes.
2	[Laughter] The first couple are really around the	2	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. PROFESSOR COOKE: But we don't have quite the level
1 2 3 4	[Laughter] The first couple are really around the question of transmission. I think we will hear	2 3	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. PROFESSOR COOKE: But we don't have quite the level of evidence that we have for HIV in terms of the
2 3 4	[Laughter] The first couple are really around the question of transmission. I think we will hear on tomorrow, and perhaps on Friday, but	2 3 4	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. PROFESSOR COOKE: But we don't have quite the level of evidence that we have for HIV in terms of the study, so there's been some quite big randomised
2 3 4 5	[Laughter] The first couple are really around the question of transmission. I think we will hear on tomorrow, and perhaps on Friday, but certainly tomorrow, that so far as HIV is	2 3 4 5	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. PROFESSOR COOKE: But we don't have quite the level of evidence that we have for HIV in terms of the study, so there's been some quite big randomised trials in high-risk groups and HIV patients that
2 3 4 5	[Laughter] The first couple are really around the question of transmission. I think we will hear on tomorrow, and perhaps on Friday, but certainly tomorrow, that so far as HIV is concerned, U equals U. That is, undetectable	2 3 4 5 6	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. PROFESSOR COOKE: But we don't have quite the level of evidence that we have for HIV in terms of the study, so there's been some quite big randomised trials in high-risk groups and HIV patients that have established that very clearly
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8	[Laughter] The first couple are really around the question of transmission. I think we will hear on tomorrow, and perhaps on Friday, but certainly tomorrow, that so far as HIV is concerned, U equals U. That is, undetectable equals untransmissible. When hepatitis B has been treated and is undergoing treatment because it's effectively	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. PROFESSOR COOKE: But we don't have quite the level of evidence that we have for HIV in terms of the study, so there's been some quite big randomised trials in high-risk groups and HIV patients that have established that very clearly prospectively. PROFESSOR DILLON: But the cut-off risk for healthcare workers, for instance, who are
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	[Laughter] The first couple are really around the question of transmission. I think we will hear on tomorrow, and perhaps on Friday, but certainly tomorrow, that so far as HIV is concerned, U equals U. That is, undetectable equals untransmissible. When hepatitis B has been treated and is undergoing treatment because it's effectively the viral load has been reduced but it's still	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. PROFESSOR COOKE: But we don't have quite the level of evidence that we have for HIV in terms of the study, so there's been some quite big randomised trials in high-risk groups and HIV patients that have established that very clearly prospectively. PROFESSOR DILLON: But the cut-off risk for healthcare workers, for instance, who are hepatitis B positive, their the level for
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	[Laughter] The first couple are really around the question of transmission. I think we will hear on tomorrow, and perhaps on Friday, but certainly tomorrow, that so far as HIV is concerned, U equals U. That is, undetectable equals untransmissible. When hepatitis B has been treated and is undergoing treatment because it's effectively the viral load has been reduced but it's still there, does the same apply to hepatitis B? PROFESSOR DILLON: So transmission if there is still virus, a detectable virus in the serum it's still transmissible. The risk of transmission is related to the load, so the higher the load, the more likely the virus is to be transmitted. Most of the drugs will eventually bring hepatitis B down to undetectable levels and therefore untransmissible. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: So someone receiving treatment	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. PROFESSOR COOKE: But we don't have quite the level of evidence that we have for HIV in terms of the study, so there's been some quite big randomised trials in high-risk groups and HIV patients that have established that very clearly prospectively. PROFESSOR DILLON: But the cut-off risk for healthcare workers, for instance, who are hepatitis B positive, their the level for them allowed to undertake exposure-prone procedures has been clearly defined and so that's the level at which the Government perceives there is no risk of transmission. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: You've told us that hepatitis C is transmissible by blood, and in practical terms only by blood. When a number of those who have given evidence went to see their GPs, they were told, and I think they still would be told, not to share toothbrushes, not to share razors, and presumably to have to use
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	[Laughter] The first couple are really around the question of transmission. I think we will hear on tomorrow, and perhaps on Friday, but certainly tomorrow, that so far as HIV is concerned, U equals U. That is, undetectable equals untransmissible. When hepatitis B has been treated and is undergoing treatment because it's effectively the viral load has been reduced but it's still there, does the same apply to hepatitis B? PROFESSOR DILLON: So transmission if there is still virus, a detectable virus in the serum it's still transmissible. The risk of transmission is related to the load, so the higher the load, the more likely the virus is to be transmitted. Most of the drugs will eventually bring hepatitis B down to undetectable levels and therefore untransmissible. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: So someone receiving treatment should be an undetectable level?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. PROFESSOR COOKE: But we don't have quite the level of evidence that we have for HIV in terms of the study, so there's been some quite big randomised trials in high-risk groups and HIV patients that have established that very clearly prospectively. PROFESSOR DILLON: But the cut-off risk for healthcare workers, for instance, who are hepatitis B positive, their the level for them allowed to undertake exposure-prone procedures has been clearly defined and so that's the level at which the Government perceives there is no risk of transmission. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: You've told us that hepatitis C is transmissible by blood, and in practical terms only by blood. When a number of those who have given evidence went to see their GPs, they were told, and I think they still would be told, not to share toothbrushes, not to share razors, and presumably to have to use protection for most sexual acts. Is the level,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	[Laughter] The first couple are really around the question of transmission. I think we will hear on tomorrow, and perhaps on Friday, but certainly tomorrow, that so far as HIV is concerned, U equals U. That is, undetectable equals untransmissible. When hepatitis B has been treated and is undergoing treatment because it's effectively the viral load has been reduced but it's still there, does the same apply to hepatitis B? PROFESSOR DILLON: So transmission if there is still virus, a detectable virus in the serum it's still transmissible. The risk of transmission is related to the load, so the higher the load, the more likely the virus is to be transmitted. Most of the drugs will eventually bring hepatitis B down to undetectable levels and therefore untransmissible. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: So someone receiving treatment should be an undetectable level? PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. PROFESSOR COOKE: But we don't have quite the level of evidence that we have for HIV in terms of the study, so there's been some quite big randomised trials in high-risk groups and HIV patients that have established that very clearly prospectively. PROFESSOR DILLON: But the cut-off risk for healthcare workers, for instance, who are hepatitis B positive, their the level for them allowed to undertake exposure-prone procedures has been clearly defined and so that's the level at which the Government perceives there is no risk of transmission. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: You've told us that hepatitis C is transmissible by blood, and in practical terms only by blood. When a number of those who have given evidence went to see their GPs, they were told, and I think they still would be told, not to share toothbrushes, not to share razors, and presumably to have to use protection for most sexual acts. Is the level, so far as one can anyone can ever gauge it,
2 3	[Laughter] The first couple are really around the question of transmission. I think we will hear on tomorrow, and perhaps on Friday, but certainly tomorrow, that so far as HIV is concerned, U equals U. That is, undetectable equals untransmissible. When hepatitis B has been treated and is undergoing treatment because it's effectively the viral load has been reduced but it's still there, does the same apply to hepatitis B? PROFESSOR DILLON: So transmission if there is still virus, a detectable virus in the serum it's still transmissible. The risk of transmission is related to the load, so the higher the load, the more likely the virus is to be transmitted. Most of the drugs will eventually bring hepatitis B down to undetectable levels and therefore untransmissible. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: So someone receiving treatment should be an undetectable level?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	PROFESSOR DILLON: Yes. PROFESSOR COOKE: But we don't have quite the level of evidence that we have for HIV in terms of the study, so there's been some quite big randomised trials in high-risk groups and HIV patients that have established that very clearly prospectively. PROFESSOR DILLON: But the cut-off risk for healthcare workers, for instance, who are hepatitis B positive, their the level for them allowed to undertake exposure-prone procedures has been clearly defined and so that's the level at which the Government perceives there is no risk of transmission. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: You've told us that hepatitis C is transmissible by blood, and in practical terms only by blood. When a number of those who have given evidence went to see their GPs, they were told, and I think they still would be told, not to share toothbrushes, not to share razors, and presumably to have to use protection for most sexual acts. Is the level,

	233		234
1	and someone with a cut a cut finger touches	· ·	articipants don't bring an overnight
2	it, something of that sort, is that of the same	2 bag and a to	
3	sort of level, one in 190,000 cases,	3 (Laugh	
4	transmission or does one simply not know?		ILLON: So I think the sexual
5	PROFESSOR DILLON: I think it's one of those areas		n data probably needs a few caveats.
6	that we have an absence of evidence, partly	-	uency of sex was self-reported, and
7	because doing doing the trial to try to work	-	ople that were participating in the
8	that out would be very difficult, to give you		v often they estimated they had sex as
9	a precise figure, and doing the experiment would		how often they actually had sex would
10	be highly unethical. And trying to capture the		pact on the rate. Considerably. And
11	data as to what the risk factor was for	-	nderestimated it by half, or doubled
12	someone's hepatitis C within the cohorts of	12 it or tripled i	it, we don't know what the impact
13	people that you could study are difficult as	13 could be on	that rate. So I think that's so
14	well. So I think it's more theoretical, you	14 it's a very sr	mall the rate is very small but
15	know, if the razor or the toothbrush is	15 when you're	e in these very small numbers, a small
16	contaminated with blood and was then used, it	16 change will	move the rate up and down by
17	could theoretically transmit the virus but the	17 a couple of	decimal points.
18	rate would probably be infinitesimally small but	18 PROFESSOR C	OOKE: I think trying to tease apart
19	it would be a risk potentially.	19 those differen	ent routes of transmission in
20	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Presumably the rate of one in	20 a couple or	a family is very difficult. We
21	190,000 will well, for acts of sexual	21 can't tell fro	m the virus how it was transmitted
22	transmission, will be no it will be no higher	22 very well.	
23	than that for the other forms of transmission,	23 SIR BRIAN LAN	NGSTAFF: The reason I asked it in
24	because one assumes that some of the sexual	24 particular w	as because of the number of those
25	transmission would be the sort that might occur	it's a very small the rate is very small but when you're in these very small numbers, a small change will move the rate up and down by a couple of decimal points. PROFESSOR COOKE: I think trying to tease apart those different routes of transmission in a couple or a family is very difficult. We can't tell from the virus how it was transmitted very well. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: The reason I asked it in particular was because of the number of those who have been very worried about the	een very worried about the
1	235 possibilities that they might be transmitting or	1 we certainly	236
2	have transmitted to people close to them through	2 very much.	
3	one of these routes.	3 (Applat	
4	PROFESSOR DILLON: I think to to help reassure		row, 10.30.
5	that point, the early estimates of sexual		: Yes, Professor Cooke is back for
6	transmission were taken from the reports on	6 another rou	
7	blood cards that people had filled in, and often	7 (5.10 pm)	nu.
8	people were happy to disclose a sexual partner		aring adjourned until 10.30 the
	as the risk factor of having acquired the	9	
9 10	infection rather than another another risk,	10	following day)
11	and that may have pushed the apparent risk of	11	
12	sexual transmission for hepatitis C much higher	12	
13	than it really is, because people had other	13	
14	risks that they were too stigmatised to	14	
15	disclose.	15	
16	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: I see. I was at one stage	16	
17	going to ask you, Professor Dillon, to tell us	17	
18	more about the Tayside attack on hepatitis but	18	
19	now is not the time. Now is the time to thank	19	
20	you, and thank you collectively, for what has	20	
21 22	been a most informative and authoritative day	21	
	telling us about hepatitis C. And can I thank	22	
	you, secondly, individually and collectively,	23	
23	for taking the time and affect to some here	24	
	for taking the time and effort to come here. You may have thanked us for the opportunity, but	24 25	

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	117/5 118/24 119/19	4/19 5/1 7/9 9/2 10/7	10 years [3] 39/21	65/2 95/7 121/7	41 [1] 125/4
DD IAMIECON: 1201	123/21 124/11 125/2	10/21 10/25 11/2	65/3 118/12	191/14 191/21	45 [1] 22/3
DR JAMIESON: [29]	130/9 131/18 135/1	18/16 23/12 25/7	10,000 [2] 199/15	20,000 [1] 221/2	48 [1] 126/11
3/3 10/20 40/8 40/19	135/15 136/23 137/10	26/16 29/3 40/22	222/11	20-30 [1] 95/8	48 weeks [1] 121/1
57/15 68/8 72/5 78/14	138/6 139/13 141/22	41/23 42/1 42/10	10-year [1] 93/13	2006 [1] 23/19	49 [1] 152/10
100/14 103/20 133/10	142/24 144/24 145/22	42/16 42/24 43/2	10.30 [2] 236/4 236/8	2007 [1] 23/19	
137/4 150/11 176/21	147/20 148/19 148/21	44/22 45/7 55/19 60/2	10.39 [1] 1/2	2011 [3] 127/10	5
177/12 181/1 184/9	150/25 151/4 151/17	62/1 62/6 62/13 62/18		127/23 147/24	5 years [3] 37/3
187/3 188/11 190/1	155/4 156/11 158/24	63/7 63/10 63/13	69/10 70/2 70/5 70/6	2013 [2] 129/20	115/17 128/5
190/5 195/20 200/9	159/12 162/18 163/17	63/22 64/5 64/8 65/5	105/13 141/21 190/21	229/13	5.10 [1] 236/7
204/7 205/23 206/23	164/1 164/25 165/21	65/7 67/20 67/22 77/9	100 per cent [2] 3/16	2014 [3] 129/18	50 [5] 105/1 105/12
207/5 207/10 215/22	168/15 169/17 171/5	80/4 91/18 92/5 92/9	212/14	147/24 229/13	105/12 105/14 121/24
DR JEFFERY: [21]	173/7 175/24 176/6	92/23 93/17 93/22	100 years [1] 30/20	2015 [2] 132/10	50,000 [1] 23/21
3/13 19/6 30/24 48/12	176/14 176/16 176/19	94/11 94/24 96/4	11.32 [1] 48/1	222/12	50.8 [1] 73/25
50/18 50/22 51/2 52/9	178/7 178/17 179/2	96/23 102/21 104/17	12 [4] 125/22 125/25	2016 [1] 132/10	500 grams [1] 11/8
53/20 54/16 55/17	179/7 180/10 180/15	104/20 129/1 135/14	169/3 176/10	2017 [3] 67/13 132/10	53 [1] 165/23
56/23 68/24 71/12	181/24 183/22 186/21	140/14 143/17 153/16		191/12	54 [1] 165/23
193/4 193/17 194/17	188/3 188/12 191/6	155/24 158/5 163/8	12.05 [1] 48/3	2018 [2] 115/11	56 [1] 171/8
195/1 209/21 223/23	192/19 193/14 194/12	165/13 168/16 170/8	15 [1] 55/15	148/22	58 [1] 153/3
224/23	194/18 195/2 200/4	171/25 173/17 175/25	15.11b [1] 117/3	2020 [2] 1/1 129/21	
DR MARSHALL: [30]	202/7 203/22 204/25	177/8 177/16 178/16	15.13 [1] 119/21	2024 [2] 189/25	6
2/18 65/19 66/21 82/2	210/25 212/17 213/17	178/19 179/4 179/16	15.18 [1] 165/22	190/13	60 [3] 63/10 156/25
82/14 85/19 85/23	214/10 214/22 215/1	180/13 180/16 183/1	15.2 [1] 20/10	2025 [2] 189/24 190/3	226/2
86/8 86/20 87/25 89/2	215/14 218/5 218/21	190/7 191/13 192/10	15.3 [1] 31/11	2030 [1] 189/21	61 [1] 182/5
92/20 106/24 109/12	219/12 220/2 220/11	192/17 203/1 203/24	15.5 [1] 38/22	21 [1] 70/23	63 [1] 186/22
111/10 111/25 113/10	221/14 222/4 223/6	214/13 214/25 215/6	16 [4] 55/15 102/19	21,000 people [1]	64 [1] 188/19
113/19 115/9 115/13	223/19 225/1 226/7	217/25 218/7 219/2	102/24 104/16	23/25	
115/17 116/5 117/8	226/20 227/6 228/9	219/16 220/8 220/21	16 times [1] 103/3	210,000 [1] 23/4	7
119/4 132/18 176/13	229/24 230/18 236/4	220/25 221/18 225/11	16,000 [1] 221/4	23 [1] 207/18	70 [3] 96/3 117/19
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