# Australian experience with case management of RF

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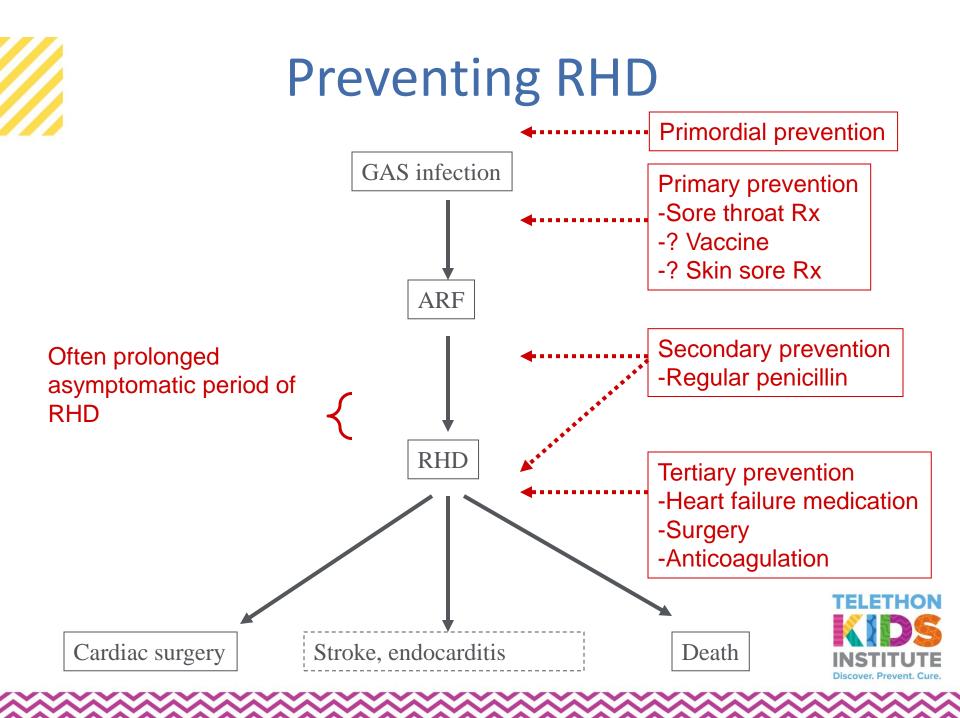
Proudly supported by the people of Western Australia through Channel 7's Telethon



## Outline

- Australian focus on secondary (and tertiary) prevention
  - Why?
  - What?







#### **Three Top End communities**

#### (prevalence of RHD ~ 25 per 1000)

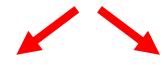
Monthly visits – 531 household visits, 4842 consultations

- 1. Symptomatic streptococcal pharyngitis (<15 yrs) nil
- 2. Streptococcal (GAS) throat carriage low (3.7%) < Melbourne (Gr C/G rates high)
- 3. Pyoderma (<15 yrs) 40% (median point prevalence 14%)
- 4. Streptococcal diversity & high turnover (emm typing)
- 5. Dominance of non-throat types and absence of 'rheumatogenic' types



- McDonald M, et al. *Clin Infect Dis* 2006;43:683-9
- McDonald M, et al. *Epidemiol Infect* 2008;136:529-39
- Richardson L, et al. Vaccine (in press)

#### Childhood pyoderma



#### Beyond reasonable doubt

#### Glomerulonephritis

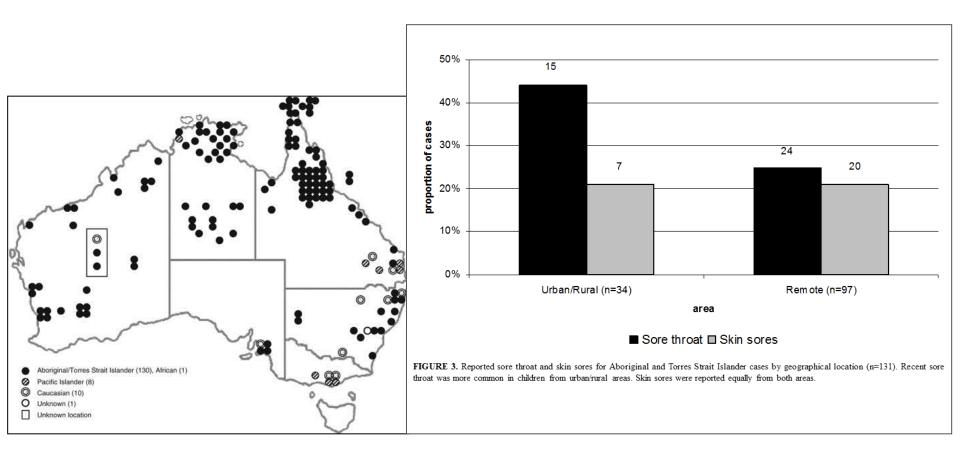
- Outbreaks & sporadic
- Clear 'nephritogenic' types
- Organism determined
- Chronic renal disease?

The balance of probabilities

- Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease
- Endemic
- No clear 'rheumatogenic' types
- Host determined role of immune priming?
- Chronic heart disease

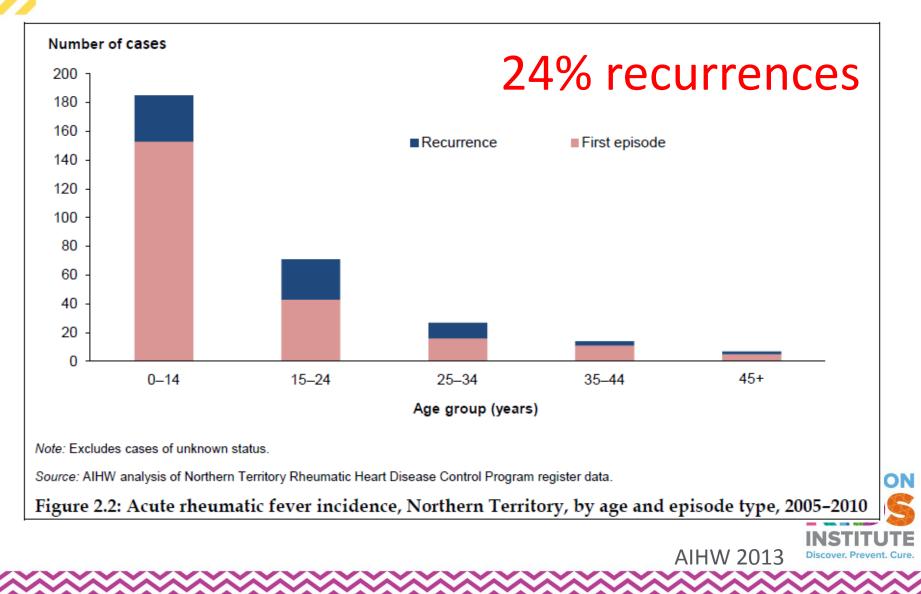
- Streeton CL, et al. J Paediatr Child Health 1995;31:245-8
- White AV, et al. *Med J Aust* 2001; 21:492-6
- McDonald M, et al. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2004;4:240-5
- Hoy W, et al. *Nephrology* 2008;6:19-24
- Singh RG. Pediatr Clin N Am 2009; 56:1363-82
- Wong W, et al. *Pediatr Nephrol* 2009; 24:1021-6

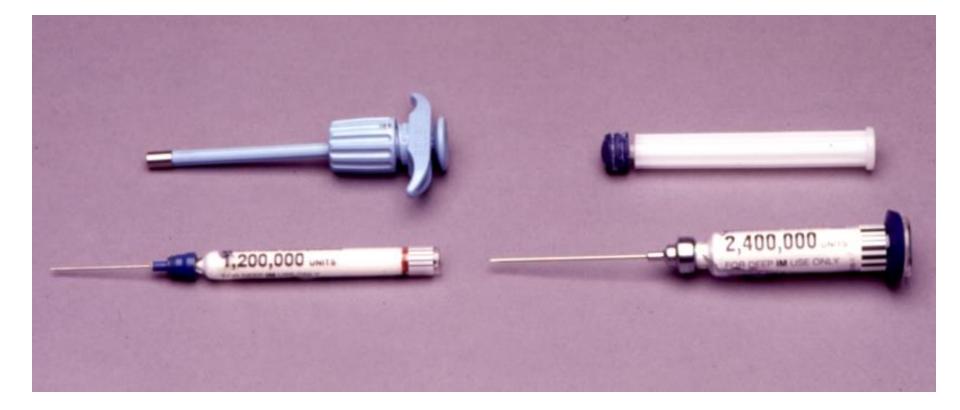
#### National ARF surveillance



Noonan et al, PIDJ 2012

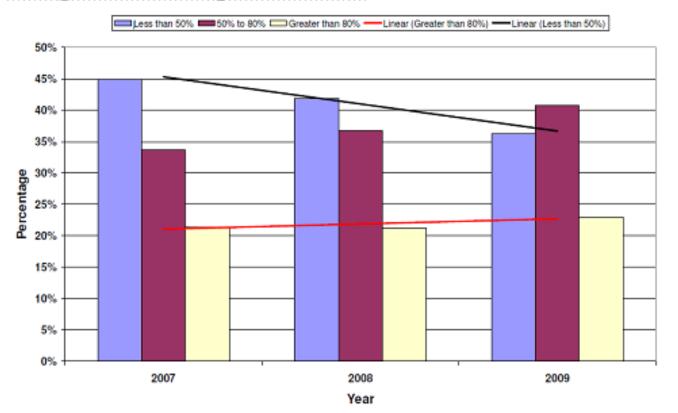
## **ARF recurrences in NT**





#### Fig 1. SP coverage, NT 2007-9. (NT RHD Control

Programme Report 2010).



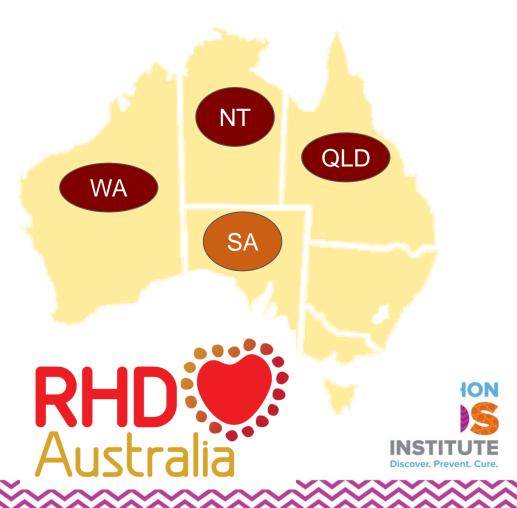
Year	<50%	50-80%	>80%	<b>Overall Coverage</b>
2007	44%	34%	22%	55%
2008	42%	36%	21%	56%
2009	35%	41%	24%	60%
2010	33%	42%	26%	61%
Grand Total	38%	38%	23%	58%





### Australia's National RF Strategy

- Announced 2009
- A national, coordinated approach to RHD control -RHDAustralia
- Core funding for RHD control programs across:
- Western Australia, Queensland & Northern Territory (and in 2014, SA)





## RHDAustralia

RHDAustralia has been established to provide leadership in the areas of:

- Establishing a national data collection and reporting system
- Updating and disseminating evidence based best practice guidelines
- Developing education, training and health professional resources
- Providing support to RHD control programs
- Increasing community awareness





#### ARF recurrences in NT – 9% reduction per year

## Table 5.Recurrence of ARF: Multivariate Analysis ofRecurrence Rate, NT, 1997 to 2010

	Hazard Ratio*	<i>P</i> Value	95% CI
Indigenous status	1.92	0.52	0.27-13.9
Female sex	0.79	0.30	0.50-1.23
Age at first ARF episode†	0.93	<0.01	0.90-0.97
Year	0.91	0.01	0.84-0.97

ARF indicates acute rheumatic fever; CI, confidence interval; and NT, Northern Territory.

\*Proportional hazard regression.

+Per single year.

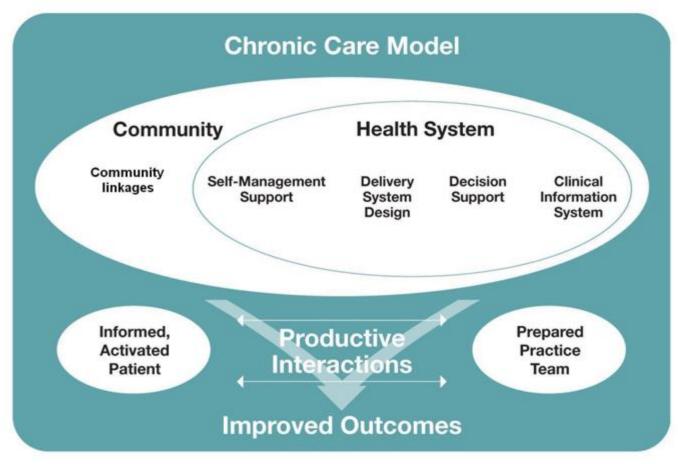
Lawrence J, et al. Circulation 2013

A community randomised trial to improve secondary prophylaxis



#### **Project framework**

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Adapted from the model developed by The MacColl Institute



	ι	Jrban	Remote Indigenous		
Definite RHD	0	(0.00%)	34	(0.86%)	
Borderline RHD	5	(0.47%)	66	(1.67%)	
Any RHD	5	(0.47%)	100	(2.53%)	
No RHD	1048	(99.53%)	3846	(97.47%)	
Total	1053		3946		

Roberts et al, Circulation 2014

## ? New approaches to penicillin delivery

- Implant
- Longer acting injectable

• RHD in pregnancy



## **Australian Story**

- Data:
  - Research → registers → echo screening + clinical registers
- Framing as disadvantage
- National RF Strategy, focus on secondary prophylaxis and RHD clinical care
  - Data collection system / reporting framework
- Now  $\rightarrow$  end game!

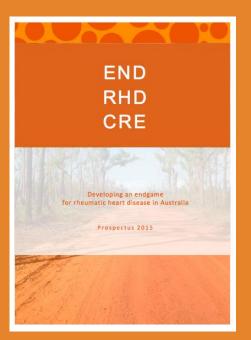


### END RHD CRE

Developing an endgame for rheumatic heart disease in Australia

Prospectus 2015





We commit to identify a set of costed, stepwise interventions which are most likely to reduce the incidence of ARF and the prevalence of RHD for Indigenous Australians to the same level as non-Indigenous Australasians.

To eliminate RHD as a public health priority in Australia





## Summary

- Comprehensive approach needed
- For case management approach to RF
  - What factors are remediable?

- "SP Plus"?







