



# Should Psychiatrists Play a Larger Role in Providing Hepatitis C Treatment?

March 16, 2017

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Mental health professionals should take a more active role in the hepatitis C virus (HCV) treatment arena, suggests a new article published in *Psychosomatics*, the Journal of the Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine. Specifically, the authors advise psychiatrists to become more familiar with the direct-acting antivirals used to treat HCV and be aware of their potential drug interactions with antipsychotic medications, [PR Newswire reports](#).

The article, titled “Hepatitis C Treatment: Clinical Issues for Psychiatrists in the Post-Interferon Era,” notes a significant overlap between hepatitis C infection and mental illness in the United States. For instance, recent studies have shown that HCV infection occurs at rates 10 to 20 times higher among incarcerated individuals and those with severe psychiatric issues than the general population.

The report also points out that people living with mental illness are far less likely to have access to hepatitis screening, diagnostic confirmation and referral to care. Experts also noted that HCV is much more commonly diagnosed among people who present for medical treatment in emergency room settings, where there is a high prevalence of mental illness.

“Because multiple barriers exist at every stage of HCV treatment, a portion of patients is lost to follow-up at each step in care,” said Yvonne Marie Chasser, MD, a psychiatrist at Massachusetts General Hospital and lead author of the commentary. This phenomenon is seen in other global health epidemics, such as HIV/AIDS.

Authors of the report advise psychiatrists to familiarize themselves with hepatitis C treatment options and be aware of how they may interact with antipsychotic and other psychotropic medications. The University of Liverpool recently published an online resource on the topic at [www.hep-druginteractions.org](http://www.hep-druginteractions.org).

Mental health experts are also urging mental health professionals to help reduce barriers to HCV care for their patients and to collaborate with other health care providers in their communities to provide more integrated care.

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