



MICHIGAN

1. Plan Development

Michigan released its State Plan on Eliminating Hepatitis C in May 2021. The plan only addresses HCV elimination, but the state has now committed to publishing progress reports for its plan on at least an annual basis. The plan does not contain information about whether people with lived experience were involved in the plan's development.

2. Harm Reduction Laws

Syringe Services Program Legality, Syringe Exchange Specifications, Medical Emergency Laws, and "Works" Possession Laws and Syringe Exemption

SSPs are in operation across the state. However, there is no state law expressly authorizing SSPs – many seem to be in operation via the passage of city ordinances. The state should consider passing a law expressly authorizing the legality of syringe services programs, and specifically, ones that function on a needs-based policy. Needs-based SSP policies broaden the efficacy of these programs to reduce transmission of hepatitis, HIV, and other diseases. Additionally, there is a list of exceptions for the possession of syringes included in the Michigan State Code, but the possession of syringes from SSPs is not included in this list. City ordinances adhere to the notion that there is an exemption for the possession of syringes if acquired via a SSP. This is another opportunity for alignment via the state of Michigan and the individual cities.

3. Budget Allocation

Specific Funds Allocated for Plan Implementation, State Budget, and State Corrections Budget

There is no indication that funds have been specifically allocated to carry out the mission and goals of the state's viral hepatitis elimination plan. Viral hepatitis is mentioned in the state's FY23-24 budget, and viral hepatitis services and treatment is included in the state's corrections budget as a "Health Care" line-item appropriation. This specification is not seen in many jurisdictions.

4. Improving Viral Hepatitis Prevention, Treatment, and Outcomes

Educational and Perinatal Information for the Public, Provider Training, and Medicaid Expansion

The state hepatitis website provides educational information on HAV, HBV, and HCV, as well as HBV and HCV perinatal information geared toward the public. Michigan is a Medicaid expansion state, and Michigan provides a number of provider training resources on its website, including its own Henry Ford Health System Hepatitis C Clinical Consult Program, Midwest AIDS Training + Education Center Michigan, and the Michigan Opioid Collaborative HCV Virtual Case Conferencing.

Standard of Care for HCV in State Corrections

The state's viral hepatitis elimination plan includes strategies to offer DAA treatment for HCV diagnosis held in state corrections in accordance with AASLD/IDSA treatment guidelines.

Targeted Interventions for Key Populations and the Provision of Linguistically Diverse Informational Materials

There are state-supported targeted interventions available for key populations across Michigan.

Enduring Coalition / Task Force to Coordinate and Leverage Resources

While a steering committee developed the State Plan on Eliminating Hepatitis C, we are not aware as to whether this committee continues to meet and whether this committee includes people with lived experience.

Hepatitis C: State of Medicaid Access Grade

The Hepatitis C: State of Medicaid Access grade given to Michigan has remained at the highest possible grade, an A+.

5. Improving Viral Hepatitis Surveillance and Data Usage

Epidemiological Report / Profile, and Public-Facing Website with Viral Hepatitis Data

HAV data has not been recently published (within the last two years) for the state of Michigan. However, in addition to a yearly HBV/HCV surveillance report, Michigan publishes two other reports designed to help local health departments improve their HCV elimination efforts. The Local Health Department Hepatitis C Virus Data Quality Report is released quarterly and informs health departments of their variable completion rates relative to each other. The objective is to help departments improve their HCV data quality. The Local Health Department Hepatitis C Virus Surveillance Report is published quarterly and contains selected metrics that may indicate cases related to injection drug use. The objective is to highlight areas where HCV transmission may be occurring among people who use drugs. These data sets can be beneficial to improve the quality and efficacy of the state's elimination strategies, especially when they are reporting even more current data than the larger reports, which is what is occurring now.