

**The HEPAVIR-DAA and GEHEP-MONO cohorts for
treatment against chronic hepatitis C virus infection
including direct-acting antivirals:
Real-life data from Spain**

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DISCLOSURES

Speaker at company-sponsored events: Janssen-Cilag, Roche, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Gilead Sciences and Merck Sharp & Dohme.

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HISTORY

- ❑ Viral Hepatitis Study Group of the Andalusian Society of Infectious Diseases

*Grupo de Estudio de Hepatitis Virales (**HEPAVIR**) de la Sociedad Andaluza de Enfermedades Infecciosas (**SAEI**)*

HEPAVIR-DAA Cohort
(NCT02057003)

- ❑ Viral Hepatitis Study Group of the Spanish Society of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology

*Grupo de Estudio de las Hepatitis Vírica (**GEHEP**) de la Sociedad Española de Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica (**SEIMC**)*

GEHEP-MONO Cohort
(NCT02333292)



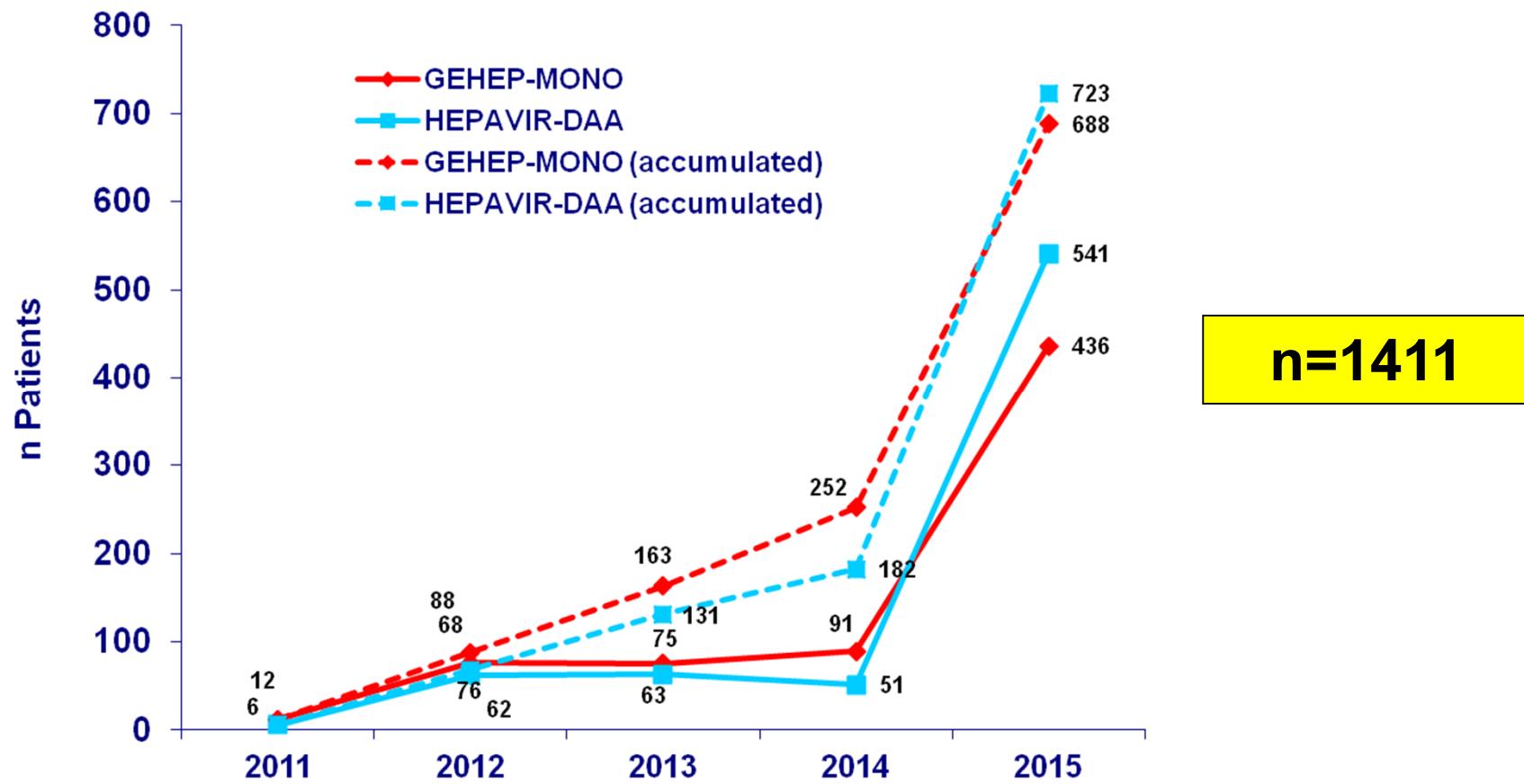
PARTICIPATING CENTRES



COHORT CHARACTERISTICS

- ❑ **Design:** Prospective, multicenter, open cohort
- ❑ **Area:** Infectious Diseases Units of 32 Spanish tertiary care centers
- ❑ **Patients:** HCV-monoinfected (GEHEP-MONO Cohort) or HIV/HCV-coinfected patients (HEPAVIR-DAA Cohort) who initiate therapy against chronic HCV infection
- ❑ **Regimens:** All regimens that include any direct-acting antiviral (DAA) available in clinical practice

PATIENT RECRUITMENT BY YEAR



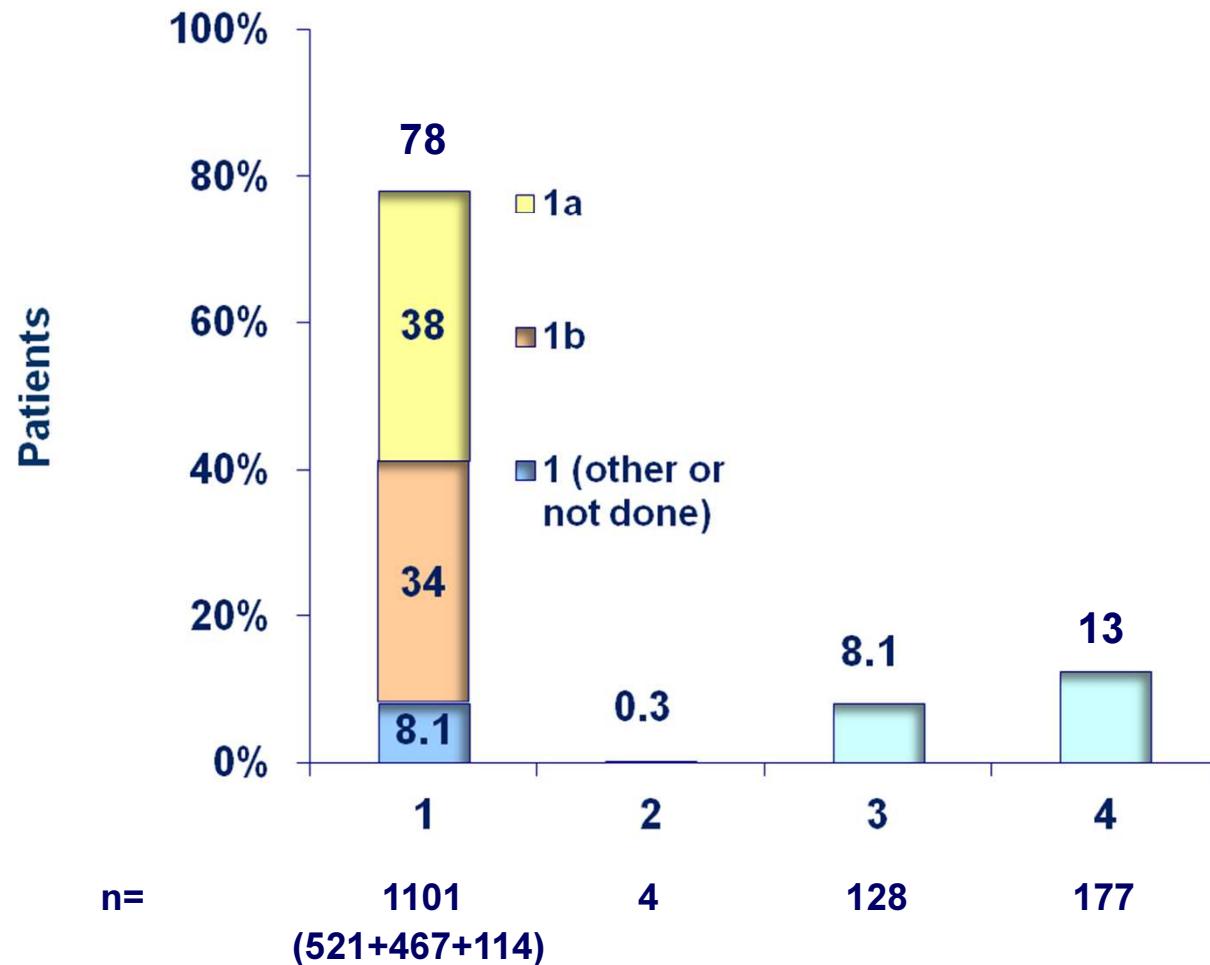
BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS (I)

Characteristic (n=1411)	
Median age (Q1-Q3), years	50.9 (46.5-54.9)
Male gender, n (%)	1057 (74.9)
HIV coinfected, n (%)	723 (51.2)
<i>IL28B</i> no-CC, n (%)*	726 (66.9)
Injecting drug users, n (%)	809 (57.3)
Previous response, n (%)	
Naïve	615 (43.6)
Relapse	200 (14.2)
Partial response	110 (7.8)
Null response	307 (21.8)
HCV RNA >6*10 ⁵ IU/mL, n (%)	228 (16.3)

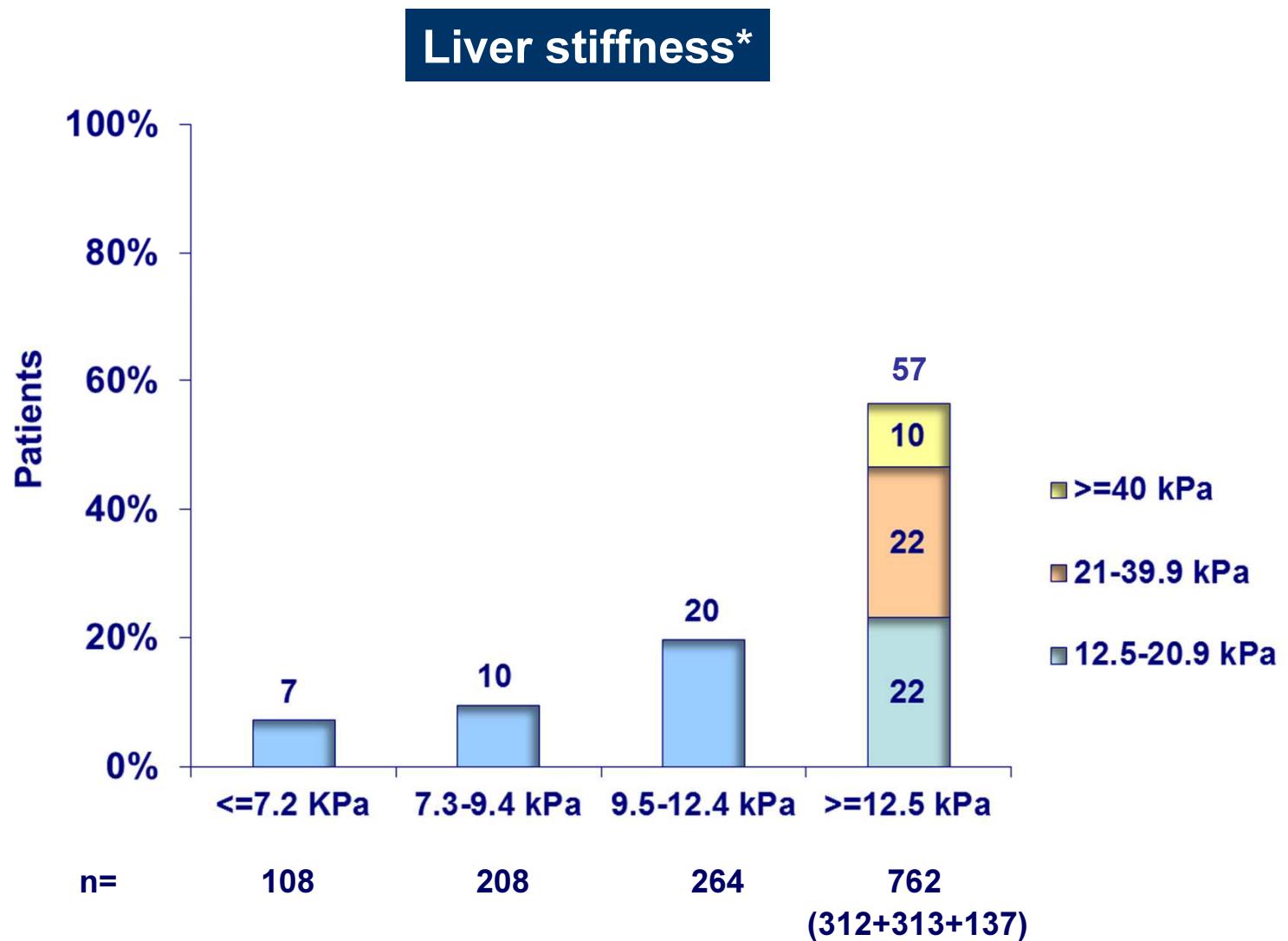
*available in 1085 patients

BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS (II)

HCV genotype distribution

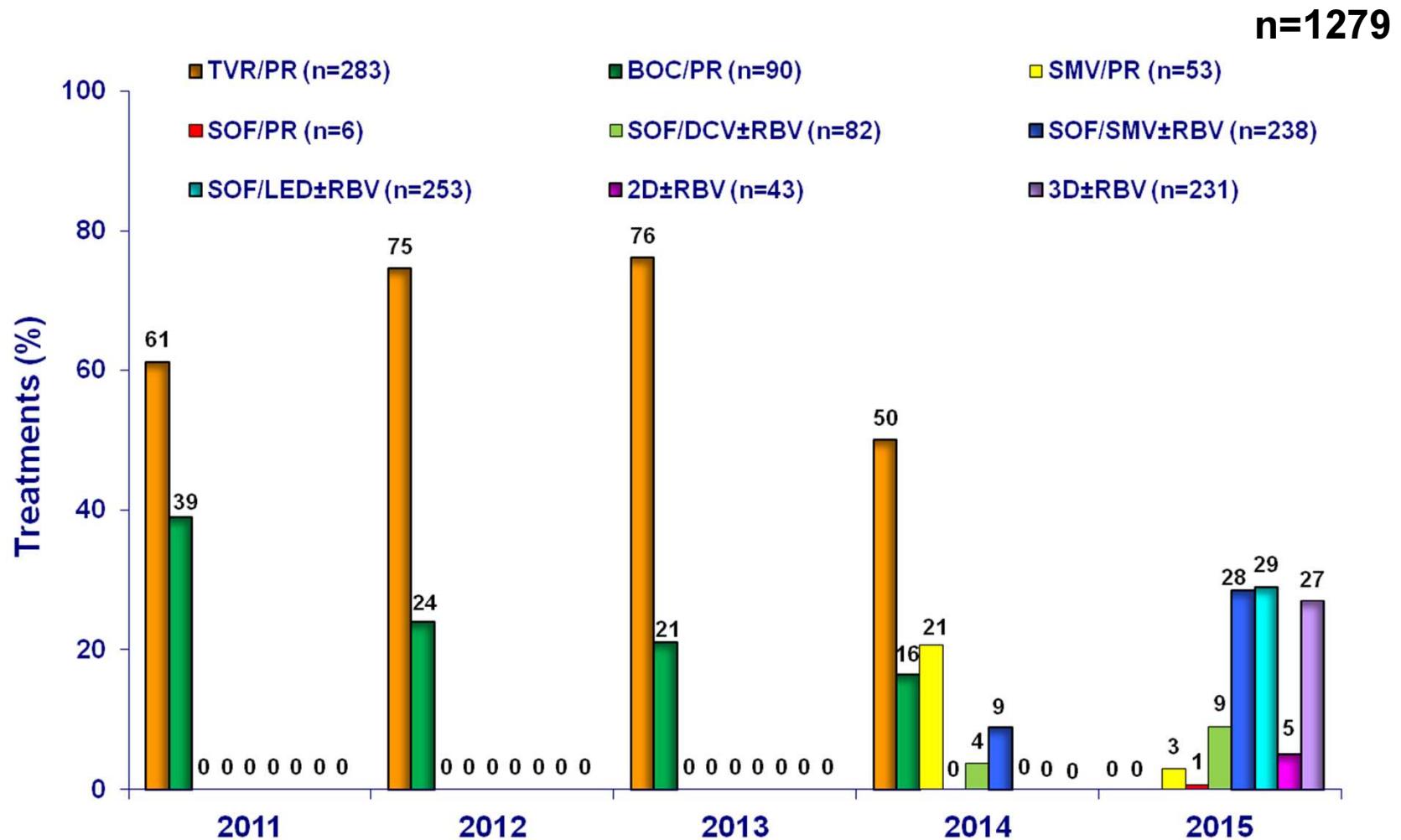


BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS (III)



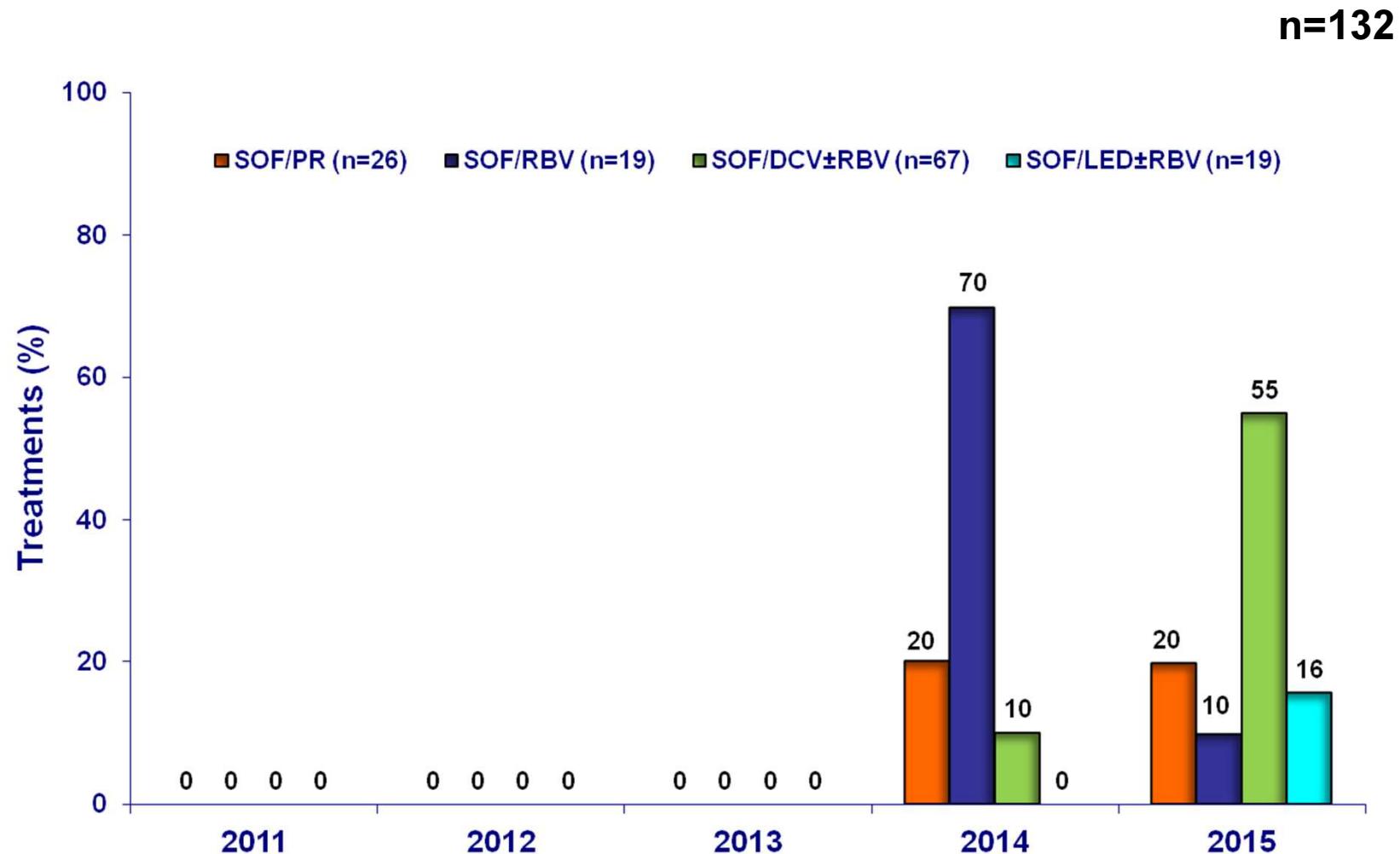
*determined by transient elastometry, available in 1373 patients

REGIMENT BY YEAR: HCV GENOTYPES 1 & 4



TVR: telaprevir; PR: pegylated interferon/ ribavirin; BOC: boceprevir; SMV: simeprevir; SOF: sofosbuvir; DCV: daclatasvir; RBV: ribavirin; LED: ledipasvir; 2D: paritaprevir/ritonavir + ombitasvir; 3D: paritaprevir/ritonavir + ombitasvir + dasabuvir.

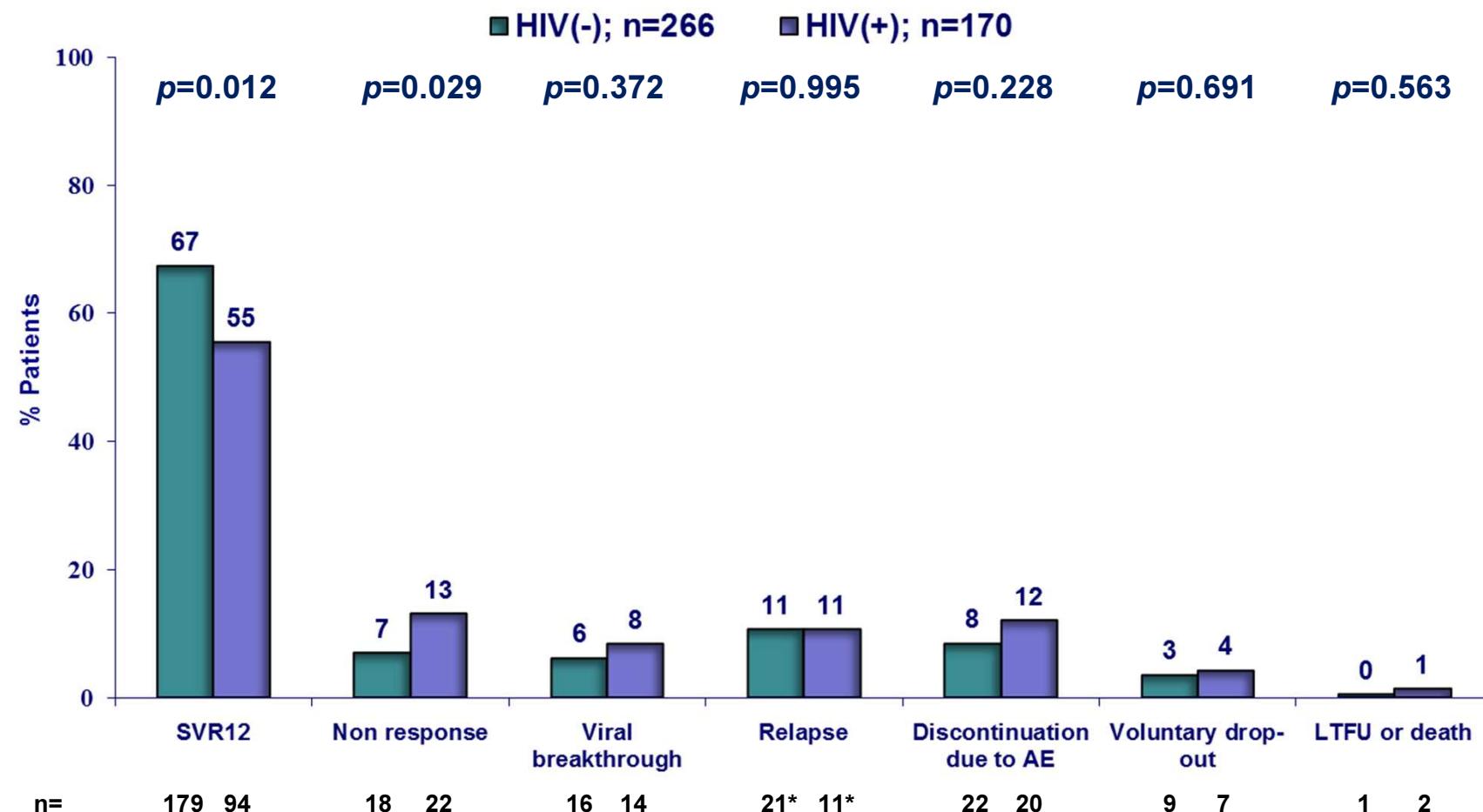
REGIMENT BY YEAR: HCV GENOTYPES 2 & 3



TVR: telaprevir; PR: pegylated interferon/ ribavirin; BOC: boceprevir; SMV: simeprevir; SOF: sofosbuvir; DCV: daclatasvir; RBV: ribavirin; LED: ledipasvir; 2D: paritaprevir/ritonavir + ombitasvir; 3D: paritaprevir/ritonavir + ombitasvir + dasabuvir.

RESPONSE TO THERAPY (I)

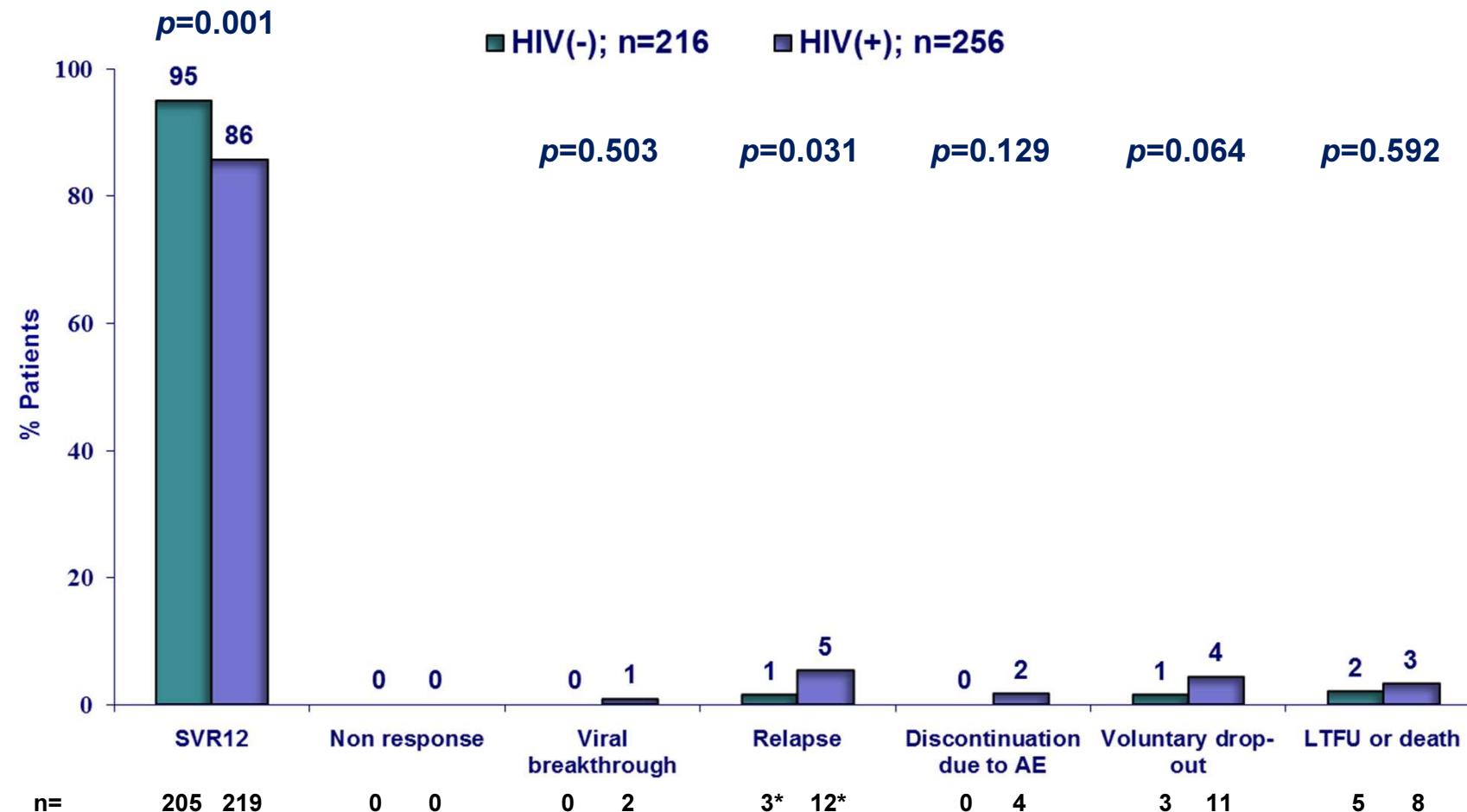
Interferon-based regimens



SVR12: sustained virologic response 12 weeks after scheduled end-of-therapy; AE: adverse events; LTFU: lost to follow-up;
*calculated for those who had reached end-of-treatment response [HIV (-): n=200; HIV (+): n=105]

RESPONSE TO THERAPY (II)

Interferon-free regimens



SVR12: sustained virologic response 12 weeks after scheduled end-of-therapy; AE: adverse events; LTFU: lost to follow-up;

*calculated for those who had reached end-of-treatment response [HIV (-): n=208; HIV (+): n=231]

CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ The number of both HCV-monoinfected, as well as HIV/HCV-coinfected patients treated with DAA in Spain has increased considerably in 2015, after implementing the National Plan on Hepatitis C.
- ❑ The vast majority of the patients treated with DAA so far showed advanced liver damage, as a consequence of the recommendations of the National Plan.
- ❑ Overall SVR12 rates improved considerably with all-oral regimens, reaching figures of $\geq 90\%$.
- ❑ HIV-coinfection still appears to have a negative impact on the response to DAA-based combinations, including all-oral regimens.

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