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EFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF NEW ANTIVIRALS AGENTS IN HIV PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS C

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BACKGROUND

The development of direct-acting antivirals agents (DAAs) represents a significant improvement in hepatitis C virus (HCV) treatment, particularly to allow IFN-free therapy. HIV coinfection is common. It is important to decide which treatment is best in coinfected patients.

PURPOSE

To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of treatment with differents combinations of DAAs in HIV/HCV coinfected.

METHODS

- ✓ Retrospective observational study of **coinfected patients with HCV genotype 4**.
- ✓ Started therapy with DAAs **since April 2015 until march 2016**.
- ✓ Data was collected from electronic clinical history, electronic prescribing software and drug therapy follow-up.
- ✓ We considered that the drug was **effective if the patient achieved SVR12**: undetectable RNA-viral level 12 weeks after treatment completion.

RESULTS

Patients: 27 (20 male ,7 female). Duration treatment was: 12 weeks for 23 patients and 24 weeks for 4

SOF/LDP	&	OTV/PTV/r + RBV
11	**Nº de pacientes tratados**	14
9 women, 2 men	**Sex**	3 women, 11 men
7 naive, 4 pretreated	**Type of patient**	9 naive, 5 pretreated
4	**Genotypes**	4
3 F4, 5 F3, 3 F2	**Hepatic fibrosis stage**	1 F4, 6 F3, 7 F2
81,8%	**Viral load after 4 weeks**	57,1%
90,9%	**SVR12**	**100%**
Asthenia, headache, insomnia	**Adverse events**	**Pruritus, anaemia, diarrhea and vomits**

CONCLUSIONS

✓ 90,9% of patients treated with SOF/LDP have achieved SVR12 & 100% of patients treated with OTV/PTV/r plus RBV.
✓ Adverse effects collected both combinations appear secure and was well tolerated in general.