CP-151

EFFICACY OF 4, 12 AND 24 WEEKS OF TREATMENT WITH LEDIPASVIR/SOFOSBUVIR, SIMEPREVIR, SOFOSBUVIR, SOFOSBUVIR/SIMEPREVIR AND SOFOSBUVIR/DACLATASVIR IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS C VIRUS

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BACKGROUND

Several new drugs for Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) have been released in the last years. Clinical trials have demonstrated good efficacy

PURPOSE

To evaluate the efficacy of five new treatments for HCV, analysing HCV RNA levels in weeks 4, 12 and 24.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective observational study conducted from September 2014 to September 2015. The collected data was obtained from HCV guidelines, drug data sheet, medical records and PRISMA-APD (prescription and validation program).

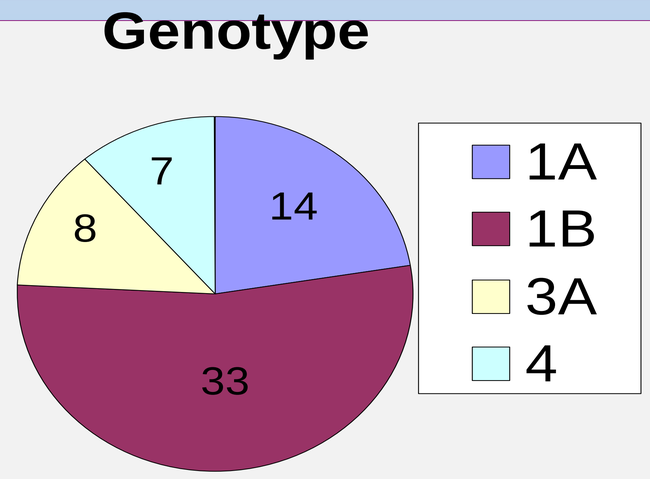
RESULTS

AVERAGE AGE: 53 YEARS

♀ **16**

63 PATIENTS

♂ **47**



		UNDETECTABLE VIRAL LOAD		
	PATIENTS	WEEK 4	WEEK 12	WEEK 24
TOTAL	63	46	61	61
SOFOSBUVIR+DACLATASVIR	15	12	14	14
SIMEPREVIR	15	13	15	15
LEDIPASVIR/SOFOSBUVIR	13	10	13	13
SOFOSBUVIR	3	2	3	3
SOFOSBUVIR+SIMEPREVIR	17	9	16	16

RELAPSERS	SEX	GENOTYPE	FIBROSIS GRADE	NAIVE
SOFOSBUVIR + SIMEPREVIR	MEN	4	4	NO
SOFOSBUVIR + DACLATASVIR	MEN	3A	4	NO

CONCLUSION

Results confirm the expectations with an early response. Coinfection with HIV does not seem to modify treatment response. The two relapsers of this study were previously treated patients. More studys which also enrole more patients are needed in order to ensure the effectiveness of the new treatments in long-term.

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