

# MULTICENTER STUDY TO DETERMINE THE SAFETY OF PROTEASE INHIBITORS IN PATIENTS INFECTED WITH HEPATITIS C VIRUS

López-Sepúlveda, R. <sup>1</sup>; Fernández-López, C. <sup>2</sup>; García-Collado, et al.

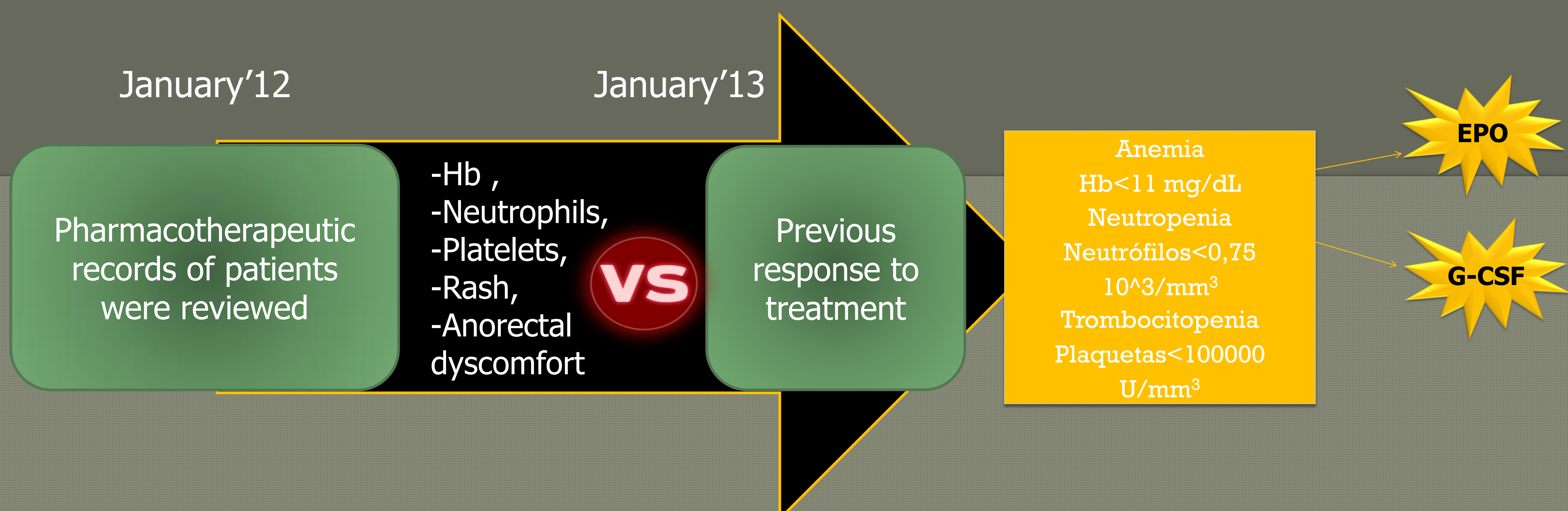
UGC Farmacia Intercentros Interniveles. H. U. Virgen de las Nieves<sup>1</sup>. H. U. San Cecilio<sup>2</sup>. Granada.

## OBJETIVES

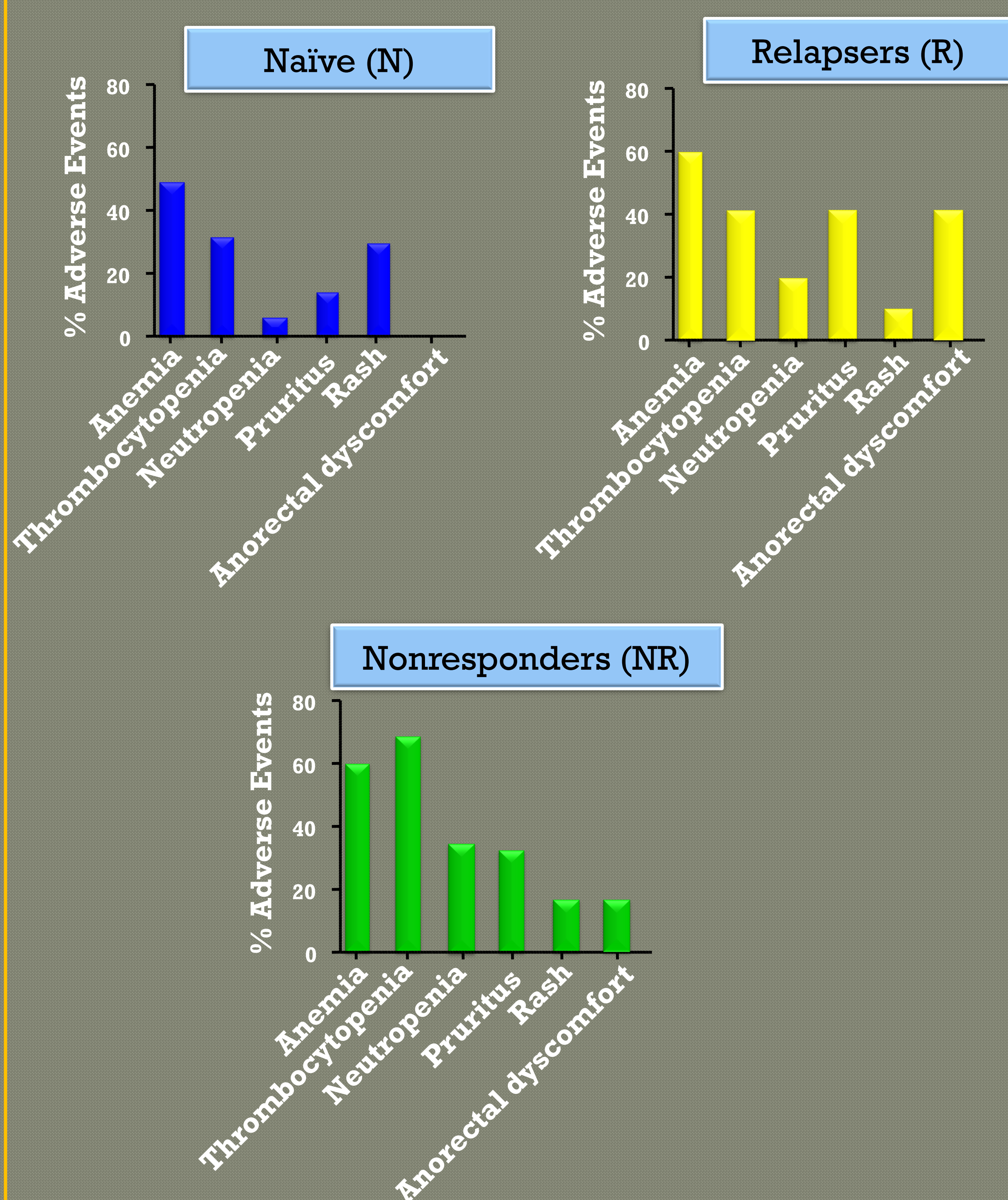
Recently we have seen the approval of protease inhibitors (PIs) boceprevir (BOC) and telaprevir (TLV) as first generation direct-acting antiviral agents, and they are a milestone in the treatment against chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. The purpose of this study is to analyze the incidence of adverse events (AEs) in patients treated with BOC and TLV according to previous response to treatment with interferon and ribavirin.

## METHODS

### RETROSPECTIVE, OBSERVATIONAL, MULTICENTER STUDY.



## RESULTS



## DISCUSSION

Advances in the treatment of HCV should be interpreted cautiously as they leave many questions behind. For example: In BOC pivotal phase III studies null responders were excluded, and other studies show a much lower percentage of SVR in previous null responders. If differences are detected in efficacy according to previous response to treatment to PegIFN and ribavirin, it should be justified to consider that safety results could be different too.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Hematologic AEs: R patients showed more incidence of anemia, conversely EPO was used in 26.3% of N patients indicating more severe anemias. Neutropenia and thrombocytopenia were more frequent in NR.
2. Dermatologic AEs: Pruritus and anorectal discomfort were more common in R patients, nevertheless rash was more frequent in N patients.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank everyone who helped obtaining and revising the data. Without their efforts it would have been impossible to bring this work to a successful completion.