EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF PANGENOTYPS TREATMENTS IN HCV PATIENTS

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Background and importance

➢ Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is one of the leading causes of progressive liver damage, cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. The emergence of pangenotypc regimens presents new opportunities for HCV treatments, regardless of genotype, minimizing the need for virological testing services.

Aim and objectives

➢ To describe the use of different pangenotypc treatments in HCV patients to evaluate efficacy and safety.

Material and methods

➢ Observational and retrospective study in all adult HCV patients who received treatment with pangenotypc treatments between January and December 2020 in a regional hospital of 300 beds.
➢ Data collected were age, sex, genotype, degree of fibrosis, type of patients (naïve, relapse or non-respondent), HCV treatment, treatment duration, basal viral load (VL), VL at 12 weeks after finish treatment and adverse reactions.
➢ As an indicator of efficacy, sustained viral response (SVR) was used.

Results

➢ 42 patients (76.9% men) were analyzed. Median age 50.8 years (range 27-79).
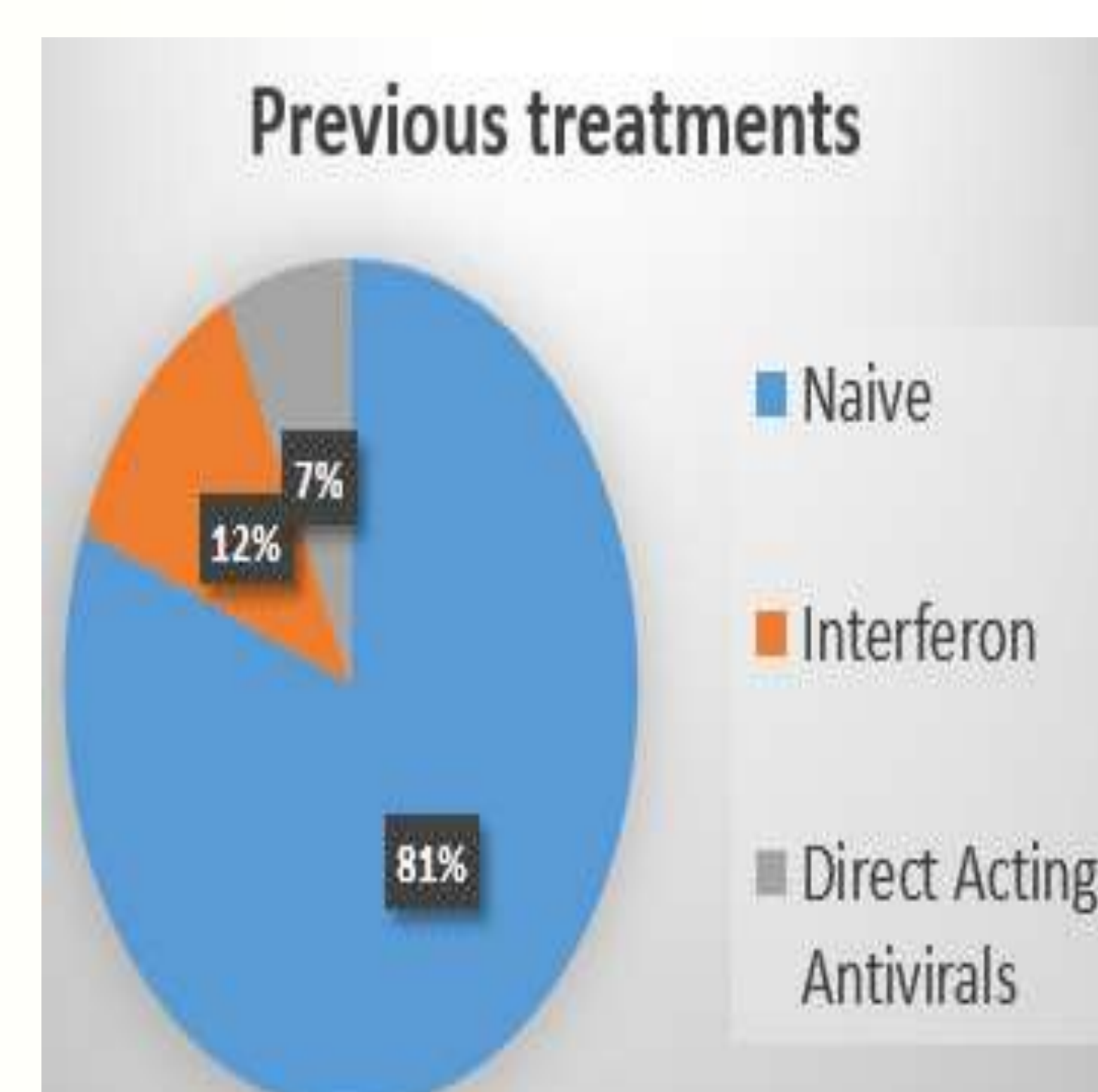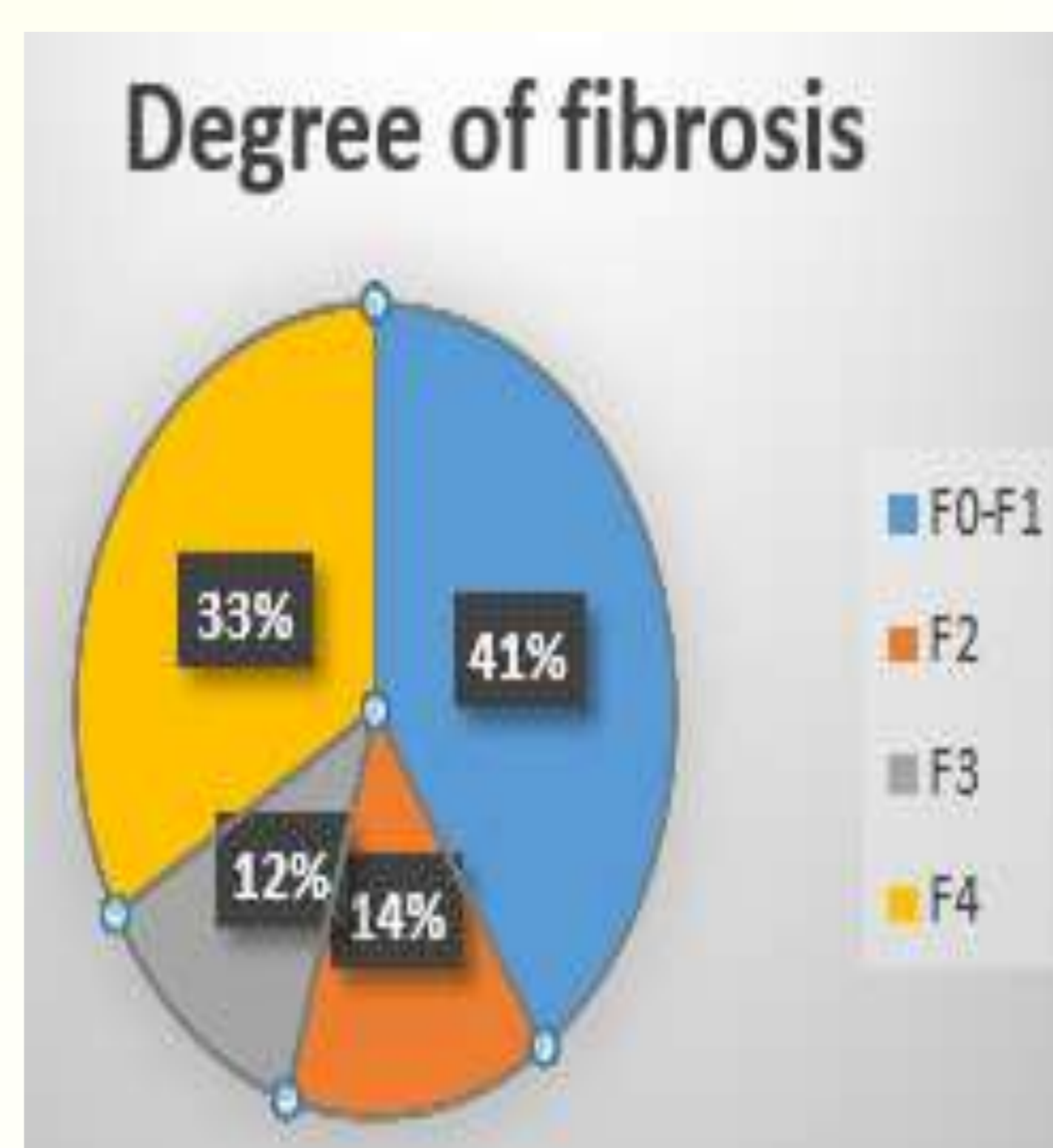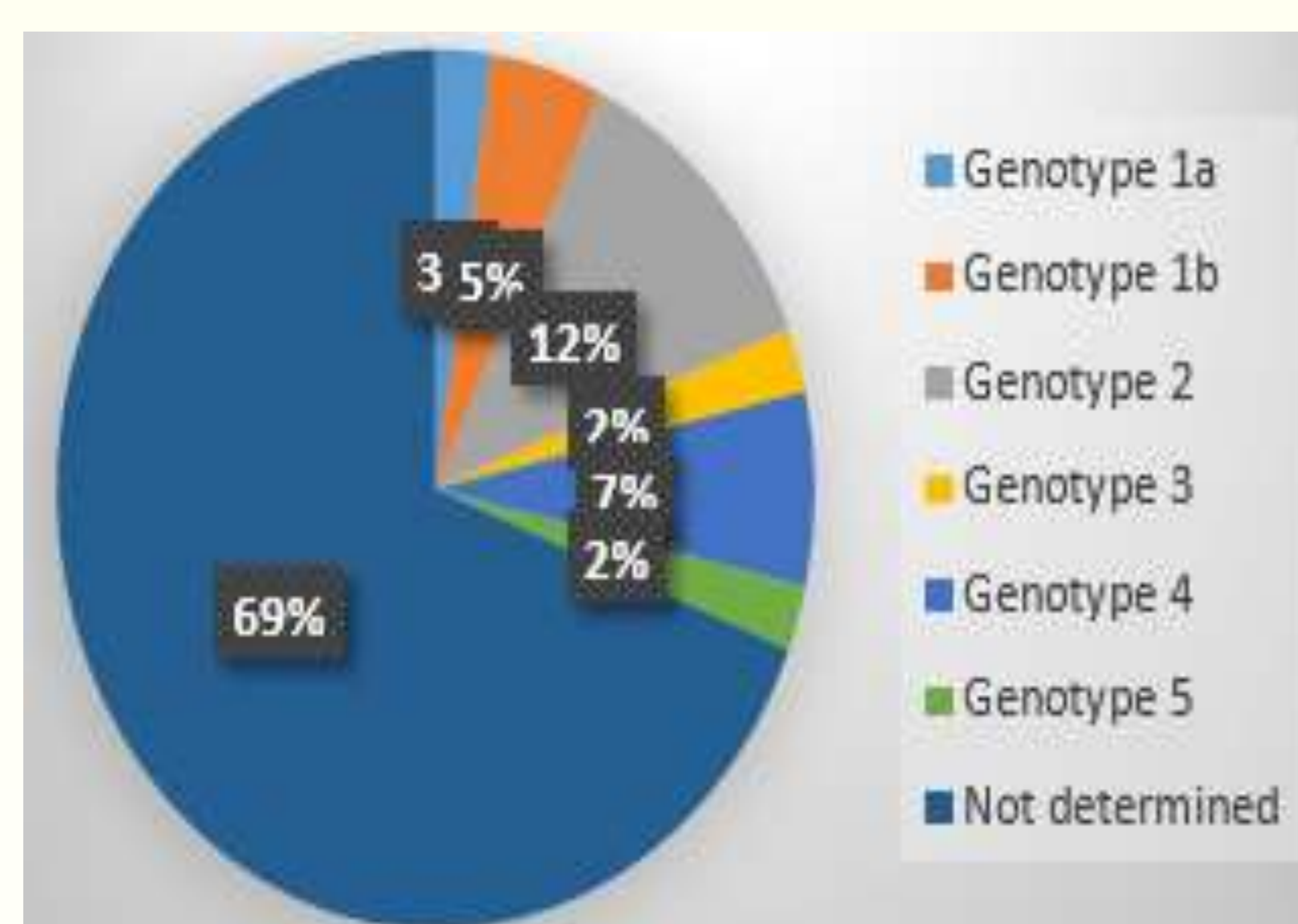
➢ Fifteen patients (35.7%) were treated with GLE/PIB during 8 weeks, 24 patients (57.1%) with SOF/VEL 12 weeks and 3 (7.1%) with SOF/VEL/VOX 12 weeks.
➢ Median baseline VL was 3125159.6 IU/mL (range 3130-55800000), with 22 patients (52.4%) having >800000 UI/mL.
➢ SVR was achieved in 38 patients (90.5%). VL was not determined in 3 patients. Regarding safety, 6 patients (14.3%) suffered at least one adverse reaction: headache (3), fatigue (2), gastrointestinal discomfort (2) and insomnia (1)..

Conclusions

Pangenotypc regimens probably represent the latest stage of development of treatment for chronic hepatitis C, they have extremely high efficacy regardless of genotype, subtype, treatment history, or fibrosis status. They are well tolerated drugs and with a good safety profile.