

4CPS-095 RESCUE OF PATIENTS INFECTED WITH HEPATITIS C VIRUS NOT RESPONDING TO INTERFERON-FREE THERAPIES

J05 - Antivirals for systemic use

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Objetive

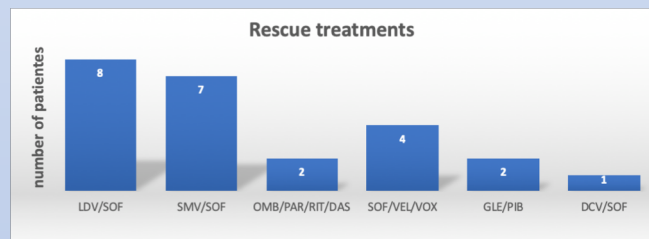
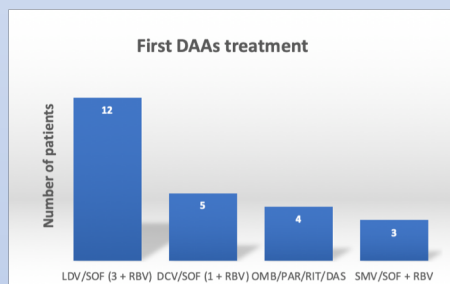
The new direct antiviral agents (DAAs) have substantially modified the situation of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, achieving very high viral response rates¹. However, in certain patients, treatment with DAAs fails. Our objective is to assess the effectiveness of a new treatment with DAAs in patients with HCV, in whom previous interferon-free therapies were ineffective.

Material and methods

Retrospective, descriptive, observational study in which patients with HCV who were portrayed with DAAs between April 2013 and June 2018, were included. Demographic, analytical and clinical data were collected: age, sex, genotype, liver fibrosis (F), treatment with previous DAAs, resistance profile, baseline viral load (VL) and VL 12 weeks after the end of treatment. Effectiveness was assessed by sustained viral response (SVR), defined as undetectable viral load at 12 weeks after the end of treatment (SVR12).

Results

In our hospital, 1410 patients were treated with DAAs, of which 24 needed to be portrayed with these, 75% male, with a mean age of 53 (38-75) years, 20 infected by Genotype 1 (12 1a and 8 1b), 3 Genotype 3, and 1 Genotype 4; 38% presented baseline VL > 800,000 IU/ml and 90% grade fibrosis ≥ 3 (38% F4).



Resistance was detected in 5 patients: Q80K(1), Q30H(1), Y93H(2) and substitution S556G(1). Failure was due to relapse except one case of reinfection.

The duration of treatment was 24 weeks in 64% of cases. The 88% reached SVR12, of two patients we have no data and one died during the course of treatment.

Conclusions

In our case the treatment with DAAs, after a previous failure of these, has turned out to be effective, consolidating other studies already published², but more studies with more patients are needed.

