## **GLECAPREVIR/PIBRENTASVIR** ASSOCIATION FOR CHRONIC HEPATITIS C **VIRUS INFECTION: RESULTS IN HEALTH**

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BACKGROUND	European Medicines Agency authorised glecaprevir/pibrentasvir combination for treatment of hepatitis C virus(HCV) infection in July 2017. Treating hospital patients and institutionalized population is essential to reduce transmission of virus infection.		
PURPOSE	To evaluate <b>effectiveness</b> and <b>tolerance</b> of HCV patients treated with glecaprevir/pibrentasvir in <u>hospital</u> and <u>penitentiary centers</u> .		
MATERIAL AND METHODS	<b>Descriptive</b> and <b>retrospective</b> study of HCV patients receiving glecaprevir/pibrentasvir from November 2017 to October 2018. Hospital and prison patients were selected.		
HCV prison patients - Diagnosed and treated by hospital - Information included in electronic medical history			
<ul> <li>Age</li> <li>Gender</li> <li>Patient type→(naïve/pretreated)</li> <li>Hepatic fibrosis stage</li> <li>HCV genotype (G)</li> <li>withdrawal treatments and HCV recurrence</li> <li>Medical departments</li> <li>Treatment duration</li> <li>Loss of follow-up after ending treatment</li> </ul>			
End	of treatment		
EFFECTIVENESS		weeks	

Hepatic fibrosis stage



TOLERANCE

12 SVR12

Adverse reactions (**RA**)

## RESULTS

Patients: 114.

Effectiveness

CONCLUSION

- Gender: 101 (88.6%) males.
- Mean age: 51.7 (29-73) years. -
- Patient type: 96 (84.2%) naïve.
- Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir prescriptions: 30 (26.3%) internal medicine-infectious department, 33 (29%) digestive and 51 (44.7%) penitentiary centers
- Duration of treatment: 8 weeks for 104 (91.4%) patients and 12 weeks for 10 (8.6%, all cirrhotic).
- of Loss follow-up: (5.2%, 6 digestive) patients
- Withdrawal treatments: 2 (1.7%, all prison) patients
- HCV recurrence: 1 (0.9%) interferon-ribavirin-pretreated patient

EOT

111 (97.5%)







