

# EFFICACY OF TELAPREVIR IN TREATMENT OF CHRONIC HEPATITIS C

1B Oca Luis, 1R Martinez de Arriba, 2S Casais Muñoz, 2S Delgado Cuesta, 1C Hermida Perez, 1M Güemes Garcia, 1L Izquierdo Acosta, 1M Ubeira Iglesias. 1Hospital Universitario de Burgos, Hospital Pharmacy, Burgos, Spain; 2Hospital Universitario de Burgos, Clinical Analysis, Burgos, Spain

## BACKGROUND

The use of protease inhibitors in the treatment of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection has significantly increased the recovery rate.

## PURPOSE

To analyse the efficacy of triple therapy – telaprevir (TVP), peginterferon (P-IFN) and ribavirin (RBV) – as treatment for HCV genotype 1.

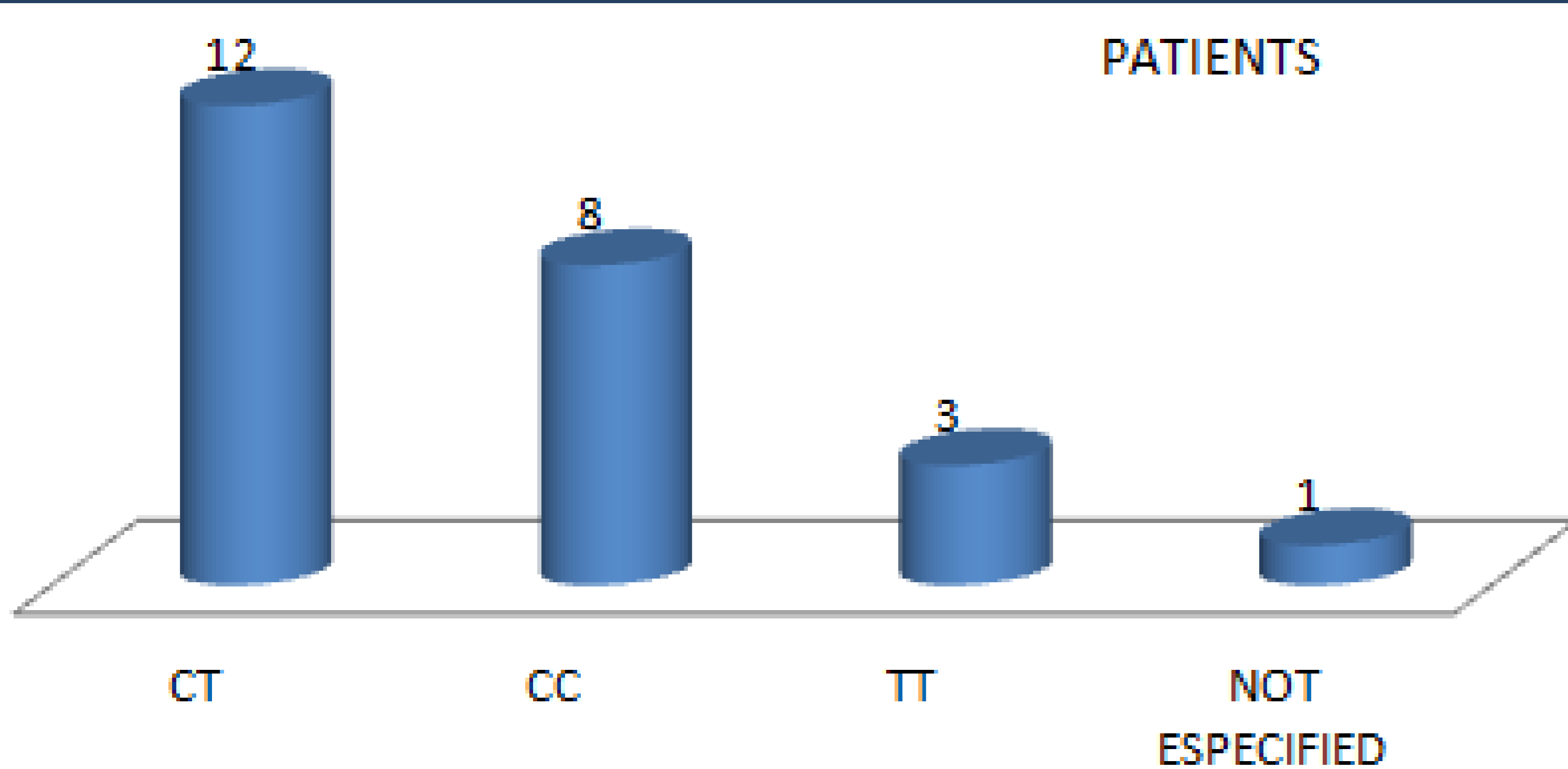
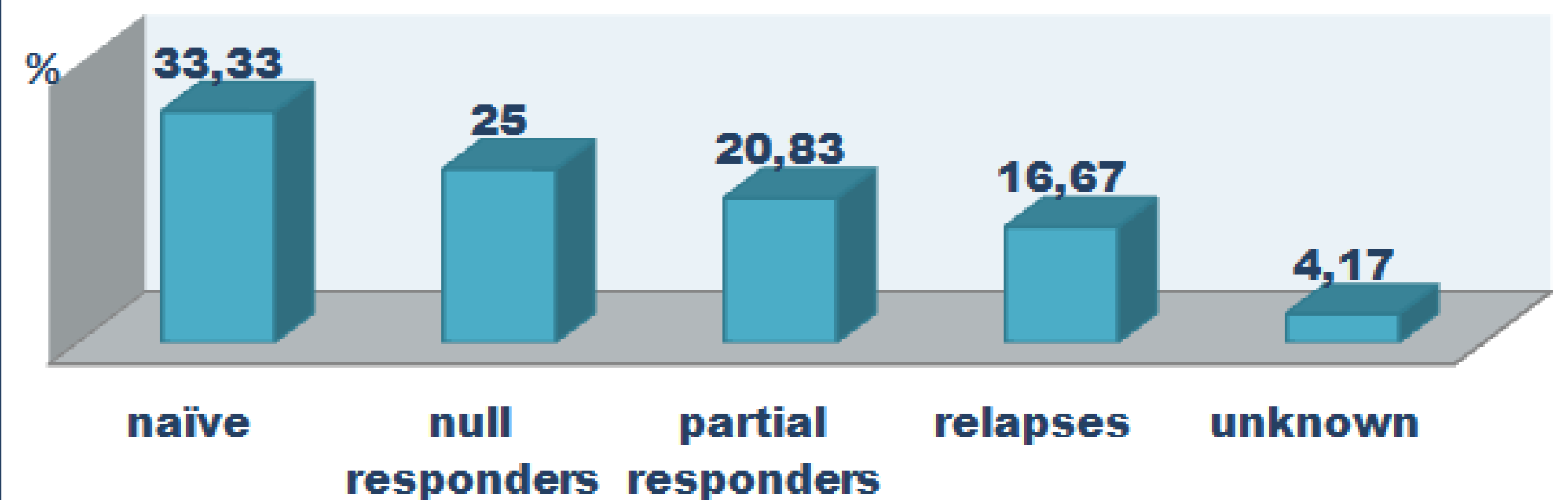
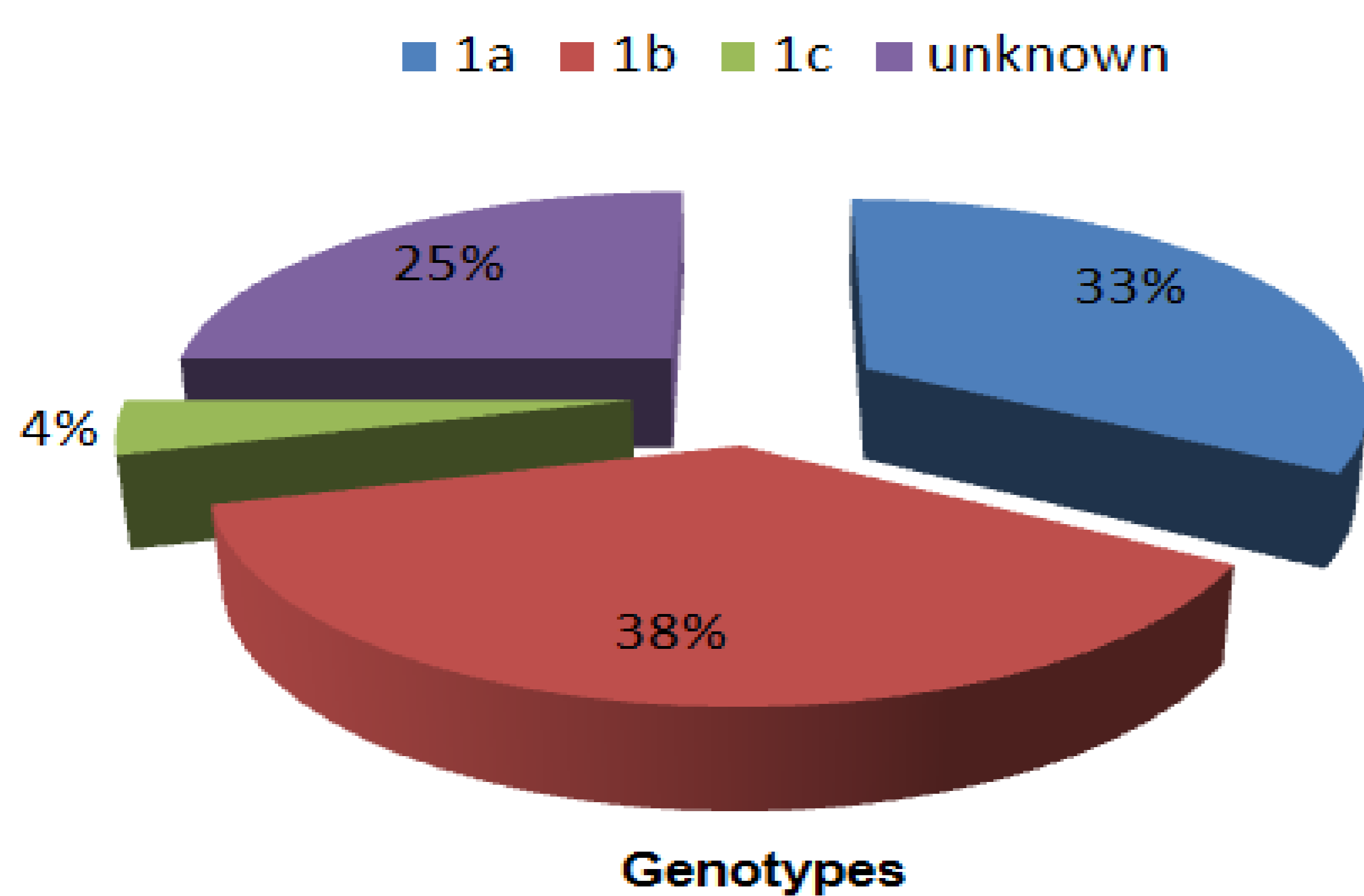
## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective and observational study of patients who finished the triple therapy from September 2012 to January 2014. Of the 24 patients studied – 19 of whom were men – 2 were co-infected with HIV and another one with HBV.

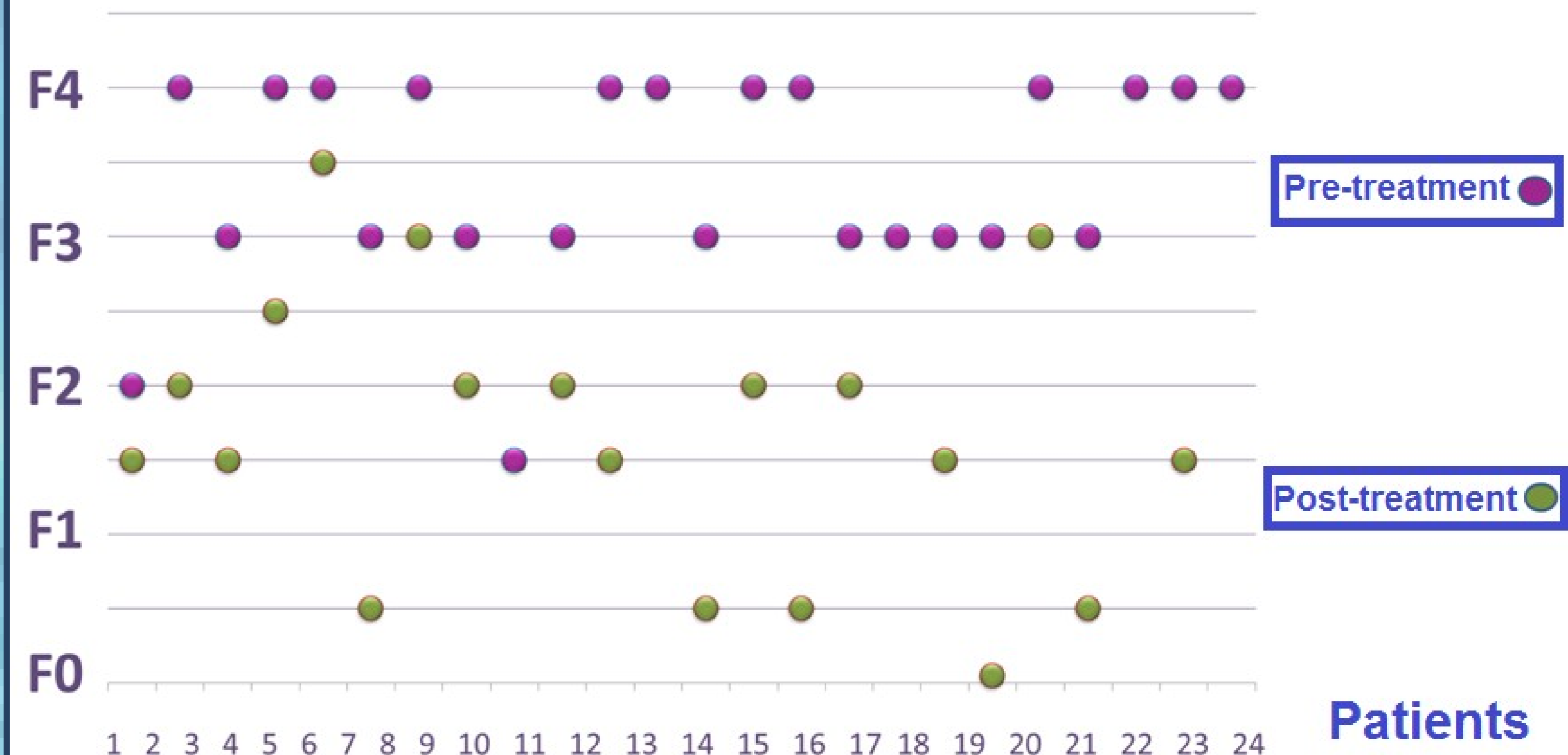
The following data was gathered

- ✓ age
- ✓ sex
- ✓ genotype
- ✓ stage of hepatic fibrosis (FibroScan)
- ✓ IL28B polymorphisms
- ✓ response in case of pre-treatment
- ✓ viral levels before starting treatment and 4, 12, 24 and 48 weeks afterwards (RT-PCR)
- ✓ sustained virological response (SVR)

The average viral load pretreatment was 3,496,125 IU/ml (log = 6.54)



## Hepatic Fibrosis (FibroScan)



## RESULTS

83.33% of patients achieved an undetectable viral load after 4 weeks, maintained after 12, 24 and 48 weeks, except for one patient. Two patients achieved viral suppression in the 12th week. The load did not decrease for the other two patients, therefore it was stopped.

## CONCLUSION

The introduction of TVP in HCV genotype 1 treatment increased the SVR rate for all patients, and was effective for 87.5% of them. There is a relationship between SVR and IL28B polymorphism, being 100% effective for CC patients and 80% for T allele carriers (CT and TT).