

SUSTAINED VIROLOGIC RESPONSE RATES OF NEW DIRECT ACTING ANTIVIRAL AGENTS FOR HCV

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BACKGROUND

The primary goal of Hepatitis C virus(HCV) therapy is to cure the infection. A **sustained virological response (SVR)** is defined as **undetectable HCV RNA 12 weeks (SVR12) after treatment completion.**

OBJECTIVES

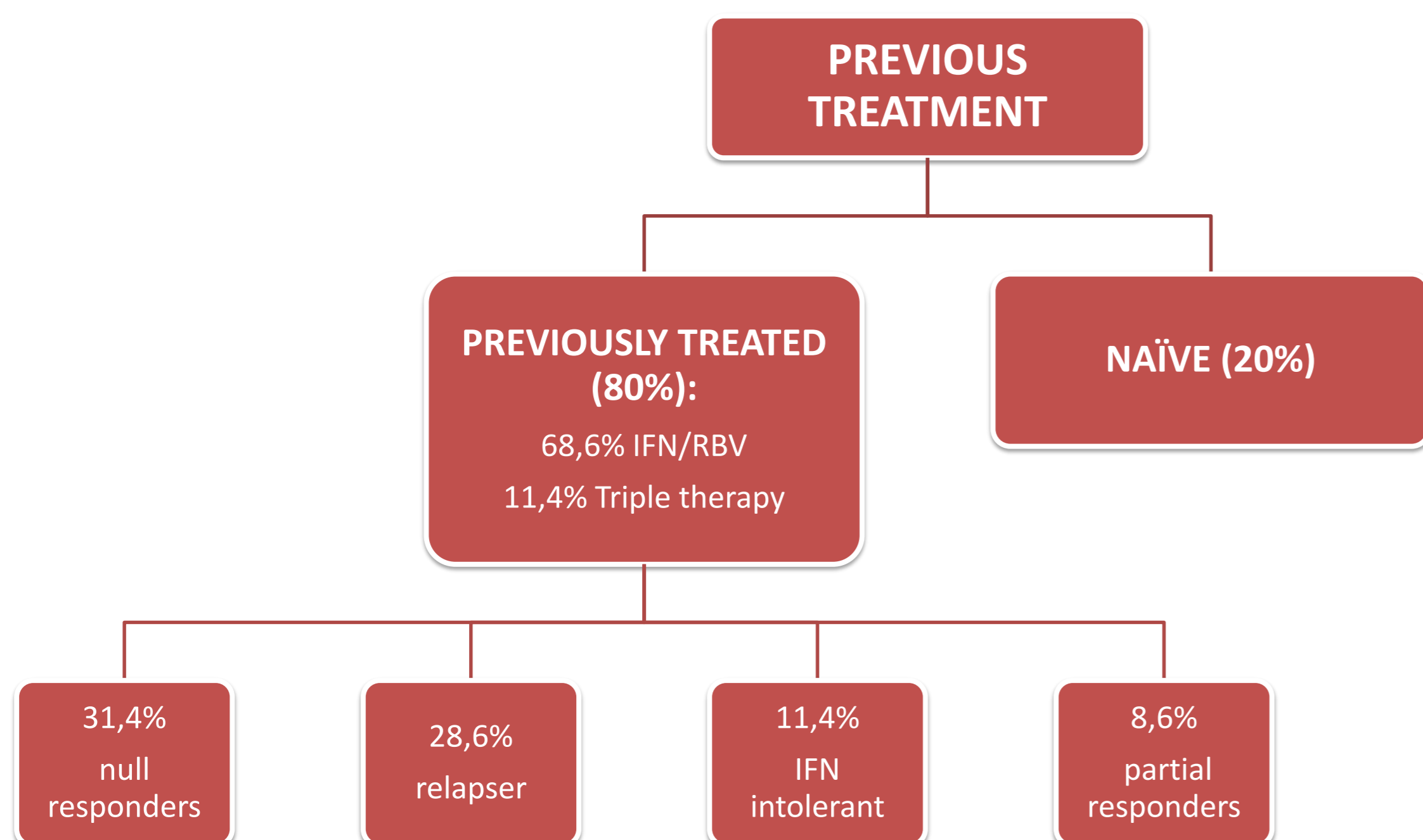
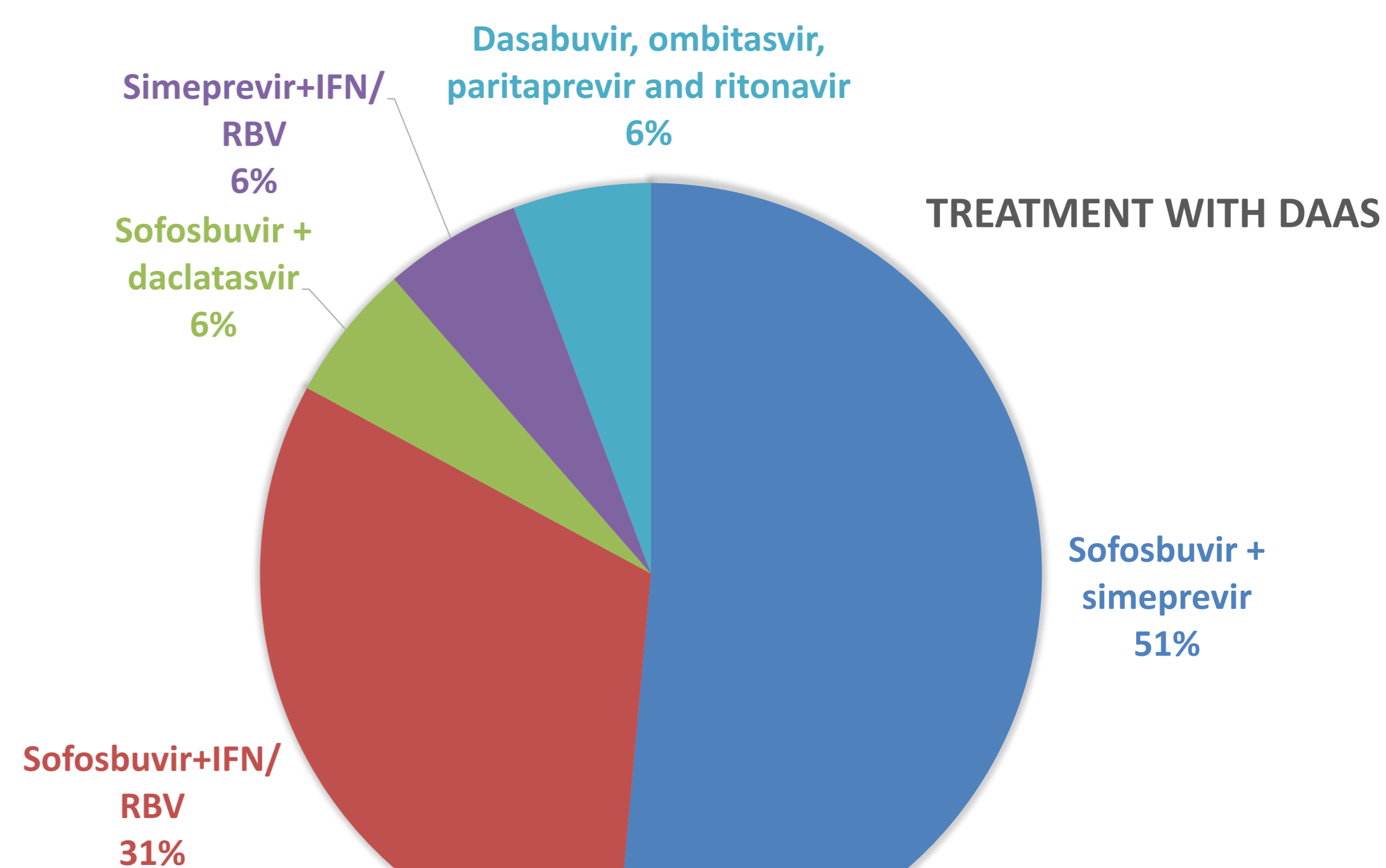
To assess the effectiveness of new direct acting antiviral agents, measuring HCV RNA 12 weeks after treatment completion.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Prospective,descriptive,observational study conducted between September 2014 and September 2015.
- Patients with chronic HCV who completed treatment with the new direct acting antivirals (DAAs) were selected.
- **Viral load** was measured during treatment and **12 weeks after treatment** completion.
- The pharmacist followed up patients, assessing treatment efficacy by the value of viral load.

RESULTS

- 86 patients completed treatment during the study period, but only in **35 patients** SVR12 data were obtained
- **65.7%** were **male**. Mean age was **55.8±8 years**
- 85.7% of patients had liver fibrosis **F4**, measured with Fibroscan®
- **Genotype 1b** was the most the **most prevalent (37.1%)**, followed by genotype 1a (22.9%)
- 68.6% of patients had a high baseline HCV RNA level (>800.000 IU/ml)



- 85.7% were treated for 12 weeks while 14.3% for 24 weeks.
- At treatment completion, 100% of patients had undetectable viral load.

91.4% of them achieved SVR12

CONCLUSION

- DAAs show a high SVR12 rates (91.4%), and therefore constitute an effective treatment for HCV.