

TELAPREVIR AND BOCEPREVIR: SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF THE INITIAL TREATMENTS IN THE HOSPITAL

A. Valle Díaz de la Guardia, C. García Fernández, C. Gómez Peña, J. Cabeza Barrera.
HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO SAN CECILIO, FARMACIA HOSPITALARIA, GRANADA, Spain

BACKGROUND

These novel treatments for hepatitis C have been recently approved in Spain. Several studies have confirmed its high efficiency to achieve good virological response.

PURPOSE

To present the preliminary results of treatment with these drugs in a 600-bed hospital and know the adherence of patients to triple therapy: ribavirin, peginterferon and boceprevir or telaprevir.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Were included all patients treated with telaprevir o boceprevir since its inclusion in the hospital (January 2012). We studied the medical records to see if it was a naive or a previously treated patient, and we checked the occurrence of adverse reactions associated with antiviral treatment. To calculate the adherence, were used dispensing records from the Pharmacy Service and was used a formula for calculating adherence percentage. The primary end point was the rate of rapid virologic response at week 4 for patients who completed one month of treatment and at week 12 for patients who completed three months. We used a formula for calculating adherence percentage, setting that a patient is adherent if it exceeds 95%.

RESULTS

At the time of the study (June 2012), 8 patients were treated with telaprevir ('T group') and 6 with boceprevir ('B group'). Pruritus and eczema were the most common adverse reactions in group T (in the 90% of patients). There were no adverse reactions related to boceprevir in the B group. Patients of both groups were adherent to treatment.

TELAPREVIR GROUP			
Patient	Type	RVR week 4	RVR week 12
1	Naive	Y	Y
2	"	Y	Y
3	Nonresponder	Y	Y
4	"	Y	Y
5	"	Y	Y
6	"	Y	Y
7	"	Y	Y
8	"	Y	Y

Table 1. Results of the telaprevir group. RVR= rapid virologic response.
Y=yes. N=no

BOCEPREVIR GROUP			
Patient	Type	RVR week 4	RVR week 12
1	Naive	Y	Y
2	"	Y	Y
3	"	Y	Y
4	Nonresponder	Y	Y
5	"	Y	N
6	"	N	-

Table 2. Results of the boceprevir group. RVR= rapid virologic response.
Y=yes. N=no.

CONCLUSION The addition of boceprevir or telaprevir to standard therapy increased the rates of rapid virologic response, in naive patients and in previously treated. The role of Pharmacy Service is very important to promote adherence of the patients, despite the adverse effects that may occur.