Incorporation of IL28B polymorphism determination into the services portfolio of the pharmacy department and results obtained

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BACKGROUND

The first protease inhibitors of hepatitis C virus (HCV) have changed the management of chronic hepatitis C patients. However, it should be noted that the cost and the number as well as the intensity of adverse effects will increase. It is therefore reasonable to adopt criteria to ensure maximum efficiency and patient safety. The IL-28B polymorphism is one of the factors associated with the treatment outcome and has been closely link to interferon response

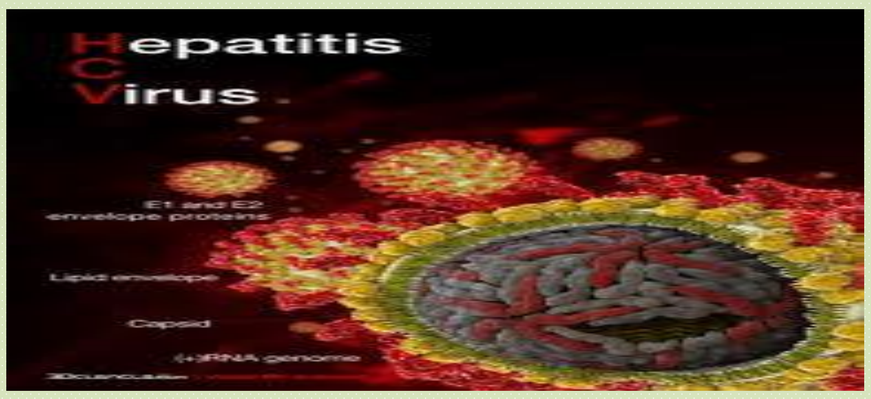
PURPOSE

To describe the implementation of the determination of the IL-28B polymorphism, rs12979860, and the results obtained in order to personalize the treatment in HCV mono-infected patients in a tertiary hospital .

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Factors for the clinical evaluation of patients:

- viral load
- HCV genotype
- FibroScan and / or liver biopsy
- response to previous treatment
- genotype polymorphism of the IL-28B.



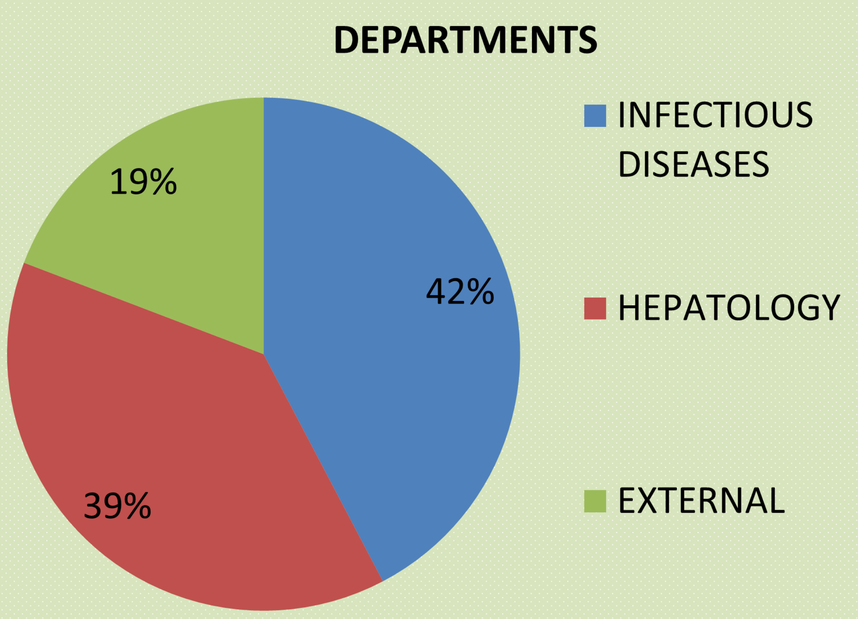
Was defined

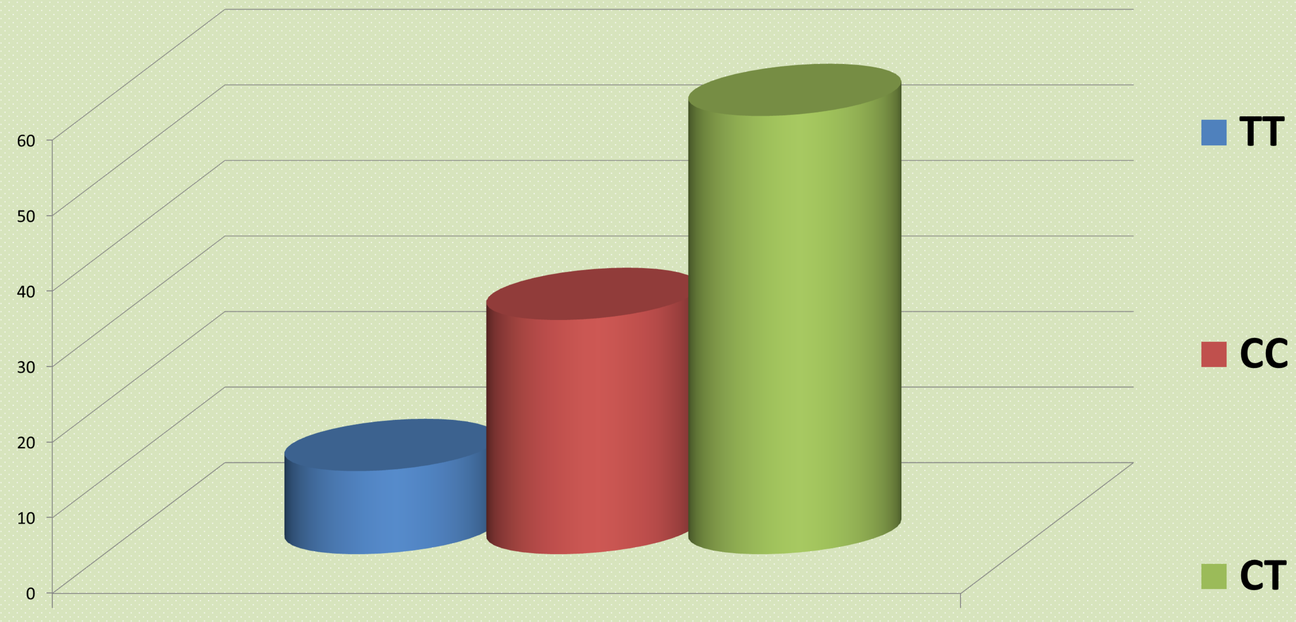
- CC homocygote : favorable genotype, thus predicting a good response.
- CT and TT genotypes were considered unfavorable.

The test was conducted in the area of pharmacogenetics of Pharmacy department. To calculate the response time, we took into account the duration of the different processes.

RESULTS

A total of 26 genotypes were determined. 100% of patients had a score of FibroScan> 9.5 kPascal.





The response time of the test consisted of an average of 3 to 7 days, with the limiting factor, the sequencer availability.

CONCLUSIONS

Determination of IL28B has been implemented to the services portfolio of the hospital as a clinical assessment tool for the treatment of hepatitis C, with a response time of 3-7 days