

# EVALUATION OF ADHERENCE AND VIROLOGICAL RESPONSE IN PATIENTS WITH HEPATITIS B INFECTION

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## **BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE**

HBV is a viral infection that represents a challenge to world public health. Although antiviral treatment is effective, adherence plays a fundamental role in the disease response.

## AIM AND OBJECTIVE

To analyze the adherence to treatment and the virological response (VR) in a cohort of patients with HBV infection.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observational
Retrospective
Single-center study
Dates were obtained from the clinical history

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Patients treated with tenofovir and/or entecavir in April 2024

EXCLUSION CRITERIA
Coinfected with HIV/HBV
Indication was prophylaxis

Estimation method:
the medication possession rate (MPR) in last year (least 3 months)

ADHERENCE (ADH)

<u>Treatment abandonment:</u>

medication gap >90 days

VR: HBV-DNA levels were <10 IU/mL

Partial VR: decrease in HBV-DNA > log10 but still detectable after 12 months of treatment.

# RESULTS

VIRAL LOAD (VL)

- 104 patients
- 75% male
- mean age 54 years (SD 15)
- 58% with TDF; 40% ETV; 2% with TDF+ETV
- The time since treatment start:
  - <1 year: 6% patients</p>
  - 1-10 years: 72%
  - 22% patients >10 years

84% of patients: ADH ≥90%
94% of patients: ADH >80%
6 patients: ADH <80%.
One patient abandoned treatment

Mean ADH 95,2% (SD 9,1)

ETV→ ADH 95,1% (SD 9,3)
TDF→ ADH 95,1% (SD 9)

#### **VIRAL LOAD**

99 patients (95%) → VR
3 patients → partial VR
2 patients → not completed one year
of treatment

#### CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Patients with HBV on antiviral treatment  $\rightarrow$  have optimal levels of ADH
- 2. ADH is indepently of the prescribed treatment
- 3. The patients have excellent VR in most cases.





