

EVALUACIÓN DEL EFECTO DE LAS RESISTENCIAS BASALES EN LA EFICACIA DE LOS REGÍMENES BASADOS EN ANTIVIRALES DE ACCIÓN DIRECTA

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Vigo, 29 de noviembre de 2017

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INTRODUCCIÓN Y OBJETIVO

Este trabajo se plantea como un subestudio del proyecto GEHEP-004 y pretende analizar la eficacia y la adecuación a las guías de tratamiento de un subgrupo de pacientes que inicia tratamiento basado en RAS basales.

AASLD | IASIDA | HCV Resistance Primer
From www.HCVGuidance.org on September 21, 2017

Resistance Testing in Clinical Practice

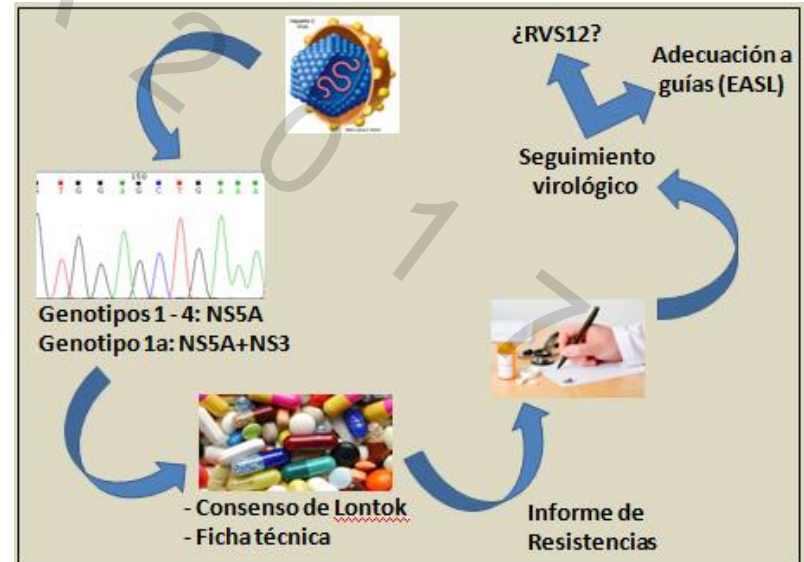
Regimen-Specific Recommendations for Use of RAS Testing in Clinical Practice	RATING ¹
Elbasvir/grazoprevir NSSA RAS testing is recommended for genotype 1a-infected, treatment-naïve or -experienced patients being considered for elbasvir/grazoprevir. If present, weight-based ribavirin should be added and treatment should be extended to 16 weeks, or a different recommended therapy used.	I, A
Ledipasvir/sofosbuvir NSSA RAS testing can be considered for genotype 1a-infected, treatment-experienced patients without cirrhosis being considered for ledipasvir/sofosbuvir. If >100-fold resistance is present, treatment should include 12 weeks of therapy with weight-based ribavirin, or a different recommended therapy.	I, A
NSSA RAS testing can be considered for genotype 1a-infected, treatment-experienced patients with cirrhosis being considered for ledipasvir/sofosbuvir. If >100-fold resistance is present, treatment should include 24 weeks of therapy with weight-based ribavirin, or a different recommended therapy used.	I, A
Sofosbuvir/velpatasvir NSSA RAS testing is recommended for genotype 3-infected, treatment-experienced patients (with or without cirrhosis) and treatment-naïve patients with cirrhosis being considered for 12 weeks of sofosbuvir/velpatasvir. If Y93H is present, weight-based ribavirin should be added.	I, A
Daclatasvir plus sofosbuvir NSSA RAS testing is recommended for genotype 3-infected, treatment-experienced patients without cirrhosis being considered for 12 weeks of daclatasvir plus sofosbuvir. If Y93H is present, weight-based ribavirin should be added.	I, B
NSSA RAS testing is recommended for genotype 3-infected, treatment-naïve patients with cirrhosis being considered for 24 weeks of daclatasvir plus sofosbuvir. If Y93H is present, treatment should include weight-based ribavirin, or a different recommended therapy used.	I, B

Table 7. Treatment recommendations for HCV-monoinfected or HCV/HIV coinfecting patients with chronic hepatitis C with compensated (Child-Pugh A) cirrhosis including treatment-naïve patients and patients who failed on a treatment based on pegylated IFN- α and ribavirin (treatment-experienced, DAA-naïve patients)

Patients	Treatment-naïve or -experienced	Sofosbuvir/ledipasvir	Sofosbuvir/velpatasvir	Ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir and dasabuvir	Ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir	Grazoprevir/elbasvir	Sofosbuvir and daclatasvir	Sofosbuvir and simeprevir
Genotype 3	Treatment-naïve	No	12 wk with ribavirin* or 24 wk, no ribavirin	No	No	No	24 wk with ribavirin	No
	Treatment-experienced	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

*Add ribavirin only in patients with NSSA RAS Y93H at baseline if RAS testing available

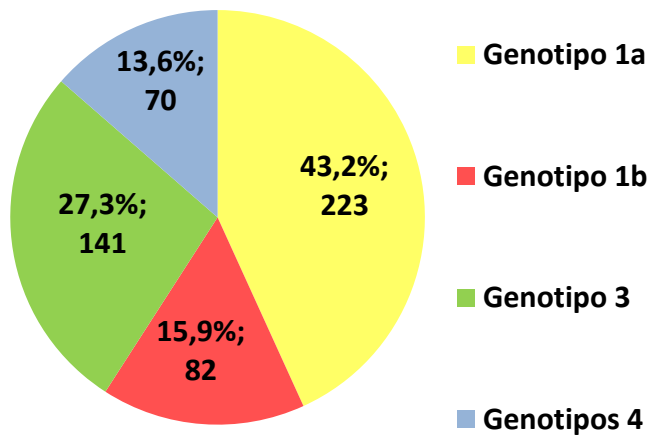
METODOLOGÍA



RESULTADOS

- Cohorte general de resistencias basales (subestudio GEHEP-004):

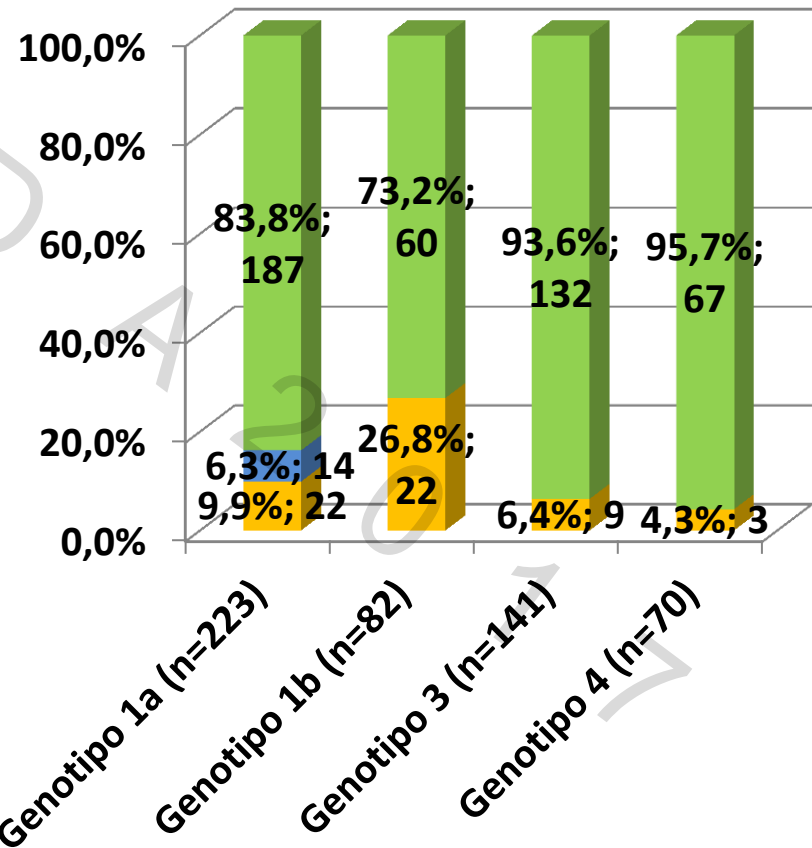
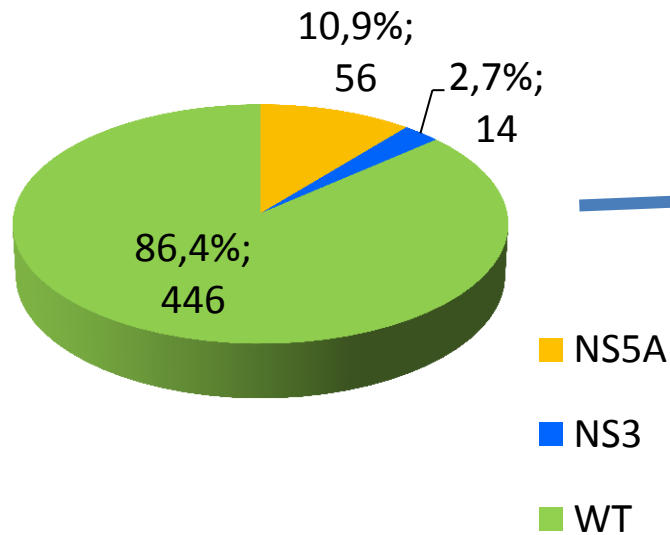
N= 516 CASOS



Sexo	78,0% varones
Edad (años)	52, IQR 48-56
Carga viral (Log UI/ml)	6,31, IQR 5,80-6,74
Cirrosis (%)	30,3%
Con experiencia previa basada en Interferón (%)	23,0%

RESULTADOS

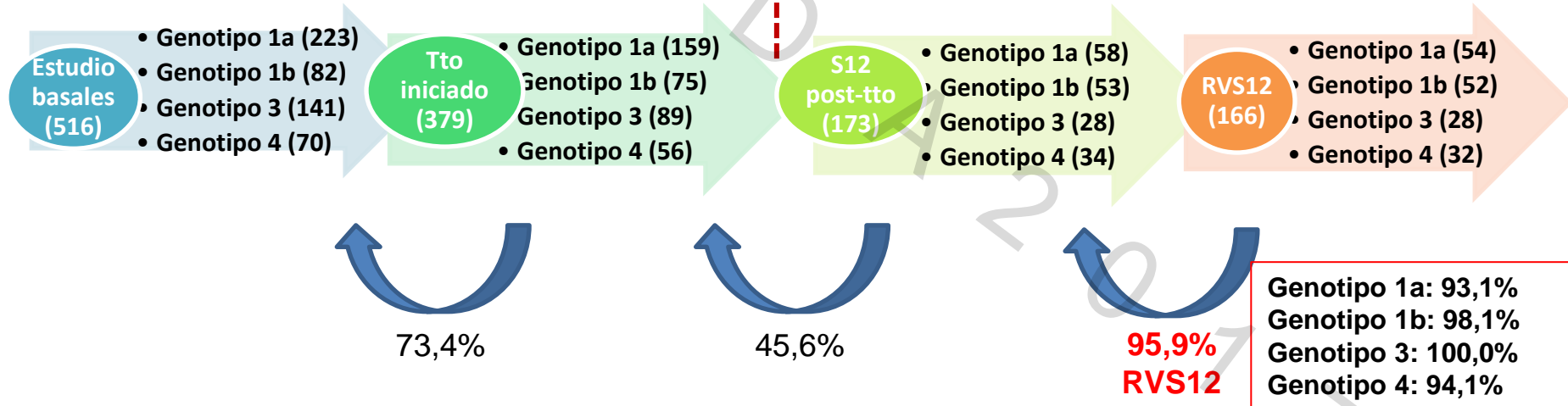
RASs totales



RESULTADOS

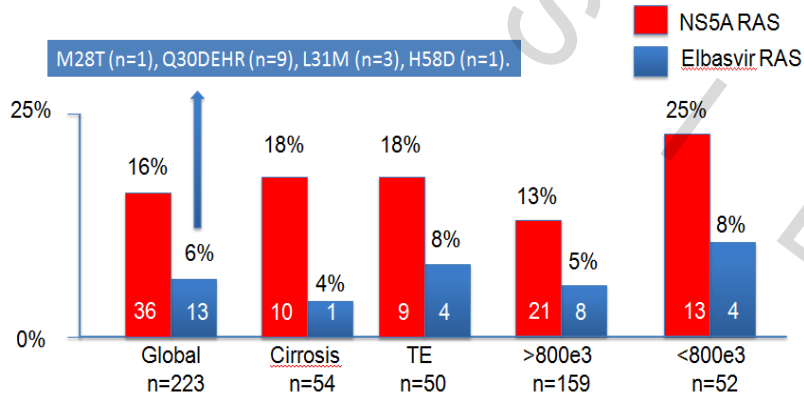
15 casos

- 2 casos con suspensión médica prematura
- 5 abandonos de tratamiento
- 7 completan tto pero son pérdida de seguimiento sin RFT ni dato de RVS12
- 1 paciente fallece 7 días antes de fin de terapia



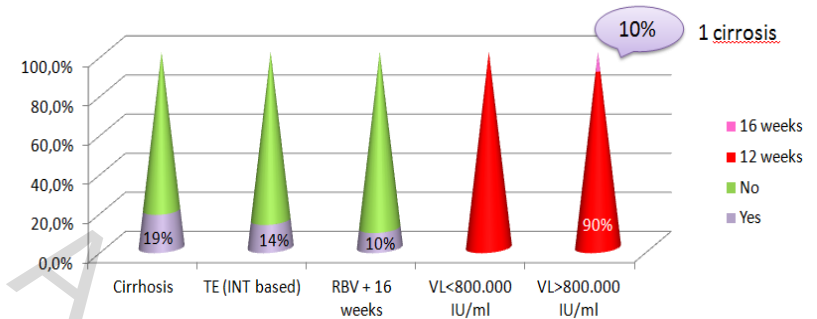
RESULTADOS

Prevalencia de RASs/Viremia

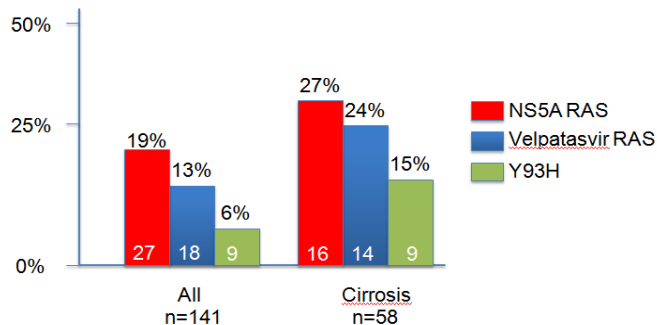


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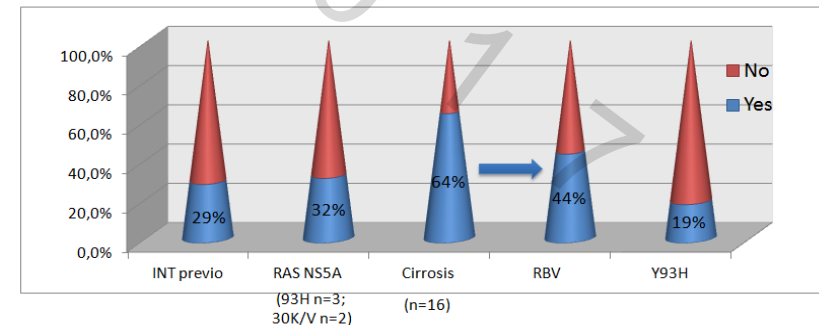
- n=21, ninguno RAS en NS5A



Prevalencia de RAS



Sofosbuvir-Velpatasvir



CONCLUSIONES

La prevalencia de RAS basales en los genotipos en los que está demostrado un impacto clínico (1a y 3) resultó baja en nuestro medio. El uso de Elbasvir se asoció a la determinación de RAS basales y, en cirróticos con genotipo 3, se observó un sobretratamiento con ribavirina. En todos los genotipos se detectaron altas tasas de RVS12.

AGRADECIMIENTOS



Unión Europea
Fondo Europeo de
Desarrollo Regional
"Una manera de hacer Europa"
PI15/00713



PI-0411-2014