

SVR achievement in triple therapy treated hepatitis C induced cirrhosis: A dual center retrospective cohort study

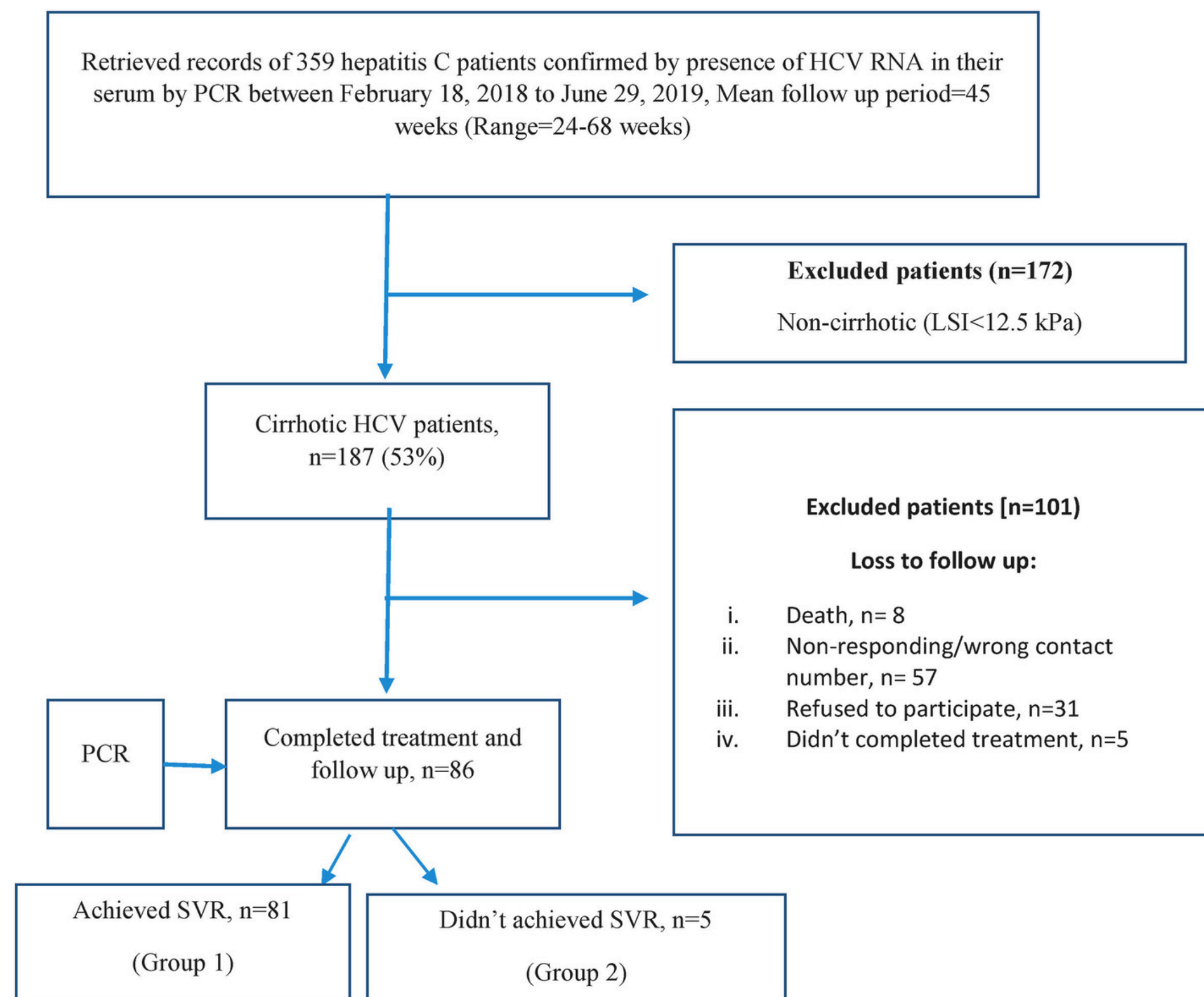
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INTRODUCTION & AIM

Multiple prospective and retrospective cohort studies from the West have demonstrated the conflicting results about the efficacy of direct-acting antivirals (DAAs) by sustained virologic response (SVR) achievement rate in hepatitis C virus (HCV) infected patients. But there is limited to no data about the effectiveness of triple therapy ribavirin-sofosbuvir-daclatasvir in cirrhotic hepatitis C infected patients from Pakistan.

METHOD

We conducted a retrospective cohort study by retrieving records of 359 hepatitis C infected patients treated with triple therapy from two tertiary care hospitals in Pakistan [Cirrhotic = 187 (53%); non-cirrhotic = 172 (47%)] from February 18, 2018, to June 29, 2019. We lost the follow-up of 158 (44.1%) patients due to death (n = 24, 6.68%), non-responding/wrong contact number (n = 43, 9.63%), and whom consented to study but didn't complete follow-up/refused to participate in the study (n = 91, 25.34%). Only 201 (45.9%) completed follow up, and of these 87 (43.2%) were cirrhotic patients based on Liver Stiffness Index. Analysis was run by dividing groups into subgroups; who achieved SVR/who didn't achieve SVR.



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

We analyzed the data of 201 (45.9%) who completed follow-up including cirrhotic patients (n = 87, 43.2%). Mean age was 50.6 + 10.65 years. 81 (94.18%) did achieve SVR while 5 (5.81%) did not achieve SVR. Achievement of SVR was statistically associated with low platelet count, higher total bilirubin, and lower albumin (p < 0.05) while other demographic and disease-related characteristics of patients were not statistically significant (p > 0.05).

CONCLUSION

Triple therapy (ribavirin-sofosbuvir-daclatasvir) achieves over 94% SVR in the Pakistani population, so proved to be highly effective against hepatitis C infection.

FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES

EASL. ClinicalPractice Guidelines: Management of HepatitisCVirus Infection. J Hepatol. 2014;60(2):392–420.
WHO. 15 million people affected with hepatitis B and C in Pakistan: Government announces ambitious elimination plan. 2021.