

TREATMENT ADHERENCE AND COMPLETION, EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF DAA's IN CHRONIC HCV PATIENTS UNDER OPIOID SUBSTITUTION PROGRAMS

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Background: According to the WHO guidelines, treatment of HCV infection is recommended for all HCV patients, including those on opioid agonist therapy(OAT). We evaluate the efficacy and safety of DAA's and also the adherence to treatment in patients receiving OAT comparing their data with these of a group of HCV patients without OAT in real-world.

Methods: Data from 286 chronic HCV patients (genotypes 1-4) treated with interferon-free DAA's (Dasabur/Ombitasvir/Paritaprevir/Ritornavir , Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir, Sofosbuvir/Ledipasvir, Sofosbuvir/Daclatasvir, Elbasvir/Grazoprevir and Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir) with or without ribavirin for 8,12 or 16 weeks, according to the every drug SPC, were analyzed. SVR 12, treatment completion and adherence, adverse events and laboratory abnormalities were evaluated.

Results: Among these population, 43(15%) not receiving OAT. In comparison with those receiving OAT, these people were older in age (67.5 vs 41.2 years), female in majority (71,2 vs 38,3%), treatment experienced (69.4 vs 22.6%) and with higher liver fibrosis status (59 vs 32% F3,F4). Additionally, the predominant genotype in these people was 1a (46%) vs genotype 3 (62%) in the OAT population. History of depression and bipolar disorder was most common to OAT population (46 vs 11%). The vast majority of patients completed therapy (non-OAT 100% vs 86%[n209]). 100% of non-OAT were adherent (≥85% of the drug) to treatment vs 93% of OAT. In the intension to treat analysis SVR 12 rate was 95.3%(n41) for the non-OAT group vs 87.2%(n212) for the OAT patients. Premature drug discontinuation was no recorded for the non OAT group vs 4.11%(n10) for the OAT group. Loss to follow up was 2.3%(n1) for the non OAT patients and 11.9%(n29) for the OAT group. No serious side effects were observed.

Conclusion: Persons on OAT can reach high cure rates with the new treatment modalities against HCV. DAA's is an effective and safe treatment option for this population.
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