

Il percorso di cura dell'epatite C: la Rete Epatologica Bresciana e lo stato dell'arte della terapia anti HCV

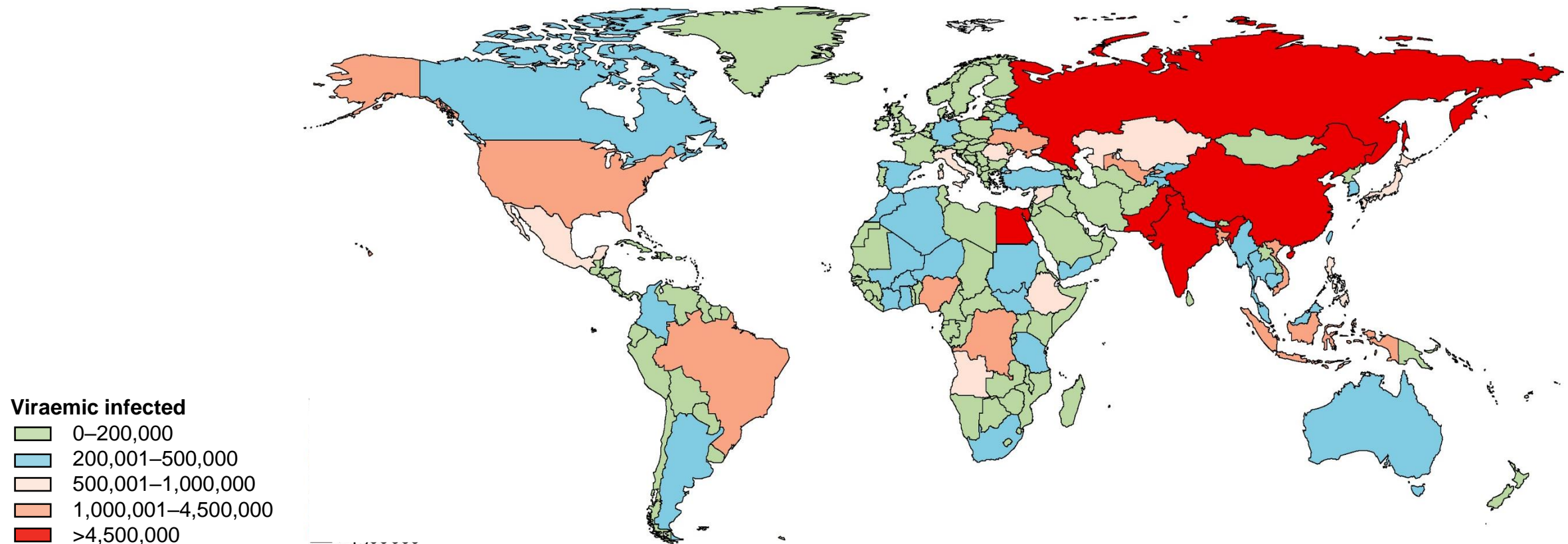
Dr.ssa Angiola Spinetti

U.O. Malattie Infettive ASST Spedali Civili di Brescia

Overview of HCV

It is estimated that 71.1 million people worldwide are chronically infected with HCV

Estimated **global prevalence of HCV in 2015: 1.0%** (95% uncertainty interval 0.8–1.1)¹



- **Every year, an estimated 700,000 people with chronic HCV infection die untreated**

Blach S, et al. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol 2017;2:161–76;

WHO. Global report on access to hepatitis C treatment. Focus on overcoming barriers.

Available at: <http://www.who.int/hepatitis/publications/hep-c-access-report/en/> (accessed January 2018)

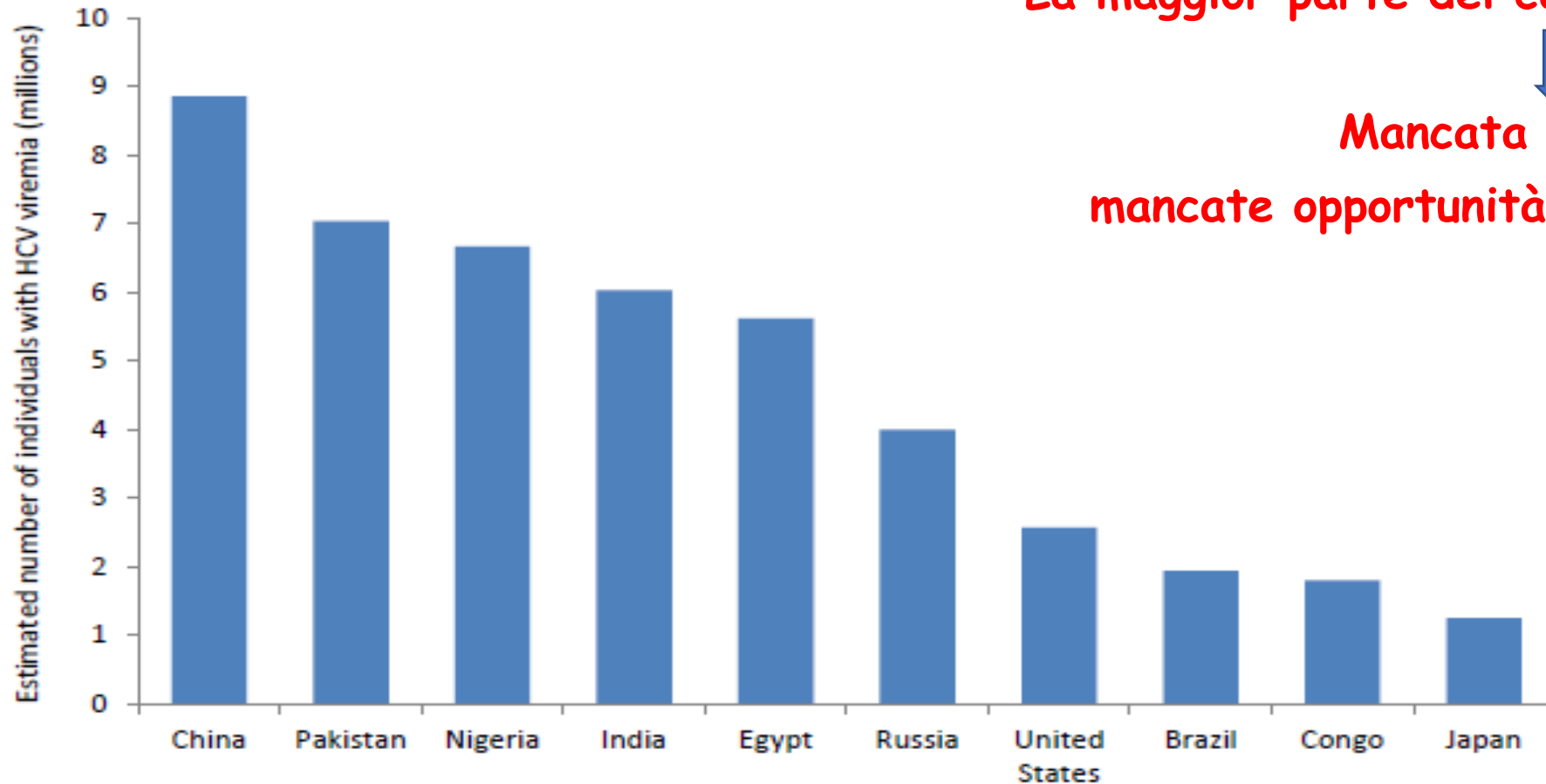
- paesi con elevata prevalenza (>4-5%): Africa, Sud-Est asiatico, Europa dell'Est
- prevalenze particolarmente importanti in alcuni paesi come India, Pakistan ed Egitto (20-25%)

- Epatite cronica, cirrosi ed epatocarcinoma sono importanti cause di morte e ricovero ospedaliero in quanto causa principale, anche se non esclusiva, di cirrosi ed epatocarcinoma

La maggior parte dei casi non sono diagnosticati



**Mancata conoscenza
mancate opportunità preventive e curative**



Current epidemiology of HCV spreading in Italy

Andriulli A, J Hepatol 2017

Nella popolazione generale:
prevalenza anti-HCV: 2.2 -2.3%
prevalenza viremia: 1.1%

Nuove generazioni non sono infette
Picco di prevalenza: ≥ 70 anni
Gran parte degli infetti sono a conoscenza

La prevalenza aumenta con gradiente Nord-Sud.....

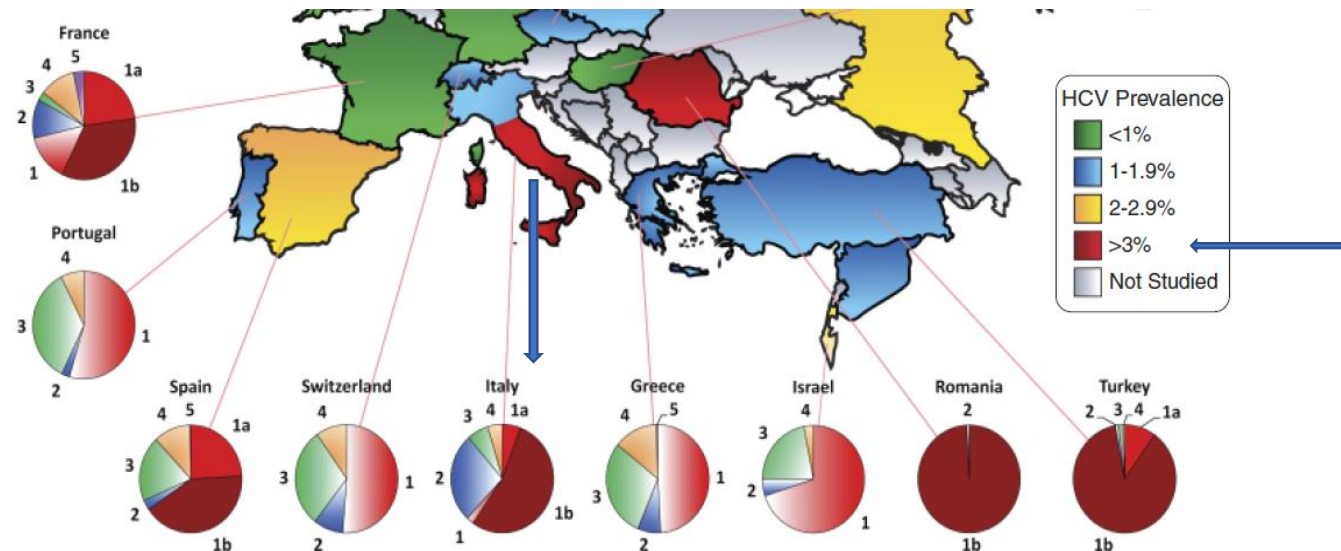


Fig. 1. Hepatitis C virus prevalence and genotype distribution in Europe, Canada and Israel.

Hepatitis C data: distribution by disease status, EU/EEA, 2016



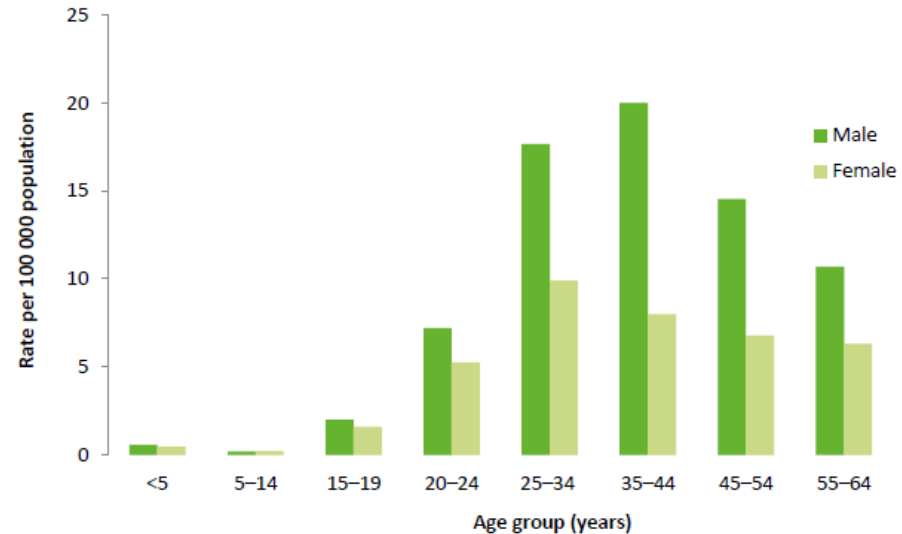
- In 2016, 33 860 hepatitis C cases* were notified representing a rate of 7.4 cases per 100 000:
 - 813 (2.4%) acute
 - 7 386 (22%) chronic
 - 25 396 (75%) unknown**

* 265 cases (1%) could not be classified by disease status due to incompatible format of the data provided
 ** As acute hepatitis C is difficult to diagnose clinically or serologically, most 'unknown' cases are likely to be chronic infections.

SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Annual epidemiological report for 2016

Figure 3. Rate of newly diagnosed hepatitis C cases per 100 000 population by age and gender, EU/EEA, 2016



Source: Country reports from Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Hepatitis C: distribution by age, transmission and importation status, 2016



- 52% of cases were aged between 25 and 44 - 7% were aged under 25
- The overall male-to-female rate ratio was 1.9 to 1
- Transmission mode (26% complete):
 - Most common acute: injecting drug use (37%); nosocomial (18%); men who have sex with men (13%)
 - Most common chronic: injecting drug use (50%); nosocomial (19%); blood and blood products (12%)
- 18% of cases with complete information were classified as 'imported'

Programme for HIV, sexually transmitted infections and viral hepatitis

Surveillance of hepatitis B and C in the EU/EEA – 2016 data

June 2018
 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

Epidemiologia

	Resource-rich settings	Resource-poor settings
Old infections	latrogenic (Blood transfusions, unsafe medical procedures)	latrogenic (Unsafe injections during mass parenteral therapies)
New infections	→ IVDU → Immigration from resource-poor settings	latrogenic (IVDU)

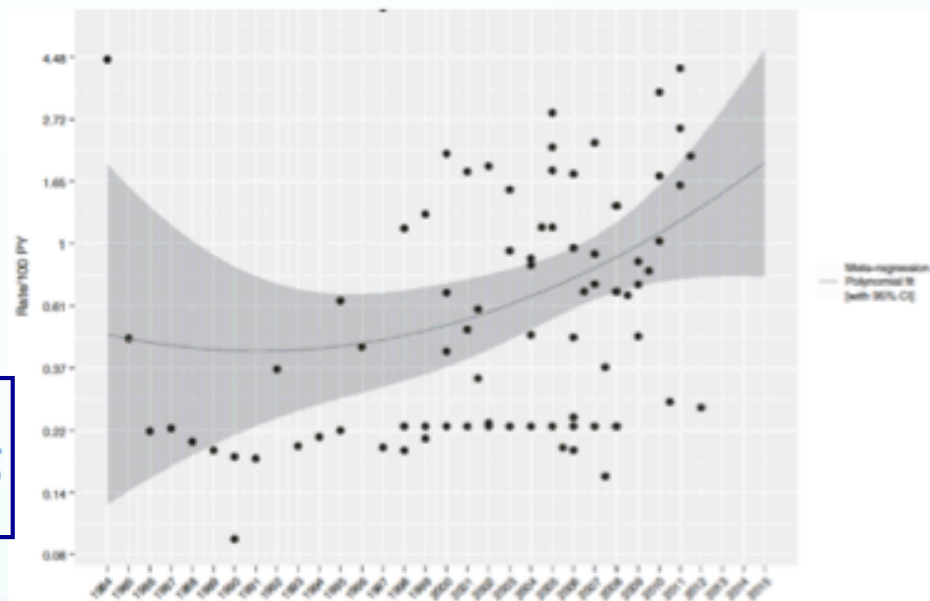
Sottogruppi a maggiore prevalenza

- tossicodipendenti
- popolazione carceraria
- migranti
- omosessuali

Fattori di Rischio

Epidemic of sexually transmitted HCV among HIV positive MSM

- Increasing reports of acute HCV infection among MSM under follow up for HIV infection
- Sexually transmitted but associated with high-risk sexual practices and drug use



- Recent meta-analysis estimate of prevalence of active HCV among HIV-positive MSM of 4.9-5.9%

1. Holly Hagan et al. Incidence of sexually transmitted hepatitis C virus infection in HIV-positive men who have sex with men. *AIDS* 2015, 29:2335-2345

2. Ashly E Jordan et al. Prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection among HIV+ men who have sex with men: a systematic review and meta analysis. In *J STD AIDS*. published on January 28, 2016 as doi:10.1177/0956462416630910

Screening per HCV



La disponibilità di cure altamente efficaci e gravate da minimi effetti collaterali, e l'evidenza che il trattamento antivirale abbia importanti vantaggi in termini di riduzione del rischio di evoluzione della malattia epatica e minore incidenza delle complicanze ad essa correlate, impone di ricercare l'infezione HCV nei seguenti gruppi di persone:

- soggetti sottoposti a trasfusioni di sangue o plasmaderivati
- soggetti con storia pregressa o attiva di uso di sostanze stupefacenti per via ev
- soggetti sottoposti ad interventi di chirurgia maggiore;
- soggetti che abbiano effettuato iniezioni con siringhe di vetro non monouso;
- soggetti sottoposti a tatuaggi e/o piercing;
- soggetti con insufficienza renale cronica in terapia dialitica;
- soggetti con infezione da HIV
- detenuti in carcere o in strutture socio-sanitarie
- conviventi o soggetti che possano aver avuto contatti a rischio con persone infette
- soggetti con comportamenti sessuali a rischio ed in particolare omosessuali maschi (MSM)
- soggetti che abbiano condiviso rasoi, spazzolini da denti, forbicine con soggetti HCV infetti
- soggetti nati da madri HCV positive
- soggetti con alterazione delle transaminasi

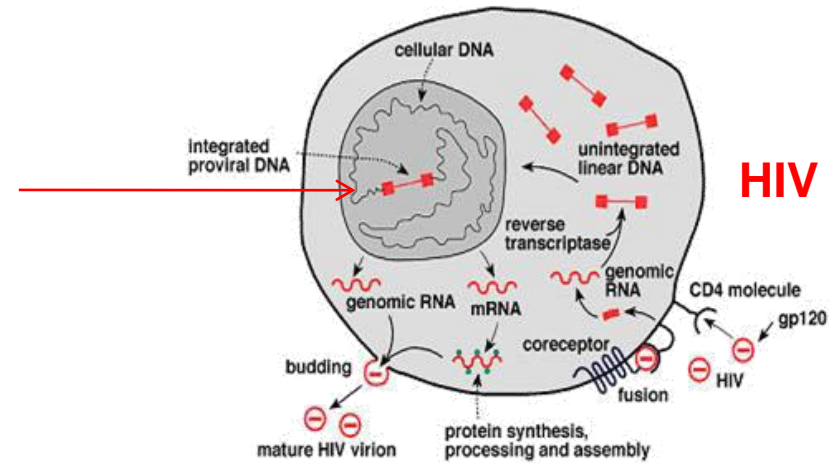
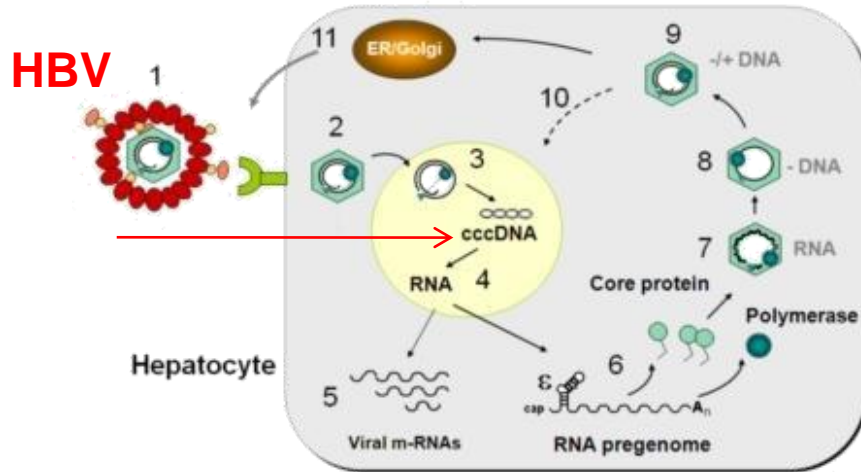
Chi Trattare: Considerazioni Generali



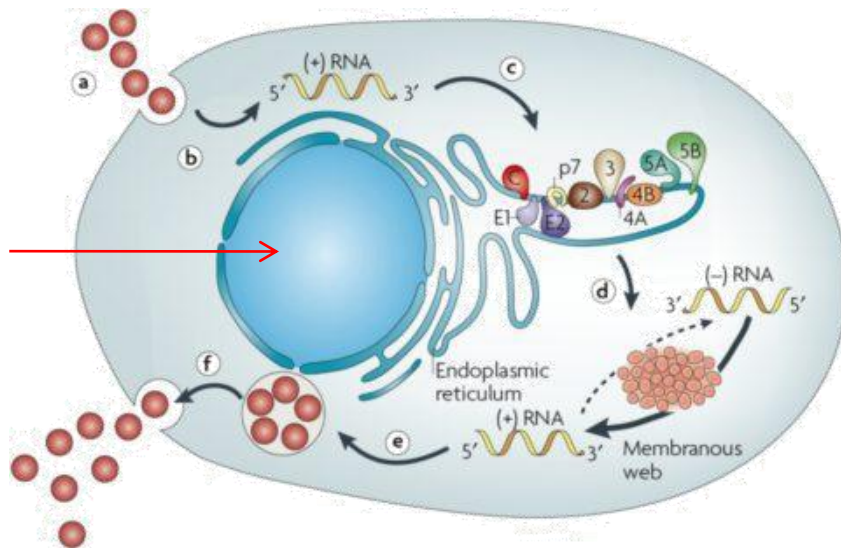
- Si ritiene che non esistano controindicazioni al trattamento antivirale e che tutti i pazienti con epatite cronica abbiano dei vantaggi clinici dall'ottenimento della SVR
- Pertanto tutti i pazienti con infezione HCV andrebbero valutati per il trattamento antivirale
- Non esiste un limite di età per l'accesso al trattamento antivirale
- In pazienti con limitata aspettativa di vita per patologie extra-epatiche in cui l'ottenimento della SVR non modifichi la sopravvivenza, il trattamento antivirale non appare indicato

HCV E' "CURABILE"

Sustained Virological Response=ERADICAZIONE



HCV



Il ciclo replicativo di HCV avviene solo nel citoplasma ed il genoma virale non viene archiviato nel nucleo delle cellule infettate.

Non esistono reservoirs latenti di HCV nelle cellule, come invece per HBV o HIV.



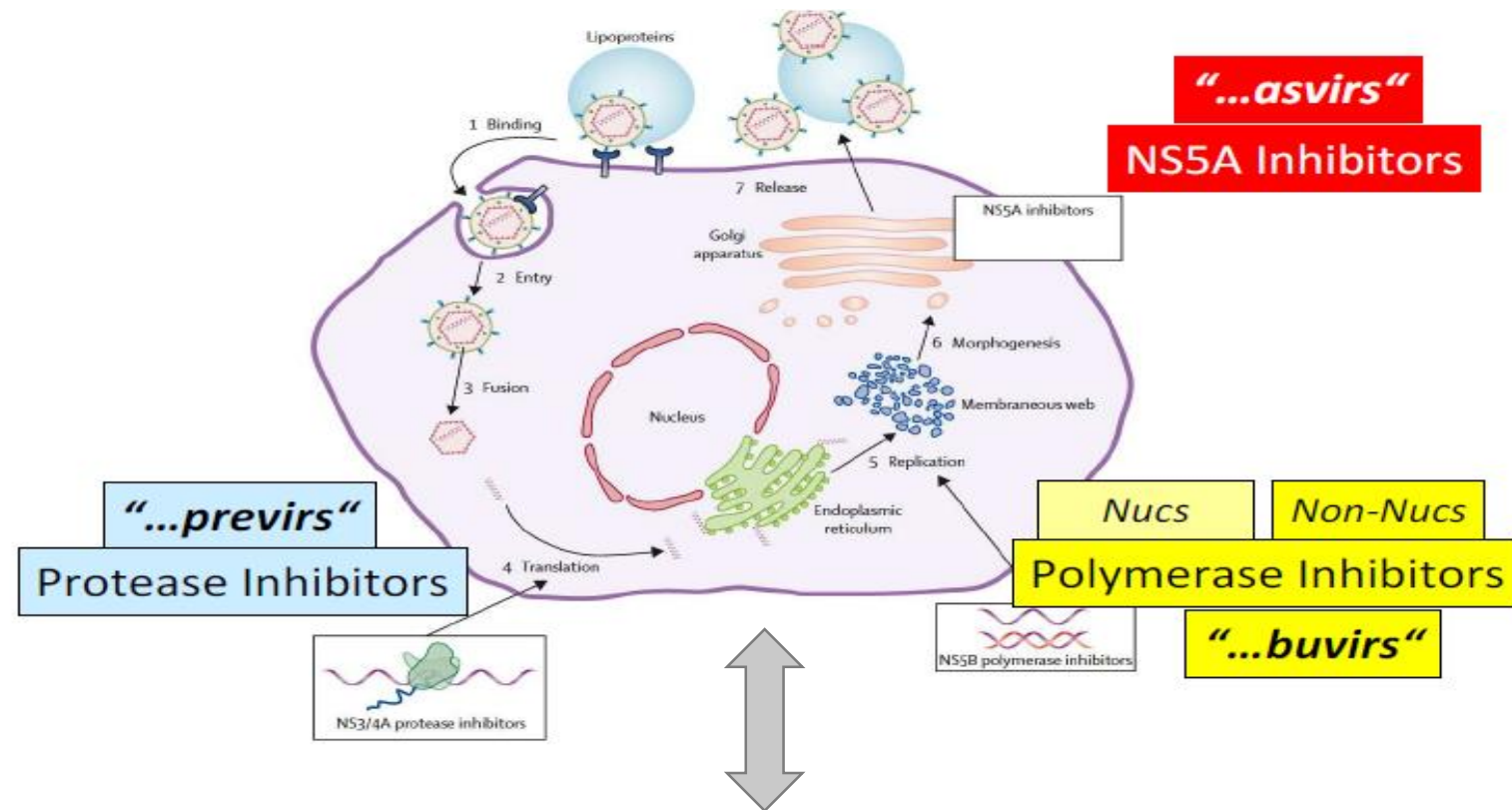
Non è necessaria la morte delle cellule infette per ottenere la clearance dell'infezione.

HCV puo' essere eliminato definitivamente dalle cellule.

DAA - Direct Acting Antiviral

ANTIVIRALI AD AZIONE DIRETTA CONTRO HCV

Agenti che interferiscono con il ciclo replicativo del virus attraverso un'interazione diretta con una proteina del genoma virale, inattivandola e quindi bloccando la produzione di nuovi virioni



Azione di blocco sulle proteine non strutturali

Vantaggi delle terapie IFN-free

- La combinazione dei DAAs nei vari schemi di terapia IFN-free permette di raggiungere una risposta virologica sostenuta (SVR) >90% con una buona tollerabilità, un basso numero di compresse quotidiane e una durata di trattamento compresa fra le 8 e 24 settimane
- Gli schemi IFN-free attualmente disponibili hanno efficacia su tutti i genotipi e su tutte le popolazioni di pazienti

- **I regimi oggi disponibili permettono un trattamento a qualsiasi valore di clearance della creatinina senza aggiustamento del dosaggio.**
 - **Unico farmaco che non può essere somministrato con clearance < a 30 ml/min è il Sofosbuvir e di conseguenza tutti i regimi che lo contengono**
- **I regimi contenenti inibitori delle proteasi (NS3) sono controindicati nei pazienti con compromissione epatica moderata/severa (Child P B o C) per la loro maggiore tossicità**

Schemi terapeutici secondo le linee guida italiane AISF 2018

Farmaci antivirali per HCV



Genotipo	Regimi Pangenotipici			Regimi Genotipo dipendenti
	SOF/VEL	GLE/PIB	SOF/VEL/VOX*	GZR/EBR
Genotipo 1	Si	Si	Si	Si
Genotipo 2	Si	Si	Si	No
Genotipo 3	Si	Si	Si	No
Genotipo 4	Si	Si	Si	Si
Genotipo 5	Si	Si	Si	No
Genotipo 6	Si	Si	Si	No

*Solo nel ritrattamento di pazienti con fallimento a DAA

Opzioni terapeutiche in HCV

Combo	NS5A	NS3/ NS4	NUC	Activity on genotype s SVR 12	Need for RBV	Treatment duration
Grazoprevir/ elbasvir				1, 4 >95%	Only in HCV G1a with RAVs	12 – 16 weeks
Sofosbuvir/ Velpatasvir				All >95%	Maybe for difficult to treat HCV G3	12 weeks
Glecaprevir/ Pibrentasvir				All 99%	No	8-12 w
Sofosbuvir /Velpatasvir/ Voxilaprevir				All 98%	No	12 weeks (TE)

Post-treatment follow-up

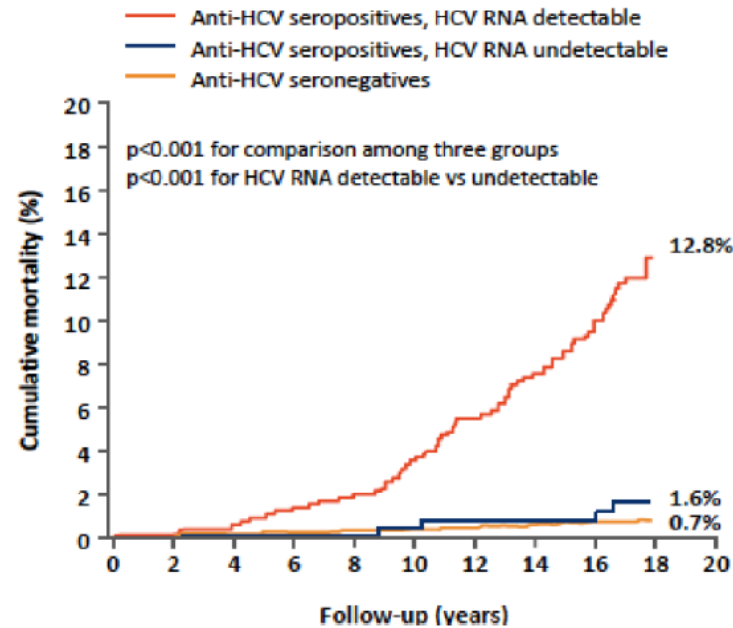
Recommendations	Grade of evidence	Grade of recommendation
In patients who achieve SVR		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge patients with no/moderate fibrosis (F0–F2) and no ongoing risk behaviour or other comorbidities 	A	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for HCC (by US every 6 months) in patients with advanced fibrosis (F3) or cirrhosis (F4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In patients with cirrhosis, perform surveillance for oesophageal varices by endoscopy if varices were present at pre-treatment endoscopy (A1)* 	A	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain risk of reinfection to positively modify risk behaviour 	B	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-annual/annual monitoring in PWID, MSM with ongoing risk behaviour 	A	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make retreatment available if reinfection is identified during post-SVR follow-up 	A	1
Untreated patients or patients with treatment failure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow untreated patients and those who failed prior treatment at regular intervals 	A	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out non-invasive methods for staging fibrosis at intervals of 1 to 2 years 	A	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue HCC surveillance every 6 months indefinitely in patients with advanced fibrosis and cirrhosis 	A	1

*Index variceal bleed seldom seen in low-risk patients after SVR (unless additional causes for ongoing liver damage are present and persist)
EASL CPG HCV. J Hepatol 2018;69:461–511.

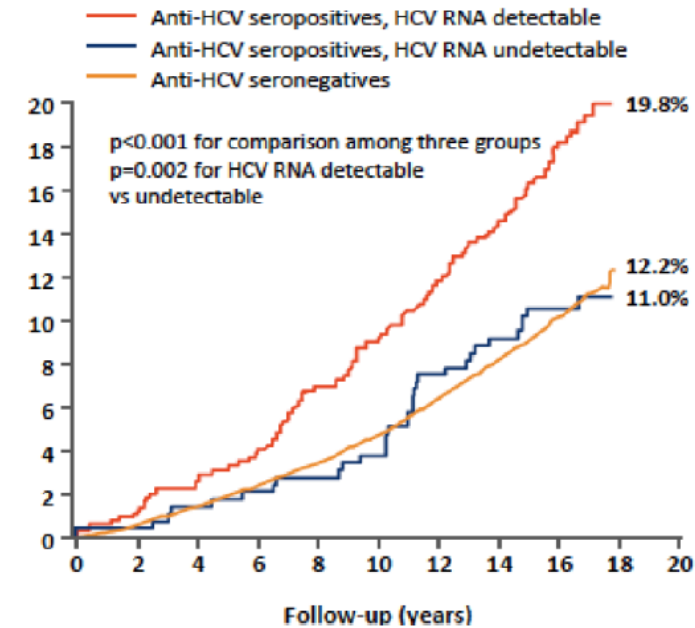
L'HCV aumenta il rischio di mortalità da malattie sia epatiche sia extraepatiche

Importante studio di corte prospettico condotto a Taiwan: 18.541 anti-HCV sieronegativi e 1.095 adulti anti-HCV sieropositivi sono stati seguiti per un media di 16,2 anni

Mortalità da malattie epatiche



Mortalità da malattie extraepatiche

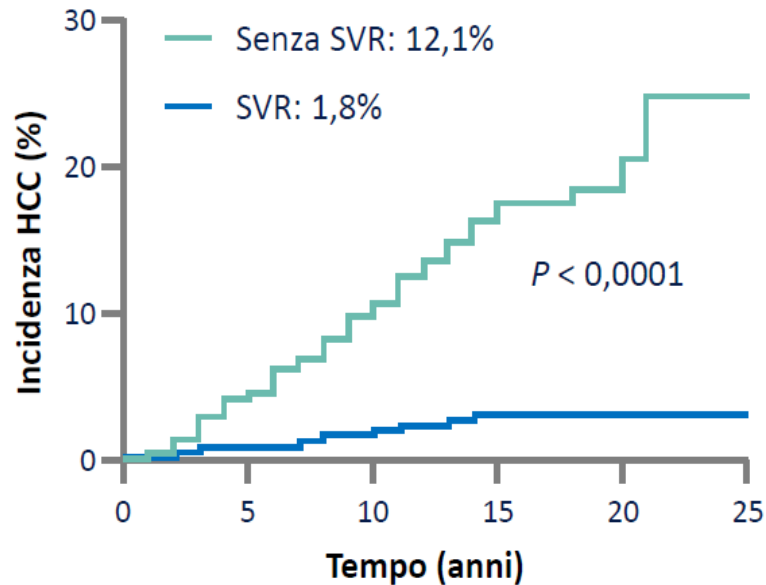


La risposta virologica sostenuta migliora l'outcome clinico

- Regressione della cirrosi
- Prevenzione dello scompenso epatico e dell'HCC
- Riduzione della mortalità da complicanze epatiche ed extraepatiche

La risposta SVR è associata a una incidenza minore di HCC, a prescindere dallo stadio della malattia epatica*

Studio monocentrico, retrospettivo di coorte: 1.647 pazienti trattati per HCV cronica sono stati seguiti per un mediana di 10 anni



Stadio fibrosi (METAVIR)	Incidenza HCC, %		valore <i>P</i>
	SVR	Senza SVR	
F4	7,7	15,6	0,009
F3	2,4	5,4	0,64
F0-2	0	3,9	0,0002

HCC, carcinoma epatocellulare.

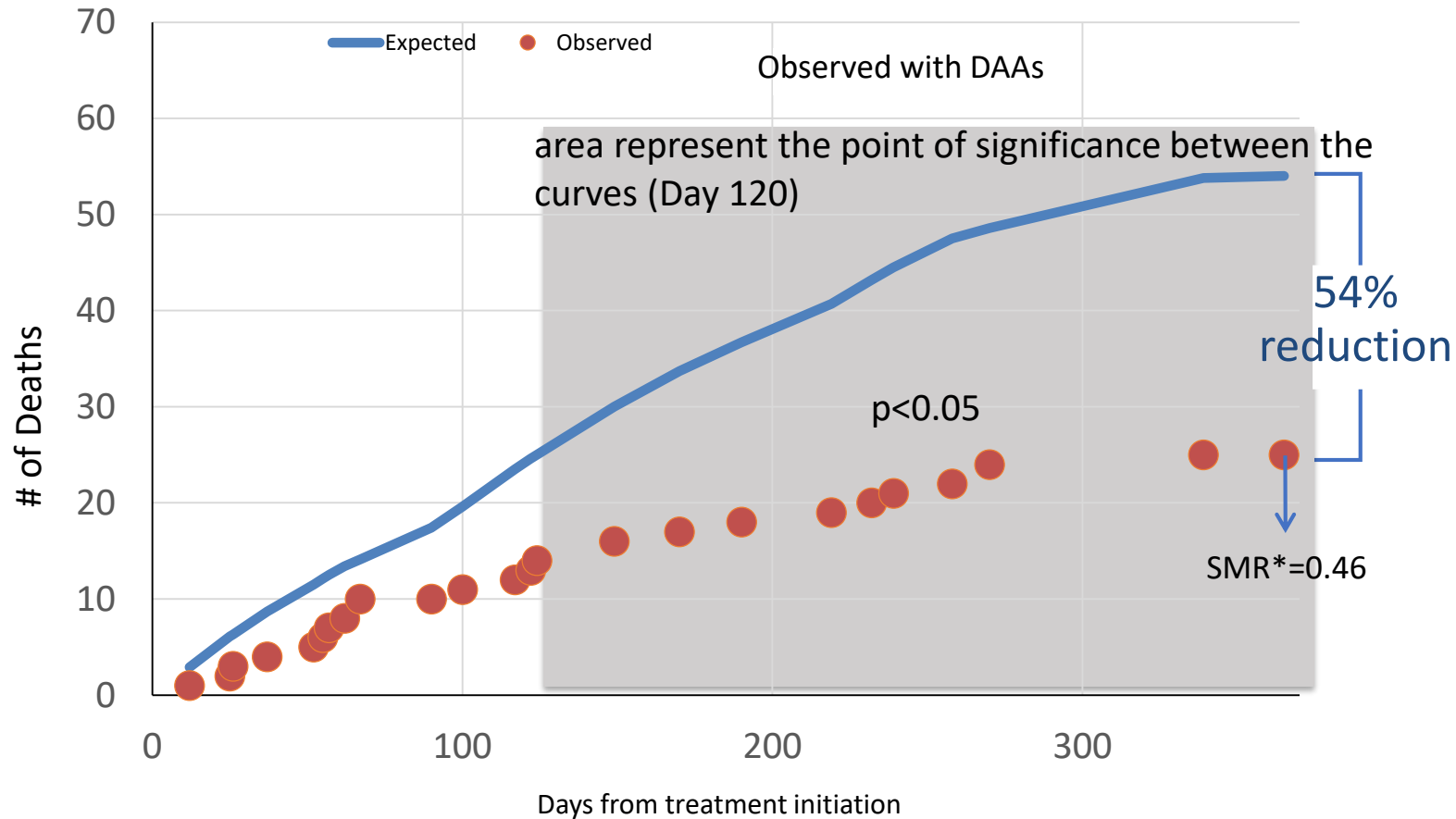
* Risultati da trattamento con IFN/RBV e non confermati con il regime AbbVie.

Purevsambuu T, et al. *J Hepatol* 2014; 60(Suppl):S52 (presentazione orale).

Survival Benefits of DAA in Patients with Decompensated Cirrhosis

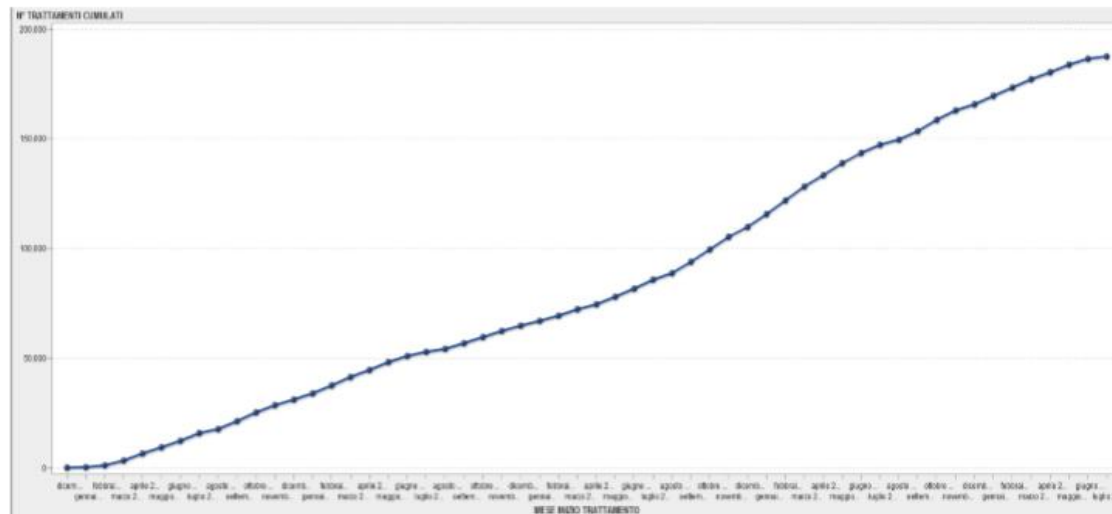
- Observed No. of deaths in ASTRAL-4 and SOLAR (pretransplant) study subjects
- Expected No. of deaths (calculated from a survival model derived in liver transplant candidates)

Comparison of Incidence of deaths in **463 decompensated patients** in SOLAR and ASTRAL-4 studies with the expected incidence.



DAA treatment is associated with a significant decrease in mortality risk in patients with decompensated HCV cirrhosis.

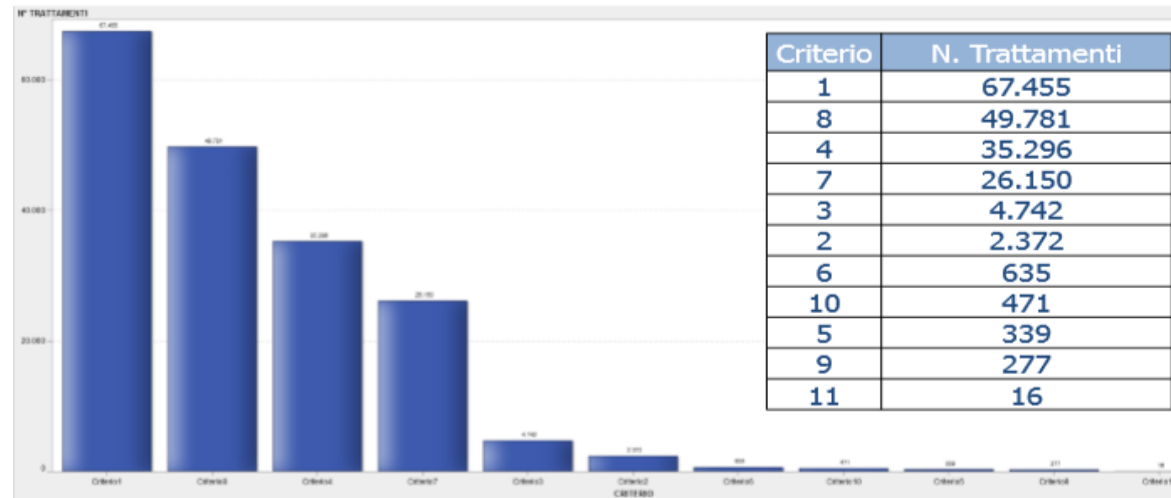
Trend cumulativo dei trattamenti avviati



187.534 «avviati» sono i trattamenti (solo pazienti eleggibili) con almeno una scheda di Dispensazione farmaco

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Trattamenti avviati per criterio



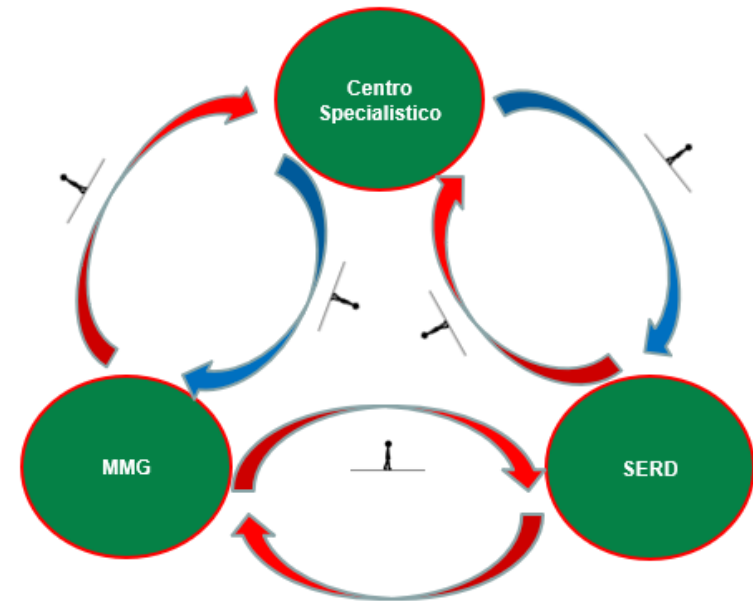
NB: I trattamenti avviati con il precedente criterio 7 sono stati distribuiti, sulla base della stadiazione METAVIR, nei nuovi criteri 7 e 8

Dati aggiornati a luglio 2019

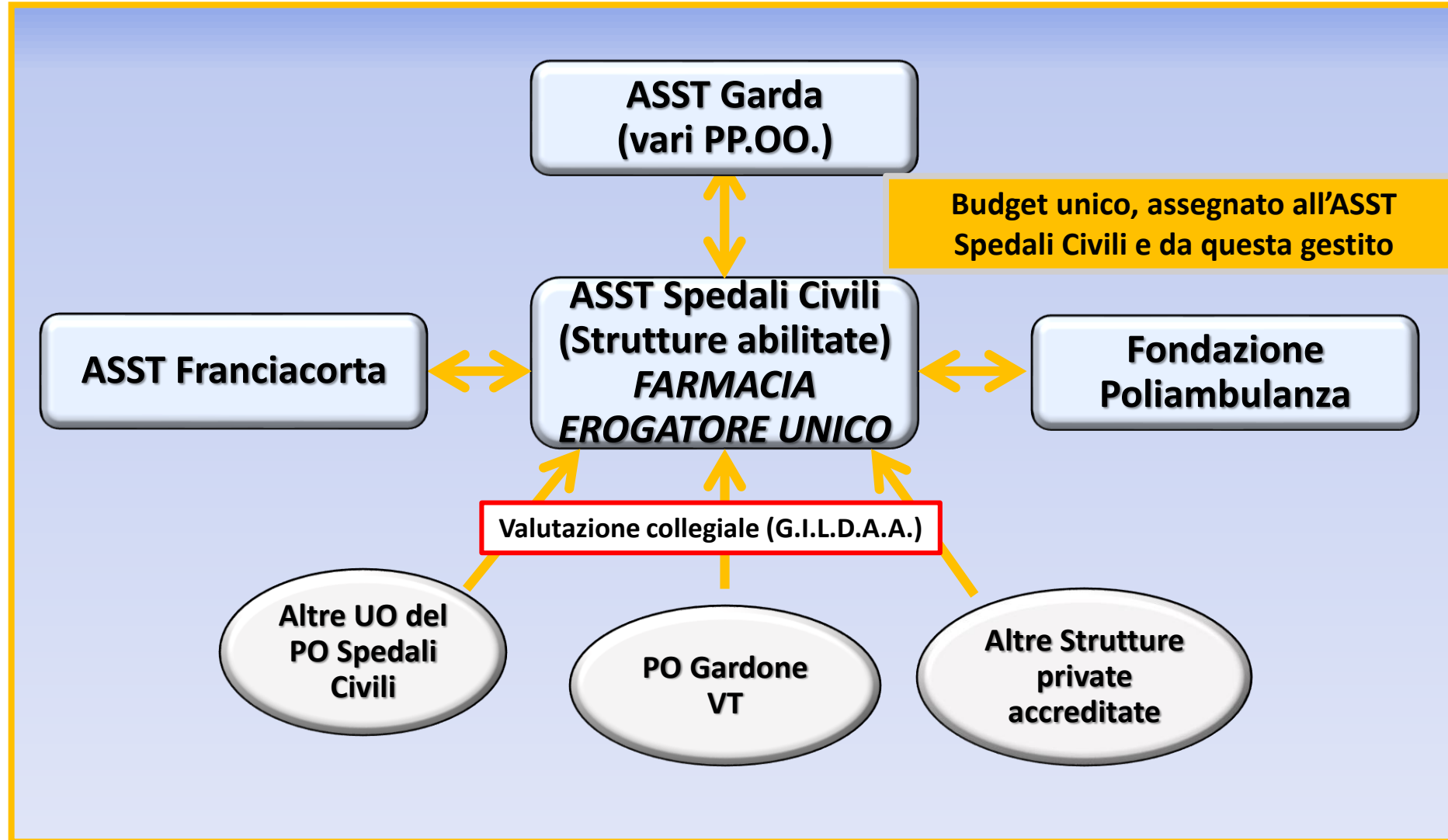
Modello di Rete HCV: Lo specialista al centro



Modello di Rete Epatite Virale



Il sistema misto di prescrizione



Numero Pazienti trattati

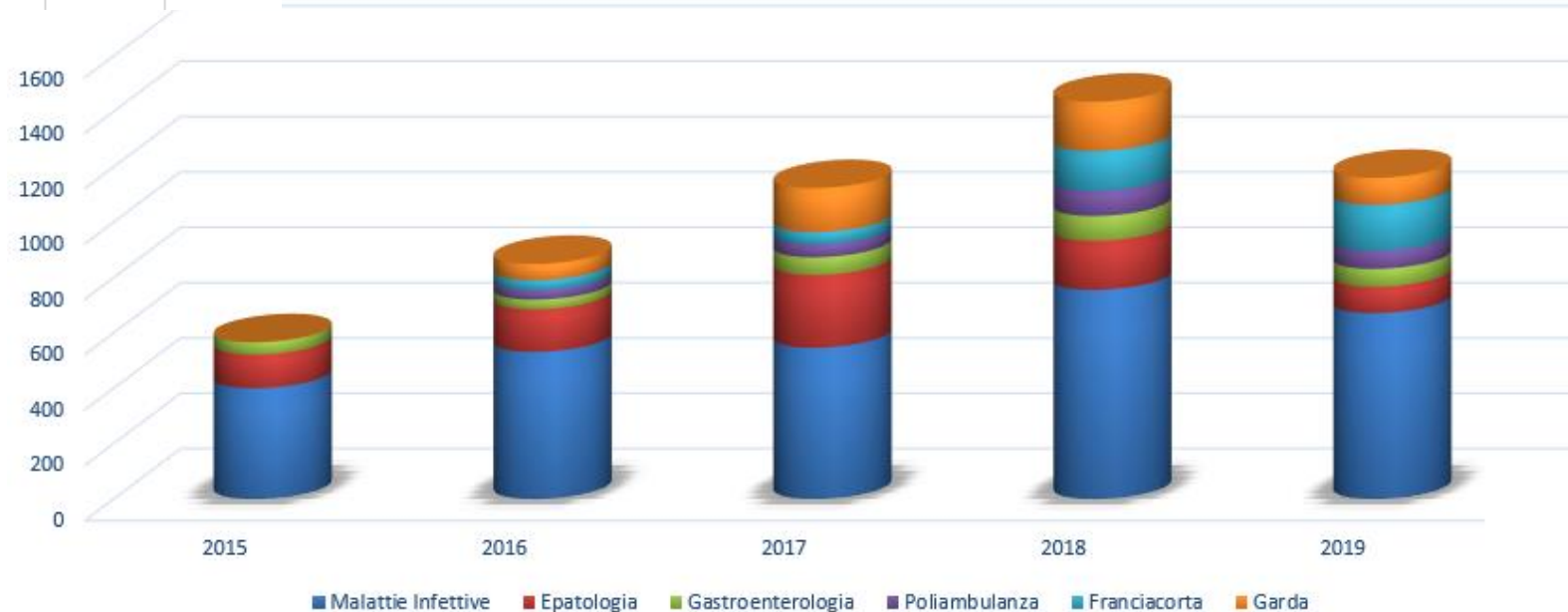
Unità Operative	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Totale
Malattie Infettive	400	531	546	755	671	2903
Epatologia	121	154	263	177	95	810
Gastroenterologia	45	35	64	90	65	299
Poliambulanza	0	34	46	90	65	235
Franciacorta	0	36	45	145	166	392
Garda	0	59	159	178	98	494
Totale	566	849	1123	1435	1160	5133

Dati a novembre 2019



ANNO	Malattie Infettive (numero trattamenti)				
	Moninfetti	%	Co-Infetti	%	Totale
2015	280	69,5%	123	30,5%	403
2016	425	78,8%	114	21,2%	539
2017	420	75,3%	138	24,7%	558
2018	551	71,6%	219	28,4%	770
2019	506	79,8%	128	20,2%	634
TOTALE	2182	75,1%	722	24,9%	2904

Numero pazienti trattati dalla REB



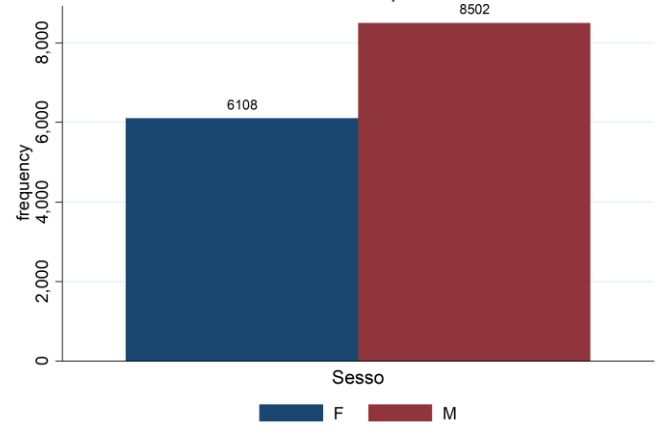


Gestione dei trattamenti

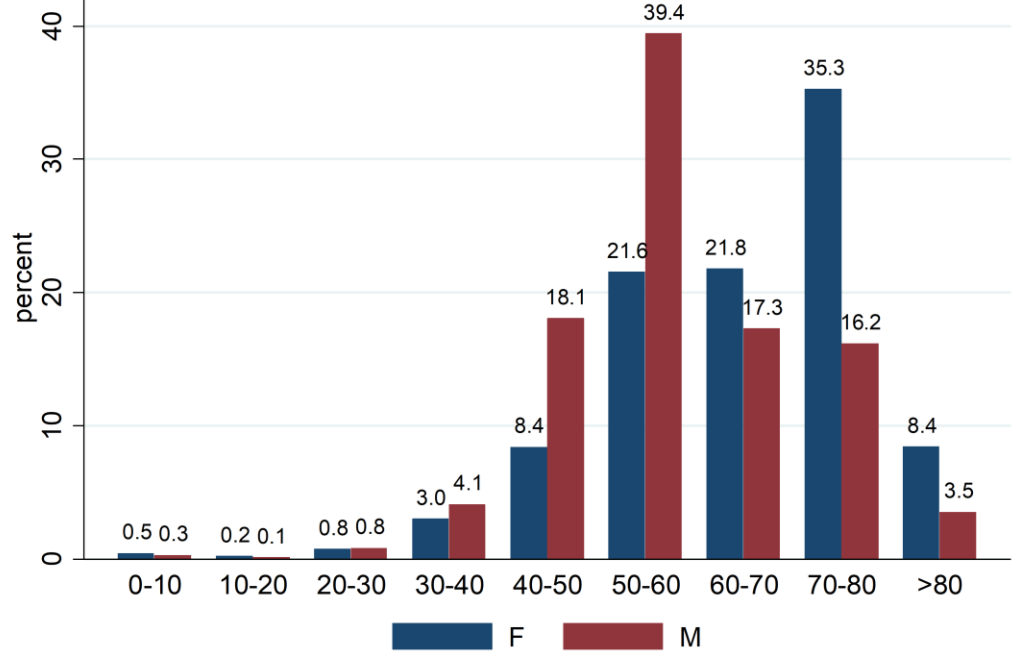
- **BS MI:**
- Ambulatorio E: 5 medici strutturati (scheda AIFA) + 2/3 specializzandi.
- Ambulatorio DAA nuovi: 1 medico strutturato + infermiera.
- 6 medici per le rivalutazioni in scheda AIFA
- Esami di follow-up eseguiti c/o il Civile transfer datati quando presente codice refertazione 18 e visionati dai medici specializzandi.
- Test di resistenza eseguito c/o la virologia del Civile.
- T0: visita, prelievo per sieroteca, dispensazione farmaco nella farmacia interna
- T4: prelievo viremia + ritiro farmaco
- T8: ritiro farmaco per le terapia a 12 weeks
- T8/T12: prelievo di EOT (funzione epatica e renale, emocromo+f, viremia ecc.)
- Nel follow-up: viremia dopo 4/12/24 weels (SVR 12 e SVR 24)



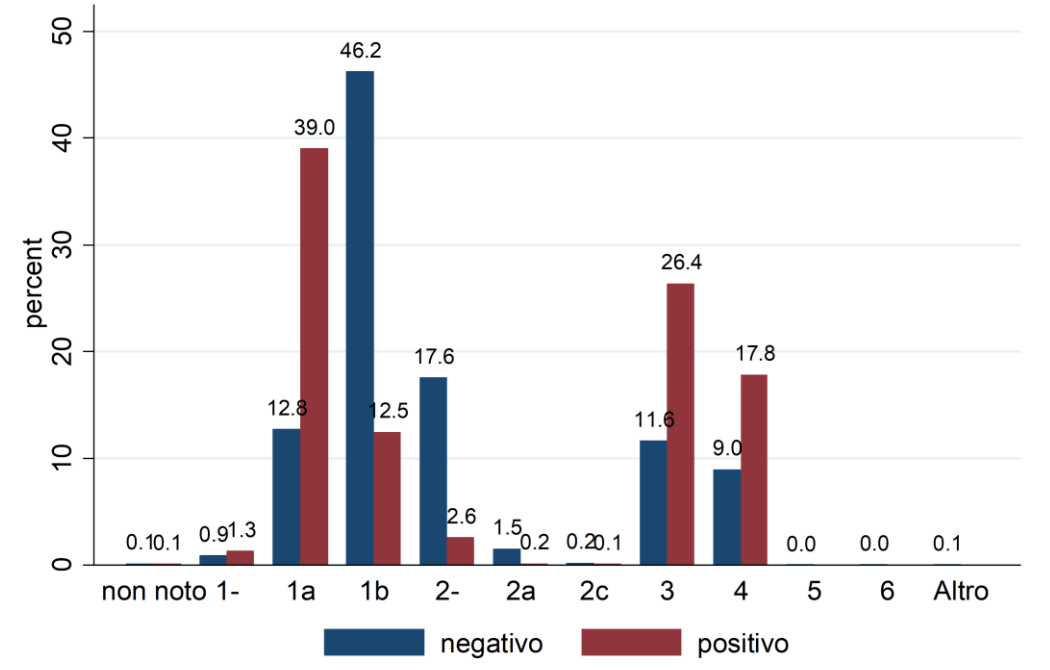
Pazienti trattati per sesso



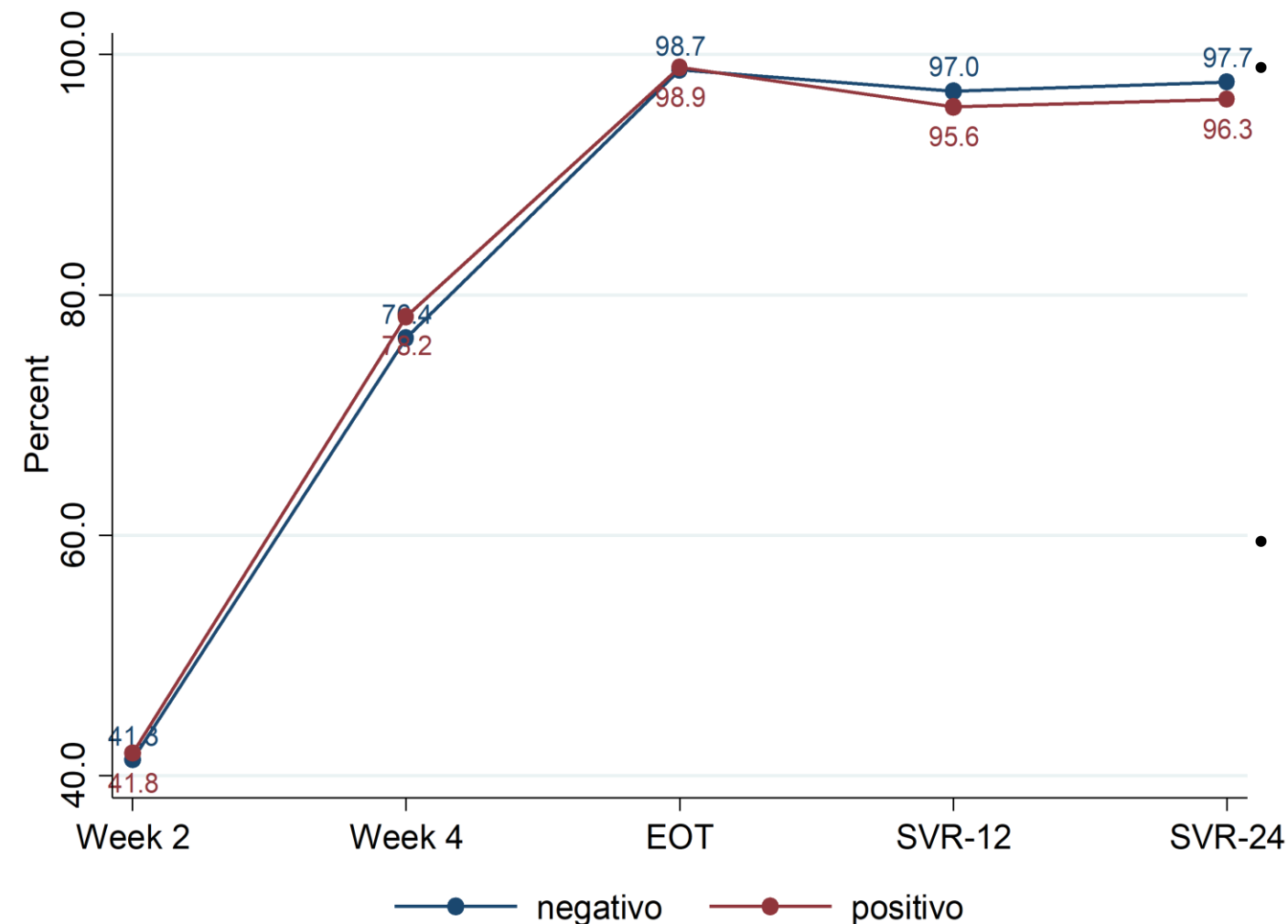
Pazienti trattati per fascia di età e sesso



Pazienti trattati per genotipo e coinfezione HIV



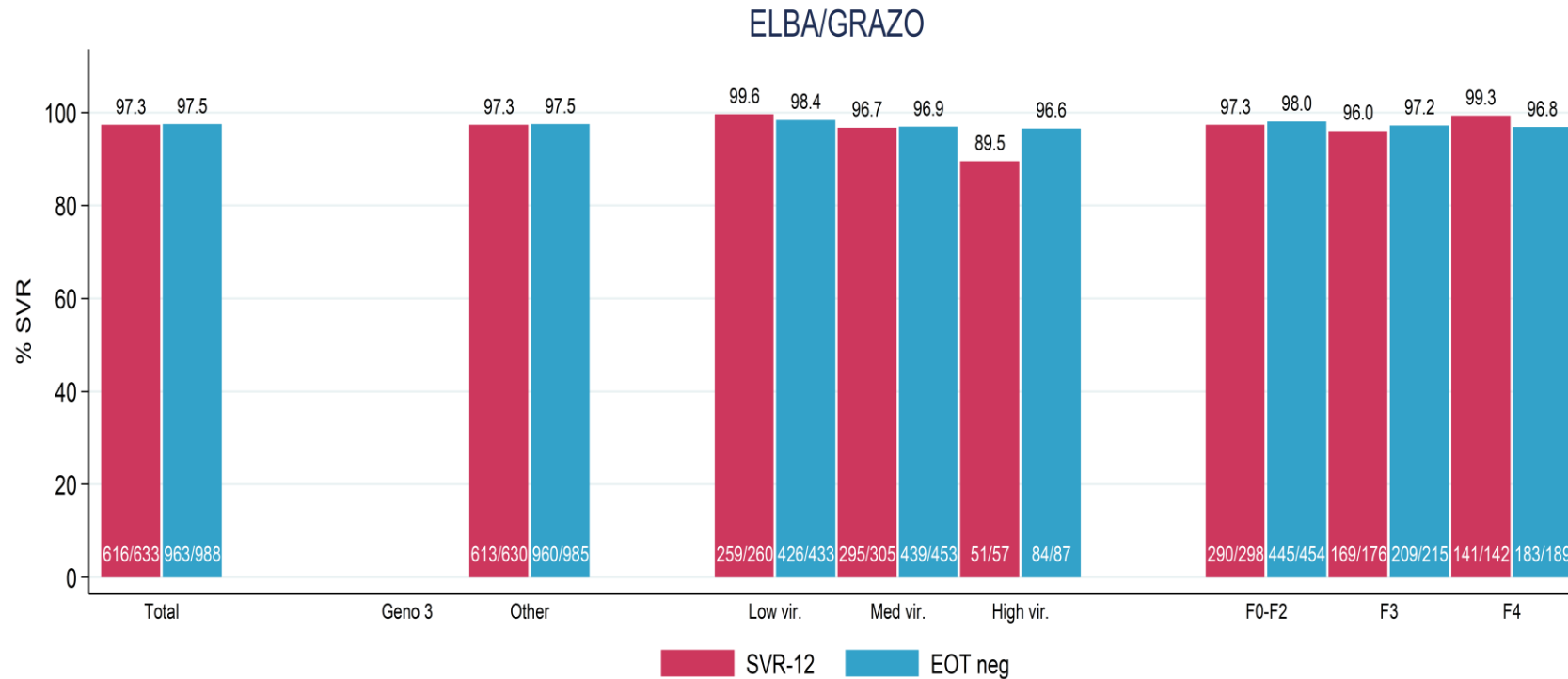
SVR 12 e 24



I pazienti con coinfezione HIV/HCV hanno una maggiore proporzione di fibrosi avanzata (77.6% vs. 60.8%) e valori di viremia al *baseline* significativamente maggiori (5.9 log vs. 5.7 log, $p = 0.023$), oltre ad essere anagraficamente più giovani (età media 52.0 anni vs. 61.7 anni, $p < 0.0001$), a confermare una più rapida evoluzione dell'epatopatia verso gradi avanzati di fibrosi

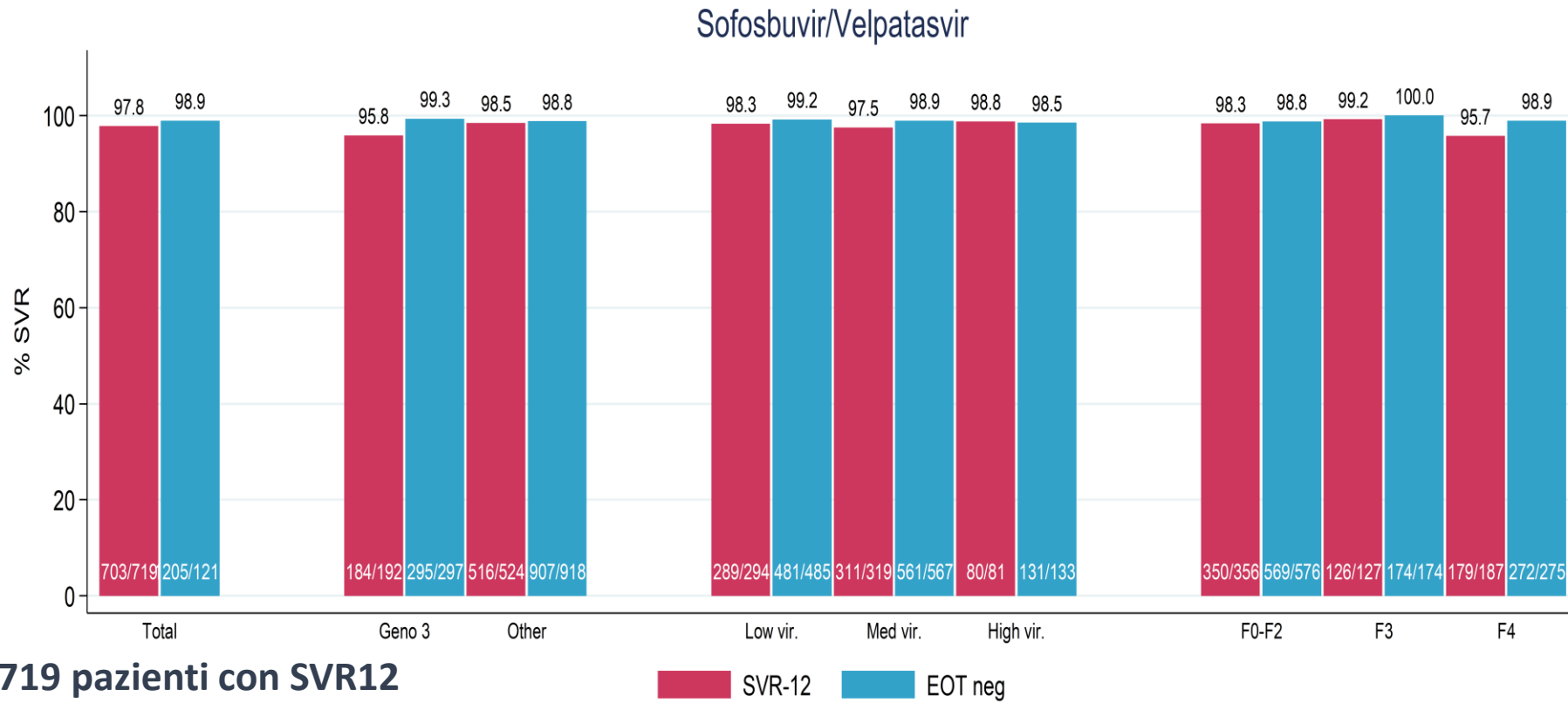
I dati confermano tassi di risposta virologica simile nei pazienti coinfetti rispetto ai pazienti monoinfetti, sia in termini di SVR12 (96.8% nei coinfetti vs. 97.1% nei monoinfetti) che di SVR24 (96.8% nei coinfetti vs. 95.1% nei monoinfetti), a dimostrare l'elevata efficacia del trattamento anche nei pazienti con infezione da HIV.

SVR e regime terapeutico



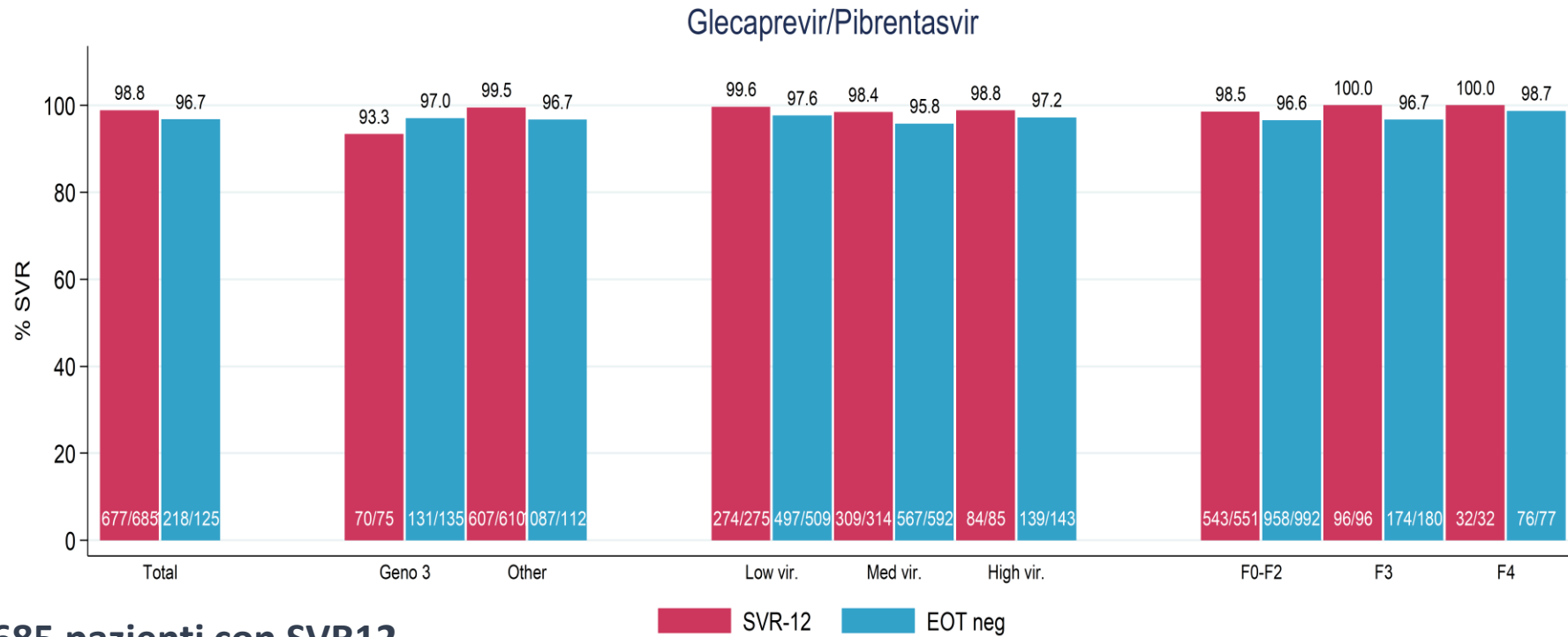
616/633 pazienti con SVR12

SVR e regime terapeutico





SVR e regime terapeutico



Take home message

La progressione della fibrosi non è prevedibile ed è influenzata dalle caratteristiche specifiche del paziente

→ Il trattamento precoce dell'HCV cronica è associato a inferiori esiti epatici di stadio terminale, una minore incidenza dell'HCC, una mortalità ridotta correlata al fegato e miglioramenti della HRQoL

→ La modellizzazione prevede che il trattamento precoce dell'infezione da HCV cronica nei PWID può ridurre le percentuali di trasmissione dell'HCV rispetto al trattamento della fibrosi agli ultimi stadi

→ Il trattamento dell'HCV cronica riduce il rischio di complicanze extraepatiche, inclusi i disturbi neuropsichiatrici, i linfoma, le complicanze cardiovascolari, le ESRD e T2DM

Il trattamento dell'HCV cronica riduce la mortalità extraepatica generale

I costi sanitari totali aumentano con la progressione della malattia epatica

→ Sono necessari efficaci programmi di screening HCV per identificare i pazienti nelle fasi iniziali dell'infezione da HCV cronica



Genotipo	F0-F4:CPT A5	CPT A6-B9
	SOF/VEL/VOX	SOF/VEL
Genotipo 1a	12 settimane	24 settimane + RBV
Genotipo 1b	12 settimane	24 settimane + RBV
Genotipo 2	12 settimane	24 settimane + RBV
Genotipo 3	12 settimane	24 settimane + RBV
Genotipo 4	12 settimane	24 settimane + RBV
Genotipo 5	12 settimane	24 settimane + RBV
Genotipo 6	12 settimane	24 settimane + RBV

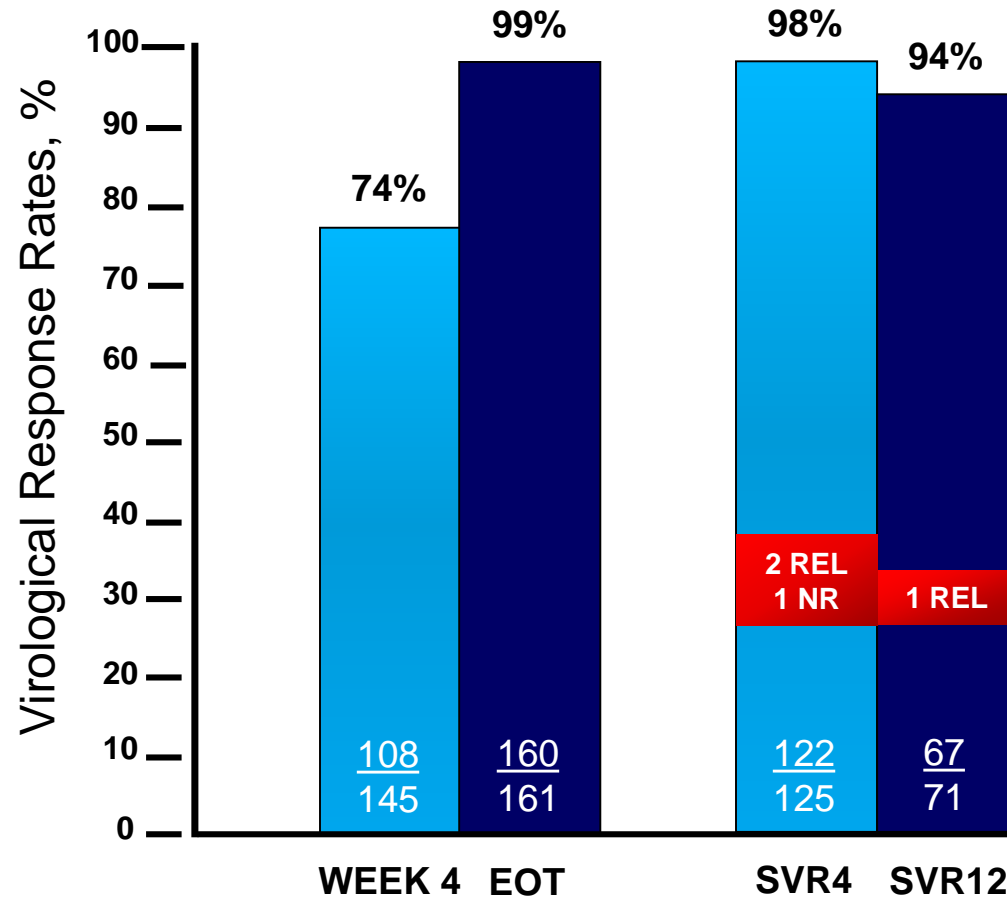
Prima di intraprendere un ritattamento nel paziente fallito a DAA, è **raccomandata una rivalutazione del genotipo virale**, con test commerciali di II generazione, al fine di confermare il genotipo o escludere una reinfezione. Al contempo, nel paziente fallito è anche **raccomandabile eseguire, presso laboratori qualificati, un test di resistenza in tutti i 3 geni (NS3, NS5A, NS5B indipendentemente dal regime fallito)** al fine di ottimizzare la strategia di ritattamento

In pazienti però particolarmente complessi (**fallimenti a regimi ottimali, con alta carica virale, genotipo 3 o 1a e presenza di profilo di resistenza complesso**), andrebbe preso in considerazione l'uso delle combinazioni : **SOF+GZR/EBR + Ribavirina o SOF+GLE/PIB + Ribavirina.**

Tuttavia questi schemi al momento non sono utilizzabili in quanto sofosbuvir non è rimborsabile dal SSN, e poiché tali combinazioni , **secondo RCP, non sono utilizzabili per il ritattamento .**

Virological Response Rates (Interim Analysis, Per Protocol)

Patients received SOF/VEL/VOX for 12 weeks, RBV was added in 39 (22%)



➤ This real-life multicenter study from Lombardy and Veneto NAVIGATORE Networks included 179 patients: median age 57 (18-88) years, 74% males, **HCV genotype 1 in 58%**, **fibrosis stage F3-F4 in 65%**, **baseline RAS in 82% (77% NS5A RAS)**.

➤ Patients received SOF/VEL/VOX for 12 weeks, RBV was added in 22% of treatment schedules. Undetectable HCV-RNA was achieved by 74% of patients at week 4 and by 99% at EOT.

➤ Overall, 98% patients achieved the SVR4 and **94% the SVR12**; treatment failures included 3 relapsers and 1 non-responder. Cirrhosis (p=0.04) and detectable HCV-RNA at treatment week-4 (p=0.03) were associated with treatment failure.

➤ Most frequent adverse events included fatigue (7%), hyperbilirubinemia (6%) and anemia (3%). Serious adverse events were rare (4%), drug unrelated in all cases.

Retreatment with glecaprevir/pibrentasvir and sofosbuvir in patients with viral failure at DAA

A. Spinetti¹, S. Odolini¹, S. Zaltron¹, E. Chiari¹, G. Zulian¹, C. Carriero¹, E. Festa², F. Castelli¹

1. Department of Infection Disease, Spedali Civili, Brescia, Italy

2. Department of Pharmacy, Spedali Civili, Brescia, Italy

Introduction and Aim: Development of direct-acting antiviral (DAA) agents revolutionized the treatment of patients with chronic HCV infection and DAAs are currently the standard of care. Combination regimens of DAA agents targeting different viral proteins to halt viral replication are frequently used and often > 95% of patients achieve SVR 12 weeks post-treatment (SVR₁₂). Nevertheless, a small proportion of patients experience HCV relapse. Various virological factors [HCV genotypes, HCV with resistance associated amino acid substitutions (RAS), advanced liver cirrhosis and/or poor drug adherence) may contribute to cause treatment failure. Patients with hepatitis C virus (HCV) who have virological failure (VF) after treatment containing a nonstructural protein 5A (NS5A) inhibitor have limited retreatment options.

Materials and Methods: We performed a retrospective observational study. We enrolled patients with chronic HCV and past VF on at least one NS3 protease and/or NS5A/NS5B inhibitor-containing therapy to evaluate the number of patients with SVR 12 post *off-label* regime with glecaprevir/pibrentasvir and sofosbuvir for 12 weeks

Results: 9 patients with compensated liver disease, 6 (66%) male, 1 HIV positive have been enrolled. HCV genotype were 1b (3/9, 33%), 1a (3/9, 33%), 3 (2/9, 22%), 4 (1/9, 12%). Most patients were F3-F4 (56%). RAS in NS3 were present in 55% (Q80K and 168A with Voxilaprevir resistance), RAS in NS5A in 100% (93H, 93N, 30R, 31M), RAS in NS5B in 55% (159F with Sofosbuvir reduced susceptibility)

Conclusions: Twelve weeks of G/P and sofosbuvir treatment achieved 100% (9/9) of SVR₁₂ rate in patients with HCV infection and past failure to regimens containing either NS5A/NS5B inhibitors or NS3 protease inhibitors. No adverse event was occurred.

Retreatment with velpatavir/voxilaprevir/sofosbuvir with or without ribavirin in patients with viral failure at DAA

A. Spinetti¹, S. Odolini¹, S. Zaltron¹, E. Chiari¹, G. Zulian¹, C. Carriero¹, F. Pennati¹, E. Festa², F. Castelli¹

1. Department of Infection Disease, Spedali Civili, Brescia, Italy

2. Department of Pharmacy, Spedali Civili, Brescia, Italy

Introduction and Aim: Development of direct-acting antiviral (DAA) agents revolutionized the treatment of patients with chronic HCV infection and DAAs are currently the standard of care. Combination regimens of DAA agents targeting different viral proteins to halt viral replication are frequently used and often > 95% of patients achieve SVR 12 weeks post-treatment (SVR₁₂). Sofosbuvir/velpatavir/voxilaprevir is recommended for 12-week regimen in patients NS5A-experienced and NS5A-naive without cirrhosis or with compensated cirrhosis.

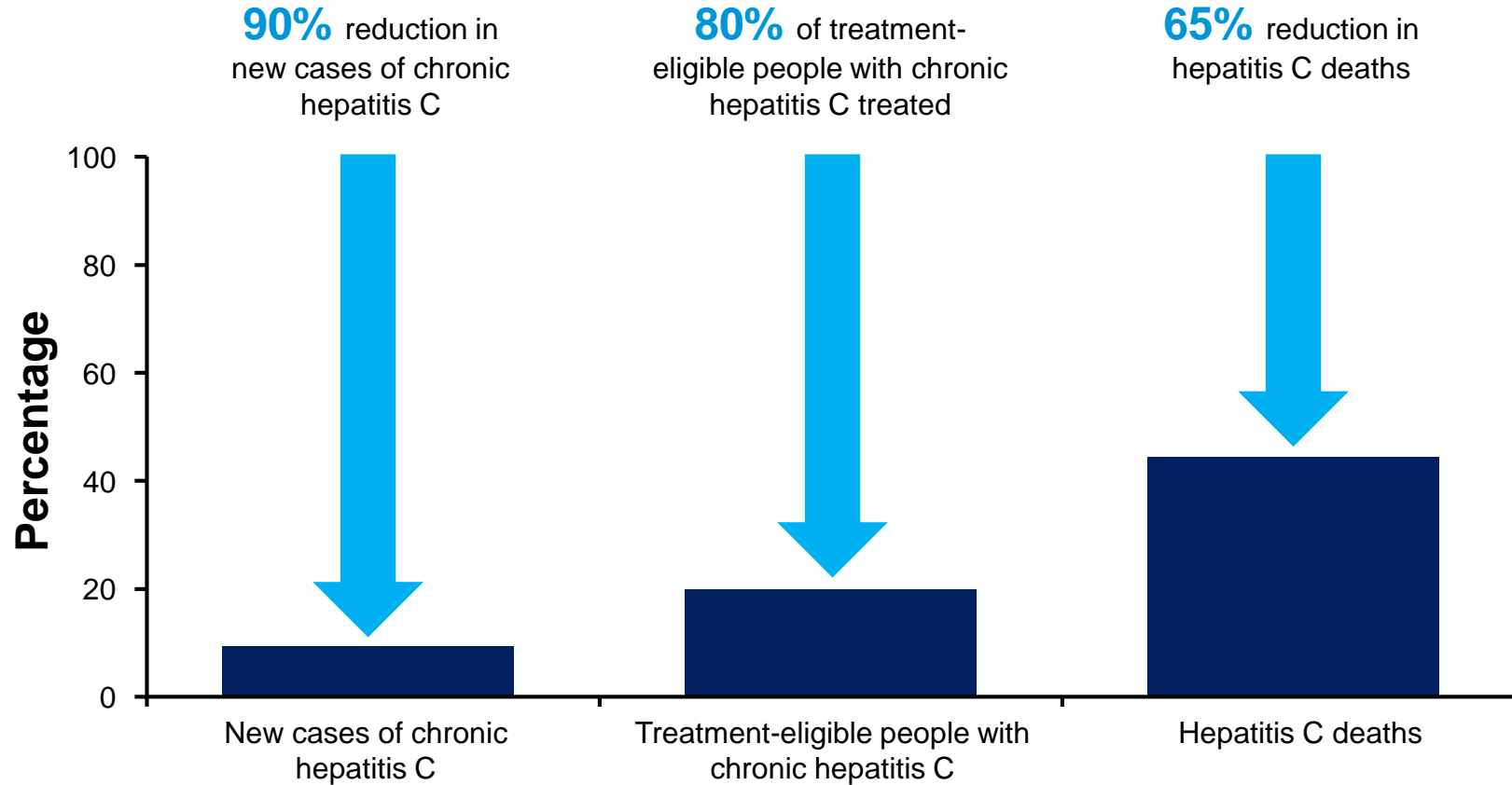
Materials and Methods: We performed a retrospective observational study from 01/07/2018 to 31/05/2019. We enrolled patients with chronic HCV and past VF on at least one NS3 protease and/or NS5A/NS5B inhibitor-containing therapy to evaluate the number of patients with SVR 12 post regimen with velpatavir/voxilaprevir/sofosbuvir with or without ribavirin.

Results: Twenty-four patients with compensated liver disease, 20 (83,3%) male, 4 HIV positive have been enrolled. HCV genotype were 3 (12/24, 50%), 1b (6/24, 25%) and 1a (2/24, 8%), 2 (3/24, 12,5%),

No genotype 4. Most patients were F3-F4 (66%). RAS in NS5A in 66% (93H in all patients). Sofosbuvir/velpatavir/voxilaprevir was associated with ribavirin in 16/24 patients (66%), 13/16 (81%) were F3-F4 and the other patients were F2 patients with high viremic values.

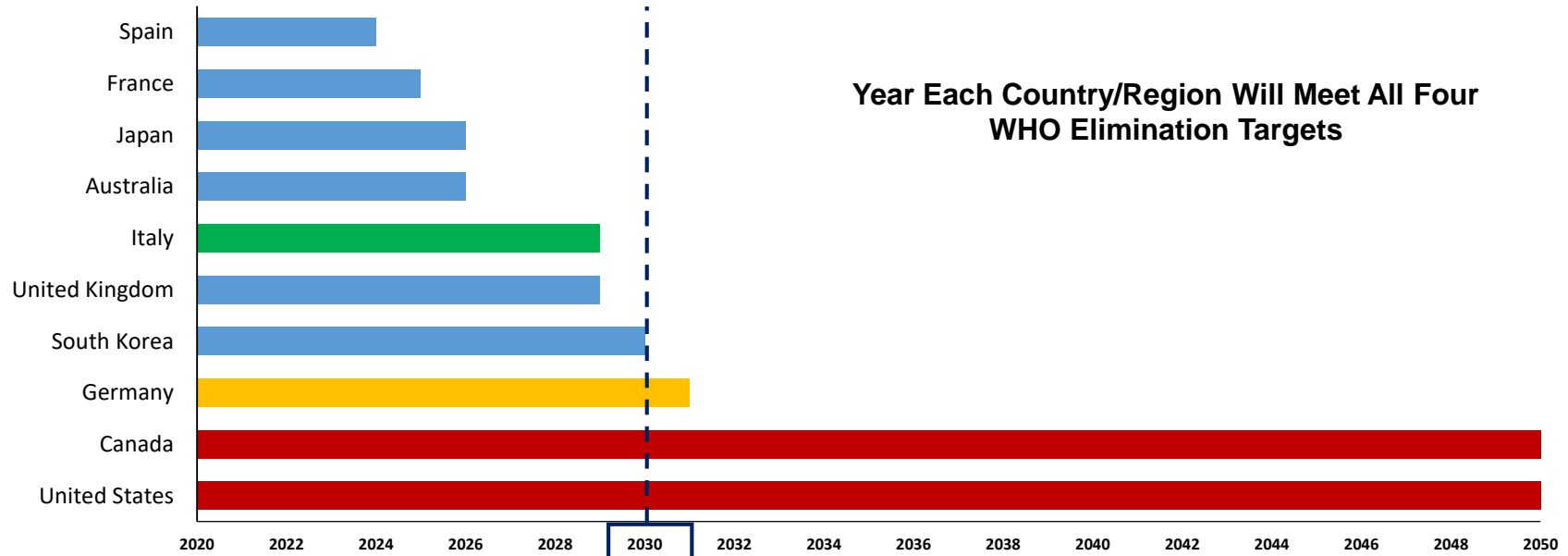
Conclusions: Twelve weeks of and sofosbuvir/velpatavir/voxilaprevir treatment achieved 96% (23/24) of SVR₁₂ rate in patients with HCV infection and past failure to regimens containing either NS5A/NS5B inhibitors or NS3 protease inhibitors. The patient with VF was F4 with genotype 3. No adverse event was occurred.

Ambitious global targets have been set by the WHO in order to control viral hepatitis by 2030



Global Timing of HCV Elimination

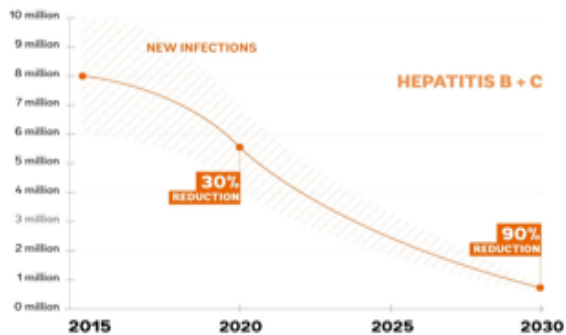
Modified Markov modeling, based on 2017 data, to predict achievement of WHO HCV elimination targets



WHO elimination targets include for 90% reduction in incidence, 65% reduction in liver-related deaths, 90% diagnosis and 80% of the eligible HCV population treated.

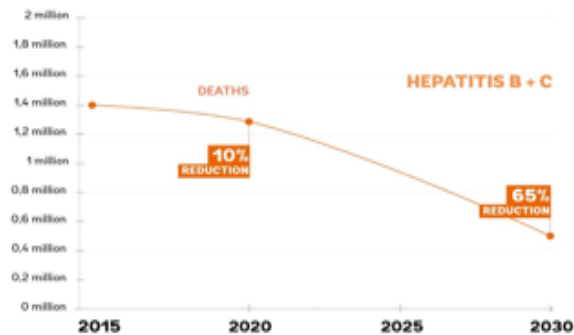
What does elimination mean? Impact targets

90% reduction in new cases of chronic HBV and HCV infection



From 6-10 million infections to 900,000 infections

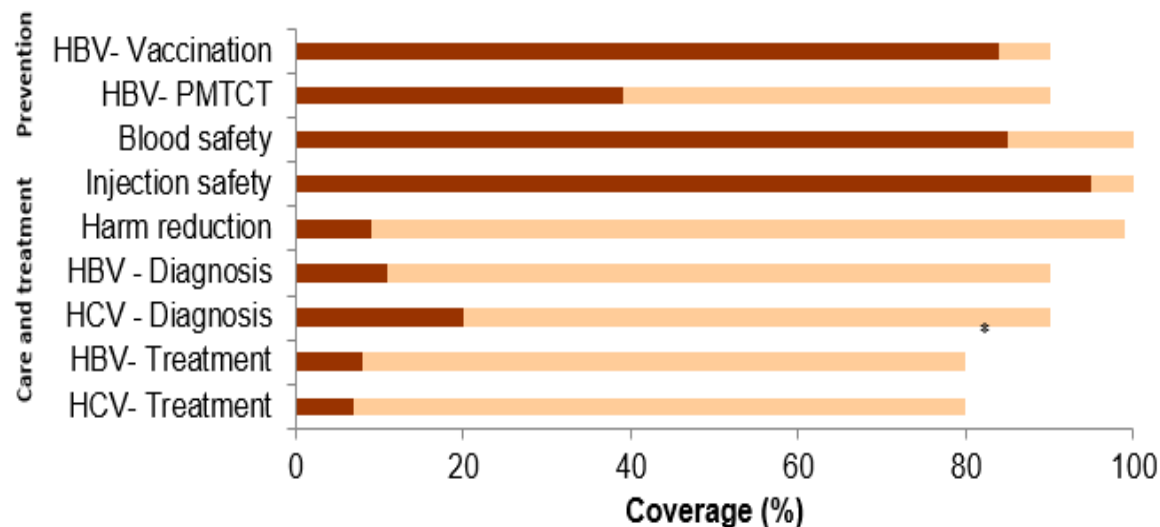
65% reduction in deaths from chronic HBV and HCV



From 1.4 million deaths to under 500,000 deaths

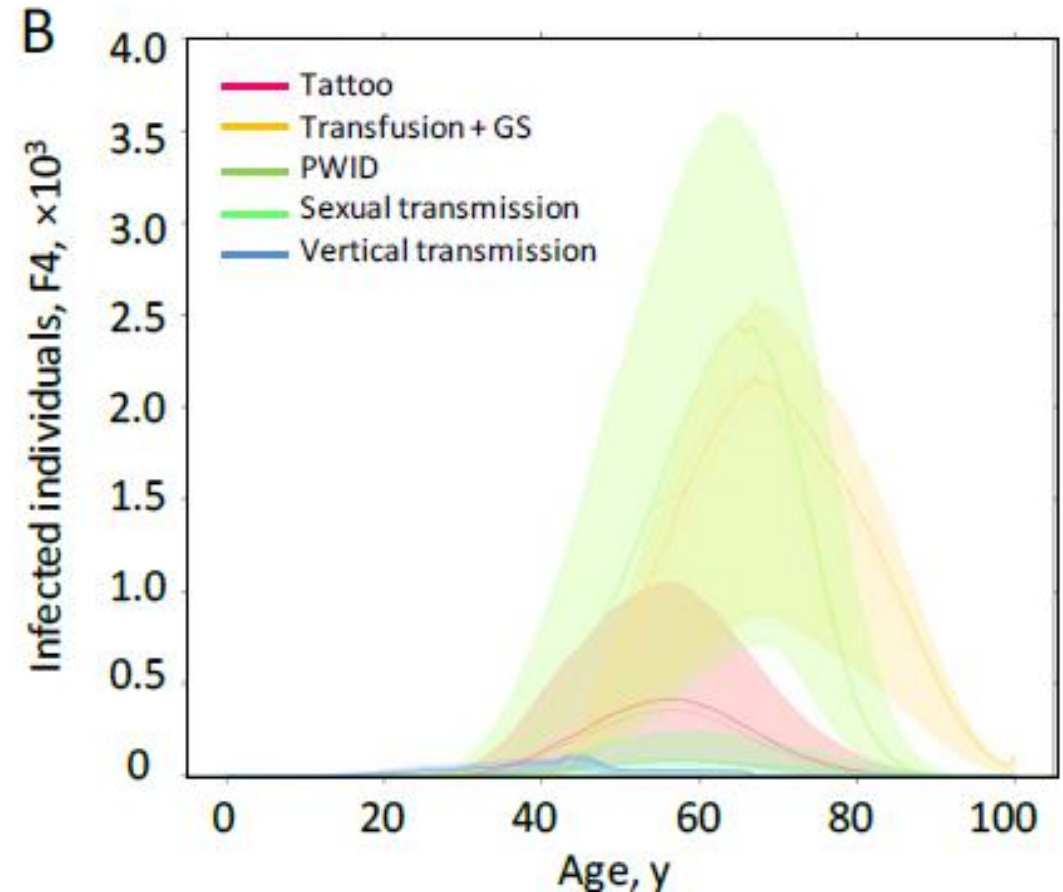
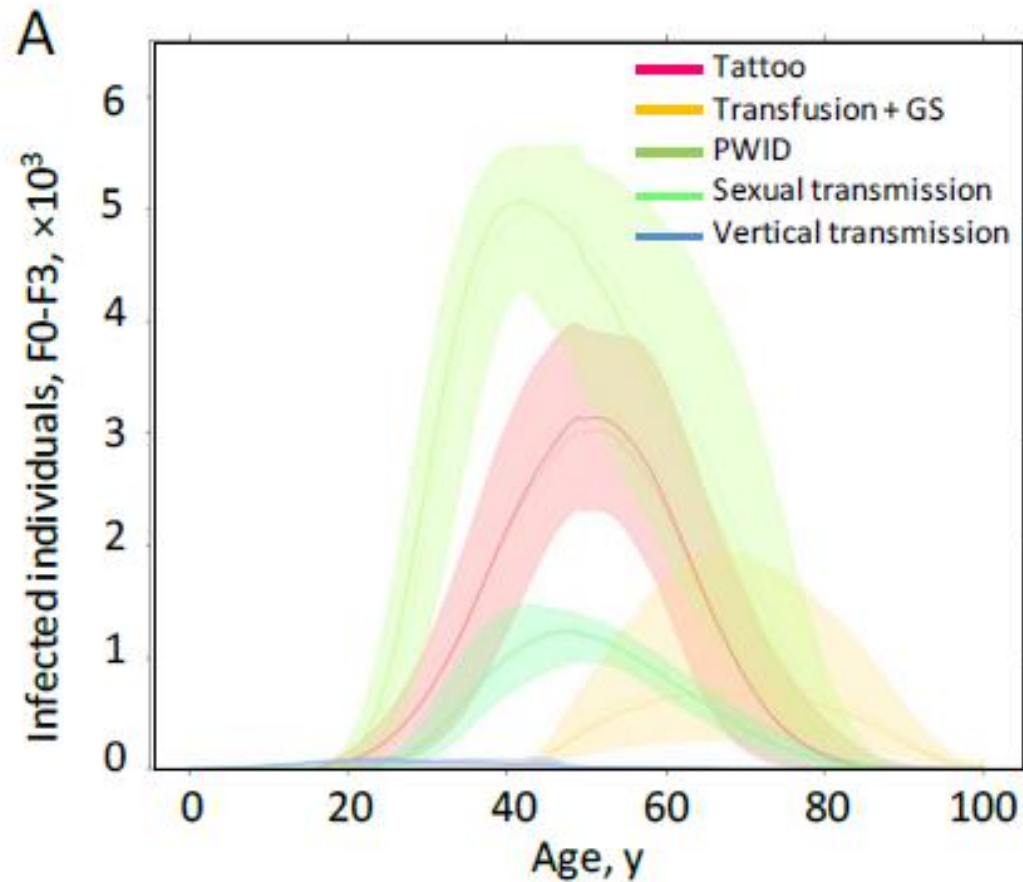
GLOBAL ELIMINATION STRATEGY:

2015 BASELINE ■ TOWARDS 2030 TARGETS ■



Developing Targeted Screening In Italy

Kondili L, et al. AASLD 2019



- **HCV-RNA** is readily **detectable in rectal fluids** (in absence of faecal occult blood)
- **HCV-RNA** is readily **detectable in nasal fluids**
 - Independent of HIV infection, acute vs. chronic infection status or suspected route of transmission.
- **Unprotected anal intercourse** and sharing of **nasal drug-sniffing** 'tools' represent **high-risk practices for HCV transmission** in viremic patients.
- This has important implications for patient counselling.



Stima pazienti con diagnosi nota da curare al 1° Gennaio 2019

Caratteristiche	Parametro di stima	Numero soggetti	Stima pazienti residui	Fonte
Stima dei pazienti non eleggibili al trattamento	5%	12.002	228.041	Aggiornamento Stima EpaC indagine 2015 su centri autorizzati
Stima nuove infezioni HCV nel 2018	0,18 x 100.000 della pop. italiana	1.092	229.133	Proiezione dati SEIEVA 2016
Stima pazienti guariti nel corso del 2018	-	49 - 60.000	169.133 -180.133	Proiezione EpaC sui dati di monitoraggio settimanali AIFA
Stima pazienti deceduti nel corso del 2018	-	10.000	159.133 -170.133	Proiezioni sulla base dei dati ISTAT sulla mortalità 2015
Totale pazienti malati con diagnosi NOTA da curare al 1° gennaio 2019	-	-	159.133 / 170.133*	-

*Nota: sono inclusi pazienti co-infetti, TD e detenuti.

Nota: Nella stima sono inclusi pazienti co-infetti, in detenzione ed in TD; Sono state inoltre considerate tutte le variazioni dovute a nuove infezioni e decessi HCV-relati (sia per il triennio 2015-17 che, in proiezione, per il 2018).

EPATITE C: STIMA DEL NUMERO DI PAZIENTI CON DIAGNOSI NOTA E NON NOTA RESIDENTI IN ITALIA
Aggiornamento 2018

STIMA PAZIENTI CON DIAGNOSI NON NOTA AL 1° GENNAIO 2019

Gruppo di popolazione	Stima dimensione gruppo	Stima % infezioni HCV non note	Fonte	Stima Min.	Stima Max.	Limiti
Tossicodipendenti	41.600 – 55.000	Max 70%	Ref. 1-4 Bibliografia	29.000	46.000	Possibile sovrastima per assenza d'informazioni affidabili
Detenuti	4.000 – 17.000	Max 50%	Ref. 5-8 Bibliografia	4.800	8.500	Possibile sovrastima per assenza di informazioni affidabili
Popolazione senza fattori di rischio < 65 anni	37.150.185 (ISTAT)	0.013% (fino a 0.05%)	Rapporti ISS ISTISAN 2009-15 sulle donazioni di sangue	4.800	18.500	% Derivante da screening su popolazione selezionata eseguita dai centri donazione sangue - possibile sottostima
Popolazione ≥ 65 anni	13.528.550 (ISTAT)	20% del totale affetti da HCV in tale fascia di età	Andriulli et al. – 2018*	35.400	57.500	Percentuali e proiezioni basate su studi che hanno identificato un gruppo di pazienti HCV con prevalenza più elevata (età anagrafica)
Coinfetti HIV / HCV	Compresi nelle categorie precedenti					
Extracomunitari senza permesso soggiorno	Non quantificabili					
TOTALE	Stime ricavate sommando i valori minimi e massimi di ciascuna popolazione				71.200 -130.500	



AASLD/IDSA Support Universal Screening



Summary: HCV Testing and Linkage to Care
From www.HCVGuidance.org on November 24, 2019

The US Approach To HCV Screening


More than 75 percent of American adults with hepatitis C are baby boomers



- Birth cohort screening (1945-65) is cost-effective

HCV Testing and Linkage to Care

Recommendations for One-Time Hepatitis C Testing

RECOMMENDED	RATING 
One-time, routine, opt out HCV testing is recommended for all individuals aged 18 years and older.	I, B
One-time HCV testing should be performed for all persons less than 18 years old with behaviors, exposures, or conditions or circumstances associated with an increased risk of HCV infection (see below).	I, B
Periodic repeat HCV testing should be offered to all persons with behaviors, exposures, or conditions or circumstances associated with an increased risk of HCV exposure (see below).	IIa, C
Annual HCV testing is recommended for all persons who inject drugs and for HIV-infected men who have unprotected sex with men .	IIa, C



Recommendations for Screening and Treatment of HCV Infection in People Who Inject Drugs (PWID)

RECOMMENDED	RATING ⁱ
Annual HCV testing is recommended for PWID with no prior testing, or past negative testing and subsequent injection drug use. Depending on the level of risk, more frequent testing may be indicated.	Ila, C
Substance use disorder treatment programs and needle/syringe exchange programs should offer routine, opt-out HCV-antibody testing with reflexive or immediate confirmatory HCV-RNA testing and linkage to care for those who are infected.	Ila, C
PWID should be counseled about measures to reduce the risk of HCV transmission to others.	I, C
PWID should be offered linkage to harm reduction services when available, including needle/syringe service programs and substance use disorder treatment programs.	I, B
<u>Active or recent drug use or a concern for reinfection is not a contraindication to HCV treatment.</u>	Ila, B

	Serum viscosity	Ht	cryocrit	HCV-RNA
EOT	4	36%	NA	< 15
W4 EOT	2.6	36.4%	21.6%	< 15

➔ **Maggio 2016: LOST TO FOLLOW-UP**

	Serum viscosity	Ht	cryocrit	HCV-RNA
EOT	4	36%	NA	< 15
W4 EOT	2.6	36.4%	21.6%	< 15
W24 EOT	8.6	44.5%	46%	63.320

➔ **settembre 2016: REINFEZIONE con G3a; ripresa di malattia linfoproliferativa**



Ritrattamento con **sofosbuvir e daclatasvir** da **dicembre 2016 a marzo 2017**
per 12 settimane secondo le linee guida AISF

	Serum viscosity	cryocrit	HCV-RNA
BL (09/12/16)	7,4	N.A	187,000
W4 (12/01/17)	2,4	N.A	< 15
W12 (09/03/17)	4,4	25%	< 15
W14 (01/04/17)	4,6	27%	< 15

- Assenza di remissione della sindrome linfoproliferativa e persistenza della crioglobulinemia.
- Trattato con ciclofosfamide (da giugno 2017 a gennaio 2018) e steroide (quest'ultimo sospeso prematuramente dal

	Serum viscosity	cryocrit	HCV-RNA
Novembre 2018	1,9	6%	29.910.000
Gennaio 2019	1,9	5%	29.620.000

Reinfezione con G1b
 ministrazione il 19/12/18).



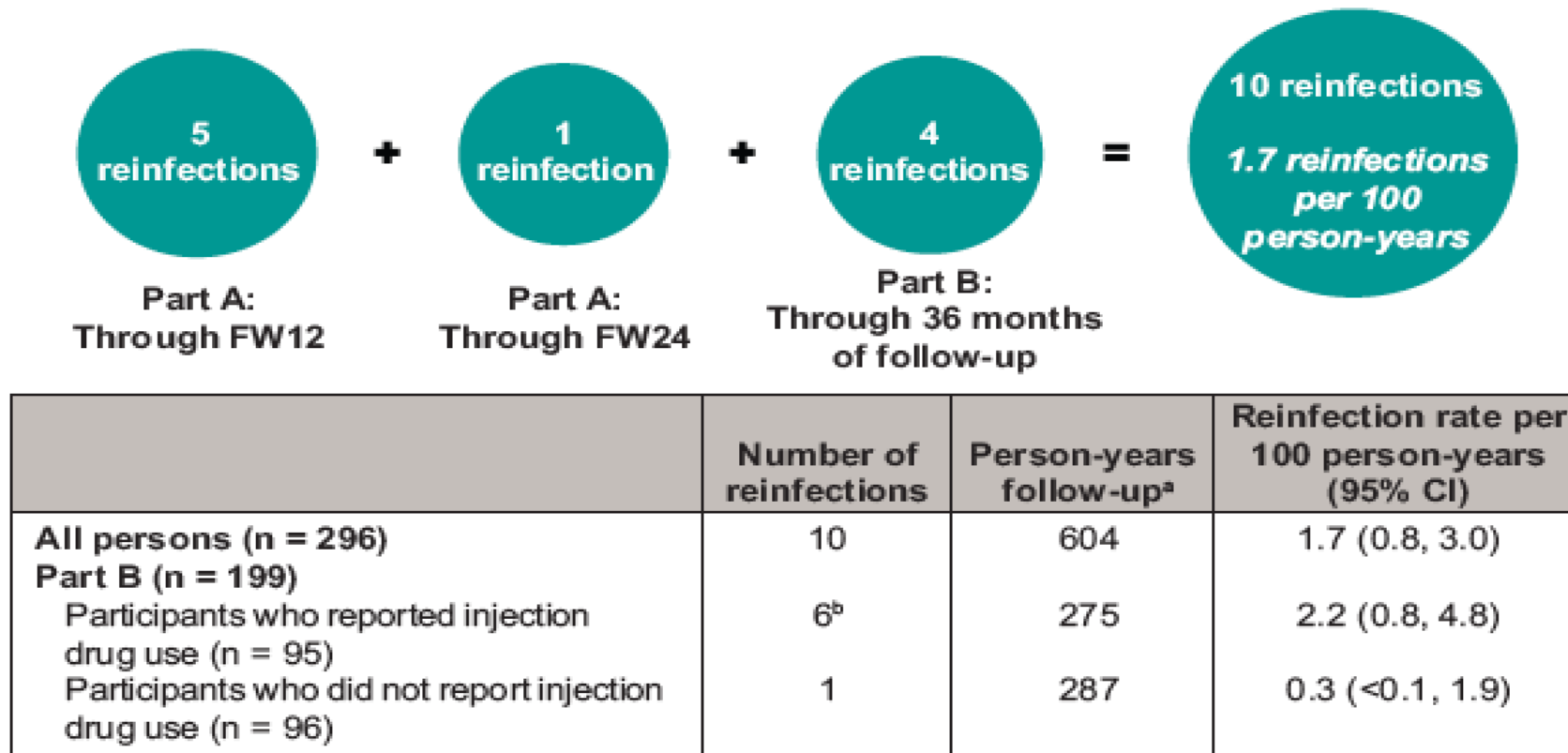
Serum viscosity:
 V.N.= 1.6-2.2

	Serum viscosity	cryocrit	HCV-RNA
Agosto 2018	2	6%	<15
Settembre 2018	2	4%	<15
Ottobre 2018	2,1	4,1%	< 15

Reinfection

- The incidence of reinfection was higher among participants with reported injection drug use compared with those with no reported injection drug use (**Figure 4**)

Figure 4. Incidence of Reinfection



CI, confidence interval; FW, follow-up week.

^aFrom end of treatment through 36 months of follow-up.

^bOf these 6 reinfections, 3 occurred during part A and 3 occurred during part B.

- Two participants had recurrent viremia and subsequent spontaneous clearance of infection (**Figure 5**)

Efficacy and Safety of Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir (SOF/VEL) for 12 Weeks in People with HCV GT 1-6 and Recent Injecting Drug Use

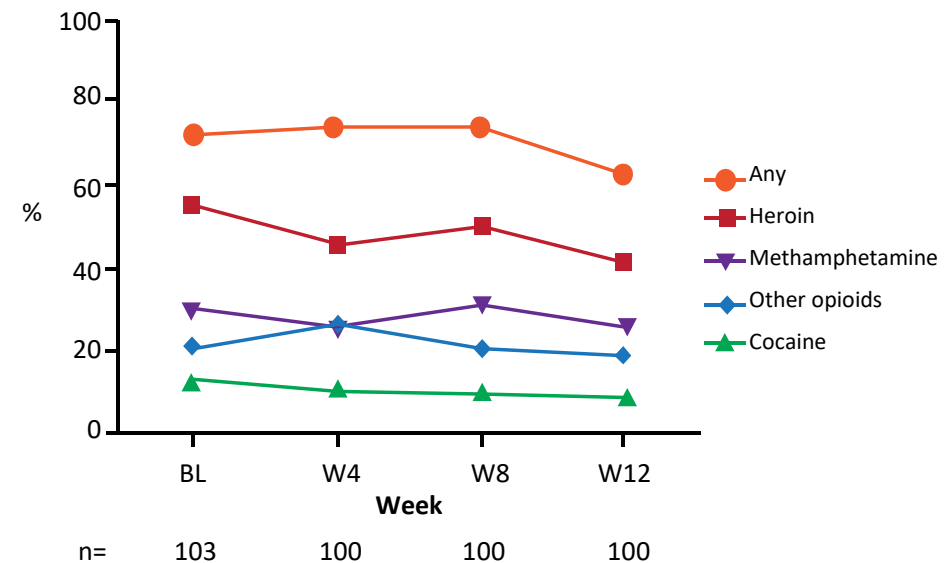
International Phase 4, open-label study of **103 patients**

Baseline Demographics

	SOF/VEL (12 weeks) n=103
Age <40 years	25 (24%)
Female sex	29 (28%)
HCV genotype 1 / 2 / 3 / 4	36 (35) / 5 (5) 60 (58) / 2 (2)
Fibrosis stage (METAVIR) F0-F1 / F2-F3 / F4	59 (62) / 27 (28) 9 (9)
Injecting drug use (in the last month)	
Heroin	57 (55%)
Methamphetamines	31 (30%)
Other opioids	22 (21%)
Cocaine	13 (13%)
≥Daily injecting drug use (in last month)	27 (26%)
Current OST, n (%)	
Methadone	45 (44%)
Buprenorphine ± naloxone	16 (16%)

Included patients with recent injection drug use (last 6 months) and compensated liver disease

Drug Use During Therapy



Adherence to HCV therapy

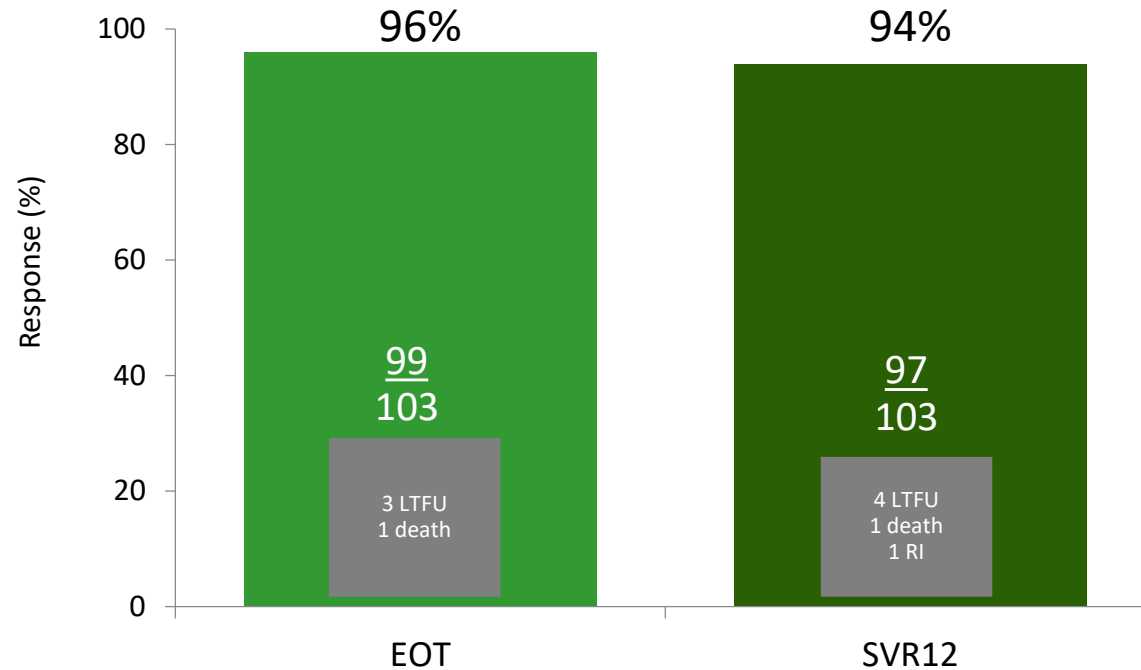
- Median: 94%
- Mean: 89%

The majority of patients continued drug use throughout HCV therapy



Efficacy and Safety of SOF/VEL for 12 Weeks in People with HCV GT 1-6 and Recent Injecting Drug Use

Efficacy Results (ITT)



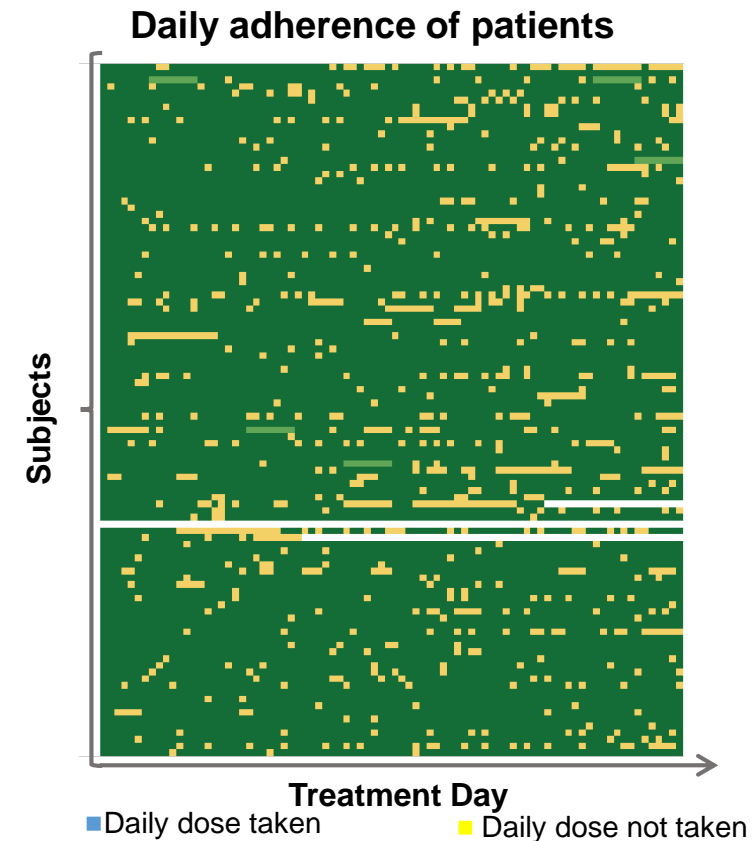
LTFU: loss to follow-up; RI: re-infection
n=4 did not complete treatment (3 LTFU, 1 overdose death)
n=6 did not have an SVR12 (4 LTFU, 1 overdose death, 1 reinfection)

SOF/VEL for 12 weeks in patients with recent injecting drug use led to high SVR12 rates despite ongoing drug use

Adherence to SOF/VEL among People with CHC Infection and Recent Injection Drug Use

- 34% of the patients non-adherent*
- SVR rates were similar for adherent and non adherent groups (94%) and no virologic failure observed in both groups

Factors associated with non adherence	OR (CI)
Stimulant injection (last month)	2.77 (1,18-6.50)
Stimulant injected on treatment	3.39 (1.19-9.67)



Non-adherence was associated with recent/on treatment stimulant injection but had no impact on SVR rates

Feasibility of Treating PWIDs in Public Health Setting

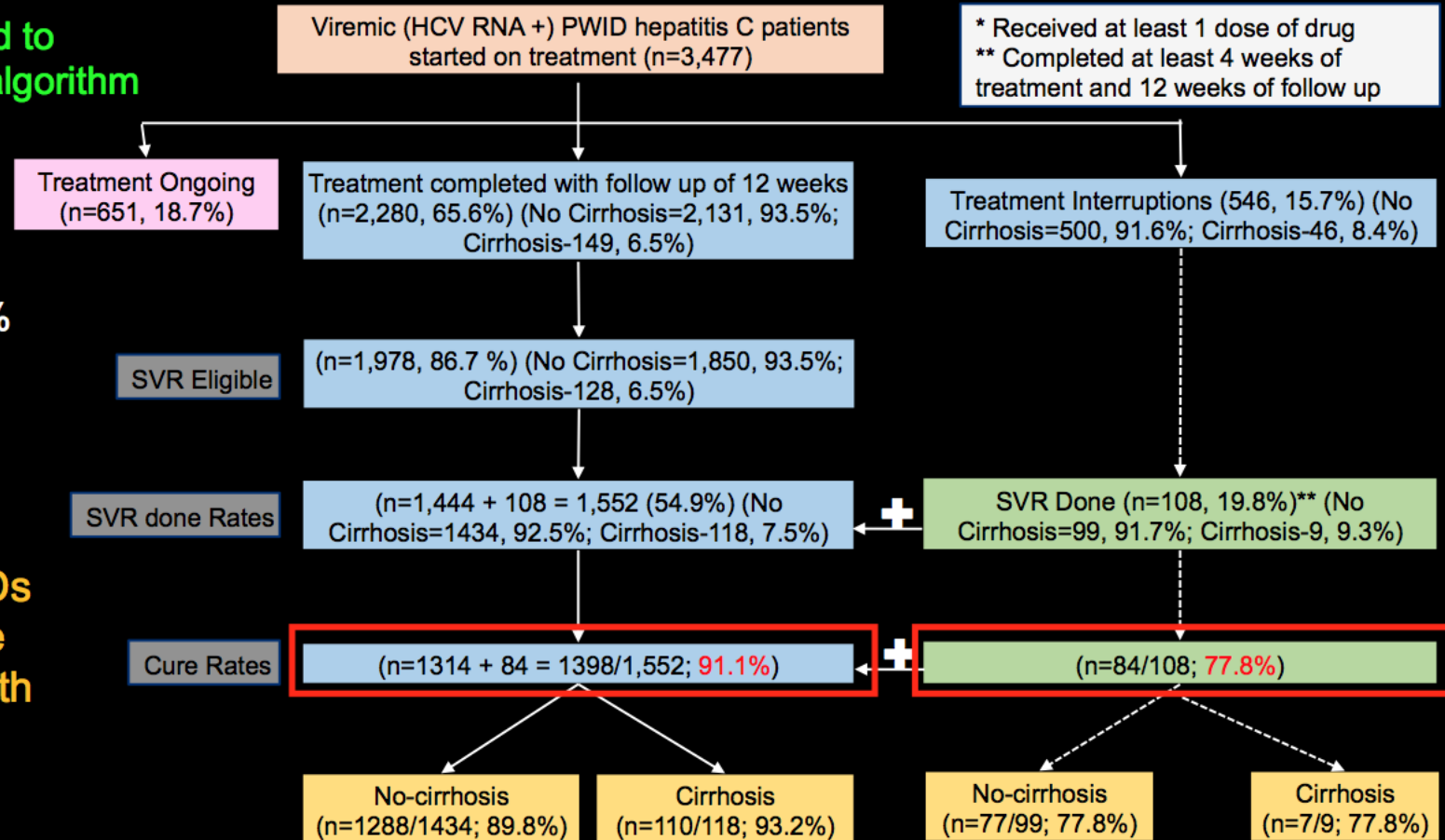
Primary care providers trained to provide care using standard algorithm

- 3477 PWIDs initiated treatment
- 7% cirrhosis
- SVR₁₂ was achieved in 91% in a modified ITT analysis
- Treatment interruptions were common and reduced SVR rate to 78%

Decentralized care of PWIDs using DAA regimens is safe and effective even those with cirrhosis.

Dhiman et al Abstract 0165

Schmidbauer Abstract 1561; Sulkowski1554; Nallapeta 1589



EASL Recommendations on Treatment of Hepatitis C 2018^{*}European Association for the Study of the Liver^{*}

The goals of HCV treatment in PWIDs are to prevent the complications of chronic hepatic and extra-hepatic HCV-associated disease like in any other group of HCV-infected patients, but also to prevent onward transmission of HCV. Treatment uptake

before.^{249,250} After DAA treatment, the rate of persistent reinfections observed was 4.2 per 100 person-years in 74 patients included in the C-EDGE CO-STAR study who achieved SVR with grazoprevir and elbasvir and injected drugs post-SVR.²⁵² To

It is important to acknowledge without stigma that reinfection may occur. Thus, patients who injected drugs during the year preceding treatment should be offered ideally bi-annual, at least annual testing for reinfection after DAA-induced SVR. In addition, testing should be offered after particular episodes implying a high risk of reinfection. When reinfection is detected, a new course of HCV treatment should be offered, with a 3-month delay to allow for possible spontaneous clearance, except if urgent treatment is needed.

Grazie

... Buon Natale e un meritato riposo

