

Poster # 762 Liver stiffness according to outcome of therapy with interferon plus ribavirin (sustained virologic response, relapse, nonresponse) in patients coinfected with HIV and HCV

Juan Berenguer¹, Manel Crespo², Francisco Zamora³, Ana Carrero¹, Carlos Barros⁴, Carmen Quereda⁵, Rafael Rubio⁶, Herminia Esteban⁷, José María Bellón¹, Juan González³ and The GESIDA 3603 Study Group
¹Hosp Gregorio Marañón, Madrid; ²Hosp Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona; ³Hosp La Paz Hosp, Madrid; ⁴Hosp Móstoles, Móstoles; ⁵Hosp Ramón y Cajal, Madrid; ⁶Hosp Doce de Octubre, Madrid; ⁷Fundación SEIMC-GESIDA

Funding sources: 1) Fundación para la Investigación y la Prevención del SIDA en España (FIPSE) (Refs. 36443/03, 36702/07, and 361020/10). 2) Fondo de Investigación de Sanidad en España (FIS) [Spanish Health Funds for Research] (Refs. EC07/90734, PI11/01556, and EC11/241).

Background

- We have shown that sustained viral response (SVR) following therapy with interferon plus ribavirin (IFN-RBV) had better outcomes than both end-of-treatment response with subsequent relapse (REL) and no response (NR)¹
- We also showed that REL was associated with less liver-related mortality and liver decompensation than NR²

1. Berenguer, J. et al. Hepatology 2009; 50:407-413
2. Berenguer J et al. 50th ICAAC, 2010 Boston V-1784

Objective

- To assess liver stiffness (LS) by transient elastography (TE) after IFN-RBV in patients with SVR, REL, and NR.

Design and Patient Selection

- Cohort Description**
- Ambispective cohort of HIV/HCV+ patients who started IFN-RBV between Jan 2000 and Jan 2008
 - 19 clinical centers in Spain
 - Centralized online CRF (monitored).
 - FU (every 6 mo): survival, liver decompensation, HIV-progression, ART & labs (CD4+ cells, HIV-VL, HCV-RNA), Liver biopsies (if any), and TE (if any).
 - In cirrhotics: AFP and US scan

- Patient Selection**
- For this study we selected patients with all the following
 - Pretreatment liver biopsy (LB)
 - TE measurement after finalization of IFN-RBV RX
 - No anti-HCV retreatment

- Study Duration**
- From IFN-RBV discontinuation to the last TE measurement.

- Censoring Date**
- July 31, 2010

Categories of Response

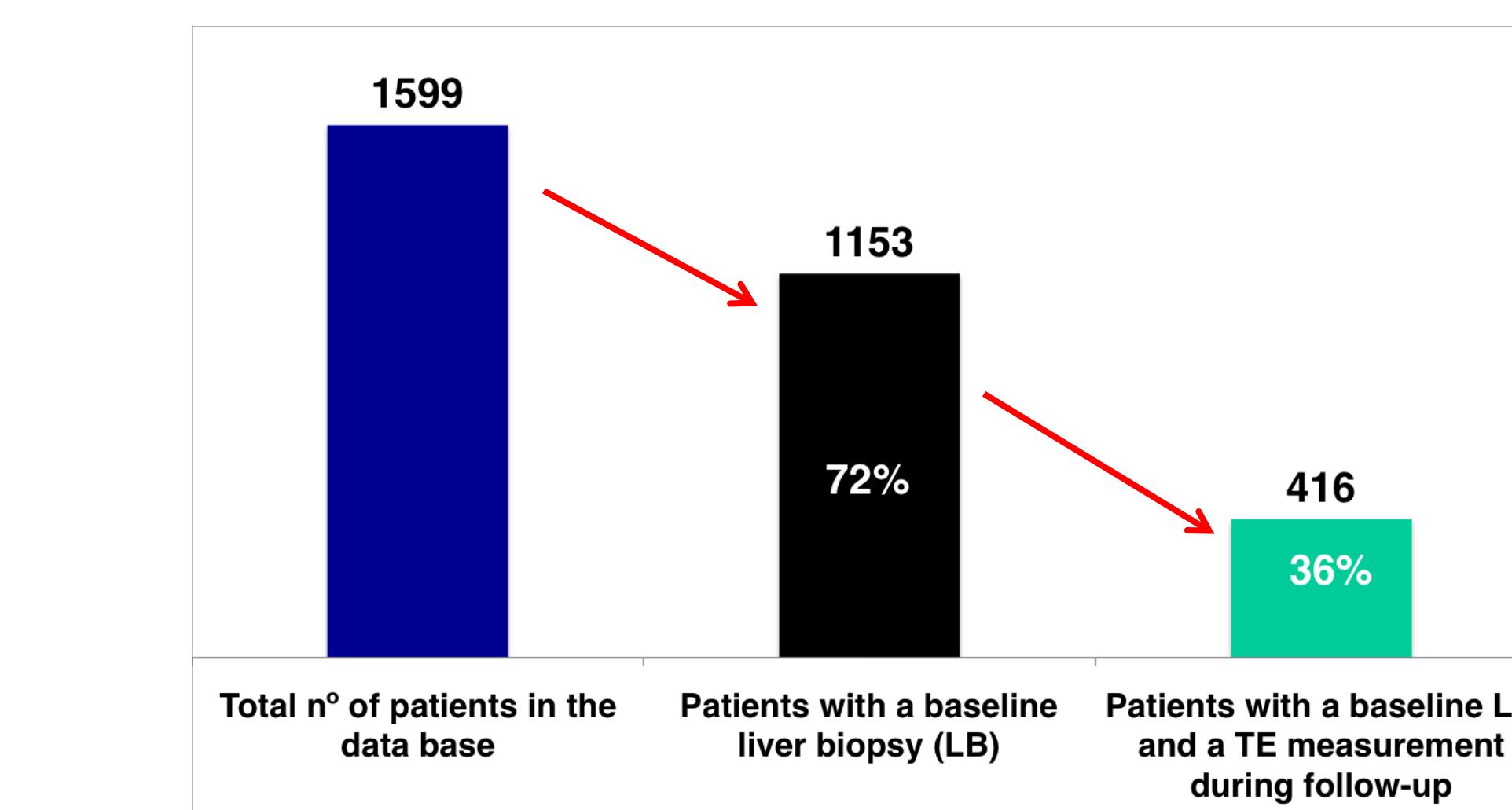
- Sustained viral response (SVR): Undetectable serum HCV-RNA level 24 weeks after discontinuation of therapy
- Viral relapse (REL): Undetectable serum HCV-RNA level at the end of programmed therapy (48 weeks), with subsequent relapse;
- No response (NR): When patients not fulfilled SVR nor REL criteria

Transient Elastography

- TE was performed using a FibroScan® device (EchoSens, Paris, France).
- A median value, expressed in kilopascals (kPa), of 10 successful acquisitions was considered the representative measurement of liver stiffness.
- We considered 10 acquisitions with a success rate of at least 60% and an interquartile range (IQR) lower than 30% as representative measurements.
- Cut-off values for each stage of fibrosis*
 - Minimal fibrosis (F0-F1): TE < 7.1 kPa
 - Moderate fibrosis (F2): TE ≥ 7.1 and < 9.5
 - Advanced fibrosis (F≥3): TE ≥ 9.5
 - Cirrhosis (F4): TE ≥ 14.5

* Castera L, et al. J Hepatol 2008; 48: 835 - 847

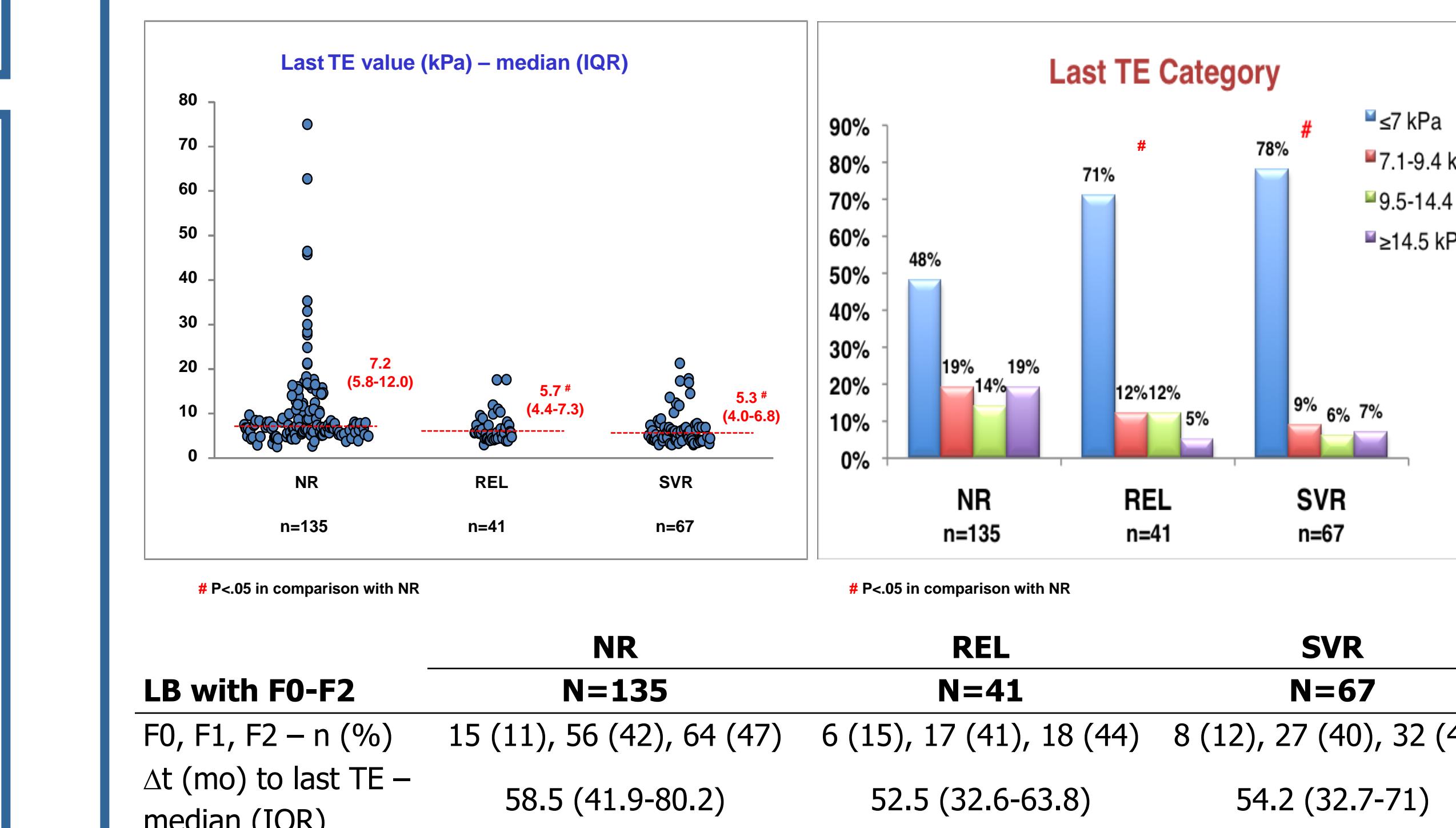
Patients Included in the Study



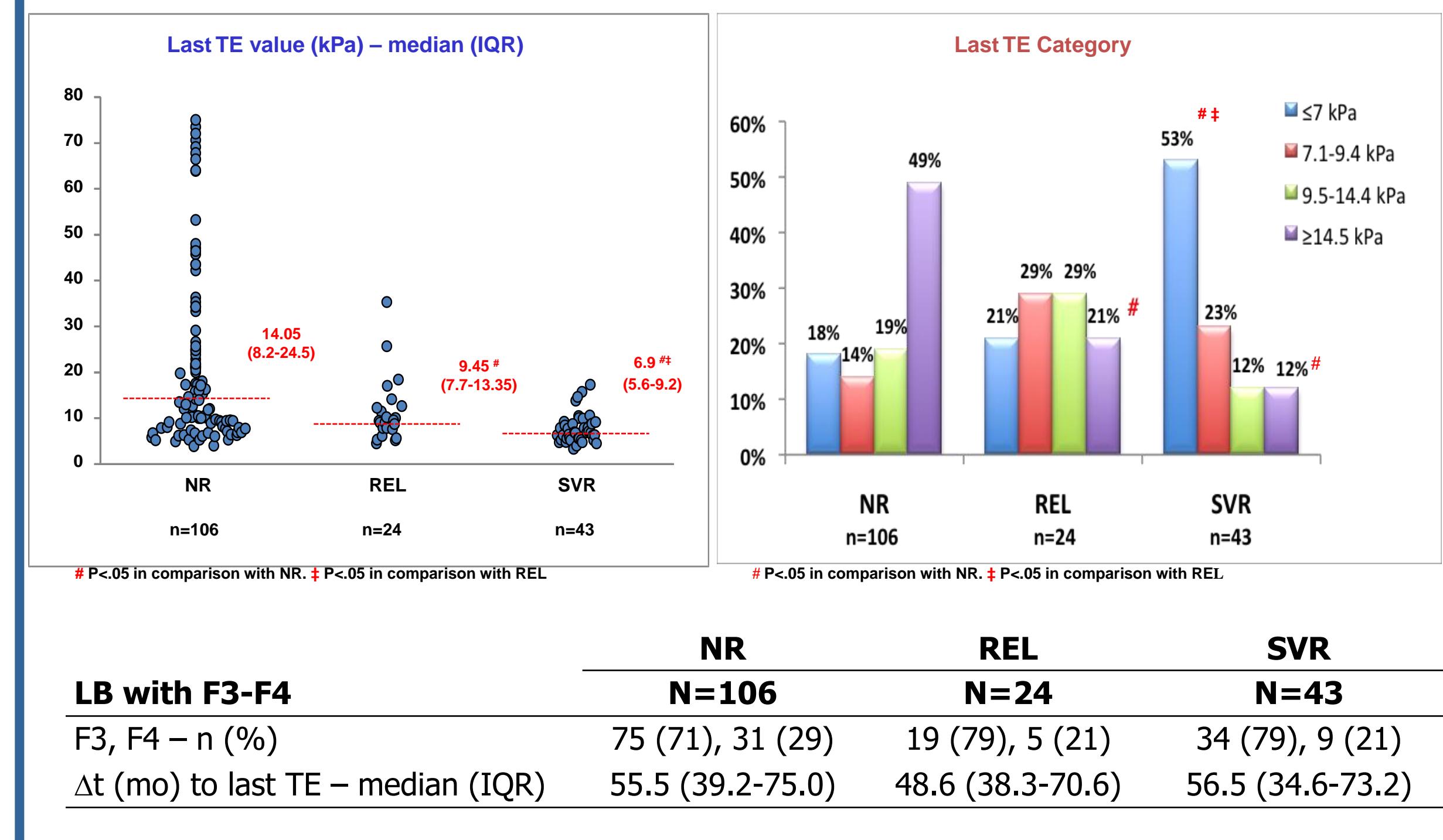
Patients Characteristics

Characteristic	Patients (N = 416)
Male sex-n (%)	302 (73)
Age-yr, median (IQR)	41 (37-44)
Prior injection drug use-n (%)	348 (84)
CDC category C-n (%)	95 (23)
CD4 cells baseline-n/mm ³ , median (IQR)	357 (244-489)
HAART during HCV treatment-n (%)	311 (75)
HIV RNA ≤ 50 copies/mL baseline-n (%)	275 (69)
HCV genotype 1-4-n (%)	303 (74)
HCV RNA ≥ 500,000 IU/mL	249 (70)
Advanced liver fibrosis (F3-F4 METAVIR) -n (%)	173 (42)
Anti-HCV therapy-n (%)	44 (11)
Non-Peg IFN α2a – α2b + RBV	372 (89)
Peg IFN α2a – α2b + RBV	
Response to anti-HCV therapy-n (%)	110 (26)
Sustained viral response (SVR)	65 (16)
Viral relapse (REL)	241 (58)
No response (NR)	12% #

TE results for patients with baseline F0-F2



TE results for patients with baseline F3-F4



Conclusions

- Our results show that sustained viral response after IFN-RBV was followed by less liver stiffness than both end-of-treatment response with subsequent relapse and no response.
- However, end-of-treatment response with subsequent relapse was associated with less liver stiffness than no response.
- These results, based on a noninvasive method for assessment of liver fibrosis, are consistent with clinical endpoints reported previously by our group.

The GESIDA 3603 Team Principal Investigators J Berenguer, J Gonzalez, E Barquilla, H Esteban, JM Belón, H. Gregorio Marañón, Madrid JM Bellón, J Cossío, I Gutiérrez, JC López, P Miralles, B Padilla, M Rodríguez, A Carreño, T Alcázar, F Tejerina, J Berenguer, H. La Paz, Madrid J Alvarez, JR Arribas, I Bernardino, M Mora, F Pascual, JM Peña, E Rodríguez, I Valero, F Zamora, J González, H. Príncipe de Asturias, Madrid A Aranz, J de Miguel, J Sanz, H. 12 de Octubre, Madrid MA Hernández, F Pujido, V Rodríguez, R Rubio, B Clotet, A Jou, C Turral, H. Getafe, Madrid G Gaspar, G Pérez, H. Guadalajara, Guadalajara M Rodríguez, ML Montes, H. La Fe, Valencia S Cuelar, J López-Aldeguer, H. Clinico Univ de Valencia, Valencia A Ferrer, MJ Galindo, H. Clinico San Carlos, Madrid MJ Téllez, J Vergara, H. La Princesa, Madrid I Santos, J Sanz, H. Donostia, San Sebastián J Arizabalaga, JA Iribarren, MA Von Wichtmann, H. Móstoles, Madrid C Barros, E Condés, H. General de Valencia, Valencia E Ortega, L Ortiz

Correspondence:
Juan Berenguer; MD, PhD
Email: jbb4@me.com