

HIV Predicts Failure of LDV/SOF in HCV G1 Treatment-Naïve Non-Cirrhotic Patients

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Background and Aim

The efficacy of licensed DAA regimens is assumed to be the same for HCV-monoinfected patients (MoP) and HIV/HCV-coinfected patients (CoP) ^{1,2}. However, the high SVR rates of DAA regimens and the relatively small number of patients included in registration trials have made it difficult to identify predictors of treatment failure, including the presence of HIV. We compared treatment outcomes for LDV/SOF against HCV G1 in treatment-naïve MoP and CoP without cirrhosis within the Madrid Registry of use of DAA for HCV (Madrid RUA-VHC)

¹ Karageorgopoulos DE, et al. World J Hepatol 2015;7:1936-1952.
² Montes ML, et al. AIDS 2017;31:1253-1260.

Madrid Registry of Use of DAA for HCV

RUA-VHC (Madrid Registry of Use of DAA for HCV)

- Prospective registry of adults (≥ 18 years) undergoing therapy with DAs for HCV infection in the region of Madrid
 - Madrid-CoRe (Madrid Coinfection Registry)
 - Madrid-MoRe (Madrid Monoinfection Registry)
- Compulsory for all hospitals from the Madrid Regional Health Service (SERMAS)

Patients registered in RUA

- 17,269 patients registered between Nov 2014 and Sep 2017

17,269 patients with HCV-infection initiated DAA-based Rx in Madrid from Nov 2014 to Sep 2017

1,407 patients met inclusion criteria

1,102 HCV-Monoinfected patients (MoP)
 305 HIV/HCV-Coinfected patients (CoP)

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Eligibility criteria and study design

Key inclusion criteria

- HCV genotype 1 infection
- Absence of liver cirrhosis
- Previously untreated
- Treatment with LDV/SOF without ribavirin for 8 or 12 wk.
- Scheduled to finish treatment on or before May 31, 2017

Primary endpoint

- Week 12 sustained viral response (SVR₁₂) by intention-to-treat analysis (ITT)
- and by modified ITT (m-ITT), excluding patients that discontinued therapy for reasons other than adverse events (AEs)

Secondary endpoints

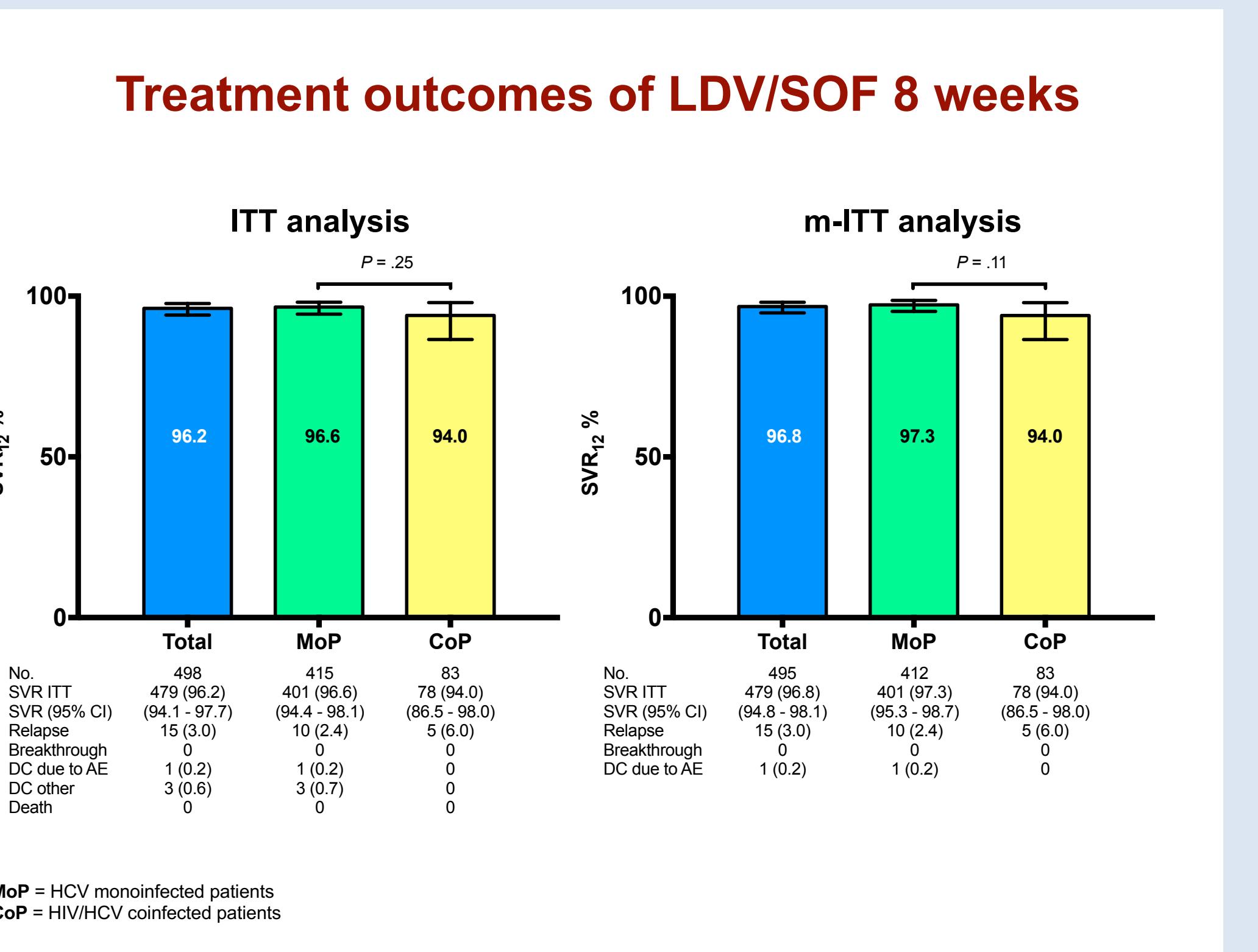
- Viral relapse
- Viral breakthrough
- Discontinuation of treatment due to AEs
- Discontinuation of treatment for reasons other than AEs

= median (IQR)
 + = n (%)
 MoP = HCV monoinfected patients
 CoP = HIV/HCV coinfectied patients
 TE = transient elastography

Baseline characteristics of study population

VARIABLES	8 Weeks			12 weeks			TOTAL			
	Total N=498	MoP N=415	CoP N=83	Total N=909	MoP N=687	CoP N=222	MoP + CoP N=1,407	Total N=687	MoP N=56 (50-67)	CoP N=22 (50-55)
Age ^a	56 (49-66)	58 (49-68)	50 (46-54)	<.001	56 (50-67)	60 (52-70)	51 (47-54)	<.001	56 (50-67)	56 (50-67)
Male sex ^b	259 (52.0)	193 (46.5)	66 (79.5)	<.001	515 (56.7)	348 (50.7)	167 (75.2)	<.001	774 (55.0)	774 (55.0)
Genotype ^c										
1a	160 (32.1)	95 (22.9)	65 (78.3)		408 (44.9)	235 (34.2)	173 (77.9)		568 (40.4)	
1b	323 (64.9)	312 (75.2)	11 (13.2)		468 (51.5)	432 (62.9)	36 (16.2)		791 (56.2)	
1 non-subtyped	15 (3.0)	8 (1.9)	7 (8.4)		33 (3.6)	20 (2.9)	13 (5.9)		48 (3.4)	
HCV RNA										
Log IU/ml ^d	5.9 (5.4-6.4)	5.9 (5.4-6.3)	6.1 (5.6-6.5)	.03	6.4 (6.0-6.8)	6.4 (5.9-6.8)	6.5 (6.0-6.8)	.05	6.2 (5.7-6.7)	
> 6x10 ⁶ IU/ml ^d	18 (3.6)	12 (2.9)	6 (7.2)	.05	224 (24.6)	161 (23.4)	63 (28.4)	.14	242 (17.2)	
TE										
No ^e	8 (1.6)	8 (1.9)	0		35 (3.8)	35 (5.1)	0		43 (3.1)	
Yes ^e	490 (98.4)	407 (98.1)	83 (100.0)		874 (96.1)	652 (94.9)	222 (100.0)		1,364 (96.9)	
kPa ^f	8.6 (7.9-9.4)	8.6 (7.9-9.3)	8.6 (7.8-10.0)	.61	9.1 (8.1-10.4)	9.2 (8.1-10.5)	9.0 (8.1-10.3)	.31	8.8 (8.0-10.2)	
≥ 9.5 kPa ^f	122 (24.9)	95 (23.3)	27 (32.5)	.08	402 (46.0)	312 (47.8)	90 (40.5)	.06	524 (38.4)	

^a Median (IQR)
^b + n (%)
^c MoP = HCV monoinfected patients
^d CoP = HIV/HCV coinfectied patients
^e TE = transient elastography



Factors associated with treatment failure by logistic regression analysis (N = 1,407)

Variable	Failures	Univariable		Multivariable		
		N (%)	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
Age						
<45	4 (2.9)	1.00				
45-54	23 (4.7)	1.68 (0.57-4.95)	.53			
≥55	29 (3.7)	1.31 (0.45-3.80)				
Sex						
Female	13 (2.0)	1.00				
Male	43 (5.6)	2.81 (1.49-5.26)	.001	2.37 (1.24-4.52)	.01	
Liver stiffness - kPa						
< 9.5	28 (3.3)	1.00				
≥ 9.5	27 (5.1)	1.58 (0.92-2.70)				
Unknown	1 (2.3)	0.69 (0.09-5.20)				
HCV Genotype						
1b	23 (2.9)	1.00				
1a	31 (5.5)	1.93 (1.11-3.34)	.06			
1 nt	2 (4.2)	1.45 (0.33-6.35)				
HCV-RNA IU/mL						
< 6 M	47 (4.0)	1.00				
≥ 6 M	9 (3.7)	0.92 (0.44-1.90)	.82			
HIV infection						
No	33 (3.0)	1.00				
Yes	23 (2.5)	2.64 (1.53-4.57)	1	2.16 (1.23-3.80)	.01	
Treatment duration						
12 wk	37 (4.1)	1.00				
8 wk	19 (3.8)	0.93 (0.53-1.64)	.81			

Flow chart

17,269 patients with HCV-infection initiated DAA-based Rx in Madrid from Nov 2014 to Sep 2017

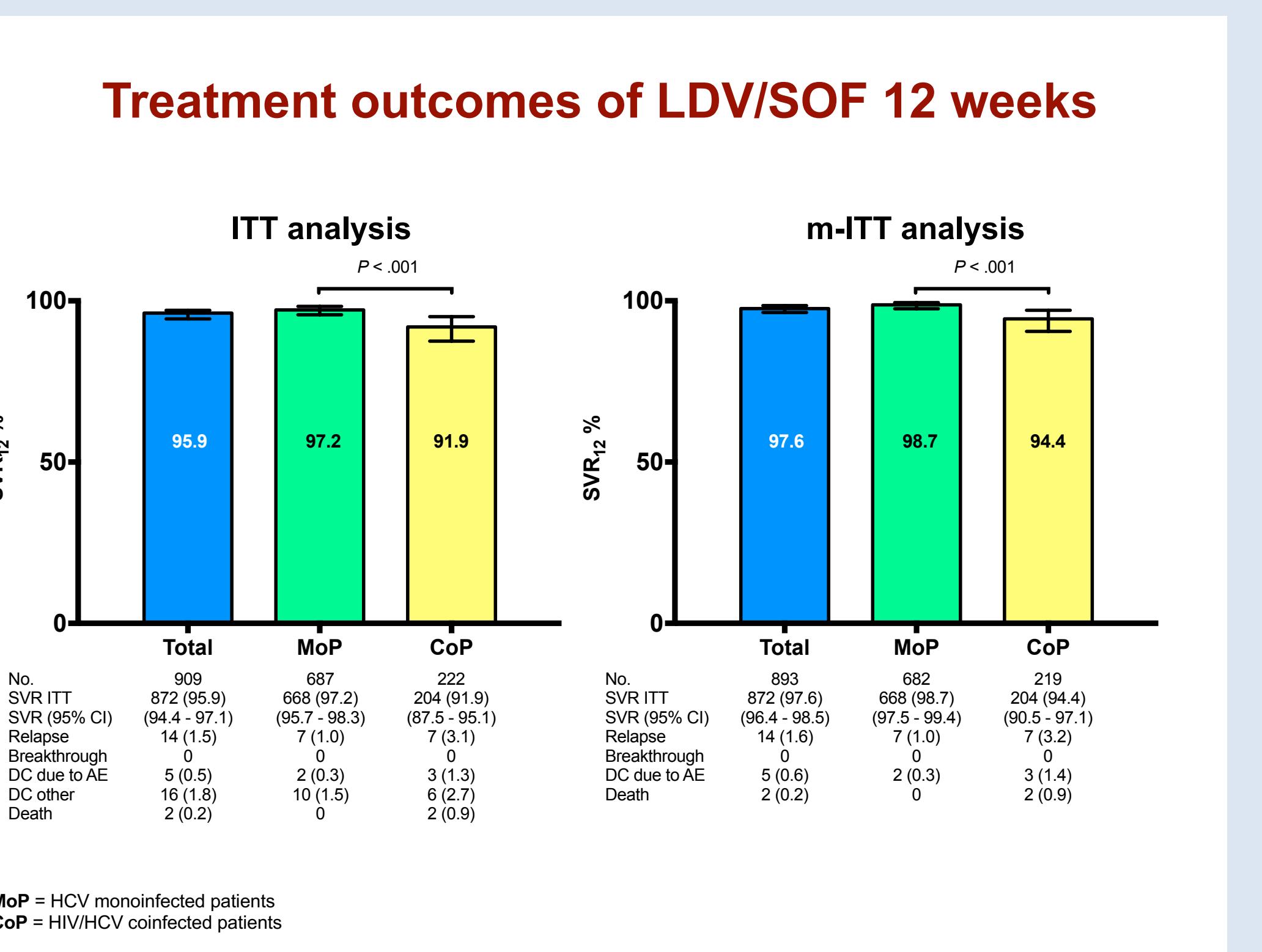
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HIV-related variables among CoP

Variable	8 weeks		12 weeks	
	n = 83	n = 222	n = 83	n = 222
HIV risk factor – n (%)	39 (47.0)	121 (54.5)	39 (47.0)	121 (54.5)
Injection drug use	8 (9.6)	4 (1.8)	8 (9.6)	4 (1.8)
Men who have sex with men	5 (6.0)	8 (3.6)	5 (6.0)	8 (3.6)
Heterosexual relations	0	2 (0.9)	0	2 (0.9)
Transfusions	0	0	0	0
Mother to child	0	0	0	0
Other/unknown	31 (37.3)	87 (39.2)	31 (37.3)	87 (39.2)
CDC clinical category – n (%)				
A	21 (25.3)	38 (17.1)	21 (25.3)	38 (17.1)
B	9 (10.8)	39 (17.6)	9 (10.8)	39 (17.6)
C	22 (26.5)	60 (27.0)	22 (26.5)	60 (27.0)
Unknown	31 (37.3)	85 (38.3)	31 (37.3)	85 (38.3)
Nadir CD4/mm ³ – n (%)				
> 500	8 (9.6)	14 (6.3)	8 (9.6)	14 (6.3)
200-499	17 (20.5)	38 (17.1)	17 (20.5)	38 (17.1)
< 200	27 (32.5)	85 (38.3)	27 (32.5)	85 (38.3)
Desconocido	31 (37.3)	85 (38.3)	31 (37.3)	85 (38.3)
Baseline CD4/mm ³ – n (%)				
Known	33 (39.8)	126 (56.8)	33 (39.8)	126 (56.8)
Median (IQR)	632 (474-847)	593 (367-819)	632 (474-847)	593 (367-819)
ART ^g – n (%)				
No	0	3 (1.3)	0	3 (1.3)
Yes	83 (100.0)	219 (98.6)	83 (100.0)	219 (98.6)
HIV-RNA – n (%)				
Unknown	31 (37.3)	82 (36.9)	31 (37.3)	82 (36.9)
Known	52 (62.6)	140 (63.1)	52 (62.6)	140 (63.1)
Detectable	5 (6.0)	8 (5.7)	5 (6.0)	8 (5.7)
Undetectable	47 (90.4)	132 (94.3)	47 (90.4)	132 (94.3)

^g MoP = HCV monoinfected patients
 CoP = HIV/HCV coinfectied patients



- ### Conclusions
- The results of this large prospective real-world study analyzing treatment outcomes for LDV/SOF against HCV G1 in treatment-naïve noncirrhotic