

JAMH Hepatitis ECHO session #2

07/02 quick evidence update

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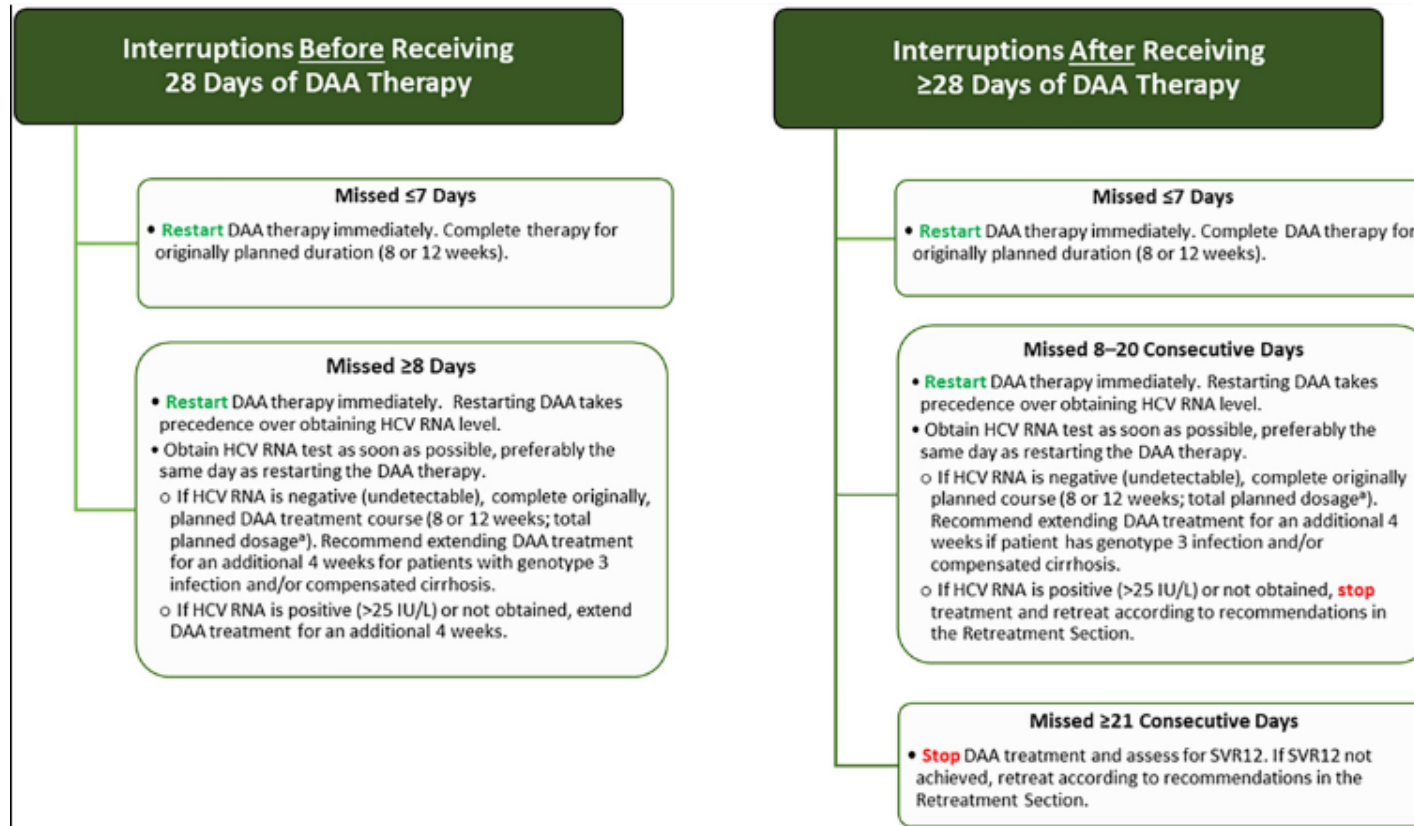
Q: In Hepatitis C, how effective are shorter cases of DAAs?

- Most periods of non-adherence are short, 61% 1-2 days ¹
- Short periods of non-adherence not associated with treatment failure ²
- 2018 study (n=100) Sustained Virological Resolution (SVR12) similar between mild non-adherence (80-90% DAAs) and full adherence ~ 94% ¹

- Longer periods are riskier, 2021 study (n=365)
- Found that SVR12 for those with <8 weeks DAAs versus those with >8 weeks DAAs was 83% versus 95%
- Those with < 4 weeks DAAs was ~50% ³

(Some nuances)

Led to 2023 update, American Association for Study of Liver Disease Guidelines, Hepatitis C treatment



References

- 1) Cunningham et al 2018. Adherence to sofosbuvir and velpatasvir among people with chronic HCV infection and recent injection drug use: The SIMPLIFY Study. International Journal of Drug Policy. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30352330/>
- 2) Bhattacharya et al 2023. Hepatitis C Guidance 2023 Update: American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases – Infectious Diseases Society of America Recommendations for Testing, Managing and Treating Hepatitis C Virus Infection. Clinical Infectious Diseases. <https://academic.oup.com/cid/advance-article/doi/10.1093/cid/ciad319/7179952?login=false>
- 3) Fabbiani et al 2021. High rates of sustained virological response despite premature discontinuation of directly acting antivirals in HCV-infected patients treated in a real-life setting. Journal of Viral Hepatology. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33306247/>