

Retreatment with sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir in patients with chronic hepatitis C virus infection and prior DAA failure – an analysis from the German Hepatitis C-Registry (DHC-R)

Johannes Vermehren¹, Albrecht Stoehr², Julian Schulze zur Wiesch³, Hartwig Klinker⁴, Markus Cornberg⁵, Maria-Christina Jung⁶, Karl-Georg Simon⁷, Yvonne Serfert⁸, Michael P. Manns⁵, Heiner Wedemeyer^{5,8,9}, Christoph Sarrazin^{1,10}, German Hepatitis C-Registry⁸

¹Goethe University Hospital, Medical Clinic 1, Frankfurt, Germany; ²ifl-Institute for Interdisciplinary Medicine, Hamburg, Germany; ³University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf (UKE), Hamburg, Germany; ⁴University Hospital Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany; ⁵Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany; ⁶Leberzentrum München, Germany; ⁷MVZ Dres. Eisenbach, Simon, Schwarz GbR, Leverkusen, Germany; ⁸Leberstiftungs-GmbH Deutschland, Hannover, Germany; ⁹Essen University Hospital, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany; ¹⁰St. Josefs-Hospital, Medical Clinic 2, Wiesbaden, Germany

BACKGROUND AND AIMS

Chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection can be cured with all-oral direct-acting antivirals (DAAs) in >90% of patients. There are only few patients in whom DAA treatment fails. Re-treatment options for patients with DAA failure are limited. In Europe, the fixed dose combination of sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir (SOF/VEL/VOX) given for 12 weeks is the only approved DAA regimen for patients in whom HCV NS5A inhibitor-based therapy has failed.

Aim of the present analysis was to evaluate the efficacy and tolerability of SOF/VEL/VOX under real-world conditions.

METHODS

The DHC-R (German Hepatitis C-Registry) is a national multicenter real-world cohort including about 15,500 patients recruited by more than 250 centers (approx. 90% physicians in private practice). For the present analysis, all consecutive patients enrolled in the DHC-R who were retreated with SOF/VEL/VOX were analyzed (as of Jan 20, 2019).

RESULTS

Retreatment with SOF/VEL/VOX was initiated in 110 patients with prior DAA failure. Among these, four patients received RBV (GT1b, n=2; GT3, n=2) as part of their treatment.

Patients were infected with HCV genotypes (GT) 1, 3, and 4 in 65%, 31% and 5%, respectively (Table 1).

Prior DAA regimens included among others LDV/SOF±RBV (n=35), PrOD±RBV (n=30), VEL/SOF±RBV (n=18), GZR/EBR (n=8), DCV+SOF±RBV (n=13), SOF±RBV (n=2), SMV+SOF+RBV (n=1), and G/P (n=1).

The median age was 54.0 years, 86% were male and 27% had compensated cirrhosis. So far, end-of-treatment virological response was 98,6% (data available for 69 patients).

At the time of data analysis, 94,9% (74/78) had achieved SVR12 (ITT). No FU12 HCV RNA results were available in 4 patients. The PP SVR12 rate was 100% (Figure 1).

Table 1: Baseline characteristics

	N=110 (100%)
Age, median (IQR)	54.0 (16)
Sex, male, n (%)	94 (86)
BMI (kg/m ²), mean	28.3*
HCV Genotype, n (%)	
1	71 (65)**
3	34 (31)
4	5 (5)
Cirrhosis, n (%)	30 (27)
decompensated, n/N (%)	10/30 (33)***
Pre-treatment, n (%)	
SOF/LDV±RBV	35 (32)
PrO±D±RBV	30 (27)
SOF/VEL±RBV	18 (16)
Other#	27 (25)
Months since pre-treatment	21.2±11.4

Abbreviations: IQR, interquartile range; BMI, body mass index; HCV, hepatitis C virus; RBV, ribavirin; SOF/LDV, sofosbuvir/ledipasvir; PrOD, ombitasvir/paritaprevir ± dasabuvir
*mean BMI of all DHC-R patients (n=12,037): 25.9 kg/m²
**GT1a: n=36, GT1b: n=34, GT1 subtype unknown=1) #SOF±RBV, simeprevir (SMV)+SOF+RBV, grazoprevir/elbasvir, glecaprevir/pibrentasvir, daclatasvir (DCV)+SOF±RBV, DCV+SMV, telaprevir+interferon+RBV
*** SOF/VEL/VOX is not recommended in patients with decompensated cirrhosis

SOF/VEL/VOX was well-tolerated and adverse events were comparable to those seen in patients treated with other DAAs (Table 2). The most frequent adverse events included fatigue (14%) and headache (10%), nausea (9%), and diarrhea (9%).

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DISCLOSURES

Details of individual authors' disclosures can be found in the abstract book.

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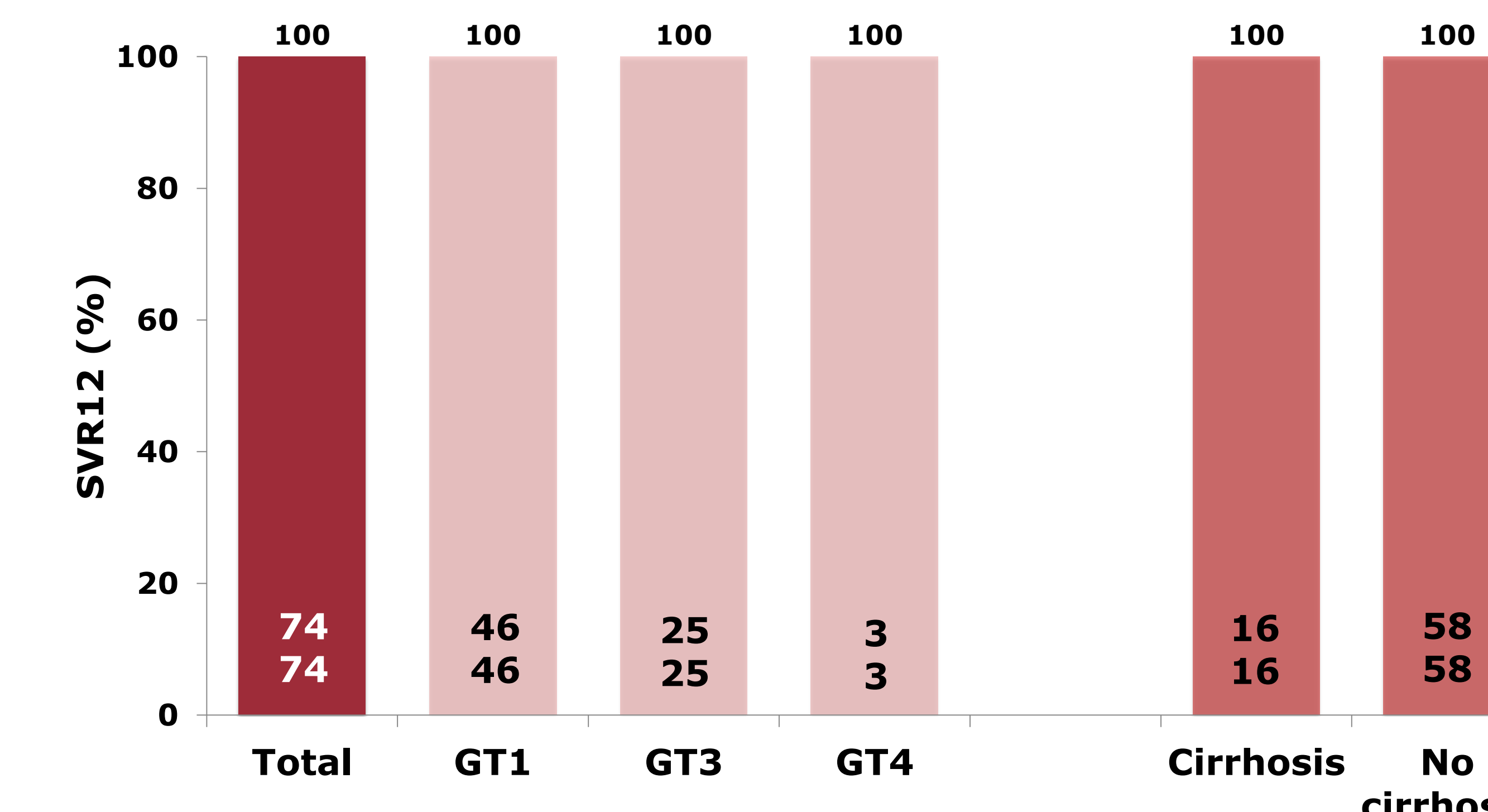


Fig. 1. Effectiveness (Per Protocol Analysis)

Table 2: Safety summary

	N=110 (100%)
No adverse event	55 (50)
Fatigue	15 (14)
Headache	11 (10)
Nausea	10 (9)
Diarrhea	10 (9)

Severe adverse events were documented in 6 patients and included urothelial carcinoma, abdominal hernia, cholecystectomy, acute-on-chronic liver failure, hepatorenal syndrome, and variceal bleeding. One patient discontinued therapy prematurely and died two months later (no causal relationship with SOF/VEL/VOX documented).

CONCLUSIONS

- **Retreatment with SOF/VEL/VOX was highly effective.**
- **No virologic failures have been reported so far.**
- **SOF/VEL/VOX was well-tolerated, AEs were comparable to those seen in patients treated with other DAAs.**

Contact information

Leberstiftungs-GmbH Deutschland
Carl-Neuberg-Straße 1
30625 Hannover
info@leberstiftungs-gmbh.de
www.deutsches-hepatitis-c-register.de

✉ johannes.vermehren@kgu.de

