

TIME TO VIRAL SUPPRESSION DOES NOT IMPACT SVR IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH GLECAPREVIR/PIBRENTASVIR FOR 8 WEEKS

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Presented at Semana Digestiva 2018, 20-23 June 2018, Alfândega do Porto, Portugal

INTRODUCTION

- The pangenotypic direct-acting antivirals (DAAs) glecaprevir coformulated with pibrentasvir (G/P) are approved to treat chronic HCV infection for all 6 major genotypes (GT)

G/P is Approved for Patients With HCV GT1–6 Infection



- Pangenotypic SVR12 rate of 98% in more than 2200 patients
- Potent against common polymorphisms (eg, Y93H in NS5A and Q80K in NS3)
- Favorable safety profile irrespective of baseline factors such as compensated liver cirrhosis and advanced renal disease
- 8 week duration approved for all treatment-naïve patients without cirrhosis¹

G/P is orally dosed as 3 pills taken once daily with food for a total dose of 300 mg/120 mg. Glecaprevir was identified by AbbVie and Enanta.

- Response Guided Therapy based on treatment Week 4 (TW4) HCV RNA was widely used by clinicians in the interferon (IFN) era to determine whether treatment with first generation DAAs should be extended in order to prevent relapse
- With the broadened use of shortened 8-week DAA regimens, concerns remain that failure to suppress HCV RNA quickly may lead to relapse
- AASLD guidelines state the significance of quantifiable HCV RNA at TW4 is unknown and provide no recommendations for stopping or extending therapy²

OBJECTIVES

Investigate whether lack of viral suppression by TW4 is predictive of relapse in patients receiving G/P for 8 weeks, and evaluate factors impacting time to viral suppression.

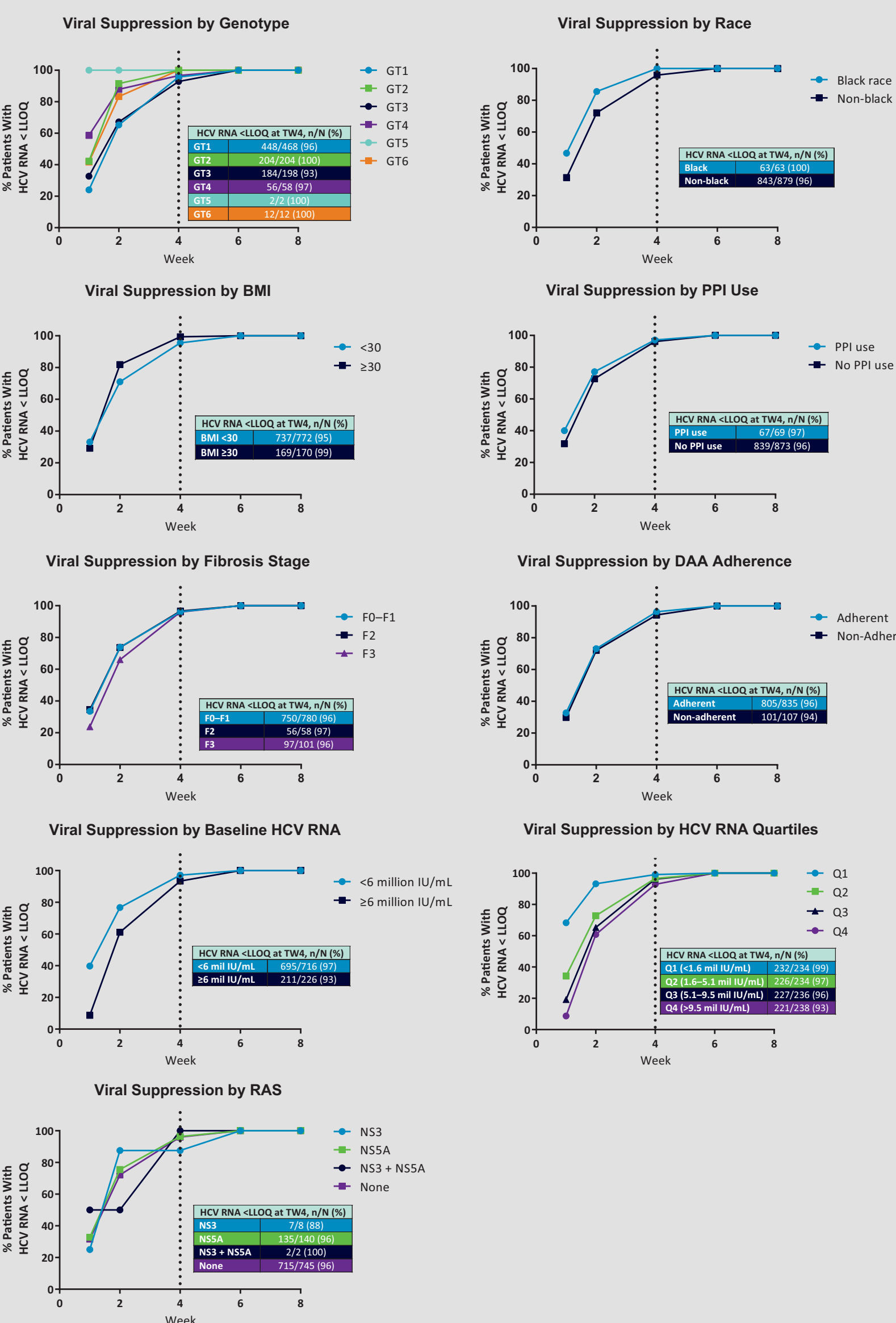
RESULTS

Table 1. Baseline Demographics and Disease Characteristics

Characteristic	8-week G/P N = 950
Male, n (%)	526 (55)
White race, n (%)	783 (82)
Black race, n (%)	63 (7)
Age, mean (range), years	50 (19–84)
BMI, mean (range), kg/m ²	26.3 (17.3–65.7)
Genotype, n (%)	
1a/1b/1 other	240 (25)/229 (24)/1 (<1)
2	204 (21)
3	203 (21)
4/5/6	59 (6)/2 (<1)/12 (1)
Treatment-experienced, n (%)	196 (21)
IFN or pegIFN ± RBV	186 (20)
SOF ± RBV ± pegIFN	10 (1)
HCV RNA, median (Q1–Q3), IU/mL	1 680 000 (412 000–5 610 000)
Fibrosis stage, n (%)	
F0–F1	787 (83)
F2	58 (6)
F3	102 (11)
HIV-1 coinfection, n (%)	151 (16)
History of IDU, n (%)	417 (44)
DAA adherent*, n (%)	839 (88)
Concomitant PPI use, n (%)	70 (7)
Presence of baseline polymorphisms†, n (%)	
NS3/4A only	8 (1)
NS5A only	141 (16)
NS3/4A and NS5A	2 (<1)
None	752 (83)

G/P, glecaprevir/pibrentasvir; BMI, body mass index; HCV, hepatitis C virus; pegIFN, pegylated interferon; RBV, ribavirin; SOF, sofosbuvir; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; IDU, injection drug use; DAA, direct-acting antiviral; PPI, proton pump inhibitor.
*DAA adherence calculated as the percentage of tablets taken relative to the total expected number of tablets, and must be between 80% and 120% at each 4-week dispensation interval; adherence values below 80% and above 120% were considered non-adherent.
†The detection threshold was 15%. NS3 resistance-associated substitution (RAS) positions included in this analysis were 155, 156 and 168. NS5A RAS positions included in this analysis were 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 58, 92, and 93.

Figure 1. Percentage of Patients With Viral Suppression Over Time by Patient Subgroup



LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

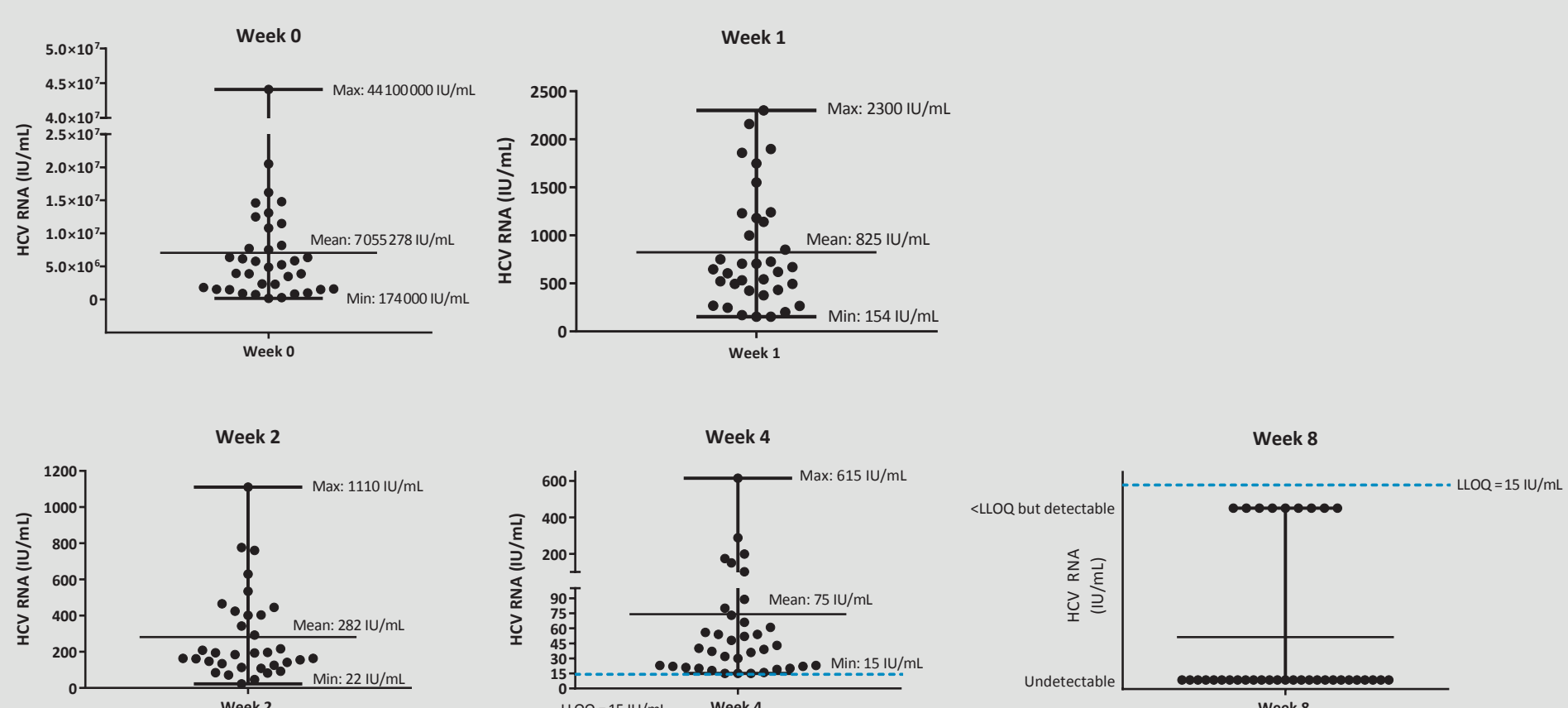
- Of the 17 baseline factors analyzed, 16 had no impact on reaching viral suppression at TW4 – Baseline HCV RNA was associated with having quantifiable HCV RNA at TW4 (odds ratio = 2.676 [95% CI 1.5–4.7], *P*-value <.001)
- A separate logistic regression analysis showed that baseline HCV RNA was not associated with achievement of SVR12³

EFFICACY

- 99% SVR12 in 943/950 GT1–6 patients treated with G/P for 8 weeks – All patients with relapse had unquantifiable HCV RNA at TW4
- TW4 data was available for 942/950 patients: – 96% (906/942) of patients had unquantifiable HCV RNA at TW4 (Figure 1)
- 99% achieved SVR12
- 4% (36/942) of patients had quantifiable HCV RNA at TW4 (Figure 2)
- 100% (36/36, 95% CI 90.4–100.0) achieved SVR12
- 24% (223/942) had detectable HCV RNA at TW4
- 97% (217/223) achieved SVR12 (95% CI 94.3–98.8)

- 6 patients relapsed; 2 had GT2 infection and 4 had GT3 infection
- An analysis of patients treated with 12-week G/P in Phase 3 studies assessed whether patients with detectable HCV RNA at TW4 had similar SVR rates as those treated for 8 weeks: – 29% (260/893) of patients treated with G / P for 12 weeks had detectable HCV RNA at TW4
- >99% (259/260) achieved SVR12 (95% CI 97.9–99.9)
- There was no statistical difference between the 8- and 12-week SVR rates among patients with detectable HCV RNA at TW4

Figure 2. Viral Load Distribution by Treatment Visit for Patients with Quantifiable HCV RNA at TW4



HCV RNA at baseline and treatment Week 1, 2, 4, and 8 is shown for 36 patients with quantifiable HCV RNA at TW4. Error bars represent the mean (range).

CONCLUSIONS

- Time to viral suppression did not impact efficacy in patients treated with G/P for 8 weeks
- 4% of patients treated with 8-week G/P had quantifiable HCV RNA at TW4, and all achieved SVR12
- Of the 17 variables assessed by multivariate logistic regression, only baseline viral load was associated with having quantifiable HCV RNA at TW4
- In published real-world data of patients receiving 8-week ledipasvir/sofosbuvir, 27% or 68% of patients had quantifiable or detectable HCV RNA at TW4, respectively; SVR12 (mITT) in this population was 97%⁴
- Taken together, these data suggest that treatment extension in patients eligible for 8-week regimens is not warranted based on TW4 viral loads

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to express their gratitude to the patients and their families, investigators, and coordinators who made these studies possible. Medical writing support was provided by Zoë Hunter, PhD, of AbbVie.

DISCLOSURES

The design, study conduct, analysis, and financial support of the studies were provided by AbbVie. AbbVie participated in the interpretation of data, review, and approval of the content. All authors had access to all relevant data and participated in writing, review, and approval of this poster.

C Sarrazin: Consultant/Advisory Board: Abbott, AbbVie, BMS, Gilead, Janssen, Merck/MSD; Research Support: Abbott, Gilead, Janssen, Siemens; Speaker: Abbott, AbbVie, BMS, Gilead, Janssen, Merck/MSD, Roche, Siemens.

JJ Feld: Grant/Research Support: AbbVie, Gilead, Janssen, Merck; Consultant/Advisory Board: AbbVie, Gilead, Janssen, Merck.

S Arora: Grant/Research Support: AbbVie, Gilead.

D Victor III: Investigator for AbbVie; Advisor: Intercept.

D Wyles: Grant/Research Support: AbbVie, Gilead, Merck, Tacere Therapeutics; Consultant/Advisor: AbbVie, Gilead, Merck.

DE Dylla, YB Hu, S Wang and FJ Mensa: Employees of AbbVie Inc., and may hold stock or options.