中文題目：真實世界艾百樂治療慢性 C 型肝炎之結果

英文題目：The real-world experience of glecaprevir/pibrentasvir in chronic hepatitis C patients

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Objectives:

The hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and replication varies among individual hepatocytes in chronic HCV infection by identifying hepatocytes with different HCV viral RNA. The pan-genotypic regimen Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir (G/P) has been reimbursed by the Taiwan National Health Insurance since 2018 August in Taiwan. The higher sustained virological response (SVR) rate have been observed in clinical trials and real-world reports. The aim of the study is to evaluate the SVR rate in CHC patients treated with G/P in southern Taiwan.

Methods:

We enrolled 308 patients (239, 67 and 2 patients treated for 8, 12 and 16 weeks, male: 51.2%, mean age: 59.4±13.5 years) with compensated liver disease who were treated with G/P. The clinical data and lab data were collected. The effectiveness (sustained virologic response 12 weeks after end-of-treatment, SVR12) was evaluated. For the safety evaluation, serial data of the AST, ALT and Cr with eGFR were collected and calculated.

Results:

With total 157 patients (114, 41, 2 for 8, 12 and 16 weeks) reaches the end of follow up who can evaluated the SVR12. The virological response was 92.1, 99.3 and 100% at week 4, end-of-treatment and SVR12, respectively. The baseline mean AST and ALT levels were 55.0±40.1 and 65.9±58.4 u/L and the level were 26.1±10.2 and 21.4±14.5 at EOT, 26.9±12.7 and 20.7±11.4 at EOF. For the renal function, the baseline mean Cr and eGFR levels were 1.70±2.44 mg/dL and 79.3±35.7. For the 131 patients with completed EOF data, the eGFR was 88.4±25.1, 88.9±27.3 and 85.2±24.3 at baseline, EOT and EOF, respectively p for trend was 0.035).

For the 117 and 14 patients with e GFR >=60 and <60 who completed EOF data, the eGFR was 93.5±21.0, 93.6±24.3 and 90.0±20.5 vs 45.3±12.1, 49.5±17.2 and 45.4±15.8, respectively (P= 0.030 amd 0.969, respectively).

Conclusions:

In this real-world data, G/P had good effectiveness and safety profile.