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Topic:

Effectiveness of Sofosbuvir and Declatasvir in the treatment of hepatitis C: An experience from tertiary care hospital.

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Abstract:

Introduction: Hepatitis C infection and its related complications is a major public health problem and it affects about 170 million people worldwide, with genotype 3 being most prevalent in Pakistan. Now, direct acting antivirals (Sofosbuvir and Declatasvir) are available for treatment of hepatitis C which provide high SVR rates, interferon free treatment, reduced side effects and shorter duration of therapy. Aim: The aim of this study was to assess the effectiveness of Sofosbuvir and Declatasvir with or without Ribavirin in patients with chronic hepatitis C, compensated and decompensated cirrhosis either treatment naïve or experienced. Methods: This was a prospective, cross sectional study, conducted over a period of 14 months (from July 2017 to August 2018) at Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi. All patients above 12 years of age whose HCV RNA PCR was detected were included in the study. Sofosbuvir and Declatasvir for 12 or 24 weeks was given to each patient. Ribavirin was given to treatment experienced and cirrhotic patients. Primary end point was End of Treatment Response (EoTR) and secondary end point was Sustained Virological Response (SVR) at post treatment week 12 or 24. Results: Total 163 consecutive patients with mean age of 40.5 ± 14.1 were enrolled in the study. Males were 63 (38.7%) and females were 100 (61.3%). Chronic Hepatitis C patients were 129 (79.1%) while cirrhotics were 34 (20.8%). Treatment naïve patients were 147 (90.2%) and 16 (9.8%) patients were experienced. Most common genotype was 3 ($n=134$) followed by 1, 4 and 2 ($n=16$, 4 and 1) respectively. In cirrhotics, mean Child Pugh (CTP) score was 6.9 ± 1.9 and Model for End Stage Liver Disease (MELD) score was 9.8 ± 4.5 . EoTR was achieved in 162 (99.4%). SVR was checked in 105 out of 163 patients which was achieved in 102 (98%). While remaining 58 patients are on follow up. Conclusion: The results from this study suggest that use of Sofosbuvir and Declatasvir achieved very high SVR rates in naïve or experienced patients including those with cirrhosis and addition of ribavirin has benefit only in treatment experienced and cirrhotic patients. Keywords: Hepatitis C, Declatasvir, Sofosbuvir, Ribavirin