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Topic:

Effectiveness and safety of Sofosbuvir-based therapy in patients with chronic hepatitis C virus , a tertiary care experience.

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Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Chronic HCV infection can lead to cirrhosis and its complications such as hepatocellular carcinoma. Sofosbuvir (SOF) and ribavirin (RBV) are effective and well tolerated when administered for 12 weeks in chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection **OBJECTIVE:** The aim of this study was to assess the efficacy of pegylated interferon with SOF and RBV for twelve weeks in individuals with chronic HCV infection **MATERIAL AND METHODS** This is a prospective study conducted in Liaquat National Hospital from Jan 2014 to Dec 2015. Adult chronic HCV infected patients including both treatment naïve and relapsers and non responders with interferons were included in this study. All patients were evaluated before treatment with baseline CBC, PT, creatinine, LFT, albumin, TSH, RBS, HCV RNA Quantitative, HCV genotype and U/S upper abdomen. We included only chronic HCV infection and compensated cirrhotic patients. All the patients received pegylated interferon 180mcg weekly with SOF 400 mg OD, with weight based ribavirin daily for 12 weeks. Patients were closely followed up for treatment response with HCV RNA PCR for RVR, ETR and SVR response and complications. **RESULTS** Total of 49 patients were included in the study, 30(61.2%) were males. The mean age of 42 ± 1.43 years. Treatment naïve included 30(61.2%) patients where as 19(38.8%) were nonresponder and relapse to interferon therapy. The most prevalent genotype was 3 and 1 in 37(80.4%) and 9(19.6%) patients respectively. RVR and ETR was achieved in 46(93.9%) and 49(100%) patients respectively. SVR 12 was achieved in 37(80.4%) whereas 12 patients were lost to followup. SVR24 was achieved in 30 patients where others were lost to follow. One patient required dose reduction of ribavirin and erythropoietin use. **CONCLUSION** Treatment of CHC using the PEG SOF/RBV regimen has resulted in good Treatment re