How Much DAA Treatment is Enough? Outcomes From a Large Case Series of HCV Treatment Interruptions

Astha Kanani, MD; Christopher Bositis, MD, AAHIVS; Carolyn Chu, MD, AAHIVS

Background & Objective

- Simplified therapy with direct-acting antivirals (DAAs) has greatly expanded low-barrier hepatitis C virus (HCV) care including primary care-based treatment.
- Despite short treatment duration, treatment interruptions are common and there is a paucity of data to guide clinical management. 1,2,3,4
- The National Clinician Consultation Center (NCCC) reviewed cases of HCV treatment interruption received on its national Hepatitis C Warmline and describes clinical outcomes after treatment interruption.

Methods

- NCCC is a federally funded education and capacity-building resource that provides free, telephone-based consultation to any U.S. healthcare provider seeking guidance on HCV prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.
- Deidentified case information is provided by callers and documented within NCCC's secure consultation database, along with consultant recommendations.
- Calls involving HCV treatment interruptions received between September 1, 2022, to August 31, 2023, were retrospectively identified and reviewed for clinical information including genotype, fibrosis score, prior DAA treatment experience, number/timing of missed doses, DAA interruption management, care setting, NCCC consultant recommendations, and SVR12 outcomes.

Table 1: Characteristics of patients with one round of DAA treatment with SVR data

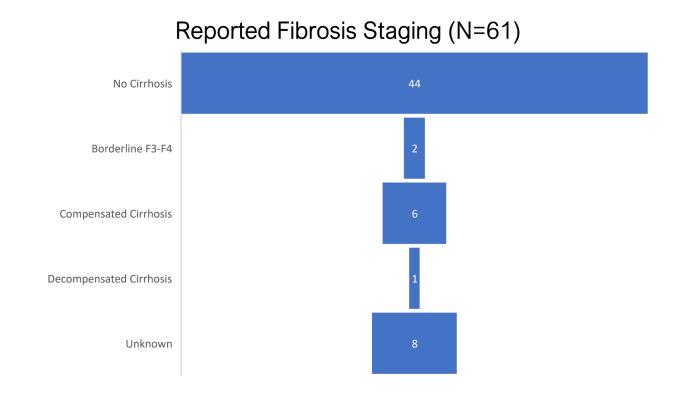
Characteristics	Treatment naïve, SVR12 available (n= 21)	Timing of Treatment Interruption				
		Day 1-28 (n=3)	After Day 28 (n=18)			
Genotype 1 2 3 Other/unknown	11 1 4 5	3 0 0 0	8 1 4 5			
Fibrosis score F1-F3 F4 Unknown	17 2 2	3 0 0	14 2 2			
DAA regimen G/P SOF/VEL Other	15 4 2	2 1 0	13 3 2			
% doses missed* Median Range	31% 9-67%	25% 12-30%	37.5% 9-67%			
Achieved SVR12	19/21 (93%)	3/3 (100%)	16/18 (89%)			
*When known. Late = missed dose						

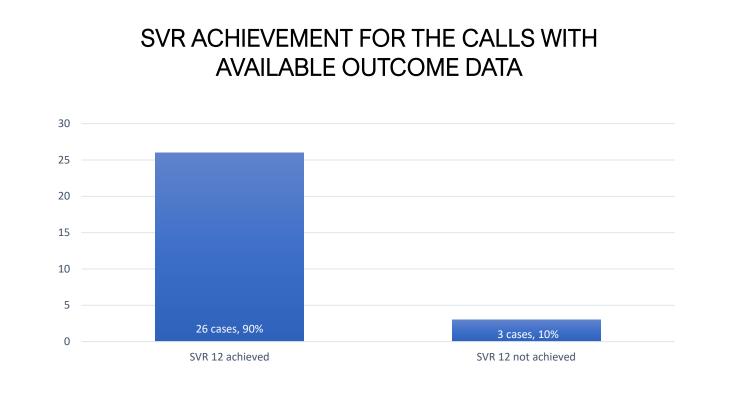
In this case series of 61 patients with HCV treatment interruption from mostly primary care health settings, of available outcome data, we found that SVR rates were high (90%) despite a wide range of missed doses of DAA therapy.

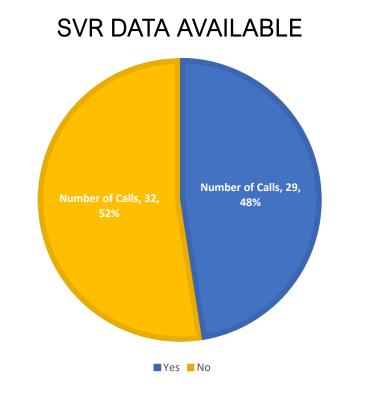
Table 2: Characteristics of patients with multiple rounds of DAA treatment with SVR data

Patient Age/Gender	Genotype	Fibrosis Staging	DAA Treatment Description	% Missed Doses	Reasons for Treatment Interruption	SVR Achieved?
54 trans-female	1a	F1	 1st round - G/P in 7/2022 2nd round - SOF/VEL in 3/2023* 	81% missed first roundHad some gaps, unknown quantity	Relapse w/ meth useMental health struggle	Yes
36 cis-male	1a	No cirrhosis	 1st round - SOF/VEL in 4/2021 2nd round - G/P 3/22* 	 58% missed first round 12.5% missed 2nd round 	Relapse w/ meth useRelapse w/ opioid use	Yes
52 cis-male	1a	F4	 1st round - G/P in 2019 2nd round - SOF/VEL/VOX in 2/2023 	 50% missed first round Unknown missed 2nd round 	Alcohol use	Yes
37 cis-male	1a	F4	 1st round - G/P in 2020 2nd round - SOF/VEL in 11/2022* 	 87.5% missed first round 15.4% missed 2nd round 	UnknownIncarceration	Yes
48 cis-female	3	F0	 1st round - SOF/VEL in 2021 2nd round - SOF/VEL/VOX in 9/2022 	 66% missed first round Unknown missed 2nd round 	 Alcohol use/GI said stop taking due to Alcohol 	Yes
31 cis-male	1a	F0/F1	 1st round - SOF/VEL in 7/2021 2nd round - SOF/VEL/VOX in 3/2022* 	66% missed first round66% missed second round	Relapse w/ meth useRelapse w/ opioid useUnhoused	Yes
54 cis-male	1a	F3	 1st round - Unknown DAA 2010 2nd round - G/P in 2018 3rd round - G/P 2/2023* 	Unknown missed first round75% missed second round0% missed third round	Traveling for jobAlcohol use	Yes
48 cis-male	3	No cirrhosis	 First round – SOF/VEL in 2022 – took 4 weeks Second round – SOF/VEL in 6/2023* 	 66% missed first round Unknown % - provider thinks completed 12 weeks 	Stomach upsetNone reported	No

^{*} Did not match with treatment interruption recommendations published by American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases at that time.







Results

- During the review period, 61 out of 541 calls (11%) to NCCC's Hepatitis C Warmline involved cases of DAA treatment interruption.
- Patient age ranged from 20-76 with a median age of 47.
- 82% of the calls were from an outpatient community-based setting and 11% were from providers serving communities in Indian Country.

Conclusions

- This series of over 60 HCV treatment interruption cases provides additional "real world" data including SVR12 outcomes.
- Despite a wide range of missed doses, with many cases treated through primary care clinics and other low-barrier settings, 90% with available follow-up data achieved cure.
- Of eight cases undergoing retreatment, 88% were able to achieve SVR. First line DAA's were "recycled" in 5/8 of these patients.
- Of 32 patients with missing follow-up information regarding SVR12 outcomes, the majority (72%) was due to patient loss to follow-up this highlights the importance of early identification of those at risk for, and interventions to prevent, loss to follow-up.
- For cases with available follow-up and SVR12 information, our results affirm SVR12 occurs even with "imperfect" DAA adherence
- Limitations of our study: information relied on provider review and recall, which may have impacted data accuracy and completeness
- More research on the role of "recycling" first-line DAAs is needed, as well as additional information on optimal management of HCV treatment interruptions

23/32 patients: had no SVR data due to patient being lost to follow up

9/32 patients: NCCC unable to reach provider to confirm follow-up information

Reasons for patient loss to follow-up

- Incarceration
- Pharmacy delivery issues
- Side effects
- Unstable housing
- Unstable mental health
- Substance use

Scan for more information



Hepatitis C Warmline 844-HEP-INFO/ 844-437-4636

HCV testing, staging, monitoring, and treatment