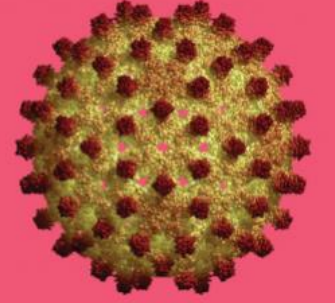




# Sirotik Hastalarda Tedavi

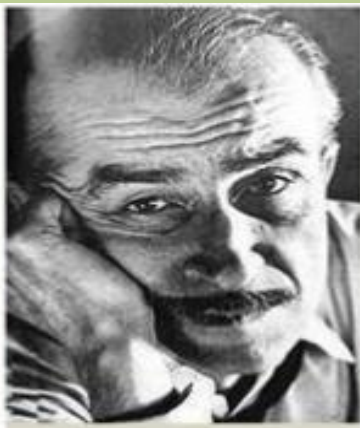
Dr. Süda TEKİN

Koç Üniversitesi Hastanesi

İnfeksiyon Hastalıkları ve Klinik Mikrobiyoloji



Nâzım Hikmet



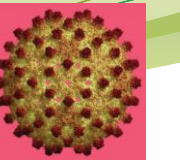
Orhan Kemal



Ahmet Arif



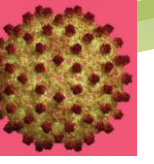
3 Haziran '63- ∞



3-6 Haziran '16



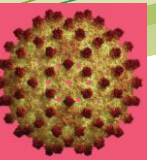
Antik Yunan'da Pisidya'nın başkenti  
Sagalassos  
Burdur/Ağlasun



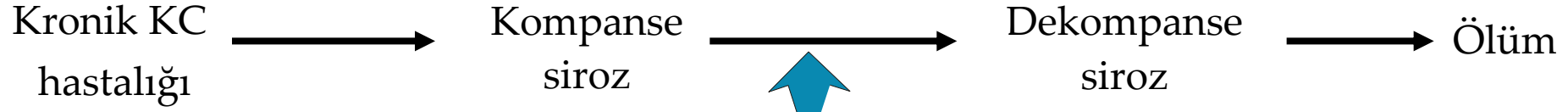
# İçerik

- Kronik HBV enfeksiyonu
  - ✓ Siroz tedavisi
- Kronik HCV enfeksiyonu
  - ✓ Siroz tedavisi
  - ✓ Yeni tedaviler ve yönetimi





# Kronik Karaciğer Hastalığının Doğal Seyri

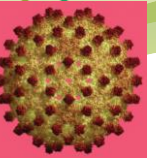


## Komplikasyonların gelişmesi:

- Varis kanamaları
- Asit
- Ensefalopati
- Sarılık

- ❖ Hepatik dekompensasyonun klinik deliller ortaya çıkmadan biyokimyasal olarak saptanabilir
- ❖ Erken tanı, transplantasyon gereksiniminin ve mortalitenin azaltılması ve tedavi seçenekleri açısından önemlidir

# Sirotik Hastaların Değerlendirilmesi: Child-Pugh Skoru



| Değişkenler                            | 1           | 2              | 3                 |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Ensefalopati derecesi                  | yok         | Hafif,1-2      | Şiddetli,3-4      |
| Asit                                   | yok         | Hafif-orta     | Şiddetli-dirençli |
| Serum albumin (g/dL)                   | > 3.5       | 2.8-3.5        | < 2.8             |
| Protrombin zamanı (saniye)<br>veya INR | < 4<br><1.7 | 4-6<br>1.7-2.3 | > 6<br>>2.3       |
| Serum bilirubin (mg/dL)                | < 2         | 2-3            | > 3               |

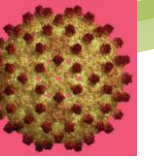
- Child-Pugh A: 5-6 Child-Pugh B: 7-9 Child-Pugh C:  $\geq 10$  puan

## Model for End-Stage Liver Disease (MELD) Skoru

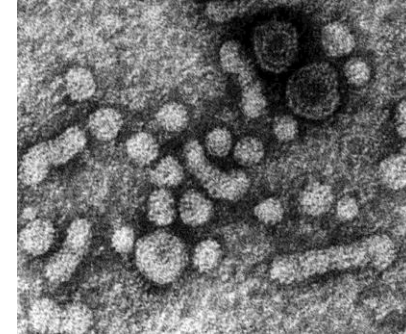
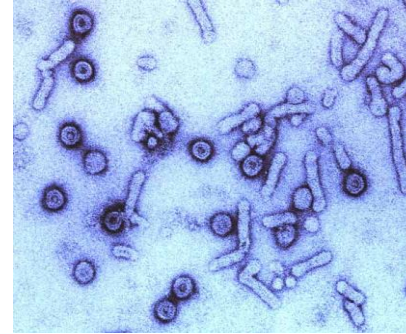
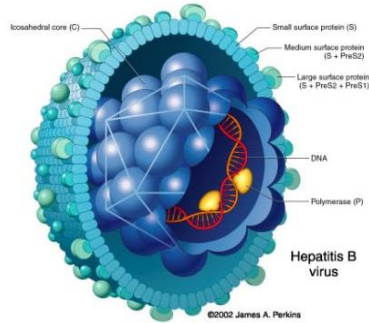
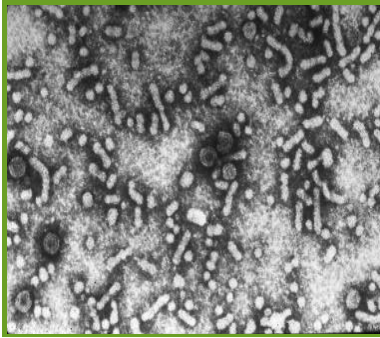
MELD skoru =  $0.957 \times \text{Log}_e (\text{kreatinin mg/dL}) + 0.378 \times \text{Log}_e (\text{bilirubin mg/dL}) + 1.120 \times \text{Log}_e (\text{INR})$   
 $> 14 = \text{dekompanse ???}$



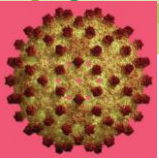
*İlk Yerli Hepatit B Aşısı Üretildi*



# Kronik Hepatit B İnfeksiyonu



# Kronik HBV Tedavisi: Rehberler



## Clinical Practice Guidelines



### EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines: Management of chronic hepatitis B virus infection

European Association for the Study of the Liver\*

Entecavir and tenofovir are potent HBV inhibitors with a high barrier to resistance [67,70,78,85,92,123] (Fig. 1). Thus, they can be confidently used as first-line monotherapies [1] (**A1**).

The other three NAs may only be used in the treatment of CHB if more potent drugs with high barrier to resistance are not available or appropriate (**A1**).

Hepatol Int (2012) 6:531–561  
DOI 10.1007/s12072-012-9365-4

## GUIDELINES

### Asian-Pacific consensus statement on the management of chronic hepatitis B: a 2012 update

Yun-Fan Liaw · Jia-Horng Kao · Teerha Piratvisuth · Henry Lik Yuen Chan · Rong-Nan Chien · Chun-Jen Liu · Ed Gane · Stephen Locarnini · Seng-Gee Lim · Kwang-Hyub Han · Deepak Amarapurkar · Graham Cooksley · Wasim Jafri · Rosmawati Mohamed · Jin-Lin Hou · Wan-Long Chuang · Laurentius A. Lesmana · Jose D. Sollano · Dong-Jin Suh · Masao Omata

**Recommendation 5** Treatment-naïve patients can be treated with conventional IFN 5–10 MU 3 times per week (IB) or Peg-IFN- $\alpha_{2a}$  180  $\mu$ g weekly or Peg-IFN- $\alpha_{2b}$  1–1.5  $\mu$ g/kg weekly (IA), ETV 0.5 mg daily (IA), TDF 300 mg daily (IA), ADV 10 mg daily (IB), LdT 600 mg daily (IB), or LAM 100 mg daily (IB). Thymosin  $\alpha$  1.6 mg 2 times per week can also be used (IB). ETV or TDF is the preferred nuc.

## HEPATOLOGY

Official Journal of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases



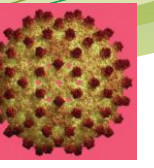
## PRACTICE GUIDELINE

HEPATOLOGY, Month 2015

### AASLD Guidelines for Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis B

Norah A. Terrault,<sup>1</sup> Natalie H. Bzowej,<sup>2</sup> Kyong-Mi Chang,<sup>3</sup> Jessica P. Hwang,<sup>4</sup> Maureen M. Jonas,<sup>5</sup> and M. Hassan Murad<sup>6</sup>

*1B. The AASLD recommends Peg-IFN, entecavir, or tenofovir as preferred initial therapy for adults with immune-active CHB.*



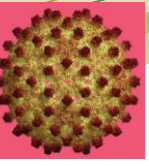
# Siroz

HBeAg (+) veya (-), HBV DNA tespit edilebilir

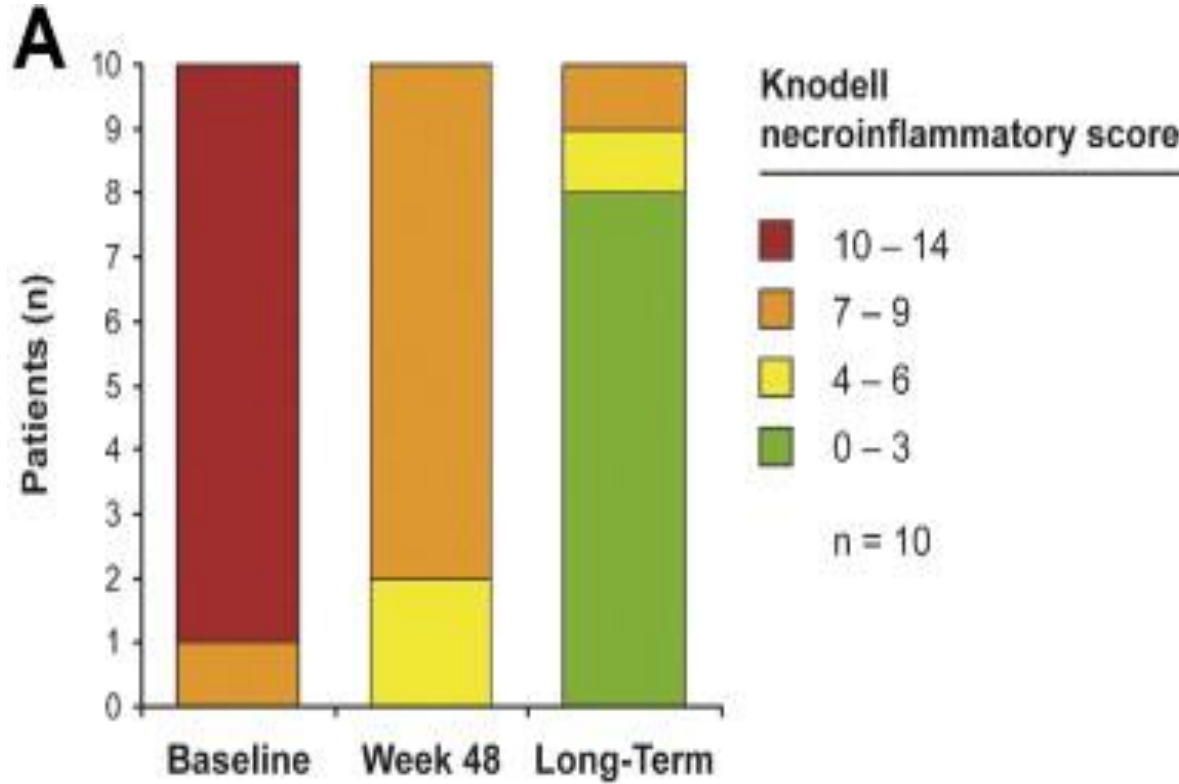
## Kompanse;

- HBV DNA tespit edilebilir düzeyde ise ALT normal olsa bile tedavi düşünölmeli
  - Sirozlu hastalarda direnç potansiyeli düşük ve potent ilaçlar **entekavir** ve **tenofovir** tercih edilmektedir.
- ✓ Bu hasta grubunda lamivudin tercih **edilmemelidir**.

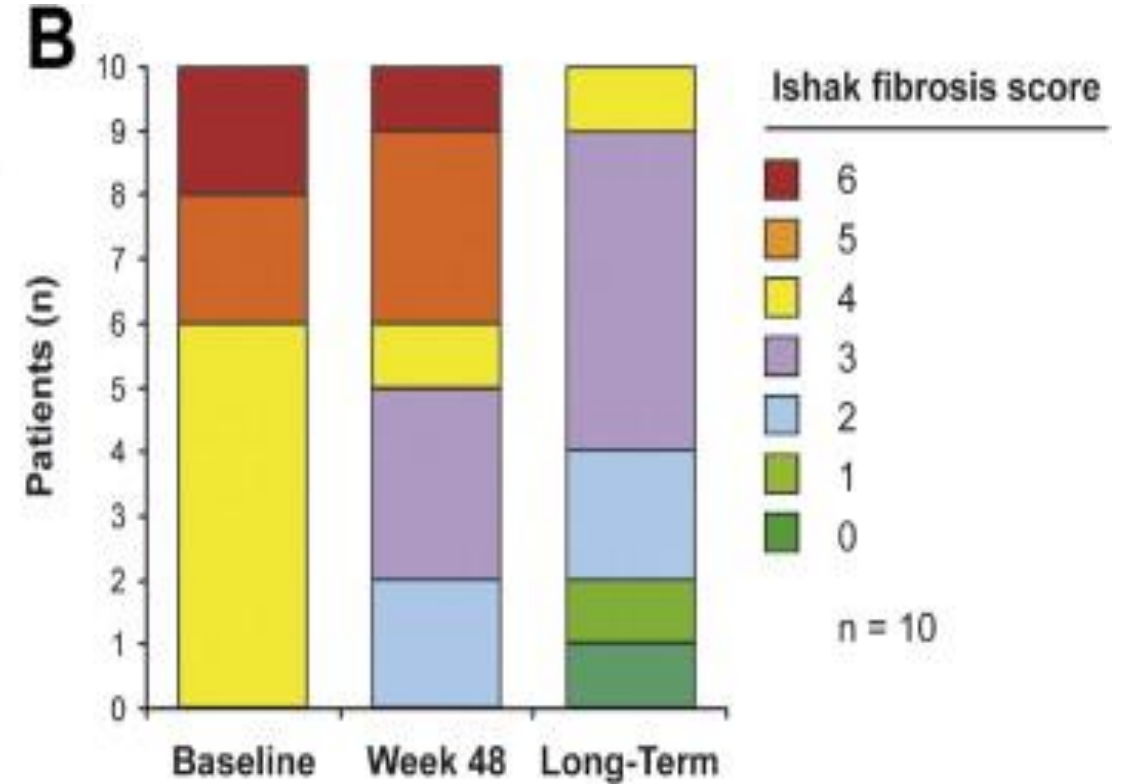




# Long-Term Treatment with Entecavir Induces Reversal of Advanced Fibrosis or Cirrhosis in Patients with Chronic Hepatitis B

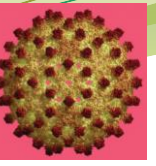


Knodel Skorunda ortalama 7.6 puan azalma



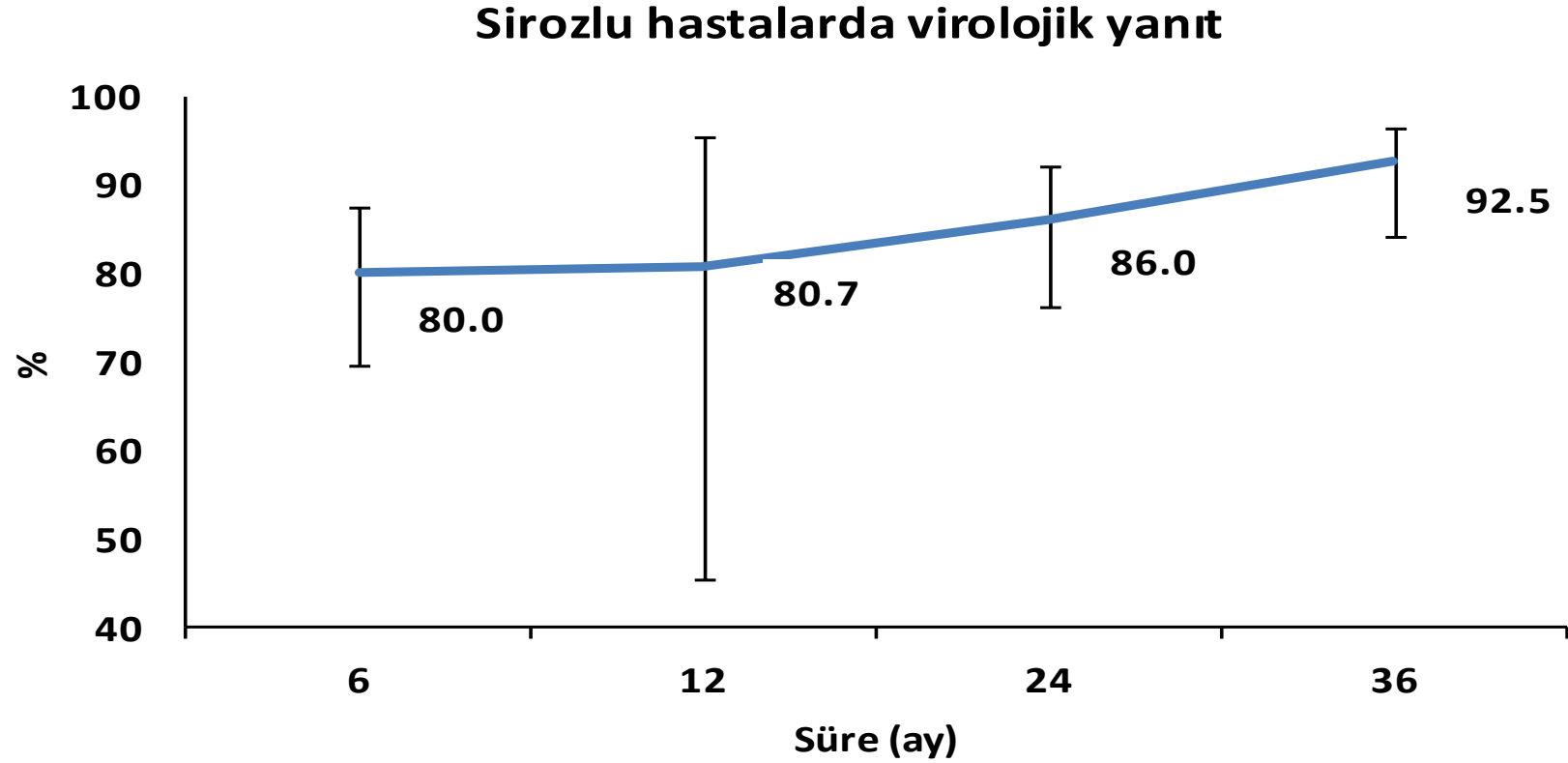
Ishak fibroz skorunda ortalama 2.2 puan azalma

**Sonuç: Uzun dönem entekavir kullanımı, ileri evre fibroz ve sirozu geri döndürebilir**

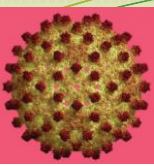


# ETV ile Türkiye'den Gerçek Yaşam Çalışmalarının analizi

## ETV sirozlu hasta popülasyonunda çok etkilidir



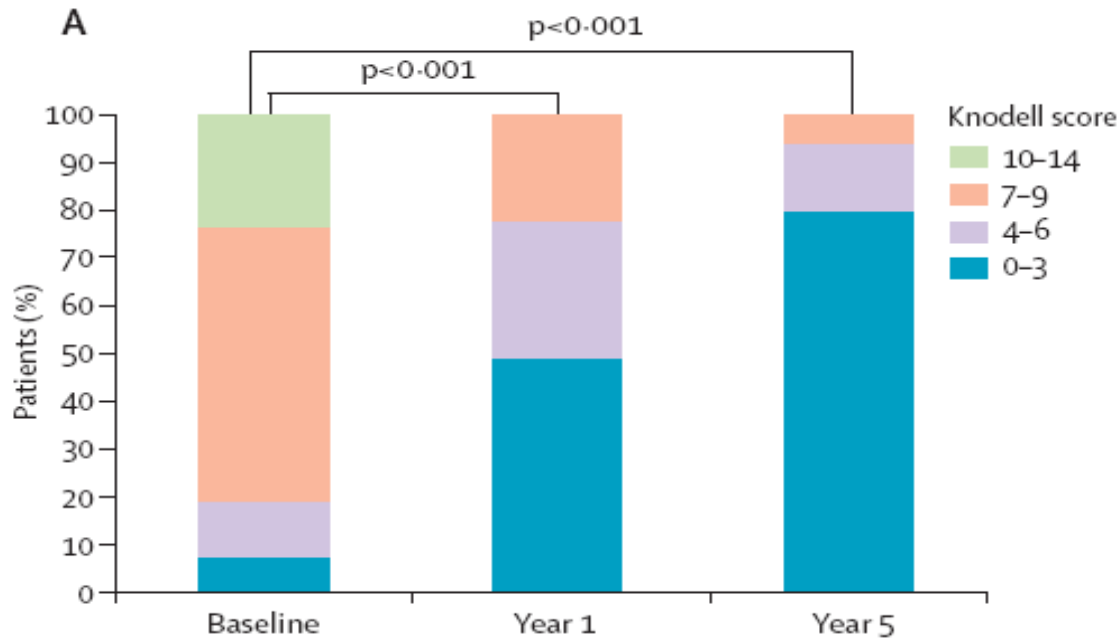
# Regression of cirrhosis during treatment with tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for chronic hepatitis B: a 5-year open-label follow-up study



Patrick Marcellin, Edward Gane, Maria Buti, Nezam Afdhal, William F. Flaherty, Raul Aguilar Schall, Jeffrey D Bornstein, Kathryn

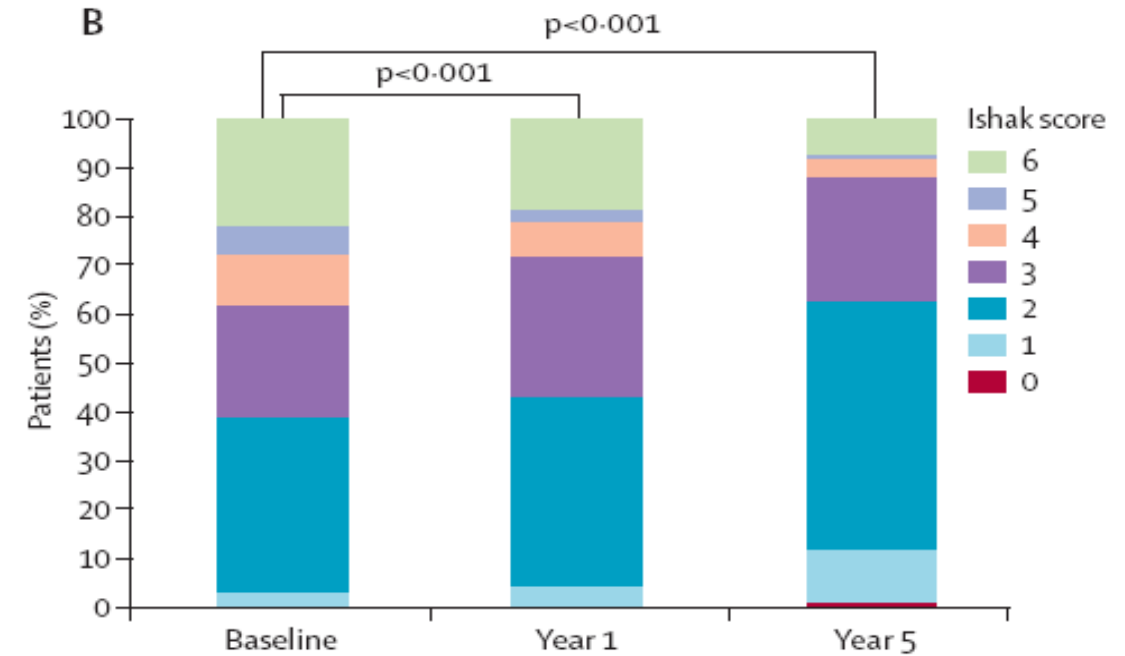
www.thelancet.com Published online December 10, 2012 [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(12\)61425-1](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61425-1)

334 hastanın Knodell nekroinflamatuvar skorlarının dağılımı

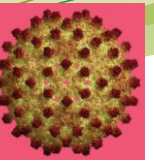


Histolojik düzelme **%87**

334 hastanın İshak fibroz skorlarının dağılımı



176 olguda fibrozda gerileme saptanmış  
Bazalde siroz olan 96 hastanın 71'inde (**%74**) fibroz gerilemiş



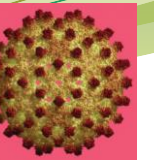
# Siroz

## Kompanse;

- Yüksek potensli ilaçlar olan **entekavir** ve **tenofovir**
- Bu iki ilacın sağlanamadığı durumlarda lamivudin de verilebilir??? mi

## Dekompanse;

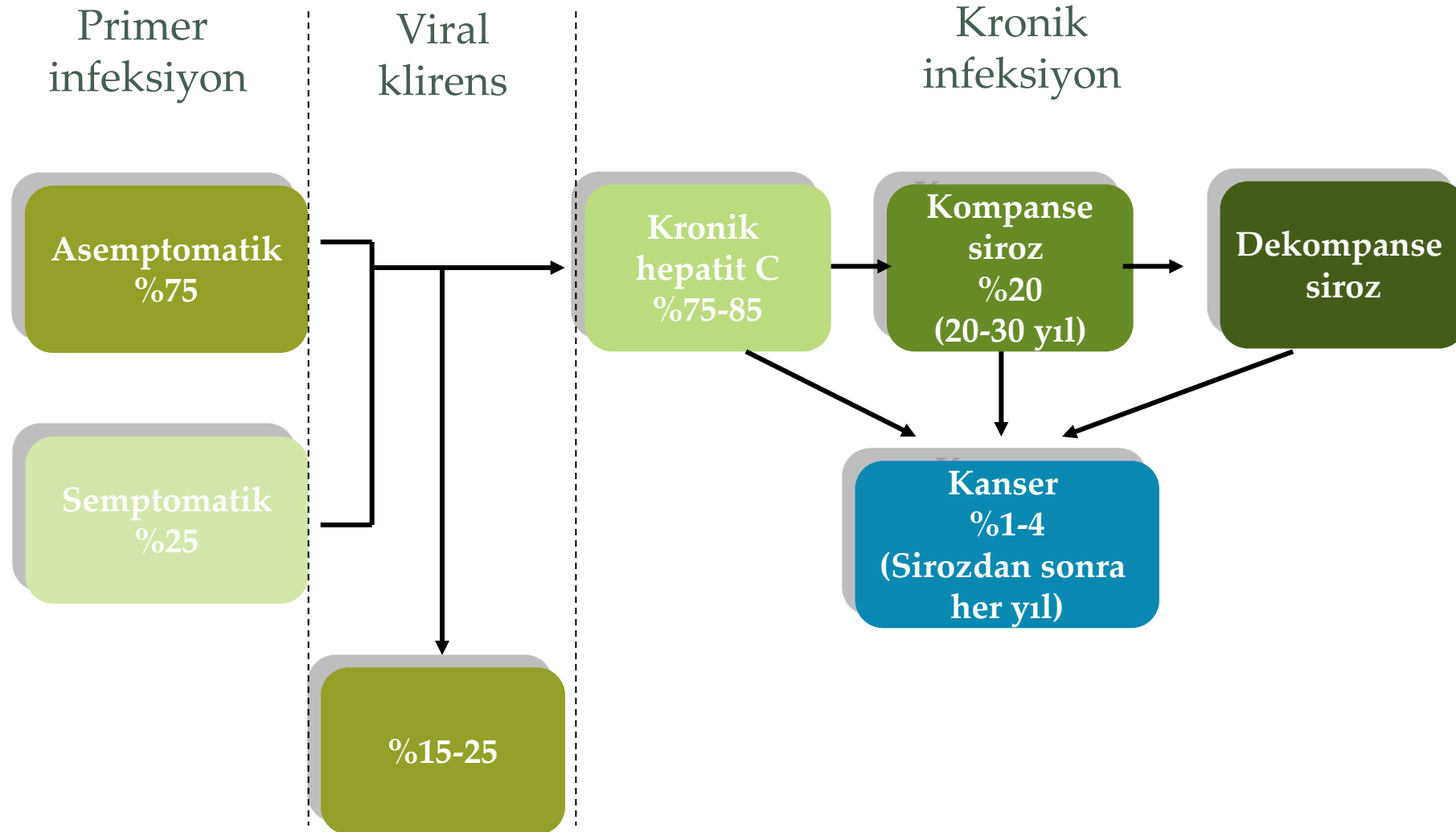
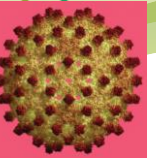
- HBV DNA, HBeAg ve ALT düzeylerine bakılmaksızın tedavi yönünden değerlendirilmelidir.
- Dekompanse sirozu olan hastaların tedavisinde de yüksek potensli antiviraller yeğlenir.
- **IFN kullanılmamalıdır.**



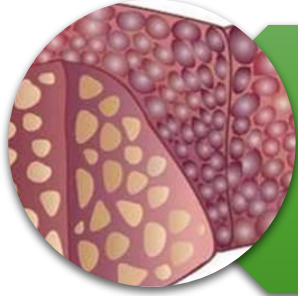
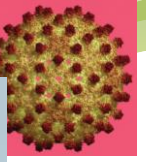
# Kronik Hepatit C İnfeksiyonu



# KHC'de Sirozun Doğal Seyri

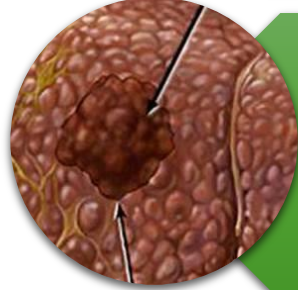


# HCV, KC Hastalığının Önde Gele



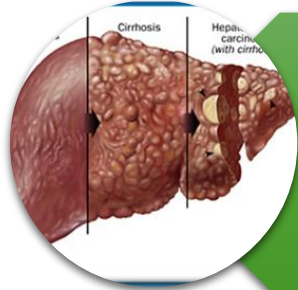
## Siroz

- ≈Dünyada siroz vakalarının %27'si HCV 'y
- Siroz vakalarının%2–4'ünde HSK gelişir.<sup>2</sup>



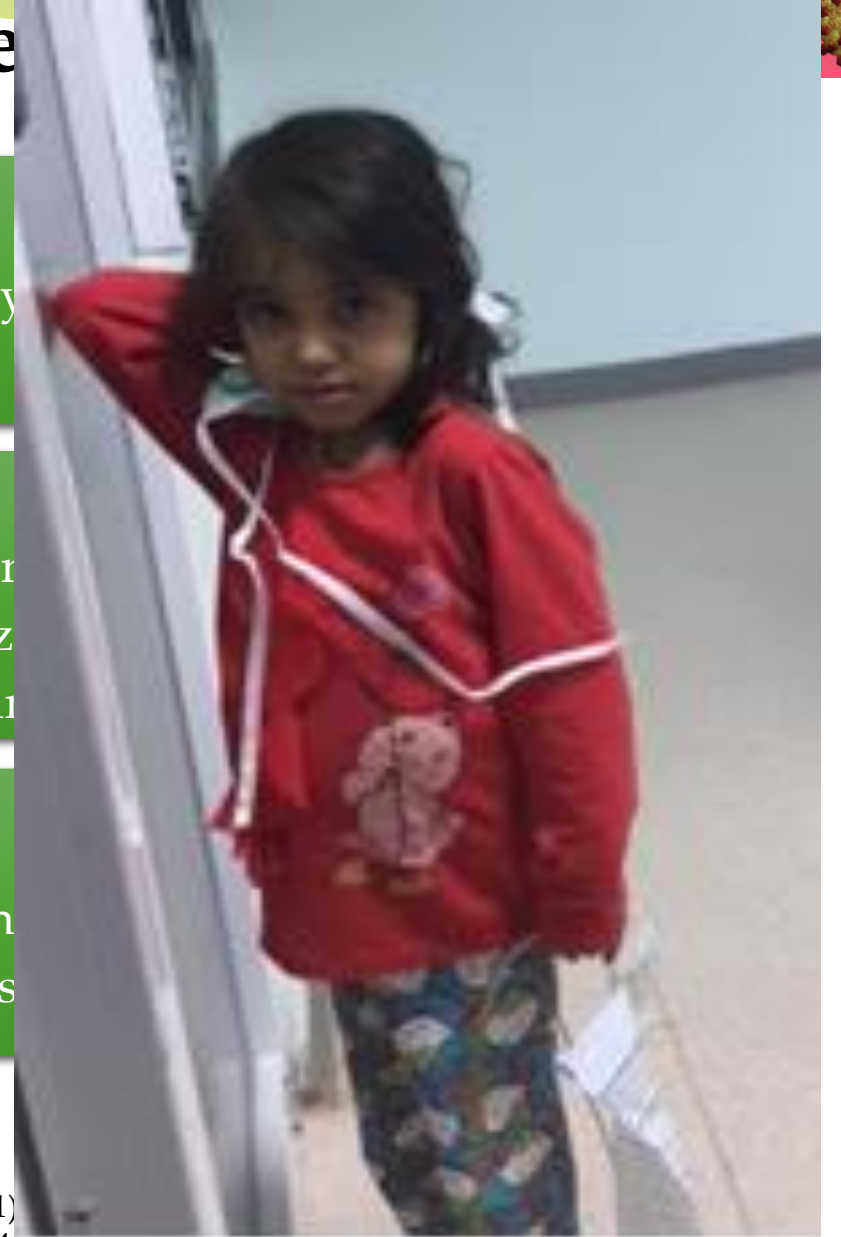
## HSK

- Primer KC kanserinin %85–90'ında neder
- HSK , ABD 'de kanser ölümlerinin en hız
- ≈Global HSK'lerin %25'inden HCV soru



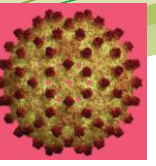
## KC Nakli

- ≈Avrupa'da karaciğer nakillerinin %23'ün
- ≈Sadece Amerikada yılda 13,000 HCV has

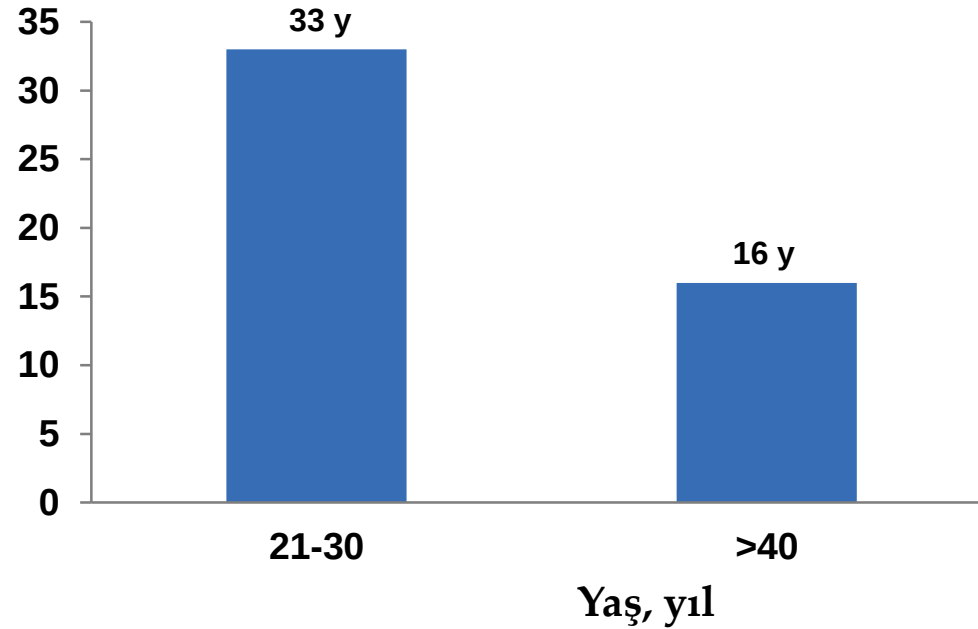


1. Averhoff et al. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2012;55(S1)  
3. Louie et al. *BMC Infect Dis*. 2012;12:86. 4. Clark and Muir. *N Engl J Med*. 2012;366:2436.  
5. US Department of Health and Human Services. *OPTN/SRTR 2011 Annual Data Report*. 2012;1.

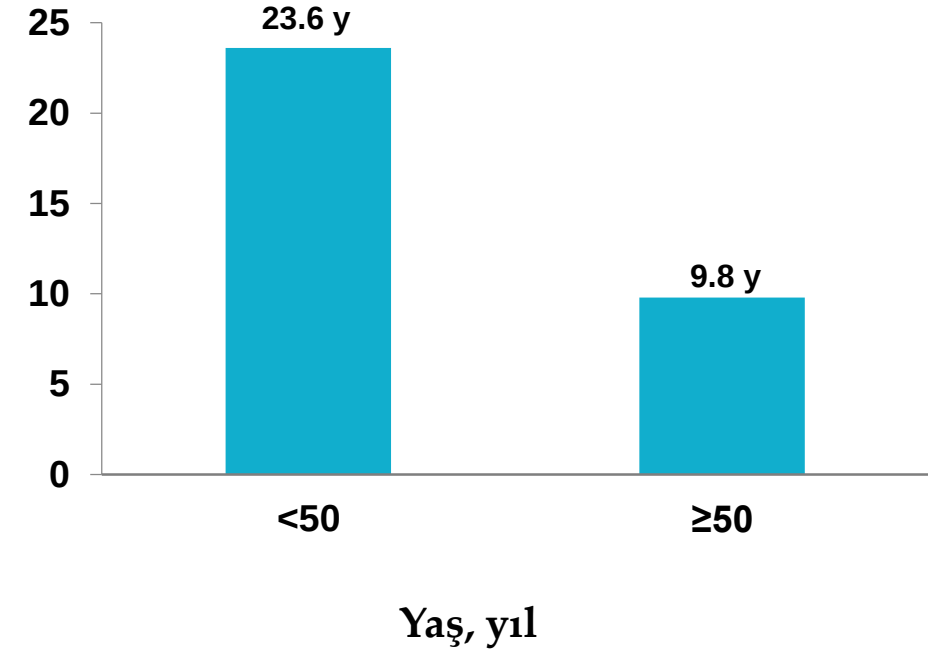
# ABD ve Avrupada ileri yařta infekte olan hastalar daha hızlı siroz geliřtirir



İtalyan Çalışması<sup>a</sup>



ABD Çalışması<sup>2b</sup>

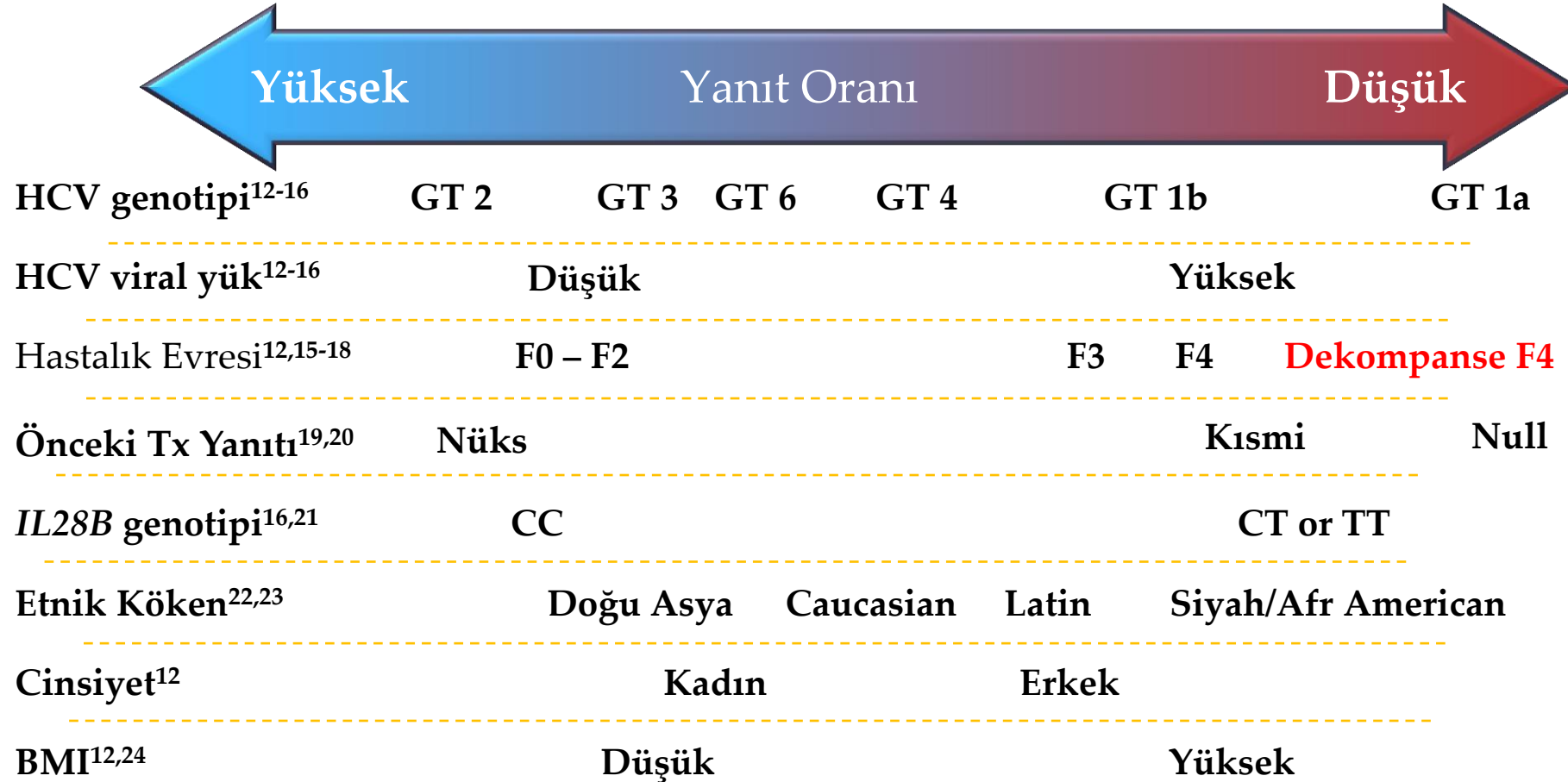
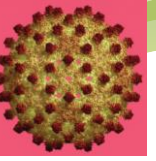


- Hastalığın alındığı yaşı ile siroza ilerleme arasında ters orantı vardır. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Italian study of 392 patients with infusion-associated HCV infection.  
<sup>b</sup>US study of 131 patients with chronic post-transfusion HCV infection.  
1. Minola et al. *Blood*. 2002;99:4588.  
2. Tong et al. *N Engl J Med*. 1995;332:1463.

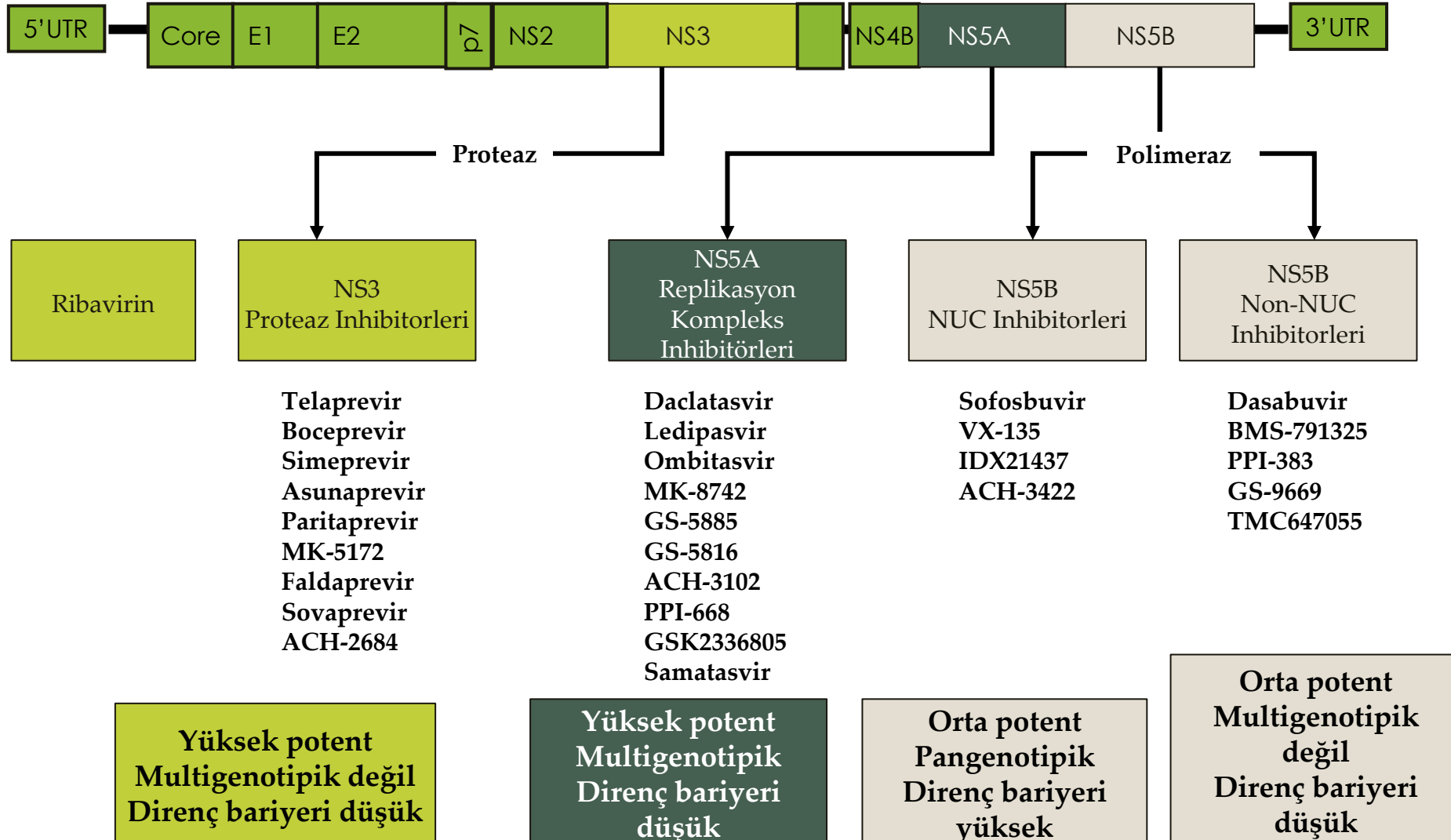
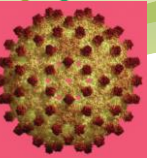
# Mevcut HCV Tedavilerinde Sonucu Etkileyen Faktörler

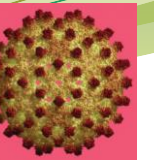
17



12. McHutchison JG, et al. NEJM 2009;361:580–593. 13. Ferenci P, et al. Hepatology 2008;47:1816–1823. 14. Kamal SM, et al. Gut 2005;54:858–866. 15. Legrand-Abravanel F, et al. J Med Virol 2009;2029–2035. 16. Poordad F, et al. Gastroenterology 2012;143:608–618. 17. Bourliere M, et al. Liver Int 2013;33 Suppl 1:46–55. 18. Somasundaram A, et al. Singapore Med J 2012;53:231–235. 19. Bacon BR, et al. NEJM 2011;364:1207–1217. 20. Zeuzem S, et al. NEJM 2011;364:2417–1428. 21. Thompson AJ, et al. Gastroenterology 2010;139:120–129. 22. Muir AJ, et al. NEJM 2004;350:2265–2271. 23. Rodriguez-Torres M, et al. NEJM 2009;360:257–267. 24. Pattullo V, et al. Hepatol Int 2010;4:723–731.

# Direkt Etkili Antiviraller ve Özellikleri

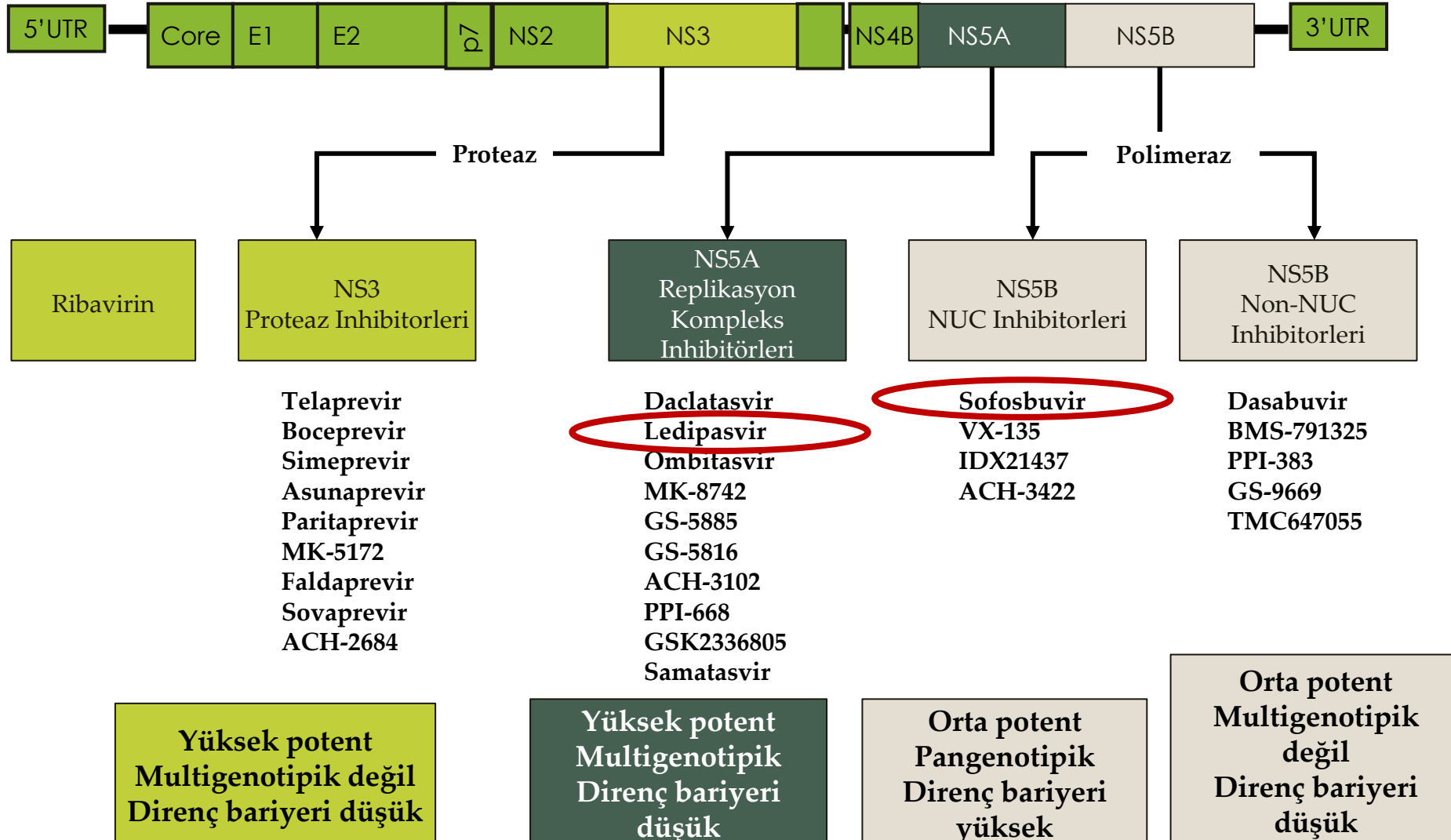
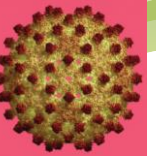


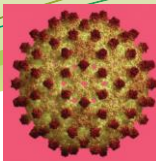


# Kompanse Siroz Hastaları



# Direkt Etkili Antiviraller ve Özellikleri

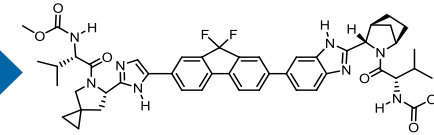




- ◆ Ledipasvir (LDV)

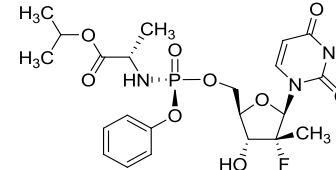
- Günde bir kez, oral, 90-mg NS5A inhibitörü

LDV  
NS5A  
inhibitörü



◆ Sofosbuvir

- Günde bir kez, oral, 400-mg NS5B inhibitörü



SOF  
nükleotid  
polimeraz  
inhibitörü

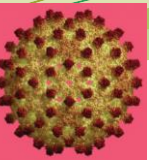
## ◆ Ledipasvir/Sofosbuvir FDC

- Günde bir kez, oral, sabit-doza (90/400 mg) kombinasyon tableti
- Hepatit C için tek tablet rejimi (STR)

LDV  
NS5A  
inhibitörü

SOF  
nükleotid  
polimeraz  
inhibitörü

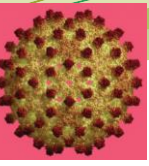
Genotip 1 infeksiyonunda FDA Onayı 10/10/14



## Açık etiketli, faz III, randomize çalışmalar

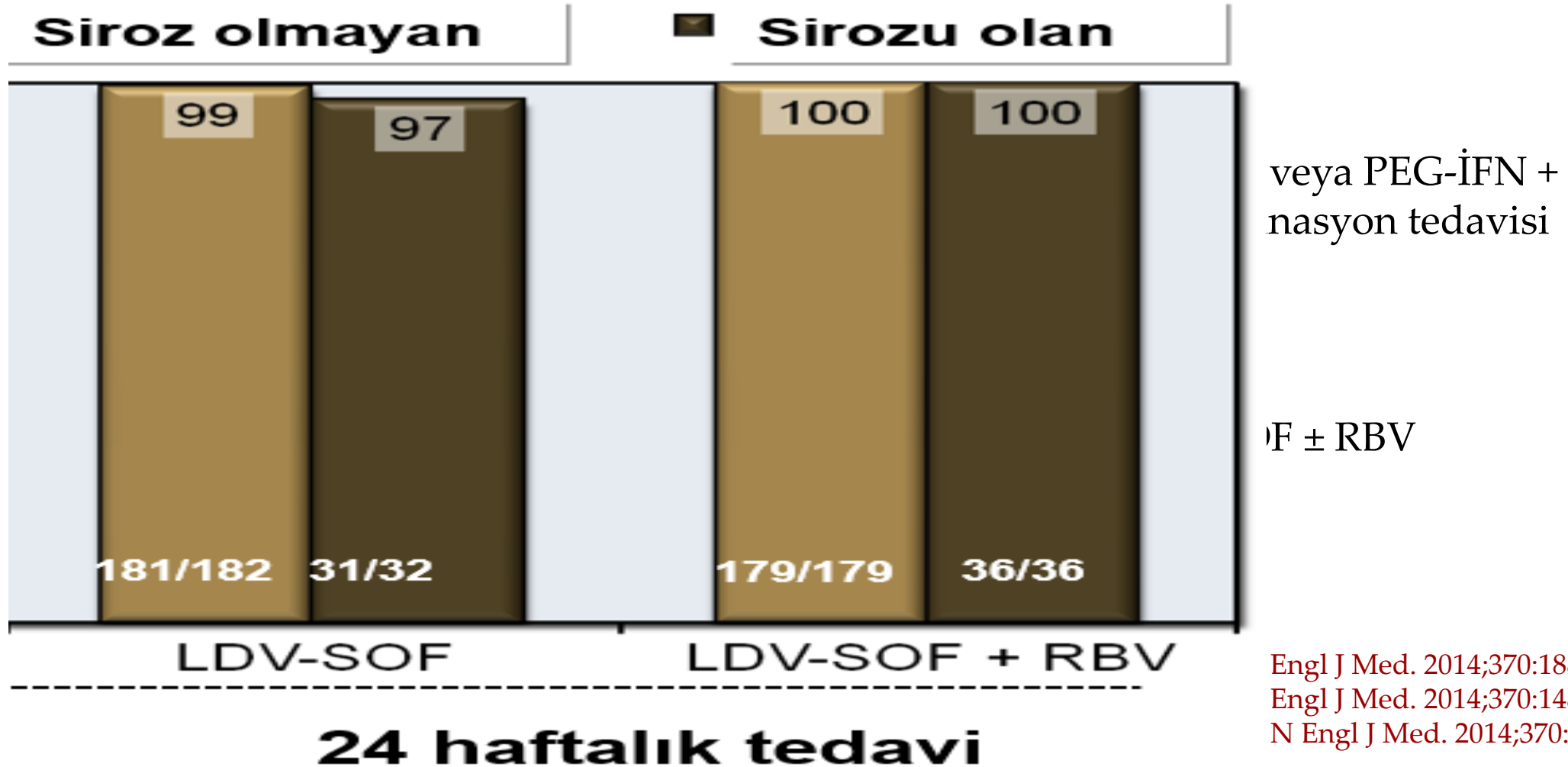
- ♦ ION-1: Genotip 1 ile infekte naif hastalarda LDV + SOF  $\pm$  RBV kombinasyonu
- ♦ Fiks doz kombinasyon, 12 veya 24 hafta süreyle
  - Olguların %20'den fazlası **kompanse siroz**
  - Sonlanım noktası KVV12
- ♦ ION-2: Genotip 1 ile infekte tedavi deneyimli (PEG-İFN + RBV veya PEG-İFN + RBV + proteaz inhibitörü) hastalarda LDV + SOF  $\pm$  RBV kombinasyon tedavisi
  - Fiks doz kombinasyon, 12 veya 24 hafta süreyle
  - Olguların %20'den fazlası **kompanse siroz**
  - Sonlanım noktası KVV12
- ♦ ION-3: Genotip 1 ile naif, **sirozu olmayan** hastalarda LDV + SOF  $\pm$  RBV 8 hafta ile LDV + SOF 12 hafta süreli tedavilerin karşılaştırılması

# ION Çalışmaları

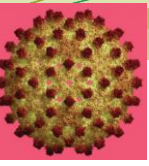


## Açık etiketli, faz III, randomize çalışmalar

- ION-1: Genotip 1 ile infekte naif hastalarda LDV + SOF  $\pm$  RBV kombinasyonu

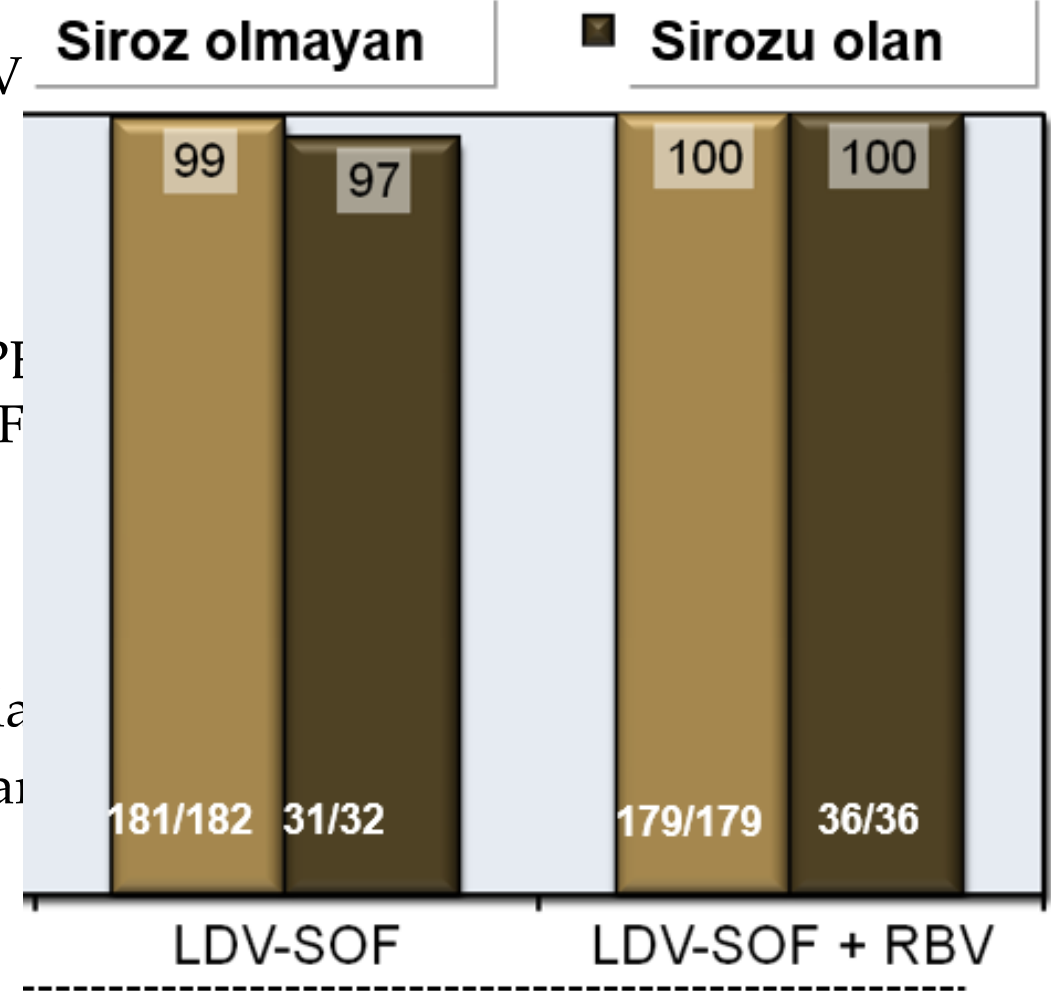


Engl J Med. 2014;370:1889-98.  
Engl J Med. 2014;370:1483-93.  
N Engl J Med. 2014;370:1879-88.



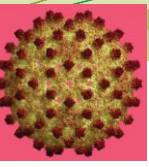
## Açık etiketli, faz III, randomize çalışmalar

- ♦ ION-1: Genotip 1 ile infekte naif hastalarda LDV
- ♦ Fiks doz kombinasyon, 12 veya 24 hafta süreyle
  - Olguların %20'den fazlası kompanse siroz
  - Sonlanım noktası KVV12
- ♦ ION-2: Genotip 1 ile infekte tedavi deneyimli (PI RBV + proteaz inhibitörü) hastalarda LDV + SOF
  - Fiks doz kombinasyon, 12 veya 24 hafta süreyle
  - Olguların %20'den fazlası kompanse siroz
  - Sonlanım noktası KVV12
- ♦ ION-3: Genotip 1 ile naif, sirozu olmayan hastalarda 8 hafta ile LDV + SOF 12 hafta süreli tedavilerin karşılaştırılması



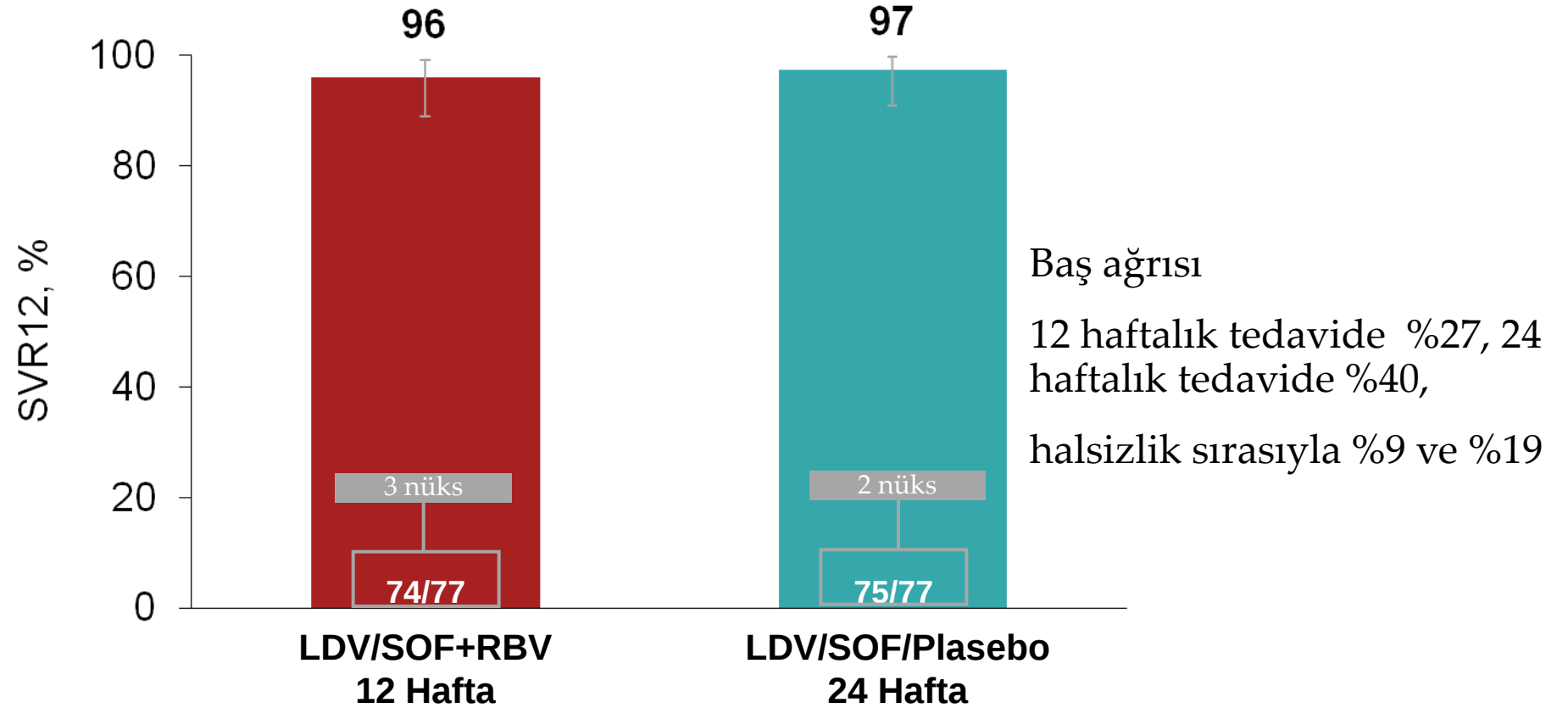
24 haftalık tedavi

# SIRIUS (CUPIC Tekrar tedavi çalışması)



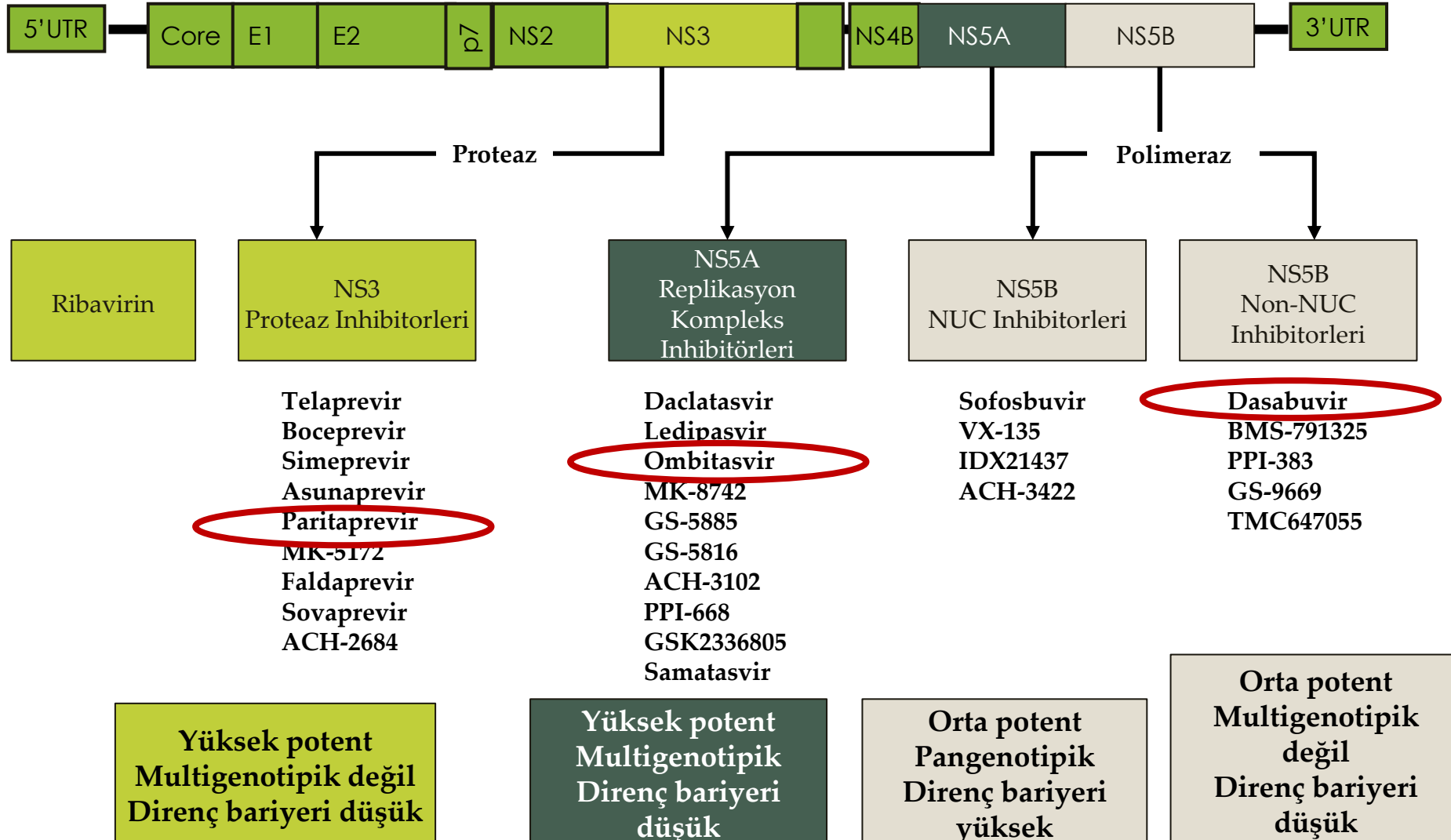
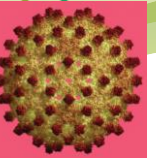
PEG-İFN+RBV  $\pm$  PI ile sonuç alınmayan GT 1 siroz hastalarında  
LDV/SOF tedavisi

Çift-kör, randomize, plasebo-kontrollü çalışma (%30 CUPIC'ten)

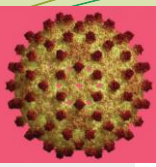


**Geçmişte PI etkisiz olan siroz hastalarının %97'sinde  
KVY12 sağlanmıştır!**

# Direkt Etkili Antiviraller ve Özellikleri



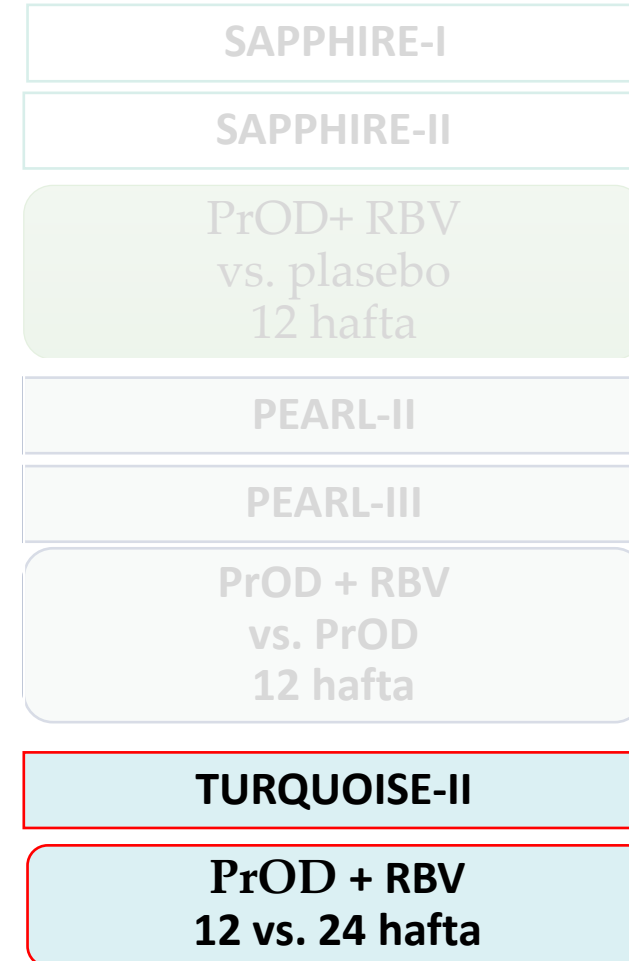
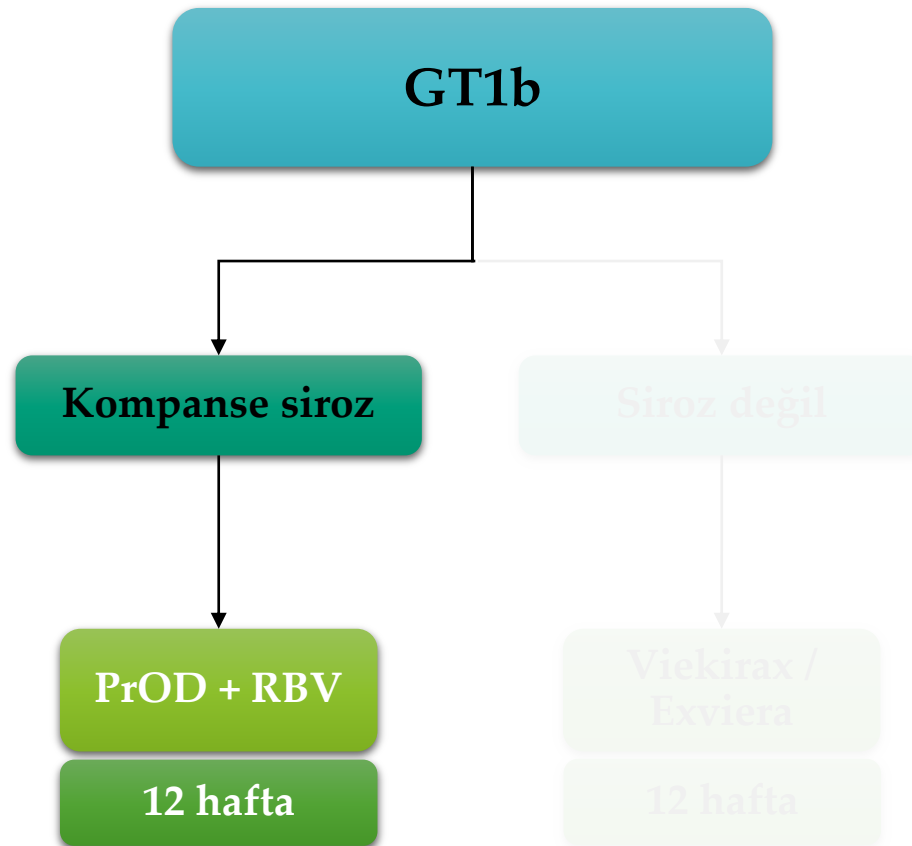
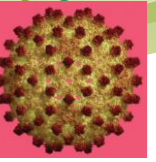
# Paritaprevir/ Ritonavir/ Ombitasvir + Dasabuvir (PrOD)



- Paritaprevir 150 mg:
    - Potent NS3/4A proteaz inhibitörü
  - Ritonavir 100 mg:
    - Paritaprevir düzeylerini artırır (CYP3A inhibe eder)
    - Günde tek doz kullanımını sağlar
  - Ombitasvir 25 mg:
    - Potent NS5A inhibitörü
  - Dasabuvir 250 mg:
    - Nonnükleozid NS5B polimeraz inhibitörü
1. Günde 1x2 tb OMV/PTV/RTV +
  2. Günde 2x1 tb DSV ±
  3. Genotipe ve siroz durumuna göre kiloya ayarlı RBV
  4. **GT1a-1b** ve 4 HCV'de önerilmekte

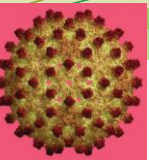


# HCV GT1b sirotik Hastalarda PrOD

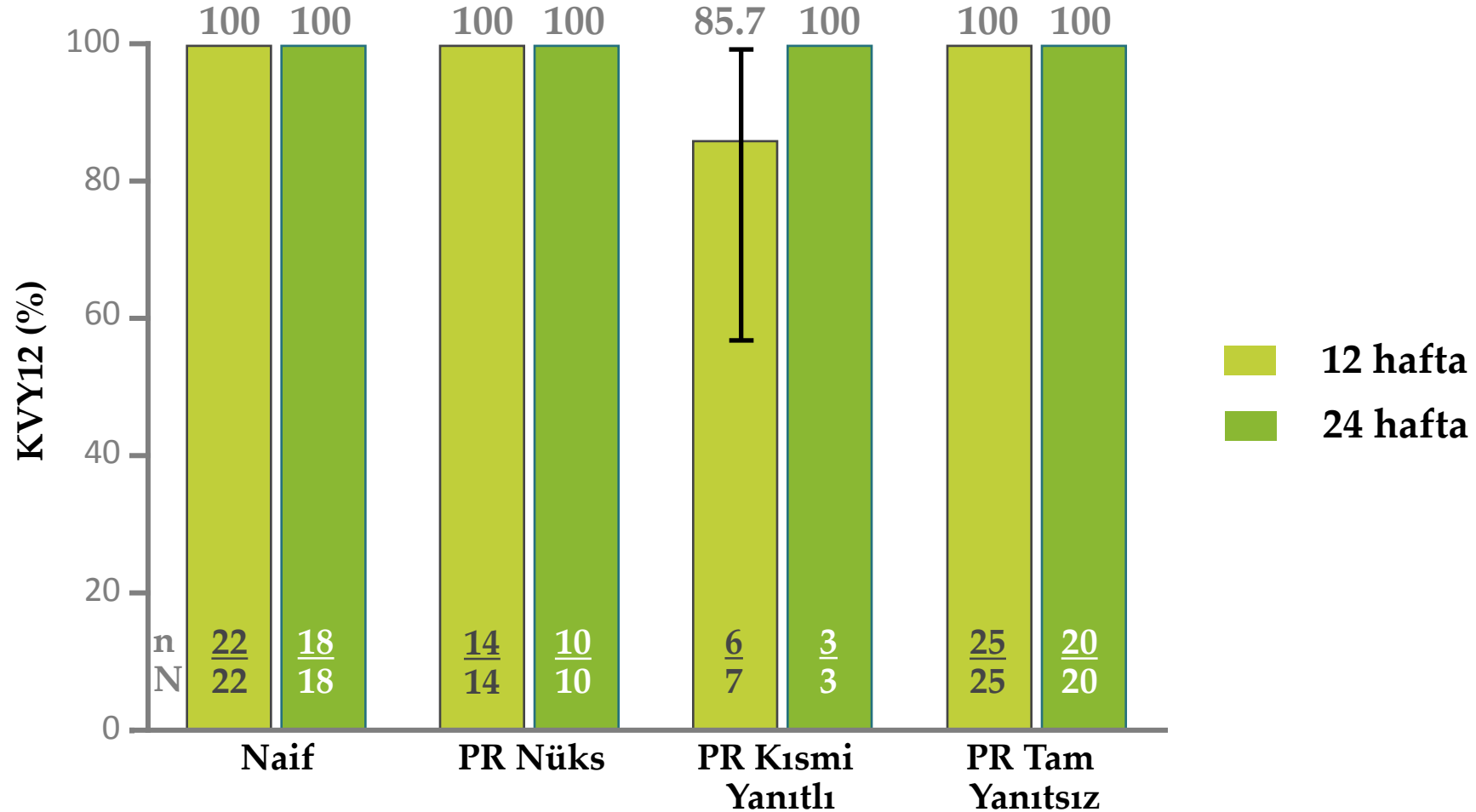


Andreone P et al. Gastroenterology. 2014 Aug;147(2):359-365.  
Ferenci P et al. N Engl J Med. 2014 May 22;370(21):1983-1992.

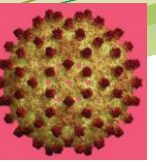
# TURQUOISE-II: Önceki Tedavi Yanıtına Göre GT1b Hastalarda KVV12 Oranları



PTV/r/OBV/DSV + RBV 12 veya 24 hafta



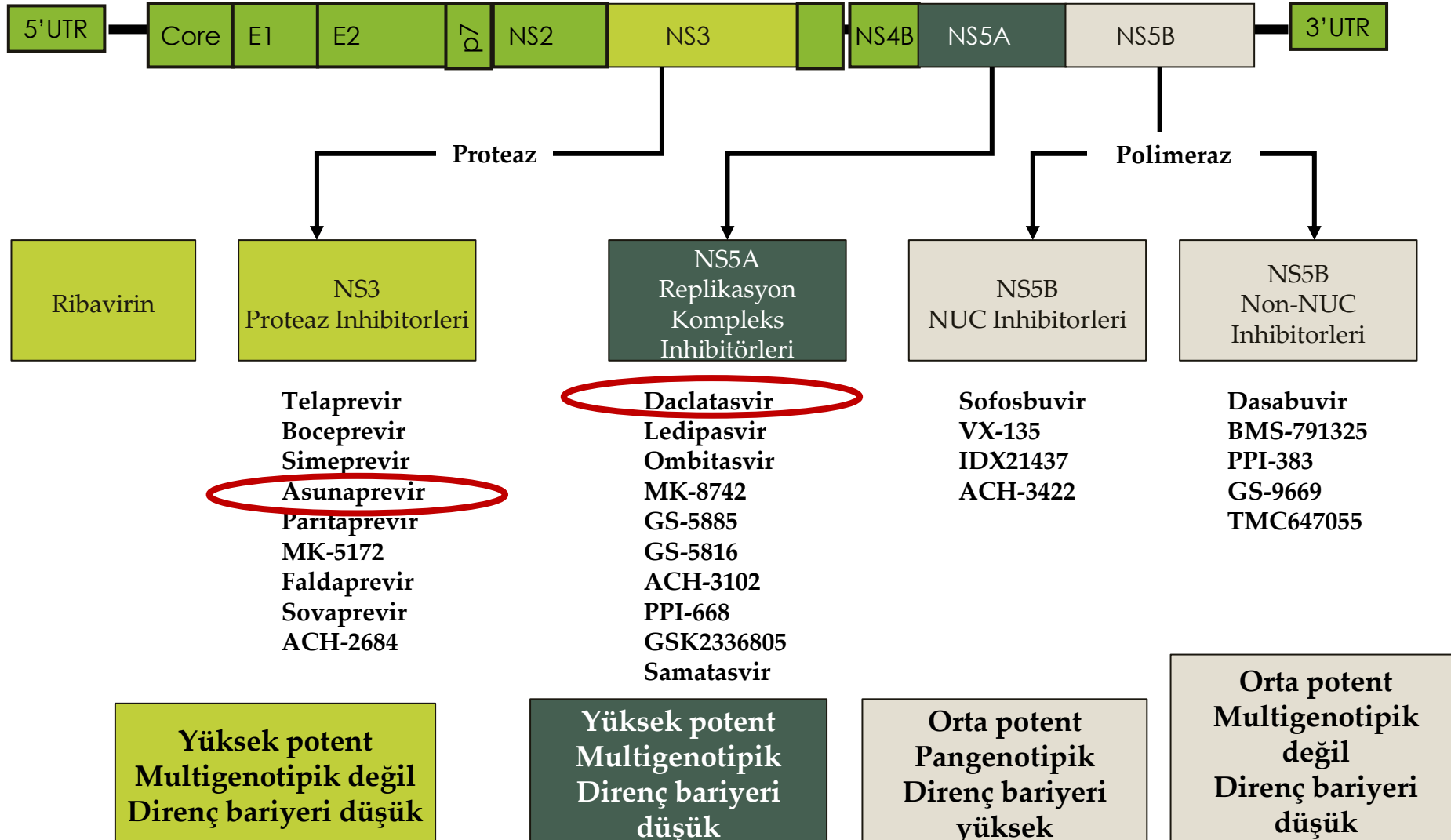
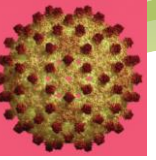
# Kontraindike İlaçlar



| Sınıf                                | Kontraindike İlaçlar                                   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Alfa-1-adrenoreseptör antagonistleri | Alfuzosin HCL                                          |
| Antiepileptik                        | Karbamazepin, fenitoin, fenobarbital                   |
| Antihiperlipidemik ilaçlar           | Gemfibrozil                                            |
| Anti-tbc                             | Rifampin                                               |
| Ergo deriveleri                      | Ergotamin, dihidroergotamin, ergonovin, metilergonovin |
| Etinil estradiol-içeren ilaçlar      | Oral kontraseptifler                                   |
| Bitkisel ürünler                     | Sarı kantaron                                          |
| HMG CoA redüktaz inhibitörleri       | Lovastatin, simvastatin                                |
| Nöroleptikler                        | Pimozid                                                |
| NNRTI                                | Efavirenz                                              |
| PDE5 inhibitörleri                   | Sildenafil                                             |
| Sedatif/hipnotik                     | Triazolam, oral midazolam                              |

Ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir and dasabuvir .

# Direkt Etkili Antiviraller ve Özellikleri

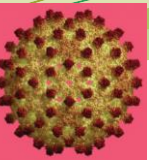




- 

1. Gao et al. *Nature*. 2010;465:96. 2. Nettles et al. *Hepatology* 2011;54:1956. 3. Bifano et al. *AASLD* 2010; abstract 827. 4. Garimella et al. *Antivir Ther.* 2015;20:535-543. 5. Bifano et al. *Antivir Ther.* 2013;18:931. 6. Bifano et al. *AASLD* 2013; P1081. 7. Bifano et al. *EASL* 2013; P794. 8. Sulkowski et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2014;370:211. 9. Nelson et al. *Hepatology.* 2015;61:1127. 10. McPhee et al. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2012;56:5387. 11. Everson et al. *AASLD* 2012; Oral LB-3. 12. Pasquinelli et al. *AASLD* 2009; Oral 225. 13. Garimella et al. *AASLD* 2013; poster 463. 14. Asunaprevir Japan Label. October 2015.

# HALLMARK: GT1b'li hastalarda Faz 3 DCV + ASV çalışması



PegIFN/RBV'ye yanıt vermeyen  
veya kısmi yanıt veren hastalar

DKV + ASV

PegIFN/RBV'ye uygun  
olmayan veya intoleransı olan  
hastalar

DKV + ASV

Naif hastalar

DKV + ASV

TAKİP

Hafta 0

Hafta 12

Hafta 24

Hafta 36

Primer sonlanım noktası: KVV12

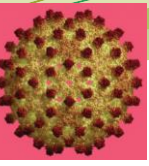
**Hastalar N = 645**

- GT1b enfeksiyonu,  $\approx$  %30 'u sirotik
- Tedavi edilmemiş hastalar, randomize 2:1
  - DKV + ASV (N = 203)
  - Plasebo (N = 102)
- Tedaviye yanıt vermeyenler (N = 205)
- İneligible/intolerant (N = 235)

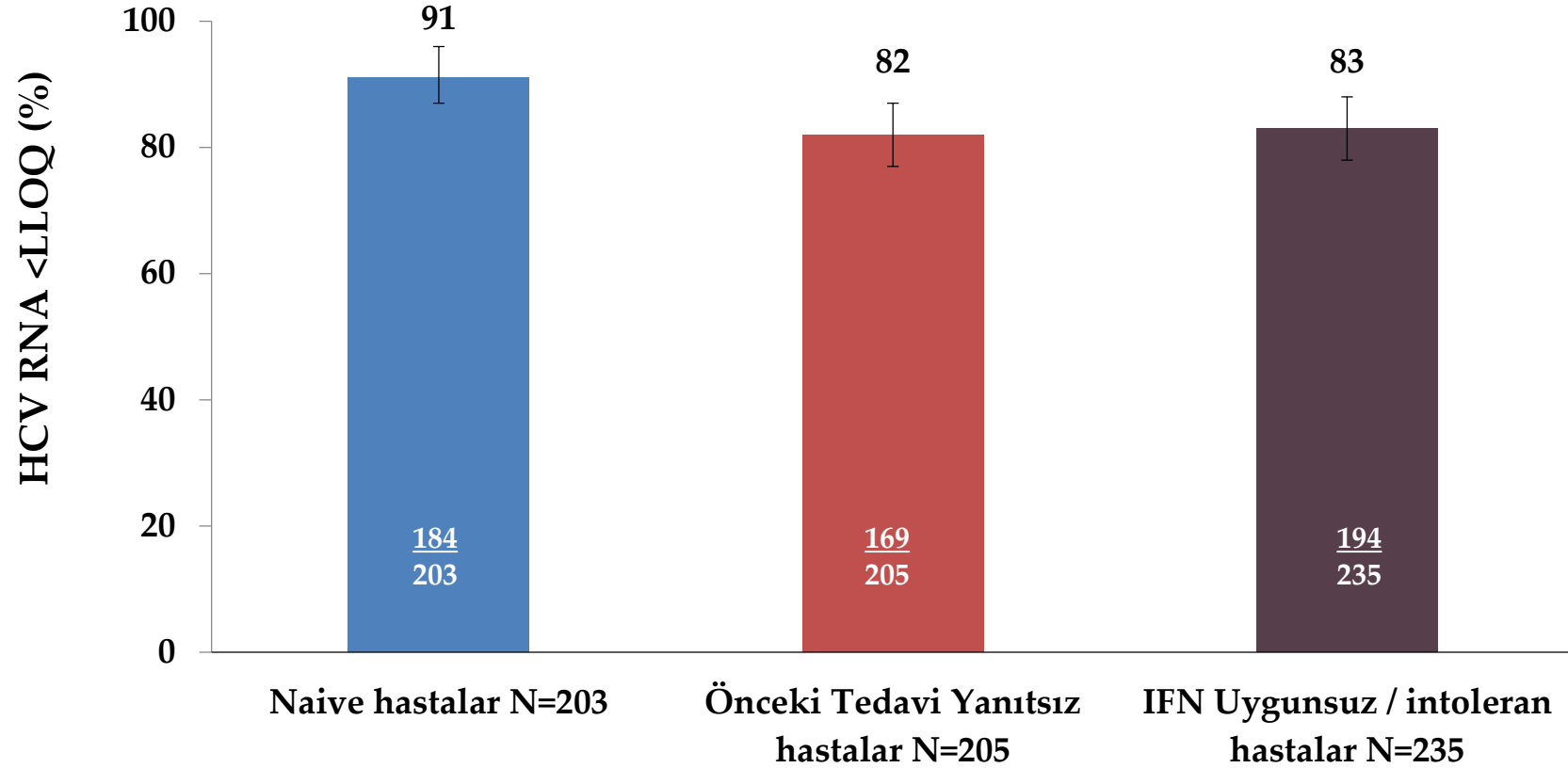
- Tedavi edilmemiş (çift kör)
  - DCV 60 mg günde bir kere + ASV 100 mg günde iki kere, 24 hafta
  - VEYA
  - 12 hafta plasebo ardından hastalar çalışmaya alındı
- Tedaviye yanıt vermeyen hastalar ve tedaviye uygun olmayan / intolerant hastalar
- DCV + ASV, 24 hafta

[www.clinicaltrials.gov](http://www.clinicaltrials.gov) NCT01581203.

Manns M, et al. Lancet 2014, in press; Kao J-H, et al. EASL 2014, Poster LB-1300.



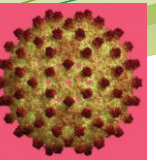
# DCV + ASV Faz 3 Çalışma Sonuçları KVV12



Tedavi sonrası 12. haftada SVR<sub>12</sub> durumları bilinmeyen hastalar bir sonraki ölçüme alındı.

Michael Manns, Stanislas Pol, Ira M Jacobson, et al. on behalf of the HALLMARK-DUAL Study Team 2014 **Hepatit C genotip 1b için tamamı oral Daklatasvir + Asunaprevirtedavisini içeren çok uluslu, faz 3, çok kohortlu çalışma** . Lancet. 2014 Nov 1;384(9954):1597-605.

# DCV + ASV Faz 3 Çalışma Sonuçları



- Başlangıç NS5A RAP dışlandığında **DCV + ASV** tedavisi ile Genotip **1b** ;

Naif Hastalarda: % 97.3

Tedavi Deneyimli Hastalarda;

Önceki PR yanıtı: %91.3

Önceki PR nüks: %100

**Kompanse Sirotik: %92,4**

Non sirotik : %94.3

- Yaş, Cinsiyet, Irk, IL28B genotipi ve önceki PR tedavi deneyimi sonucu etkilememiştir.
- DCV + ASV güvenli ve tolere edilebilir bulunmuştur.
- AO dan dolayı hastaların sadece %2'si tedaviyi sonlandırmıştır.

Olgu;

Kocaeli, Dr. Akhan-Üçüncü Teda

**Daklatasvir + Asunaprevir 24 hafta**

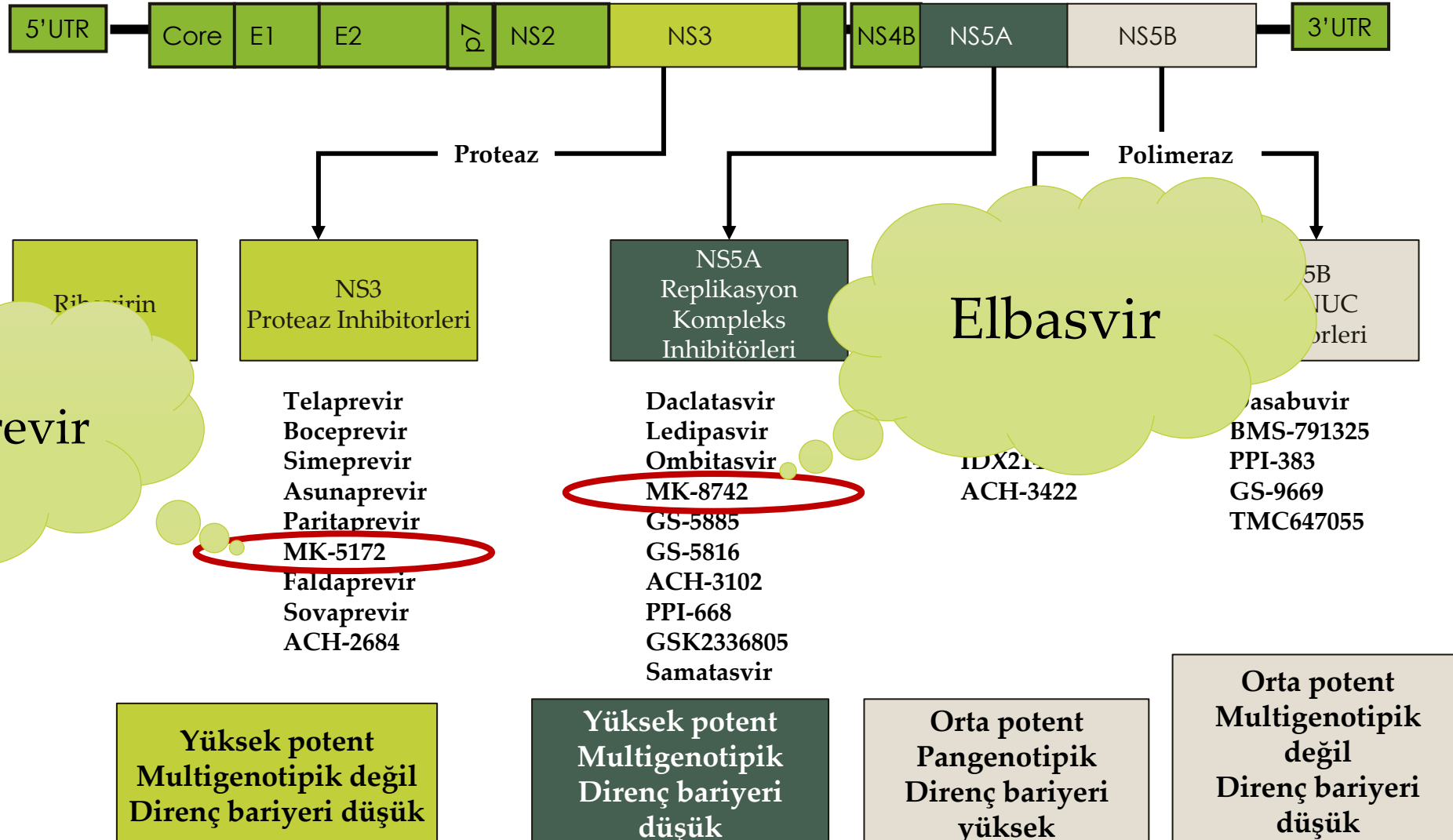
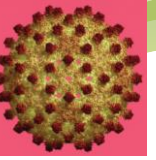
Daklinza® 1x 60 mg /gün

Sunvepra® 2x 100 mg /gün

|                  | Başlangıç | 1.ay    | 3.ay    |      |      |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|------|------|
| HCV RNA (IU/mL)  | 580 000   | negatif | negatif |      |      |
| ALT              | 41        | 16      | 16      |      |      |
| AST              | 44        | 22      | 20      |      |      |
| Albümin/globulin | 1.04      | 1.06    | 1.2     | 1.19 | 1.53 |
| Alfa fetoprotein | 11.5      | 11.6    | 7       | 8.4  | 9.9  |



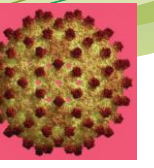
# Direkt Etkili Antiviraller ve Özellikleri



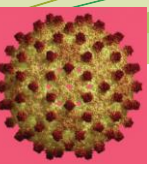
# NCT02105467 Clinical Trial

- 60 ülkeden
- Naif tedavi deneyimsiz sirotik ve non-sirotik
- 421 hasta **genotip 1, 4 ve 6**
- Hastaların **%22'si sirotik**
- Genotip 1b' de KVY **%97**
- **Sirotik hastalarda %92**
- SAE **%2.8**

.  
Zeuzem S, Grazoprevir-Elbasvir Combination Therapy for Treatment-Naive Cirrhotic and Noncirrhotic Patients With Chronic Hepatitis C Virus Genotype 1, 4, or 6 Infection: A Randomized Trial. Ann Intern Med. 2015

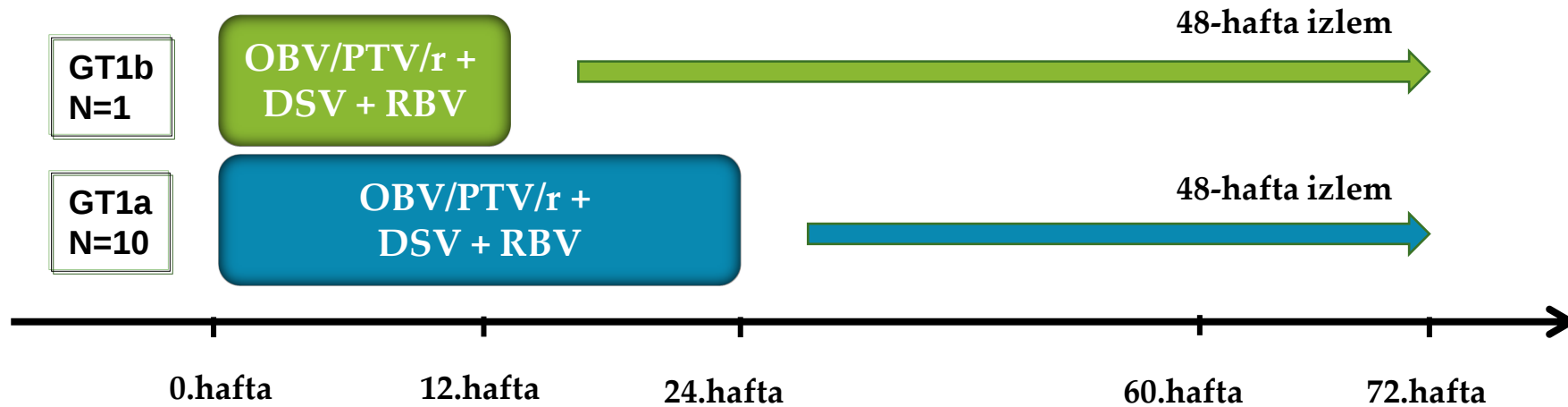
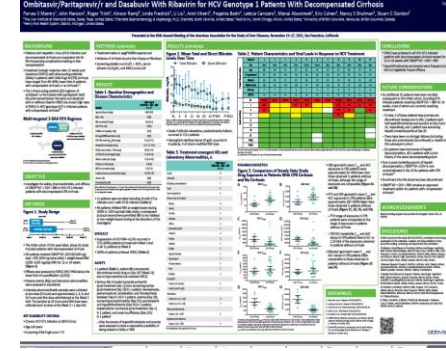


# Dekompanse Siroz Hastaları



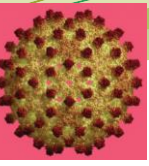
# PTV/RTV/OMV + DSV + RBV: GT1, Dekompanse Siroz, 12-24 Hafta

- OBV/PTV/r (25/150/100 mg/gün) + DSV (250 mg günde iki kez) + kiloya ayarlı RBV(1000–1200 mg/gün) RBV → 12 veya 24 hafta
- Tedavi naif veya PR deneyimli,
- Trombosit  $\geq 25 \times 10^9/L$ , albumin  $\geq 2.8$  g/dL,
- MELD skoru  $\leq 18$  Child-Pugh skoru B: 7–9



[http://www.natap.org/2015/AASLD/AASLD\\_35.htm](http://www.natap.org/2015/AASLD/AASLD_35.htm)

Ombitasvir/Paritaprevir/r and Dasabuvir With Ribavirin for HCV Genotype 1 Patients With Decompensated Cirrhosis AASLD 2015 Nov 13-17 San Francisco, CA

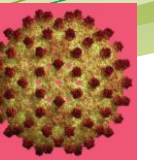


# SONUÇ

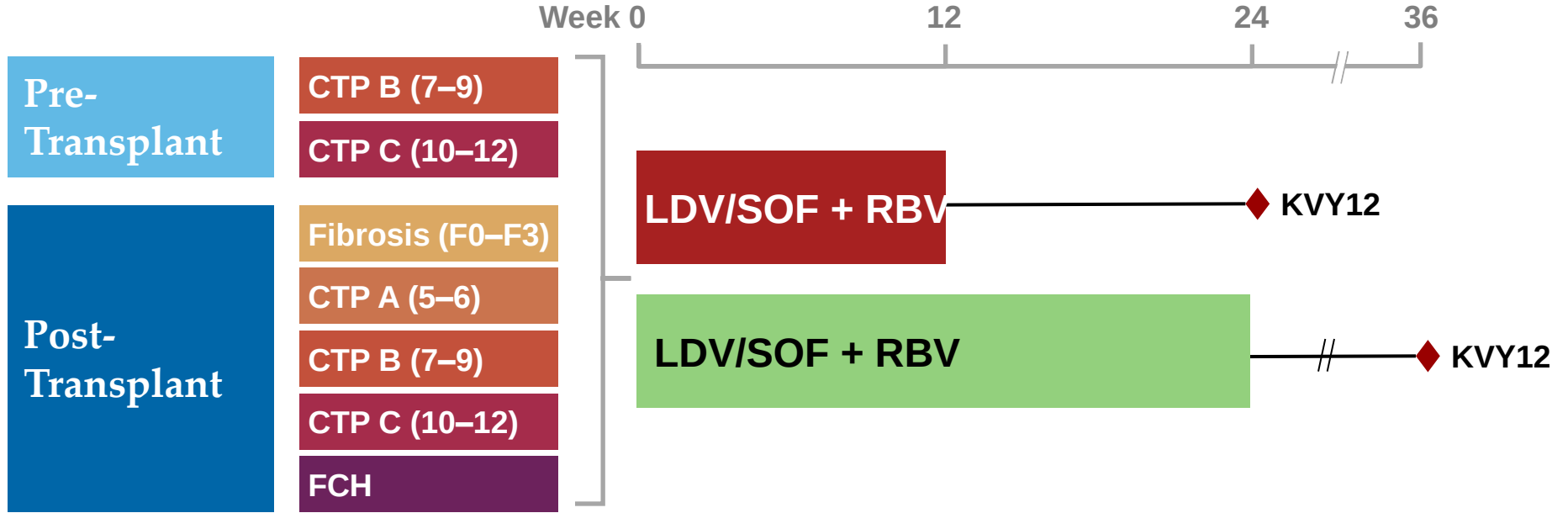
- Dekompanse sirozlu tüm HCV GT1 hastalarında 12-24 hafta OBV/PTV/r + DSV + RBV tedavisiyle **KVY12** elde edildi
- **Hiperbilirubinemi** ve **anemi** oranları yüksek ancak tedavi üzerinde olumsuz etkileri yok

[http://www.natap.org/2015/AASLD/AASLD\\_35.htm](http://www.natap.org/2015/AASLD/AASLD_35.htm)

Ombitasvir/Paritaprevir/r and Dasabuvir With Ribavirin for HCV Genotype 1 Patients With Decompensated Cirrhosis AASLD 2015 Nov 13-17 San Francisco, CA

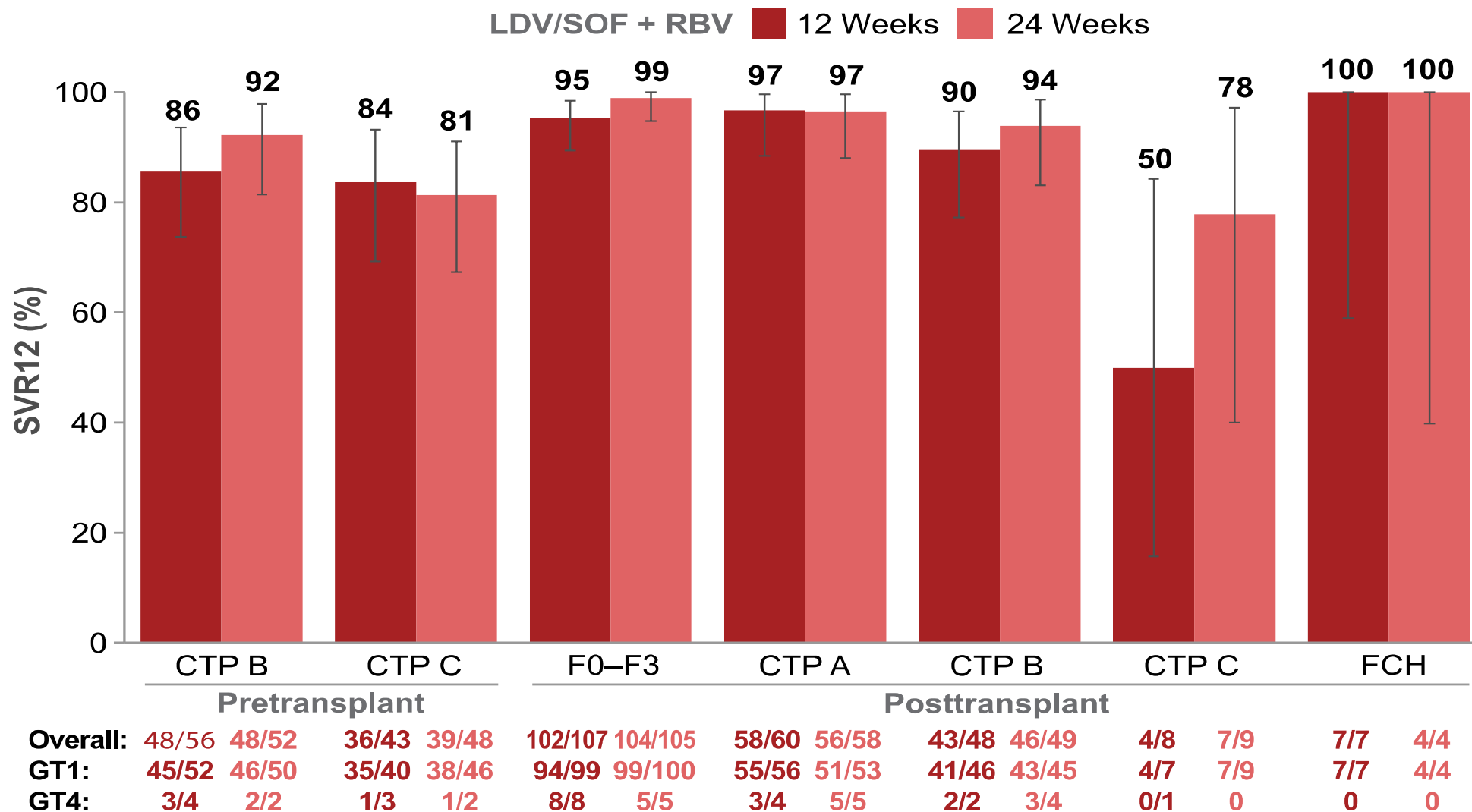


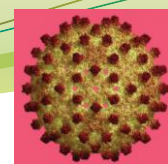
# GT1/4, 667 Dekompanse sirotik ve karaciğer transplantlı hastada LDV/SOF+RBV etkinliği



- Dahil olma ölçütleri:
  - HSK yok
  - T. bilirubin  $\leq 10$  mg/dL, Hemoglobin  $\geq 10$  g/dL
  - GFR  $\geq 40$  mL/min, trombosit  $> 30,000$ /mL
- RBV dozu:
  - FCH, Metavir F0-F3 ve CTP A siroz: ağırlığa dayalı, 1000-1200 mg/g
  - CTP B/C siroz (pre- ve post-transplant: doz arttırma, 600-1200 mg/g

# Sonuçlar – KVV Oranları 12. hafta





# EASL Recommendations on Treatment of Hepatitis C 2015

European Association for the Study of the Liver\*

Journal of Hepatology 2015 vol. 63 | 199–236

## HEPATOLOGY

Official Journal of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases



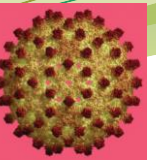
### PRACTICE GUIDANCE

# Hepatitis C Guidance: AASLD-IDSA Recommendations for Testing, Managing, and Treating Adults Infected With Hepatitis C Virus

AASLD/IDSA HCV Guidance Panel\*

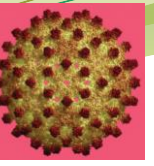
HEPATOLOGY, Vol. 62, No. 3, 2015

# Genotip 1 HCV ile infekte naif hastalar

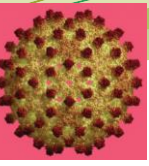


|                                     | LDV/ SOF | OBV/PTV/RTV + DSV | SOF + SMV           |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Genotip 1a, sirotik olmayan         | 12 hafta | 12 hafta + RBV    | 12 hafta $\pm$ RBV* |
| <b>Genotip 1a, kompanse sirotik</b> | 12 hafta | 24 hafta + RBV    | 24 hafta $\pm$ RBV* |
| Genotip 1b, sirotik olmayan         | 12 hafta | 12 hafta          | 12 hafta $\pm$ RBV  |
| <b>Genotip 1b, kompanse sirotik</b> | 12 hafta | 12 hafta          | 24 hafta $\pm$ RBV  |

# Genotip 1 HCV ile infekte PEG-İFN/RBV deneyimli hastalar



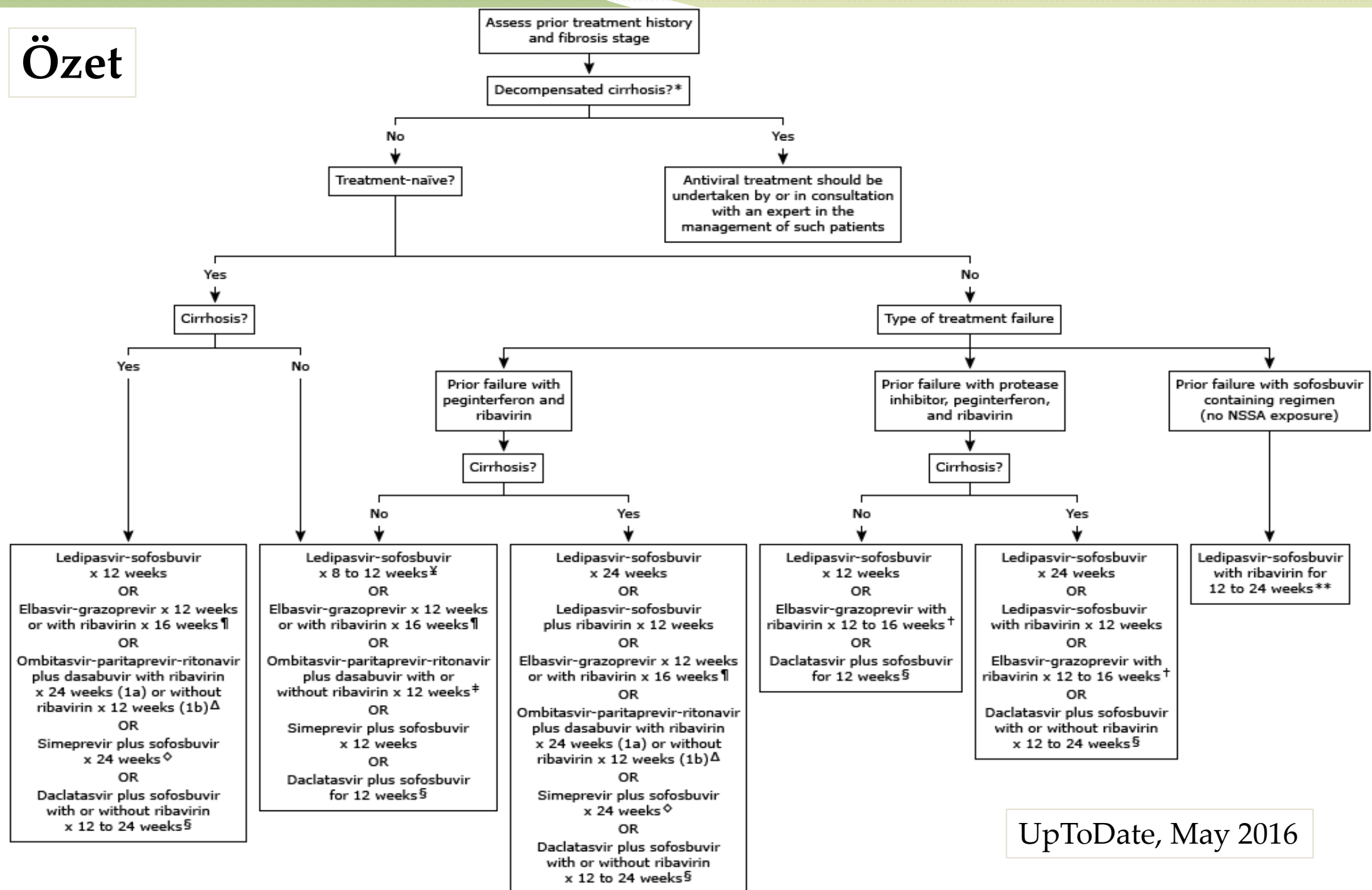
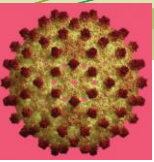
|                                      | LDV/ SOF                   | OBV/PTV/RTV +<br>DSV | SOF + SMV      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Genotype 1a, sirotik olamayan        | 12 hafta                   | 12 hafta + RBV       | 12 hafta       |
| <b>Genotype 1a, kompanse sirotik</b> | 24 hafta<br>12 hafta + RBV | 24 hafta + RBV       | 24 hafta ± RBV |
| Genotype 1b, sirotik olamayan        | 12 hafta                   | 12 hafta             | 12 hafta       |
| <b>Genotype 1b, kompanse sirotik</b> | 24 hafta<br>12 hafta + RBV | 12 hafta             | 24 hafta ± RBV |

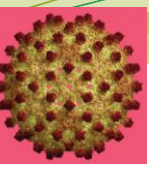


## HCV Genotip 2 veya 3 İnfeksiyonu Olan Kompanse Sirotik Tedavi Naif veya PegIFN + RBV Deneyimli Hastalarda Tedavi Önerileri

|           | <b>SOF + PegIFN/RBV</b> | <b>SOF + RBV</b> | <b>SOF + DCV</b> |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Genotip 2 | 12 hafta                | 16-20 hafta      | 12 hafta         |
| Genotip 3 | 12 hafta                | Önerilmiyor      | 24 hafta (+ RBV) |

# Özet





## Son söz olarak;

- Kronik hepatitte istenmeyen sonuç siroz gelişimidir
- **Hastaların etkin ve uygun zamanda tedavi edilmeleri gereklidir**

- **HepAtölye III** katılımcılarının ortak dileği

*“Geri ödeme formalitelerinin bir an önce tamamlanması ve Türkiye’deki hastaların da kısa süreli ve oral olarak kullanılan DEA’larla tedavi olma olanağına kavuşması acil bir gereksinimdir”.*





Ürkek bir serçe gibi eğme başını.  
Kaldır başını ve dimdik dur.  
Bu senin değil, ülkemin ayıbı.  
Hırpalanmış yerlerinden öperim çocuk.

Nazım Hikmet



**Güzel Haziranlara...**