Effect of Baseline Resistance-Associated Variants on SVR With the 3D Regimen Plus RBV

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BACKGROUND

The 3D regimen (paritaprevir/ritonavir, dasabuvir, and ribavirin) has been approved for the treatment of HCV genotype 1-infected patients with compensated cirrhosis. Baseline resistance can impact treatment outcomes, with resistance-associated variants (RAVs) being identified in 16% of patients treated with the 3D regimen in the SARPHER-II and SAPPHIRE-II studies. In a large open-label trial (PEARL-II), similar SVR rates were observed irrespective of baseline RAVs, while in the TURQUOISE-III trial in treatment-naive or prior P/R-experienced patients treatment response rates were lower in patients with baseline RAVs.

PHENOTYPE OF 3D REGIMEN

- In vitro analysis revealed resistance to the NS3 protease inhibitor ABEV/PTV/r, the NS5A inhibitor OBV, and the NS5B inhibitor DSV in the absence of RBV. In the presence of RBV, resistance to OBV/PTV/r was maintained, while resistance to DSV was lost. Resistance to paritaprevir was not observed with RBV.

METHODS

- Prevalence of baseline RAVs was determined by sequencing at baseline and/or post-treatment week 48 from 232 patients treated with the 3D regimen with and without RBV.

RESULTS

- The most common RAVs were GT1a specific, with GT1b specific RAVs present in a minority of patients.

CONCLUSIONS

- The 3D regimen maintains resistance to OBV/PTV/r in the presence of RBV.

REFERENCES


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DISCLOSURES

The authors report that they are employees of AbbVie and have no conflicts of interest to declare.