



Real-life efficacy and safety of Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir in a large cohort of HCV-infected patients: the MISTRAL study

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Background

Data on the effectiveness and safety of Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir (G/P) for the treatment of HCV infection in a 'field-practice' scenario are still scant. The MISTRAL (MavIret SouTh italy ReAl Life) study evaluates this therapeutic regimen in a large cohort of HCV-infected patients of Southern Italy.

Methods

All consecutive HCV-infected patients treated from November 2017 to May 2018 with G/P in 22 liver centers of Southern Italy were enrolled. Patients with liver comorbidities were excluded. Patients' baseline features, the achievement of a sustained virologic response (SVR, undetectable HCV-RNA in patients' blood sample obtained twelve weeks after the end of therapy) and the presence of adverse event (AE) or serious adverse event (SAE) were collected in a dedicate dataset. Hepatic fibrosis was determined histologically or non-invasively, through liver stiffness measurement by mean of transient elastography.

We enrolled 1178 subjects. Patients' baseline characteristics are shown in **Table 1**. Therapy duration was 8 weeks for the majority of patients (**Figure 1**). Data on sustained virological response are shown in **Figure 2**. Only 62 pts reported an AE and 8 pts a SAE (**Figure 3**).

| Table 1 | Overall | Cirrhosis | Chronic Hepatitis | p |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| N of Patients (%) | 1177 | 104 (8.8) | 1048 (89,1) | - |
| Male Sex (%) | 583 (49.5) | 67 (64.4) | 500 (47.7) | 0.001 |
| Age (±SD) | 60.3 (±14.6) | 64.7 (±13.2) | 59.9 (±14.6) | 0.03 |
| Diabetes (%) | 90 (7.6) | 23 (22.1) | 64 (6.1) | < 0.0001 |
| Genotypes (%) | | | | |
| 1a | 161 (13.7) | 10 (9.6) | 147 (14.0) | ns |
| 1b | 433 (36.8) | 41 (39.4) | 389 (37.1) | ns |
| 2 | 406 (34.5) | 33 (31.7) | 364 (34.7) | ns |
| 3 | 123 (10.5) | 15 (14.4) | 104 (9.9) | ns |
| 4 | 48 (4.1) | 5 (4.8) | 42 (4.0) | ns |
| Metavir Score (%) | | | | |
| F0/F1 | 745 (63.3) | - | 745 (71.1) | - |
| F2 | 211 (17.9) | - | 211 (20.1) | - |
| F3 | 92 (7.8) | - | 92 (8.8) | - |
| F4 | 104 (8.8) | - | - | - |
| Stiffness (±SD) KPa | 7.7 (±5.6) | 20.9 (±11.6) | 6.5 (±2.2) | <0.0001 |
| ALT (±SD) U/L | 56.2 (±54.7) | 78.4 (±68.5) | 53.6 (±52.0) | < 0.0001 |
| Creatinin (±SD) mg/dl | 1.02 (±1.18) | 1.54 (±2.12) | 0.96 (±1.01) | < 0.0001 |
| Bilirubin (±SD) mg/dl | 0.76 (±0.43) | 0.87 (±0.39) | 0.75 (±0.44) | <0.0001 |
| Hemoglobin (±SD) g/dl | 14.2 (±1.6) | 13.8 (±2.0) | 14.2 (±1.6) | 0,048 |
| Platelets (±SD) 10E3/μL | 207 (±64) | 156 (±69) | 212 (±61) | <0.0001 |

Results

Figure 1

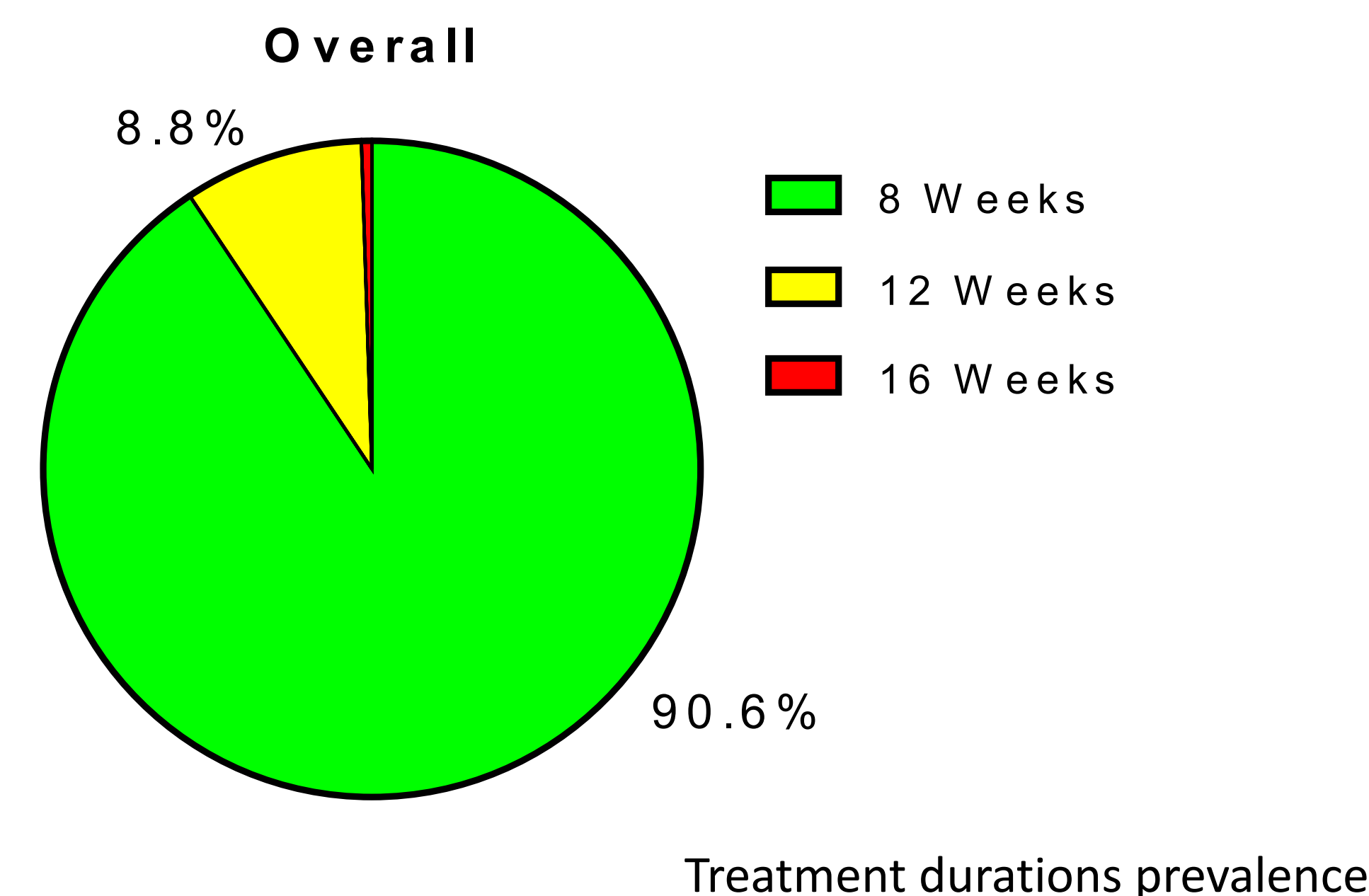


Figure 3

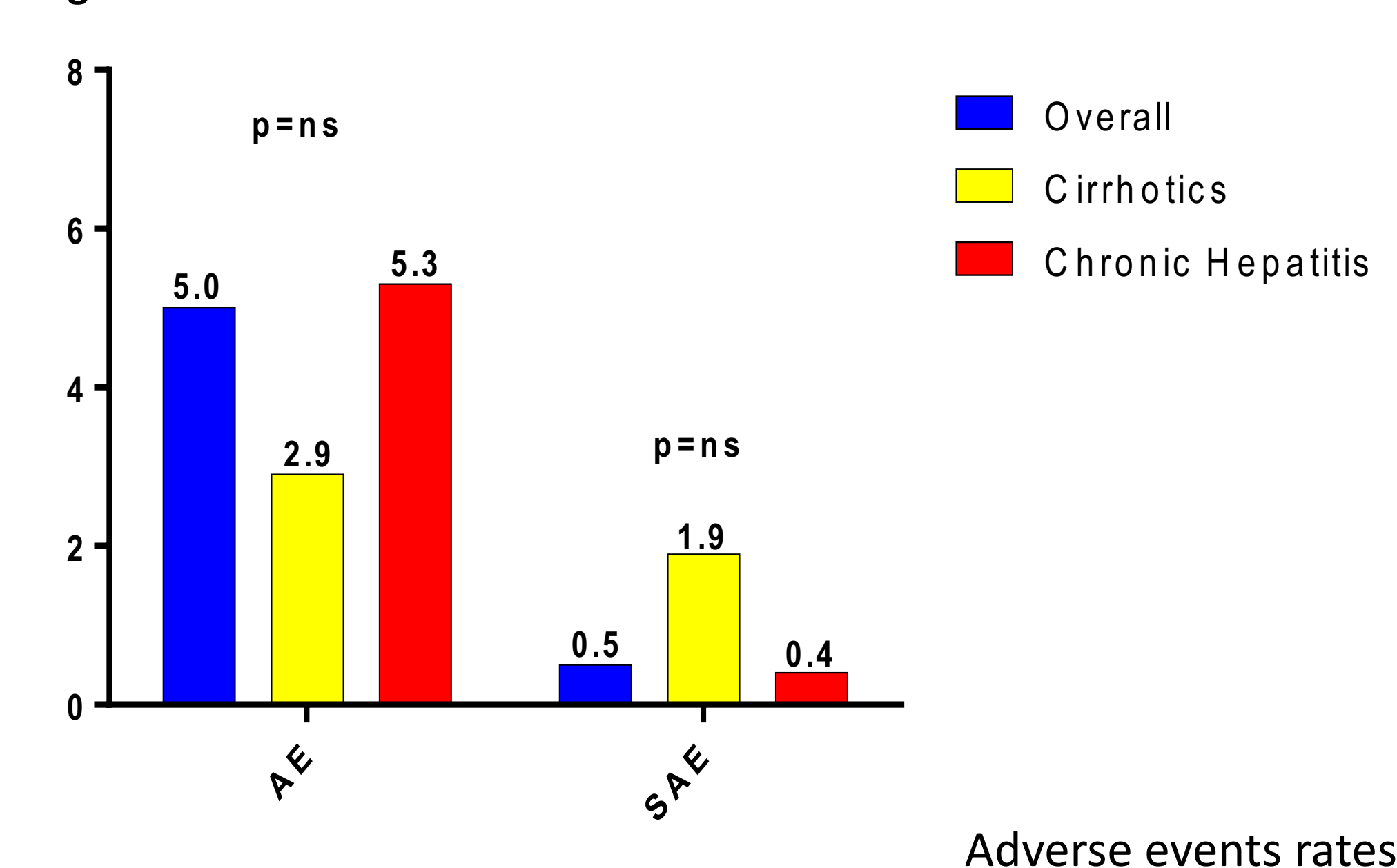
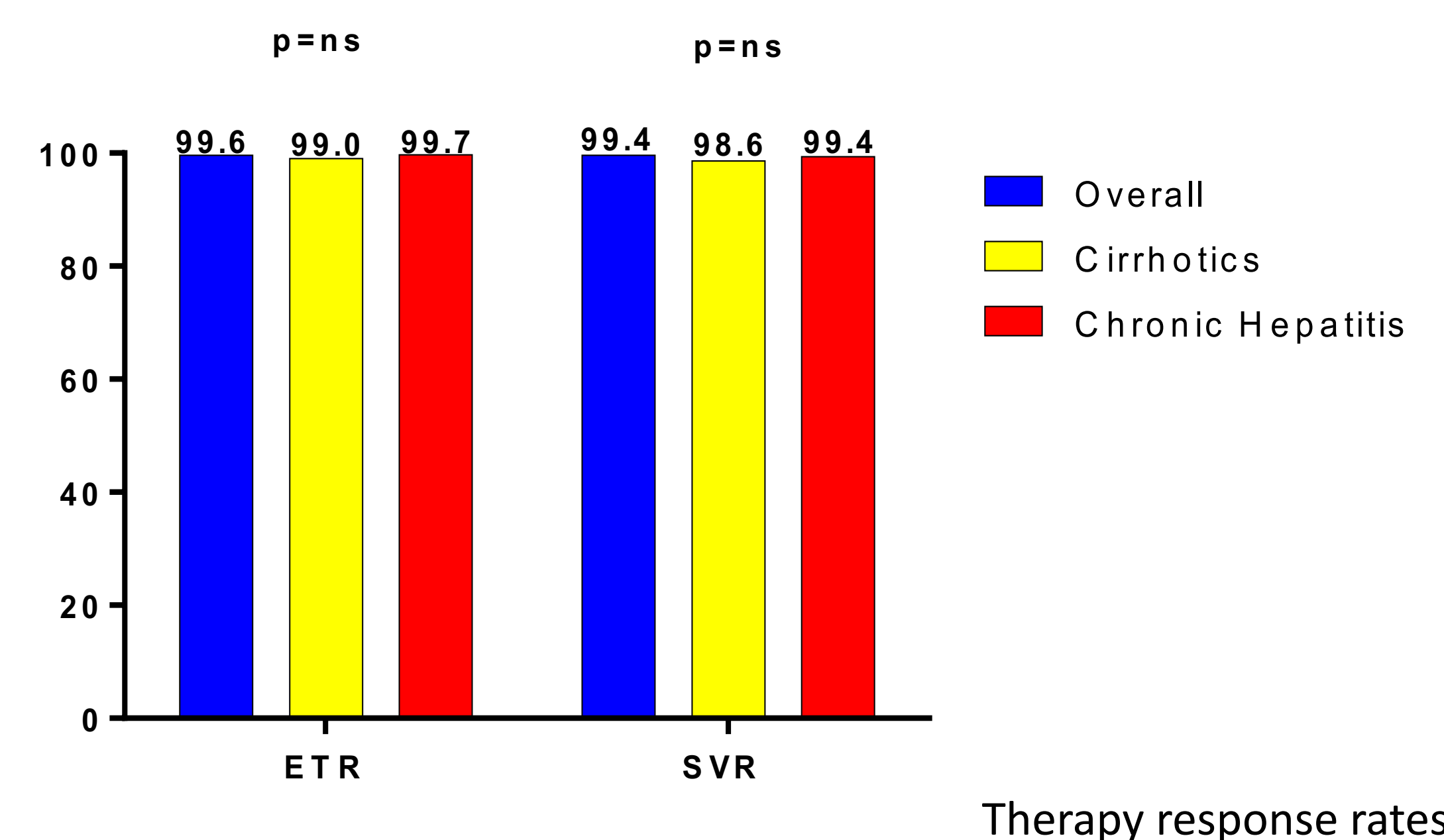


Figure 2



Conclusions

The large MISTRAL study, conducted in a field-practice scenario, provides a still better prevalence, compared to registration trial, of SVR confirming the extraordinary efficacy and safety of Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir association also for only 8 weeks treatment.