



“Lost to follow up” patients have equivalent  
SVR rates to patients attending scheduled  
SVR12 visits

*Boyle A<sup>1</sup>, Marra F<sup>1</sup>, Peters E<sup>1</sup>, Barclay ST<sup>2</sup>*

*1. Brownlee Centre, 2. Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland*



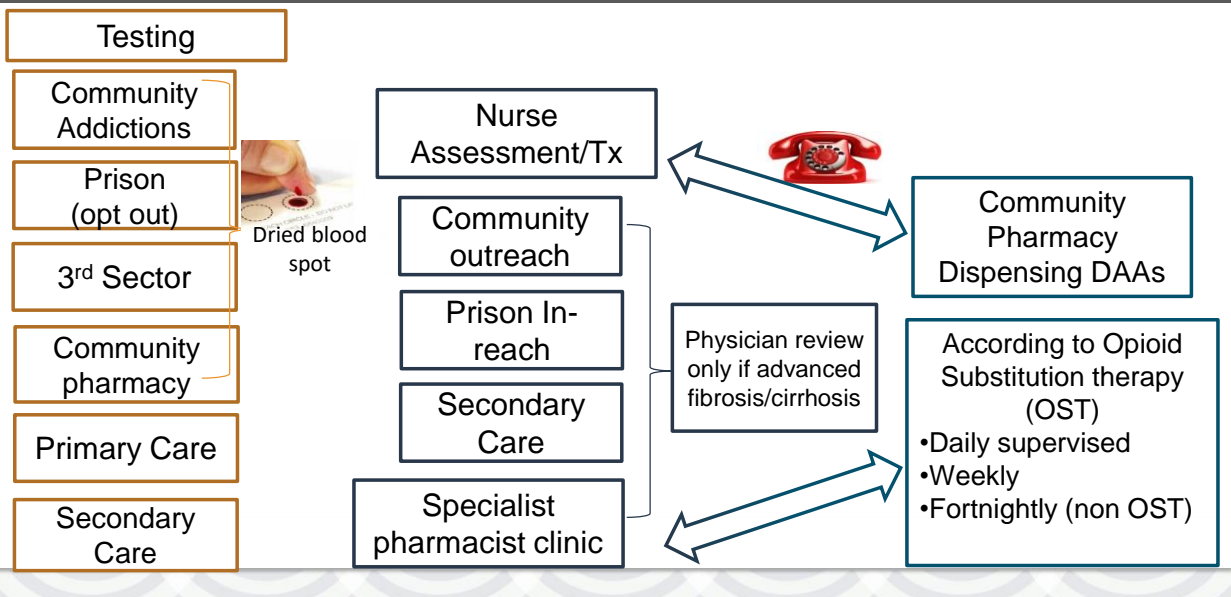
Disclosures

- Ms Boyle has received Grants and support to attend conference from Gilead and Abbvie
  - Ms Marra has received speaking fees and educational grants from Gilead, Abbvie, Merck, Janssen
  - Dr Peters has received support to attend conferences from Gilead and Abbvie. Speakers fees Gilead and Abbvie
  - Dr Barclay has received Grants, Speakers fees and Advisory board fees from Abbvie and Gilead, and Speakers fees and advisory board fees from MSD
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## Background/aims

- Attendance for SVR 12 bloods is often lower in practice v clinical trial
- Does failure to attend for SVR 12 = poor compliance/reduced SVR rates?
- We sought to examine whether those who fail to attend as scheduled for SVR12 bloods differ in baseline characteristics and treatment outcomes

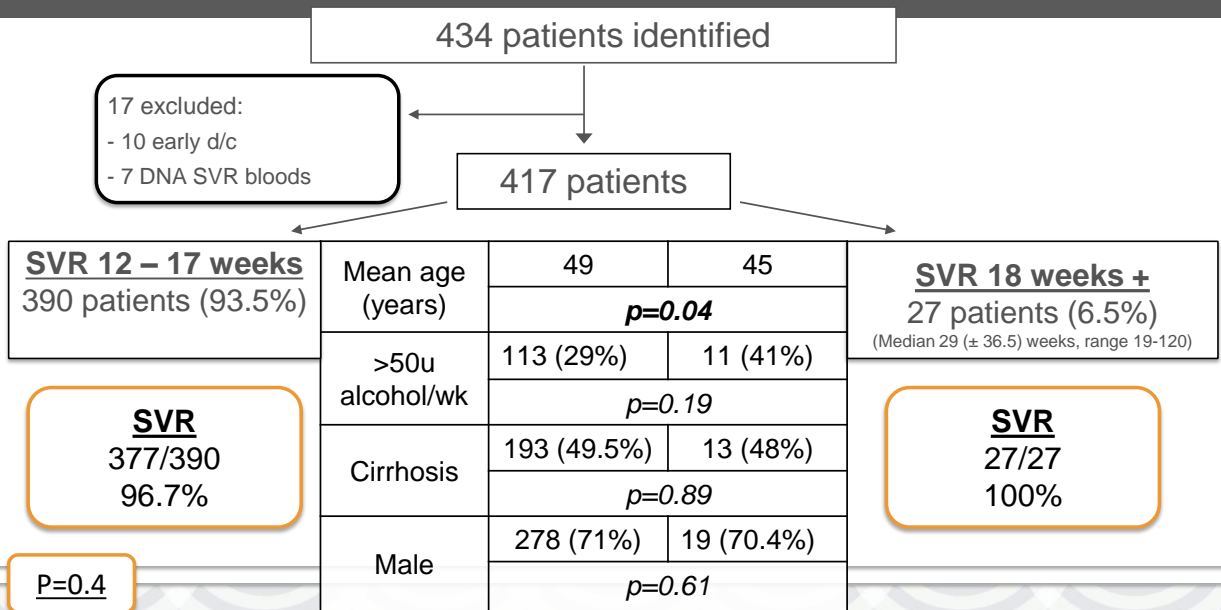
## Glasgow model of care



## Methods

- Patients completing oral DAA regimens < May 2016 were identified
  - Excluding those who:
    - participated in a clinical trial
    - prematurely discontinued treatment
    - never attended for SVR bloods
- Baseline characteristics and SVR rates were compared for those attending for SVR bloods at:
  - 12 – 17 weeks
  - 18 weeks +

## Results



## Conclusions/implications

- SVR rates are not lower amongst those who complete treatment but do not attend for SVR bloods as scheduled
- Modified intention to treat SVR rates may be appropriately extrapolated to those who complete treatment but are “lost to follow up”

## Acknowledgements

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