

HIGH CURE RATES IN A REAL WORLD COHORT OF HCV INFECTED PATIENTS ON OPIOID SUBSTITUTION THERAPY (OST) DESPITE ALCOHOL AND CANNABIS CONSUMPTION - DATA FROM THE GERMAN HEPATITIS C-REGISTRY (DHC-R)

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Background:

People who inject drugs (PWID) are most affected by HCV infection. In Germany, 80% of n=4,368 newly diagnosed with positive HCV-RNA were PWID (2016). To reach the WHO goal of HCV eradication by 2030, DAA therapy has to be scaled up especially in PWID.

Methods:

The DHC-R is a national real-world registry study. N=7,747 chronic HCV patients started DAA therapy: n=739 OST patients (Opioid Substitution Therapy), n= 1,500 non-OST/DU: patients with former/current Drug Use without OST and n=5,508 non-OST/NDU: patients without a history of drug use (Non Drug Use). Therapy completed and at least one follow-up documentation (Intention-to-treat (ITT) population): N=528 OST and n=5,582 non-OST (DU and NDU).

Results:

17.3% (128/739) of OST, 17.1% (256/1,500) of non-OST/DU and in 11.3% (631/5,508) of non-OST/NDU patients reported alcohol consumption. In non-OST/NDU, significantly less patients (13.9%, 88/631) consumed high amounts of alcohol [(>40g alcohol/d (men)/>30g/d (women)] when compared to OST 25% (32/128) or non-OST/DU 22.2% (57/256) patients (p<0.05). Similarly, cannabis consumption was significantly (p<0.05) higher in OST (18.8%, 139/739) than in non-OST/DU (9.4%, 141/1,500) and non-OST/NDU patients (1.2%, 66/5,508). The proportion of LTFU in alcohol consuming patients was significantly higher in OST (12/97) compared to non-OST/NDU (16/532), but occurred mainly after end of therapy (EOT). Non-OST/NDU patients had significantly higher SVR rates than OST patients in ITT but not in PP analysis after stratification for alcohol consumption. With respect to cannabis consumption, SVR rates did not differ between the three patient groups. Overall, relapse rates were lower in OST than in non-OST/DU and non-OST/NDU patients.

Conclusion:

High SVR rates could be achieved in both OST and non-OST patients. Alcohol or cannabis consumption did not diminish cure rates in PP analysis. LTFU, mostly after EOT, were more likely in patients with current or former drug use and in patients with high alcohol consumption.

Disclosure of Interest Statement:

Data were derived from the German Hepatitis C-Registry (Deutsches Hepatitis C-Register), a project of the German Liver Foundation (Deutsche Leberstiftung), managed by Leberstiftungs-GmbH Deutschland in cooperation with the Association of German gastroenterologists in private practice (bng). The German Hepatitis C-Registry is financially supported by AbbVie Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG, Bristol-Myers Squibb GmbH & Co. KGaA, Gilead Sciences GmbH, Janssen-Cilag GmbH, MSD Sharp & Dohme GmbH as well as Roche Pharma AG (financial support until 2017-07-14).

Christensen S has received honoraria for consulting or speaking at educational events from AbbVie, Gilead, Indivior, Janssen-Cilag, MSD and ViiV.

Buggisch P reports personal fees from AbbVie, BMS, Falk, Gilead, Janssen, Merz Pharma, and MSD.

Mauss S: Advisory Committees or Review Panels: AbbVie and MSD; Speaking and Teaching: AbbVie, Janssen, Gilead and MSD.

Böker KHW received honoraria for consulting or speaking from MSD, Gilead, BMS and Roche.

Müller T: Consultant: MERZ, Abbvie, MSD, Roche, BMS, Bayer, Intercept, Gilead; Grants: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Falk Foundation, Intercept; Sponsored lectures: MERZ

Klinker H: Advisory Boards: AbbVie, BMS, Gilead, Hexal, Janssen, MSD; Speaking and teaching: AbbVie, BMS, Gilead, Janssen, MSD; grants/research support from AbbVie, BMS, Gilead, Janssen, MSD, Arrowhead, and Novartis

Zimmermann T reports grants from BMS as well as personal fees from AbbVie and Astellas.

Serfert Y has nothing to disclose.

Weber B has received honoraria for consulting Camurus GmbH, Indivior, Mundipharma, Gilead, BMS, AbbVie and MSD.

Reimer J: Speaker / advisory board / unrestricted educational grant: AbbVie, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Gilead, Janssen-Cilag and MSD.

Wedemeyer H reports personal fees from Transgene, MSD, Roche, Gilead, Abbott, BMS, Falk, Abbvie, Novartis, GSK, Roche Diagnostics, Eiger, ITF, and MyrGmbH; grants/research support from MSD, Novartis, Gilead, Roche, Abbott, and Roche Diagnostics.