

Management of Hepatitis C Infection: Promises and Challenges Ahead

Shyam Kottlil M.D., Ph.D.

Laboratory of Immunoregulation

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

National Institutes of Health

Department of Health and Human Services

Bethesda, MD

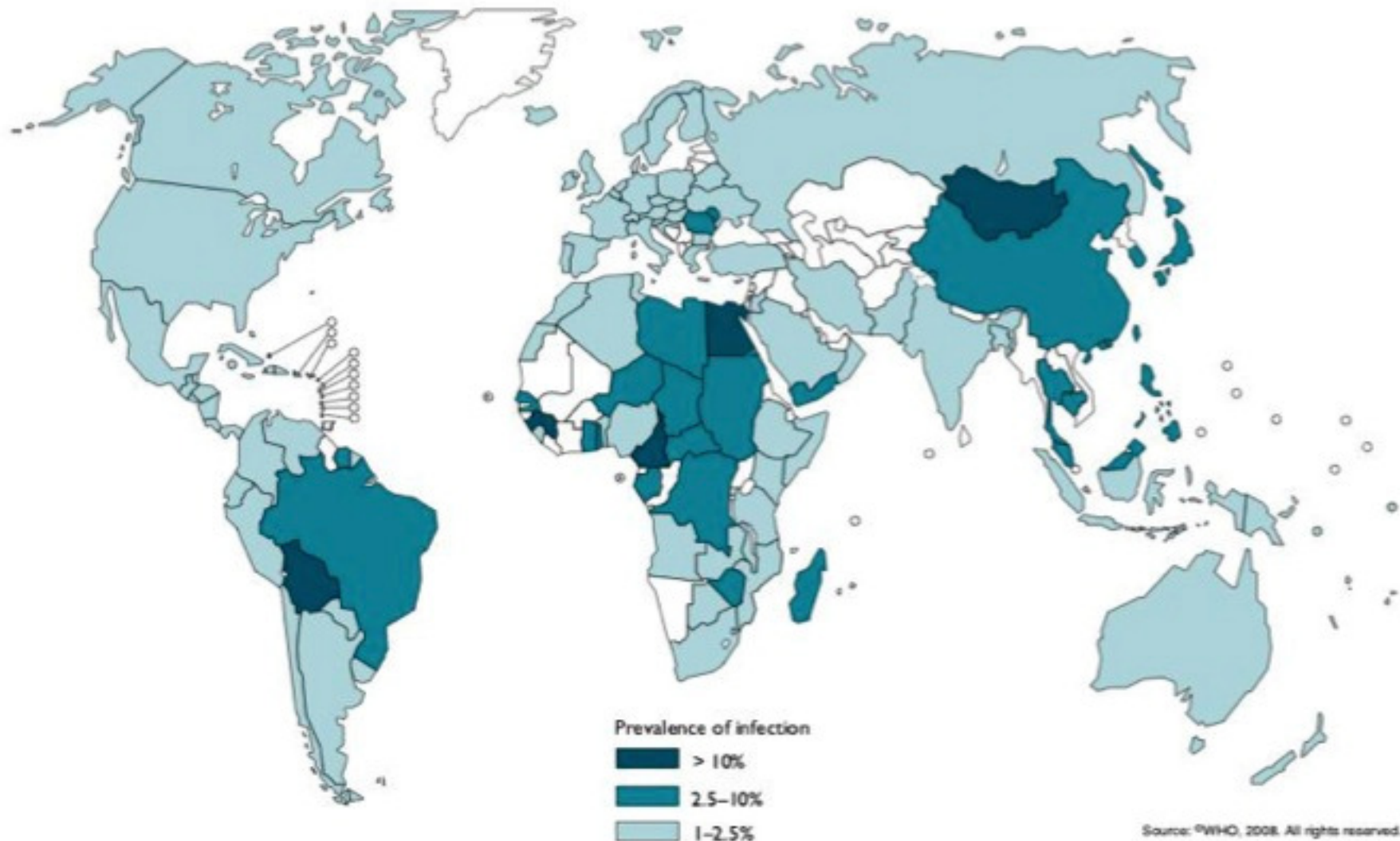


Overview

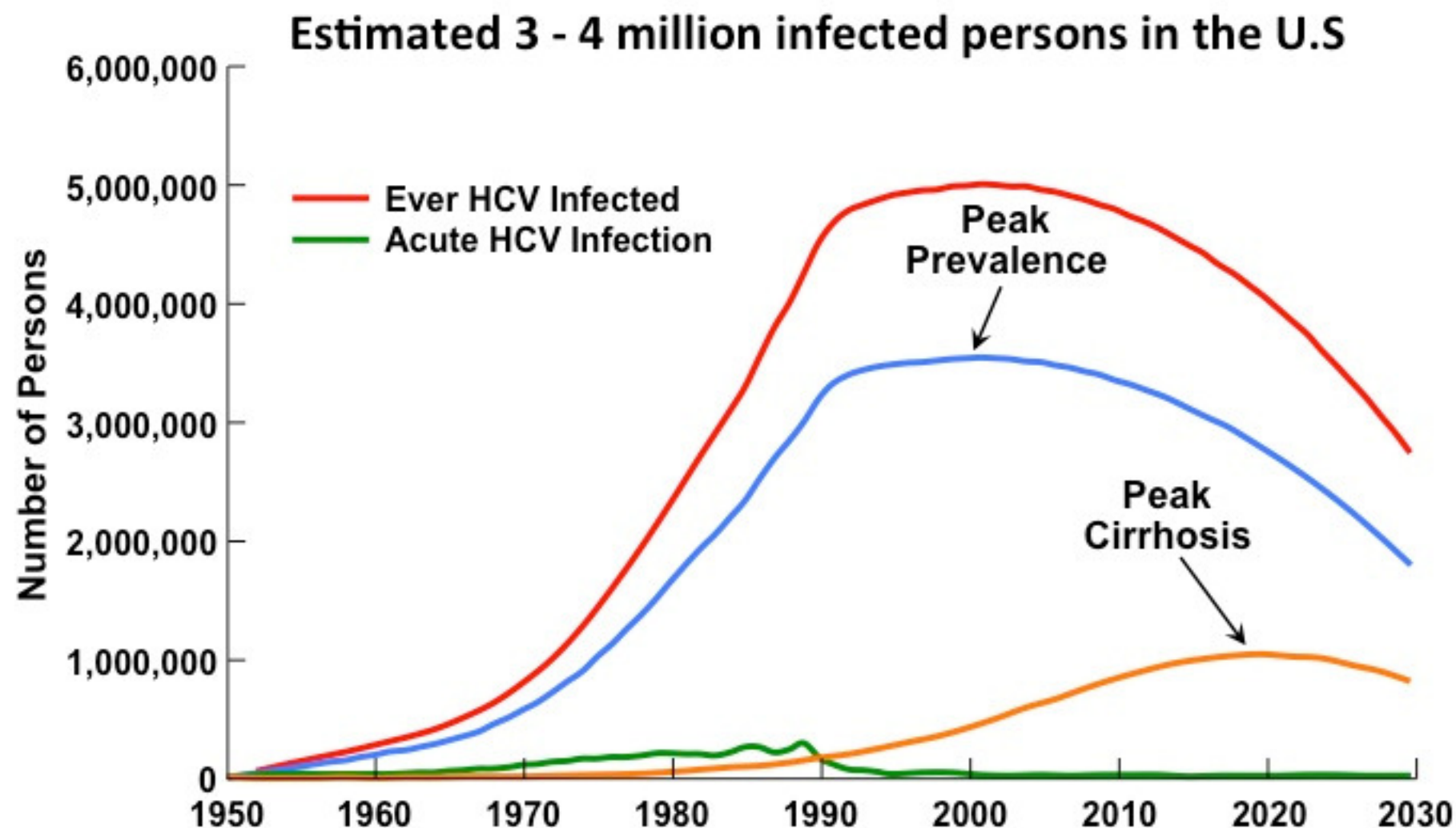
- **The current landscape of hepatitis C in the United states**
- **Newly approved directly acting antiviral agents (DAAs) in different patient populations**
- **Future therapeutic options beyond 2014**
- **The Washington DC HCV experience (DCPFAP)**

Hepatitis C : *Epidemiology*

- Estimated 170 million persons with HCV infection worldwide
- 3-4 million newly infected each year worldwide



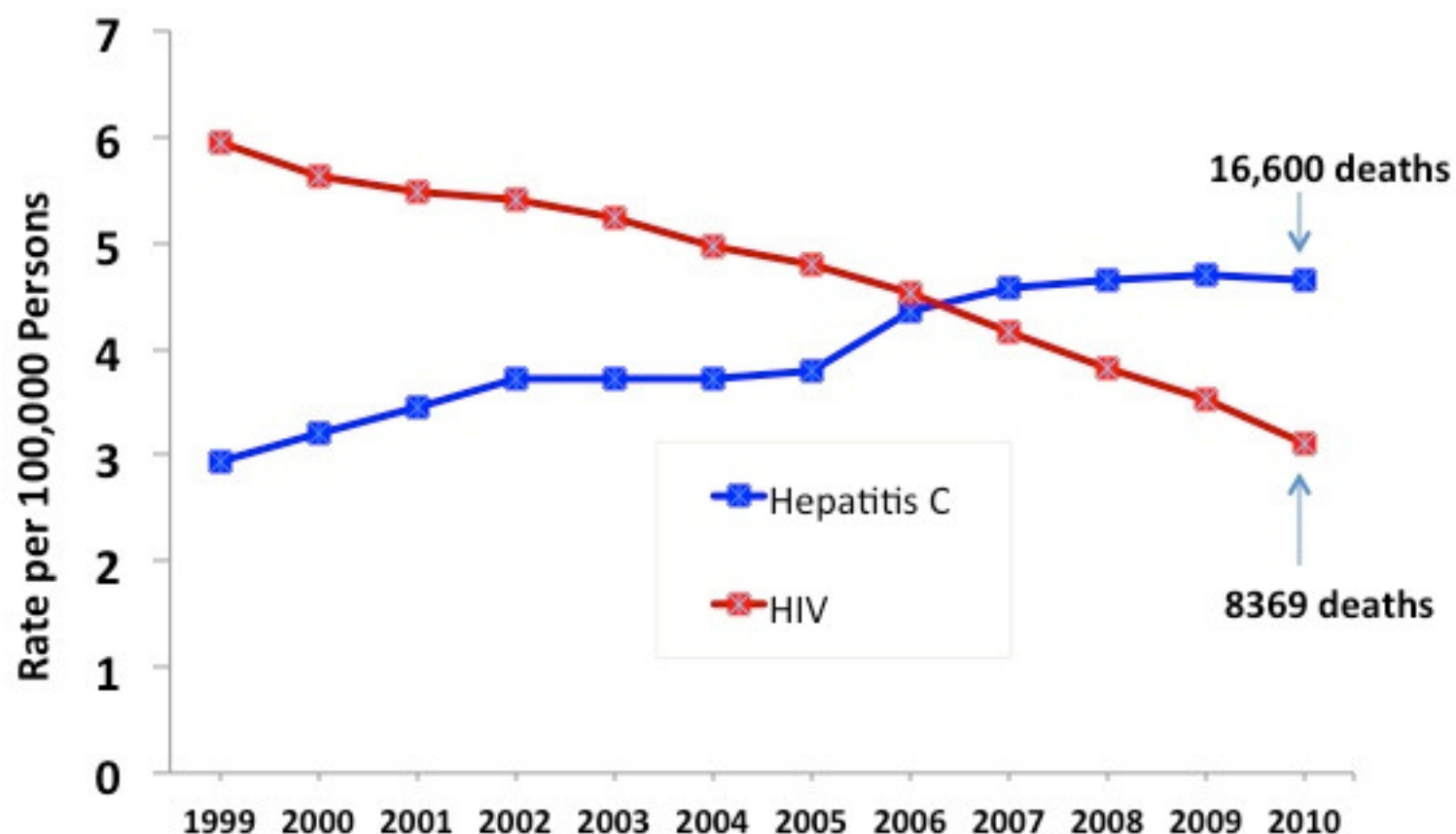
The Changing Face of HCV in US



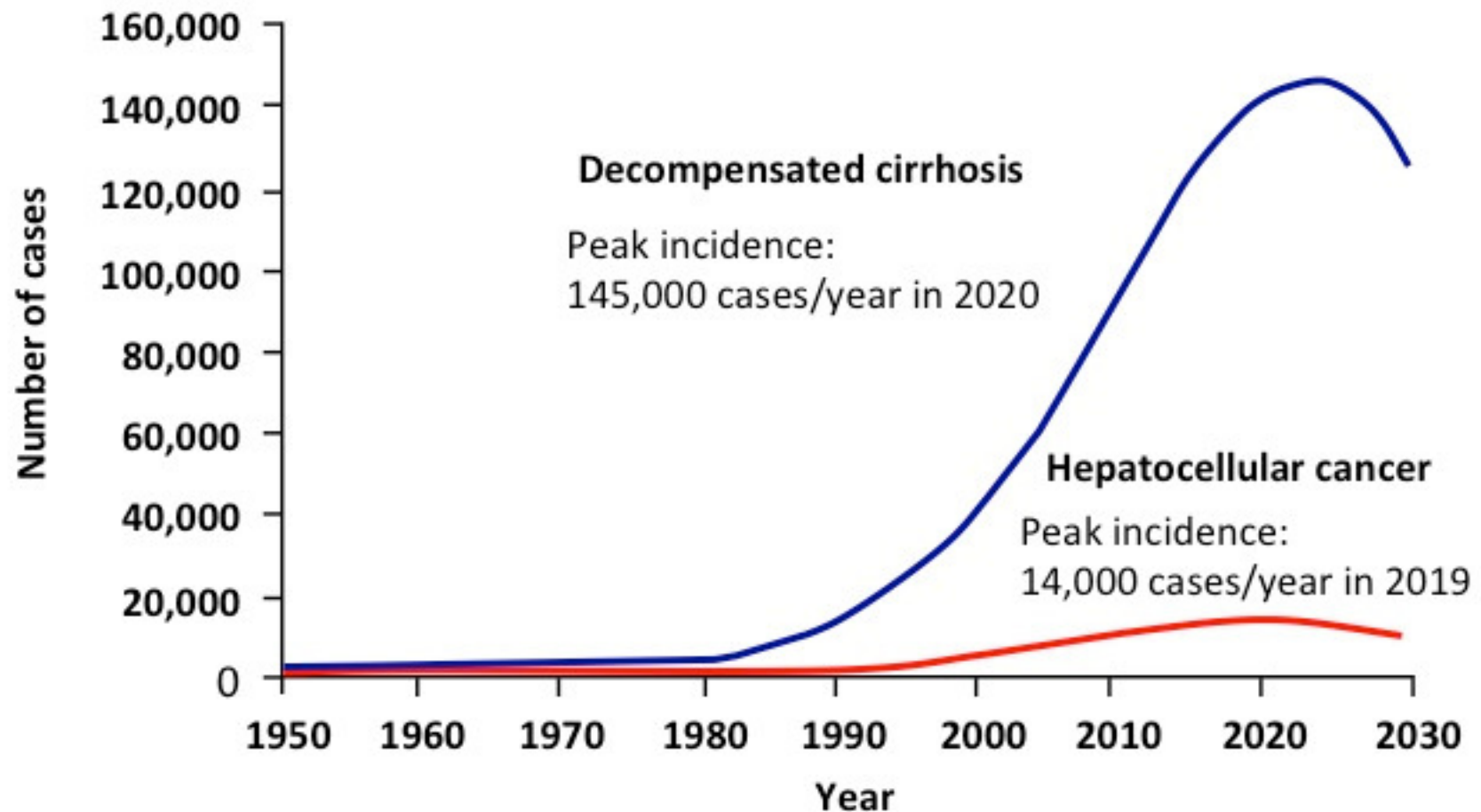
Adapted from Davis GL et al Gastroenterol 2010;138:513-521

Deaths From Hepatitis C Have Surpassed Deaths From HIV Infection

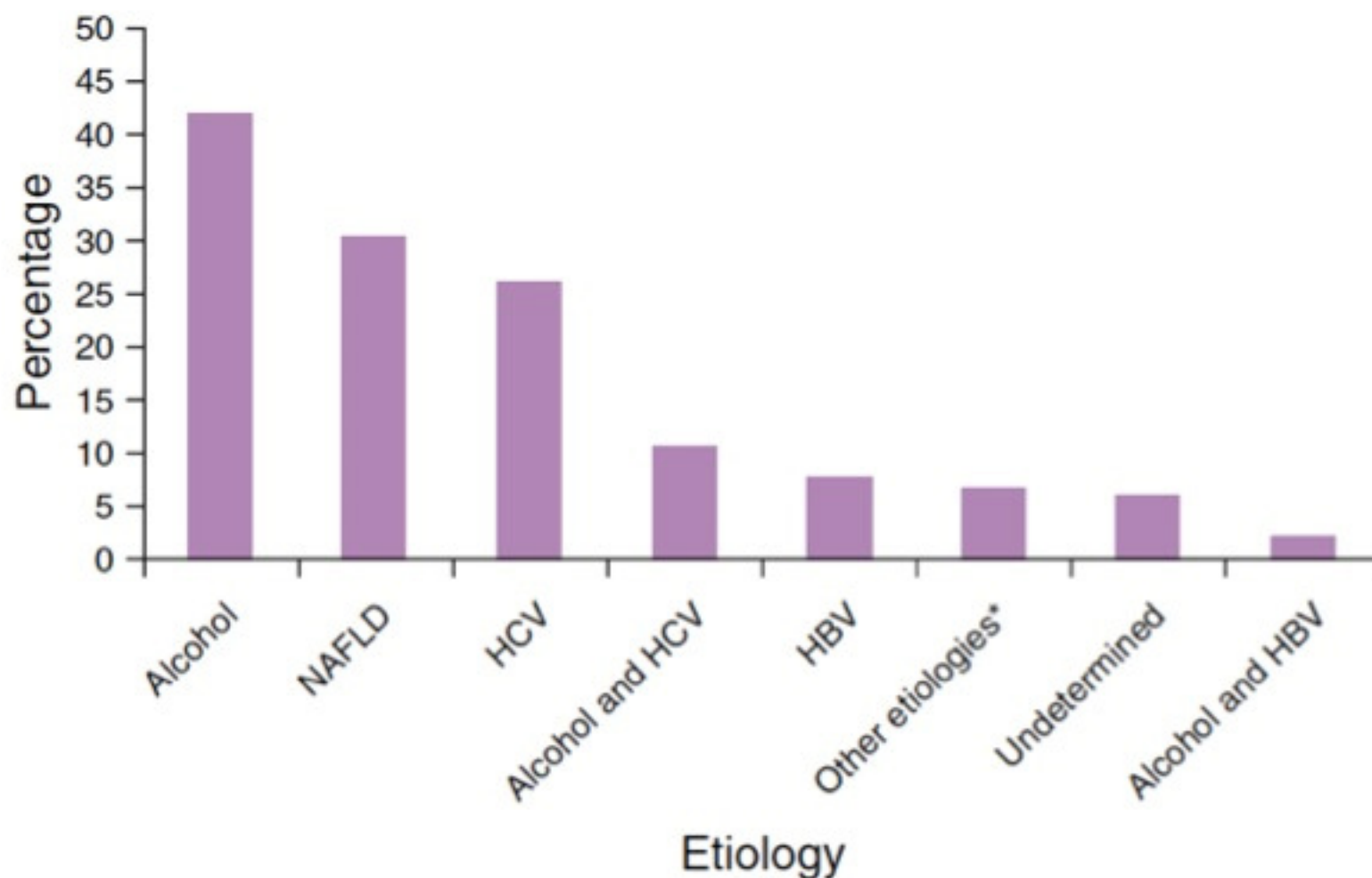
Age-adjusted Mortality Rates of HIV and Hepatitis C: United States, 1999-2010



Projected Cases of Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Decompensated Cirrhosis Due to HCV



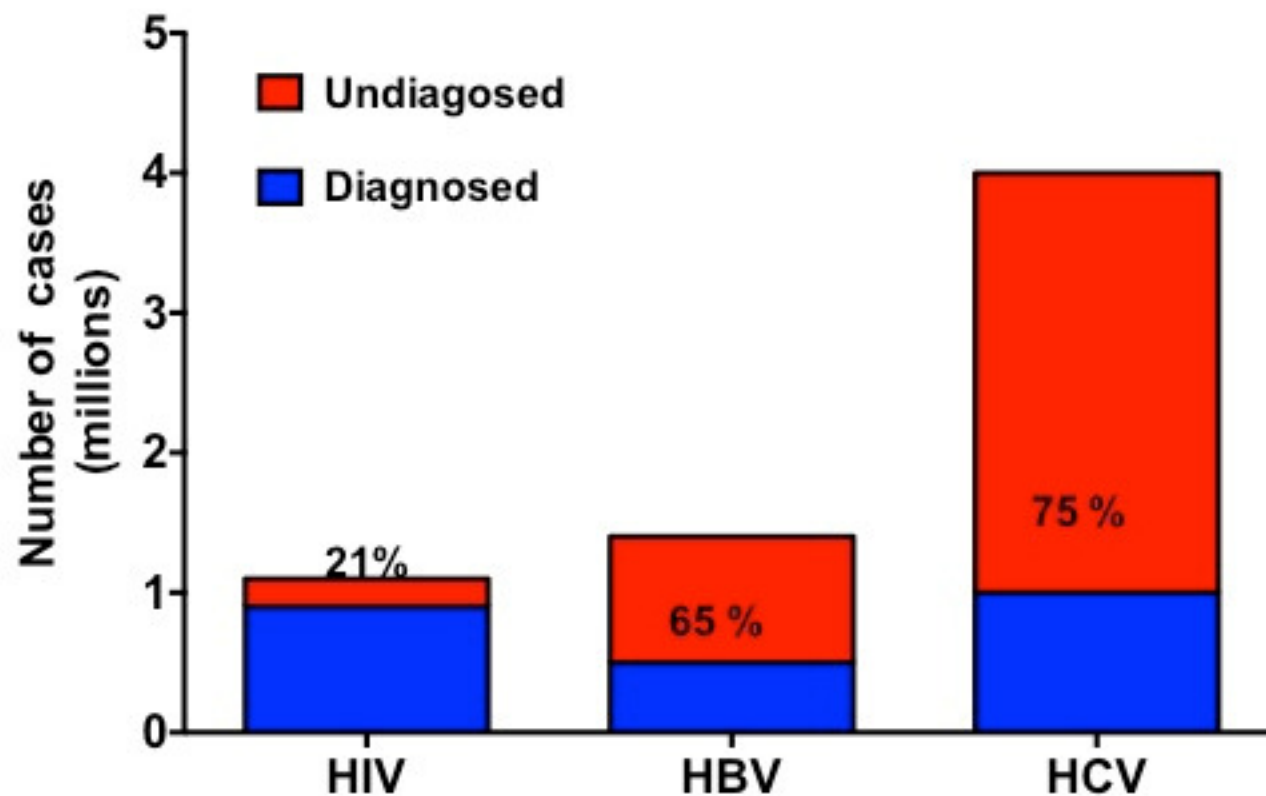
Causes of Chronic Liver Disease Among Alaskan Indian Population



Byrd KK et al .Am J Gastro, 2011, 126: 816-825

HCV Is Largely Underdiagnosed In The U.S

Number of infected persons vs number aware of their infection (diagnosed)



Institute of medicine: Hepatitis and Liver Cancer: A national strategy for prevention and control 2010

CDC HCV Screening Recommendations

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
MMWR

Recommendations and Reports / Vol. 61 / No. 4

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

August 17, 2012

Recommendations for the Identification of Chronic Hepatitis C Virus Infection Among Persons Born During 1945–1965



Continuing Education Examination available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/continuingeducation.html>.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC now recommends

- **Age based testing** : All adults born during 1945 – 1965 should have a one time antibody testing without prior ascertainment of risk
- Referral to care
- Alcohol screening and intervention

If tested and treated,

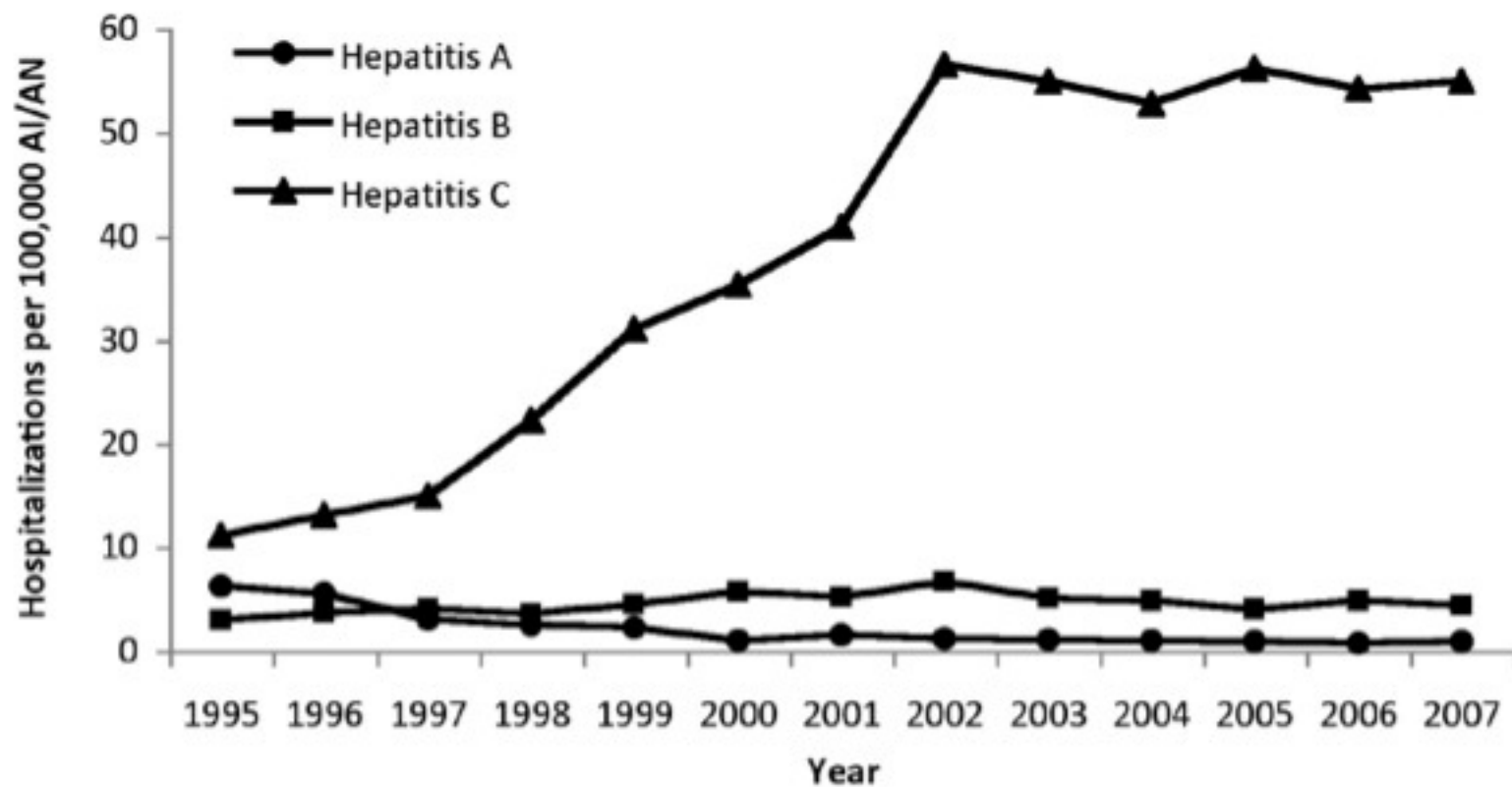
->120,000 deaths averted

- >\$2.5 billion medical costs averted

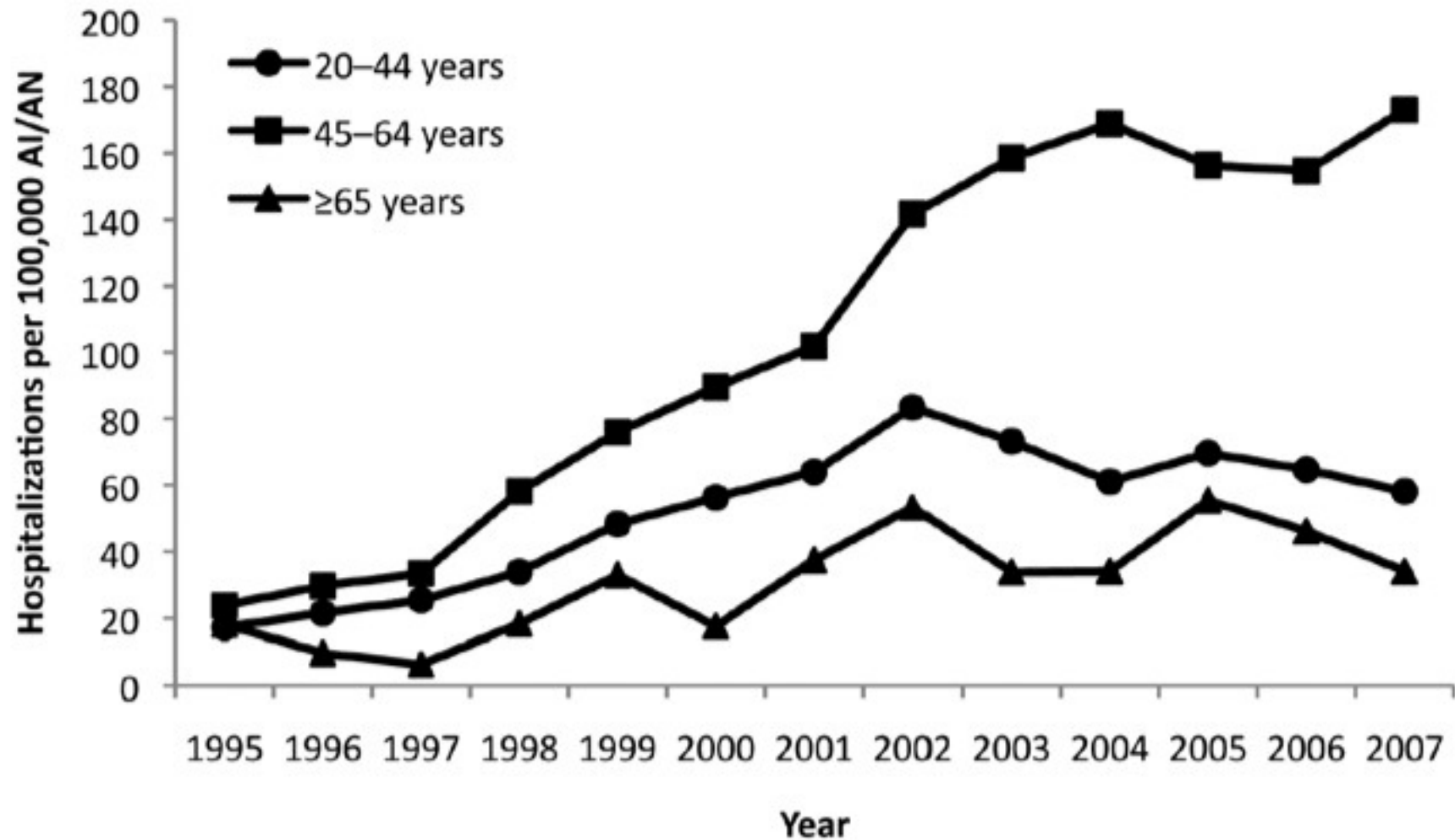
Primary concerns pertaining to HCV screening

Cost of treatment for hepatitis C	54.2%
Referral facilities for HCV patients	45.8%
Treatment options for HCV patients	41.7%
Cost of increasing HCV screening	39.6%
Clinical training on HCV	37.5%
Implementing HCV screening	31.3%
Rationale of CDC recommendations for age-based screening	14.6%

Annual Hospitalization Rates as a Result of Hepatitis

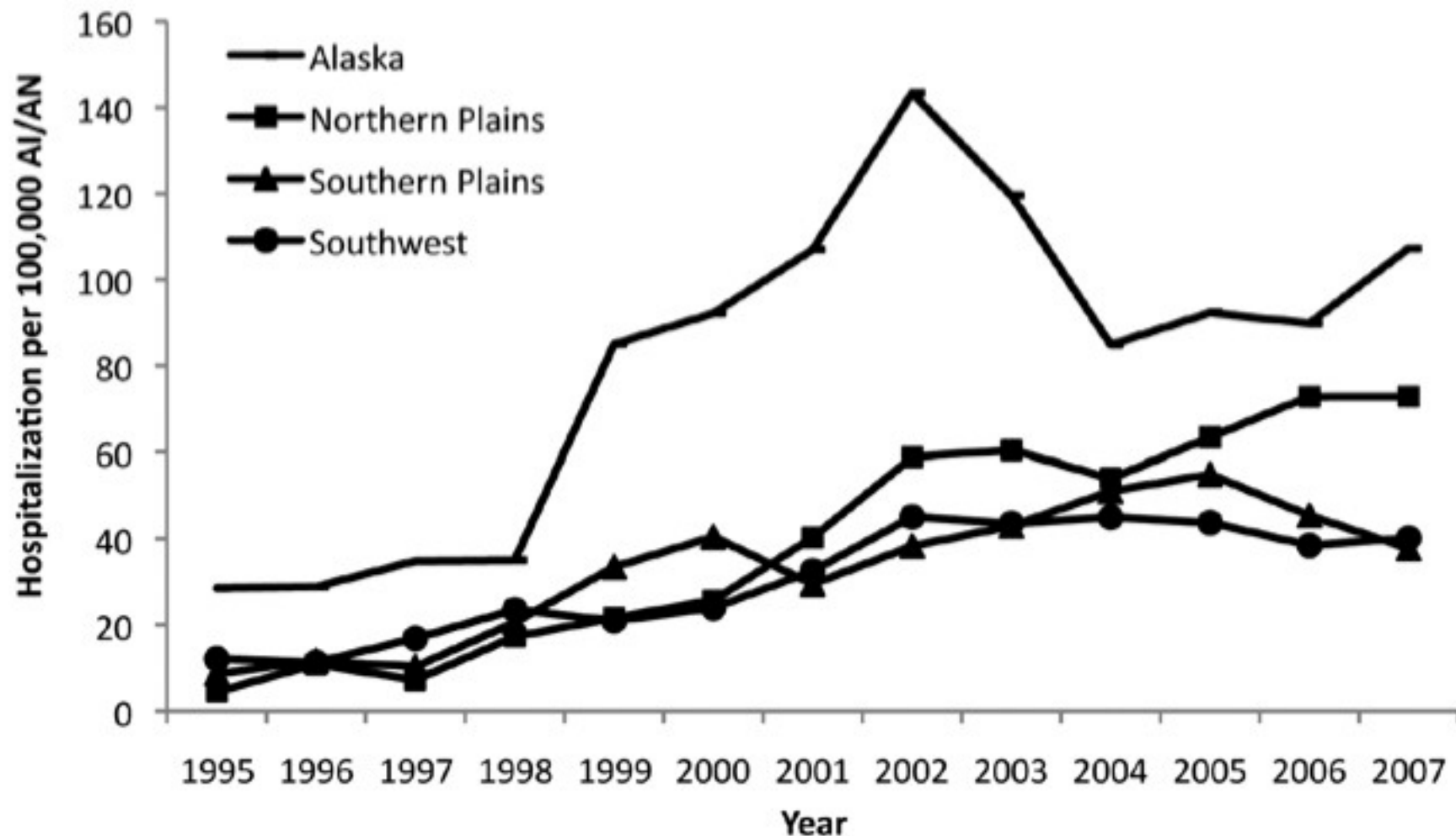


Annual Hospitalizations due to Hepatitis C by Age Group



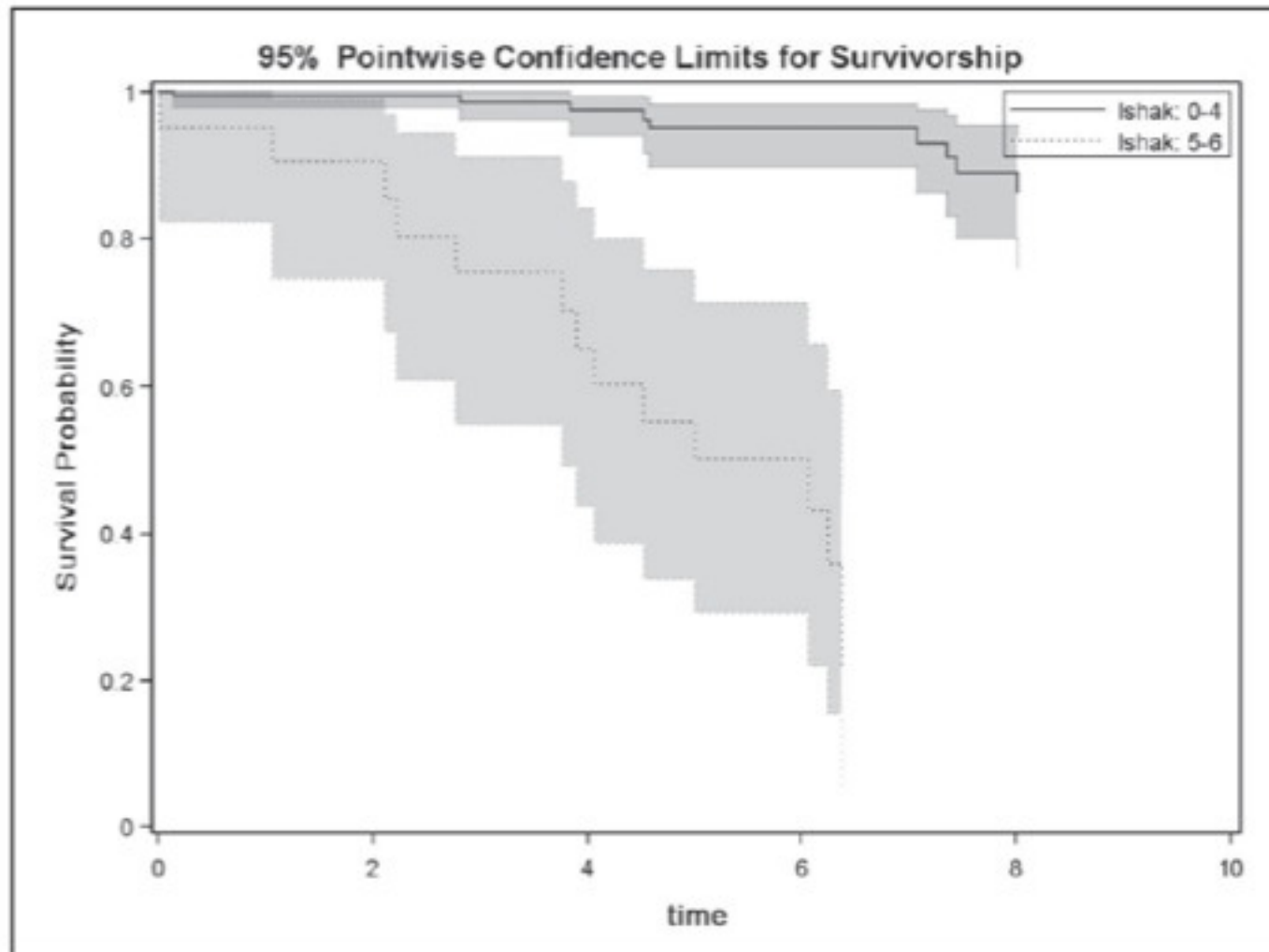
Byrd KK et al. *Public Health Reports*, 2011, 126: 816-825

Annual Hospitalizations due to Hepatitis C by Region



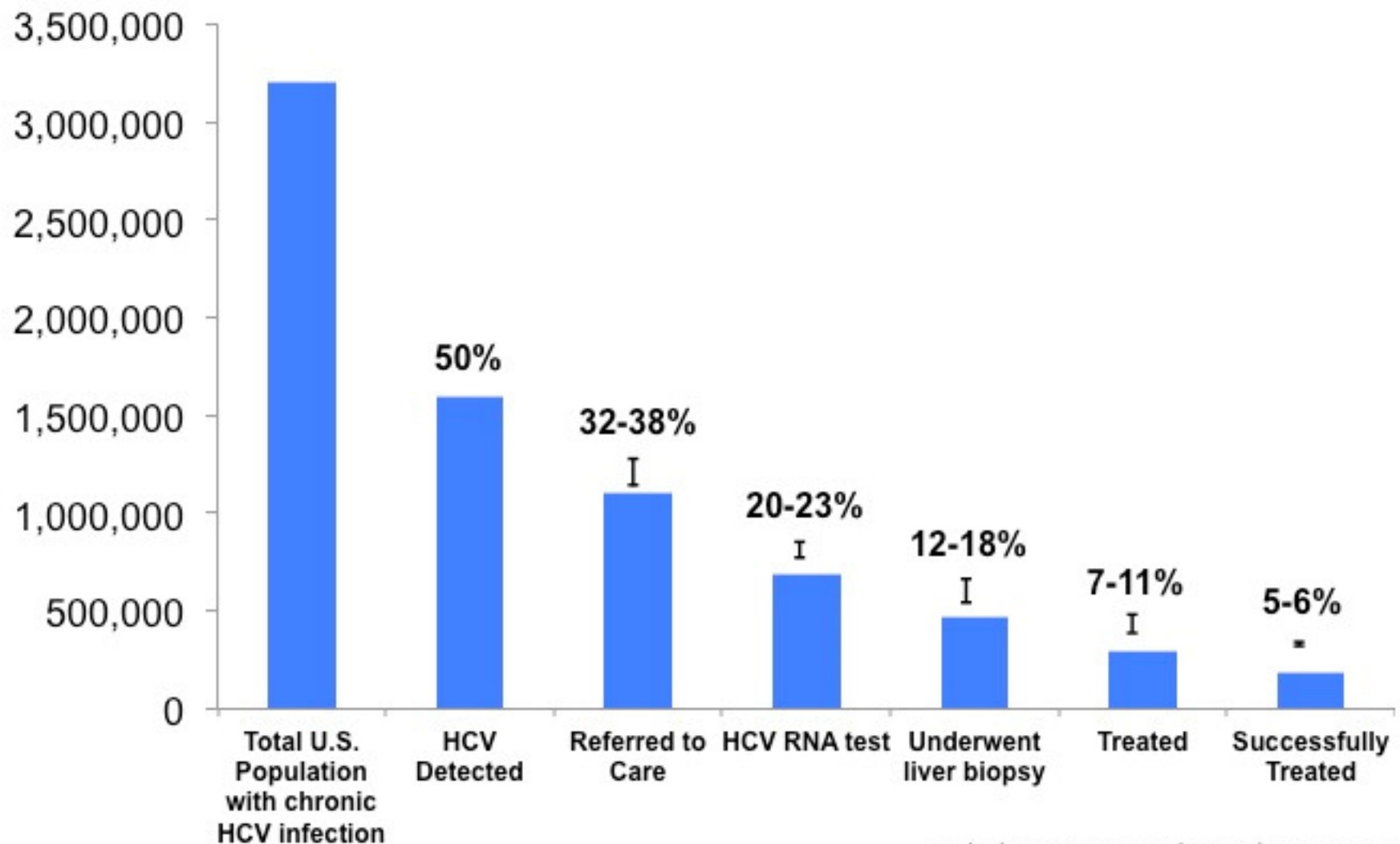
Byrd KK et al. *Public Health Reports*, 2011, 126: 816-825

Patients with Advanced Liver Disease Progress Rapidly



Livingston SE et al. *Can J Gastro*, 2010, 24: 445--451

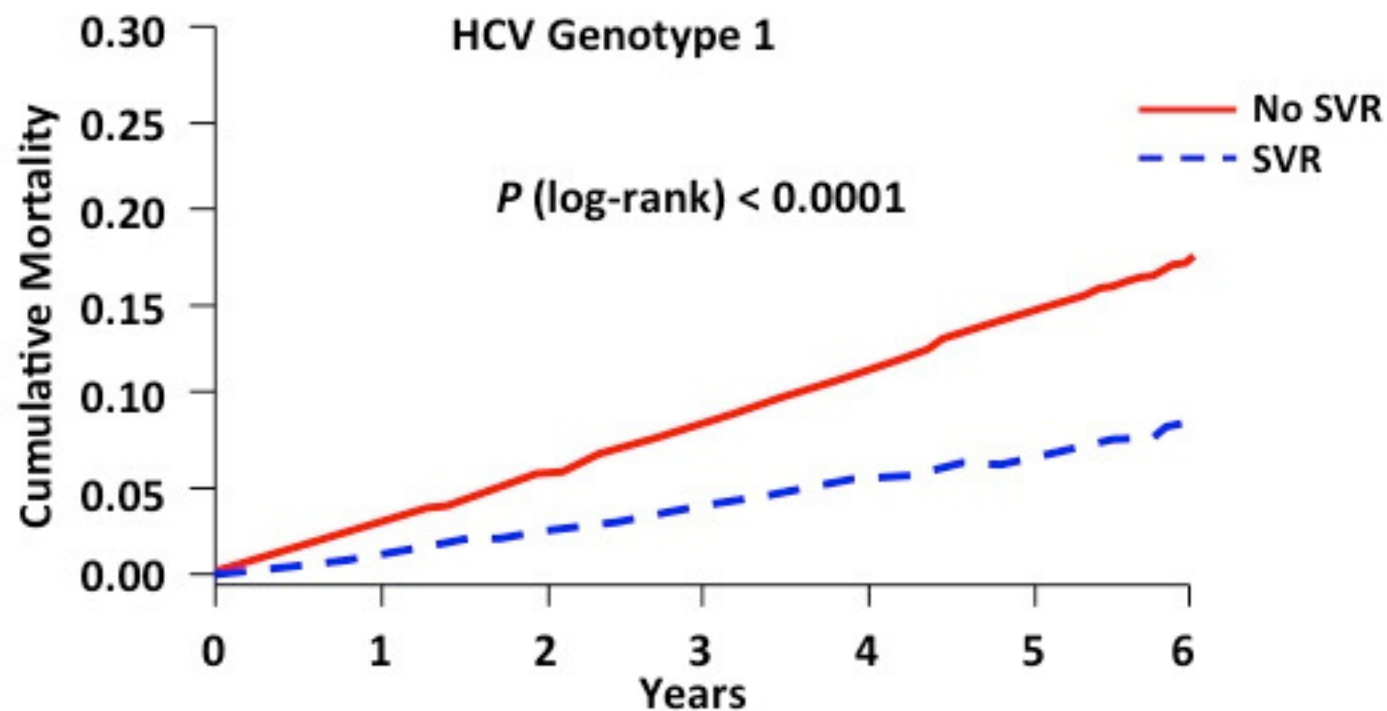
HCV Infection in the U.S: Estimated Rates of Detection, Referral to Care, and Treatment



Holmberg SD. N Engl J Med. 2013;368.

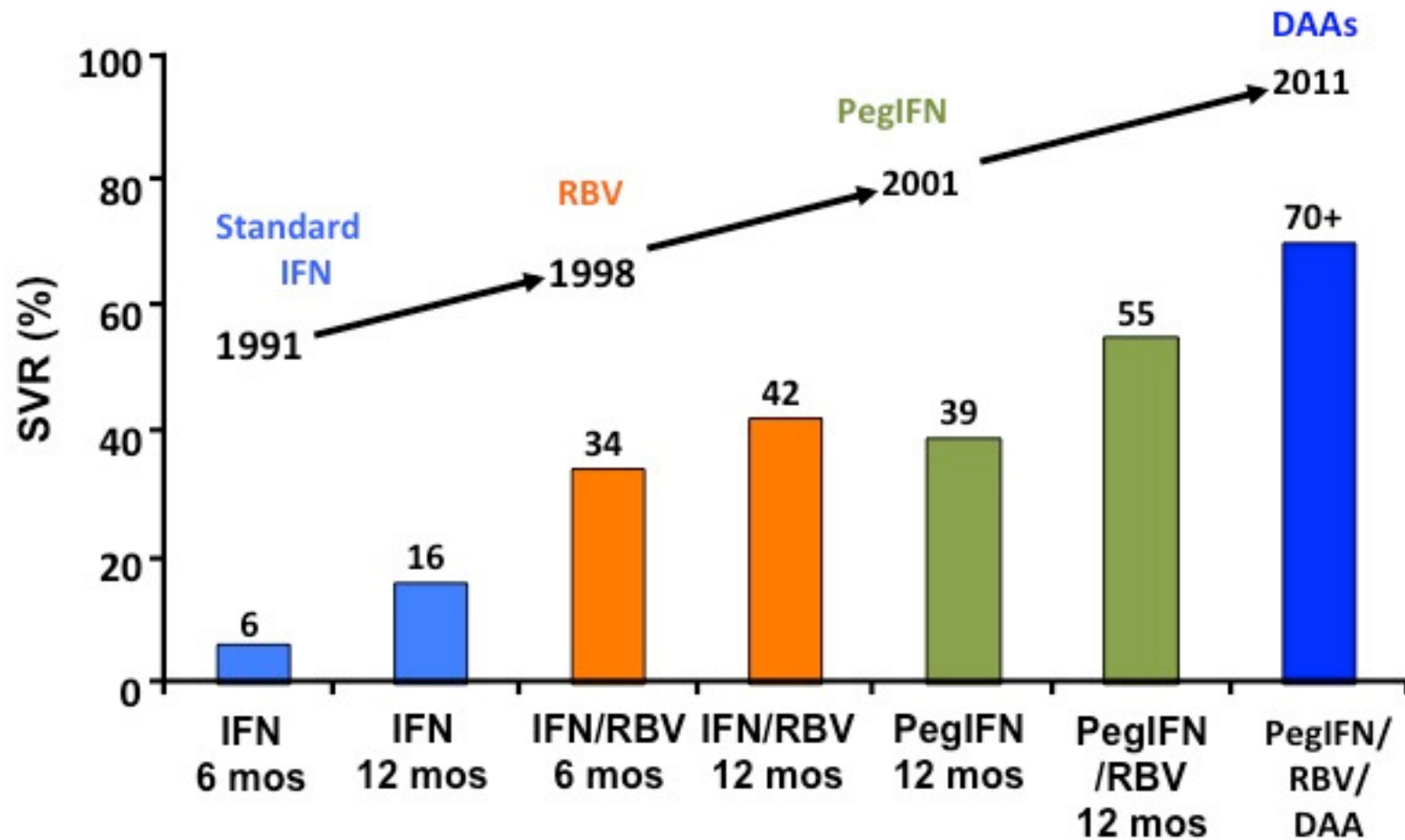
SVR and Reduced Risk of All-Cause Mortality - U.S Veterans Study

21,839 treated patients in VA Clinical Case registry; 16,864 with f/u
- high rates of co-morbidities (DM, HTN, ETOH, CAD)
SVR: G1: 35%, G2: 72%, G3 62%



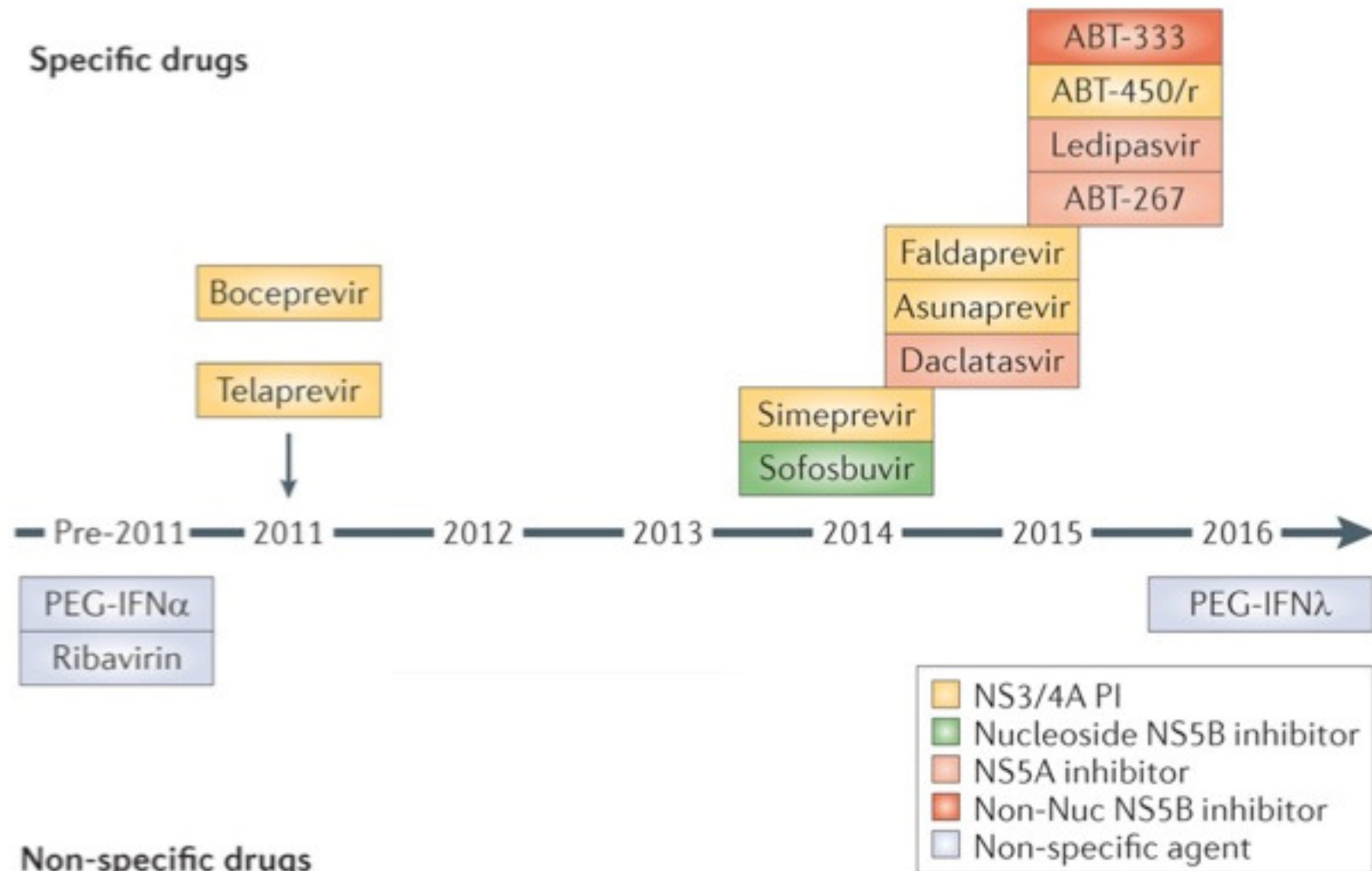
Treatment of HCV

Advances in Chronic Hepatitis C Treatment



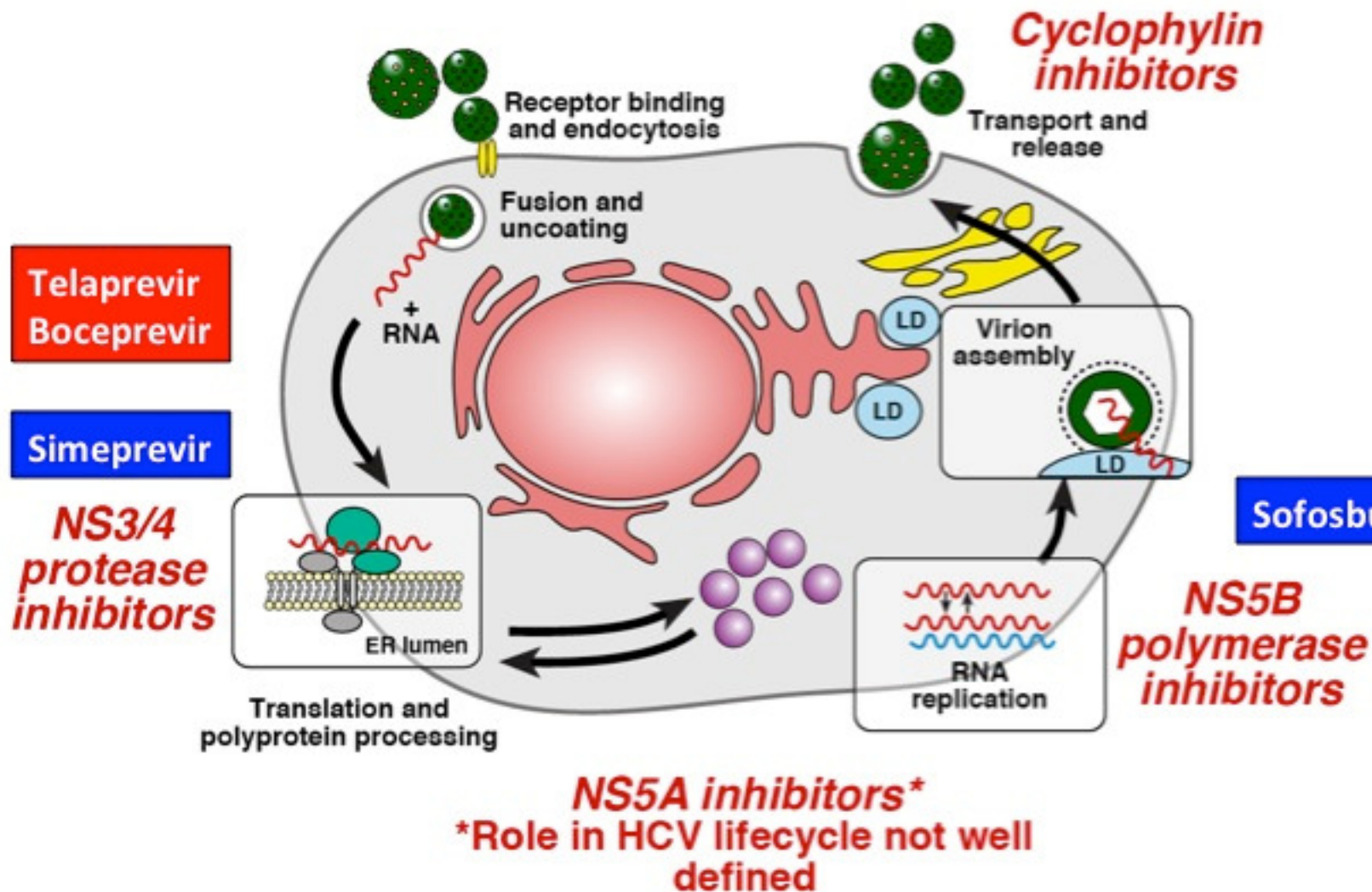
*Adapted from Manns, et al. Nature Reviews Drug Discovery, 2013
Adapted from the US Food and Drug Administration, Antiviral Drugs Advisory Committee Meeting, 2011.*

The Promise of Interferon-free DAA Therapy



Adapted from Manns, et al., Nature Reviews Drug Discovery, 2013.

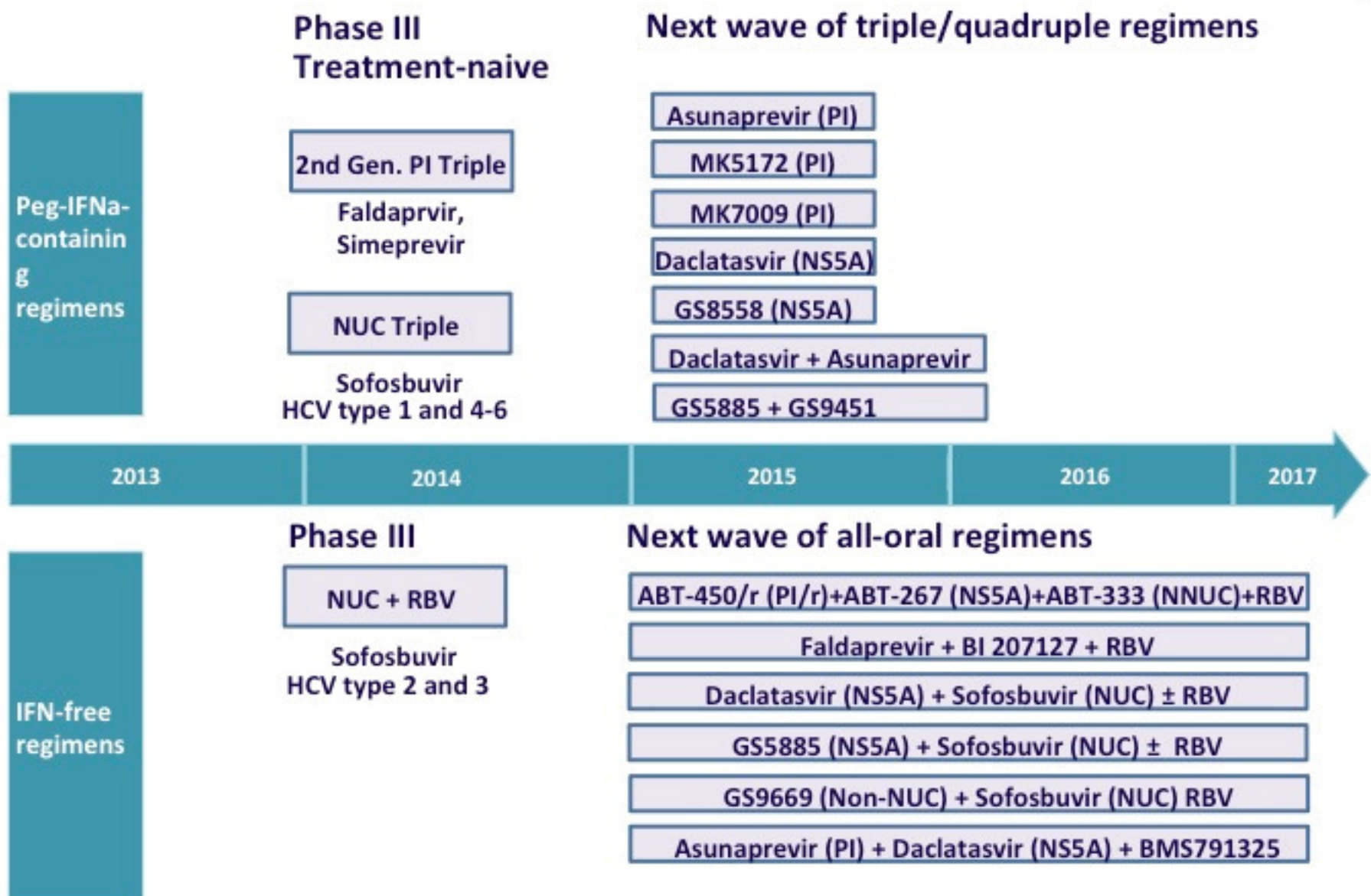
HCV Life Cycle and DAA Targets



Primary concerns pertaining to HCV treatment

Reason	2003 (%)	2007 (%)
Inability to attend scheduled clinic appointments	32 (36%)	24 (16%)
Alcohol or drug abuse within 6 months	16 (17%)	29 (22%)
Patient decision to defer treatment	16 (17%)	36 (25%)
Liver biopsy without fibrosis or normal ALT	8 (8%)	4 (3%)
Uncontrolled psychiatric condition	7 (7%) ^a	9 (6%) ^b
Concurrent medical condition precluding treatment	6 (6%) ^c	12 (8%) ^d
Decompensated cirrhosis	3 (3%)	7 (5%)
Age >65 years	2 (2%)	2 (1%)
Considering or planning treatment	0	7 (5%)
Other	0	2 (1%)
Total	90	132

Future HCV Treatment Strategies

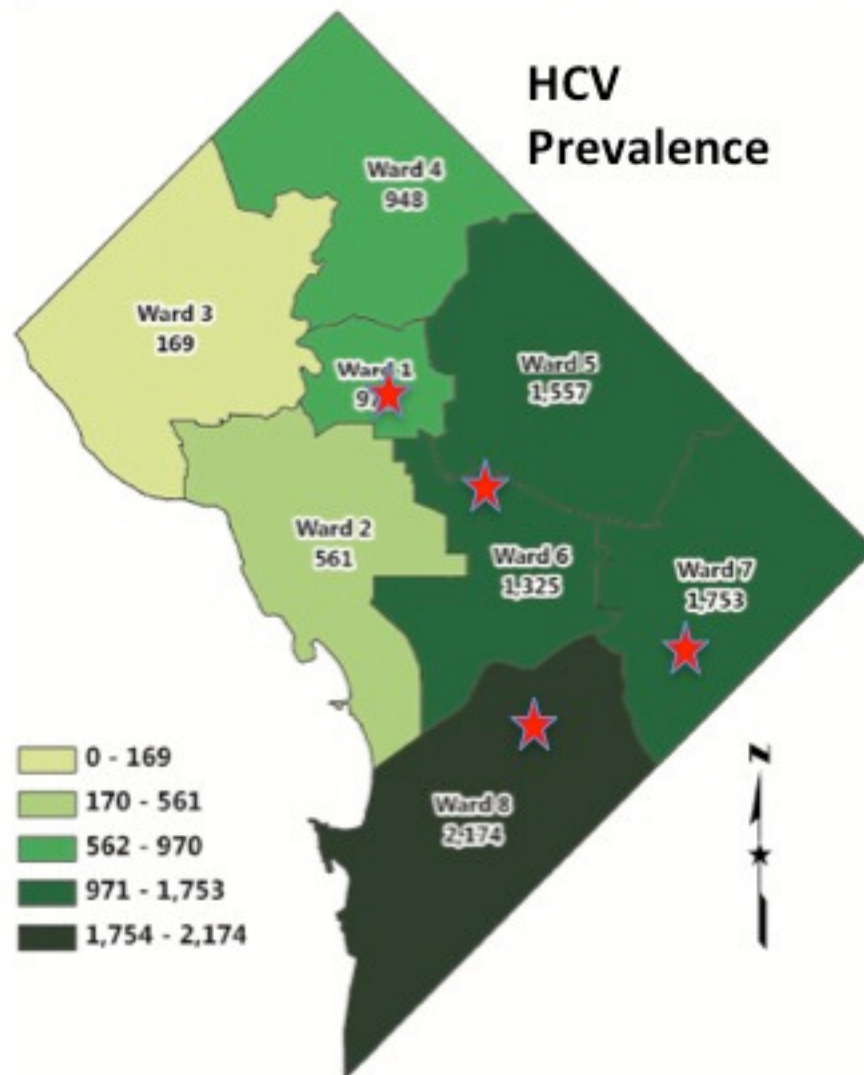


PI = Protease Inhibitor, NUC = nucleosidic polymerase (NS5B) inhibitor, NS5A = NS5A Inhibitor, PI/r ritonavir boosted PI, RBV = Ribavirin

Summary

- **New standard of care for HCV GT-1**
 - Simeprevir / PegIFN/RBV : GT-1
 - Sofosbuvir/RBV: GT-2, 3, ?1 (+ PegIFN/RBV: GT-1)
- **Future therapies likely IFN free +/- RBV**
- **Important advances for treatment in prior difficult to treat populations (cirrhosis, HIV/HCV, transplant)**
- **Identification, retention in care and delivery of new DAA therapies in the U.S and globally is the next step.**
- **Pathway going forward either:**
 - Simple, once daily, 1-2 pills, pangenotypic regimens
 - OR
 - Individualized considering genotype, comorbidities, DDI, pre-existing mutations, fibrosis etc

NIH - District Of Columbia Partnership For AIDS Progress (DCPFAP)



Federal – local partnership

Washington DC: HCV prevalence ~1.8%
– Over 13,000 chronic HCV cases

Urban model for HIV and hepatitis management and translational research



NIH Clinical Center

★ Location of NIH-supported Clinics

Key Points

- First Interferon-free regimen in the USA
- First Interferon-free regimen for difficult to treat patient population
- Established biological correlates for relapse for sofosbuvir and ribavirin
- First interferon and ribavirin free regimen for HIV/HCV coinfecting subjects
- First Interferon and ribavirin free regimen for HCV genotype 4 patients
- First study to retreat previous relapsers of sofosbuvir containing regimen
- First study to demonstrate you can shorten duration of therapy by adding DAAs

Strategy for HCV Cure

Emerging HCV Therapy

```
graph TD; A[Emerging HCV Therapy] --> B[High cure rate<br/>All oral therapy<br/>Low pill burden<br/>Shorter course<br/>Fewer side effects]; A --> C[Durability of response<br/>Reinfection<br/>Resistance<br/>Screening<br/>Linkage to care<br/>Economics];
```

High cure rate
All oral therapy
Low pill burden
Shorter course
Fewer side effects

Durability of response
Reinfection
Resistance
Screening
Linkage to care
Economics

Acknowledgments

NIAID/LIR:

Shyam Kottlil, MD, PhD
Anita Kohli, MD
Eric Meissner MD, PhD
Lisa Barrett, MD, PhD
Michael Sneller, MD
Michael A. Polis, MD
Henry Masur, MD
Anthony S. Fauci, MD
Laura Heytens, RN
Amy Nelson, RN
Richard Kwan, PA-C
Yu-jin Lee, BA
Kerry Townsend BA
Miriam Marti BA
Xiaozhen Zhang, PhD

CCMD, CC, NIH

Henry Masur MD

Univ. of Maryland

Robert Redfield M.D.
Rohit Talwani M.D.

NIH DC-PFAP

Rachel Newman R.N.
Alice Rosenberg R.N.
Colleen Kotb R.N.
Chloe Gross R.N.
Angie Price CRNP
Michelle Espinosa

NIH Collaborating Investigators:

Anthony Suffredini, MD, CCMD
Brad Wood, MD, and colleagues, Interventional Radiology
David E. Kleiner, MD, PhD, Laboratory of Pathology/NCI
Michael Proshan, PhD, BRB/DCR

DC collaborators

Geb Teferi M.D (Unity health care)
Veronica Jenkins M.D (FMCS)
Debra Benator M.D (VAMC)

Gilead Sciences

Patients who participated in the trial