

5th HEPATITIS C
TECHNICAL ADVISORY
GROUP
TAG Meeting

**ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL
HEPATITIS C ELIMINATION PROGRAM:
TREATMENT OUTCOMES AND
ASSOCIATED FACTORS, 2015-2019**

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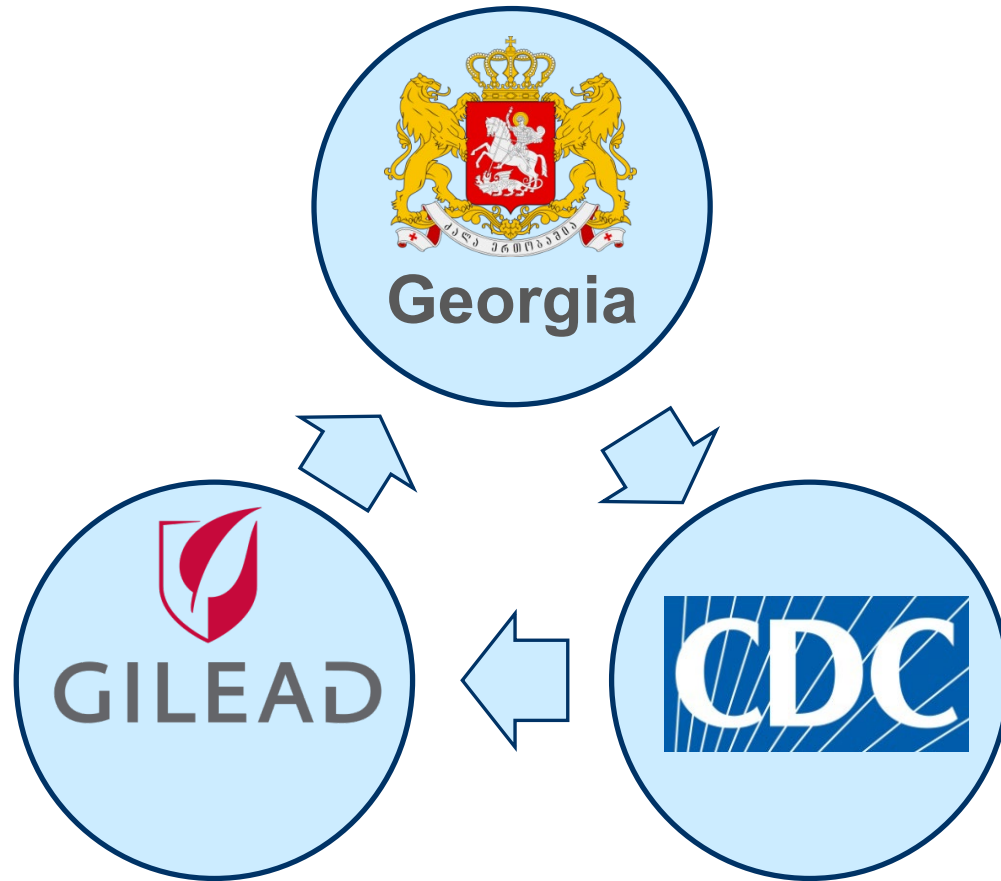
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In April 2015, with a partnership with Gilead Sciences and technical assistance from U.S. CDC, Georgia launched the world's first hepatitis C elimination program.



Hepatitis C Elimination Strategy

Care and Treatment

Goal:

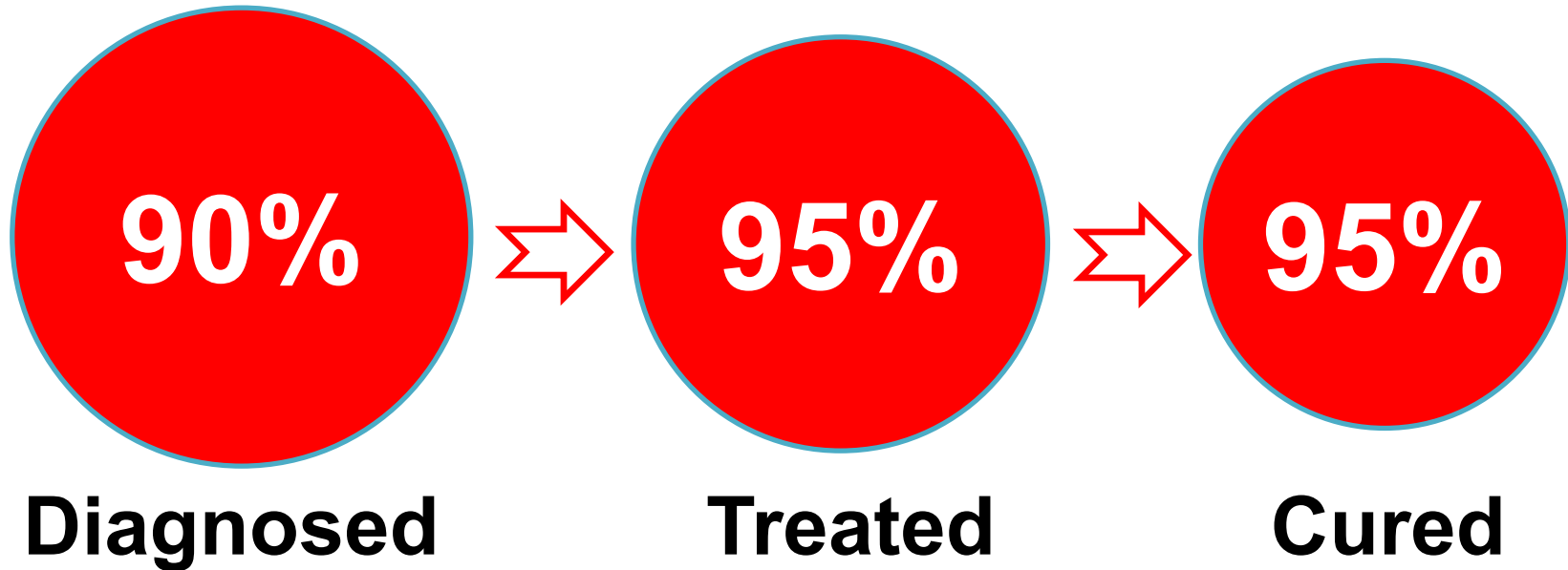
Provide universal access to HCV care and treatment and to achieve high cure rates

Targets: 90-95-95

Of people living with HCV

Of those diagnosed are treated

Of those treated are cured



Reducing the HCV prevalence by 90% by 2020

National Hepatitis C Elimination Program: Implemented in two phases



April 2015 - June 2016

Treated more than 9,000 patients:

- F3/F4 fibrosis
- Severe extrahepatic manifestations
- HIV/HCV co-infection



From June 2016

Treatment of all patients:

- Treatment naive
- Treatment experience (including F0 fibrosis)

National treatment protocols

(developed by the clinical group in collaboration with international experts:
Drs. Afdhal, Zeuzem, Dusheiko, Arora and Thornton)

April 2015 - March 2016

Sofosbuvir (SOF)

IFN-containing and IFN-free SOF regimens
recommended based on various clinical scenarios
(genotype, cirrhosis, previous treatment experience)

March 2016 - December 2018

Ledipasvir/Sofosbuvir (LDV/SOF)

LDV/SOF was recommended for all genotypes

Evidence supporting this recommendation
included:

- High prevalence of 2k/1b recombinant in Georgia
- Results of some trials and observational studies indicating that LDV/SOF could be more effective than SOF alone

This approach had serious opponents, but results exceeded all expectations

Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir (Epclusa): Since December 2018

Current treatment regimens: based on Harvoni and Epclusa

Ledipasvir/Sofosbuvir
(Harvoni)

For all treatment naïve
genotype 1 patient

Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir
(Epclusa)

For all treatment naïve
genotype 2 and 3 patients

For all treatment experienced
patients (regardless of
genotype)

Hepatitis C Pre-Treatment Evaluation (simplified): Since April 2017

- ✓ Clinical assessment
- ✓ HCV genotyping
- ✓ Complete blood count
- ✓ ALT, AST, creatinine, bilirubin, albumin, INR
alkaline phosphatase, G-GT, glucose
- ✓ HBsAg, Anti-HBc total, HIV
- ✓ FIB-4 for liver fibrosis assessment*
- ✓ Abdominal ultrasound

** Patients with FIB-4 score between the lower and upper cut-off values undergo liver elastography to assess fibrosis stage.*

Simplified treatment Monitoring: Since August 2019

Measurements	Treatment Duration (weeks)								After treatment completion (weeks)
	1	2	4	8	12	16	20	24	12 or 24
Clinical assessment			X		X			X	X
HCV RNA Quantitative									X***
Complete blood count			X	X*	X			X	
ALT			X	X	X	X**	X**	X	
AST									
Creatinine					X	X*	X*	X	
Bilirubin					X			X	

* for ribavirin -containing regimens.

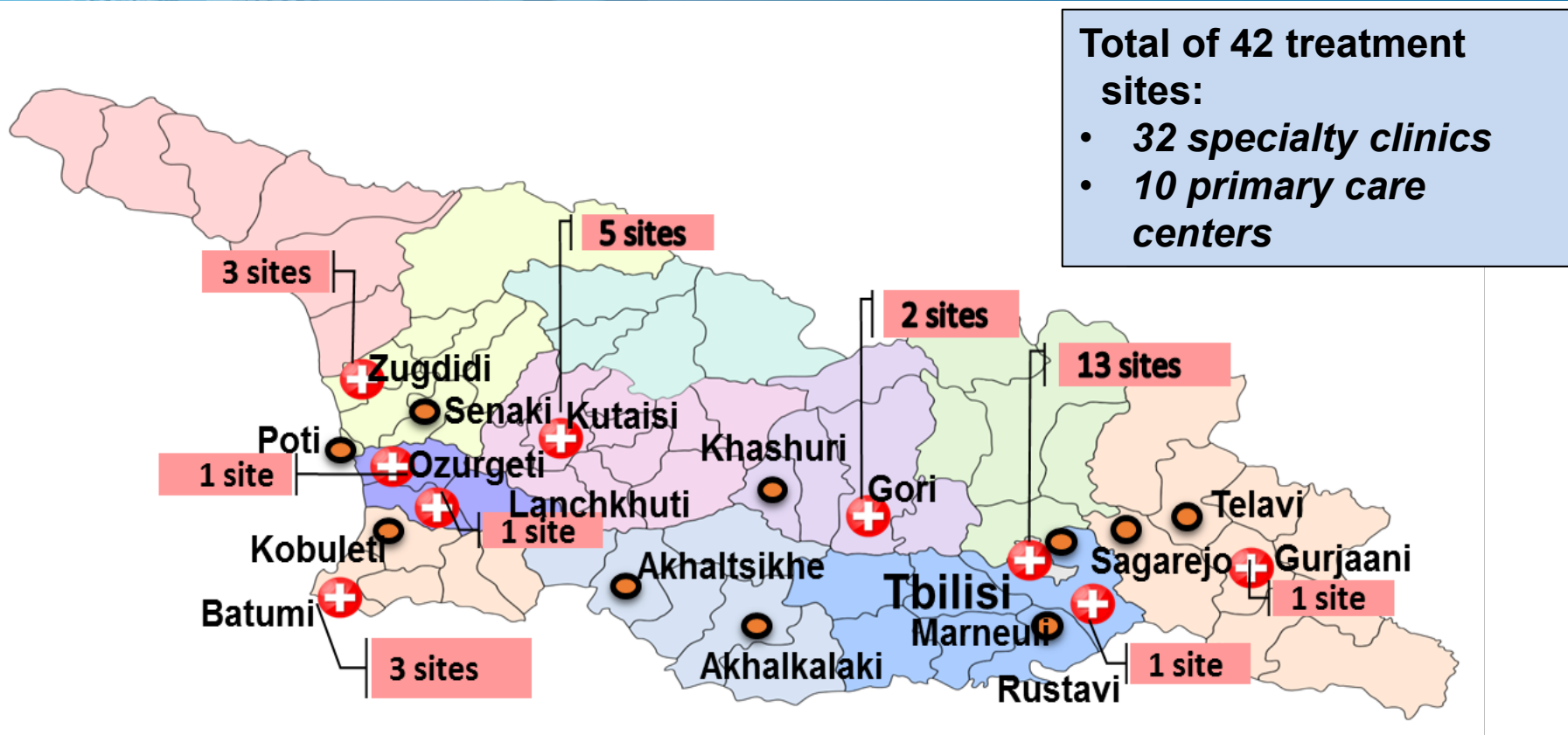
** for ribavirin free regimens.

*** HCV RNA level is measured only after treatment termination, for SVR evaluation

Linkage to Care

- HCV RNA (VL) test is completely removed from treatment monitoring scheme
- Pretreatment and treatment monitoring diagnostics **became absolutely free for all patients throughout the country from August 2019**
- Preliminary results showed that removal of financial barriers has improved linkage of patients to treatment and care services

HCV Treatment Sites within Elimination Program, June 30, 2019 (Total=40)



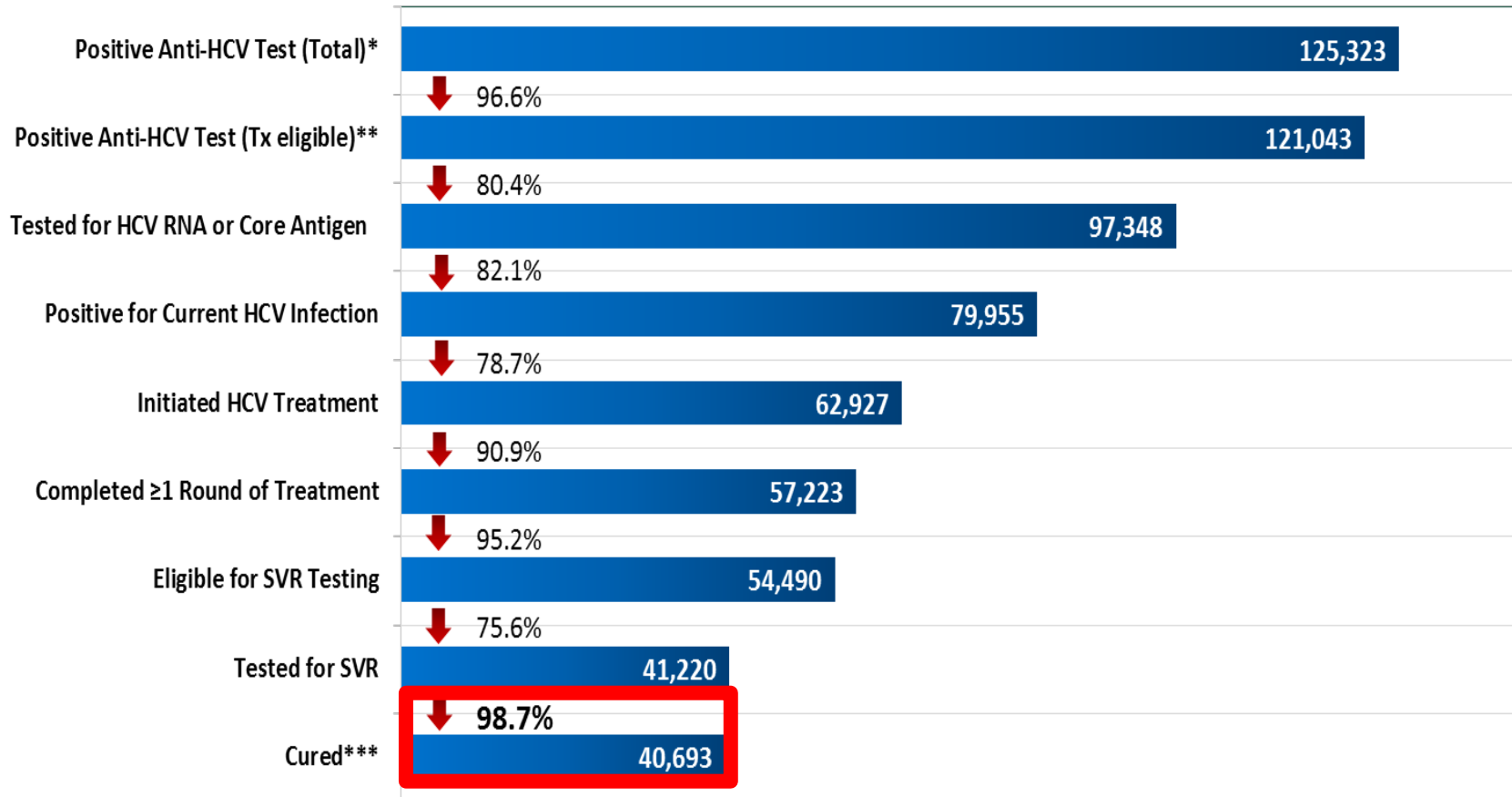
155 physicians (ID specialists, gastroenterologist, primary care specialists)

Decentralization of HCV treatment and care services

Main milestone within elimination program



Georgia Hepatitis C Elimination Program Care Cascade, April 28, 2015 – October 31, 2019



Source: Georgia's HCV Elimination Program Treatment Database

Results

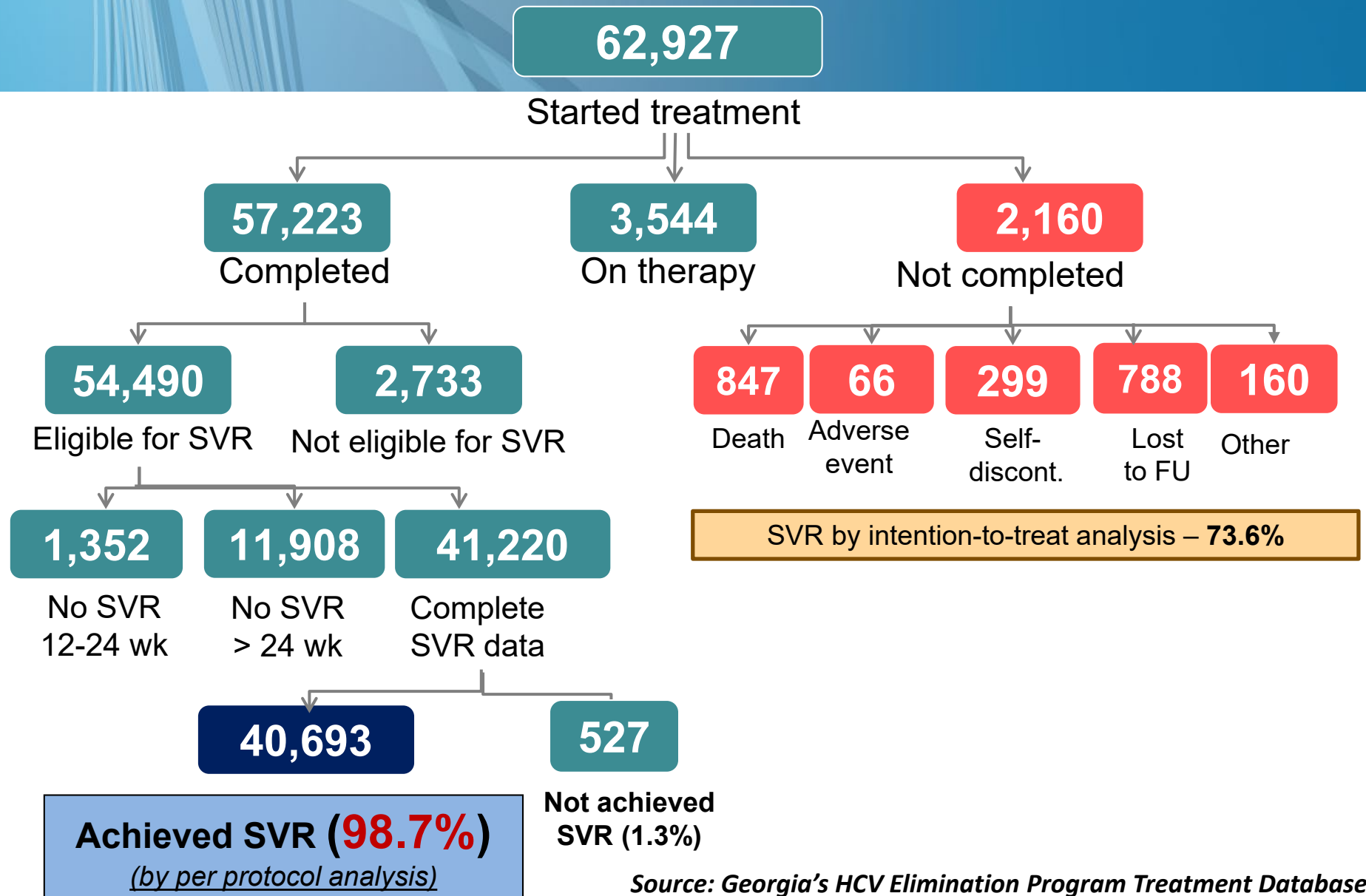
Treatment Outcomes

METHODS

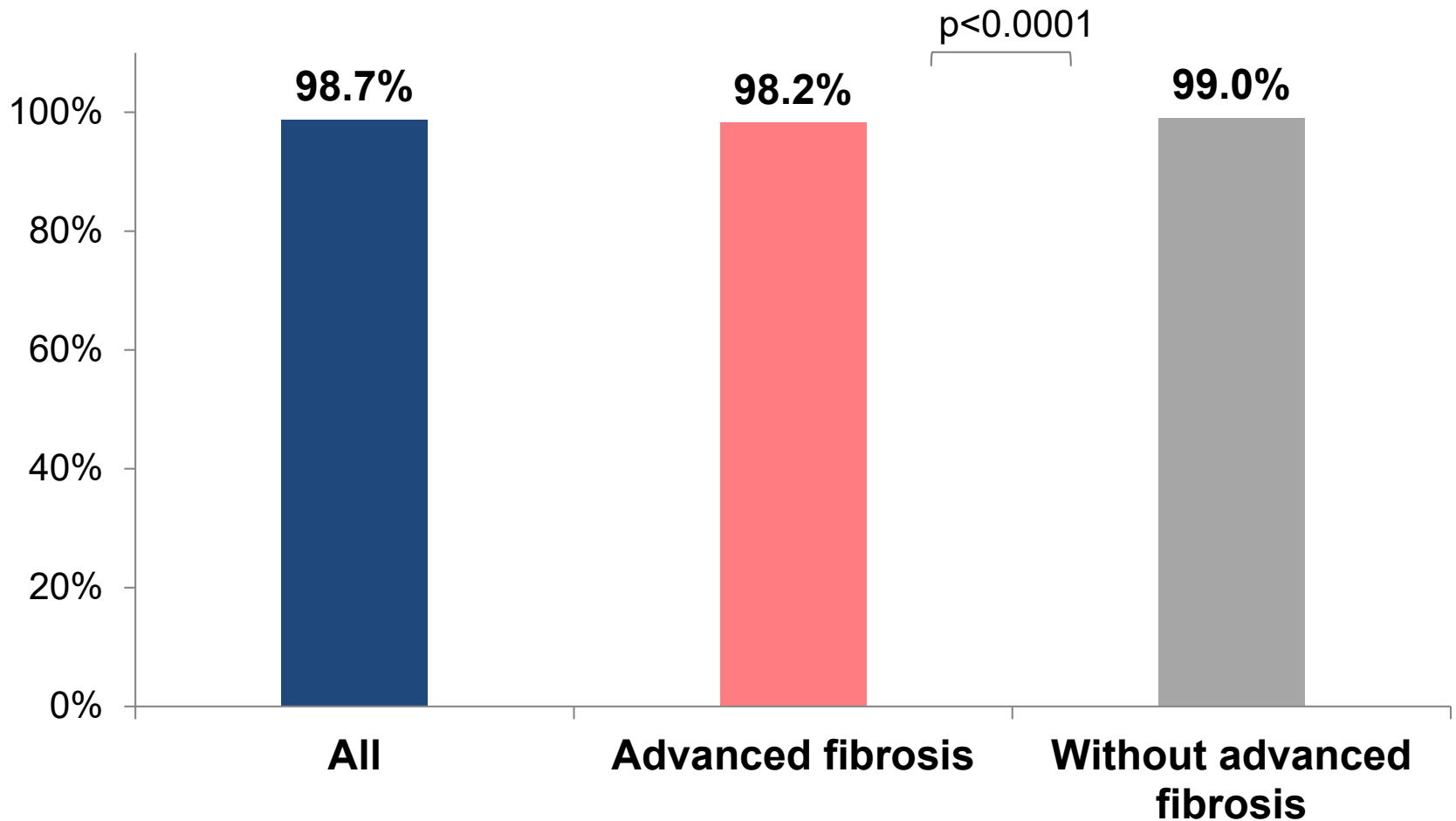
- All data on persons tested for chronic HCV infection through SVR achievement **were extracted from the national HCV treatment database.**
- HCV RNA or HCV core antigen tests are used for confirming chronic HCV infection. **SVR is defined as undetectable HCV RNA 12-24 weeks after treatment termination.**
- SVR rates were calculated using **per-protocol analysis**, which included only those with complete SVR data.
- All analyses were performed with SAS version 9.3 software (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Cascade of HCV care and treatment outcomes (treatment naïve & treatment experienced) **SOF, LDV/SOF & VEL/SOF**-based regimens:

Apr 28, 2015 – October 31, 2019



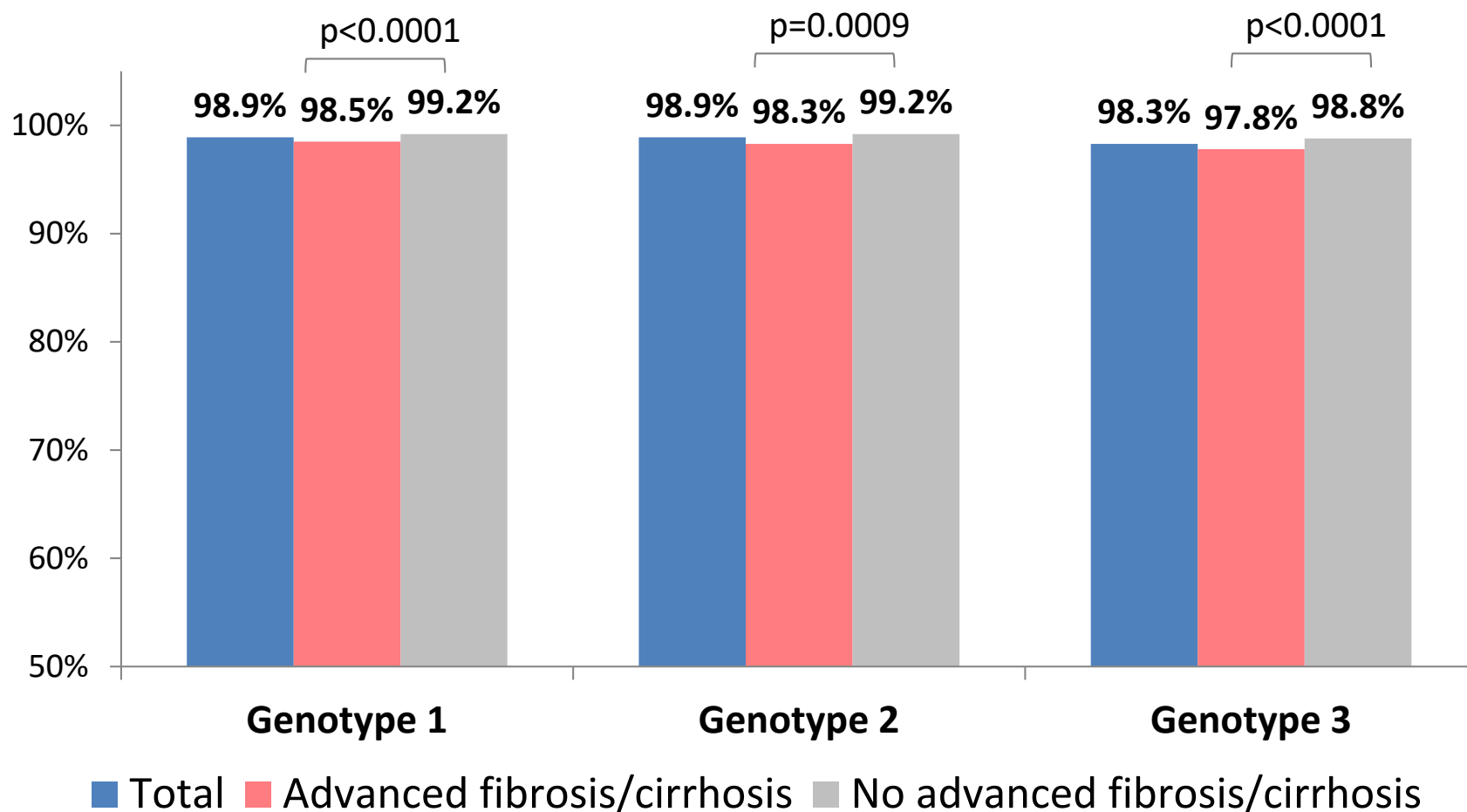
Treatment outcomes by advanced fibrosis/cirrhosis status: April 2015 – October 31, 2019



Source: Georgia's HCV Elimination Program Treatment Database

Treatment outcomes by genotype and advanced fibrosis/cirrhosis status:

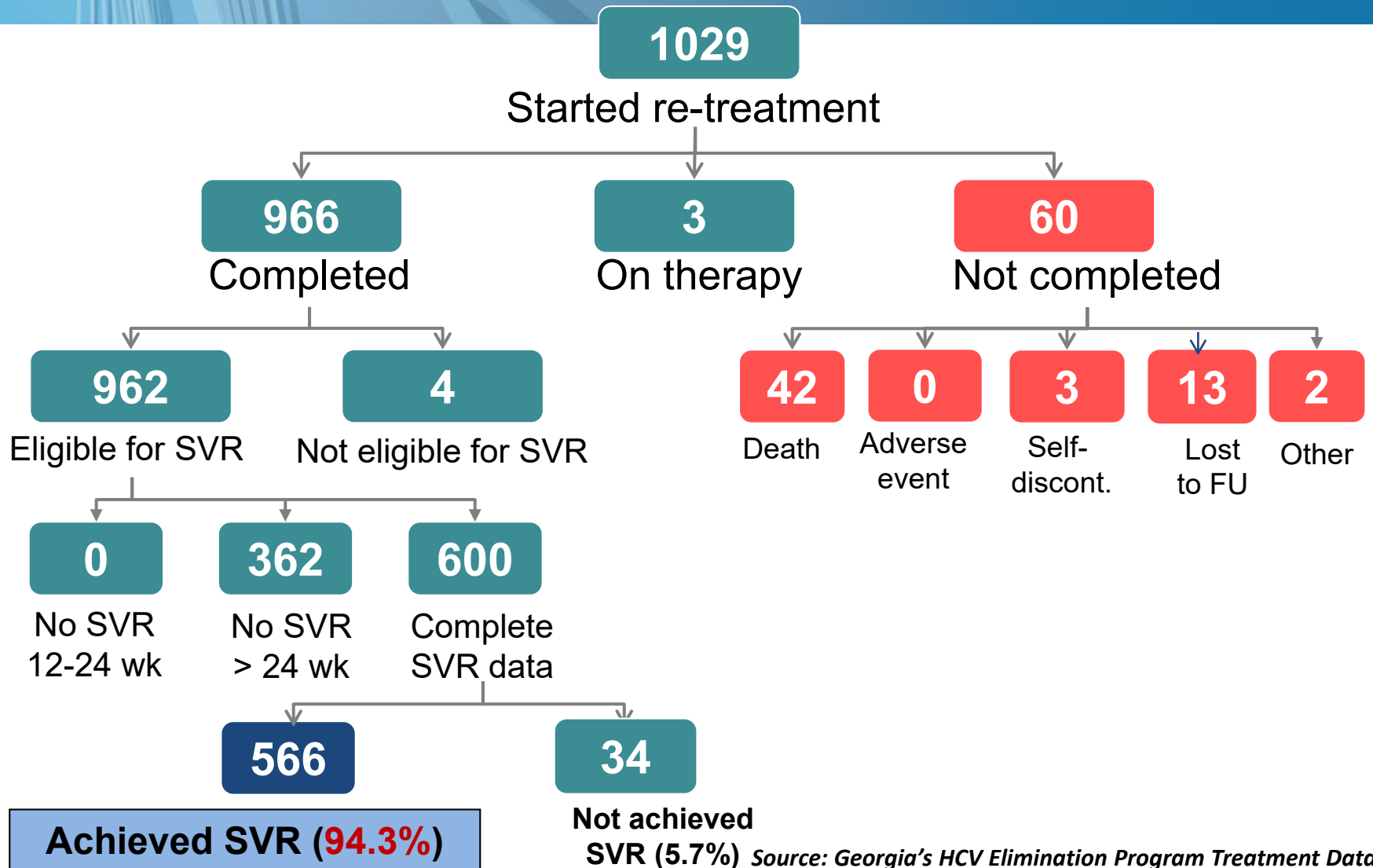
April 28, 2015 – October 31, 2019



Results

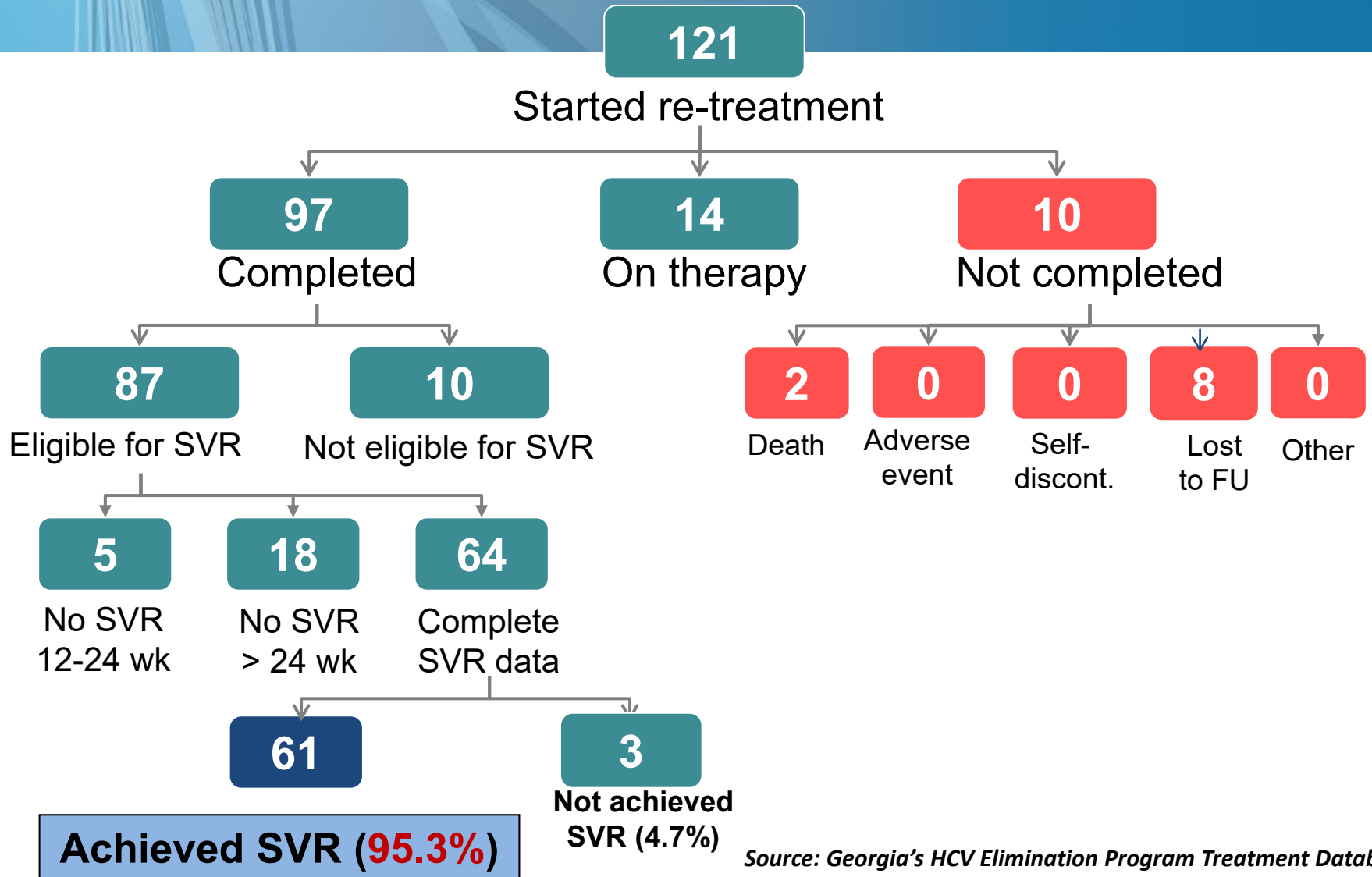
Treatment experienced patients

Re-treatment of patients with LDV/SOF-based regimens who failed prior SOF-based therapy: March, 2016 – October 31, 2019



Source: Georgia's HCV Elimination Program Treatment Database

Re-treatment of patients with LDV/SOF-based regimens who failed prior LDV/SOF-based therapy: March, 2016 – October 31, 2019



Challenges

- Treatment for **patients with hemodialysis** is still an issue. Unfortunately, Sofosbuvir-based regimens are contraindicated for this category of patients.
- Availability of **Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir (Mavyret)** would be ideal, since Mavyret does not contain Sofosbuvir, has a pangenotypic effect and is used without Ribavirin.
- Management of the patients with HBV/HCV coinfection is also challenging. There were a few cases of HBV reactivation during HCV DAA treatment in patients who were HBsAg (+) positive.
- Availability of HBV antiviral drugs (Tenofovir, Entecavir) for patients with HBsAg (+) positive would be ideal for controlling HBV infection during HCV DAA treatment.

Conclusions

- There is significant progress towards elimination of hepatitis C achieving high cure rates. **Overall SVR is 98.7%.**
- LDV/SOF in combination with RBV was highly effective for genotypes 2 and 3 and can be considered as a **pangenotypic combination at least in Georgian settings.**
- High cure rates were observed in both patients **with or without advance liver fibrosis/cirrhosis** (98.2% vs. 99.0%) as well as in treatment experienced patients (overall SVR=95.3%)
- **High cure rate (97.4%)** were observed in most difficult to treat **HCV genotype 3 patients with cirrhosis**

Acknowledgements

Technical Advisory Group (TAG)



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Amiran Gamkrelidze

All HCV Clinical Care Provider Clinics and physicians