CURRENT STATUS OF HEPATITIS C VIRUS INFECTION

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

According to the “Global health sector strategy on viral hepatitis 2016-2021” published by the World Health Organization (WHO), one of the objectives to be achieved before 2030 is to detect 90% of people infected by Hepatitis C virus (HCV) and provide treatment to 80% of them.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To describe and analyse the current situation of HCV-infected patients treated with direct-acting antivirals (DAAs) in a second-level hospital.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrospective observational study: all patients treated with DAAs in 2021

RESULTS

- 37 patients (70% men)
- Median age: 56 (IQR: 49-65)
- Median time from diagnosis to treatment: 49 months (IQR: 2-145)
- Diagnosis: general practitioner (25), care centre for drug addicts (4), other specialties (8)
- 3 coinfected with HIV
- Degree of fibrosis: F0-F1 (19 patients), F2 (5), F3-F4 (12, 6 with cirrhosis)
- Median viral load: 3,870,000 IU/ml
- Previously treated: 5 patients (13%)

TREATMENT

- Sofosbuvir/velpatasvir 12 weeks
- Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir 8 weeks
- Ledipasvir/sofosbuvir 8 weeks
- Sofosbuvir/velpatasvir 24 weeks

CONCLUSIONS

- Most of the patients treated were detected through the screening programs currently implemented in the different care settings of our health area, which may allow achieving the objectives of the WHO.
- With these programs an early detection of the infection was achieved, which leads to less liver damage.
- All our patients were treated according to the pharmacotherapeutic options officially recognized as more cost-effective.

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