DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS CO-INFECTED WITH HIV AND HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) TREATED WITH ANTIVIRALS FOR HCV AND ITS EFFICACY IN A PRISON FROM 2002 TO 2020

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Background and importance:
The prevalence of patients with hepatitis C virus (HCV) viral load in national prisons was 3% in 2018, 2,5 times lower than the one obtained 10 years ago. In fact, since patients started to be treated with interferon-free based treatments in 2015, a drastic decrease in HCV viral load prevalence was observed.

Aim and objectives:
To evaluate the response to treatment in inmates of a prison presenting HIV-HCV co-infection and that followed treatment with the HCV antiviral drugs.

Material and methods:
A descriptive observational study was conducted. The electronic clinical history and prescriptions of patients receiving HCV antivirals between 11/01/2002-12/31/2020 were reviewed. Following data were collected:

- Age
- Gender
- HIV serology
- Discontinuation or not of the treatment
- Sustained viral response at 12-24 weeks after treatment end (SVR). This response was defined as undetectable HCV-RNA 12-24 weeks after treatment compliance.

The role of the pharmacist was adherence and adverse effects monitoring and realize an educational work.

Results:
During the study 251 patients were treated, from which 33,4% were co-infected with HIV-HCV. Their average age was 43 years, 86.9% were males.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Number of patients treated</th>
<th>Co-infected VHC-VIH</th>
<th>SVR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-2014</td>
<td>Interferon-based regimens</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>Coinfected: 50% Monoinfected: 70,5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-2020</td>
<td>Interferon-free regimens (DDA)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>34,4%</td>
<td>Coinfected: 95,2% Monoinfected: 92,5%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions and relevance:
The efficacy of antivirals in co-infected patients has increased due to the implementation of improved treatment guidelines, reaching more than 95% SVR with DDA, which approximates the rates in the rest of population. Treatment access to all patients and their high efficacy has led to 0% prevalence in this prison.

References: