Adherence to hepatitis C virus (HCV) therapy has demonstrated a direct relationship with response. High adherence throughout the initial 12 weeks of treatment is related to better virological outcomes.

To assess HCV treatment adherence and to evaluate the relationship between adherence and rapid (RVR), early (EVR) and sustained virological response (SVR).

Overall adherence according to quantities dispensed and Morisky-Green test are shown in Table 2. There was no relation between adherence rate and sex, HIV co-infection or psychiatric disorders.

No relation between the HCV-RNA drop at week 4 and therapy adherence was found. VL decreased more than 2log IU/ml at week 12 among patients with > 85% of adherence (11.1% vs. 48.3%; p<0.03). The likelihood of experiencing EVR was greater among these patients.

A greater proportion of patients achieve hepatitis cure in >80% adherence subgroup, comparing with those with a median adherence <80%. (SVR of 57.7% and 50%, respectively; p<0.05).

39.6% patients attained SVR with 80-99%, of adherence rate. Among patients with 100% of adherence, the SVR was 60.4% (P=0.076). No differences among cut-offs 85% and 90% adherence were observed.

# MATERIAL AND METHODS
Retrospective observational study of HCV infected patients who ended antiviral treatment with pegylated interferon (peg-IFN) + ribavirin (RBV) ± protease inhibitor (PI) between January 2011-December 2013.

Demographic and clinical data recorded as covariates: age, sex, weight, HIV infection, HCV genotype; quantitative HCV RNA; peg-IFN, RBV and PI dosages, frequency and quantities dispensed; psychiatric disorders.

Overall adherence according to quantities dispensed and Morisky-Green test are shown in Table 2. There was no relation between adherence rate and sex, HIV co-infection or psychiatric disorders.

No relation between the HCV-RNA drop at week 4 and therapy adherence was found. VL decreased more than 2log IU/ml at week 12 among patients with > 85% of adherence (11.1% vs. 48.3%; p<0.03). The likelihood of experiencing EVR was greater among these patients.

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# RESULTS
183 patients were included: 63.9% naïve, 9.3% prior non-responders and 19.7% relaper patients. Baseline characteristics are shown in Table 1.

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