EFFICACY OF TELAPREVIR IN TREATMENT OF CHRONIC HEPATITIS C
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BACKGROUND
The use of protease inhibitors in the treatment of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection has significantly increased the recovery rate.

PURPOSE
To analyse the efficacy of triple therapy – telaprevir (TVP), peginterferon (P-IFN) and ribavirin (RBV) – as treatment for HCV genotype 1.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
Retrospective and observational study of patients who finished the triple therapy from September 2012 to January 2014. Of the 24 patients studied – 19 of whom were men – 2 were co-infected with HIV and another one with HBV.

The following data was gathered
- age
- sex
- genotype
- stage of hepatic fibrosis (FibroScan)
- IL28B polymorphisms
- response in case of pre-treatment
- viral levels before starting treatment and 4, 12, 24 and 48 weeks afterwards (RTPCR)
- sustained virological response (SVR)

RESULTS
83.33% of patients achieved an undetectable viral load after 4 weeks, maintained after 12, 24 and 48 weeks, except for one patient. Two patients achieved viral suppression in the 12th week. The load did not decrease for the other two patients, therefore it was stopped.

CONCLUSION
The introduction of TVP in HCV genotype 1 treatment increased the SVR rate for all patients, and was effective for 87.5% of them. There is a relationship between SVR and IL28B polymorphism, being 100% effective for CC patients and 80% for T allele carriers (CT and TT).

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
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