NEW DIRECT ANTIVIRAL AGENTS IN HEPATITIS C: PRELIMINARY RESULTS IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

M. MENDOZA AGUILERA1, T. ALVAREZ MARTIN1, R. FERRANDO PIQUERES1, B. MONTAÑES PAUL1, C. LIÑANA GRANELL1, O. PASCUAL MARMANEU1, C. RAGA JIMENEZ1

1Department of Pharmacy, Hospital General Universitario de Castellón, Castellón, Spain.

Background: In recent years it has been a great evolution in the treatment of hepatitis C, from combination therapy in 1998 until the appearance of the new direct antiviral agents nowadays. This new therapeutic stage aims to achieve higher response rates, lower complexity and better tolerability.

Purpose: To analyze the viral response at 12th week and tolerability of direct antiviral agents in clinical practice for patients with hepatitis C.

Material and methods: Prospective observational study conducted at the Pharmaceutical Care Unit Outpatient. All hepatitis C patients who had started with new free interferon treatment from January to September of 2015 were included. It was evaluated analytical and clinical data obtained through pharmacotherapeutic history, patient interview in every dispensation and electronic laboratory register.

Results:

123 patients
71.3% male, 28.7% female
X̄ = 54.5 years old

DEGREE OF FIBROSIS
- F1: 65.82%
- F2: 22.12%
- F3: 14.58%
- F4: 17.16%

VIRAL GENOTYPE
- Genotype 1A: 37.3%
- Genotype 1B: 11%
- Genotype 2: 44.1%
- Genotype 3: 6.7%
- Genotype 4: 1.7%

TYPE OF PATIENT
- Naive: 20.83%
- Null: 79.17%
- Not classifiable: 0%

SIDE EFFECTS
- Skin reactions: 30%
- GI: 9.8%
- Asthenia: 8.9%
- Anemia: 7%
- Insomnia: 43.9%
- Others: 43%

Conclusion: New direct antiviral agents show a high rate of disappearance to 12 weeks and are well tolerated.