

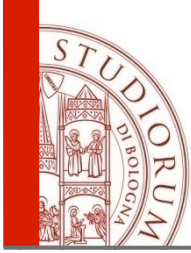
I nuovi farmaci per il trattamento dell'Epatite C

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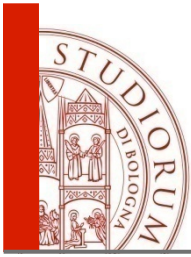
Programma Dipartimentale Innovazione Terapeutica Epatopatie Croniche Virali (ITEC)
AOU di Bologna, Policlinico Sant'Orsola-Malpighi

Meldola, 24 Settembre 2016



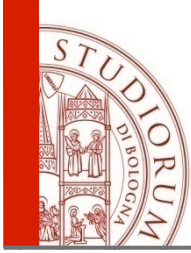
Eterogeneità dell'infezione da HCV

- 140-170.000.000 di soggetti nel mondo
- ≈1.000.000 di soggetti in Italia
- ≈20-40.000 in Emilia Romagna
- Stadio di malattia: da lieve fino all'insufficienza epatica
- Età: giovani ma soprattutto anziani
- Spesso associata a comorbidità
 - ✧ Metaboliche (Resistenza insulinica, Diabete Mellito tipo 2, elevate LDL)
 - ✧ Ematologiche (Sindromi Linfoproliferative)
 - ✧ Reumatologiche (Crioglobulinemia, Artriti sieronegative)
- Differenti genotipi > diversa sensibilità terapeutica



Obiettivi della guarigione dall'Epatite C

- Eliminazione di HCV = Cura
- Ridurre la necrosi ed infiammazione nel fegato
- Arrestare la progressione della fibrosi
- Prevenire la cirrosi e le sue complicanze
- Prevenire il carcinoma del fegato
- **Prevenire o ridurre il rischio di complicanze extra-epatiche**
- Aumentare la sopravvivenza



HCV and systemic manifestations

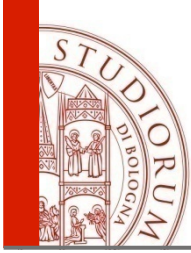
Agnello V, Chung RT, Kaplan LM.

A role for hepatitis C virus infection in type II cryoglobulinemia.

N Engl J Med 1992;327:1490–1495.

CONCLUSIONS:

Type II cryoglobulinemia is strongly associated with concomitant HCV infection and a high rate of false negative serologic tests. HCV virions and HCV antigen-antibody complexes are concentrated in the cryoprecipitates, most commonly in association with the WA type of rheumatoid factor, suggesting a role for HCV in the pathogenesis of mixed cryoglobulinemia.



HCV: pathogenesis of extra-hepatic manifestations

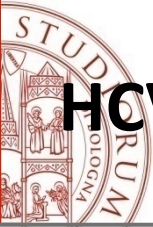
Immune-related

- Mixed cryoglobulinemia
- Cryoglobulinemic vasculitis
- B-cell non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
- Monoclonal gammopathies
- Immune thrombocytopenia
- Sicca syndrome
- Arthralgia/myalgia
- Autoantibodies production
- Polyarteritis nodosa

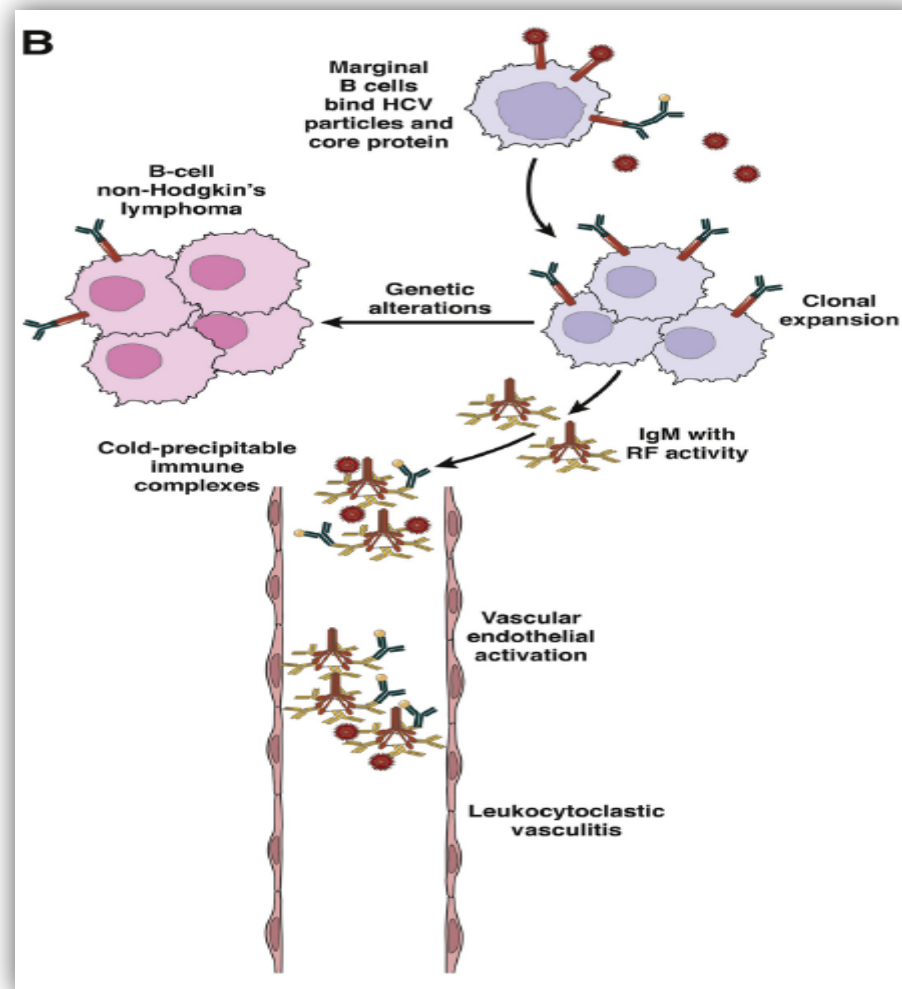
Inflammatory-related

- Insulin resistance
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Glomerulonephritis
- Renal insufficiency
- Cardio-vascular disorders
- Fatigue
- Cognitive impairment
- Depression
- Impaired QoL

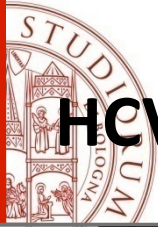
Cacoub P et al, Ther Adv Inf Dis 2016



HCV: pathogenesis of immune-mediated manifestations



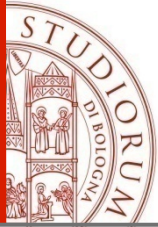
Negro F et al, Gastroenterology 2015



HCV: prevalence and risk of extra-hepatic manifestations

Extra-hepatic manifestation	HCV	non-HCV	Odds Ratio (95%CI)
Mixed Cryo			
- Any	30.1% (21-39)	1.9% (0.4-3)	11.5 (4.6-29)
- Symptomatic	4.9%	0%	
Depression	24.5% (14-35)	17.2% (13-21)	2.3 (1.3-4)
Diabetes Mellitus	15% (13-18)	10% (6-15)	1.6 (1.3-1.9)
Cardiovascular	12.1%	10.3%	NA
Sjogren's Syndrome	11.9% (8-16)	0.7% (0-3)	2.3 (0.2-27)
Chronic Renal Disease	10.1% (7-13)	7.6% (5-11)	1.2 (1.1-1.3)
Lichen Planus	1.9% (1-3)	1.1% (0.3-2)	2.3 (1.4-6)
Rheumathoid like-Arthritis	1.9% (0-2)	0.09% (0-0.09)	2.4 (1.3-4)
Stroke	1.9%	1.4%	NA
Porphyria Cutanea Tarda	0.5% (0.1-0.8)	0% (0-0.1)	8.5 (4.2-18)
Lymphoma	NA	NA	1.6 (1.3-1.9)

Younossi Z et al, Gastroenterology 2016



Epatite C e rischio di morte

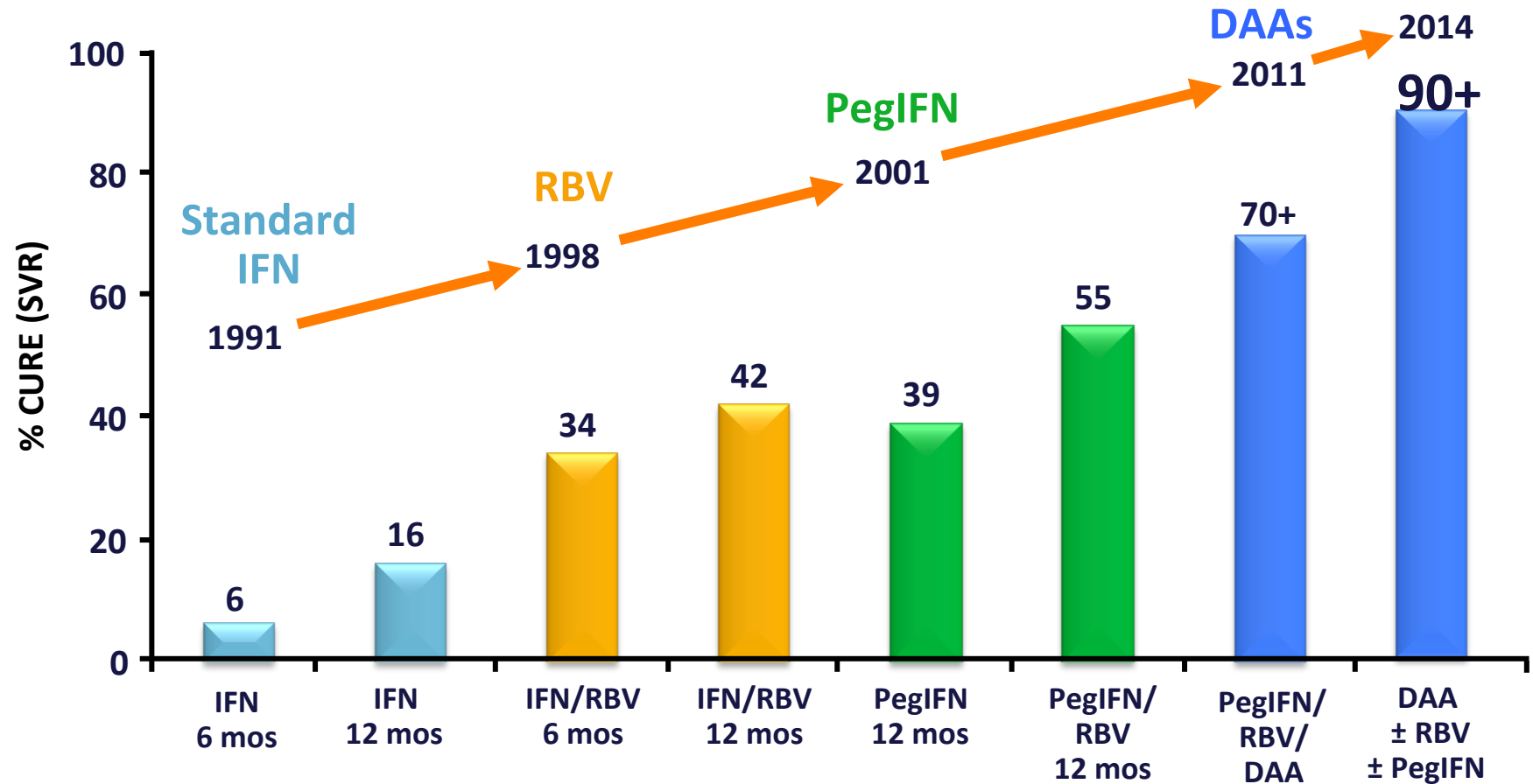
Table 3. Multivariate-Adjusted Hazard Ratios of Dying From Selected Causes of Death by Serostatus of Antibodies Against Hepatitis C Virus (Anti-HCV) and Serum HCV RNA Level at Study Entry

Causes of Death	Anti-HCV Seronegative	Multivariate-adjusted Hazard Ratio ^a (95% CI)		P Value (For Trend)
		Anti-HCV Seropositive With Undetectable Serum HCV RNA Level	Anti-HCV Seropositive With Detectable Serum HCV RNA level	
All causes	1.00 (referent)	0.97 (.70–1.35)	2.20 (1.90–2.55)	<.0001
Hepatic diseases	1.00 (referent)	2.19 (.81–5.97)	16.36 (12.09–22.13)	<.0001
Liver cancer	1.00 (referent)	4.70 (1.68–13.11)	28.02 (18.96–41.41)	<.0001
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis ^b	1.00 (referent)	—	7.37 (4.22–12.87)	<.0001
Extrahepatic diseases	1.00 (referent)	0.90 (.64–1.28)	1.47 (1.23–1.77)	.0002
Circulatory diseases	1.00 (referent)	1.16 (.62–2.17)	1.53 (1.05–2.23)	.026
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	1.00 (referent)	1.66 (.40–6.81)	2.98 (1.43–6.22)	.0032
Esophagus cancer ^b	1.00 (referent)	—	5.86 (1.98–17.35)	.0014
Prostate cancer ^b	1.00 (referent)	—	5.83 (1.64–20.77)	.0065
Thyroid cancer ^b	1.00 (referent)	—	7.07 (.73–68.35)	.09

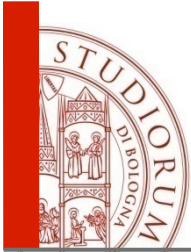
Lee M-H, J Infect Dis 2012



Storia terapeutica dell'Epatite C

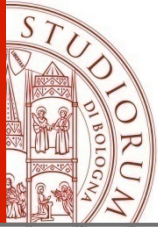


Adapted from the US Food and Drug Administration, Antiviral Drugs Advisory Committee Meeting, April 27-28, 2011, Silver Spring, MD.

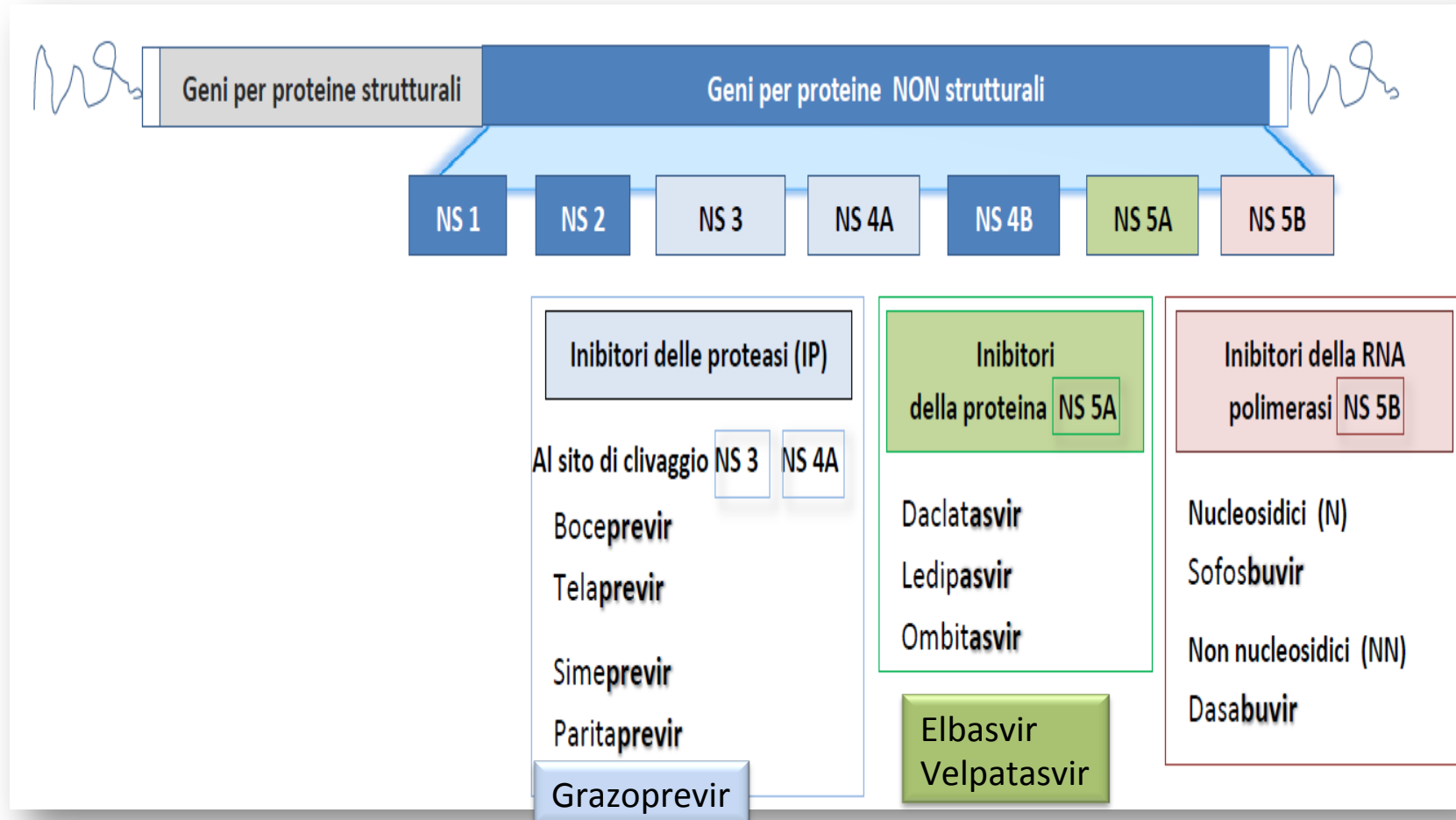


Farmaci per il trattamento dell'epatite C

1. 9 farmaci (7 DAA) approvati per 8 regimi
 - Peg-IFN + RBV (all GT)
 - Peg-IFN + RBV + Sofosbuvir (all GT)
 - Peg-IFN + RBV + Simeprevir (GT 1, 4)
 - Sofosbuvir + RBV (GT 2)
 - Sofosbuvir/Ledipasvir ± RBV (GT 1, 4, 5, 6)
 - Sofosbuvir + Daclatasvir ± RBV (all GT)
 - Sofosbuvir + Simeprevir ± RBV (GT 1, 4)
 - Paritaprevir/Ombitasvir + Dasabuvir (GT 1, 4)
2. Peg-Interferone controindicato nei pazienti con cirrosi scompensata (... e compensata)



Gli Agenti Antivirali Diretti (DAA)



I nuovi farmaci per l'Epatite C

Sofosbuvir



€ 40.700

€ 11.807

- Indicazione al trattamento solo per **Genotipo 2** in associazione a Ribavirina per 12 o 24 settimane (in base allo stadio di fibrosi)

I prezzi sono riferiti ad un ciclo terapeutico di 12 settimane con IVA

I nuovi farmaci per l'Epatite C

Sofosbuvir



Simeprevir



€ 40.700

€ 11.807 + 11.000

- Indicazione al trattamento per **Genotipi 1 e 4** in associazione o meno a Ribavirina per 12 o 24 settimane

I nuovi farmaci per l'Epatite C

Sofosbuvir



Daclatasvir



€ 40.700

€ 11.807 + 14.300

- Indicazione al trattamento per **Genotipi 1, 2, 3 e 4** in associazione o meno a Ribavirina per 12 o 24 settimane

I nuovi farmaci per l'Epatite C

Sofosbuvir+ Ledipasvir



€ 44.700

€ 14.300

- Indicazione al trattamento per **Genotipi 1 e 4** in associazione o meno a Ribavirina per 12 o 24 settimane

I nuovi farmaci per l'Epatite C

Paritaprevir+ Ombitasvir+ Dasabuvir



€ 12.833

- Indicazione al trattamento per **Genotipo 1** in associazione o meno a Ribavirina per 12 o 24 settimane

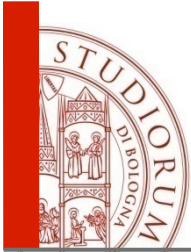
I nuovi farmaci per l'Epatite C

Paritaprevir+ Ombitasvir



€ 11.807.000

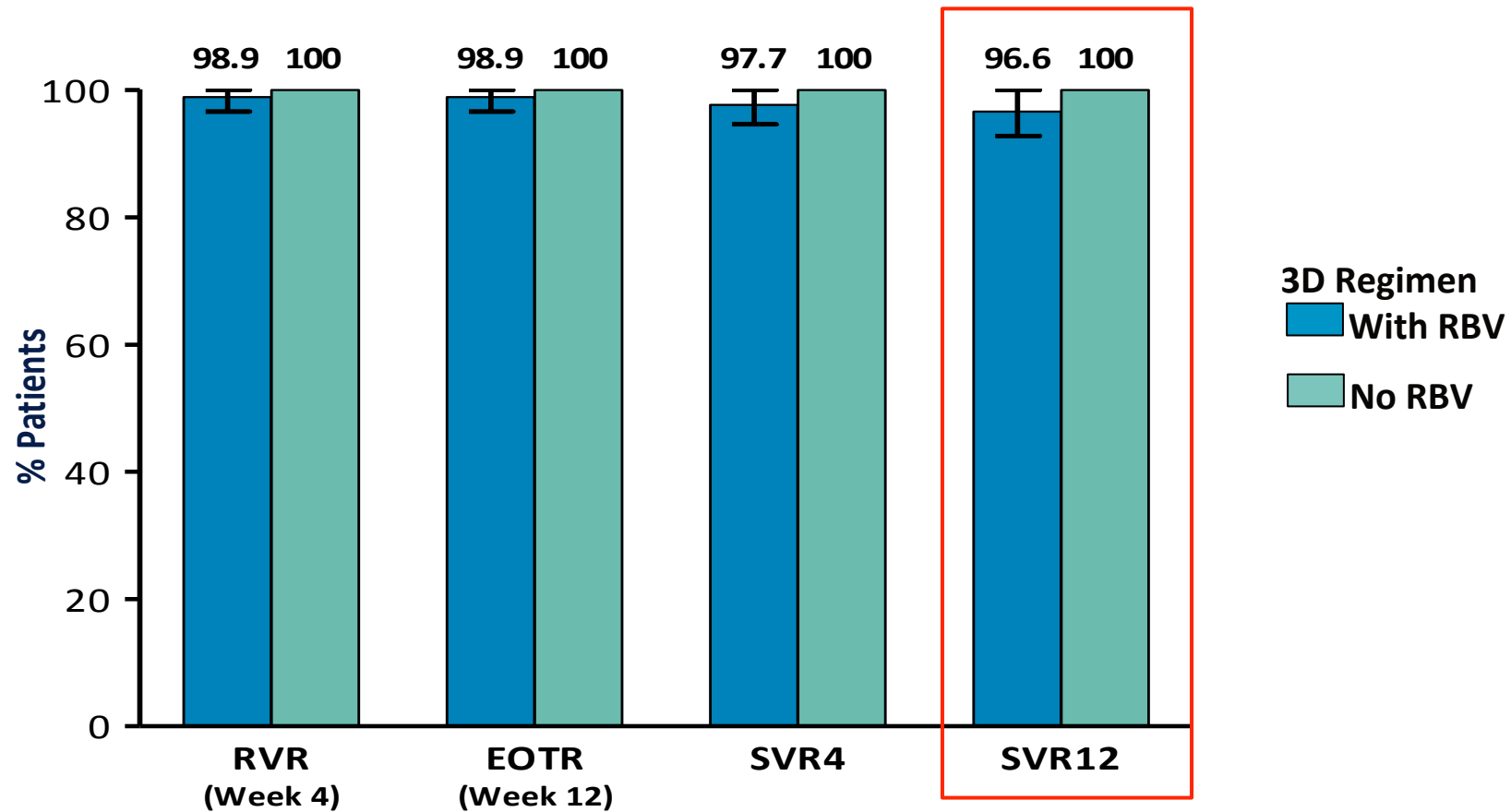
- Indicazione al trattamento per **Genotipo 4** in associazione o meno a Ribavirina per 12 o 24 settimane



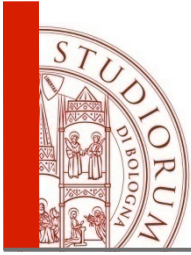
I nuovi farmaci per l'Epatite C

Gt 1b (PEARL II)

Pazienti falliti senza cirrosi ± RBV



Andreone P, et al. Gastroenterology 2014



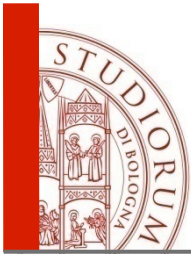
La stadiazione della malattia epatica

Valutazione della fibrosi con lo score METAVIR

- F0: assenza di fibrosi
- F1: fibrosi degli spazi portali
- F2: poca fibrosi extra-portale
- **F3: molta fibrosi extra-portale**
- **F4: cirrosi**

Associata a complicanze

Poynard T, Lancet 1997



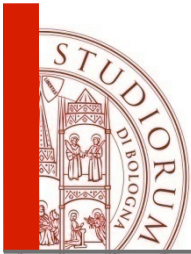
Criteria AIFA per la prescrizione dei nuovi farmaci per l'Epatite C

Criteria 1

Pazienti con **cirrosi in classe di Child A o B** e/o con **epatocarcinoma** con risposta completa a terapie resettive chirurgiche o loco-regionali non candidabili a trapianto epatico nei quali la malattia epatica sia determinante per la prognosi.

Criteria 2

Epatite ricorrente HCV-RNA positiva del **fegato trapiantato** in paziente stabile clinicamente e con livelli ottimali di immunosoppressione.



Criteri AIFA per la prescrizione dei nuovi farmaci per l'Epatite C

Criterio 3

Epatite cronica con **gravi manifestazioni extra-epatiche HCV-correlate** (sindrome crioglobulinemica con danno d'organo, sindromi linfoproliferative a cellule B).

Criterio 4

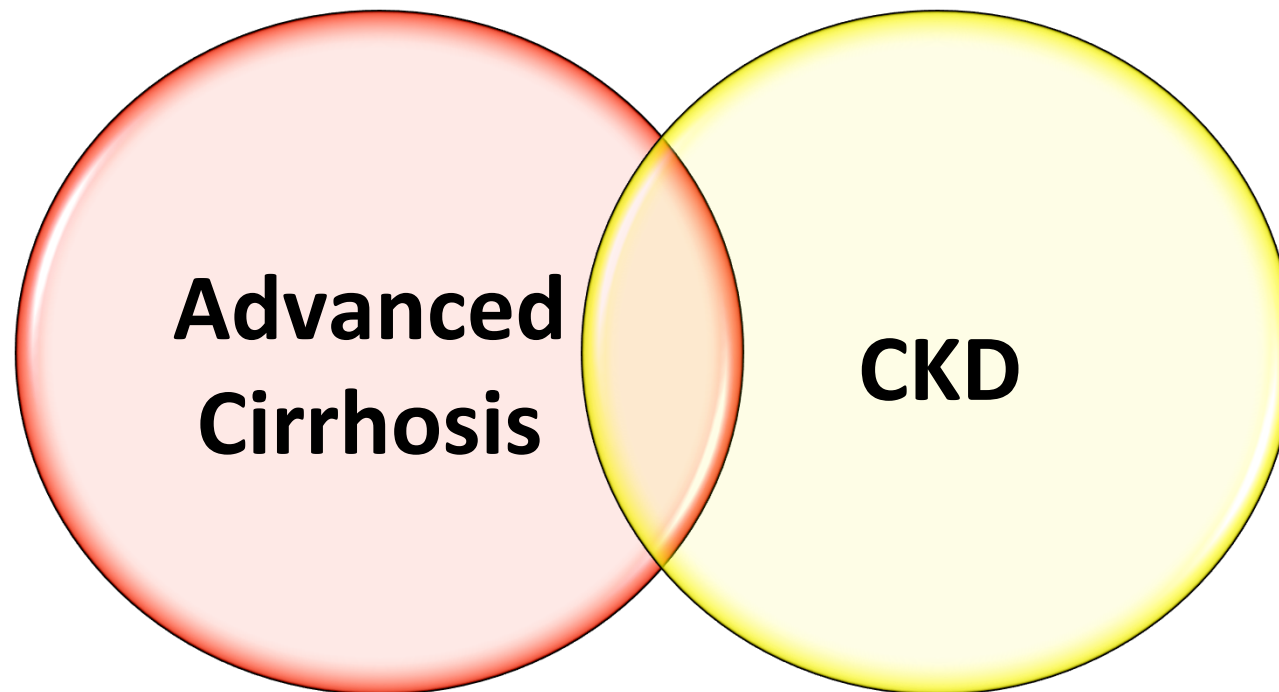
Epatite cronica con **fibrosi METAVIR F3** (o corrispondente Ishack)

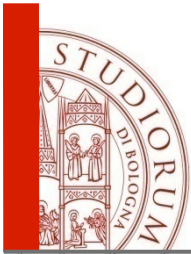
Criterio 5

In **lista per trapianto di fegato** con cirrosi MELD <25 e/o con HCC all'interno dei criteri di Milano con la possibilità di una attesa in lista di almeno 2 mesi

Criterio 6

Epatite cronica **dopo trapianto di organo solido** (non fegato) o di midollo con fibrosi METAVIR ≥ 2 (o corrispondente Ishack).

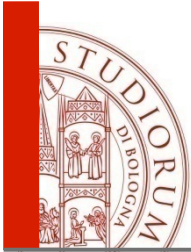




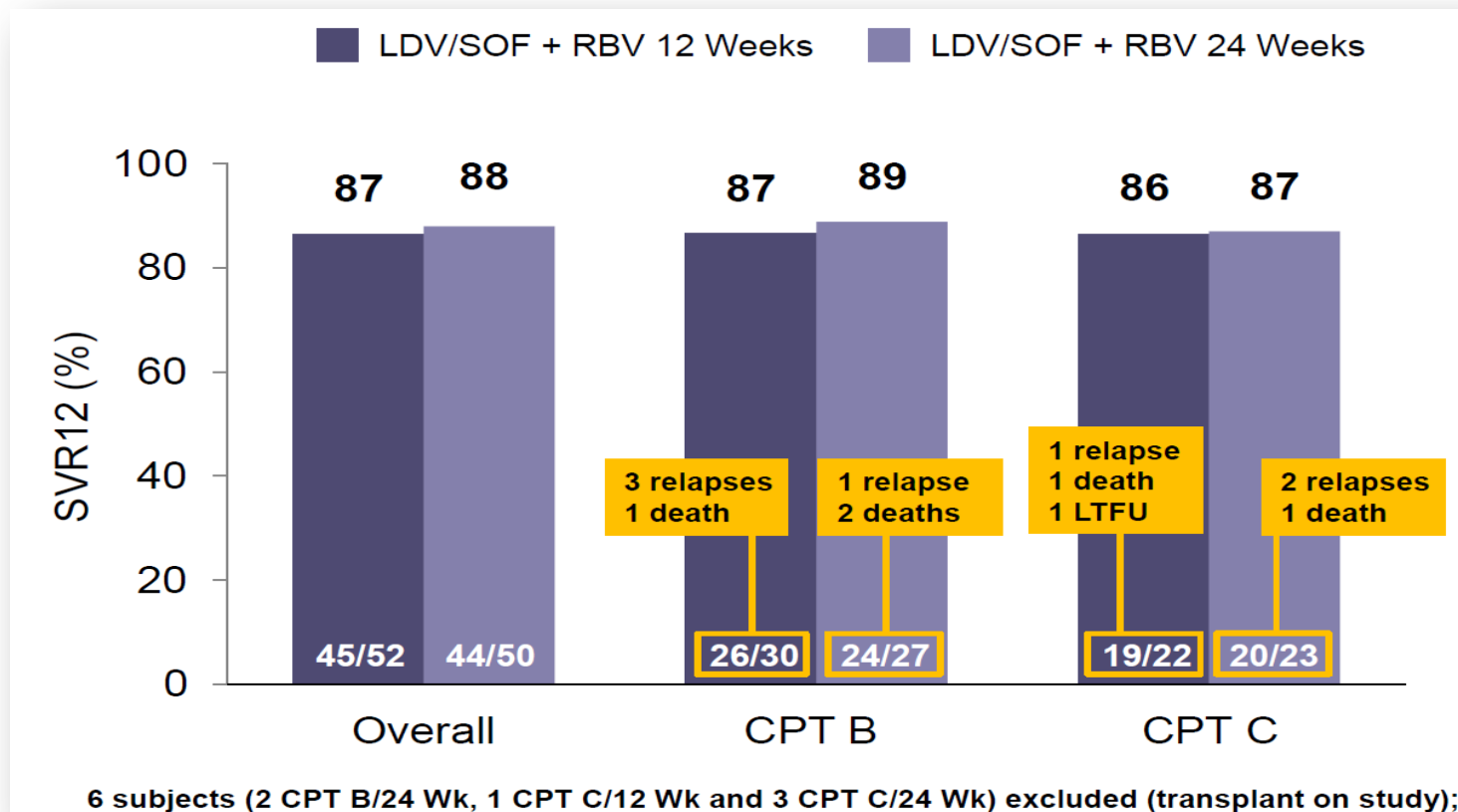
Uso dei DAA nella cirrosi

Cirrhosis stage	Sofosbuvir	Simeprevir	Sofosbuvir/ Ledipasvir	Paritaprevir /Ombitasvir +Dasabuvir	Daclatasvir
Child A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Child B	Y	NO	Y	NO	Y
Child C	Y	NO	Y	NO	Y

Kuo PY et al, Curr Opin Org Transpl 2015

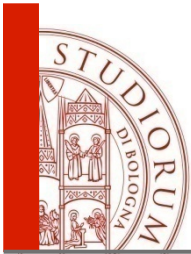


Ledipasvir/Sofosbuvir + RBV nella cirrosi scompensata

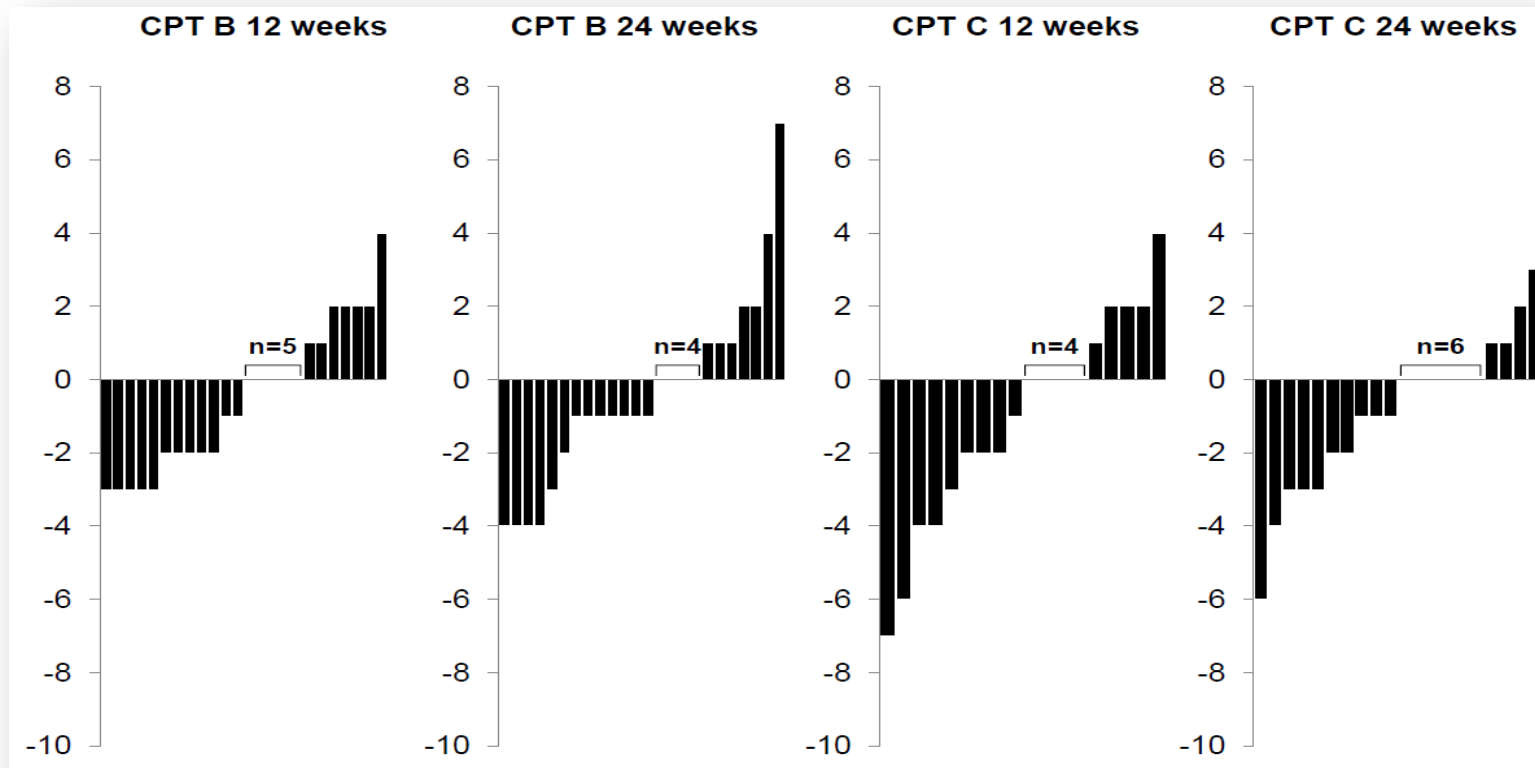


Treatment naive or treatment experienced

Charlton M et al, Gastroenterology 2015

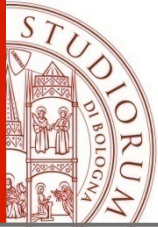


Ledipasvir/Sofosbuvir + RBV nella cirrosi scompensata



Change from baseline to post-treatment week 12 in MELD scores

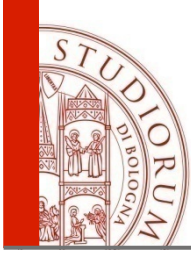
Charlton M et al, Gastroenterology 2015



Uso dei DAA nella Malattia Cronica Renale

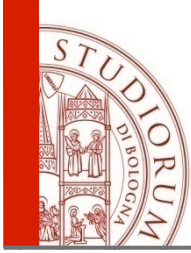
CKD stage	Sofosbuvir	Sofosbuvir /Ledipasvir	Simeprevir	Paritaprevir /Ombitasvir+ Dasabuvir	Daclatasvir
Stage 1 GFR > 90 ml/min	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stage 2 GFR 60-89 ml/min	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stage 3 GFR 30-59 ml/min	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stage 4 GFR 15-29 ml/min	NO	NO	Y	Y	Y
Stage 5 GFR <15 ml/min	NO	NO	NO	NO	Y

Kuo PY et al, Curr Opin Org Transpl 2015



I nuovi farmaci per l'Epatite C

- Efficacia elevatissima (90-100%)
- Ottima tollerabilità
- Varie combinazioni di farmaci per un trattamento personalizzato
- Impatto dirompente sulla riduzione delle complicanze e costi della malattia



I nuovi farmaci per l'Epatite C ... il rovescio della medaglia

- Terapie ad alto costo
- Al momento il trattamento è riservato solo ai pazienti con malattia avanzata
- La popolazione di pazienti HCV è anziana, spesso con comorbidità (in particolare complicanze della sindrome metabolica)
- La guarigione del paziente cirrotico con HCV non è efficace nell'abolire completamente il rischio di sviluppo di epatocarcinoma (ma riduce l'incidenza)



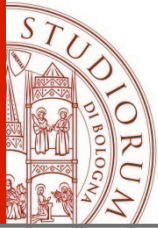


Table 2. Studies of antiviral treatment in patients with HCV-associated lymphoma.

	N° pts*	Antiviral treatment	Diagnosis	MC	Virologic response	NHL response
Patriarca <i>et al.</i> , [93]	1	IFN α	LPL	-	1	1 CR
Casato <i>et al.</i> , [94]	1	IFN α	MZL	1	HCV-RNA decrease	1 CR
Caramaschi <i>et al.</i> , [95]	1	IFN α	MZL/MALT	-	n.a.	1 CR
Bauduer [96]	1	IFN α	MZL/MALT	-	1	1 PR
Pitini <i>et al.</i> , [97]	2	IFN α	SMZL	-	2	2 CR
Moccia <i>et al.</i> , [98]	3	IFN α	SMZL	-	n.a.	2 CR
Hermine <i>et al.</i> , [7]	9	IFN α	SLVL	6	7	7 CR
Kelaidi <i>et al.</i> , [28]	8	IFN α + RBV	SMZL (n = 4), MZL/MALT (n = 4)	8	5 SVR, 2 NSVR	5 CR
Tursi <i>et al.</i> , [29]	16	IFN α + RBV	MZL/MALT	-	11	16 CR
Saadoun <i>et al.</i> , [99]	18	IFN α (n = 8) IFN α + RBV (n = 10)	SLVL	18	14 CR, 4 NSVR	14 CR, 4 PR
Mazzaro <i>et al.</i> , [30]	18	IFN α + RBV (n = 8) PegIFN α + RBV (n = 10)	SLVL (n = 1), FL (n = 1), LPL (n = 16)	13	3 SVR, 4 NR, 1 NSVR 6 SVR, 2 NR, 2 NSVR	3 CR, 2 PR 6 CR, 2 PR
Oda <i>et al.</i> , [100]	1	PegIFN α + RBV	B-NHL (liver)	-	SVR	CR
Mauro <i>et al.</i> , [101]	1	PegIFN α + RBV	LPL	1	SVR	CR
Takahashi <i>et al.</i> , [102]	1	PegIFN α + RBV	NLPHL	-	SVR	CR
Svoboda <i>et al.</i> , [103]	1	PegIFN α + RBV	MZL/MALT	-	1	CR
Paulli <i>et al.</i> , [32]	2	PegIFN α + RBV	MZL/MALT	2	2 CR	1 CR, 1 PR
Pellicelli <i>et al.</i> , [34]	9	PegIFN α + RBV	SMZL (n = 3), MZL (n = 4), FL (n = 2)	4	7 SVR, 2 NSVR	5 CR, 2 PR
Vallisa <i>et al.</i> , [31]	13	PegIFN α + RBV	SMZL (n = 4), MZL/MALT (n = 4), FL (n = 1), LPL (n = 4)	5	7 SVR, 1 NSVR	7 CR, 2 PR

MC, type II mixed cryoglobulinemia; MZL, marginal zone lymphoma; SMZL, splenic marginal zone lymphoma; SLVL, splenic lymphoma with villous lymphocytes; FL, follicular lymphoma; LPL, lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma; NHL, non-Hodgkin lymphoma; NLPHL, nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin lymphoma; IFN, interferon; RBV, ribavirin; CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SVR, sustained virologic response; NSVR, non-sustained virologic response; n.a., not available.

*Patients with indolent lymphoma who actually received AVT

Key Points

- The risk to develop B-NHL is moderately increased in chronic HCV (RR 2-3) and the molecular mechanisms of HCV-NHL development are still poorly understood
- First-line AVT for indolent HCV-NHL may be a viable option while aggressive HCV-NHL should primarily be subject to standard immune-chemotherapy
- Systemic chemotherapy of HCV-NHL should be accompanied by close monitoring of hepatic function and an interdisciplinary collaboration between hematologists and hepatologists is essential for optimal treatment of HCV-NHL
- Post-remission HCV eradication after successful immuno-chemotherapy of DLBCL might be considered to prevent recurrence
- Inclusion of HCV-NHL patients in prospective studies is encouraged, as the number of systematic studies is still limited. New studies are needed to gauge the efficacy of triple antiviral therapy and upcoming IFN-free regimens in HCV-NHL