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SESSION TITLE: Hepatitis C: New Agents (Not Approved)

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TITLE: HCVer2: A phase III study of faldaprevir (FDV) plus deleobuvir (DBV) and ribavirin (RBV) for chronic HCV genotype (GT)-1b infection in treatment-naïve patients including those ineligible for pegylated interferon (PegIFN)

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ABSTRACT BODY: Abstract Body (Oral or Poster Submission): Background: The IFN-free, all oral combination of the protease inhibitor FDV 120 mg QD, the non-nucleoside polymerase inhibitor DBV 600 mg BID, and weight-based RBV was evaluated in HCV GT-1b infected treatment-naïve patients including those ineligible for PegIFN.

Methods: Non-cirrhotic patients, eligible/ineligible for PegIFN, were randomized to 16 weeks (w) (Arm 1; N=213) or 24w (Arm 2; N=211) of FDV+DBV+RBV. Placebo was used from 0–8w in Arm 1. Patients with compensated cirrhosis received open-label FDV+DBV+RBV for 24w (Arm 3; N=72). Primary endpoints: SVR12 with 16 vs 24w regimens (Arm 1 vs 2); and comparison with historical SVR rate of 68% (available DAAs at study start; SVR12 rates were adjusted by proportions of cirrhotic patients in comparable trials and assumed response in PegIFN-ineligible patients in each arm).

Results: Among 496 treated patients (male 49%, white 93%, *IL28B* CC 25%, F3 15% [Arms 1 and 2]), 13% were PegIFN ineligible. Comparable proportions of patients in Arms 1 (16w) and 2 (24w) achieved SVR12 (Table, 76% vs 82%, difference estimate 6.4, 95%CI -1.4–14.2, p=0.0532); SVR12 was 74% in Arm 3. Adjusted response rates were 76% after 16w (95%CI 71–81, p=0.002 vs historical control) and 81% after 24w (95%CI 76–86, p<0.0001 vs historical control). SVR12 rates were similar in patients eligible/ineligible for PegIFN. On-treatment virologic failure occurred in 16 (8%), 17 (8%), and 9 (13%) patients and relapse occurred in 18/174 (10%), 3/169 (2%), and 6/56 (11%) patients in Arms 1, 2, and 3, respectively. Rash (27%) and photosensitivity (19%) were mostly mild. Nausea (11%) was the only adverse event (AE) of at least moderate intensity to occur in >10% of patients in any arm. Severe/life-threatening AEs were reported in 13% of all patients. Overall, AEs were similar for Arms 1 and 2. AEs led to discontinuation of all medication in 6% of all patients. Grade 3/4 bilirubin elevations (mostly unconjugated) were observed in 48% of all patients.

Conclusions: In treatment-naïve, non-cirrhotic patients with HCV GT-1b infection, FDV+DBV+RBV for 16 or 24w resulted in comparable SVR12 rates (76% vs 82%), with similar tolerability profiles. Patients with cirrhosis achieved SVR12 of 74% (24w). The adjusted SVR12 rates for 16 or 24w in patients with or without cirrhosis were significantly higher than historical control.

(No Image Selected)

TABLE TITLE: Summary of efficacy (FDV+DBV+RBV; ITT)

| Summary of efficacy (FDV+DBV+RBV; ITT) | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| n (%) | 16w (N=213) | 24w (N=211) | 24w (C) (N=72) |
| SVR12 | 161 (76) | 173 (82) | 53 (74) |
| PegIFN eligible | 143/187 (76) | 149/184 (81) | 43/60 (72) |
| PegIFN ineligible | 18/26 (69) | 24/27 (89) | 10/12 (83) |
| Week 4 HCV RNA | | | |
| <25 IU/mL, detected | 198 (93) | 197 (93) | 68 (94) |
| or undetected | 162 (76) | 150 (71) | 49 (68) |
| <25 IU/mL, undetected | | | |
| EoTR, HCV RNA | 183 (86) | 183 (87) | 61 (85) |
| undetected | | | |
| SVR4 | 171 (80) | 177 (84) | 56 (78) |

C, patients with cirrhosis.

TABLE FOOTER: C, patients with cirrhosis.

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