LONG-TERM PERSISTENCE OF HCV NS5A VARIANTS AFTER TREATMENT WITH NS5A INHIBITOR LEDIPASVIR


Abstract O059

Majority of RAVs Detected After 96 Weeks (>1% of Population)

- Positions 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 58, 93 that confer >2.5-fold reduced susceptibility to LDV in vitro were included

Almost all patients developed NS5A RAVs at treatment failure

NS5A RAVs in patients who failed HCV treatment with ledipasvir (LDV) in the absence SOF

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Wyles: Long-Term Persistence of HCV NS5A Variants After Treatment With LDV
INCIDENCE OF HEPATITIS C REINFECTION FOLLOWING SUSTAINED VIROLOGICAL RESPONSE – A SEVEN YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF SCANDINAVIAN PATIENTS INFECTED THROUGH INJECTING DRUG USE

H. Midgard, B. Bjøro, O. Dalgard

Abstract O061

Incidence of HCV Infection Following SVR – 7 Year Follow-up of Scandinavian Patients Infected Through Injection Drug Use

North-C study 2004-2005
- 161 patients achieved SVR with PegIFN/RBV
- 68% report prior IDU

HCV prevalence among PWID in Norway ~ 50%

Follow-up at 7.1 years after SVR
- 94 of 106 PWID
- 44 of 55 other risk for HCV
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At follow-up: 37 of 94 PID had return to IDU
  • <100 injections, n=19
  • ≥100 injections, n=10

12 of 94 with active HCV infection post-SVR
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