

**SAT-147**

**DASABUVIR AND OMBITASVIR/PARITAPREVR/RITONAVIR WITH OR WITHOUT RIBAVIRIN IN PATIENTS WITH HIV-HCV COINFECTION: REAL LIFE INTERIM ANALYSIS OF AN ITALIAN MULTICENTRE COMPASSIONATE USE PROGRAM**

E. Teti<sup>1</sup>, A. Ricciardi<sup>1</sup>, A. Antinori<sup>2</sup>, M. Galli<sup>3</sup>, G. Rizzardini<sup>4</sup>, A. Di Biagio<sup>5</sup>, G. Angarano<sup>6</sup>, R. Bruno<sup>7</sup>, C. Mussini<sup>8</sup>, A. De Luca<sup>9</sup>, A. Cattelan<sup>10</sup>, A. Lazzarin<sup>11</sup>, G. Taliani<sup>12</sup>, A. D'Arminio Monforte<sup>13</sup>, C.M. Mastroianni<sup>14</sup>, G. Di Perri<sup>15</sup>, F. Maggiolo<sup>16</sup>, M. Puoti<sup>17</sup>, F. Castelli<sup>18</sup>, A. Gori<sup>19</sup>, N. Boffa<sup>20</sup>, B. Cacopardo<sup>21</sup>, A. Giacometti<sup>22</sup>, G. Parruti<sup>23</sup>, V. Vullo<sup>24</sup>, A. Chirianni<sup>25</sup>, A. Pennica<sup>26</sup>, C. Pasquazzi<sup>26</sup>, L. Sighinolgi<sup>27</sup>, E. Gentilotti<sup>1</sup>, L. Sarmati<sup>1</sup>, M. Andreoni<sup>1</sup> and SIMIT (Società Italiana di Malattie Infettive e Tropicali). <sup>1</sup>Clinical Infectious Diseases, Tor Vergata University; <sup>2</sup>Clinical Department, National Institute for Infectious Diseases, INMI "L. Spallanzani", Rome; <sup>3</sup>Department of Biomedical and Clinical Science, University of Milan; <sup>4</sup>Infectious Diseases Unit, Azienda Ospedaliera Ospedale "Luigi Sacco", Milan; <sup>5</sup>Infectious Disease Clinic, IRCCS Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria San Martino, Genova; <sup>6</sup>Institute of Infectious Disease, University of Bari, Bari; <sup>7</sup>Division of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo, Pavia; <sup>8</sup>Infectious Diseases Clinic, Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria Policlinico, Modena; <sup>9</sup>Department of Internal and Specialty Medicine University Infectious Diseases Unit, AOU Senese, Siena; <sup>10</sup>17 Department of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, University Hospital, Padova; <sup>11</sup>Department of Infectious Diseases, San Raffaele Scientific Institut, Milan; <sup>12</sup>Department of Public Health and Infectious Diseases, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome; <sup>13</sup>Clinic of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, University of Milan, Milan; <sup>14</sup>Infectious Diseases Unit, Sapienza University of Rome, Latina; <sup>15</sup>Unit of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medical Sciences, University of Turin, "Amedeo di Savoia" Hospital, Turin; <sup>16</sup>Division of Infectious Diseases, AO Papa Giovanni XXIII, Bergamo; <sup>17</sup>Division of Infectious Diseases, AO Ospedale Niguarda Ca' Granda, Milan; <sup>18</sup>Division of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, University of Brescia and Spedali Civili General Hospital, Brescia; <sup>19</sup>Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, "San Gerardo" Hospital, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan; <sup>20</sup>First Division of Infectious Diseases, S. Giovanni di Dio e Ruggid'Aragona Hospital, Salerno; <sup>21</sup>Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, ARNAS Garibaldi Hospital, University of Catania, Catania; <sup>22</sup>Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Department of Biomedical Sciences and Public Health, Università Politecnica delle Marche – Ospedali Riuniti, Ancona; <sup>23</sup>Infectious Disease Unit, Pescara General Hospital, Pescara; <sup>24</sup>Department of Clinical Medicine, Policlinico Umberto I, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome; <sup>25</sup>III U.O.C. P.O. Cotugno, AORN Ospedali dei Colli, Naples; <sup>26</sup>Clinical Infectious Diseases, Sant'Andrea Hospital – Sapienza University of Rome, Rome; <sup>27</sup>Unit of Infectious Diseases, University Hospital of Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy E-mail: elisabetta.teti@gmail.com

**Background and Aims:** An HCV cure is now possible in a large proportion of HIV-HCV patient. We present real life results of a compassionate use program promoted by SIMIT (Infectious and Tropical Diseases Italian Society) of Dasabuvir and Ombitasvir/Paritaprevir/Ritonavir ± Ribavirin for 12 weeks in 213 HIV-HCV genotype 1 patients. Data on efficacy and tolerability of this strategy in HIV patients have been reported until now only in 43 non cirrhotic HIV subjects.

**Methods:** 213 HIV-HCV patients (female 26.3%, male 73.7%, median age 52, 25–77) from 26 Italian Infectious Diseases Clinics accessed the compassionate use of Dasabuvir and Ombitasvir/Paritaprevir/Ritonavir from March 2014. Ribavirin was added according to HCV genotype and patient's tolerability. Fibroscan was used to assess liver fibrosis (205 patients: F1–F2 77.5%, F3–F4 22.5%). Laboratory tests (HIV-HCV VL, biochemistry, CD4-CD8 count) were performed at Baseline, during and after treatment (Week4-8-12, Follow-Up 4-12-24).

**Results:** HAART was modified at baseline in 58% patients according to drug interactions. At Week 4, 84.5% (164/192) patients had HCV-

RNA <25 UI/mL (63.4% had HCV-RNA undetectable). At Week 8, 96.8% (154/159) had HCV-RNA <25 UI/mL (81.8% undetectable). At Week 12, 99% of the patients (192/194) had HCV-RNA <25 UI/mL most of them undetectable (97.9%). Analyzing the number of patients with detectable/undetectable HCV-RNA during Week 4, 8 and 12, a significant higher proportion was undetectable ( $p < 0.001$ ). SVR4 data were available for 101 patients: all of them had HCV-RNA <25 UI/mL (99% was undetectable). At ITT analysis SVR4 was 95.2%. One patient was lost to Follow-Up before Week4 and one patient spontaneously stopped treatment at Week 8 with HCV-RNA undetectable. Ribavirin doses of 15 and 10 pts were decreased at Week 4 and 8, respectively, and the treatment of one patient was suspended (Week 4). As regards HIV, at the EOT, 5 patients experienced viral failure (they were viremic at Baseline too); a comparison between Baseline and EOT HIV VL showed that the number of patients with undetectable HIV-RNA was higher at Week 12 compared to Baseline, with a trend towards statistical significance ( $p = 0.05$ ). No serious adverse events were detected.

**Conclusions:** At the EOT, HCV-RNA was suppressed in 99% of HIV-HCV patients treated with Dasabuvir and Ombitasvir/Paritaprevir/Ritonavir ± Ribavirin. Treatment was generally well tolerated, compatible with a wide range of antiretrovirals and didn't compromise HIV control.

**SAT-148**

**C-SWIFT RETREATMENT FINAL RESULTS: HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL RETREATMENT OF GT1-INFECTED PATIENTS WITH 12 WEEKS OF ELBASVIR/GRAZOPREVR PLUS SOFOSBUVIR AND RIBAVIRIN AFTER FAILURE OF SHORT-DURATION ALL-ORAL THERAPY**

E.J. Lawitz<sup>1</sup>, F. Poordad<sup>1</sup>, J. Gutierrez<sup>1</sup>, J. Wells<sup>1</sup>, C. Landaverde<sup>1</sup>, J. Reiling<sup>2</sup>, J.J. Li<sup>2</sup>, H.-C. Huang<sup>2</sup>, M. Robertson<sup>2</sup>, J. Wahl<sup>2</sup>, E. Barr<sup>2</sup>, B. Haber<sup>2</sup>. <sup>1</sup>Texas Liver Institute, San Antonio; <sup>2</sup>Merck & Co., Inc., Kenilworth, United States E-mail: lawitz@txliver.com

**Background and Aims:** Therapies to retreat patients who have failed prior all-oral, direct-acting antiviral therapies have not been defined. The purpose of this study was to assess a retreatment regimen for subjects who had failed therapy with elbasvir/grazoprevir (EBR/GZR, an NS5A inhibitor + potent NS3/4A protease inhibitor fixed-dose combination) + sofosbuvir (SOF).

**Methods:** Genotype 1-infected patients who relapsed after therapy with EBR/GZR + SOF for 4, 6 or 8 weeks were offered retreatment with 12 weeks of EBR/GZR + SOF + ribavirin (RBV). The primary endpoint was the proportion of patients achieving hepatitis C virus RNA <15 IU/mL 12 weeks after end of treatment (SVR12). Population sequencing was used to detect resistance-associated variants (RAVs) in NS3, NS5A and NS5B.

**Results:** Twenty-five of 29 eligible patients were enrolled: 88% (22/25) with G1a infection; 20% (5/25) with cirrhosis; baseline viral load mean 6.6 log<sub>10</sub> IU/mL (range: 4.3–7.4 log<sub>10</sub> IU/mL). At baseline of retreatment, 80% (20/25) patients had NS5A RAVs, 52% (13/25) had an NS3 RAV and 0/25 had an NS5B RAV. NS5A variants at the following positions occurred in 16–32% of the retreatment population, M28, Q30, L31, H58 and Y93. Nine subjects had both an NS5A and NS3 RAV at baseline. Twenty-three of 25 subjects completed therapy. Two patients were lost to follow-up; one after treatment day 3 and one after treatment week 4, at which time viral load was 363 IU/mL and target not detected, respectively. SVR12 was achieved in 100% of the 23 patients who completed therapy. One patient discontinued RBV only due to pruritus. Rash, fatigue and nausea were the most frequent adverse events occurring in 8% of patients.

**Conclusions:** 100% SVR12 was achieved with a 12-week regimen of EBR/GZR + SOF + RBV regardless of cirrhosis and high prevalence of RAVs (including two class RAVs). Final SVR24 results will be presented.