

High efficacy of Sofosbuvir plus Simeprevir in a large cohort of Spanish cirrhotic patients infected with genotypes 1 and 4

Zoe Mariño¹, Juan M. Pascasio-Acevedo², Adolfo Gallego³, Moisés Diago⁴, Carme Baliellas⁵, Rosa Morillas⁶, Martín Prieto⁷, José M. Moreno⁸, Gloria Sánchez-Antolín⁹, Mercedes Vergara¹⁰, Montserrat Forné¹¹, Inmaculada Fernández¹², María A. Castro¹³, Sonia Pascual¹⁴, Alexandra Gómez¹⁵, Lluís Castells¹⁶, José L. Montero¹⁷, Javier Crespo¹⁸, José L. Calleja¹⁹, Javier García-Samaniego²⁰, Jose A. Carrión²¹, Ana C. Arencibia²², Alejandro Blasco²³, Carmen López-Núñez²⁴, Juan J. Sánchez-Ruano²⁵, Francisco Gea-Rodríguez²⁶, Álvaro Giráldez², Joaquín Cabezas¹⁸, Vanessa Hontangas⁷, Xavier Torras³, Jose Castellote⁵, Manuel Romero-Gómez²⁷, Juan Turnes²⁸, Tomás de Artaza²⁵, Isidoro Narváez²⁹, Valentín Cuervas-Mons¹⁹, Xavier Forns¹

¹ Liver Unit, Hospital Clinic, University of Barcelona, Institut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi i Sunyer (IDIBAPS) and Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Enfermedades Hepáticas y Digestivas (CIBERehd), Barcelona, Spain

² Clinical Management Unit of Digestive Diseases, Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío, CIBERehd, Sevilla, Spain

³ Liver Unit, Hospital Santa Creu i Sant Pau, CIBERehd, Barcelona, Spain

⁴ Digestive Diseases, Hospital Universitario General, Valencia, Spain

⁵ Liver Unit, Hospital Universitari Bellvitge-Instituto de Investigación Biomédica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL), L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain

⁶ Liver Unit, Hospital Germans Trias i Pujol, CIBERehd, Badalona, Spain

⁷ Liver Unit, Hospital Universitario La Fe, Valencia, Spain

⁸ Department of Gastroenterology, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Albacete, Albacete, Spain

⁹ Department of Gastroenterology, Hospital Universitario Río Hortega, Valladolid, Spain

¹⁰ Liver Unit, Servei d'Aparell Digestiu, Parc Tauli Sabadell Hospital Universitari, Universitat Autònoma Barcelona, Sabadell, Spain

¹¹ Liver Unit, Hospital Universitario Mutua de Terrassa, Terrassa, Spain

¹² Liver Unit, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain

¹³ Internal Medicine, Grupo de Virología Clínica, Instituto Investigación Biomédica A Coruña (INIBIC)-Hospital Universitario A Coruña, A Coruña, Spain

¹⁴ Liver Unit, Hospital General Universitario Alicante, CIBERehd, Alicante, Spain

¹⁵ Liver Unit, Hospital Universitario Donostia, San Sebastian, Spain

¹⁶ Liver Unit, Internal Medicine Department, Hospital Universitari Vall Hebron, CIBERehd, Barcelona, Spain

¹⁷ Liver Unit, Hospital Universitario Reina Sofía, CIBERehd, Córdoba, Spain

¹⁸ Gastroenterology and Hepatology Department, University Hospital Marqués de Valdecilla, IDIVAL, University of Cantabria, Santander, Spain

¹⁹ Liver Unit, Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, CIBERehd, Madrid, Spain

²⁰ Liver Unit, Hospital Universitario La Paz, CIBERehd, IdiPAZ, Madrid, Spain

²¹ Liver Section, Gastroenterology Department, Hospital del Mar, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, IMIM (Hospital del Mar Medical Research Institute), Barcelona, Spain

²² Liver Unit, Hospital Universitario Nuestra Señora de Candelaria, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain

²³ Digestive Diseases, Hospital de Sant Joan Despi Moises Broggi, Barcelona, Spain

²⁴ Digestive Diseases, Hospital Universitari Dr. Josep Trueta, Girona, Spain

²⁵ Digestive Diseases, Hospital Universitario de Toledo, Toledo, Spain

²⁶ Liver Unit, Hospital Ramón y Cajal, Madrid, Spain

²⁷ Liver Unit, Hospital Virgen de Valme, Sevilla, Spain

²⁸ Digestive Diseases, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Pontevedra and IISGS, Pontevedra, Spain

²⁹ Liver Unit, Hospital Infanta Cristina, Badajoz, Spain

Abstract

Background and Aims. Hepatitis C (HCV) therapy with Sofosbuvir (SOF)/Simeprevir (SMV) in clinical trials and real-world clinical practice, showed high rates of sustained virological response (SVR) in non-cirrhotic genotype (GT)-1 and GT-4 patients. These results were slightly lower in cirrhotic patients. We investigated real-life effectiveness and safety of SOF/SMV with or without ribavirin (RBV) in a large cohort of cirrhotic patients.

Methods. This collaborative multicentre study included data from 968 patients with cirrhosis infected with HCV-GT1 or 4, treated with SOF/SMV±RBV in 30 centres across Spain between January-2014 and December-2015. Demographic, clinical, virological and safety data were analysed.

Results. Overall SVR was 92.3%; the majority of patients were treated with RBV (62%) for 12 weeks (92.4%). No significant differences in SVR were observed between genotypes (GT1a:94.3%; GT1b:91.7%; GT4:91.1%). Those patients with more advanced liver disease (Child B/C, MELD \geq 10) or portal hypertension (platelet count \leq 100 \times 10⁹/L, transient elastography \geq 21 Kpa) showed significantly lower SVR rates (84.4%-91.9%) than patients with less advanced liver disease (93.8%-95.9%, P <.01 in all cases). In the multivariate analysis, the use of RBV, female gender, baseline albumin \geq 35 g/L, MELD<10 and lack of exposure to a triple therapy regimen were independent predictors of SVR (P <.05). Serious adverse events (SAEs) and SAE-associated discontinuation events occurred in 5.9% and 2.6%.

Conclusions. In this large cohort of cirrhotic patients managed in the real-world setting in Spain, SOF/SMV±RBV yielded to excellent SVR rates, especially in patients with compensated liver cirrhosis. In addition, this combination showed to be safe, with low rates of SAEs and early discontinuations.

Keywords

Cirrhosis, Real-life cohort, Simeprevir, Sofosbuvir

Abbreviations

AE, adverse event; DAA, direct acting antivirals; GT, genotype; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV, hepatitis C virus; HR, hazard ratio; IFN, interferon; KPa, kilopascal; MELD, model for end-stage-liver disease; PR, peg-IFN plus RBV; RAS, resistant-associated substitution; RBV, ribavirin; SAE, serious adverse event; SMV, Simeprevir; SOF, Sofosbuvir; SVR, sustained virological response; WBD, weight-based dose

Key Points

- The combination of SOF/SMV with or without RBV was highly effective (SVR 92.3%) in real-life cirrhotic patients infected with genotypes 1 or 4. Efficacy was reduced in patients with advanced liver disease and portal hypertension.
- The use of RBV, female gender, MELD<10, Albumin levels \geq 35 g/L and the lack of exposure to triple therapy were independent predictive factors of SVR.
- Safety was globally good and the rate of severe adverse events and/or premature discontinuations was rare.
- This antiviral option may still be considered as an alternative for compensated cirrhotic patients.

1 INTRODUCTION

Chronic infection with the hepatitis C virus (HCV) constitutes a major global disease.^{1,2} Successful antiviral therapy leading to sustained virological response (SVR) significantly reduces the risk of HCV-related cirrhosis and its complications^{3,4} and improves patients' quality of life.⁵ In Spain, the seroprevalence of HCV is around 2%, being genotype (GT)1b the more frequent (>70%).¹

Until 2014, interferon (IFN)-based therapies were the only option for viral eradication. However, its use was contraindicated in decompensated liver disease⁶ and tolerability and efficacy were low in patients with cirrhosis. Triple therapy increased SVR rates to 70%-75% but further worsened safety profile.⁷ The main change in HCV therapy has been the introduction of oral direct acting antivirals (DAA). The first IFN-free DAA combination was the protease-inhibitor Simeprevir (SMV) plus the polymerase-inhibitor Sofosbuvir (SOF). This combination was first explored in a small phase-II trial⁸ including 167 GT1 patients, 41 of whom were cirrhotics. Treatment was well tolerated and overall SVR rate was 92.2%. Based on these excellent results, SOF/SMV was approved by the FDA and EMA for the treatment of HCV.⁹⁻¹¹ At that time, many difficult-to-treat patients with advanced liver disease, previous treatment failures or IFN contraindications underwent SOF/SMV. Since then, several studies of real-life have been published.¹²⁻¹⁶ One of the largest was the US-TARGET cohort,¹² which included 491 cirrhotic patients (45% with prior hepatic decompensation). Most of these patients (79.8%) received SOF/SMV without RBV. Noteworthy, SVR rate was significantly lower in cirrhotic patients (80.5%) than in non-cirrhotic patients (89.5%). Similar results were observed in two phase-III clinical trials evaluating SOF/SMV without RBV, in which SVR was achieved in 83% of the cirrhotic patients¹⁷ compared to 97% in non-cirrhotic patients.¹⁸

Despite other antiviral combinations have replaced SOF/SMV in many countries, in consonance with the recent international guidelines,¹⁹ there is still a high need for effective and affordable antiviral options in many areas of the world. Current access restrictions to new DAA also reinforce the need for updated data and evidence-based alternatives for HCV patients.

In Spain, the combination of SOF/SMV was extensively used in many referral centres. The existence of a national collaborative register allowed us to perform this study, in which we aimed at analysing the safety and efficacy of this combination in a large cohort of Spanish patients with well-defined liver cirrhosis, infected with GT1 and 4.

2 PATIENTS AND METHODS

2.1 Study

This was a retrospective, non-interventional, national, multicentre and collaborative study, evaluating the efficacy and safety of SOF/SMV with or without RBV for HCV-infected patients with cirrhosis in routine clinical practice in Spain. Data were collected through a National Registry (HEPA-C) and through a non-HEPA-C database from transplant centres.

2.2 Patients

The study recorded data of efficacy and safety from all cirrhotic patients infected with HCV GT1 (1a/1b) or 4, undergoing SOF/SMV with or without RBV between January 2014 and December 2015. Demographic, clinical, and virological data at baseline, treatment, and follow-up were collected. Cirrhosis was defined by transient elastography \geq 14 kPa, liver biopsy, clinical evidence (such as presence of gastroesophageal varices or liver decompensation), or at least two ultrasonographical criteria (liver surface nodularity, enlarged spleen or portal vein diameter $>$ 12 mm). No other inclusion/exclusion criteria were applied. Patient follow-up was planned for 12 weeks after treatment interruption; safety data were

reported for any patient receiving at least one dose of DAA. As it was a retrospective non-interventional analysis of common clinical practice, no specific informed consent was applied. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Hospital Clinic Barcelona.

2.3 Treatment

The duration of therapy (12 or 24 weeks) and the use and starting dose of RBV, was planned at the discretion of the treating physician, in accordance with the national and international recommendations at that time^{20,21} and the product labels.²²⁻²⁴ According to the Guidelines, patients with compensated cirrhosis should be treated for 12 weeks with daily weight-based dose (WBD) of RBV (1000 or 1200 mg in patients <75 kg or ≥75 kg, respectively).^{19,20} Lower doses of RBV were considered by the authors as non-WBD. In those patients with contraindications or poor tolerance to RBV, treatment was extended for 24 weeks without RBV.

2.4 Efficacy

Sustained virological response (SVR) was defined as undetectable HCV-RNA 12 weeks after the end of treatment. Virological failure was defined as detectable HCV-RNA at any time during treatment or follow-up. HCV-RNA levels were determined using either the COBAS AmpliPrep[®]/COBAS TaqMan[®] (Roche Molecular Systems, Pleasanton, CA, USA; lower limit of detection [LLOD] 15 IU/mL) or the m2000SP/m2000RT (Abbott Molecular, Des Moines, IL, USA; LLOD 12 IU/mL) real-time PCR-based assays, according to the different centres. Viral load measurements were reported at baseline and at 12 weeks after treatment completion.

2.5 Safety

All the adverse events (AE) reported by the investigators occurring during therapy or follow-up were registered retrospectively. The more usual events related with SOF, SMV or RBV were specified in order to simplify and unify the reports. These AE were: anaemia, asthenia, pruritus, hyperbilirubinaemia, dermatological events and digestive symptoms (diarrhoea, nausea or abdominal pain). Anaemia was defined as “*nadir* haemoglobin level ≤12 g/dL during therapy”; severe anaemia was defined as “*nadir* haemoglobin level ≤10 g/dL during therapy”.

Severe adverse events (SAE) were defined as any life-threatening event (leading to hospital admission, prolonged hospital admission or death), or any event that was considered serious based on the treating physician’s judgment. Incidence and reason for treatment discontinuation, liver decompensation and deaths were also recorded.

2.6 Statistical analysis

For descriptive purposes, quantitative variables are presented as mean, range and/or interquartile ranges (IQR), as appropriate. Categorical variables are presented as number and percentages. Efficacy and safety analyses were performed using the chi-squared test (categorical dicotomical variables), Student’s *t* test or Mann-Whitney test for comparisons between independent groups, at a significance level of .05. All the variables were tested first in univariate analysis, and included in a multivariate stepwise logistic-regression analysis if significant; selection of independent covariates by the regression model was based on a backward elimination procedure, retaining covariates with *P*<.05. Statistical analysis was performed with the SPSS[®] Statistics package, version 21 (IBM[®] Corporation, Somers, NY, USA).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Patient characteristics

Thirty Spanish centres participated in this study, accounting for 1012 cirrhotic patients infected with GT1 or four treated with SOF/SMV±RBV. Out of them, 911 (94.2%) were evaluable for the efficacy analysis and 898 (92.8%) reported data for the safety profile (see Figure 1 for detailed flowchart).

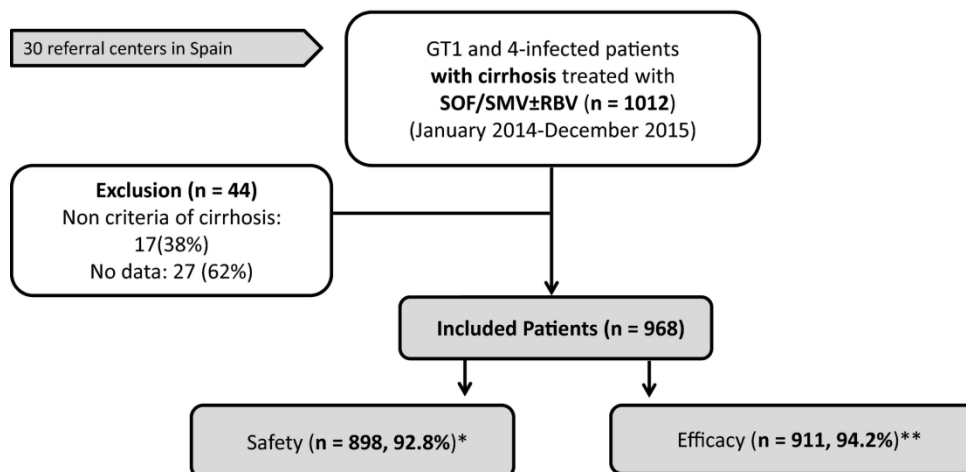


Figure 1. Flowchart of patients. (*) 70 patients had no data for safety purposes; (**) 57 patients had no data for efficacy purposes. GT, genotype; SOF, sofosbuvir; SMV, simeprevir

Regarding baseline features, 60.2% were males, median age was 60% and 69% were infected with subgenotype 1b. Importantly, 63% of included individuals were previous non-responders. One-third of patients had oesophageal varices and/or history of previous decompensation at baseline. The majority of patients were planned to receive RBV (61%) and treated for 12 weeks (92.4%). Detailed demographic and clinical characteristics are showed in Table 1.

Table 1. Baseline Demographics of All Patients Who Started Treatment With Simeprevir Plus Sofosbuvir With or Without Ribavirin (n=968)

Variables	Total Cohort (n=968)
Gender (M) (n, %)	583 (60.2)
Age (y)	60 (19-94)
Genotype (n, %)	
1a	191 (19.7)
1b	671 (69.3)
1 (n/t)	23 (2.4)
4	82 (8.5)
NA	1 (0.1)
Viral Load HCV-RNA (log ₁₀) (UI/mL)	6.08 (1.28-7.73)
Previous treatment experience (n, %)	
Yes	609 (62.9)
No	355 (36.7)
NA	4 (0.4)
Previous triple therapy (TT) (protease-inhibitor+Peg/RBV)	119 (12.3)
Diagnosis of Liver Cirrhosis	
Elastographic criteria	326 (33.7)
Ultrasound Criteria	60 (6.2)
Clinical Criteria	179 (18.5)
More than 1 criteria	383 (39.6)
Transient Elastography (Kpa) ^a	22 (4-91) [P ₂₅ -P ₇₅ : 16.8-33.3]
TE ≥21 Kpa (n, %)	393 (40.6)
Child-Pugh score (n, %)	
A	738 (76.2)
B	159 (16.4)
C	8 (1)
NA	63 (6.5)
MELD score (median, range); IQR [P ₂₅ -P ₇₅] ^b	8 (7-26); IQR [P ₂₅ -P ₇₅ : 7-10]
MELD score ≥10 (n, %)	260 (26.9)
Any previous Liver Decompensation (n, %)	297 (30.7)
Ascites	135 (13.9)
Hepatic encephalopathy	12 (1.2)
Variceal Bleeding	43 (4.4)
More than 1 decompensation	75 (7.6)
Not especified	32 (3.3)
Oesophageal or gastric varices at baseline (n, %) ^c	320 (33.1)
Platelets count (10 ⁹ /L)	98 (12-647)
Platelet count ≤100 (n, %)	483 (49.9)
Haemoglobin (g/dL)	14 (7.3-19)
ALT (U/L)	71 (5-513)
Bilirubin (mg/dL)	0.99 (0.20-6)
Albumin (g/L)	39 (22-52)
Albumin level <35 g/L (n, %)	198 (20.5)

Table 1. Baseline Demographics of All Patients Who Started Treatment With Simeprevir Plus Sofosbuvir With or Without Ribavirin (n=968)

Variables	Total Cohort (n=968)
Treatment planned duration (n, %)	
12 wk	894 (92.4)
24 wk	39 (4)
Other durations	9 (0.9)
NA	26 (2.7)
Planned use of RBV (n, %)	
Yes	590 (61)
No	357 (37)
NA	20 (2)

M, male; F, female; NA, not available; HCV, hepatitis C virus; TE, transient elastography; KPa, kilopascals; MELD, Model for End-Stage Liver Disease; IQR, interquartile range; RBV, ribavirin; n/t, not typable; Peg, pegylated.

Quantitative variables are presented as mean and range and/or interquartile ranges (IQR, P₂₅-P₇₅) as appropriate. Categorical variables are presented as number and percentages (n, %). Data refer to the whole population receiving at least one dose of the study medication. For efficacy purposes, only 911 patients could be analysed.

^a Available in 705 patients.

^b Available in 857 patients.

^c Available in 737 patients.

3.2 Efficacy analysis

Virological evaluation at follow-up 12 was available in 911 (94.2%) patients. Overall, the crude SVR rate was 92.3%. No significant differences of efficacy were detected between genotypes (92.4% in GT1 vs 91.1% in GT4, $P=.4$), subgenotypes (94.3% in GT1a vs 91.7% in GT1b, $P=.15$) or treatment duration (92.3% for 12 weeks vs 96.7% for 24 weeks, $P=.32$). Similar SVR rates were also obtained in naive and previously non-responders to dual therapy (PR; 94.2% vs 91.2%, $P=.07$). However, the subgroup of patients who had failed to previous triple therapy (n=115) had lower SVR (86.1%; $P=.03$, compared to PR). SVR rates were higher in female patients compared to males (94.4% vs 90.9%, $P=.03$; Figure 2A).

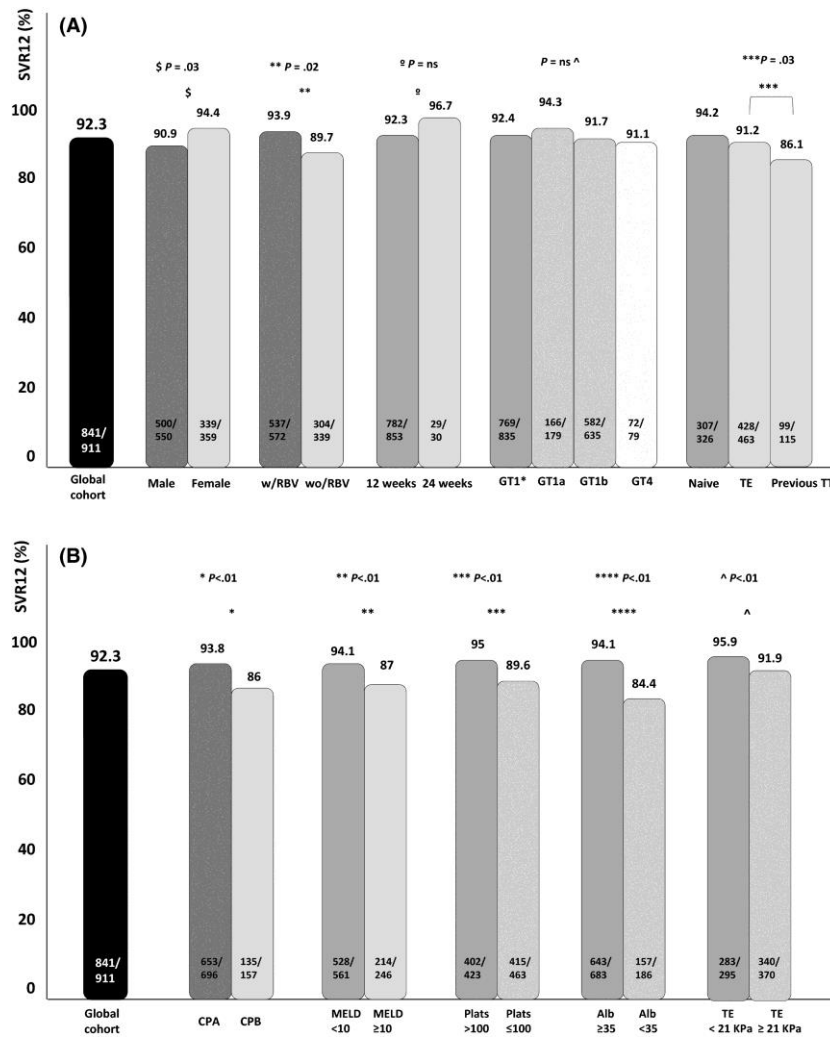


Figure 2 (A) SVR12 Rates Among Patients With Available Outcomes according to baseline and treatment characteristics. (^) Refers to GT1 vs GT4 y GT1a vs GT1b ($P=ns$). (B) SVR12 Rates Among Patients With Available Outcomes according to liver disease severity. W/RBV, with Ribavirin; wo/RBV, without Ribavirin; GT, genotype; wk, weeks; TE, treatment experienced; TT, triple therapy with a protease-inhibitor; CPA, Child-Pugh A score; CPB/C, Child-Pugh B/C; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease; plats, platelets; Alb, albumin; TE, transient elastography; Kpa, kilopascals

Patients with more advanced liver disease (Child-Pugh score B/C, MELD score ≥ 10 , or indirect markers of portal hypertension such as platelets ≤ 100000 or transient elastography $\geq 21\text{Kpa}$)²⁵ presented significantly lower SVR rates (84.4%-91.9%) when compared to patients with less advanced liver disease (Child-Pugh A, MELD score < 10 , no markers of portal hypertension; 93.8%-95.9%; $P < .05$; Figure 2B).

The majority of patients (62.8%) received concomitant RBV as part of their treatment, independently of the gender ($P = .14$). In most of them (59.7%), RBV was dosed according to weight. Overall, the use of RBV was associated with significantly higher SVR rates: 93.9% vs 89.7% in those without RBV ($P = .02$). However, we found no differences neither between patients receiving weight-based dose (WBD) vs non-WBD of RBV (93.4% vs 94%, $P = .47$), nor between the different subgenotypes (depicted in Figure 3). RBV was similarly used irrespectively of the severity of cirrhosis (66.3% in Child A vs 63.7% in Child B/C, $P = \text{ns}$). Noteworthy, in patients with advanced liver disease (Child-Pugh B/C, $n = 157$) treated without RBV, SVR decreased to 82.5% (vs 88% if RBV was added), although this difference did not reach statistical significance ($P = .23$).

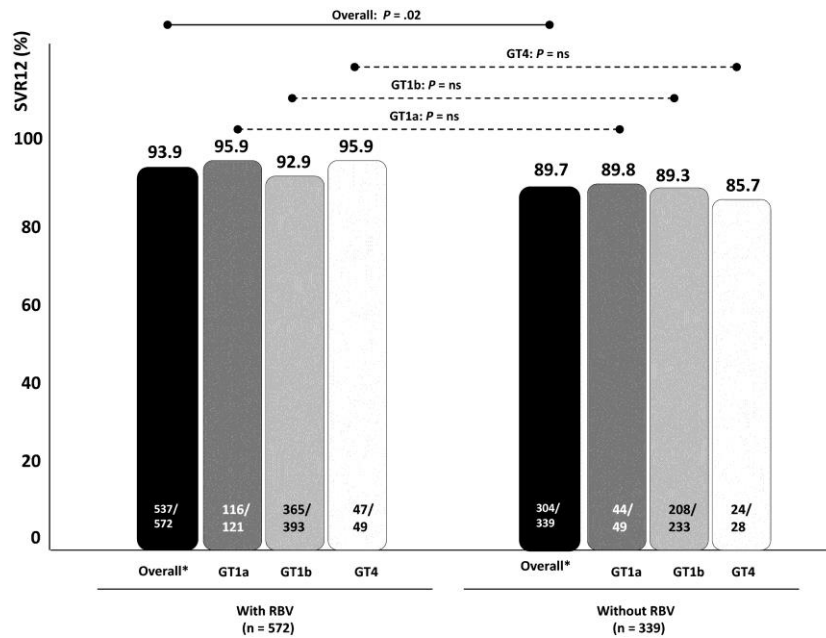


Figure 3 SVR12 Rates according to the use of RBV in the different viral subgenotypes. (*) Subgenotype was not available in 21 GT1 patients which were not included in the bars

In the multivariate analysis, the use of RBV (HR 1.93 [1.13-3.28], $P = .015$) and female gender (HR 2.15 [1.19-3.89], $P = .011$) were independent predictors of SVR, whereas a MELD score ≥ 10 (HR 0.51 [0.28-0.91], $P = .024$), baseline albumin levels < 35 g/L (HR 0.43 [0.23-0.78], $P = .006$) and previous failure to triple therapy (HR 0.33 [0.17-0.64], $P = .001$), were inversely associated with the achievement of SVR (Table 2).

Table 2. Univariate and multivariate predictors of SVR in the efficacy cohort (n=911)

Variables	SVR (n=841)	Non SVR (n=70)	<i>P</i> ^a (Univariate analysis)	HR (95% CI) Univariate	<i>P</i> ^b (Multivariate analysis)	HR (95% CI) Multivariate
Age (y)	60 (53-68)	58.9 (51-66)	.24	1.01 (0.99-1.04)		
Gender (F) (vs M)	339/839 (40.4%)	20/70 (28.6%)	.05	1.69 (0.99-2.89)	.011	2.15 (1.19-3.89)
Use of RBV (n, %)	563/822 (65.2%)	35/69 (50.7%)	.02	1.76 (1.08-2.88)	.015	1.93 (1.13-3.28)
GT1b (vs GT1a)	592/761 (77.8%)	53/63 (84%)	.24	0.66 (0.32-1.32)		
Child-Pugh score B/C (vs CPA)	135/788 (17.1%)	22/65 (33.8%)	.001	0.40 (0.23-0.69)		
MELD \geq 10 (n, %) ^c	214/742 (28.8%)	32/65 (49.2%)	.001	0.42 (0.25-0.69)	.024	0.51 (0.28-0.91)
Transient elastography (KPa)	21.8 (16.6- 32.8)	26.8 (19.6- 35.4)	.16	0.98 (0.96-1.00)		
Baseline Oesophageal varices	280/644 (43.5%)	25/55 (45.5%)	.77	0.92 (0.53-1.60)		
Platelets (10 ⁹ /mL)	100 (68- 141)	82 (59-113)	.04	1.01 (1.00-1.01)		
Platelet count \leq 100 (10 ⁹ /mL)	415/817 (50.8%)	48/69 (69.6%)	.003	0.45 (0.26-0.76)		
Albumin (g/L)	39.9 (35.9- 42.3)	37 (32-40.7)	<.001	1.09 (1.04-1.14)		
Albumin levels <35 (g/L)	157/800 (19.6%)	29/69 (42%)	<.001	0.34 (0.20-0.56)	.006	0.43 (0.23-0.78)
Previous failure to TT (n, %)	99/841 (11.8%)	16/70 (22.9%)	.009	0.45 (0.24-0.81)	.001	0.33 (0.17-0.64)

M, male; GT, genotype; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease; KPa, kilopascals; SVR, sustained virological response; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Statistically significant values are represented in bold numbers.

^a Univariate analysis (as appropriate): *T* Student/*U* Mann Whitney for continuous variables; Chi square in categorical variables.

^b Multivariate analysis: logistic regression stepwise.

^c MELD score also remained in the uni and multivariate analysis when considered as a continuous variable.

3.3 Safety analysis

Safety and tolerability was available in 898 patients (92.8%). Overall, safety was good despite the high incidence of adverse events (AE; 48.6%; Table 3). Noteworthy, most of the AE were mild (91%) and mainly occurred in patients receiving RBV (72.4%; *P*<.01). Some AE (2.8%), were reported as not related with antiviral treatment.

Table 3. Safety profile

Safety Events	Cohort (n=898)
Any Adverse Events (AE) (n, %)	436 (48.6%)
Treatment related AE	411 (45.8%)
Non-treatment-related AE	25 (2.8%)
Unknown association	28 (3.1%)
AE according to treatment arm (n, %)	
RBV-cohort (n=527)	312 (72.4%)
Non RBV-cohort (n=323)	119 (27.6%)
More frequent AE (global incidence $\geq 10\%$) ^a	
Anaemia (nadir Hb ≤ 12 g/dL)	403 (44.9%)
Asthenia	294 (32.8%)
Dermatologic events	136 (15.2%)
Hyperbilirrubinaemia	308 (34.3%)
Anaemia according to treatment arm (n, %)	
<i>RBV-group</i>	
Anaemia (nadir Hb ≤ 12 g/dL)	294 (54%)
Severe anaemia (Hb ≤ 10 g/dL)	73 (13.4%)
Nadir level of Hb (g/dL)	11.9 (6.3-17.5)
<i>Non RBV-group</i>	
Anaemia (nadir Hb ≤ 12 g/dL)	105 (32.9%)
Severe anaemia (Hb ≤ 10 g/dL) (n, %)	42 (13.2%)
Nadir level of Hb (g/dL)	13.2 (6.5-18.4)
Management of anaemia	
RBV dose reduction/discontinuation	109 (35.4%)/16 (5.2%)
Use of EPO/Blood transfusion	15 (4%)/21 (5.2%)
Serious Adverse Events (SAE) ^b (n, %)	53 (5.9%)
Early discontinuation because of AE ^c (n, %)	23 (2.6%)
Liver decompensation ^d	56 (6.2%)
Deaths ^e	31 (3.5%)
Liver-related causes	18 (58.1%)
Non-liver-related causes	9 (29%)
Unknown	4 (12.9%)

^a Other AE with an incidence $< 10\%$: insomnia (7.6%), headache (6.7%), digestive events (6.1%), flu-syndrome (1.9%), renal impairment (1.6%), infections (5.4%).

^b Serious Adverse events: severe allergic reaction (n=1), suicide (n=1), de novo HCC (n=2), pneumonia (n=1), unknown cause of intratreatment non-hepatic exitus (n=2), neurologic disorder (n=1), medular aplasia (n=1), de novo liver decompensation (n=24), liver function impairment (n=2), myositis (n=1), unknown (n=17).

^c Early discontinuation: severe allergic reaction (n=1), aplasia medular (n=1), on-treatment virological failure (n=1), de novo HCC (n=1), neurologic disorder (n=1), liver decompensation (n=6), liver function impairment (n=4), suicide (n=1), unknown cause of intratreatment non-hepatic exitus (n=2), tiredness (n=1), pneumonia (n=1), pruritus/rash (n=2), liver transplantation (n=1).

^d Includes de novo decompensation and impairment of a previous stable situation.

^e Deaths: pneumonia leading to sepsis (n=1), suicide (n=1), lymphoma (n=1), liver disease progression (n=12), HCC progression (n=5), unknown (n=11).

In the overall population, the most common AE ($\geq 10\%$) were: anaemia (44.9%), asthenia (32.7%), hyperbilirrubinaemia (34.3%) and dermatological events (15.2%). As expected, anaemia (*nadir* haemoglobin ≤ 12 g/dL) was significantly more frequent in patients receiving RBV (54% vs 32.9% in those without RBV, $P < .01$). Severe anaemia (*nadir* haemoglobin ≤ 10 g/dL) was reported in 115 patients (12.8%); 63.5% of them received RBV. Anaemia was mainly managed by RBV dose reduction (35.4%) or discontinuation (5.2%). Importantly, the need for erythropoietin or blood transfusion was very uncommon (4% and 5.2% respectively).

Severe adverse events (SAE) were registered in 53 patients (5.9%). Early treatment discontinuation of antiviral therapy occurred in a minority of cases ($n=23$, 2.6%). Decompensation of liver cirrhosis was reported in 56 patients (6.2%) and included both de novo events ($n=23$), as well as worsening of a previous stable condition ($n=33$). Thirty-one patients died (3.5%) during the period of the study, mainly (58%) because of liver-related causes. Details of SAE are depicted in Table 3.

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) recurrence was reported in nine of 33 (27.3%) patients with documented HCC at the time of treatment initiation. Moreover, 18 (1.9%) patients were diagnosed with HCC during the study period. HCC progression was the cause of death in five cases. However, this study was not conducted to assess recurrence or incidence of HCC, and these data must be considered with caution.

4 DISCUSSION

Real-world clinical experience is relevant to validate efficacy and safety of drugs after controlled clinical trials and approval by Health Authorities. Indeed, efficacy in real-life is often worse than reported, as patients are more heterogeneous, physicians may face unusual circumstances, and some unexpected safety concerns may also be raised when treating complex patients.

Based on the favourable results of SOF/SMV in clinical trials,^{17,18} many real-life cohort studies were published after drug approval in 2014.^{12,15,16,26} Safety profile was good²⁷ whereas efficacy was reported to be excellent in non-cirrhotics (SVR 92%-94%) but slightly lower in patients with cirrhosis (SVR 82%-85%).^{12,28} For this reason, we aimed at assessing the efficacy and safety of SOF/SMV in our cohort of Spanish cirrhotic patients. This is, at the best of our knowledge, the largest cohort of cirrhotic patients treated with this combination.

SOF/SMV treatment with or without RBV achieved overall SVR rates of 92.3% in our cohort, which is largely enriched by patients with advanced liver disease and other unfavourable predictors of antiviral response: up to one-third had a history of previous liver decompensation and/or oesophageal varices at baseline, and the proportion of patients with previous treatment failure to PR or triple therapy was remarkable. This may also explain the frequent use of RBV, which was indicated in two-thirds of patients. As expected, SVR rates were slightly lower in patients with more advanced liver disease (Child-Pugh B/C: SVR 86%; MELD ≥ 10 : SVR 87%; Albumin levels < 35 g/L: SVR 84.4%) and in patients who had failed to triple therapy (SVR 86.1%). At multivariate analysis, the use of RBV, female gender, MELD score < 10 , baseline albumin levels ≥ 35 g/L and no previous exposure to triple therapy were identified as independent predictors for SVR.

It is important to notice that the overall efficacy of this regimen in our cohort is clearly higher than the efficacy published in other large series.²⁸ There are several potential explanations for these results. Firstly, a more frequent use of RBV (with potential additive antiviral effect), which might be important in difficult-to-treat patients. Noteworthy, this beneficial effect was independent of the starting dose of RBV. As stated above, RBV was used in almost 63% of patients, compared to only 22% in the TARGET cohort,¹² where RBV was not associated with improved SVR rates. Conversely, the STILY Italian multicentric study²⁹ reported high SVR rates in a cohort of 263 cirrhotic patients treated with SOF/SMV (82% with RBV). Although no differences in efficacy were described between those receiving RBV or not (91% vs 96%), patients treated with RBV presented a more advanced liver disease, probably

impacting global results. Another multicentric study including 270 GT1 compensated cirrhotics treated for 12 weeks with SOF/SMV plus RBV³⁰ reported excellent efficacy (SVR 95.9%) and tolerability (<2% SAE, <6% discontinuation). On the other hand, supporting the usefulness of RBV in cirrhotic patients, the OPTIMIST 2 phase-III trial¹⁷ reported efficacy rates of only 83% in a cohort of 103 compensated cirrhotic patients treated for 12 weeks with SOF/SMV without RBV. A second explanation for the good results obtained in our cohort is the lower prevalence of GT1a-infected patients in Spain, and the reduced European prevalence of Q80K mutation in GT1a compared to USA.^{31,32} Although the negative impact of Q80K resistant-associated substitution (RAS) in GT1a patients undergoing SOF/SMV is not as evident as in those treated with PR plus SMV,^{33,34} SVR rates were lower in patients harbouring this RAS both in the COSMOS⁸ and OPTIMIST-II³⁰ trials. This is in line with the reduced SVR rates observed in patients previously exposed to a protease-inhibitor as part of triple therapy. We did not find a difference in efficacy between GT1a and GT1b patients, but this may be explained by the wide use of RBV. A third issue regarding the high efficacy of SOF/SMV in our population is the fact that patients were treated by hepatologists in referral centres rather than in community-based practice; this may result in greater treatment adherence, better management of AE and, secondarily, in higher response rates.³⁵

Safety was good in our cohort of cirrhotic patients. As expected, AE were more frequent in patients receiving RBV. However and similarly to previous reported data, only a few proportion of patients presented SAE or required premature treatment interruption. Anaemia was easily managed mainly by dose reductions of RBV. Considering the warning FDA/EMA reports regarding the use of protease-inhibitors in advanced cirrhosis, treating physicians were prone to assess the liver-related SAE. In our experience, SAE were rare (5.9%) and decompensation rates low (6.2%). The data can be considered within the expected range of events in patients not undergoing therapy, although a control group would be necessary to support this statement. Nevertheless, our study reinforces that the use of SOF/SMV in compensated cirrhosis is safe.

This study has the inherent limitations related to its observational, multicentric and real-world design. This is more evident for the safety evaluation, since data were not captured prospectively and might be incomplete. A potential bias for using RBV by the treating physicians cannot be excluded. Nevertheless, this large real-life experience gives an important insight into the effectiveness and safety of SOF/SMV for GT1 and GT4 cirrhotic patients.

The American Association Guidelines for treatment of HCV³⁶ consider SOF/SMV as an option for non-cirrhotic GT1 patients; however, SOF/SMV remains as a secondary alternative in those with compensated cirrhosis and should be administered for 24 weeks. In the European Guidelines in 2016,¹⁹ SOF/SMV is not considered an optimal alternative for GT1 patients anymore. In both cases, the decision is supported by the slightly better results of other DAA (Sofosbuvir/ledipasvir, Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir, Paritaprevir/Ombitasvir/ritonavir with Dasabuvir, or Grazoprevir/Elbasvir) that emerged afterwards in 2015-2016 improving antiviral efficacy and minimizing the need for RBV.^{19,36} However, based on our results, SOF/SMV (with RBV addition) should be still considered an effective and safe therapy for GT1 and GT4 cirrhotic patients, if other combinations are not available or affordable. This is the case for many countries in Central and South America, as well as other regions of the world such as Africa and Asia.

Moreover, the use of SMV in such a large cohort of cirrhotic patients is important to reinforce the safety profile of protease-inhibitors in this setting, where other agents from this class (voxilaprevir, glecaprevir) will be widely used in the near future.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

ZM: Speaker for Abbvie, Gilead, Janssen; advisory board for Gilead, BMS. JMP: Consultant and speaker for Gilead, Abbvie, Janssen, BMS, MSD. AG: Speaker for Gilead, Janssen, Bristol. CB: Speaker for Abbvie, Janssen. RM^M: Speaker for Janssen, Merck, BMS, Gilead, AbbVie; Advisory Board for Merck, BMS, Gilead, AbbVie. MV: Speaker for Janssen, Gilead, Abbvie. IF: Speaker and consultant for Janssen, Abbvie, MSD, Bristol, Gilead. SP: Speaker for Gilead, Bayer, MSD. JLC: Speaker and consultant: MSD, Gilead, Abbvie, Janssen. JGS: Grant Support from Gilead. Speaker and consultant: Abbvie, BMS, Gilead, Janssen. JJSR: Speaker for Gilead, Abbvie; Advisory Board for Gilead, MSD. FGR: Speaker for BMS, Gilead, Abbvie; Advisory Board for Gilead, Abbvie. AG: Speaker for Abbvie, Gilead, Gore. VH: Speaker for Janssen, Gilead, Abbvie. XT: Speaker for Janssen, Gilead, MSD, Abbvie; advisory board for Gilead, Abbvie. JC: Speaker for Abbvie, Gilead. XF: Unrestricted Grant Support from Abbvie. Advisor for Abbvie, Gilead, Janssen. JT: speaker and advisory board for Abbvie, Gilead, Janssen, BMS; speaker for MSD. TA: Speaker for Janssen, AbbVie. IN: Speaker for Janssen, Gilead; advisor for Abbvie. MD, MP, JMM, GSA, MF, MAC, AG, LC, JLM, JC, JAC, ACA, AB, CL, JC, MR, VCM: None declared.

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