



NORTHWEST AIDS EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER

# HIV and Hepatitis C: Treatment

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# Outline

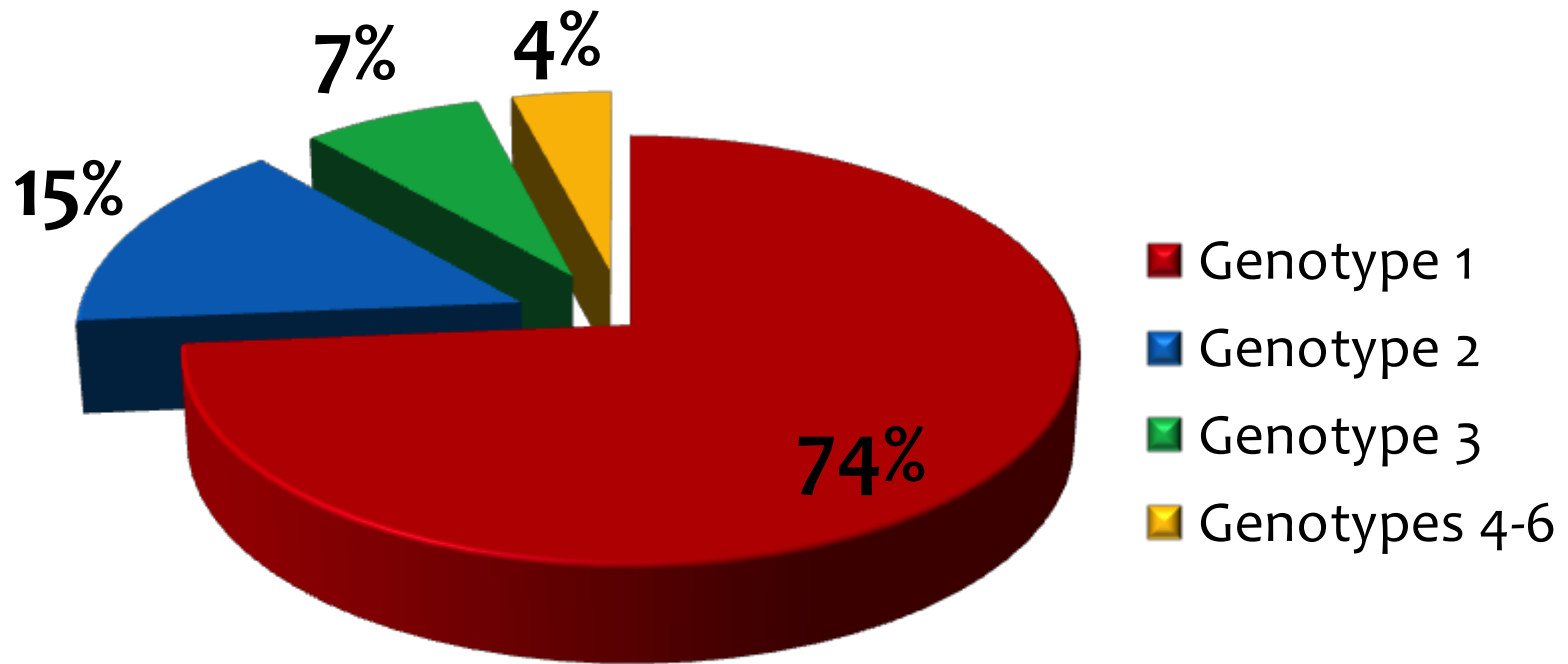
- **Hepatitis C**
  - Definitions of Viral Response
  - Standard of Care
  - DAAs in HIV/HCV

# Hepatitis C: Definitions of Virologic Response

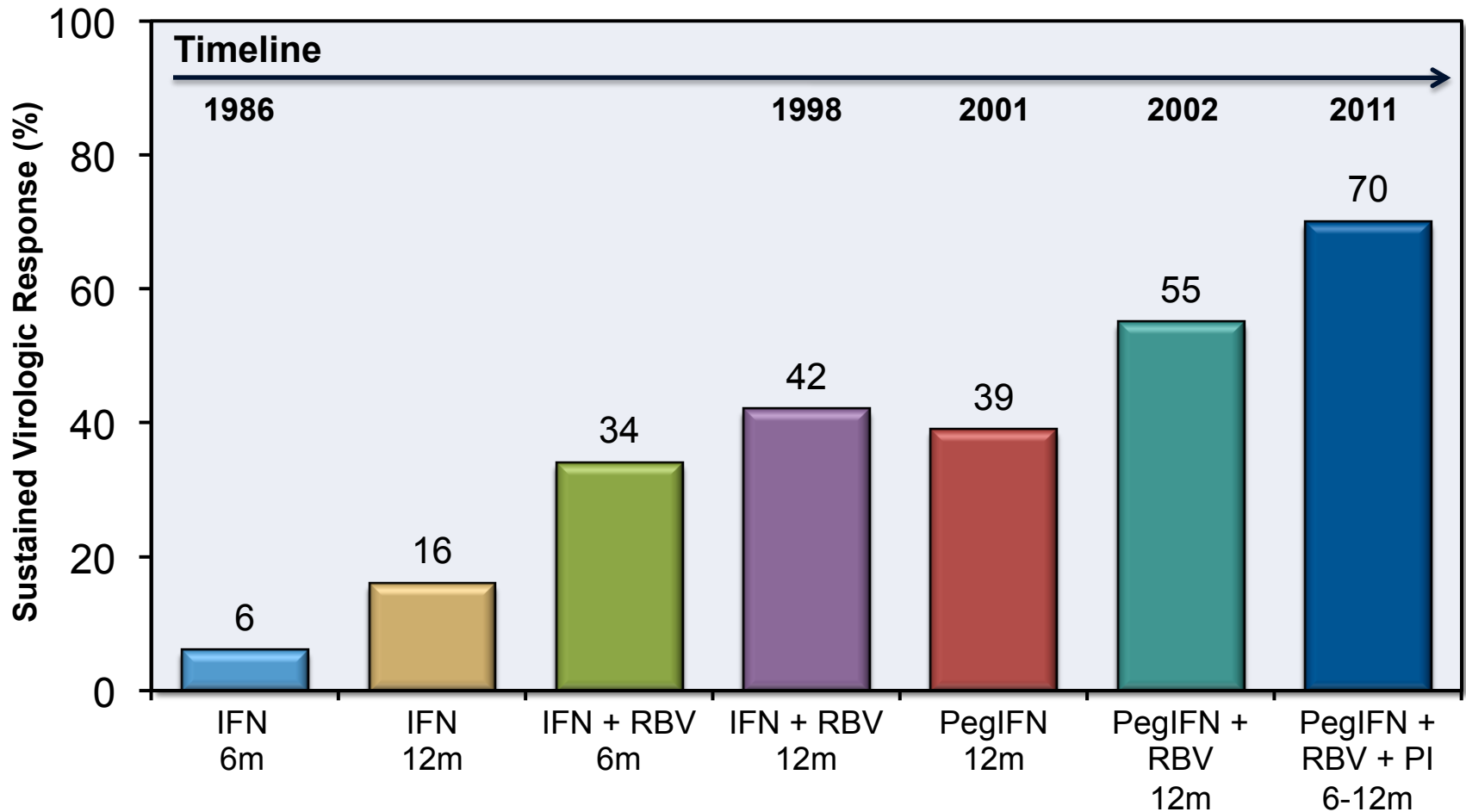
|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Rapid Virologic Response (RVR)     | HCV RNA undetectable by Week 4                                       |
| Extended RVR (eRVR)                | HCV RNA undetectable at Weeks 4 & 12                                 |
| Early Virologic Response (EVR)     | $\geq 2 \log_{10}$ decline by Week 12                                |
| Partial Virologic Response         | $\geq 2 \log_{10}$ decline by Week 12, HCV RNA detectable at Week 24 |
| End of Treatment Response (ETR)    | HCV undetectable at end of treatment                                 |
| Sustained Virologic Response (SVR) | HCV undetectable 24 weeks <u>after</u> the end of treatment          |
| Nonresponse                        | Failure to achieve undetectability at any time during therapy        |

# Hepatitis C Genotypes

Prevalence in US population

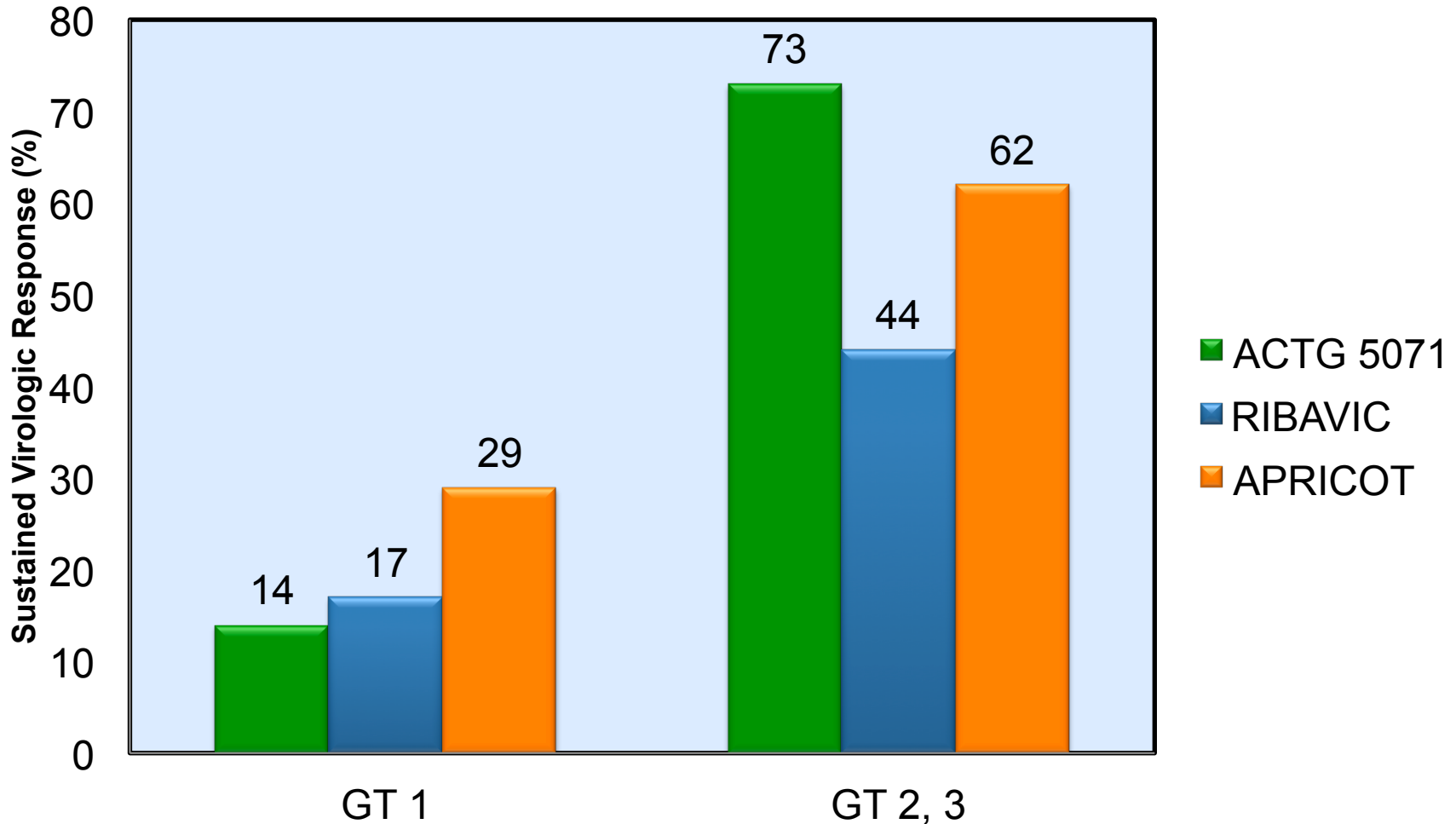


# Therapy for Hepatitis C: Historical Milestones



Above cure rates are in HIV- GT 1 pts

# Cure Rates for HIV/HCV Pts w/ PegIFN + Ribavirin



# Predicting Response: Adverse Predictors

- Genotype 1
- High viral level (>800k)
- Advanced fibrosis
- AA race
- *IL28B* genotype
- Steatosis and obesity
- Metabolic syndrome



# FDA approved HCV Therapy in HIV+

## Peg-Interferon alfa

180 mcg SQ Qweek



## Ribavirin

1000-1200 mg PO QD (divided BID)



Duration depends on genotype & response

- Genotype 1 or 4: **48 weeks**
- Genotype 2 or 3: **48 weeks**

Management of hepatitis C. NIH Consens State Sci Statements. 2002;19:1-46.

Manns M, et al. Lancet. 2001;358:958-965. Fried MW, et al.

N Engl J Med. 2002;347: 975-982.



# Side Effects of Interferon/Ribavirin Therapy

- Cytopenias
- Depression, anxiety, insomnia
- Rashes
- Flu like syndrome
- Thyroid dysfunction
- Retinopathy
- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Cough



“Interferon Man”

# Standard HCV therapy - Summary

- Genotype 1 is hardest to treat and 2 and 3 have much better treatment response
- Main toxicities of IFN/Ribavirin are hematologic, psychiatric, and ‘constitutional’
- Many factors helpful in predicting response
- In HIV-HCV co-infected patients SVR/cure rates can approach 50%

# Telaprevir (Incivek)

- **Approval**
  - FDA Approved May 23, 2011
- **Indications**
  - In combination with Peginterferon-alfa and Ribavirin (PR)
  - Chronic HCV **genotype 1** infection, **HIV negative**
  - Adults ( $\geq 18$  years of age) with compensated liver disease, including cirrhosis
  - Treatment-naïve or prior interferon-based treatment
- **Dosing**
  - 750 mg (two 375-mg tablets) **q 8 hrs** with food (20 gm fat)
  - Treat with PR for 12 weeks (followed by additional 12 or 36 weeks PR)
- **Adverse Effects**
  - **Rash, anemia**, nausea, fatigue, headache, diarrhea, pruritis, and anal or rectal irritation and pain ('fire-rrhea')



# Boceprevir (Victrelis)

- **Approval**
  - FDA Approved May 13, 2011
- **Indications**
  - In combination with Peginterferon-alfa and Ribavirin
  - Chronic HCV **genotype 1** infection, **HIV negative**
  - Adults ( $\geq 18$  years of age) with compensated liver disease, including cirrhosis
  - Treatment-naïve or failed prior interferon and ribavirin therapy
- **Boceprevir Dosing**
  - 800 mg (four 200-mg capsules) **3 times daily** with food (meal or light snack)
  - Boceprevir given for 24-44 weeks
  - Treat with PR for 28-48 weeks based on HCV RNA results (week 8 & 12)
- **Adverse Effects Attributable to Boceprevir**
  - **Anemia**, nausea, and **dysgeusia**



# Drugs that are contraindicated with DAAs

| Boceprevir & Telaprevir  | Clinical Comment  |
|--|---|
| St. John's Wort  | May lead to loss of virologic response                                |
| Rifampin   | May lead to loss of virologic response                                |
| Alfuzosin  | Increased alfuzosin concentrations can result in hypotension          |
| Dihydroergotamine, ergonovine, ergotamine, methylergonovine        | Potential for acute ergot toxicity (peripheral vasospasm or ischemia) |
| Cisapride  | Potential for cardiac arrhythmias                                     |
| Lovastatin, simvastatin (Atorvastatin with TVR also)               | Potential for myopathy including rhabdomyolysis                       |
| Pimozide   | Potential for cardiac arrhythmias                                     |
| REVATIO® (sildenafil) or ADCIRCA® (tadalafil) for treatment of PAH | Potential for PDE5 inhibitor-associated AEs                           |
| Triazolam; midazolam (oral)  | Prolonged or increased sedation or respiratory depression             |
| Boceprevir   | Clinical Comment  |
| Carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin                            | May lead to loss of virologic response to BOC                         |
| Drospirinone (oral contraceptive)                                  | Potential for hyperkalemia  |

# Telaprevir in Treatment Naïve HIV/HCV Study 110

# Telaprevir plus Peginterferon/Ribavirin in HIV/HCV Coinfection

## Study 110: Design

### Study Features for Study 110

#### Protocol

- N = 59 HIV/HCV coinfecting
- Phase 2a trial; randomized, placebo-controlled
- Chronic HCV; Genotype 1; HCV- treatment naïve
- Randomized to Telaprevir + PegIFN+ Ribavirin versus PegIFN + Ribavirin
- Part A: No ARV Rx; CD4  $\geq$  500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>; HIV RNA  $\leq$  100,000 copies/ml
- Part B: ARV Rx; CD4  $\geq$  300 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>; HIV RNA  $\leq$  50 copies/ml
- Antiretroviral Regimens in Part B:
  - (1) Tenofovir-Emtricitabine-Efavirenz
  - (2) Tenofovir + (Emtricitabine or Lamivudine) + Ritonavir + Atazanavir

#### Drug Dosing

Telaprevir = 750 mg tid (1125 mg tid with efavirenz)

Peginterferon alfa-2a = 180  $\mu$ g weekly

Ribavirin = 800 mg/d or weight based in France and Germany  
(1000 mg/d for wt < 75 kg; 1200 mg/d for wt  $\geq$  75 kg)

# Telaprevir plus Peginterferon/Ribavirin in HIV/HCV Coinfection

## Study 110: Design

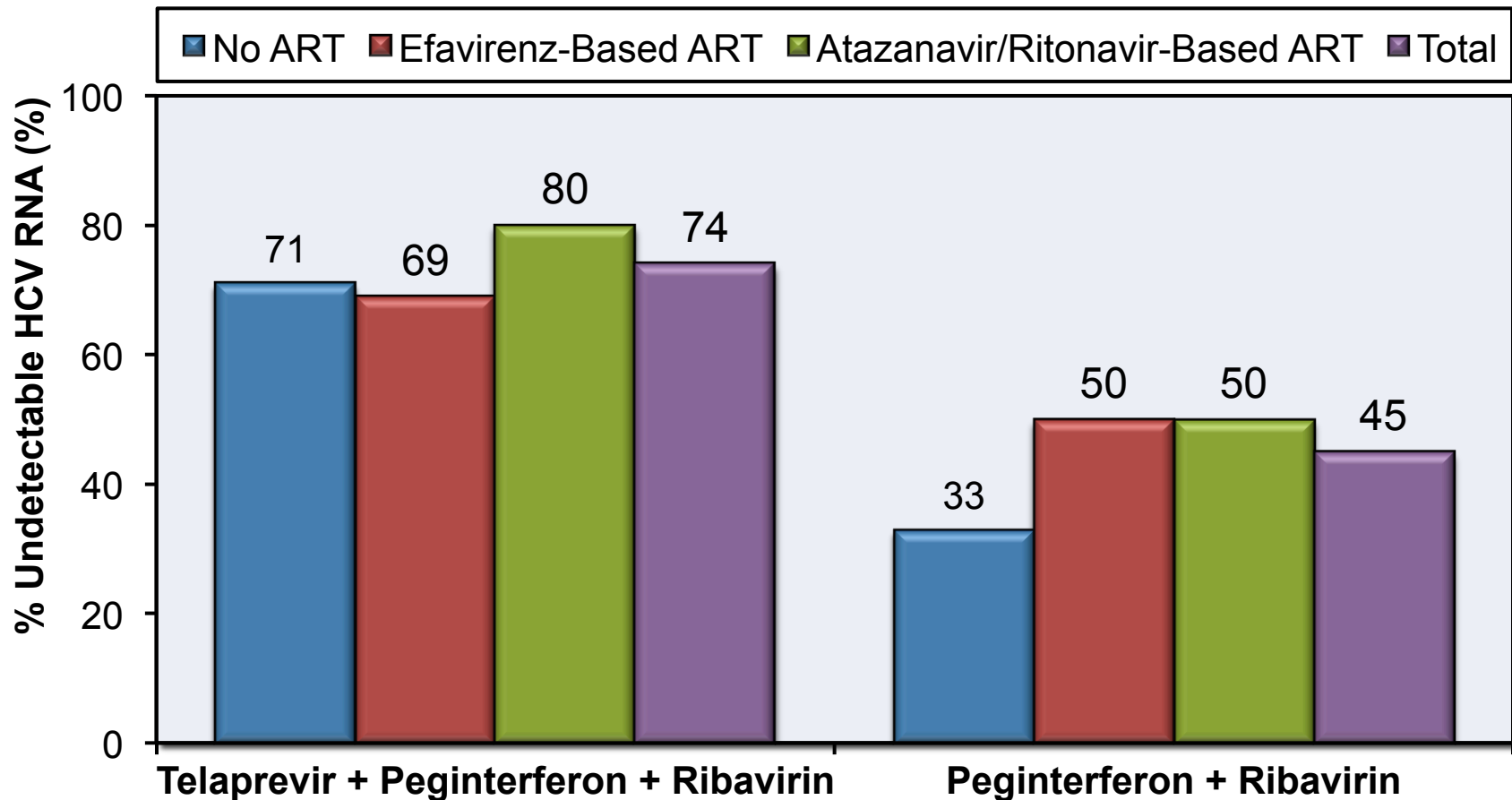
|                                 |      | Week | 0                         | 12 | 48 | 60            | 72            |
|---------------------------------|------|------|---------------------------|----|----|---------------|---------------|
|                                 |      |      |                           |    |    | <b>SVR 12</b> | <b>SVR 24</b> |
| <b>Part A</b><br>No Current ART | N=7  | T12  | Telaprevir                |    |    |               |               |
|                                 |      | PR48 | Peginterferon + Ribavirin |    |    |               |               |
|                                 | N=6  | PR48 | Placebo                   |    |    |               |               |
|                                 |      |      | Peginterferon + Ribavirin |    |    |               |               |
| <b>Part B</b><br>Stable ART     | N=31 | T12  | Telaprevir                |    |    |               |               |
|                                 |      | PR48 | Peginterferon + Ribavirin |    |    |               |               |
|                                 | N=16 | PR48 | Placebo                   |    |    |               |               |
|                                 |      |      | Peginterferon + Ribavirin |    |    |               |               |



# Telaprevir plus Peginterferon/Ribavirin in HIV/HCV Coinfection

## Study 110: Design

Week 12 Post Treatment (SVR-12)



# Telaprevir plus Peginterferon/Ribavirin in HIV/HCV Coinfection

## Study 110: Telaprevir-Related Adverse Effects

| Adverse Event                 | Telaprevir/PR<br>(N = 38)<br>n (%) | PR<br>(N = 22)<br>n (%) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Pruritus                      | <b>16 (39)</b>                     | <b>2 (9)</b>            |
| Nausea                        | 13 (34)                            | 5 (23)                  |
| Severe rash                   | 0 (0)                              | 0 (0)                   |
| Mild to moderate rash         | 13 (34)                            | 5 (23)                  |
| Anemia                        | 7 (18)                             | 4 (18)                  |
| Grade 3 Hgb drop (7-8.9 g/dl) | 11 (29)                            | 5 (23)                  |
| Use of EPO                    | 3 (8)                              | 1 (5)                   |
| Blood transfusions            | <b>4 (11)</b>                      | <b>1 (5)</b>            |

# Bocepravir in Treatment Naïve HIV/HCV

# Interaction Between Boceprevir and Ritonavir-Boosted Protease Inhibitors in Healthy Volunteers

| Impact of Boceprevir on Levels of Ritonavir-Boosted Protease Inhibitors |               |          |             |
|---|---------------|----------|-------------|
| Protease Inhibitor  | Cmin (trough) | Mean AUC | Cmax (peak) |
| Atazanavir  | ↓ 49%         | ↓ 35%    | ↓ 25%       |
| Darunavir   | ↓ 59%         | ↓ 44%    | ↓ 36%       |
| Lopinavir   | ↓ 43%         | ↓ 34%    | ↓ 30%       |



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## Victrelis (boceprevir) and Ritonavir-Boosted HIV Protease Inhibitor Drugs - Drug Interactions

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is notifying healthcare professionals and patients that drug interactions between the hepatitis C virus (HCV) protease inhibitor Victrelis (boceprevir) and certain ritonavir-boosted human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) protease inhibitors (atazanavir, lopinavir, darunavir) can potentially reduce the effectiveness of these medicines when they are used together.

**Patients should not stop taking any of their medicines without talking to their healthcare professional. Patients should contact their healthcare professional if they have any questions or concerns.**

**Healthcare professionals who have started patients infected with both chronic HCV and HIV on Victrelis and antiretroviral therapy containing a ritonavir-boosted protease inhibitor should closely monitor patients for HCV treatment response and for potential HCV and HIV virologic rebound.**

A drug interaction study showed that taking boceprevir (Victrelis) with ritonavir (Norvir) in combination with atazanavir (Reyataz) or darunavir (Prezista), or with Kaletra (lopinavir/ritonavir) reduced the blood levels of the HIV medicines and boceprevir in the body (see Data Summary below). FDA will be updating the Victrelis drug label to include information about these drug interactions.

Merck and Company has issued a [Dear Healthcare Professional letter \(PDF - 67KB\)](#) with information about this drug interaction study.

### Facts about Victrelis (boceprevir) and HIV protease inhibitors

- Victrelis is a hepatitis C virus (HCV) protease inhibitor used with the medicines peginterferon alfa and ribavirin to treat chronic (long-lasting) hepatitis C infection in adults who have not been treated before or who have failed previous treatment.
- HIV protease inhibitors are a class of anti-viral drugs used to treat HIV infection.
- Ritonavir is an HIV protease inhibitor used to "boost" other HIV protease inhibitors, increasing their levels in the blood and making them more effective.

# Boceprevir with Antiretroviral Therapy Study: Design

## Study Features

### Protocol

- N = 100 HIV/HCV coinfecting, Age 18-65
- Phase 2a trial; randomized, placebo-controlled
- Chronic HCV; Genotype 1; HCV treatment naïve
- CD4  $\geq$  200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>; HIV RNA < 50 copies/ml on ARV therapy
- Some ARVs Not Allowed: NNRTI, unboosted PI, ZDV, d4T, ddI
- Randomized: (1:2) and all had 4-week lead in with Peginterferon + Ribavirin
  - (1x) Peginterferon + Ribavirin (n =34)
  - (2x) Boceprevir + Peginterferon + Ribavirin (n =64)

### Drug Dosing

Boceprevir = 800 mg tid

Peginterferon alfa-2b = 1.5 µg/kg/week

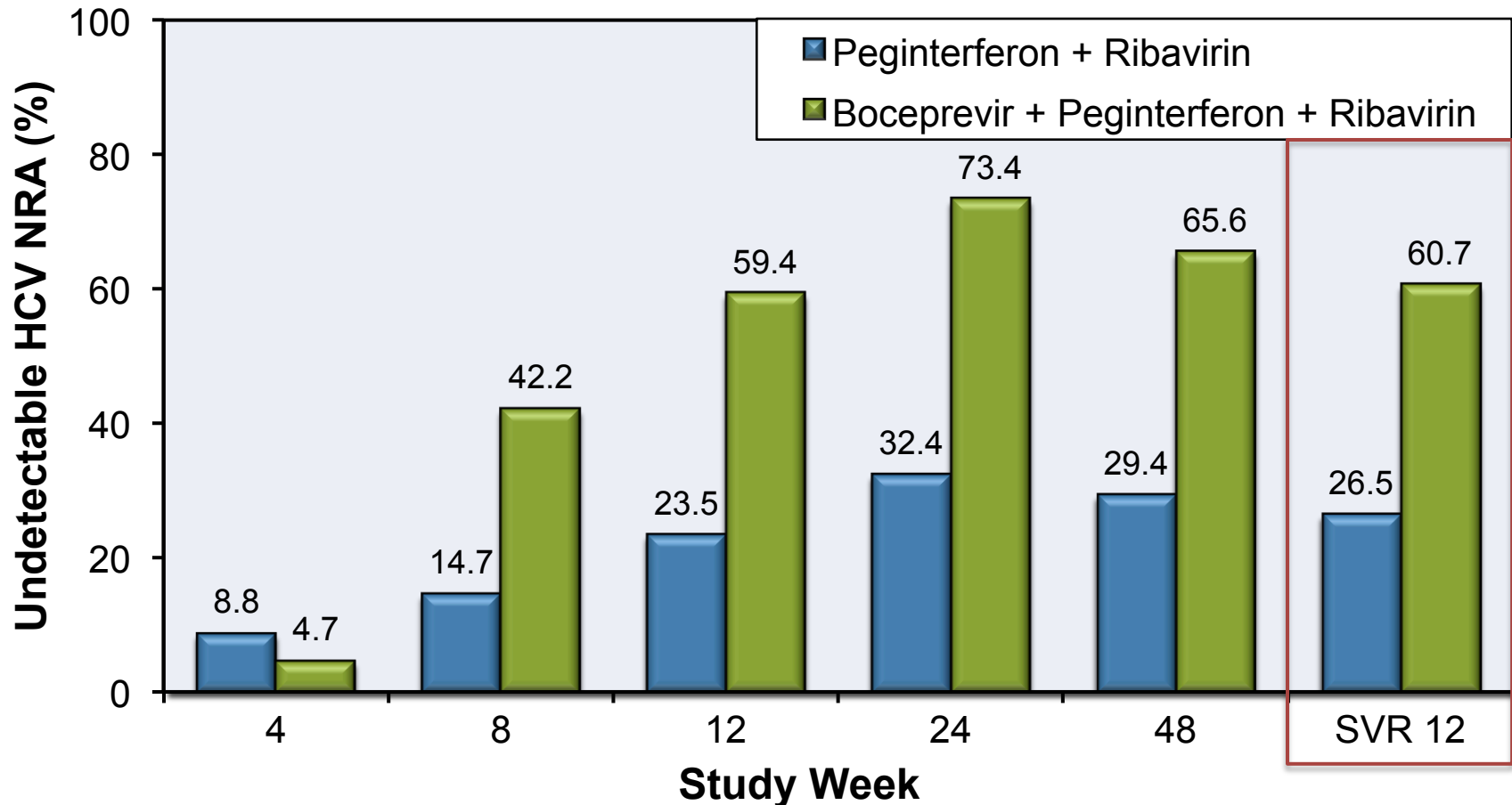
Ribavirin = 600-1400 mg/d (weight based)

# Boceprevir plus Peginterferon/Ribavirin in HIV/HCV Coinfection Study: Design

|      |      | Week 0  | Week 4                    | Week 48 | Week 60       | Week 72       |
|------|------|---------|---------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
|      |      | Lead In |                           |         |               |               |
|      |      |         |                           |         | <b>SVR 12</b> | <b>SVR 24</b> |
| N=64 | PR48 |         | Boceprevir                |         |               |               |
|      | B44  |         | Peginterferon + Ribavirin |         |               |               |
| N=34 | PR48 |         | Placebo                   |         |               |               |
|      |      |         | Peginterferon + Ribavirin |         |               |               |

# Boceprevir plus Peginterferon/Ribavirin in HIV/HCV Coinfection Study: Results

## Treatment Response

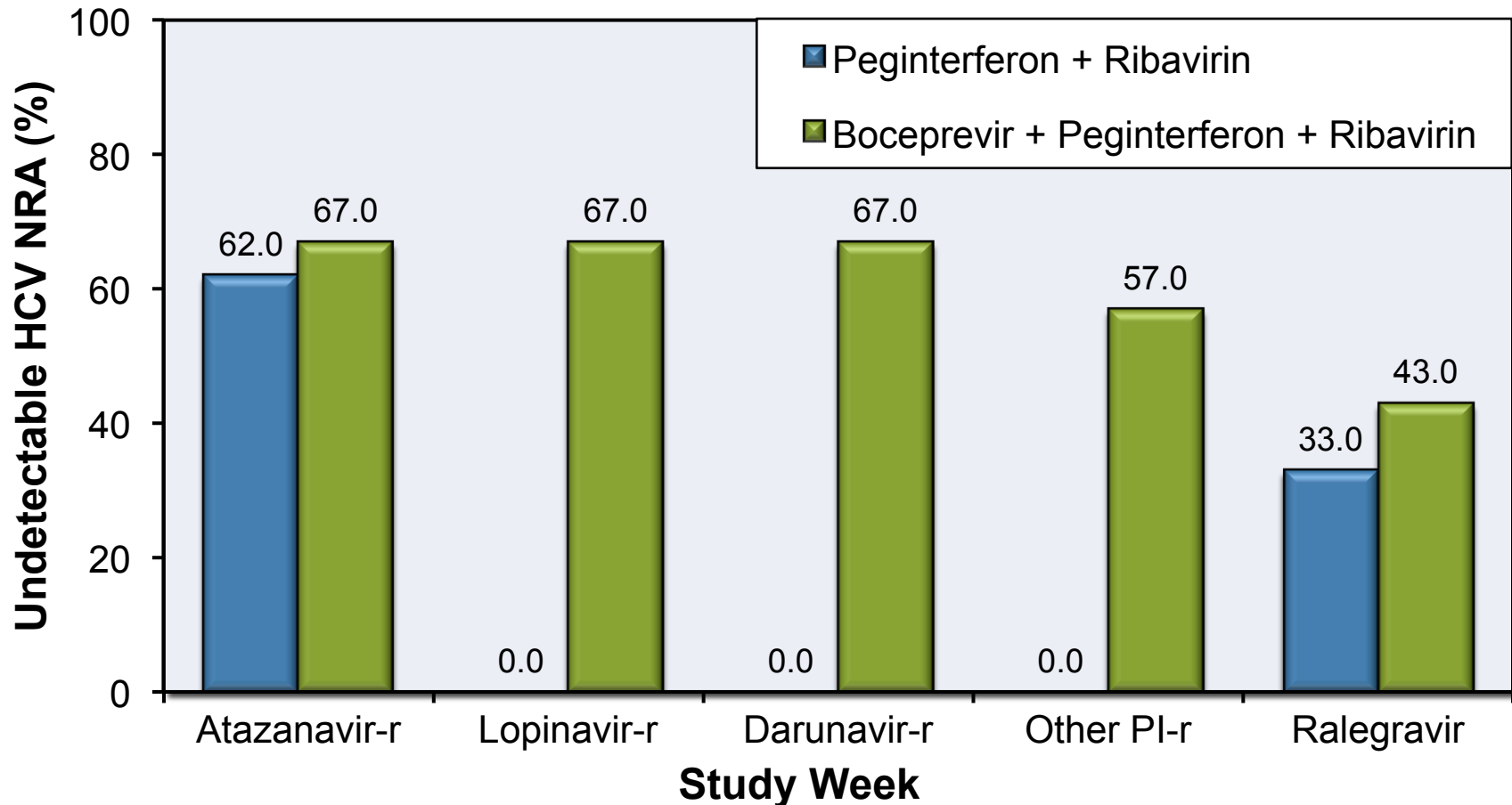




# Boceprevir plus Peginterferon/Ribavirin in HIV/HCV Coinfection

## Results: SVR-12 According to Antiretroviral Regimen

### Treatment Response



# Boceprevir: Adverse Effects

|                                   | Boc/PR<br>N=64 | PR<br>N=34 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Serious AE                        | 17%            | 21%        |
| Study discontinuation due to AE   | 20%            | 9%         |
| Anemia (serious AE)               | 3%             | 6%         |
| Leading to discontinuation        | 2%             | 3%         |
| Grade 3-4 (Hgb <8 g/dl)           | 5%             | 3%         |
| EPO use                           | 38%            | 21%        |
| Blood transfusion                 | 6%             | 6%         |
| Neutropenia, Grade 3-4 (ANC <750) | 27%            | 12%        |

# HIV Breakthrough Viremia

- HIV Breakthrough Viremia (HIV RNA > 50 copies/ml on 2 consecutive visits)
  - Overall: 7 (7%) of 98 patients
  - Control Group (PR): 4 (12%) of 34
  - Boceprevir Group (B + PR): 3 (5%) of 64

# HHS Antiretroviral Therapy Guidelines: March 2012

## Managing Patients Coinfected with HIV and HCV

| Antiretroviral Regimen                             | Hepatitis C Therapy   |
|--|---|
| Patients not on Antiretroviral Therapy             | Use either boceprevir or teleprevir   |
| Patients receiving: Raltegravir + 2-NRTIs          | Use either boceprevir or teleprevir   |
| Patients receiving: Atazanavir/ritonavir + 2-NRTIs | Use teleprevir at standard dose. Do not use boceprevir                              |
| Patients receiving: Efavirenz + 2-NRTIs            | Use teleprevir at increased dose of 1125 mg every 7-9 hours. Do not use boceprevir. |

# Take Home Points

- Interferon-based therapies have significant side effects
- Achieving cure (SVR) in Hepatitis C is possible, even in HIV patients, but requires intensive support, monitoring, and teamwork
- The Hepatitis C treatment landscape is rapidly changing with many new questions...

***Stay tuned for Interferon-free regimens in HIV/HCV Co-infected patients***

# Web Resources

- <http://hab.hrsa.gov/publications/hcvguide2011.pdf>
- [www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/hepatitis](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/hepatitis)
- [www.nwaetc.org](http://www.nwaetc.org)
- [www.hepwebstudy.org](http://www.hepwebstudy.org)
- [www.hivwebstudy.org](http://www.hivwebstudy.org)
- [www.clinicaloptions.com](http://www.clinicaloptions.com)
- [www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv)
- [www.cdc.gov/hepatitis](http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis)

**THANK YOU!!**

## HEPATITIS WEB STUDY

