Incidence of Hepatocellular Carcinoma Among Patients With Hepatitis C Virus Infection Following Treatment With a Grazoprevir-Containing Regimen

INTRODUCTION

- The incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in the United States increased between 2000 and 2012, predominantly as a result of the aging of the HCV-infected population.
- There has also been a progressive increase in the global number of people with primary liver cancer (mostly HCC), from 437,468 to 716,000 between 1980 and 2000.1
- The reported sexual transmission of HCC among individuals with hepatic cirrhosis (HCV) infection ranges from 15% to 31%.
- Although controversial, it has been hypothesized that initiation of direct-acting antivirals (DAA) therapy for the treatment of HCV infection may result in a dose or recurrence of HCC.2,3
- Thus, understanding the risk of HCC associated with initiation of DAA therapy is important for assessing the risk-benefit ratio of treatment decisions for HCV therapy.

AIM

- To describe the incidence of HCC following a GZR-containing regimen and the characteristics of those participants who developed HCC.

METHODS

- Extraction of data from a long-term extension study of individuals with HCV infection who participated in clinical studies with observational follow-up for a maximum of 5 years.
- Participants who had received a GZR-containing regimen in the phase 2 and 3 clinical trials of the GZR clinical development program were enrolled following the clinical trial follow-up week 24 visit.
- Clinic visits included physical examination, measurement of HCV RNA, complete blood count, and comprehensive metabolic panel.
- Participants were also assessed for HCC and liver-related events, including variceal bleeding, ascites, and spontaneous bacterial peritonitis related to cirrhosis.

RESULTS

- 2,435 participants were enrolled from 25 different clinical trials (Table 1). Most participants received an all-oral GZR-containing DAA regimen (Figure 1).
- Participants who developed HCC were predominantly male and cirrhotic.
- The overall HCC incidence rate was 2.77 per 1,000 person-years (Figure 2).

CONCLUSIONS

- HCC is uncommon among patients who received a GZR-containing regimen for HCV infection.
- No clear association was observed between GZR therapy and the incidence of HCC.
- The overall HCC incidence rate was 2.77 per 1,000 person-years.

DISCLOSURES


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REFERENCES