Abstract

We aimed to assess the efficiency of the antiviral drugs and sustained virological response (SVR) during treatment of HCV cirrhotic patients with different genotypes. Samples of 190 HCV cirrhotic patients were collected from Khyber teaching hospital Peshawar and Hayatabad Medical Complex Peshawar Pakistan during the years 2016-18. The genotypes and viral load were determined through multiplex and real-time PCR respectively. Out of all patients, 74 patients received sofosbuvir (SOF) plus daclatasvir (DCV), 60 received SOF plus DCV with or without ribavirin (RBV) and 56 received SOF plus RBV for 12 and 24 weeks, respectively. The liver function tests (LFTs) were also recorded during and after treatment.

All the patients were classified into three groups on the base of drug treatment. The 1st group included 74 patients (26 females and 48 males), treated with SOF plus DCV. The 2nd group contained 60 patients (female 25 and male 35) treated with SOF plus DCV with or without RBV and the 3rd group contained 56 patients (female 22 and male 34) treated with SOF plus RBV. The sustained virological response (SVR) was 82.70% of SOF plus DCV (group 1), 86% SOF plus DCV with or without RBV (group 2) and 84% SOF plus RBV (group 3). SOF plus DCV with or without RBV showed a slightly better efficacy, compared to the other groups.

In the current study, sofosbuvir (SOF) plus daclatasvir (DCV) with or without ribavirin (RBV) may be recommended for the treatment of HCV cirrhotic patients.

Biography

Aminullah has completed his PhD at the age of 30 years from university of Peshawar Pakistan. Presently, working in Abasyn University as Assistant Professor in the department of Biotechnology and microbiology. He has completed his research work from uniklinik koln Germany and published 3 paper from thesis and 4 are under process. Currently, interested in the microRNAs expression profile in the liver and lung cancer.