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## **TREATMENT OUTCOME AND SIDE EFFECTS OF DIRECTLY ACTING ORAL ANTI HCV DRUGS A SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE**

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**Objective:** To see treatment outcome and side-effects of directly acting oral anti HCV drugs.

**Study Designs:** Single prospective / observational study.

**Place and duration of study:** Liver & GI center new towns Mirpurkhas from August 2017 to August 2018.

**Inclusion criteria:** All chronic hepatitis C patients.

**Exclusion criteria:** Pregnancy, Lactating females and Hepatocellular Carcinoma.

**Methodology:** Outdoor chronic Hepatitis C patient treated with directly acting oral anti HCV drugs were enrolled. Quantitative HCV RNA was tested at week 4, 12 during and week 24 after the treatment, side effects of treatment were asked from the patients during the follow up visits. Data was put on a pre designed performa

**Results:** 94 numbers of patients enrolled, out of which 48 were males and 47 were females, male to female ratio was 1:1. 51 (52%) were naive, 47 (47.9 %) were treatment experienced, out of them 32 (32.6%) were CLD patients, out of them 22 (68.3%) were child A cirrhosis, 10 (31%) were child B cases. One patient was co-infected with HBV; their previous treated genotype was 3a (68%). Quantitative PCR ranges from 1020 IU to 530000 IU/ml.

In all (94) patients HCV RNA was negative at 4 and 12 weeks of treatment. Viral response at 24 weeks after the treatment was different. Viral clearance in patients With Sofosbuvir and Ribavirin was 83% (50 out of 62). With Sofosbuvir and Daclatasvir response rate was 91% (11 out of 12). One patient put on Sofosbuvir and Ribavirin stop the treatment by herself due to palpitation and epigastric pain.

While in decompensated patients put on Sofosbuvir and Ribavirin the response rate was 65 % (13 out of 20), and patients put on Sofosbuvir and Ribavirin and Daclatasvir the response rate was 83% (10 out of 12). One cirrhotic patient developed HCC during the treatment may be due to disease course not because of the treatment. Mild anemia was noted in 15 numbers (14.7%) of patients that was treated with folic acid and iron, no major side of the DAAs were noted during the treatment.

**Conclusion:** New directly acting oral anti HCV (DAAs) is well tolerated and efficacious, further studies are needed in more number of patients to assess the efficacy and side effects.

# **GASTROENTEROLOGY AND HEPATOLOGY**

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## **BIOGRAPHY**

Abdul Qadir Khan is a professor of medicine, head of department, consultant physician & gastroenterologist at Muhammad Medical College Hospital Mirpurkhas. He obtained his MBBS from Liaquat University of Medical and Health Science, Jamshoro. He has done his fellowship in Medicine in 2005 from CPSP Karachi, and honorary worked in gastroenterology department at AKU Karachi. He has also done masters in gastroenterology from AIIMS Hyderabad. He is a member of Pakistan Society of Gastroenterology, Pakistan Society of Hepatology, and Pakistan Society for Study of Liver. He has published many papers in different Pakistani journals and is a reviewer of articles as well. His main areas of interest are liver diseases specially hepatitis B & C.

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