

DC Partnership for HIV/AIDS Progress Clinical Division

The Intersection of HIV and Hepatitis C

Sarah Kattakuzhy, MD

Co-Director, DC Partnership for HIV/AIDS Progress Hepatitis Clinical Research Program Assistant Professor, University of Maryland Institute of Human Virology



National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases



Major Historical Milestones in HIV and HCV



Viral Characteristics



- Retrovirus
- Double stranded
- RNA \rightarrow DNA \rightarrow RNA



- Flavivirus
- Single stranded, positive sense
- $RNA \rightarrow RNA$





Viral Characteristics

	HIV	Hepatitis C
Target Host Cell	CD4+ T Cell	Hepatocyte
Replication	Latent	Active
Population	1 million	5 million
Mutation Rates	Very high	Very high
Virions/Day	10 ¹⁰	10 ¹²
Genetic Archive	Yes	No





Current Directly Acting Antivirals



RBV to be added for decompensated cirrhosis

[@]Dasabuvir has no activity against genotype 4

^{\$} RBV to be added for those with baseline NS5A mutations

Hepatitis C Care Continuum



INSTITUTE OF HUMAN VIROLOGY

Where does the HCV field go from here?





Dramatic Progress in HIV Treatment





* (ART = antiretroviral therapy)

All statistics can be found in Global update on HIV treatment 2013: Results, impact and opportunities and WHO Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection (June 2013), found here: http://www.who.int/hiv



Key Factors in HIV Treatment Implementation







Key Factors in HIV Treatment Implementation





HUMAN VIROLOGY

Key Factors in HIV Treatment Implementation



National Institutes of Health



Hepatitis C Care Continuum



Adapted from Yehia et al PLOS One 2015



HCV Treatment Implementation



Study Design







Methods

- No study team involvement after initial visit
- Standardized visit schedule based on AASLD-IDSA guidance
 - Monthly provider visits
 - Week 4 safety labs
 - HCV viral load testing at week 4 and SVR12





Primary Outcome







HCV Treatment Implementation





HCV Medication Cost

Wholesale Acquisition Cost (WAC) of Direct Act	ing Antiviral Agents u	sed to Treat HCV				
Medication	Trade Name	Manufacturer	WAC for 1 Day				
Daclatasvir	Daklinza	Bristol-Myers Squibb	\$750				
Elbasvir-Grazoprevir	Zepatier	Merck & Co., Inc.	\$650				
Ledipasvir-Sofosbuvir	Harvoni	Gilead Sciences	\$1125 🖉				
Glecaprevir-Pibrentasvir	Mavyret	AbbVie	\$417		Wholesale Acquis (12-week Cou	ition Cost ^{rse)}	Estimated Production (12-week Course)
Ombitasvir-Paritaprevir-Ritonavir	Technivie	AbbVie	\$912	100			
Ombitasvir-Paritaprevir-Ritonavir and Dasabuvir	Viekira Pak	AbbVie	\$992	80	\$63,000 \$66,000	\$84,000	
Simeprevir	Olysio	Janssen	\$790	60			
Sofosbuvir	Sovaldi	Gilead Sciences	\$1000 × 1	40			
Sofosbuvir-Velpatasvir	Epclusa	Gilead Sciences	\$890 8				
Sofosbuvir-Velpatasvir-Voxilaprevir	Vosevi	Gilead Sciences	\$890	20			\$10-30 \$130-270
				0	Daclatasvir Simeprevir	Sofosbuvir	Daclatasvir Simeprevir

Figure 2 - Wholesale Acquisition Cost versus Estimated Production Cost for DAAs and 12-Week Treatment Course

Source: Hill A, Khoo S, Fortunak J, Simmons B, Ford N. Minimum costs for producing hepatitis C direct-acting antivirals for use in large-scale treatment access programs in developing countries. Clin Infect Dis. 2014;58:928-36.



University of Washington Hepatitis C Curriculum; van de Ven, Hepatology 2015

HCV Generics

• Gilead License Agreements

 Emerging observational data that licensed generics have equal efficacy

Vinal status	Overall	SOF/LDV	SOF/DCV	
virai status	n/total n (%)	n/total n (%)	n/total n (%)	
SVR 12	247/250(99)	104/104(100)	143/146(98)	
SVR 24	96/97(99)	30/30(100)	66/67(99)	





Limited Advocacy

Delayed serious outcomes reduce urgency

Unequal access to medications

Disenfranchised populations excluded









Limited Government Investment

- Research Funding on HCV is tied to subgroups of political interest, not to disease or implementation needs
- Senate Finance Committee inquiry into Sovaldi pricing December 2015 did not lead to significant price changes
- No PEPFAR or RWCA equivalents
- Medicaid coverage varies state to state and includes nonevidence based restrictions on liver fibrosis stage, substance use, and provider type.

Where does the HCV field go from here?

- Refine our technical approach through large scale, randomized implementation studies
- Increase advocacy, engaging marginalized populations

• Gain government buy-in

• Obtain access to generic medications





Thank You

Office of AIDS Research

NIH

Henry Masur MD
Michael A. Polis MD, MPH
H. Clifford Lane MD
Anthony S. Fauci MD

IHV

Robert Redfield MD
Shyam Kottilil MD, PhD
Eleanor Wilson MD, MS
Lydia Tang MD
Amy Nelson RN
Jennifer Hoffman RN, NP
Angie Price NP

DC-PFAP HCRP

- Elana Rosenthal MD
- Rachel Silk RN
- Chloe Gross RN
- Elizabeth Akoth RN
- Kristi Hill
- Laura Nussdorf
- Poonam Mathur DO

Community Partners

Unity Healthcare
Family Medical
Counseling Services
HIPS
RAP
DC DOH
WWH

Patients of the District of Columbia

Hepatitis C: Global Epidemiology







Hepatitis C: National Epidemiology







Clin Infect Dis. 2017;64(11):1573-1581

Clinical Characteristics

	HIV	Hepatitis C
Transmission	Blood, Sex, Mother to Child	Blood, Sex, Mother to Child
Progression	Slow, ~10 years to fatal disease	Slow, ~20 years to fatal disease in some
Mortality	High in nearly all infected patients if untreated	High in advanced fibrosis patients if untreated
Drug Targets	Multiple	Multiple
Therapy Duration	Lifelong	8-24 weeks
Current Therapeutic Goal	Suppression	Eradication



