

Efficacy and safety of direct antiviral agents in treatment of compensated cirrhotic naïve patients due to chronic HCV infection

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BY

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Abstract

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) accounts for a sizable proportion of cases of chronic liver disease .This study was conducted on (300) patients with chronic HCV Patients were distributed on four groups of treatment regimens each group included 75 patients ,group (I) received "Sofosbuvir & Ribavirin ", group (II) received " Sofosbuvir & Ribavirin & Interferon", group (III) received " Sofosbuvir & Simeprevir ", and group (IV) received " Sofosbuvir & Ribavirin & Daclatasvir", they were naïve to treatment. All patients were subjected to clinical assessment, laboratory investigations, and followed up for 12 weeks and had PCR for HCV to detect treatment response . Our study noticed the incidence of some adverse effects during treatment that were mild to moderate and didn't affect completion of treatment as (Anemia ,Fatigue ,Photosensitivity ,Weight loss ,Thrombocytopenia ,Itching and Headache)According to treatment response (patients achieve SVR ,12 weeks after end of treatment), in group 1 patients achieved SVR 53(70.7%), 2 died before confirming treatment response 2(2.6%) and 1 patient missed during therapy 1(1.3%) and relapsed 19(25.3%). in group 2 patients achieved SVR 63(84%) and relapsed 12(16%), in group 3patients achieved SVR 69(92%) and relapsed 6(8%), in group 4 patients achieved SVR 68(90.7%) and relapsed 7(9.3%).Our results revealed that DAAs are safe and effective in treatment of patients infected with HCV and had compensated liver cirrhosis with better results in groups 3 and 4