

Oral Communication Abstract

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A Study of prevalence of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) infection in End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) patients on maintenance Hemodialysis and efficacy of Sofosbuvir/Velpatsavir and Sofosbuvir/Daclatsavir regimen

Manzoor Parry

Department of nephrology, Sher i kashmir institute of medical sciences, India

Objectives: To study the prevalence of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) infection in End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) patients on maintenance Hemodialysis and to study the effectiveness of Sofosbuvir/Velpatsavir and Sofosbuvir/Daclatsavir treatment regimens in these patients.

Methods: This prospective study was conducted from March 2019 to March 2021 in 11 haemodialysis centers from Kashmir. All the patients were screened for anti-HCV antibodies by ELISA test and for HCV-RNA by RT-PCR. Positive patients received Sofosbuvir/Velpatsavir or Sofosbuvir/Daclatsavir by hepatologist. Safety assessments included monitoring of adverse events, clinical laboratory tests, and efficacy was assessed by the sustained virological response (SVR).

Results: Out of a total of 1330 patients, 14.1% were positive for anti HCV. The most common genotype in our study population was 1a, followed by genotype 3 and genotype 1. 106 HCV positive patients were treated with Sofosbuvir/Velpatsavir or Sofosbuvir/Daclatsavir and included in this study. The majority of the patients were males (61.3% male & 38.7% females) with mean age of 48 ± 13.5 years. Hypertension (45.3%) was the commonest cause of renal failure followed by diabetes (31.3%). Most of our patients (63.2%) came positive for HCV in the first two years of their dialysis. In our study out of 106 patients only 54 had received blood transfusions. 94 patients (88.7%) received Sofosbuvir/Velpatsavir while 12 patients (11.3%) received Sofosbuvir/Daclatsavir. SVR at 12 and 24 weeks after stopping treatment was seen in 100% of the patients. Asthenia and fatigue were the common adverse events experienced by other patients (11.2%). No patients experienced on-treatment virologic failure or treatment discontinuation due to side effects. SVR was independent of age, gender, genotype and drug received.

Conclusions: Prevalence of HCV infection in our study population was 14.1%. Treatment of HCV infection using Sofosbuvir/Velpatsavir or Sofosbuvir/Daclatsavir regimen was safe and efficacious in dialysis patients.