Daklinza and Sovaldi Cure High Rates of Hard-to-Treat Hep C

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Bristol-Myers Squibb's Daklinza (daclatasvir) and Gilead Sciences' Sovaldi (sofosbuvir) plus ribavirin cured high rates of difficult-to-treat people with genotype 3 of hepatitis C virus (HCV) and advanced fibrosis or cirrhosis. The Phase IIIb ALLY-3+ study included 50 treatment-naive or treatment-experienced participants who received the regimen for 12 or 16 weeks.

Results were presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) in San Francisco.

Twenty-four participants were treated for 12 weeks and 26 participants were treated for 16 weeks. Seventy-four percent of the participants were treatment experienced and 72 percent had cirrhosis. The baseline characteristics were comparable between the two study arms.

Eighty-eight percent of those treated for 12 weeks achieved a sustained virologic response 12 weeks after completing therapy (SVR12, considered a cure), as were 92 percent of those treated for 16 weeks. In both arms, all of those with advanced fibrosis (F3) were cured. The cure rates for those with cirrhosis in the 12- and 16-week arms were 83 and 89 percent, respectively.

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