Near-Perfect Results for New AbbVie Hep C Combo in Genotype 1s

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Eight or 12 weeks of AbbVie's investigational hepatitis C virus (HCV) treatments ABT-493 and ABT-530 cured 97 to 100 percent of people with genotype 1 of the virus. Researchers in the ongoing Phase II, two-part SURVEYOR-I study are testing eight- and 12-week regimens of the NS3/4A protease inhibitor ABT-493 and the NS5A inhibitor ABT-530, with or without ribavirin, among people who had not been treated before or who had failed interferon-based treatment. The participants include cirrhotic and non-cirrhotic people with genotype 1 and non-cirrhotic people with genotypes 4, 5 and 6.

Results from three of the study arms, all including people with genotype 1, were presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) in San Francisco.

Of 40 participants in Arm A, in which 63 percent were treatment naive and 37 percent treatment experienced, and who were treated for 12 weeks with 200 milligrams of ABT-493 and 120 mg of ABT-530, all achieved a sustained virologic response 12 weeks after completing therapy (SVR12, considered a cure). Of 39 participants in Arm B, in which 64 percent were treatment naive and 36 percent were treatment experienced, and who were treated for 12 weeks with 200 mg of ABT-493 and 40 mg ABT-530, 38 were cured, for an SVR12 rate of 97 percent. And of 34 participants in Arm K, in which 85 percent were treatment naive and 15 percent were treatment experienced, and who were treated for eight weeks with 300 mg of ABT-493 and 120 mg of ABT-530, 33 were cured, for a 97 percent cure rate.

The most commonly reported adverse side effects among those taking 12 weeks of treatment, occurring in more than 10 percent of the participants, were fatigue, headache and nausea. Among those taking eight weeks of treatment, the most frequent side effect, occurring in more than 10 percent of participants, was fatigue. No participants experienced serious side effects related to the study drugs.