Mavyret Cures Hepatitis C at High Rate in Real-World Use

Nearly all those who have completed follow-up in an ongoing Italian study have been cured.

March 25, 2019 By Benjamin Ryan

Nearly all those in an ongoing Italian study of real-world use of Mavyret (glecaprevir/pibrentasvir) have been cured of hepatitis C virus (HCV).

Presenting their findings at the 2019 Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections (CROI) in Seattle, researchers enrolled 1,178 people with hep C in the MISTRAL study, recruiting them at 22 clinics in Southern Italy. A total of 90.8 percent of the participants were prescribed eight weeks of Mavyret; 8.7 percent were prescribed 12 weeks; and 0.4 percent were prescribed 16 weeks of treatment.

The average age of the study members was 60 years old. The cohort was about evenly divided between men and women. A total of 7.6 percent of the participants had diabetes, including 22.1 percent of those who had cirrhosis. A total of 13.7 percent of the participants had genotype 1a of HCV, 36.8 percent had genotype 1b, 34.5 percent had genotype 2, 10.5 percent had genotype 3 and 4.1 percent had genotype 4. A total of 63.3 percent had no or mild fibrosis, 17.9 percent had moderate fibrosis, 7.8 percent had advanced cirrhosis and 8.8 percent had severe fibrosis, or cirrhosis.

A total of 99.5 percent of the participants reached the end of their treatment, and 75 percent of them had passed 12 weeks since finishing their regimen. Of that group of 885 people, 99.3 percent achieved a sustained virologic response 12 weeks after completing therapy (SVR12, considered a cure).

One percent of the participants experienced a serious adverse health event, none of which was considered related to Mavyret.

To read the conference abstract, click here.

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