## NS3 Protease Inhibitor + Peginterferon/Ribavirin-Experienced, Genotype 1 Patients Without Cirrhosis

### Recommended and alternative regimens listed by evidence level and alphabetically for:

**NS3 Protease Inhibitor (Telaprevir, Boceprevir, or Simeprevir) + Peginterferon/Ribavirin-Experienced, Genotype 1 Patients Without Cirrhosis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECOMMENDED</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>RATING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily fixed-dose combination of ledipasvir (90 mg)/sofosbuvir (400 mg)</td>
<td>12 weeks</td>
<td>I, A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daily fixed-dose combination of sofosbuvir (400 mg)/velpatasvir (100 mg)</td>
<td>12 weeks</td>
<td>I, A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daily fixed-dose combination of glecaprevir (300 mg)/pibrentasvir (120 mg)</td>
<td>12 weeks</td>
<td>IIa, B</td>
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### ALTERNATIVE

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>DURATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Daily fixed-dose combination of elbasvir (50 mg)/grazoprevir (100 mg) plus weight-based ribavirin for all genotype 1b patients, and genotype 1a patients without baseline NS5A RASs for elbasvir</td>
<td>12 weeks</td>
<td>IIa, B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daily fixed-dose combination of elbasvir (50 mg)/grazoprevir (100 mg) plus weight-based ribavirin for genotype 1a patients with baseline NS5A RASs for elbasvir</td>
<td>16 weeks</td>
<td>IIa, B</td>
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a Dosing is 3 coformulated tablets (glecaprevir [100 mg]/pibrentasvir [40 mg]) taken once daily. Please refer to the prescribing information.

b Includes genotype 1a RASs at amino acid positions 28, 30, 31, or 93 known to confer antiviral resistance to elbasvir. Baseline testing for these RASs is recommended for patients receiving elbasvir/grazoprevir-based regimens.

### Recommended Regimens

#### Ledipasvir/Sofosbuvir

The ION-2 trial evaluated the safety and efficacy of the daily fixed-dose combination of ledipasvir (90 mg)/sofosbuvir (400 mg) in genotype 1 patients in whom prior treatment with an HCV protease inhibitor (telaprevir or boceprevir) plus peginterferon/ribavirin failed (Afdhal, 2014b). SVR12 rates with the 12-week and 24-week ledipasvir/sofosbuvir regimens were 94% and 98%, respectively. Relapse rates were numerically higher with the 12-week regimen versus the 24-week regimen. The presence of cirrhosis and/or baseline NS5A RASs were the major reasons for the higher relapse rate in the 12-week study arm. Thus, genotype 1 patients without cirrhosis in whom a prior regimen of peginterferon/ribavirin plus an
HCV protease inhibitor failed can receive a 12-week course of ledipasvir/sofosbuvir.

**Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir**

The double-blind, placebo-controlled ASTRAL-1 trial evaluated treatment-naive or -experienced patients with genotype 1, 2, 4, 5, or 6 treated with a daily fixed-dose combination of sofosbuvir (400 mg)/velpatasvir (100 mg) for 12 weeks (Feld, 2015). In this study, 100% (48/48) of participants who previously experienced treatment failure with a protease inhibitor plus peginterferon/ribavirin achieved SVR12 (Feld, 2015). These data are supported by a similarly high SVR12 rate seen in a preceding phase 2, open-label trial wherein 100% (27/27) of patients with the same type of treatment failure history achieved SVR12 with 12 weeks of sofosbuvir/velpatasvir therapy (Pianko, 2015).

**Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir**

In parts 1 and 2 of the MAGELLAN-1 trial, 42 genotype 1 patients had been previously treated with either an NS5A inhibitor or a protease inhibitor. Twenty-four percent of these patients had cirrhosis. Among those previously treated with protease inhibitor-based therapy (includes simeprevir, boceprevir, or telaprevir without NS5A inhibitor exposure) who were retreated with the daily fixed-dose combination of glecaprevir (300 mg)/pibrentasvir (120 mg) administered as three 100 mg/40 mg fixed-dose combination pills for 12 weeks, 92% (23/25) achieved SVR12. Simeprevir plus sofosbuvir failures were included. Of the 2 patients who did not achieve SVR12, neither experienced virologic failure (Poordad, 2017); (Poordad, 2017b).

**Alternative Regimen**

**Elbasvir/Grazoprevir + Ribavirin**

Grazoprevir is a next-generation HCV NS3/4A protease inhibitor that retains activity in vitro against many common protease inhibitor resistant substitutions (Summa, 2012); (Howe, 2014). Elbasvir is an HCV NS5A inhibitor. The daily fixed-dose combination of elbasvir (50 mg)/grazoprevir (100 mg) with expanded weight-based ribavirin (800 mg to 1400 mg) was evaluated in an open-label, phase 2 study of 79 patients who experienced prior treatment failure with interferon-based therapy plus a protease inhibitor (Forns, 2015a). Most enrolled participants had a prior treatment failure with peginterferon/ribavirin plus either boceprevir (35%, n=28) or telaprevir (54%, n=43). Importantly, 83% of enrolled patients had experienced virologic failure with their prior protease inhibitor-containing regimen and 44% had detectable NS3 RASs to early-generation protease inhibitors at study entry. SVR12 was attained in 96% of patients, including in 93% (28/30) of genotype 1a patients and 94% (32/34) in those with cirrhosis. Baseline NS3 RASs did not appear to have a large impact on treatment response with an SVR12 of 91% (31/34). Presence of NS5A or dual NS3/NS5A substitutions was associated with lower SVR12 rates of 75% and 66%, respectively. But with only 3 failures in the entire study, firm conclusions cannot be drawn.

Consistent with recommendations for other populations, a 12-week course of elbasvir/grazoprevir is a recommended regimen for patients with genotype 1a infection and no baseline NS5A RASs. Extension of therapy to 16 weeks plus weight-based ribavirin is an alternative treatment option for genotype 1a patients with baseline NS5A RASs resulting in a >5-fold shift in elbasvir potency.

**Last update:** November 6, 2019
Related References


