



Efficacy and Safety of 12-week Interferon-based Danoprevir Regimen in Patients with Genotype 1 Chronic Hepatitis C

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Genotype (GT) 1 remains the predominant hepatitis C virus (HCV) GT in Chinese patients. Over 80% of those Chinese patients harbor the interferon-sensitive CC allele of IFNL4rs12979860, which is favorable for interferon-based treatment regimens. This phase III clinical trial aimed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of the ritonavir-boosted danoprevir plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimen for 12 weeks in treatment-naïve mainland Chinese patients infected with HCV GT1 without cirrhosis. **Methods:** One hundred and forty-one treatment-naïve, non-cirrhotic HCV GT1 Chinese patients (age ≥ 18 years) were enrolled for this single-arm, multicenter, phase III MAN-ASA study (NCT03020082). Patients received a combination of ritonavir-boosted danoprevir (100 mg/100 mg) twice a day plus subcutaneous injection of weekly pegylated-interferon α -2a (180 μ g) and oral ribavirin (1000/1200 mg/day body weight $<75/\geq 75$ kg) for 12 weeks. The primary end-point was sustained virologic response rate at 12 weeks after the end of treatment. The secondary end-points were safety outcomes, tolerability, virologic response over time and relapse rate. **Results:** All enrolled patients were HCV GT1-infected, and most among them (97.9%, 123/141) had the HCV GT1b subtype. Single-nucleotide polymorphism test showed that

the majority of patients were of the IFNL4 rs12979860 CC genotype (87.2%, 123/141). Overall, 140 patients completed the 12-week treatment, and 97.1% (136/140) patients achieved sustained virologic response at 12 weeks (per protocol population group, 95% confidence interval: 92.9–99.2%). Only drug-related serious adverse event occurred. Most of the adverse events were grade 1 and grade 2 alanine aminotransferase elevation or liver dysfunction. One patient discontinued treatment because of severe head injury in a car accident. **Conclusions:** The triple regimen of ritonavir-boosted danoprevir plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin produced a sustained virologic response rate of 97.1% after 12 weeks treatment in noncirrhotic HCV GT1-infected Chinese patients, and was safe and well tolerated. **Trial Registration** ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT03020082 **Citation of this article:** Wei L, Shang J, Ma Y, Xu X, Huang Y, Guan Y, *et al.* Efficacy and safety of 12-week interferon-based danoprevir regimen in patients with genotype 1 chronic hepatitis C. *J Clin Transl Hepatol* 2019;7(3):221–225. doi: 10.14218/JCTH.2019.00018.

Introduction

Chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is associated with chronic liver diseases, including cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.¹ It is estimated that over 10 million Chinese individuals are chronically infected with HCV.² The annual report on HCV issued by the China Ministry of Health showed a gradual increase of HCV cases from year 2003 (20,000 cases) to 2012 (200,000 cases).³

Studies have shown that the genotype (GT)1b (56.8%) subtype of HCV is the most prevalent subtype in China,⁴

Keywords: Danoprevir; Hepatitis C virus (HCV); Sustained virological response (SVR); Treatment-naïve.

Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; DAA, direct-acting antiviral agent; DNVr, ritonavir-boosted danoprevir; GT, genotype; HCV, hepatitis C virus; SAE, serious adverse event; SVR, sustained virological response.

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exhibiting higher proportion of the IFNL4 rs12979860-CC genotype (>80 %).^{5,6} To this end, the use of interferon-based therapy produces favorable outcomes on inducing sustained virological response rates of 40–50%.⁶ However, interferon-based therapy is often of long-term duration, creates significant side effects, and suboptimal sustained virological response (SVR). Recently, the real-world study indicated above revealed that most GT1b patients received long-term treatment⁵ (more than 1 year in 50% percent of patients) than suggested in the HCV treatment guidelines. Thus, the availability of new drugs may reduce the use of interferon-based therapy.

Currently, the World Health Organization (commonly known as the 'WHO') promotes direct-acting antiviral agents (DAAs) as a standard of therapy to eliminate HCV. However, the lofty price tag is becoming an issue, when compared to the cost of interferon-based therapy in China. Alternatively, ritonavir-boosted danoprevir (DNVr) plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin seems reasonable in terms of affordability and side effects. Moreover, danoprevir is the only licensed DAA that has been developed and marketed by Ascleptis in China, with the price tag of USD \$965.9/2 weeks.

The macrocyclic noncovalent inhibitors of the HCV NS3/4A enzyme play a vital role against GTs 1, 2, 4 and 6,^{7,8} with the advantage of having lessened the side effects profile. Several studies has shown that DNVr plus pegylated-interferon α and ribavirin is safe and well tolerated in both Caucasian (DAUPHINE study) and Asian (DAPSANG study) populations.^{9,10} The fixed-dose combination of danoprevir and ritonavir plus pegylated-interferon α and ribavirin achieved 94.1% SVR12 rate after a 12-week treatment regimen among treatment-naïve, noncirrhotic HCV GT1 patients in Taiwan.¹⁰

Our previous phase II study (MAKALU, NCT03020004) showed a 96% SVR rate in mainland Chinese patients. In the phase III study described herein, we evaluated the efficacy and safety of DNVr plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimens for 12 weeks in treatment-naïve mainland Chinese patients infected with HCV GT1 without cirrhosis.

Methods

Study design

This phase III, single-arm, multicenter study (termed 'MANASA') aimed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of DNVr 100 mg/100 mg twice a day in combination with the regimen in treatment-naïve noncirrhotic GT1 patients, with a superior design to compare the binomial distribution of SVR12 against pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin historical data (SVR24 up to 73.9%). The study was conducted in full conformance to the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki (2013), and the institutional review board of all participating institutions approved the study (available upon written request to the Corresponding Author). Written informed consent was obtained from all participants according to local laws and regulations of the particular institutions.

Patients and treatment

This open-label study enrolled 141 adult patients from 23 medical centers of China from June 2016 to July 2017. Eligibility criteria are recorded in detail in the study registration information (NCT03020082). In short, eligible patients were aged ≥ 18 years and having chronic HCV GT1 infection, with plasma HCV RNA level $> 10,000$ IU/mL (prior to screening

and treatment). Noncirrhosis was defined as METAVIR score of $< F3$ during screening, or a FibroScan measurement of ≥ 9.6 kPa but < 12.9 kPa on liver biopsy. Patients were excluded if they were suspected of hepatocellular carcinoma, had evidence of hepatitis B virus or human immunodeficiency virus coinfection, or had a history of any other chronic liver disease. All patients received DNVr 100 mg/100 mg in combination with subcutaneous injection of pegylated-interferon α -2a (180 μ g/week) and ribavirin (500 mg body weight < 75 kg) or 600 mg (body weight ≥ 75 kg) twice a day orally.

Virological assessments

Virologic response was defined as HCV RNA below the lower limit of quantitation (15 IU/mL) as detected by the COBAS AmpliPrep/COBAS TaqMan Quantitative HCV Test (version 2.0; Roche, Molecular Diagnostics, Rotkreuz, Switzerland). Rapid virologic response was defined as a virologic response at week 4, and SVR was defined as SVR at week 4, 12 or 24 after the end of treatment. Plasma HCV RNA was quantified at screening and at each visiting time thereafter to assess the virologic response to the treatment. Resistance monitoring was performed in all patients at baseline enrollment by sequence analysis of the complete HCV NS3/NS4A coding region; patients who failed to achieve SVR12 included those with viral breakthrough or relapse (detection of HCV RNA during follow-up in a patient with undetectable HCV RNA at end of treatment).

Safety and efficacy outcome

The primary efficacy end-point was the proportion of patients achieving SVR12. The secondary end-points were safety outcomes, tolerability, virologic response over time, and relapse rate.

Statistical analysis

All data were analyzed by SAS 9.2 software. A sample size of 71 was required to provide a power of 0.95 with a two-sided significance level of 0.05 to demonstrate the lower boundary of SVR12 of DNVr plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin superiority to the pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimen. A p -value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Our primary meta-analysis (data not shown) indicated that the average SVR24 rate in mainland Chinese HCV patients infected with GT1 for the pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimen was 73.9%, and the expected SVR12 rate of the DNVr plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimen was 90%.

Results

Study population

A total of 141 patients received ≥ 1 dose of the DNVr plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimen, among them 138/141 (87.8%) had IFNL4 rs12979860 (a single nucleotide polymorphism on chromosome 19, rs12979860) CC GT, which is favorable for interferon-based treatment, and three patients were infected with HCV GT1a (3/141, 2.1%) (Table 1). In total, 140/141 (97.1%) patients completed the treatment. One (1.4%) patient discontinued treatment due to treatment-unrelated serious adverse events (SAEs).

Table 1. Patient demographics and disease characteristics

Variables	n = 141
Age in years, mean (range)	42.1 (19.0~72.2)
Gender as m/f, n	71/70
BMI in kg/m², mean (range)	23.0 (18.1~29.7)
Nationality of Han/other, n	126/49
Baseline HCV RNA in log₁₀ IU/mL, median (range)	6.04 (2.91~7.08)
Baseline HCV RNA in IU/mL, n (%)	
<400,000	33 (23.4)
400,000-800,000	14 (9.9)
≥800 000	94 (66.7)
IFNL4 rs12979860, n (%)	
CC	123 (87.2)
non-CC	18 (12.8)
HCV genotype, n (%)	
1a	3 (2.1)
1b	138 (97.9)
FibroScan (kPa), mean (range)	6.1 (2.7~12.2)

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; HCV, hepatitis C virus; kPa, kilopascals.

Virologic response over time

At week 1, the HCV RNA levels of all individual patients declined rapidly after treatment initiation with DNVr plus pegylated-interferon α-2a and ribavirin (Fig. 1). Among 141 patients enrolled, 140 patients completed the 12-week therapy and one patient withdrew due to treatment-unrelated SAEs. A total of 136 of 141 patients (intention-to-treat group, 96.5%, [95% confidence interval (CI): 91.9–98.8%]) achieved SVR12 (Fig. 2), with the lower boundary of the 95% CI for the DNVr plus pegylated-interferon α-2a and ribavirin regimen higher than the SVR12 of 73.9% in another pegylated-interferon α-2a and ribavirin regimen study (based on historical results of the pegylated-interferon α-2a and ribavirin regimen in Chinese chronic hepatitis C patients, *p*<0.001).

Overall, among the 140 patients who completed the treatment, 118/122 (96.7%) with the IFNL4 rs12979860 CC genotype and 18/18 (100.0%) with the CT genotype achieved SVR12. A total of 139 [98.6%, (95% CI: 96.1–100%)] patients achieved virologic responses by the end of the treatment (HCV RNA <15 IU/mL). One patient discontinued the treatment on day 10 due to car accident.

Resistance

No virologic breakthrough occurred during the study. Four cases (2.9%, 4/140) experienced relapse, among which three were detected at week 4 after end of treatment and one at week 12 after end of treatment. Baseline gene sequencing of amino acid polymorphisms at NS3 positions revealed that three relapsed patients exhibited NS3-D168A polymorphisms, while one patient had NS3-R155K polymorphisms.

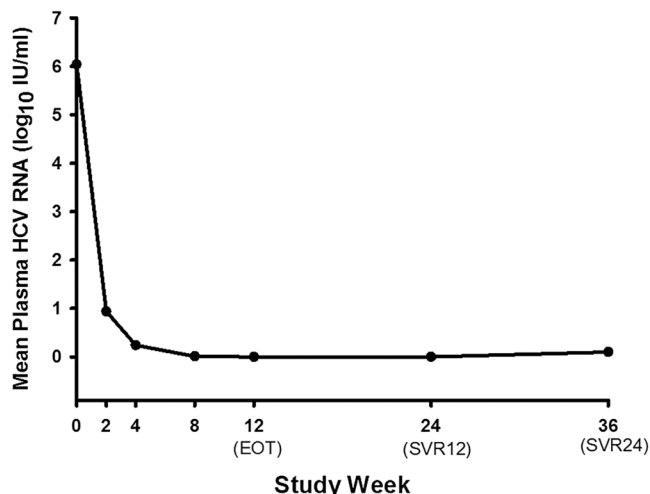


Fig. 1. Mean plasma HCV RNA change during the treatment of all the patients who completed the treatment. The HCV RNA levels of all individual patients declined rapidly after initiation of treatment with DNVr plus pegylated-interferon α-2a and ribavirin on week 1. Plasma HCV RNA was quantified at screening and at each visit thereafter to assess the virologic response to treatment. Plasma HCV RNA was recorded as 1 IU/mL (equal to 1 log₁₀ IU/mL) if HCV RNA <15 IU/mL (lower limit of quantitation) or target not detected.

Abbreviations: HCV, hepatitis C virus; DNVr, ritonavir-boosted danoprevir; EOT, end of treatment; SVR12, sustained virologic response at 12 weeks after treatment; SVR24, sustained virologic response at 24 weeks after treatment.

Safety

The safety profiles of DNVr plus pegylated-interferon α-2a and ribavirin was comparable to that of pegylated-interferon α-2a and ribavirin therapy. At least one adverse event (AE) was reported in all patients. Most AEs were of mild to moderate in severity. AEs that were observed in more than 10% of the patients during treatment and follow-up are shown in Table 2. Anemia, fever, fatigue, leukopenia, neutropenia and

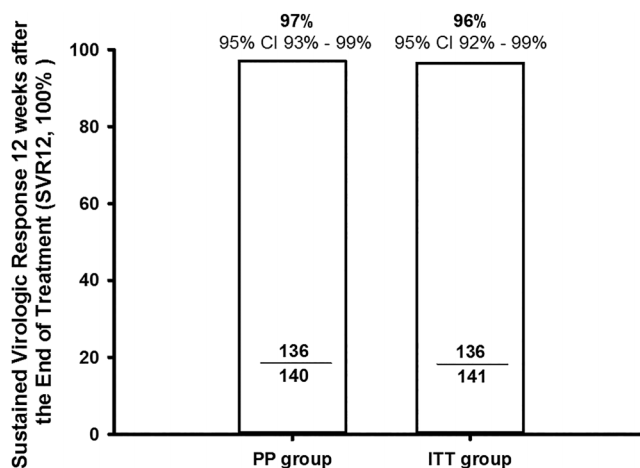


Fig. 2. SVR 12 weeks after the end of treatment (SVR12) in PP group (n = 140) and ITT group (n = 141). One patient discontinued treatment due to car accident.

Abbreviations: SVR, sustained virologic response; PP, per protocol population; ITT, intention-to-treat.

Table 2. Adverse events and laboratory abnormalities

Event or abnormality	n (%)
Any adverse events	141 (100.0)
Severe adverse events*	5 (3.5)
Adverse events leading to discontinuation [#]	1 (0.0)
Adverse events in ≥10% of patients	
Anemia	76 (53.9)
Fever	53 (37.6)
Fatigue	52 (36.9)
Headache	31 (22.0)
Dizziness	28 (19.9)
Anorexia	26 (18.4)
Diarrhea	25 (17.7)
Flu-like symptoms	25 (17.7)
Hypertriglyceridemia	21 (14.9)
Erythra	17 (12.1)
Urinary tract infection	16 (11.34)
Nausea	13 (9.5)
Laboratory abnormalities in ≥10% of patients	
Leukopenia	118 (83.7)
Neutropenia	103 (73.1)
Thrombocytopenia	51 (36.2)
Lymphocytosis	26 (14.2)
High ALT	24 (17.0)
Hypochromia	22 (16.3)
High AST	19 (13.5)
Erythropenia	19 (13.5)

*One severe adverse event of the pegylated-interferon and ritonavir regimen, but not the ritonavir-boosted danoprevir regimen, and three severe adverse events not related to treatment regimen.

[#]One car crash death was not related with treatment and the patient was excluded from the study.

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase.

thrombocytopenia occurred in more than 30% patients, which was most likely to be consistent with AEs of ribavirin and pegylated-interferon treatment. Abnormal liver function related to pegylated-interferon and ribavirin were mainly classified into grades 1 and 2 (Table 3).

Six SAEs occurred in five patients (Table 4), which included recurrence of tuberculosis, neutropenia, ventricular tachyarrhythmia, transient ischemic attack, and digital fibrokeratoma. All five patients continued treatment despite the SAEs. A 50-year-old patient withdrew from the study because of severe head injury in a car accident. Only neutropenia was considered to be related with pegylated-interferon, ribavirin, danoprevir, or ritonavir.

Discussion

In this phase III study, 141 treatment-naïve mainland Chinese patients infected with HCV GT1 without cirrhosis was evaluated for 12-weeks to determine the efficacy and safety of DNVr plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin

Table 3. Abnormal liver function test results

Feature	Grade 1, n (%)	Grade 2, n (%)	Grades 3 and 4, n (%)
High ALT	10 (7.1)	3 (2.1)	0
High AST	10 (7.1)	1 (0.7)	0
High TBIL	13 (9.2)	0	0
High DBIL	3 (2.1)	0	0

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; TBIL, total bilirubin; DBIL, direct bilirubin.

regimens. This phase III treatment regimen produced 97% SVR12, and thus was safe and effective. Overall, this finding matches that of phase II (96% SVR12) and the DAPSANG study (94.1% SVR12). In the sofosbuvir registration study in China, sofosbuvir plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin 12-week therapy showed 94% SVR12, and in the simeprevir registration study in China, simeprevir plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin 24/48-week therapy showed 91% SVR12. Compared with these two other DAA plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimens, danoprevir shows better efficacy with a short treatment duration. In addition, it also showed a better efficacy and shorter treatment duration than the pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimen [first generation protease inhibitor plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimens (67–75%)¹¹] and other DAA plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimens (sofosbuvir plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin, simeprevir plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin, daclatasvir plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin).^{9,12–14}

According to the literature, virologic breakthrough and relapse are concerns during the treatment. Interestingly, in our phase II and III trials, no virologic breakthrough occurred but four patients with previously documented baseline NS3-D168 or NS3-R155 polymorphisms experienced relapse at weeks 4 and 12 after the end of the treatment. Notably, patients enrolled in our phase II and III studies of the DNVr plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimen without baseline resistant-associated substitutions screening achieved >95% SVR12, suggesting that there was no need

Table 4. Summary of severe adverse events during and after the treatment

Events	n (%)	Relation to DNVr, PEG-IFN, RTV and RBV
Neutropenia	1 (0.7)	PEG-IFN, RBV, RTV, DNVr
Tuberculosis	1 (0.7)	N/A
Ventricular tachyarrhythmia	1 (0.7)	PEG-IFN, RBV
Transient ischemic attack	1 (0.7)	N/A
Acquired digital fibrokeratoma	1 (0.7)	N/A
Craniocerebral injury	1 (0.7)	Possibly not

Abbreviations: PEG-IFN, pegylated-interferon; DNVr, ritonavir-boosted danoprevir; RBV, ribavirin; RTV, ritonavir; N/A, not applicable.

for baseline resistant-associated substitutions screening before using this regimen.

The DNVr plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimen was safe and well tolerated. Most AEs were related to pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin and only grade 1–2 liver dysfunctions were observed (Table 3). The most frequently reported AEs (in >30%) were anemia, fever, fatigue, leukopenia, neutropenia and thrombocytopenia, of which only neutropenia was considered to be caused by danoprevir, while others were consistent with AEs of ribavirin and pegylated-interferon treatment. One patient withdrew from the study because of brain injury (and ultimate death) following a serious car accident during the treatment. No patient discontinued the study because of AEs.

Evidence suggests that the all-oral DAA regimen from foreign pharmaceutical companies that are currently about to be launched may cost USD \$8376 to \$17,092 for each course,¹⁵ but the per capita disposable income of Chinese residents in 2017 was only USD \$3763.6.¹⁶ In addition, a medical insurance scheme for DAAs therapy is only valid in three provinces of China. Thus, most patients are still unable to afford the imported all-oral DAA regimens. Danoprevir, being the first DAA developed by a Chinese company (Ascleris) and having the more affordable price tag of USD \$965.9/2 weeks, seems affordable, with the cost of each 1% increase in SVR of USD \$77.6 (danoprevir plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimen), which is lower than that of foreign made all-oral DAA regimens (USD \$85.8 to \$179.9 for each 1% increase in SVR) and pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimens (USD \$89.3 to \$133 for each 1% increase in SVR). The overall treatment cost may become lower, if the cost of pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin (USD \$288.4/2 weeks) gets reimbursed by a medical insurance scheme in all provinces.¹⁵

The limitation of our study includes small sample size restricted to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, as defined by clinical trial protocols. Another concern was the weekly injection, which leads to poorer adherence in real-world practices. Finally, real-world studies on large-scale should be initiated for additional information.

Conclusions

In all, the treatment goal for hepatitis C is not only to clear HCV but also to improve disease outcome and long-term prognosis. The DAA plus pegylated-interferon α -2a and ribavirin regimens, which produce dual effect on immunomodulation and antiviral activity, could improve the efficacy and shorten the chronic hepatitis C virus treatment course, and thereby reduce the occurrence of cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma, and HCV-related death.

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Conflict of interest

Lai Wei is a former consultant for AbbVie, Abbott, BMS, Gilead Sciences, Johnson & Johnson, MSD, Novartis and Roche,

speaker for Abbott, BMS, Gilead Sciences, MSD, Novartis, Roche and Ascleris, and received grant support from BMS and Roche. Lan Zhang, Huoling Tang, Jinzi J. Wu were employees of Ascleris Pharmaceuticals Company. The others have no conflict of interests related to this publication.

Author contributions

Study concept and design (LW and JJW), performed the study, recruited patients and collected specimens (LW, JS, YM, XX, YH, YG, ZD, WZ, ZG, MZ, JL, JJ, YY, XW, MW, ZJ, BN, YC, YQ, JD, JJ, LT and YX), and drafted the manuscript (LW).

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