

Evaluation of the Sovodak effectiveness in the treatment of patients with chronic hepatitis C

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Introduction

Recently, interferon-free treatment Diating has been considered for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C due to their high therapeutic success and lack of serious side effects.

The combination of Sofosbuvir and Daclatasvir is effective in the treatment of the disease because of its pan-genotype.

Introduction

In the present study, the effectiveness of Sovodak, which is a combination of the above two drugs in one tablet, in the treatment of patients with chronic hepatitis C and cirrhosis was investigated.

Material and Method:

Patients with chronic hepatitis C whose disease was confirmed by HCV RNA-PCR test were included in the study.

These patients received one Sovodak tablet daily (for 12 weeks for non-cirrhotic patients and 24 weeks for cirrhotic patients).

Material and Method:

Sustained virologic response (SVR) was assessed by PCR test

12 weeks after the end of the treatment
and one year later.

Material and Method:

Also,

serum levels of liver enzymes, platelet count, and liver stiffness (using elastography method) were measured and their levels were compared before and after treatment in patients.

Patients:

Inclusion criteria comprised age from 20 to 80 years and confirmation of disease by HCV RNAPCR test.

Patients with renal failure (eGFR<30 ml/min), heart rate less than 50, co-infection with HBV and HIV, and patients taking amiodarone were excluded from the study.

Age (year), Mean \pm (SD) 49.30 \pm (10.71)

Sex, n (%) Male 42 (84.0%) Female 8(16.0%)

Results:

- Findings related to the PCR test in patients showed that the level of sustained virologic response was 100% in 12 weeks after treatment (SVR-12) in the patients.
- In 3 cirrhotic patients who received only 12 weeks of drug treatment, the disease recurred a year later.

Results:

- According to the results, ALT and AST serum levels were significantly decreased ($P < 0.001$),
- and platelet count level was increased ($P < 0.001$) one year after the end of the treatment period.
- Also, the liver stiffness index measured using Fibroscan was significantly decreased in patients 12 weeks after the end of treatment ($P < 0.001$).

Results:

Table2. Comparison of ALT, AST, platelet count and liver stiffness index before and after Treatment in patients with chronic hepatitis C

Variables	Before treatment	12 weeks after completing therapy	Pvalue
	Med (IQR)	Med (IQR)	
ALT, U/L	42.00 (27.50 - 72.50)	27.50 (24.00 - 32.25)	<0.001
AST, U/L	50.00 (30.75 - 70.50)	25.00 (22.00 - 28.00)	<0.001
platelet count, μ l	179000.00 (102500.00 - 215250.00)	200500.00 (109250.00- 225250.00)	<0.001
Fibrous, KPa	6.95 (5.15 - 15.00)	5.70 (3.57- 14.40)	<0.001

ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase

Conclusion:

- The results of this study, in confirmation of other studies, showed the effective role of Sovodak in eliminating the HCV virus in patients with chronic hepatitis C to 100%.
- Cirrhotic patients need to receive treatment for at least six months.

Conclusion:

This drug is recommended due to

the pan-genotype of the drug

- without the need to determine the genotype and high cost of testing
- its cheapness compared to similar cases
- the lack of significant drug side effects

Conclusion:

This drug is recommended due to

- No concomitant use of interferon
- for the treatment of all patients with chronic hepatitis C in Both cirrhotic and non-cirrhotic patients should be used regardless of the type of HCV genotype.



THANK YOU
for your
ATTENTION!