中文題目：C 型肝炎全口服新藥用於基因型第 3 型 C 型肝炎患者之療效

英文題目：Direct antiviral agents in patients with genotype 3 hepatitis C

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Background*:* HCV infection is worldwide problems that cause hepatitis, liver cirrhosis, and even cancer. In Taiwan, genotype 3 is rare and related to people who injected drugs. DAA(direct antiviral agent) can disrupt viral replication and infection, and it shows the outstanding performance in the past studies. Since the Ministry of Health and Welfare lower the threshold for treatment, more and more patient can receive the treatment. This study aims to investigate the effectiveness and outcomes of DAA in patients with genotype 3 hepatitis C.

Method: 45 patients with genotype 3 hepatitis C were investigated retrospectively in 3 hospitals. The patients were treated with Sofosbuvir/Daclatasvir, Mavyret (Glecaprevir +Pibrentasvir), Epclusa (Sofosbuvir /Velpatasvir) ± Ribavirin for 8~12 weeks based on patient's characteristic according to the guideline. The laboratory test and fibrosis score were collected before treatment, in end of treatment and at the 12 weeks post treatment to see if there is SVR(sustain viral response). Adverse effects are also recorded. Pair T test was used to compare the difference before and after treatment.

Result: 39(86.7%) patients reached the SVR, 3 had relapsed disease (2 treated with Glecaprevir/Pibrentasvir and 1 with Sofosbuvir /Velpatasvir + Ribavirin), and 3 patients lost follow-up. AST, ALT and rGT decreased after treatment among patients who reached SVR. Tiredness were the most common adverse effects (12 patients, 26.7%). No patients had severe adverse effects and no change in renal function.

Conclusion: Patients with genotype 3 hepatitis C has less treatment choice than patients with other genotypes. Pangenotypic DAA(Direct anti-viral agent) has short treatment courses, good safety and high success rates against it compared to the conventional pegylated interferon + ribavirin.