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IMPACT OF HCV CURE IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

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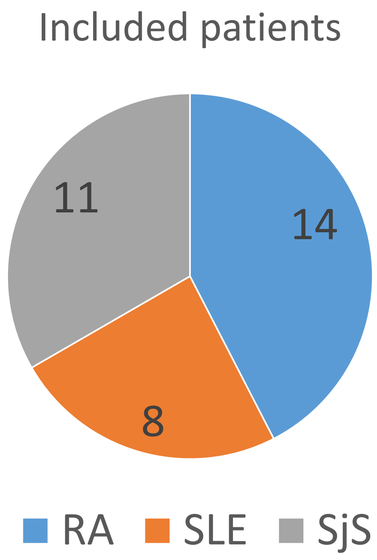
Background & Aims

- ➢ Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection - associated with a state of systemic inflammation
- ➢ HCV infected patients - increased incidence of autoimmune diseases vs. general population.
- ✓ AIM: to determine the impact of HCV cure (SVR) obtained by DAA in patients with systemic autoimmune diseases.

Methods

33 patients



- ➢ Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)
- ➢ Systemic lupus erythematosus(SLE)
- ➢ Sjogren's Syndrome (SjS)

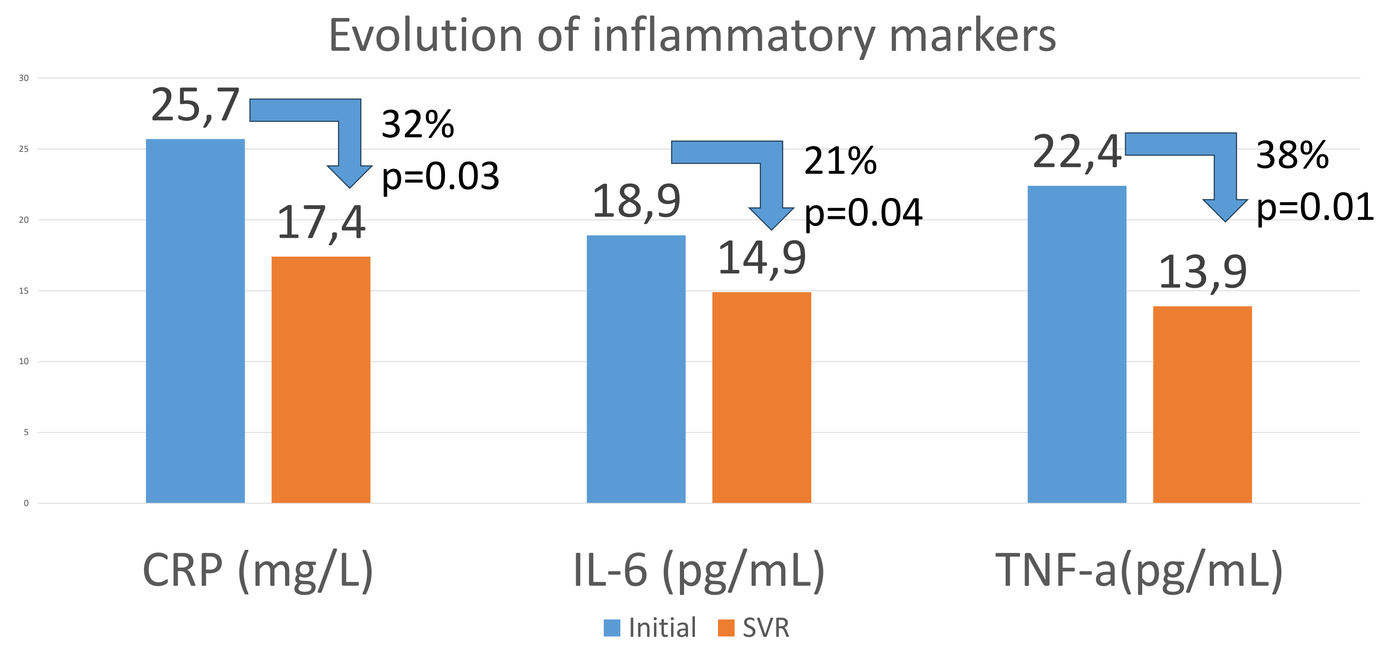
Serum determinations

CRP
IL-6
TNF-a
Specific antibodies

T0
T1= SVR

Results

Initial Evaluation	
Mean age	51.34 ± 14.59
Gender	78.78% female
Therapies	Prednisone 39.4% Methotrexate 48.5% Hydroxychloroquine 12.1%
Liver fibrosis	F0: 4 patients F1: 9 patients F2: 15 patients F3: 5 patients



	PR	SLE	SjS
Decreased Ab	RF: 11/14 pts	DNAds: 4/8 pts	ANA: 2/11 pts
Clinical benefit	9/14 pts	6/8 pts	7/11 pts

Initial:
11/33 pts requiring biologic therapy

SVR:
6/11 pts requiring biologic therapy

Conclusions:

- ✓ HCV cure => decreased systemic inflammation.
- ✓ HCV cure => better disease management and better clinical control.
- ✓ HCV cure => decreased need for incrementing disease-modifying therapies.

P18- Laura Iliescu