

Simplified HCV Treatment Algorithm for Treatment-Naive Adults With Compensated Cirrhosis

WHO IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR SIMPLIFIED TREATMENT	WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR SIMPLIFIED TREATMENT
<p>Patients who have <u>any</u> of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current or prior episode of decompensated cirrhosis, defined as Child-Turcotte-Pugh (CTP) score ≥ 7 (ascites, hepatic encephalopathy, total bilirubin >2.0 mg/dL, albumin ≤ 3.5 g/dL, or INR ≥ 1.7) • Prior hepatitis C treatment • End-stage renal disease (i.e., eGFR <30 mL/min/m²) (see Patients with Renal Impairment section) • HBsAg positive • Current pregnancy • Known or suspected hepatocellular carcinoma • Prior liver transplantation (See HCV guidance for treatment recommendations for these patients.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults with chronic hepatitis C (any genotype) who have compensated cirrhosis (Child-Pugh A) and have <u>not</u> previously received hepatitis C treatment. • Liver biopsy is not required. For the purpose of this guidance, a patient is presumed to have cirrhosis if they have a FIB-4 score >3.25 or any of the following findings from a <u>previously performed</u> test. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transient elastography indicating cirrhosis (e.g., FibroScan stiffness >12.5 kPa) ➤ Noninvasive serologic tests above proprietary cutoffs indicating cirrhosis. (e.g., FibroSure, Enhanced Liver Fibrosis Test, etc.) ➤ Clinical evidence of cirrhosis (e.g., liver nodularity and/or splenomegaly on imaging, platelet count $<150,000/\text{mm}^3$, etc.) ➤ Prior liver biopsy showing cirrhosis. <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">↓</div>

PRETREATMENT ASSESSMENT*	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculate FIB-4 score. • Calculate CTP score: Patients with a CTP score ≥ 7 (ie, CTP B or C) have decompensated cirrhosis and this simplified treatment approach is <u>not</u> recommended. • Ultrasound of the liver (conducted within the prior 6 months): Evaluate to exclude HCC and subclinical ascites. • Medication reconciliation: Record current medications, including over-the-counter drugs and herbal/dietary supplements. • Potential drug-drug interaction assessment: Drug-drug interactions can be assessed using the AASLD/IDSA guidance or the University of Liverpool drug interaction checker. • Education: Educate the patient about proper administration of medications, adherence, and prevention of reinfection. • Pretreatment laboratory testing (see next column) 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Within 3 months of initiating treatment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complete blood count (CBC) ➤ International normalized ratio (INR) ➤ Hepatic function panel (i.e., albumin, total and direct bilirubin, alanine aminotransferase [ALT], and aspartate aminotransferase [AST]) ➤ Calculated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Any time prior to starting antiviral therapy.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantitative HCV RNA (HCV viral load) ➤ HIV antigen/antibody test ➤ Hepatitis B surface antigen ➤ HCV genotype (if treating with sofosbuvir/velpatasvir) <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Before initiating antiviral therapy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Serum pregnancy testing and counseling about pregnancy risks of HCV medication should be offered to women of childbearing age.

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RECOMMENDED REGIMENS*	ON-TREATMENT MONITORING
<p>Genotype 1-6: Glecaprevir (300 mg) / pibrentasvir (120 mg) taken with food for a duration of 8 weeks</p> <p>Genotype 1, 2, 4, 5, or 6: Sofosbuvir (400 mg)/velpatasvir (100 mg) for a duration of 12 weeks.</p> <p>NOTE: Patients with genotype 3 require baseline NS5A resistance-associated substitution (RAS) testing. Those without Y93H can be treated with 12 weeks of sofosbuvir/velpatasvir. If Y93H is present, see HCV guidance for treatment recommendations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providers may order blood tests to monitor for liver injury during treatment because hepatic decompensation (e.g., jaundice, etc.) occurs rarely among patients with cirrhosis receiving HCV antiviral treatment. • Patients should see a specialist if they develop worsening liver blood tests (e.g., bilirubin, AST, ALT, etc.); jaundice, ascites, or encephalopathy; or new liver-related symptoms. • Inform patients taking diabetes medication of the potential for symptomatic hypoglycemia. Monitoring for hypoglycemia is recommended. • Inform patients taking warfarin of the potential for changes in their anticoagulation status. Monitoring INR for subtherapeutic anticoagulation is recommended. • An in-person or telehealth/phone visit may be scheduled, if needed, for patient support, assessment of symptoms, and/or new medications.

POST-TREATMENT ASSESSMENT OF CURE (SVR)	FOLLOW-UP AFTER ACHIEVING VIROLOGIC CURE (SVR)	FOLLOW-UP FOR PATIENTS WHO DO NOT ACHIEVE A VIROLOGIC CURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of quantitative HCV, RNA and a hepatic function panel are recommended 12 weeks or later following completion of therapy to confirm HCV RNA is undetectable (virologic cure) and transaminase normalization. • Assessment for other causes of liver disease is recommended for patients with elevated transaminase levels after achieving SVR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ultrasound surveillance for HCC (with or without alpha-fetoprotein testing) every 6 months is recommended for patients with cirrhosis in accordance with AASLD guidance. • Upper endoscopic surveillance for esophageal varices is recommended in accordance with AASLD guidance on portal hypertensive bleeding in cirrhosis. • Patients with ongoing risk for HCV infection (e.g., IV drug use or MSM engaging in unprotected sex) should be counseled about risk reduction, and tested for HCV RNA annually and whenever they develop elevated ALT, AST, or bilirubin. • Patients should abstain from alcohol to avoid progression of liver disease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients in whom initial HCV treatment fails to achieve cure (SVR) should be evaluated for retreatment by a specialist, in accordance with AASLD/IDSA guidance. • Ultrasound surveillance for hepatocellular carcinoma (with or without alpha-fetoprotein testing) every 6 months is recommended for patients with cirrhosis, in accordance with AASLD guidance. • Assessment for disease progression every 6 to 12 months with a hepatic function panel, CBC, creatinine, and INR is recommended. • Patients should abstain from alcohol to avoid progression of liver disease.