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► **To cite this version:**

Anne-Sophie Chantry, M Tching-Sin, Catherine Dhiver, Thierry Allegre, Jean-Marie Ruiz, et al.. Boceprevir (BOC) and Telaprevir (TPV) therapeutic drug monitoring in HCV and HIV-HCV infected patients treated with triple therapy Ribavirine/Peg-interferon/Boceprevir or Telaprevir: impact of the antiretroviral (ARV) treatment. BMC Infectious Diseases, BioMed Central, 2014, 14 (Suppl 2), pp.P83. inserm-00995738

**HAL Id: inserm-00995738**

**<https://www.hal.inserm.fr/inserm-00995738>**

Submitted on 23 May 2014

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POSTER PRESENTATION

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# Boceprevir (BOC) and Telaprevir (TPV) therapeutic drug monitoring in HCV and HIV-HCV infected patients treated with triple therapy Ribavirine/ Peg-interferon/Boceprevir or Telaprevir: impact of the antiretroviral (ARV) treatment

AS Chantry<sup>1\*</sup>, M Tching-Sin<sup>1</sup>, C Dhiver<sup>2</sup>, T Allegre<sup>3</sup>, JM Ruiz<sup>4</sup>, A Assi<sup>5</sup>, D Botta-Fridlund<sup>6</sup>, P Halfon<sup>7,8</sup>, O Faucher-Zaegel<sup>9</sup>, C Solas<sup>1,10</sup>

From International Symposium HIV and Emerging Infectious Diseases 2014  
Marseille, France. 21-23 May 2013

## Introduction

BOC and TPV are potent NS3/4A protease inhibitors for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C (HCV) genotype 1 infection. BOC and TPV are both substrates and strong inhibitors of the CYP3A, therefore presenting a wide interindividual pharmacokinetic variability and multiple drug interactions especially with ARV such as lopinavir/r, darunavir/r or efavirenz, thus restricting options for concomitant ARV therapy. We evaluated plasma concentrations of coinfecting and mono-infected patients treated with BOC and TPV and the PK data of patients treated with non recommended ARV.

## Method

Data from patients whose BOC and TPV trough concentration had been assessed during treatment were retrospectively analyzed. Plasma concentrations were determined using a LC-MS/MS method. Mann-Whitney U test was used for statistics (PASW Statistics 17).

## Results

Overall, 58 patients were included (84% male, median age: 51 years (34-70)), treated with BOC (25) or TPV (33). Thirty-two (55%) patients are coinfecting (14 BOC, 18 TPV) and 26 (45%) are mono-infected (11 BOC, 15 TPV). Median (range, CV) TPV and BOC trough

concentrations were respectively, 1928 ng/mL (92-3204, 47%) and 111 ng/mL (33-903, 112%) in coinfecting patients versus 2787 ng/mL (252-5551, 54%) and 153 ng/mL (25-2658, 150%) in mono-infected patients, which is statistically different only for TPV ( $p < 0.05$ ). Six patients received non recommended ARV: 4 were treated with darunavir/r (2 BOC, 2 TPV), 1 with efavirenz and BOC and 1 with lopinavir/r and TPV. Median (range) TPV and BOC concentrations were respectively, 1967 ng/mL (580-3204) and 103 ng/mL (33-903) with recommended ARV versus 1304 ng/mL (92-2565) and 146 ng/mL (65-304) with non recommended ARV.

## Conclusion

This study highlights a strong interindividual variability in BOC and TPV trough concentrations. Lower concentrations were observed in coinfecting patients but remaining within the expected range, which may be explained by drug interactions with some ARV. Hence, therapeutic drug monitoring is useful to manage these interactions and evaluate the risk-benefit balance of using non recommended ARV in coinfecting patients with advanced hepatic disease.

## Authors' details

<sup>1</sup>Timone Hospital, Pharmacokinetics and toxicology department, Marseille, France. <sup>2</sup>AP-HM Conception Hospital, Infectious Diseases department, Marseille, France. <sup>3</sup>Pays d'Aix Hospital, Hematology and Internal Medicine Department, Aix-en-Provence, France. <sup>4</sup>AP-HM, Hôpitaux Sud, Medicine in prison department, Marseille, France. <sup>5</sup>Sainte Musse Hospital, Infectiology

<sup>1</sup>Timone Hospital, Pharmacokinetics and toxicology department, Marseille, France

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

department, Toulon, France. <sup>6</sup>AP-HM Conception Hospital, Digestive surgery department, Marseille, France. <sup>7</sup>European Hospital, Marseille, France. <sup>8</sup>Alphabio Laboratory, Marseille, France. <sup>9</sup>AP-HM Sainte-Marguerite Hospital, Immuno-Hematology department, Marseille, France. <sup>10</sup>University of Aix-Marseille, INSERM UMR 911 - CRO2, Faculty of Pharmacy, Marseille, France.

Published: 23 May 2014

doi:10.1186/1471-2334-14-S2-P83

**Cite this article as:** Chantry *et al.*: Boceprevir (BOC) and Telaprevir (TPV) therapeutic drug monitoring in HCV and HIV-HCV infected patients treated with triple therapy Ribavirine/Peg-interferon/Boceprevir or Telaprevir: impact of the antiretroviral (ARV) treatment. *BMC Infectious Diseases* 2014 **14**(Suppl 2):P83.

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