

The Effect of TDF on the Hepatitis B Virus Eradication

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Background

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infections affect about 250 million patients worldwide and increase the risk of liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) is the first line therapy for chronic hepatitis B (CHB) due to its high genetic barrier and effective viral suppression.

Aims

To elucidate the efficacy of TDF in patients if hepatitis B virus infection.

Methods

998 CHB patients under TAF treatment or ever received the TAF treatment were enrolled for testing the safety and the efficacy of TDF

Results

The 998 chronic hepatitis B infected patients received the TDF treatment. After 36 months TDF treatment, we can see that the HBeAg positive rate was still 23.0%. However, the HBV DNA level decreased to 72.5 IU/ml obviously. AST level and ALT level were in normal range (33.9 and 34.7 IU/L). The serum creatinine level was around 0.98 mg/dl. After the 60 months follow up, HBeAg decreased to 16.7% positive rate and the HBV DNA level revealed negative detected. The average AST and ALT level were 29.6 and 35.5 IU/L within normal range. The serum creatinine level was also around 0.92 mg/dl.

Conclusions

The TDF treatment for HBV eradication revealed well viral suppression and the inhibition of liver inflammation with low renal toxicity.

Table 1 Baseline characteristics and clinical features of the patients

	All patients (N=998)
Age (years, mean±SD)	49.8±11.6
Male gender, n (%)	695 (70.3)
Anti-HCV	32 (3.2)
Liver cirrhosis	178 (21.4)
HCC	75 (9.1)
HBsAg titer	3604.0±11347.8
HBV DNA (KIU/mL)	88433.6±1170751.9
HBV DNA(+)	533 (90.8)
HBeAg (+)	175 (29.8)
HBeAb (+)	413 (74.8)
Platelet count (x10 ³ u/L, mean±SD)	202.9±98.1
AST (IU/L, mean±SD)	136.9±259.1
ALT (IU/L, mean±SD)	196.5±361.3
Creatine (ng/ml, mean±SD)	0.92±0.98
FIB4	3.4±7.1