Treatment-Naive

Ledipasvir-Sofosbuvir in Renal Disease
ERCHIVES-Renal

Source: Butt AA, et al. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2018;48:35-43

Ledipasvir-Sofosbuvir in Renal Disease
ERCHIVES-Renal: Study Design

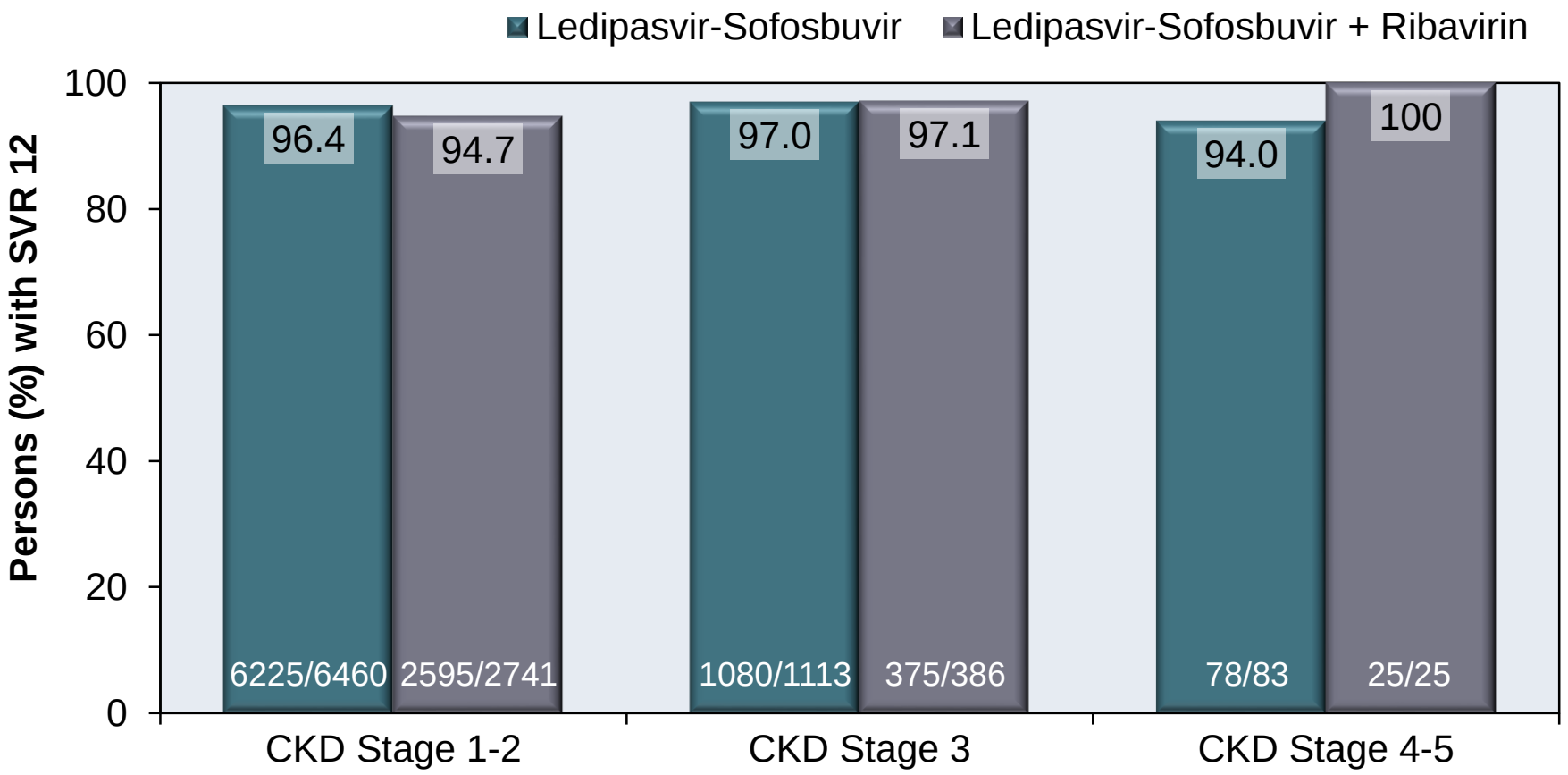
ERCHIVES-Renal Study Design

- **Design**: Retrospective observational cohort review in Veterans Administration system to determine the effectiveness and safety of HCV treatment in persons with renal disease using two regimens: (1) ledipasvir-sofosbuvir, with or without ribavirin, and (2) ombitasvir-paritaprevir-ritonavir and dasabuvir, with or without ribavirin
- **Entry Criteria**
  - Chronic HCV genotype 1-6 (most with genotype 1)
  - Baseline chronic kidney disease (CKD stage 1-5 included)
  - Compensated cirrhosis allowed
  – Persons with HIV were excluded
- **End-Points**: Primary = SVR12, treatment completion, and safety

Source: Butt AA, et al. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2018;48:35-43

Ledipasvir-Sofosbuvir in Renal Disease
ERCHIVES-Renal: Results

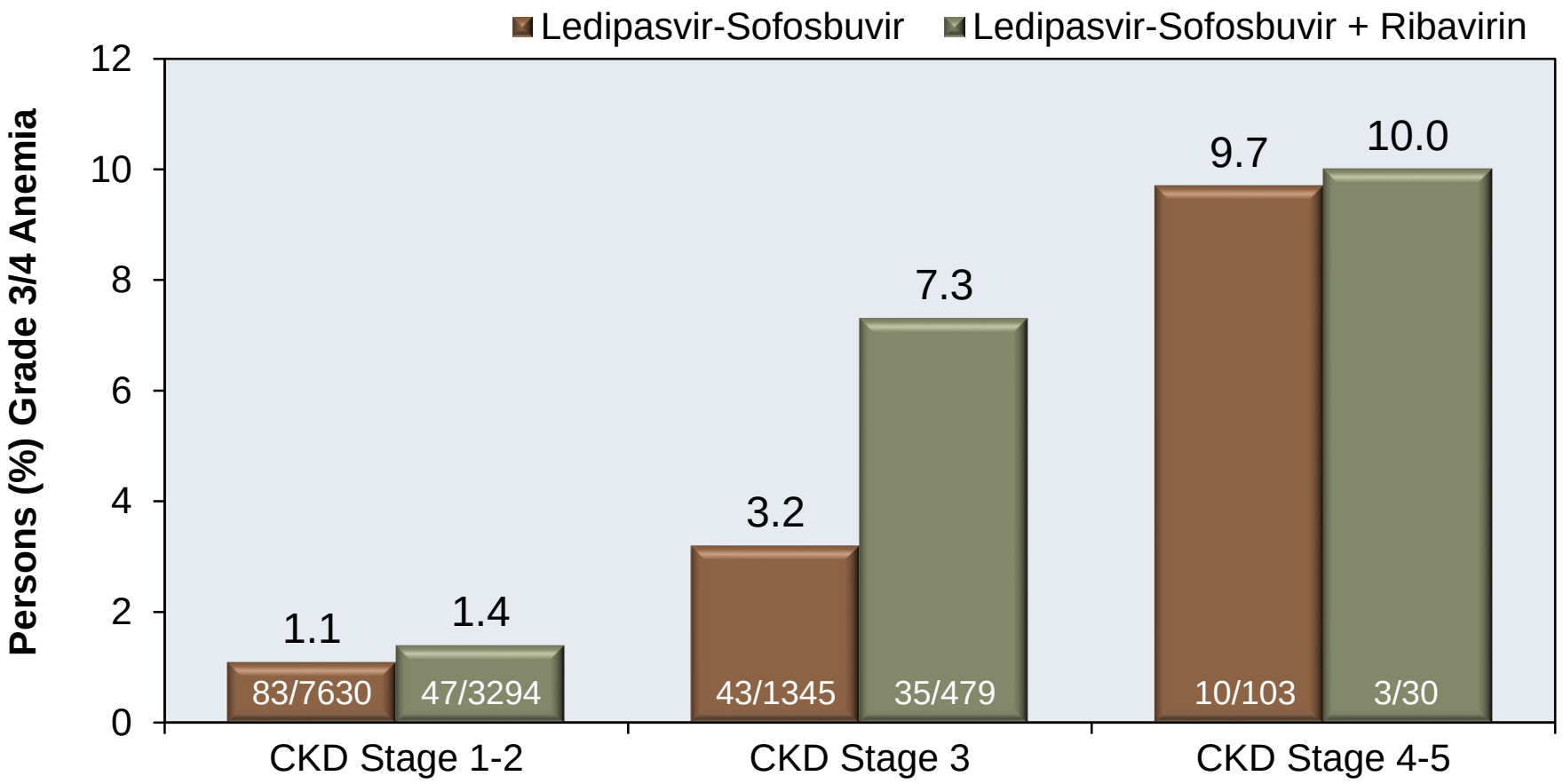
ERCHIVES-Renal: Ledipasvir-Sofosbuvir in Chronic Kidney



Source: Butt AA, et al. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2018;48:35-43

Ledipasvir-Sofosbuvir in Renal Disease
ERCHIVES-Renal: Results

ERCHIVES-Renal: Ledipasvir-Sofosbuvir in Chronic Kidney Disease



Source: Butt AA, et al. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2018;48:35-43

Ledipasvir-Sofosbuvir in Renal Disease
ERCHIVES-Renal: Conclusions

Conclusions: “Ledipasvir-sofosbuvir and Ombitasvir-paritepreviritonavir plus dasabuvir achieved high SVR rates in chronic kidney disease population. Treatment completion rates were lower than expected. A decline in eGFR and development of anaemia were observed in a substantial proportion of persons, but the clinical implications remain unclear.”

Source: Butt AA, et al. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2018;48:35-43