

A Combination anti-HBV regimen using lamivudine and other agents in treatment of resistant chronic hepatitis B

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Abstract

Background: Several difficulties remain in formulating treatment for chronic hepatitis B (CHB), 350 million people are chronically infected with HBV, Chronic infection with hepatitis B virus accounts for an enormous burden of disease worldwide, including up to half of all cases of cirrhosis, end stage liver disease, and hepatocellular carcinoma.

Aim of the work: To maximize the elimination of the viral infection while minimizing or preventing damage to the liver cells and tissues and development of viral resistance to more antivirals.

Patients and Methods: Eighty eight patients of chronic hepatitis B virus infection with resistance to lamivudine treatment as proved by quantitative PCR (more than 200 IU/ml). Their age between (20-60) years, (85 males, and 3 females) were selected from the National Hepatology and Tropical Medicine Research Institute and were included in this study. The included patients were two groups, the first group 42 patients, were receiving Lamivudine, plus (Baraclude) Entecavir (tablet 0.5mg / day) treatment at the time of assessment. The second group 46 patients were receiving (Hepsera tablet 10 mg / day) Adefovir dipivoxil plus lamivudine (tablet).

All the patients were subjected to the following : thorough history and clinical examination, abdominal ultrasonography and collection of blood samples for routine liver and kidney function investigations and serological assay for HBsAg, HBsAb, HBeAg, HBeAb, HBcAb quantitative HBV DNA (PCR).

Results: Our results revealed significant differences between the two groups of patients of CHBV infection, resistant to Lamivudine drug, the first group were higher in response to a combination between Lamivudine + (Baraclude) Entecavir, than the second group who were receiving Lamivudine + (Hepsera) Adefovir dipivoxil combination therapy.

Conclusion: Our study concluded that the clinical benefit is apparent with high percentage after a combination regimen using Lamivudine + Entecavir than a combination regimen using Lamivudine + Adefovir dipivoxil for the treatment of resistant chronic hepatitis B virus who were treated with Lamivudine only before.

Recommendations: Optimal management of chronic hepatitis B, that may require long-term and sometimes lifelong treatment to maintain its clinical benefit is challenging. It is important to initiate treatment with a drug that has the least potential for induction of drug resistance as sequential monotherapy which may result in selection of multidrug resistant HBV mutants.

Key words: A combination anti-HBV, Antiviral drug resistance, Nucleos(t)ide analogues, Lamivudine, Entecavir, Adefovir dipivoxil.

Introduction

Antiviral drug resistance is a major limitation to the long-term use of nucleos(t)ide analogue therapy (Lok, et al., (2007). The first manifestation of antiviral resistance is virological breakthrough, which is defined as an increase in serum HBV DNA by more than 1 log from nadir or the redetection of HBV DNA. Serum HBV DNA levels tend to be low initially because most antiviral drug-resistant mutants have decreased replication fitness compared to the wild-type virus but compensatory mutations that can restore replication fitness frequently emerge during continued treatment leading to a progressive increase in serum HBV DNA levels (Lok, 2011).

Entecavir is a nucleoside analogue (more specifically, a guanine analogue) that inhibits reverse transcription, DNA replication and transcription in the viral replication process. The drug's manufacturer claims that Entecavir is more efficacious than previous agents used to treat hepatitis B (Lamivudine and Adefovir) {Sims and Woodland, 2006}. Adefovir dipivoxil (Hepsera) is a nucleotide analogue of adenosine monophosphate, which can inhibit reverse transcriptase and DNA polymerase activity {Heathcote, et al., (1998) & Glison, et al., (1999)& Tsiang, et al., (1999)}. Adefovir dipivoxil has been evaluated as primary monotherapy for patients with chronic hepatitis B and in patients who developed resistance to lamivudine, it was approved by FDA (Marcellin, et al., (2003)& Zeng, et al., (2006).

Currently approved nucleos(t)ide analogues for the treatment of hepatitis B have very little or no direct inhibitory effect on cccDNA. The resistance of cccDNA to treatments that act primarily through inhibition of reverse transcription of pregenomic RNA and the long half-life of infected hepatocytes (and hence cccDNA) account for the high rate of viral relapse when treatment is stopped.(Ganem and Prince, 2004).

HBV is not directly cytopathic. The pathogenesis of HBV-related liver injury

is determined by the interactions between the virus and the host immune response (Guidotti et al., 2006). Quiescent or inactive disease indicates that the virus is suppressed by the host immune response. In persons with chronic HBV infection, the different phases represent changes in balance between the host immune response and HBV replication. In chronically infected individuals, the T-cell responses are weak and poorly functional (Ferrari, et al., 1990). HBV-specific T-cells are maintained in a dysfunctional state but not deleted. Increase in HBV-specific T-cell responsiveness has been observed in patients who undergo spontaneous or treatment-related HBeAg seroconversion (Rehermann, et al., 1996). It should be noted that while the host immune in patients with chronic HBV infection may be ineffective in viral clearance, it can mediate liver damage (Maini et al., 2000). Thus, the immune response can be a double-edge sword.

HBV has been classified into eight genotypes (A-H) based on nucleotide sequences with varying distribution in different geographical regions, HBV genotypes may play a role in determining the activity and risk of progression of liver disease(Fung et al., 2004). Mutations in the precore and core promoter regions are the most common naturally occurring HBV mutations, this mutation results in a premature stop codon, thus preventing the production of HBeAg. It is most frequently found in association with HBV genotype D, and to a lesser extent in genotypes A, F or H.(Carman et al., 1989).

Patients and Methods

Eighty eight patients with chronic HBV infection resistant to lamivudine treatments proved by quantitative PCR, their age between (20-60) years, (85 male and 3 females), were selected from the National Hepatology and Tropical Medicine Research Institute to be included in the study with exclusion of other chronic diseases or pregnancy.

The included patients were two groups, the first group 42 patients were receiving lamivudine, + Baraclude (Entecavir) and the second group 46 patients were receiving lamivudine + Hepsara (Adefovir dipivoxil) at the time of assesment. All the patients were subjected to the following : through history and clinical examination, abdominal ultrasonography and collection of blood samples for the routine investigations ALT, AST, alkaline phosphatase, bilirubine, albumine, CBCs, serum creatinine and serological assay for the quantative PCR(HBV DNA),the patients examined regularly every 3 months in cases of cirrhosis and every 6 months in cases with liver free from cirrhosis,10 ml of venous blood samples were obtained from each patients by sterile venipuncture in dry sterile vacuatainers. After centrifugation, the serum was tested for HBsAg, HBsAb, HBeAg, HBeAb, HBcAb were done by Elisa Technique. All patients were tested by third generation Elisa, using Kits from (Dia Sorin Italy) HBsAg lot Number : 0370680 A / I, HBsAb lot Number : 9230560 A / 2, HBeAg lot Number : 0600340 A / 1, HBeAb lot Number : 0490370 B, HBV DNA was quantitated in all sera using Real time PCR (Strata gene, Taq Man Gene Expression (Applied – Biosystems - Germany). Lot Number : 139282089. The kit threshold limit is 8.8 / IU / ml.

Statistical analysis : Analysis of data was done by IBM computer using SPSS (Statistical program for social science version 12) as : Description of quantitative variables as mean, SD and range & Description of qualitative variables as numbers and percentage &

Chi- Square test was used to compare qualitative variables between groups & Fisher exact test was used instead of chi-square when one expected cell less than or equal 5. This was expressed as probability of value (P value) the difference was considered significant if P value < 0.05.

Results

The study included 88 patients, both males and females, of CHBV infection , resistant to lamivudine drug, the first group (42) patients are using Baraclude (Entecavir) + Lamivudine and the second group (46) patients are using Hepsara (Adefovir dipivoxil), for 48 weeks.

We found that : There' s no statistical significant difference that could be detected between both groups as regarding quantitative (PCR) HBV DNA by using Chi-Square test. (p > 0.05) table (1), Graph (1).

Table (2): illustrates the comparison between both groups as regard to response to a combination anti-HBV regimen. The responder were higher among Baraclude + lamivudine group than Hepsara + lamivudine with statistically significant difference between both grouped by using Chi-Square test. (P < 0.001) Graph (2).

Table (3): Shows the comparison between both groups as regard seroconversion. Ther's no statistically significant difference between both groups using Fisher exact test (P> 0.05) table (3), Graph (3).

Table (A) Illustrate HBV RNA results before and after treatment :

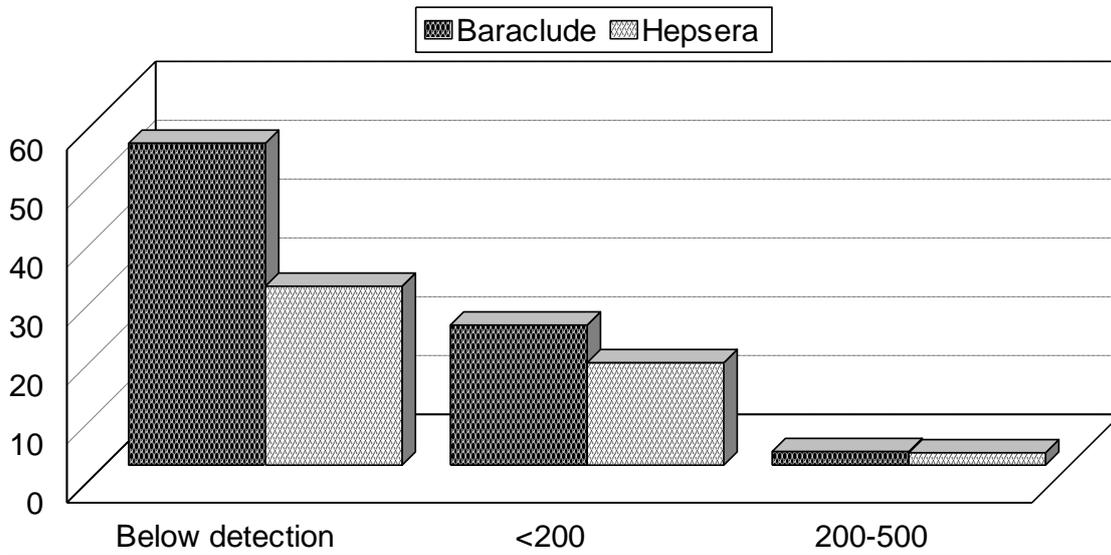
HBV DNA (Quantitative value)	Baraclude group	Hepsara group
Before treatment	>2 ,000,000 IU	> 200 IU
After treatment	23 (patients) BDL 10 (patients) < 200 IU 1 (patient) < 500 IU	14 (patients) BDL 8 (patients) < 200 IU 1 (patient) < 500 IU

Below detection limit estimated as 8.8 IU / ml.*

Table (1) Comparison between both groups as regard HBV DNA

Variable	Baraclude N=42	Hepsera N=46	X ²	P
HBV-DNA load				
Below detection	23(54.7%)	14(30.4%)	0.3	>0.05 NS
<200 IU/ml	10(23.8%)	8(17.4%)		
200-500 IU/ml	1(2.3%)	1(2.1%)		

This table shows no statistically significant difference could be detected between both groups as regard HBV DNA by using chi-square test



Graph (1) : Illustrate the HBV DNA IU/ml results in the sum of the two studied groups, according to chi-square results.

Table (2) Comparison between both groups as regard the response to treatments by PCR results below detection limit in the responder group.

Variables	Baraclude N=42	Hepsera N=46	X ²	P
Responder	34(80.9%)	23(50%)	9.2	<0.001 HS
Non responder	8(19.1%)	23(50%)		

This table shows that non responder were higher among hepsera group with statistically significant difference between both groups by using chi-square test.

Graph (2) Illustrate that the responder were higher among Baraclude group by PCR results below detection limit, according to chi-square test results.

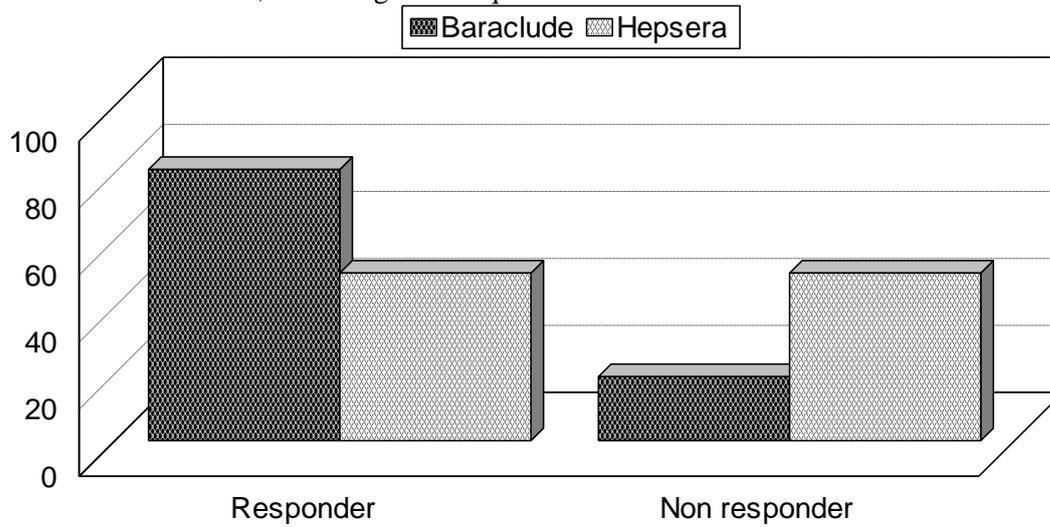
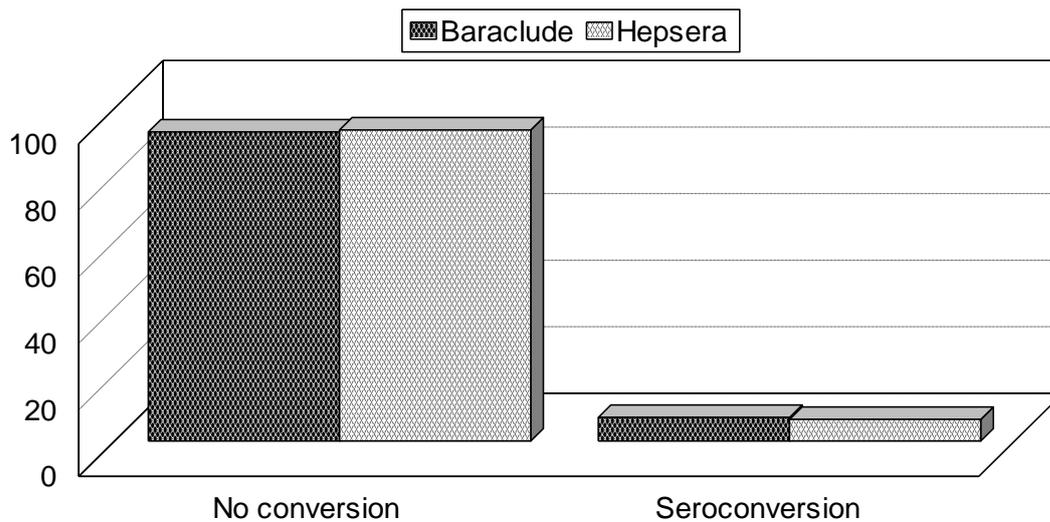


Table (3): Comparison between both groups as regard seroconversion of HBeAg (+ ve) into HBeAg (- ve).

Variables	Baraclude N=42	Hepsera N=46	P
No conversion	39(92.9%)	43(93.5%)	>0.05 NS
Seroconversion	3(7.1%)	3(6.5%)	

This table shows no statistically significant difference between both groups by using Fisher exact test

Graph (3) Illustrate seroconversion in the sum of the two studied groups.



Discussion

The aims of hepatitis B treatment are to achieve sustained suppression of HBV replication and remission of liver disease. The ultimate goal is to prevent cirrhosis, liver failure and HCC. Parameters used to assess treatment response include decrease in serum HBV DNA, loss of HBsAg with or without seroconversion to anti-HBs, normalization in serum ALT, and improvement in liver histology { Lok, (2011)}. The most important mutation associated with resistance to Lamivudine is a substitution of methionine for valine or isoleucine (M 204 V/ I) in the Tyrosine-methionine-aspartate (YMDD) motif. The M204 I but not the M204 V mutation is also associated the rt A 181 T mutation has also been shown to be associated with lamivudine resistance. {Tenney, et al., (2009)}.

This work was conducted to the serum levels of ALT, AST, ALP, albumin, bilirubin, creatinine, CBCs (Hb, WBCs, platelets) in compensated chronic hepatitis B virus infection after treatment and find out the possible correlation with HBeAg, HBeAb, HBsAb, HBV DNA (Quantitative).

We found in our study that there is no significant difference in between patients who were receiving Baraclude 0.5 mg / dl /day or who were receiving Hepsera 10 mg / day plus Lamivudine 100 mg / day for 48 weeks as regard quatitative (PCR) HBV DNA at time of assessments. Several studies { Lia Chien, et al.,(1998) & Dienstag, et al., (1999) & Marcellin, et al., (2003) & Chang, et al., (2006) &Lai et al., (2007) & Macellin et al., (2008)} showed that the incidence of HBV genotypic antiviral resistance varies from (0-25 %) at 1-year to 1-70 % at 5 years. Tenney, et al., (2009) found that resistance to Entecavir appears to occur through a two- hit mechanism. Selection of rtM204 V/ I mutation decreases susceptibility of the virus to Entecavir slightly. Additional mutations at positions 184, 202 or

250 are necessary for the manifestation of entecavir resistance. Decreased activity of Entecavir in viruses with rtM204 V/ I mutation explains why the rate of Entecavir resistance is so much higher in patients with prior Lamivudine resistance. Tenney, et al., (2009) explained that mutations associated with resistance to Adefovir include substitution of Alanine for Threonine or Valine (rt A 181 T / V) and a substitution of Asparagine for Threonine (rt N 236 T). These changes are also associated with a reduced susceptibility to Tenofovir. This results correlated with our study.

In the present study, we found that there's 54.7 % of patients with HBV DNA serum load below detection limit in patients who were using Baraclude + Lamivudine after 1 year, and 30.4 % in patients who were using Hepsera + Lamivudine. Lai Gane, et al., (2007) & Marcellin, et al., (2008) & Hadziyannis, et al., (2003), found that a 1- year course of nucleo(t)ide analogues resulted in extremely high rates of undetectable serum HBV DNA (51-93 %). Lai, et al., (1998) & Dienstag, et al., (1999) & Macellin, et al., (2003) & Chang, et al., (2006) & Lai, et al., (2007) & Marcellin, et al., (2008) explained that a 1- year course of nucleos(t)ide analogues resulted in very high rates of undetectable serum HBV DNA (21-76 %) . Sheman, et al., (2006) found that the magnitude of viral load reduction observed after 48 weeks of Entecavir (was 5.08 log₁₀ copies / ml). Peters, et al., (2004) added that the level of HBV DNA suppression also compared favorably to that reported in patients with Lamivudine-resistant HVB receiving Adefovir in which the mean reduction in HBV DNA was 4.00 log₁₀ copies / ml after 1 year of treatment. These results are in agreement with our study results.

lok, (2011) observed that HBV nucleo(t)ide analogues Entecavir, Telbivudine and Tenofovir have more potent antiviral activity followed by Lamivudine and then Adefovir.

Guangbi, et al., (2007) explained that Entecavir treatment for 48 weeks achieved consistent mean reductions in HBV DNA in both patients infected with HBV genotypes B (- 4.96 log₁₀ copies / ml) and C (- 5.12 log₁₀ copies / ml). Among patients who received 48 weeks of Entecavir treatment, the proportion achieving HBV DNA < 0.7 MEq / ml was 74 % and the proportion achieving HVB DNA < 300 copies / ml by PCR assay was 27 %. Our study revealed that the responder were higher among Baraclude + Lamivudine group (80.9 %) than Hepsera + Lamivudine (50 %) with statistically significant difference, these results in agreement with Anna Lok whom found that Entecavir and Tenofovir are associated with the lowest rate of drug resistance, followed by Adefovir, Telbivudine Lamivudine .

Lai et al., (1998) & Dienstag, et al., (1999) & Macellin, et al., (2003) & Chang, et al., (2006) & Lai, et al., (2007) & Marcellin, et al., (2008) postulated that a 1- year course of nucleos(t)ide analogues resulted in very high rates of undetectable serum HBV DNA (21-76 %) and histological improvement (49- 76 %), but only 12-22 % of patients achieved HBeAg seroconversion and only 0-3 % lost HBsAg. Yao et al., (2007) observed that among HBeAg (+) patient enrolled on Entecavir, the rate of HBeAg seroconversion after 1 year of treatment was low (6 %). Sheman, et al., (2006) explained that Furthermore, lower serologic response rates in patients who are refractory to Lamivudine are to be expected given the likelihood that patients who have remained HBe Ag (+) despite prior Lamivudine treatment may have a decreased ability to mount an immune-mediated seroconversion response. These finding suggest that long-term therapy may be needed to achieve HBeAg seroconversion in the Lamivudine - refractory patients population. In our study seroconversion in Baraclude + Lamivudine group 7.1 % and in Hepsera + Lamivudine group (6.5 %).

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A Combination....

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الجمع ما بين المضادات العقارية للفيروس الكبدى الوبائى بى بإستخدام عقار اللاميفودين مع عقار اخر لعلاج الالتهاب الكبدى الوبائى بى المقاوم لللاميفودين فقط

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الخلفيه: صعوبات عديده ظلت فى معالجة الالتهاب الكبدى المزمن بى, 350 مليون شخص يعانون من الالتهاب الكبدى الوبائى بى, بيان تفصيلى لإصلاح الإنشاء للعبأ الجسيم للمرض ذائع الانتشار , يشمل ما يعادل نصف حالات (التليف, المراحل النهائيه فى أمراض الكبد, و الأورام السرطانيه للكبد)

الهدف من البحث: الوصول الى النهايه العظمى فى التخلص من الوباء الفيروسي بى بالوصول إلى الحد الأدنى له أو بمنع (تلف الخلايا و الأنسجه الكبدية و إنتشار المقاومه للفيروس).

طريقة البحث: شملت الدراسه عدد 88 شخص من المرضى المصابين بالالتهاب الكبدى الوبائى بى و ذوات المقاومه لدواء اللاميفودين وحده بقياس نتيجة ال بى سى آر العددى بالدم و متوسط أعمارهم ما بين (20-60) عاما العينات منتقاه من مرضى المعهد القومى للكبد و الأمراض المتوطنه مقسمين إلى مجموعتين الأولى: عدد 42 من المرضى و يعالجون بأقراص (اللاميفودين قرص 100 مجم / اليوم + الباراكلود قرص 50. مجم / اليوم) و المجموعه الثانيه و عددهم 46 من المرضى المعالجين (باللاميفودين قرص 100مجم / اليوم + الهيسبرا قرص 10 مجم / اليوم). جميع المرضى خضعوا للفحوص الطبيه مع أخذ السيره الذاتيه و عمل الموجات الصوتيه على الكبد مع إستبعاد الأمراض المزمنه الأخرى, و قد تم أخذ عينات الدم للمرضى لعمل الفحوصلت الروتينييه السيولوجى للمؤشرات الكبدية بى مع عمل بى سى آر عددى و قياس نسبة الكرياتينين.

النتائج: لقد أسفرت نتائج هذه الدراسه عن وجود إستجابه إكلينيكيه لكلتا المجموعتين وهذه الإستجابه تفوق نسبياً فى المجموعه الأولى المعالجين (بالاميفودين+الباراكلود) بنسبة 80.9 % , عن المجموعه الثانيه المعالجين (بالاميفودين+ الهيسبرا) بنسبة 50 % بعد مرور 12 شهر من العلاج مع عدم وجود أى مضاعفات إكلينيكيه.