8th Paris Hepatitis Conference 2015

Faut-il traiter les immunotolérants et les porteurs inactifs?

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Paris le 12 janvier 2015

Objectifs pédagogiques

- Connaître les critères diagnostiques d'un porteur chronique inactif
- Attention au comorbidités associées
- Connaître les situations à risque de réactivation chez un porteur inactif
- Savoir diagnostiquer et traiter une réactivation

Cas clinique

- Patient de 61 ans
- Sans ATCD
- 2008 on découvre une cytolyse 2.5 x N
- Examen physique normal, IMC: 25.7
- TP: 98%, Plaquettes 270.000/mm3
- Alb ,ferritine,Bili,GGT: Nx
- Glycemie :1.05 g/l , cholestérol +TG normaux
- Ag HBs +, Ag HBe -, Ac anti Hbe +, ADN VHB : 1378 UI/ml
- Sérologies VIH, VHC, VHD négatives
- · Echographie abdominale : Foie réfléchissant

Echo du patient

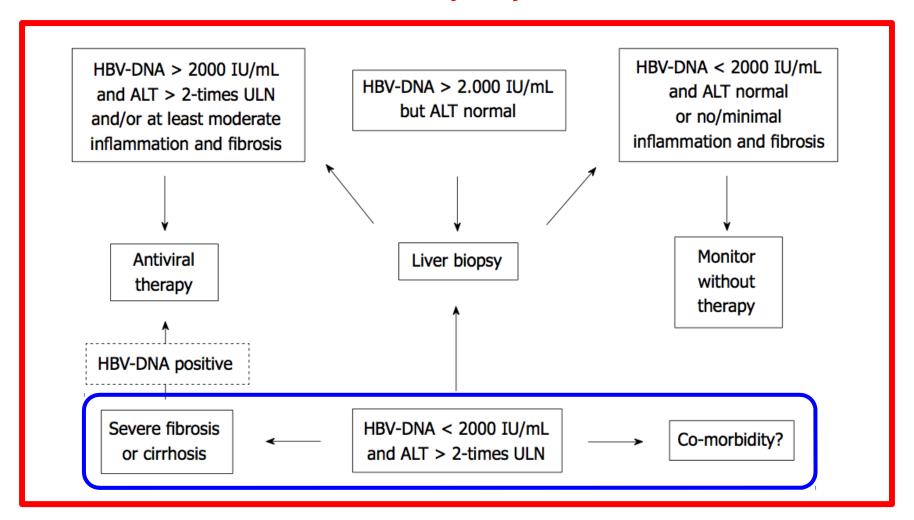




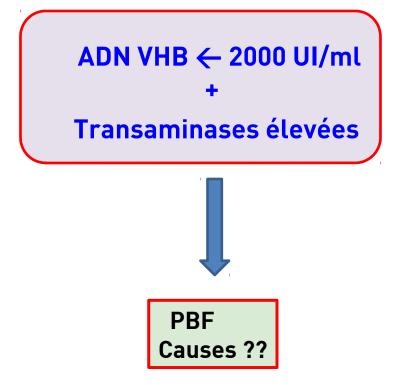
Que faire?

- Fibroscan
- Fibrotest
- Biopsie du foie
- Traitement antiviral

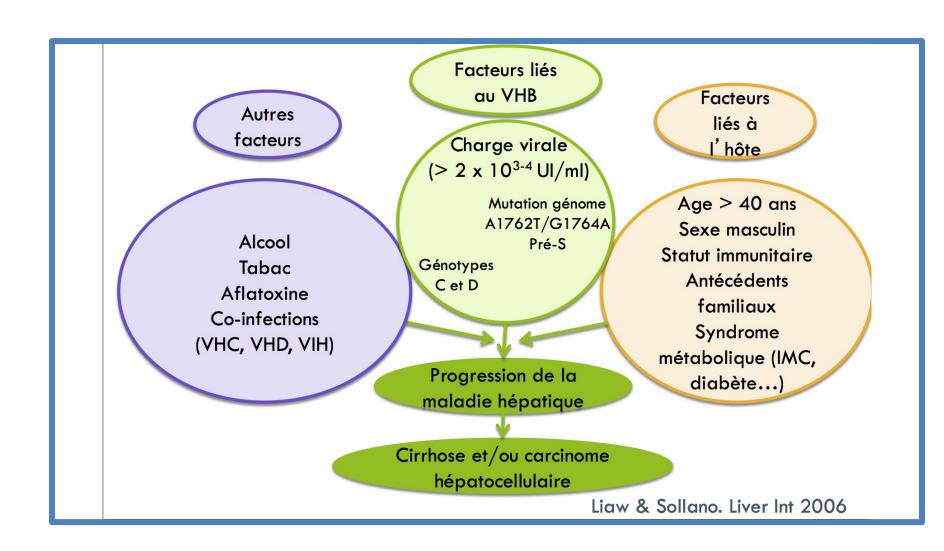
Que faire si ADN VHB \$\square\$2000ui/ml avec cytolyse



Attention au pathologies associées



acteurs influençants la progression de la fibros



HVB et stéatose

| | Without fatty liver (n = 2226) | With fatty liver (n = 1416) | P value |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| BMI, kg/m²* | 22.57±2.86 | 25.65±3.28 | <0.001 |
| Age, years* | 49.0±11.8 | 50.3±10.9 | 0.001 |
| Sex (M/F) (%) | 1143/1083 (51.3%/48.7%) | 1016/400 (71.8%/28.2%) | <0.001 |
| WC, cm* | 79.9±8.8 | 89.0±9.0 | <0.001 |
| SBP, mmHg* | 120.0±17.4 | 126.3±17.8 | <0.001 |
| Fasting glucose, mg/dL* | 90.1±17.3 | 100.4±29.5 | <0.001 |
| Cholesterol, mg/dL* | 191.5±36.0 | 196.8±37.6 | <0.001 |
| HDL, mg/dL* | 57.7±15.6 | 47.5±12.9 | <0.001 |
| LDL, mg/dL* | 118.5±32.0 | 126.3±33.3 | <0.001 |
| TG, mg/dL* | 96.7±55.2 | 147.7±100.8 | <0.001 |
| ALT, IU/L* | 33.9±50.7 | 43.7±41.5 | <0.001 |
| GGT, IU/L* | 21.0±32.5 | 29.6±34.7 | <0.001 |
| Platelet, 1000/mm ³ * | 226.0±62.6 | 234.1±57.1 | <0.001 |
| FLI* | 15.87±16.56 | 38.63±23.98 | <0.001 |

metabolic factors and HBV infection were associated with elevated serum ALT levels in fatty liver disease.

Sonographic fatty liver and hepatitis B virus carrier status: Synergistic effect on liver damage in Taiwanese adults

5406 Taiwanese adults (mean age 46.2 years, 51.5% males), he prevalence of LD, HBVC and SFL were 12.3%, 15.1% and 33.4%, respectively;

5.1% of participants had SFL plus HBVC

| Live | r status | Liver damage | 95% CI | |
|------|----------|-------------------|--------|------------|
| SFL | HBVC | rate (%) | | |
| (-) | (-) | 4.2 | 1.0 | Reference |
| (-) | (+) | 13.2 ^b | 3.3 | 2.4 - 4.6 |
| (+) | (-) | 23.8 ^b | 4.7 | 3.7 - 6.1 |
| (+) | (+) | 37.2 ^b | 9.5 | 6.8 - 13.3 |

Yu cheng lin, World J Gastroenterol 2007

Hépatite B et stéatose

84 patients HVB : 22.6 % avaient de la stéatose

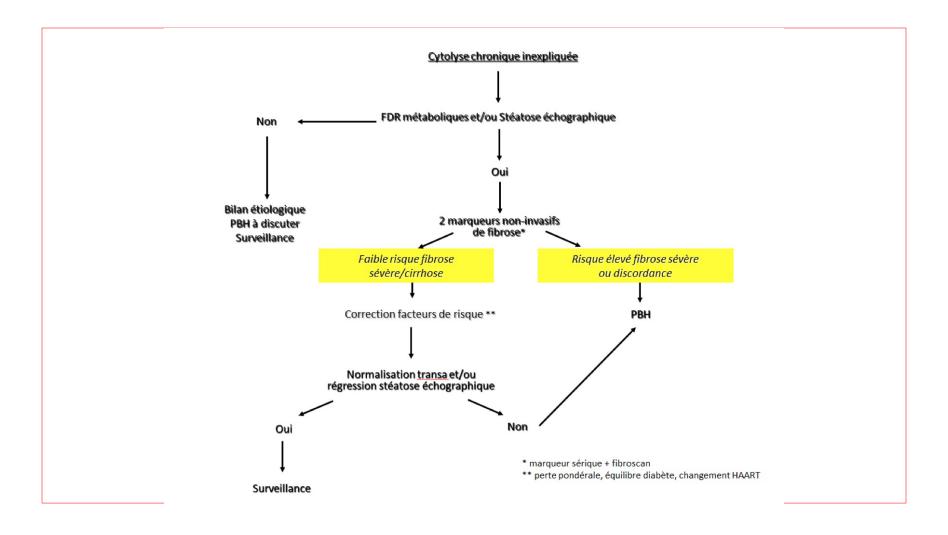
| Parameter | n (%) |
|--------------------|-----------|
| HAI score | |
| 0-3 | 5 (5.9) |
| 4-8 | 56 (66.7) |
| 9-12 | 22 (26.2) |
| 13-18 | 1 (1.2) |
| Stage of fibrosis | |
| 0 | 0 (0.0) |
| 1 | 7 (8.3) |
| 2 | 42 (50.0) |
| 3 | 35 (41.7) |
| 4 | 0 (0.0) |
| Steatosis | |
| None (0) | 65 (77.4) |
| Mild (< 10%) | 7 (8.3) |
| Moderate (10%-30%) | 7 (8.3) |
| Marked (30%-60%) | 4 (4.8) |
| Severe (> 60%) | 1 (1.2) |

NASH valeur diagnostique des moyens non invasifs

| | Cutoff value | AUROC | Sensitivity (%) | Specificity (%) | PPV (%) | NPV (%) | Ref. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|------|
| Biomarkers | | | | | | | |
| Morbidly obese and AST, ALT | 2 times of ULN | - | - | - | 21 | 91 | [22] |
| big-γ GT | 2.6 U/L | 0.85 | 74 | 81 | 83.7 | 71.2 | [27] |
| CK-18 M30 antigen | 121.6 IU/L | 0.787 | 60 | 97.4 | 96.4 | 67.3 | [48] |
| CK-18 M65 antigen | 243.82 IU/L | 0.809 | 68.9 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 68.9 | [48] |
| PIIINP | 6.6 ng/mL | - | 80 | 68 | 60 | 85 | [51] |
| Predictive Models | | | | | | | |
| APRI | 0.98 | 0.85 | 75 | 86 | 34 | 93 | [55] |
| FIB-4 | 1.30 | 0.86 | 85 | 65 | 36 | 95 | [59] |
| Image assessment | | | | | | | |
| Transient elastography | 6.7 kPa | 0.87 | 77.5 | 86.7 | 94.8 | 54.9 | [66] |
| (TE; FibroScan) | | | | | | | |
| ARFI | 1.2 m/s | 0.84 | 76.9 | 86.7 | 95.7 | 54.1 | [66] |
| Combine TE and ARFI | TE $>$ 6.7 kPa ARFI $>$ 1.2 m/s | - | 60.5 | 93.3 | 96.8 | 41.4 | [66] |
| MRE | 2.74 kPa | 0.93 | 94 | 73 | 85 | 89 | [71] |

World J Gastroenterol 2014

Quand faire la PBF?



Cas clinique

- Fibroscan: 6.4 Kpa
- PBH
 - NASH avec Fibrose : F1
 - activité minime
 - Stéatose à 40 %
- · Que faire?
 - Sport et mesures diététiques
 - Insulinosensibilisant
 - vitE
 - Traitement antiviral

Suite observation

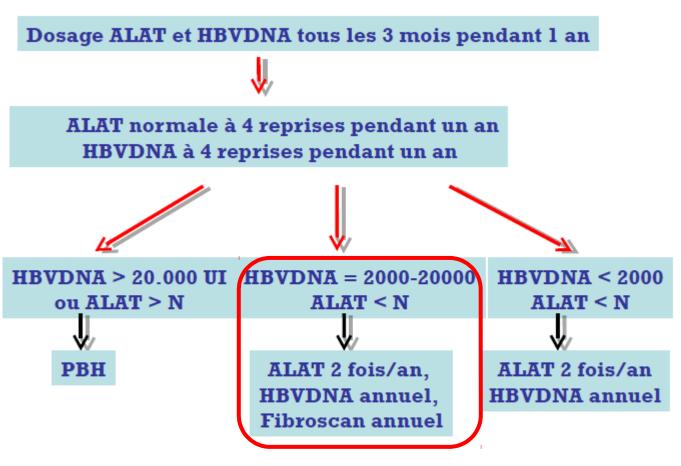
- Sport et mesures hygiéno-diététiques
- Vit E pendant un an
- Evolution:
 - Normalisation des Transaminases
 - ADN VHB contrôlée tous les 6 mois toujours

 ↓ à 2000 ui/l
 - Echo: pas de nodule mis en évidence

Suite observation

- après deux ans de surveillance:
 - Bilan métabolique : normal
 - ALAT, ASAT, GGT: N
 - ADN VHB : 9684 ui/ml
 - Ag HBs quantitatif: 774 ui/ml
- Que faire ?
 - Fibroscan
 - PBH
 - Traitement antiviral
 - Refaire ADNVHB dans 6 mois

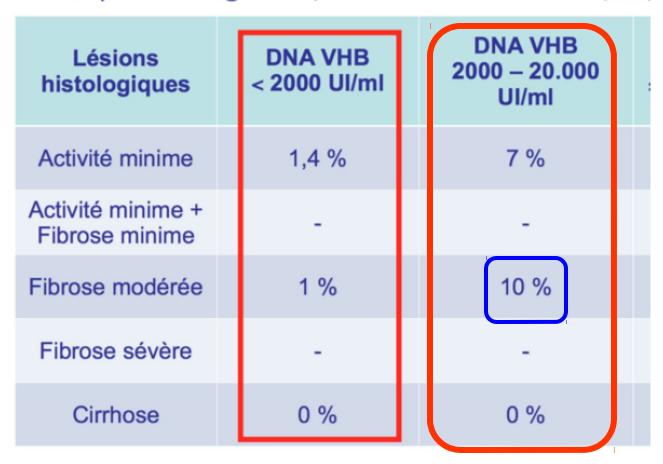
Que faire si ALAT normale et ADN VHB 个2000 ui/ml



Papatheodoridis, J Hepatol 2012

Fibrose vs charge virale

215 patients Ag HBe -, ADN VHB ≤ 20.000 UI/ml



Papatheodoridis J Hepatol 2012

Intérêt de l'Ag HBs dans le diagnostic du porteur inactif

| Ref. | Studies predicting HBsAg seroclearance | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Study design | HBsAg levels | Reliability of prediction | | | | | | |
| Chan et al ^[68] | Genotype B/C, longitudinal study for 11 yr | HBsAg < 100 IU/mL | 75% sensitivity and 91% specificity | | | | | | |
| Chan et al ^[85] | Longitudinal study for 99 ± 16 mo | HBsAg levels < 1000 IU/mL and HBV DNA < 2000 IU/mL | Cumulative probability of 9% and 21% at 5 and 8 yr respectively | | | | | | |
| Tseng et al ^[86] | Follow-up at 1 yr after spontaneous HBeAg seroclearance | HBsAg < 100 IU/mL vs 100-999 IU/mL | Hazard ratio 24.3 vs 4.4 for HBsAg seroclearance | | | | | | |
| Tseng et al ^[87] | Genotype B/C follow-up of 11.6 yr | HBV DNA < 2000 IU/mL and HBsAg < 10 IU/mL | Adjusted hazard ratio of HBsAg loss was 13.2 | | | | | | |
| Martinot-Peignoux et al ^[70] | Follow-up of 1 yr | HBsAg < 1000 IU/mL, annual decrease > 0.3 log IU/mL | 95%NPV and 89% PPV | | | | | | |
| | Differentiation of inactive disease from | m chronic hepatitis | | | | | | | |
| Brunetto et al ^[69] | Genotype D, Follow-up for 34.5 mo | HBsAg levels < 1000 IU/mL and HBV DNA < 2000 IU/mL | 88% NPV and 97% PPV to identify inactive carriers | | | | | | |
| Martinot-Peignoux et al ^[70] | Follow-up of 1 yr | HBsAg levels > 1000 IU/mL and HBV DNA > 200 IU/mL | 96% NPV and 92% sensitivity to identify reactivation | | | | | | |
| Larsson et al ^[88] | Single time point evaluation of ALT, histological score | HBsAg levels < 1000 IU/mL and HBV DNA < 10000 IU/mL | 96% PV to identify inactive carriers | | | | | | |
| Park et al ^[89] | Genotype C follow-up > 48 mo | HBsAg levels > 850 IU/mL and HBV DNA > 850 IU/mL | 85% diagnostic accuracy to identify reactivation | | | | | | |

HVB Fibroscan

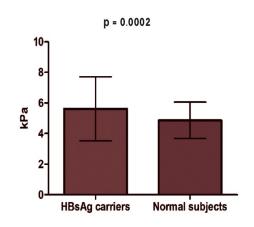
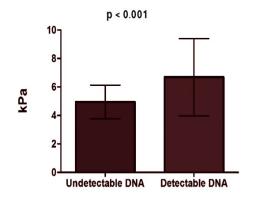


Figure 1. Mean values of LS in normal subjects and HBsAg carriers



I Sporea , Hepat Mon. 2011

Fibroscan et evaluation de la fibrose si hépatite virale B

| Ref. | Year | Patients (n) | Diagnosis for ≥ F2 | | | | | Diagno | sis for F4 | |
|---|------|--------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------|------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Patients (%) | AUROC | Cutoff (kPa) | Se/Sp (%) | Patients (%) | AUROC | Cutoff (kPa) | Se/Sp (%) |
| Oliveri et al ^[39] | 2008 | 188 | 26 | 0.97 | 7.5 | 94/88 | 20 | 0.97 | 11.8 | 86/96 |
| Marcellin et al ^[40] | 2009 | 173 | 50 | 0.81 | 7.2 | 70/83 | 8 | 0.93 | 11.0 | 93/87 |
| Chan et al ^[41] | 2009 | 161 | - | | - | - | 25 | 0.93 | 12.0-13.4 ² | 98/75 |
| Degos et al ^[32] | 2010 | 284 | 42 | 0.78 | 5.2 | 89/38 | 10 | 0.85 | 12.9 | 52/93 |
| Wong et al ^[22] | 2010 | 156 + 82 | 68 | 0.80 | $9.0-12.0^2$ | 54/99 | 23 | | | - |
| ¹ Miailhe <i>et al</i> ^[42] | 2011 | 57 | 61 | 0.85 | 5.9 | 81/87 | 20 | 0.96 | 9.4 | 92/94 |

Suite observation

- Fibroscan: 6.2 Kpa
- Sport et mesures hygiéno-diététiques
- Evolution :
 - Transaminases normales
 - ADN VHB contrôlée à 6 mois ↓ à 2000 ui/l
 - Echo: pas de nodule mise en évidence
- 2011 le patient est PDV

Suite observation

- Dec 2013
 - Syndrome dysentérique avec 13 selles/jour
 - NFS anémie à 11.3 g/dl
 - CRP 230
 - Cytolyse à 1.3 N
 - Pas de cholestase
 - Endoscopie : RCH en pancolite grave mis par le médecin traitant sous corticoïdes puis sous infliximab (bilan BK et infectieux négatif)
 - Le patient avait mentionné au médecin qu'il était porteur inactif pour le virus B

Suite cas clinique

- Janvier 2014 Patient réadmis à notre consultation
- Bilan:
 - Amélioration clinique et biologique de la RCH
 - Bilan :
 - Pas d'ictère
 - Cytolyse 2.3 N
 - Bilirubine normale
 - Bilan métabolique sans anomalies
 - TP/INR : normaux
 - ADN VHB à 5.3 log/ml
 - Fibroscan à 6.4 Kpa
 - Echo : discret foie de stéatose sans nodule

cas clinique

- Ce patient a-t-il fait une réactivation ?
 - Oui
 - Non

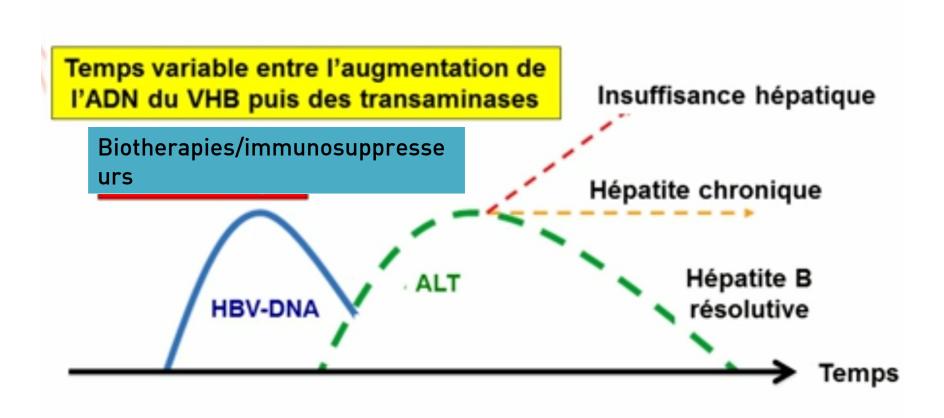
Définition de la réactivation deux situations

- Aggravation d'une hépatite chronique patient Ag Hbs +
 - Augmentation de la charge virale de 2 log/ valeur antérieure
 - ADN VHB 个 100 ui/ml si ADN VHB antérieure indétectable
 - ADN VHB 个 5 log/ml si ADN VHB antérieure non connue
- Réactivation d'une infection résolue
 - Réapparition de l'Ag HBs
 - ADN VHB redevient positive alors que l'Ag HBs est négatif

Cas clinique

- Le risque de Décès si réactivation est de :
 - 0.5 %
 - 2 %
 - 5%
 - **15 %**

Histoire naturelle



Conséquences de la réactivation

Réactivation : 46 % (24 – 88 %)

• Hepatite: 33 % (24 - 88 %)

Décompensation : 13 % (5 - 33 %)

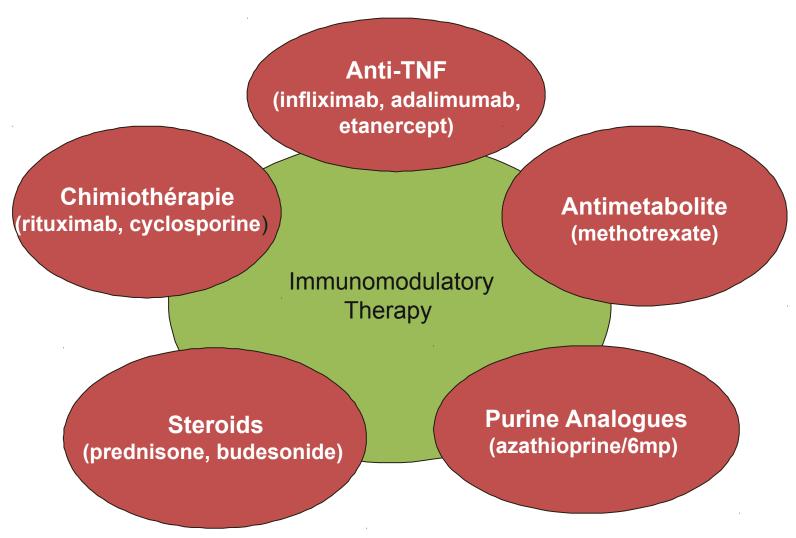
Décès par décompensation : 5% (0 - 33 %)

Loomba et al. Ann Intern Med 2008

cas clinique

- Le risque de réactivation d'un porteur inactif sous biothérapie :
 - Minime
 - modéré
 - important

Medicaments à risque



Roche B, et al. Liver Int. 2011;31(suppl 1):104-110.

Groupes à haut risque

High-risk group (>10%)

B cell-depleting agents such as <u>rituximab</u> and <u>ofatumumab</u>

- HBsAg positive/anti-HBc positive: 30%–60% (A)
- HBsAg negative/anti-HBc positive: >10% (A)

Anthracycline derivatives such as doxorubicin and epirubicin

HBsAg positive/anti-HBc positive: 15%–30% (A)

Corticosteroid therapy for ≥ 4 wk

 HBsAg positive/anti-HBc positive: >10% (B) (moderate/high_dose^a)

Groupes à risque moyen

Moderate-risk group (1%–10%)

TNF- α inhibitors: etanercept, adalimumab, certolizumab, infliximab

- HBsAg positive/anti-HBc positive: 1%–10% (B)
- HBsAg negative/anti-HBc positive: 1% (C)

Other <u>cytokine inhibitors</u> and integrin inhibitors: abatacept, ustekinumab, natalizumab, vedolizumab

- HBsAg positive/anti-HBc positive: 1%–10% (C)
- HBsAg negative/anti-HBc positive: 1% (C)

Tyrosine kinase inhibitors: imatinib, nilotinib

- HBsAg positive/anti-HBc positive: 1%–10% (B)
- HBsAg negative/anti-HBc positive: 1% (C)

Corticosteroid therapy for ≥ 4 wk

- HBsAg positive/anti-HBc positive: 1–10% (C) (low dose^a)
- HBsAg negative/anti-HBc positive: 1–10% (C) (moderate/high dose^a)

Anthracycline derivatives: doxorubicin and epirubicin

HBsAg negative/anti-HBc positive: 1%–10% (C)

Groupes à faible risque

Low-risk group (<1%) Traditional immunosuppressive agents: azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine, methotrexate HBsAg positive/anti-HBc positive: <1% (A) HBsAg negative/anti-HBc positive: <<1% (A) Intra-articular corticosteroids HBsAg positive/anti-HBc positive: <<1% (A) HBsAg negative/anti-HBc positive: <<1% (A) Corticosteroid therapy for ≤1 wk HBsAg positive/anti-HBc positive: <1% (B) HBsAg negative/anti-HBc positive: <<1% (A) Corticosteroid therapy for ≥ 4 wk HBsAg negative/anti-HBc positive: <1% (B) (low dose^a)

Reactivation in patients with inflammatory bowel disease undergoing immunosuppressive therapy

| Ref. | HBsAg+ | HBcAb+ | HCV+ |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|------|
| Loras et al ^[60] | 9/25 | 0/65 | 8/51 |
| Morisco et al ^[65] | 1/6 | 1/4 | 1/10 |
| Papa et al ^[54] | 0/1 | 0/22 | 0/4 |

S Sansone, World J Gastroenterol 2014

Reactivation in patients with inflammatory bowel disease undergoing immunosuppressive therapy

| Ref. | Disease | Age/ sex | HBsAg status | HBV-DNA before therapy | Anti- TNFα | Contemporary drugs | LAM prophylaxis | HBV-DNA reactivation | Biochemical reactivation |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|--|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Esteve et al ^[66] | CD | 34 M | + IC | NA | IFX | AZT | No | Yes | ALT 2089 |
| | | | | | | | | 10.400 pg/mL | AST 1561 |
| | CD | 38 M | + IC | NA | IFX | AZT | No | Yes | ALT 2225 |
| | | | | | | | | 9000 pg/mL | AST 2146 |
| | CD | 26 M | + CH | Positive | IFX | AZT | Yes | No | No |
| del Valle et al ^[61] | CD | 40 M | + CH | Positive | IFX | AZT | No | No worsening | No |
| | | | | 3.9×10^5 copies/mm ³ | | | | | |
| Ueno et al ^[64] | CD | 28 F | + IC | NA | IFX | AZT | No | Yes | ALT 43 |
| | | | | | | | | 4.5 LEG/mL | AST 64 |
| Millonig et al ^[12] | CD | 50 M | + IC | Positive | IFX | AZT | No | Yes | ALT 983/50 |
| | | | | 20 IU/mL | | | | 38000000 UI/mL | AST 413/50 |
| Colbert et al ^[10] | CD | 54 M | + IC | NA | IFX | AZT | No | Yes | ALT 124 |
| | | | | | | | | 1.604 pg/mL | AST 143 |
| Madonia et al ^[13] | CD | 41 F | - OC | NA | IFX | Steroids | No | Yes | ALT × 10 UNL |
| | | | | | | | | | AST × 6 UNL |
| Ojiro et al ^[63] | CD | 43 F | + IC | NA | IFX | AZT | No | Yes | ALT 239 |
| | | | | | | | | 5.4 LGE/mL | AST 145 |
| Zeitz et al ^[11] | UC | 43 M | NA | NA | | Steroids + AZT | No | Yes | ALT 3396 |
| | | | | | | | | 110000000 UI/mL | AST 2193 |

S Sansone , World J Gastroenterol 2014

Réactivation chez les patients avec PR traitée par biotherapie

| First author, year | Number of patients | HBV reactivation (n) | HBV reactivation (%) | CI 95% | Weight (%) | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------|--|
| All patients | | | | | | |
| Caporali et al., 2010 [11] | 59 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0-6.1 | 18.4 | |
| Lan et al., 2011 [15] | 88 | 6 | 6.8 | 3.2-14.1 | 20.6 | |
| Mori, 2011 [16] | 32 | 1 | 3.1 | 0.5-15.7 | 14.5 | |
| Ryu et al., 2012 [17] | 22 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0-14.9 | 12.1 | |
| Tamori et al., 2011 [18] | 44 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0-8.0 | 16.6 | |
| Urata et al., 2011 [19] | 52 | 5 | 9.6 | 4.2-20.6 | 17.7 | |
| Pooled estimate | | | 3.3 | 0.7-7.5 | 100.0 | |

International Journal of Rheumatology 2014

Réactivation si anti TNF

- 257 cas sous anti TNF
- 89 cas avec Ag Hbs positif
 - Réactivation dans 39 %
 - Tses élevées : 42 %
 - Symptômes: 16 %
 - Décès :5%

Réactivation si anti TNF

- Si seul l'anti HBc est positif
 - Risque de réactivation de 5 % (9/168)
 - Délai : 11 mois
 - Deux cas symptomatiques
 - 1 décès

Réactivation sous anti TNF si Ac antiHBc



468 patients sous Anti TNF



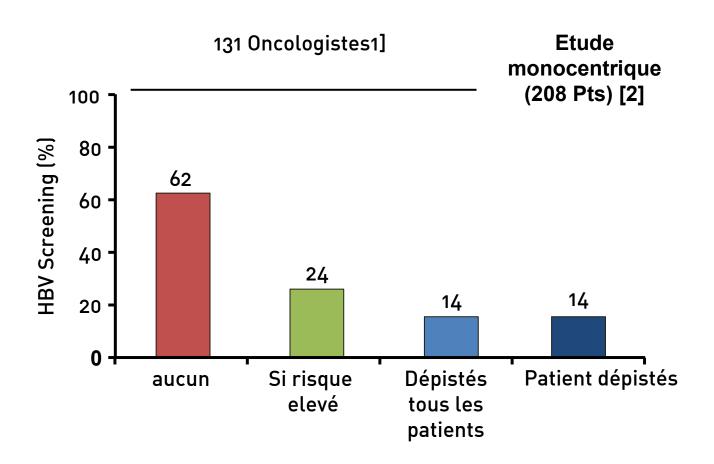
327 PR +73 psoriasis+ 49 SPA



8 réactivations (1.7 %)

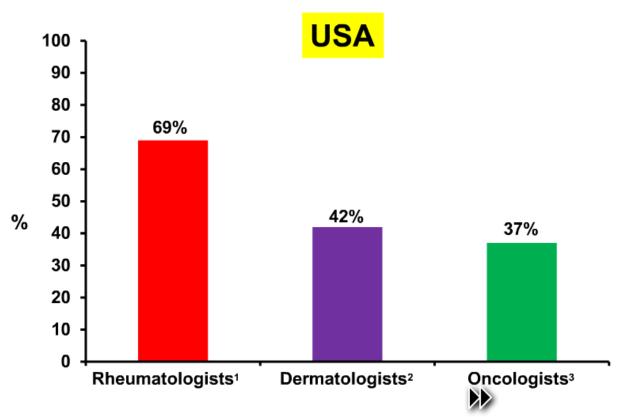
7 Etanarcept + 1 Adalimumab

Quelles sont les pratiques?



1. Khokhar OS, et al. Chemotherapy. 2009;55:69-75. 2. Lee R, et al. Curr Oncol. 2010;17:32-38.

Quelles sont les pratiques



¹Stine JG et al, Arthritis Care & Res, 2010 (USA – Biologics and Non-Biologics) ²Stine JG et al, South Med J, 2011 (USA – Anti-TNF) ³Mendez-Navarro J et al, Liver Int, 2011 (USA – Rituximab chemo)

Enquête Française chez les internistes

Faite vous un dépistage HVB : (N 290)

- si Corticoïdes : 44%
- si Immunosuppresseurs : 67%
- Biothérapies (Rituximab, antiTNFalpha...): 76%

Terrier et al. Rev Med Interne 2012

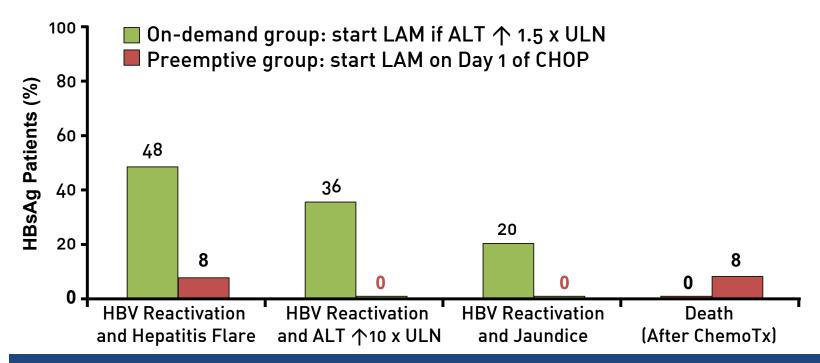
cas clinique

- Que faire chez ce patient ?
 - Traiter
 - Ou pas
- Si oui comment?
 - Lamivudine
 - Telbivudine
 - Entecavir
 - adefovir

Tenofovir pas d'AMM pour HVB au Maroc

Reduction du risque de réactivation avec Lamivudine

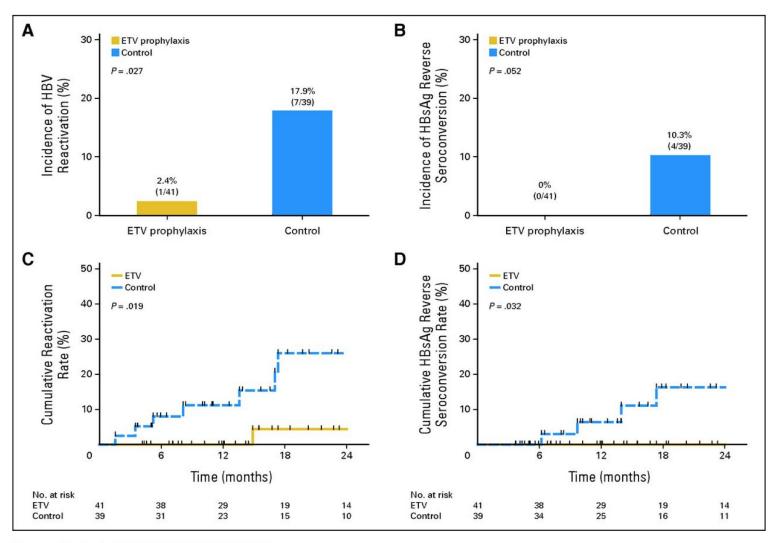
 HBsAg-positive patients with NHL treated with CHOP randomized to "preemptive" vs "on-demand" lamivudine



Preemptive antivirals decrease HBV reactivation

Intérêt du traitement préemptif

patients Ag HBs negatif/ Ac anti HBc positif sous rutiximab pour lymphome



Huang Y et al. JCO 2013;31:2765-2772

Intérêt du traitement préemptif méta-analyse

| | Antivi | Antivirals Control | | | Risk ratio | | Risk ratio | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|--|--|
| Study or subgroup | Events | Total | Events | Total | Weight | M-H, random, 95% CI | M-H, random, 95% CI | |
| 1.1.1 entecavir | | | | | | | | |
| Huang 2013 | 1 | 41 | 7 | 39 | 15.4% | 0.14 [0.02, 1.05] | - | |
| Subtotal (95% CI) | | 41 | | 39 | 15.4% | 0.14 [0.02, 1.05] | | |
| Total events | 1 | | 7 | | | | | |
| Heterogeneity: not applic | able | | | | | | | |
| Test for overall effect: Z = | = 1.91 (<i>P</i> = .06) |) | | | | | | |
| 1.1.2 lamivudine | | | | | | | | |
| Lau 2003 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 8.4% | 0.06 [0.00, 0.94] | ← | |
| Jang 2006 | 1 | 36 | 15 | 37 | 16.6% | 0.07 [0.01, 0.49] | | |
| Hsu 2008 | 3 | 26 | 14 | 25 | 51.5% | 0.21 [0.07, 0.63] | ■ | |
| Long 2011 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 21 | 8.1% | 0.08 [0.00, 1.28] | ← | |
| Subtotal (95% CI) | | 98 | | 98 | 84.6% | 0.13 [0.06, 0.32] | • | |
| Total events | 4 | | 43 | | | | | |
| Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.0 | 0; Chi ² = 1.65; | df = 3 (F | ?= .65); I ² = | : 0% | | | | |
| Test for overall effect: Z : | = 4.54 (<i>P</i> < .00 | 001) | | | | | | |
| Total (95% CI) | | 139 | | 137 | 100.0% | 0.13 [0.06, 0.30] | • | |
| Total events | 5 | | 50 | | | | | |
| Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.0 | 0; Chi² = 1.63; | df = 4 (F | ?= .80); I ² = | : 0% | | | | |
| Test for overall effect: Z = | = 4.91 (<i>P</i> < .00 | 001) | | | | | 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Favors antivirals Favors control | |
| Test for subgroup differe | nces: Chi ² = 0 | .00; df = | 1 (P = .99); | $I^2 = 0\%$ | | | i avois unuvitais | |

Traitement préemptif

Si Ag HBS positif et ADN VHB + ou -

Traitement par analogues

Traitement préemptif indications

- ·Si AgHBs négatif
- Anti HBc postif
- Anti Hbs +/-
- ADN VHB négative
- surveillance

- Si rituximab
 - -Greffe de moelle ou de cellules souch
 - -Greffe hépatique et donneur anti HBc

Traitement par analogue

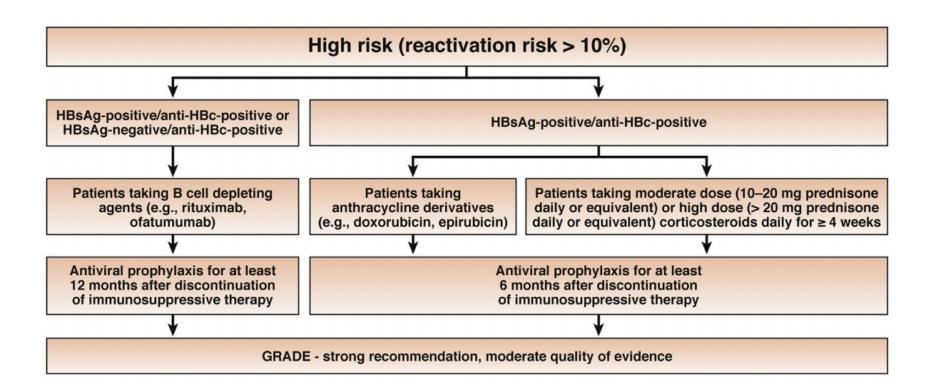
EASL 2012

Traitement préemptif comment traiter ?

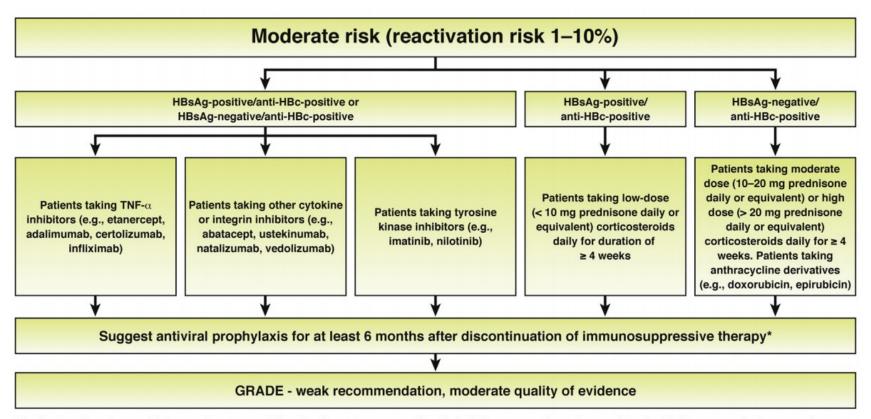
Traitement par analogues

 Arrêt un an après la fin du traitement si pas d'atteinte hépatique nécessitant un traitement

AGA Institute Guidelines on Hepatitis B Reactivation (HBVr) Clinical Decision Support Tool

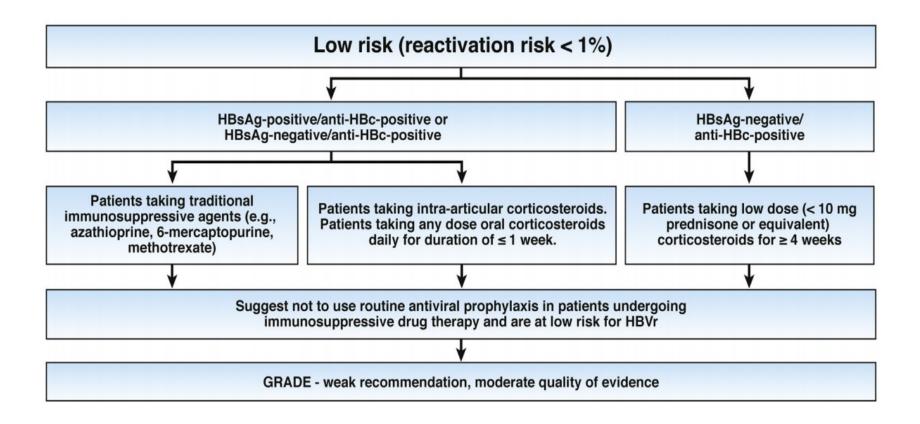


AGA Institute Guidelines on Hepatitis B Reactivation (HBVr) Clinical Decision Support Tool



^{*}Patients who place a higher value on avoiding the long-term use of antiviral therapy and cost associated with its use and a lower value on avoiding the small risk of reactivation (particularly in those who are HBsAg-negative), may reasonably select no prophylaxis over antiviral prophylaxis

AGA Institute Guidelines on Hepatitis B Reactivation (HBVr) Clinical Decision Support Tool



Suite observation

- Patient mis sous Entecavir
- à 3, 6 mois et 12 mois du début du traitement
 - Transaminases normales
 - ADN VHB négative