

Is HBV resistance disappearing ?

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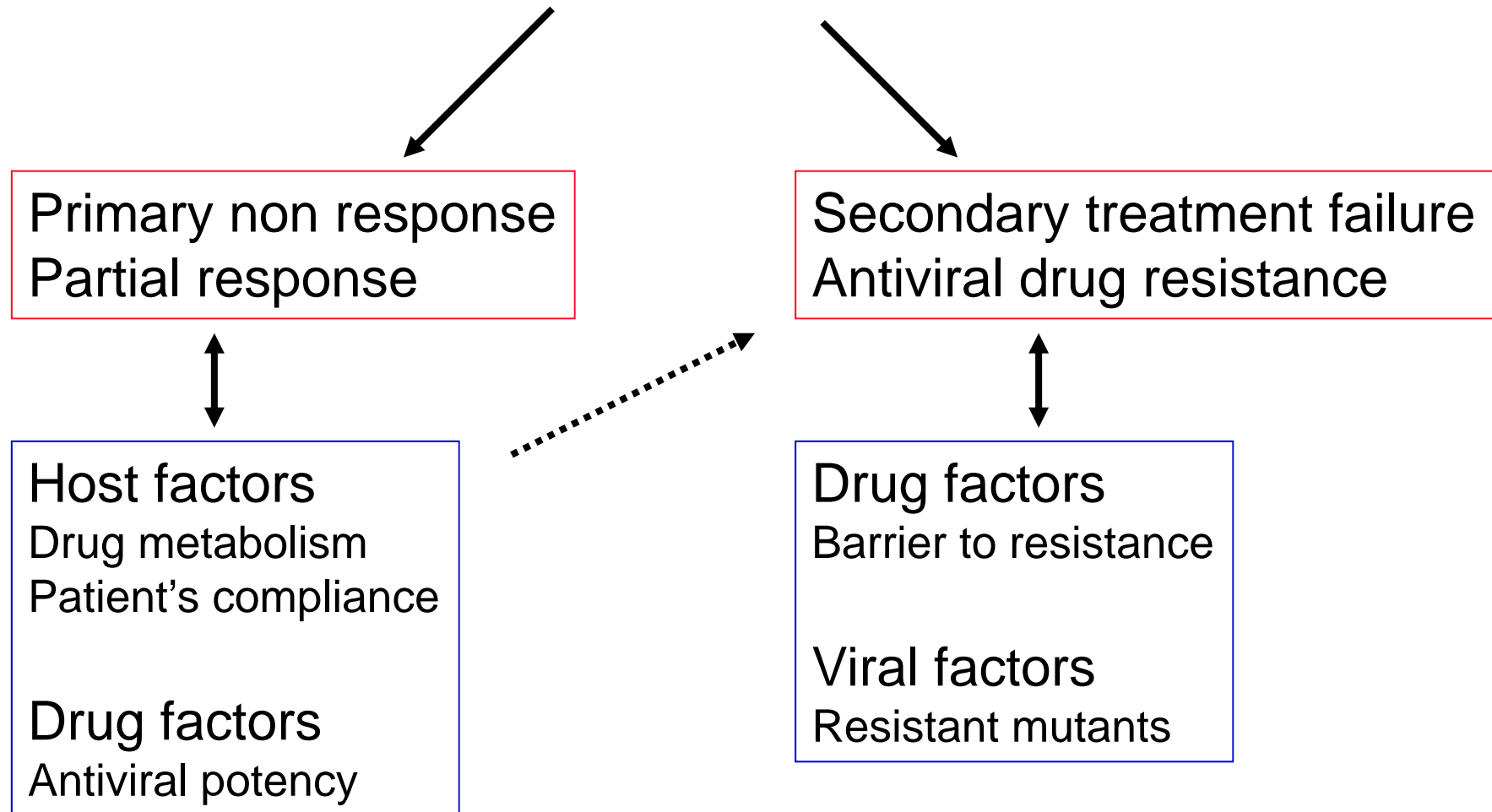
Antivirals approved for hepatitis B

Drug Type	Approved	Phase 3	Phase 2
Nucleoside analogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lamivudine • Entecavir • Telbivudine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emtricitabine* • Clevudine** 	?
Nucleotide analogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adefovir dipivoxil • Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 		?
Cytokines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interferon alfa • Pegylated Interferon alfa-2a 		Vaccine therapy IL7 IFN lambda

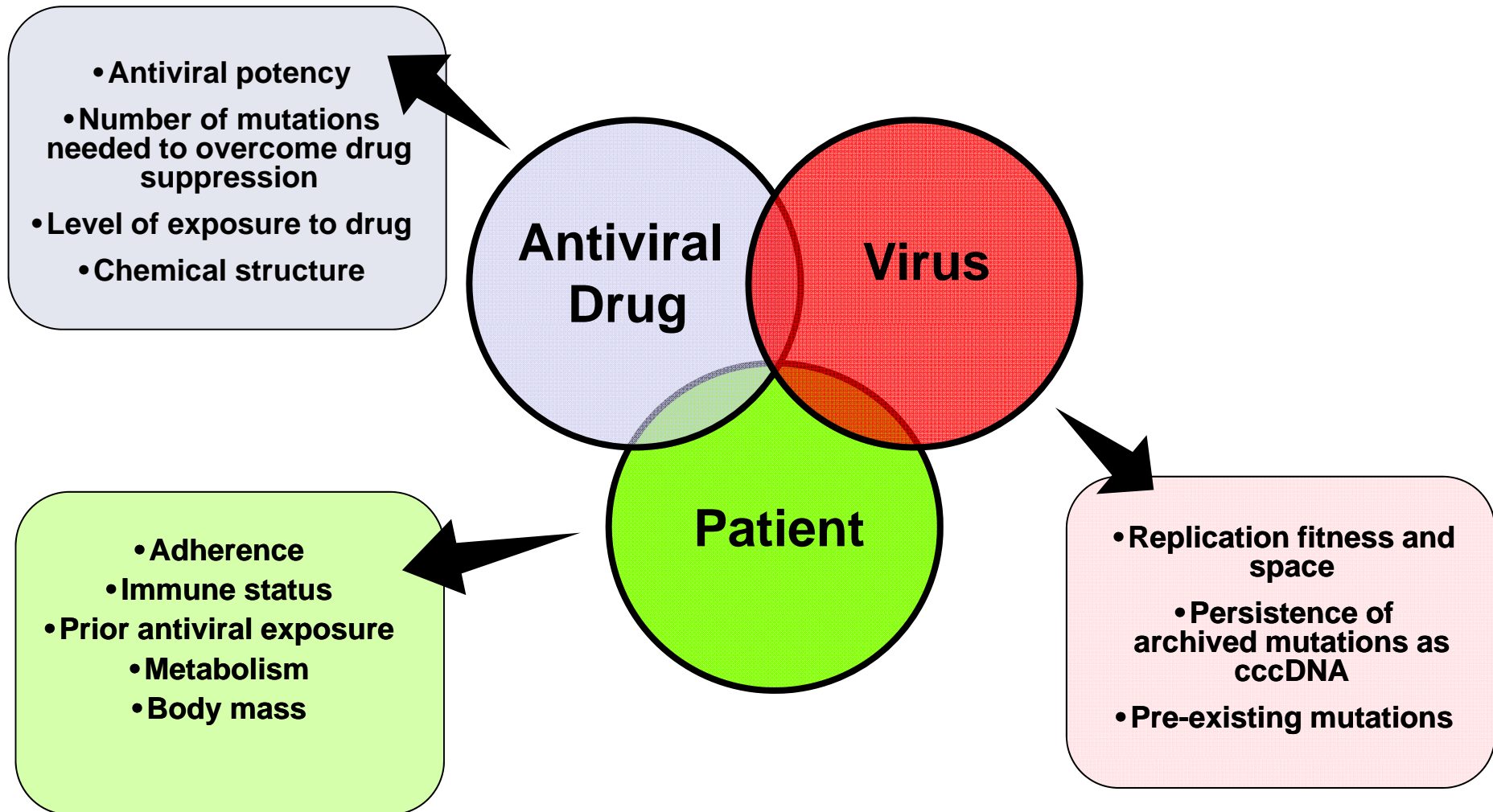
**Currently approved for HIV*

***development on hold*

Treatment failure



Multiple factors are associated with the barrier of resistance



Yes, we can prevent HBV resistance !

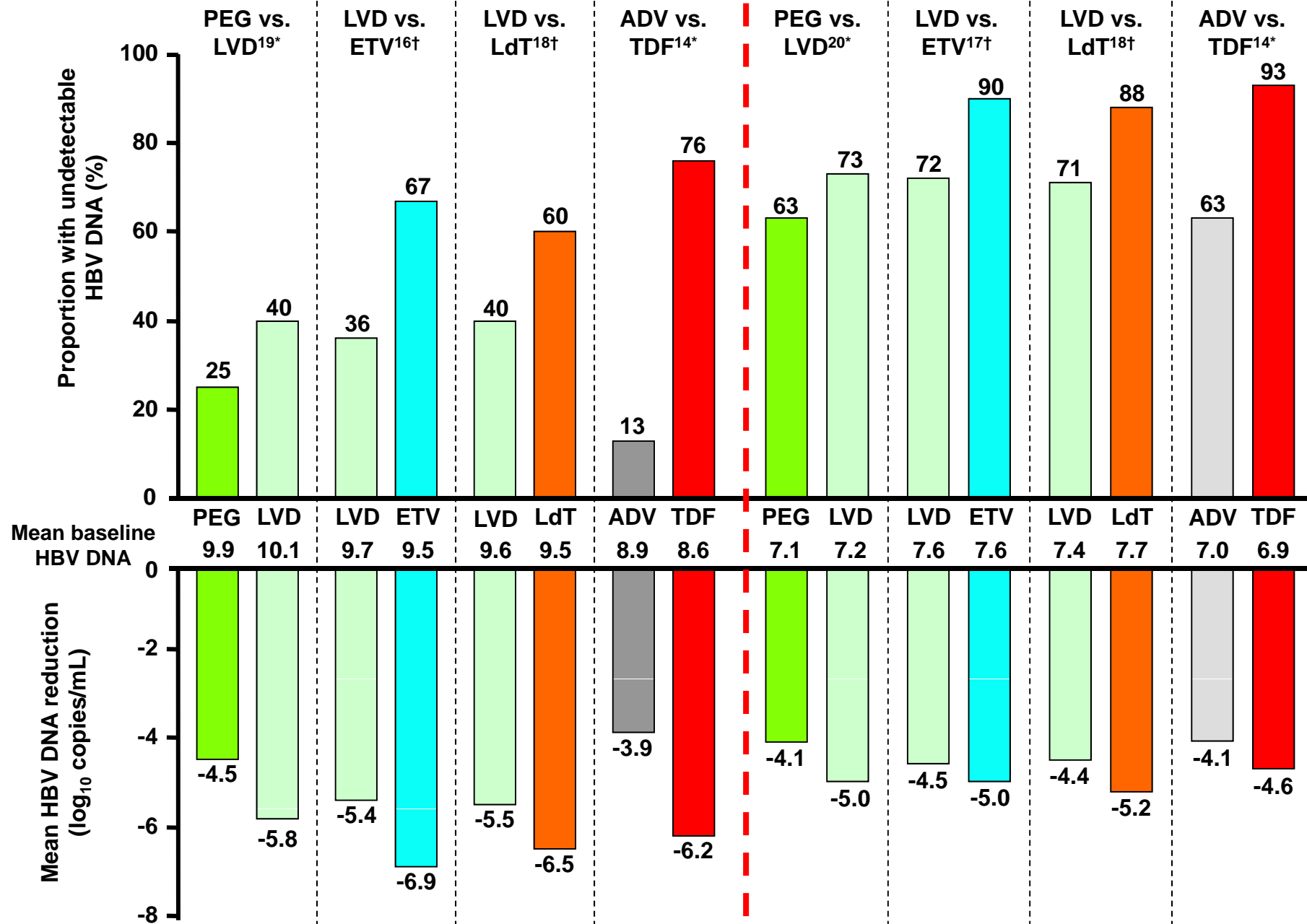
Prevention of resistance

Impact of first line therapy

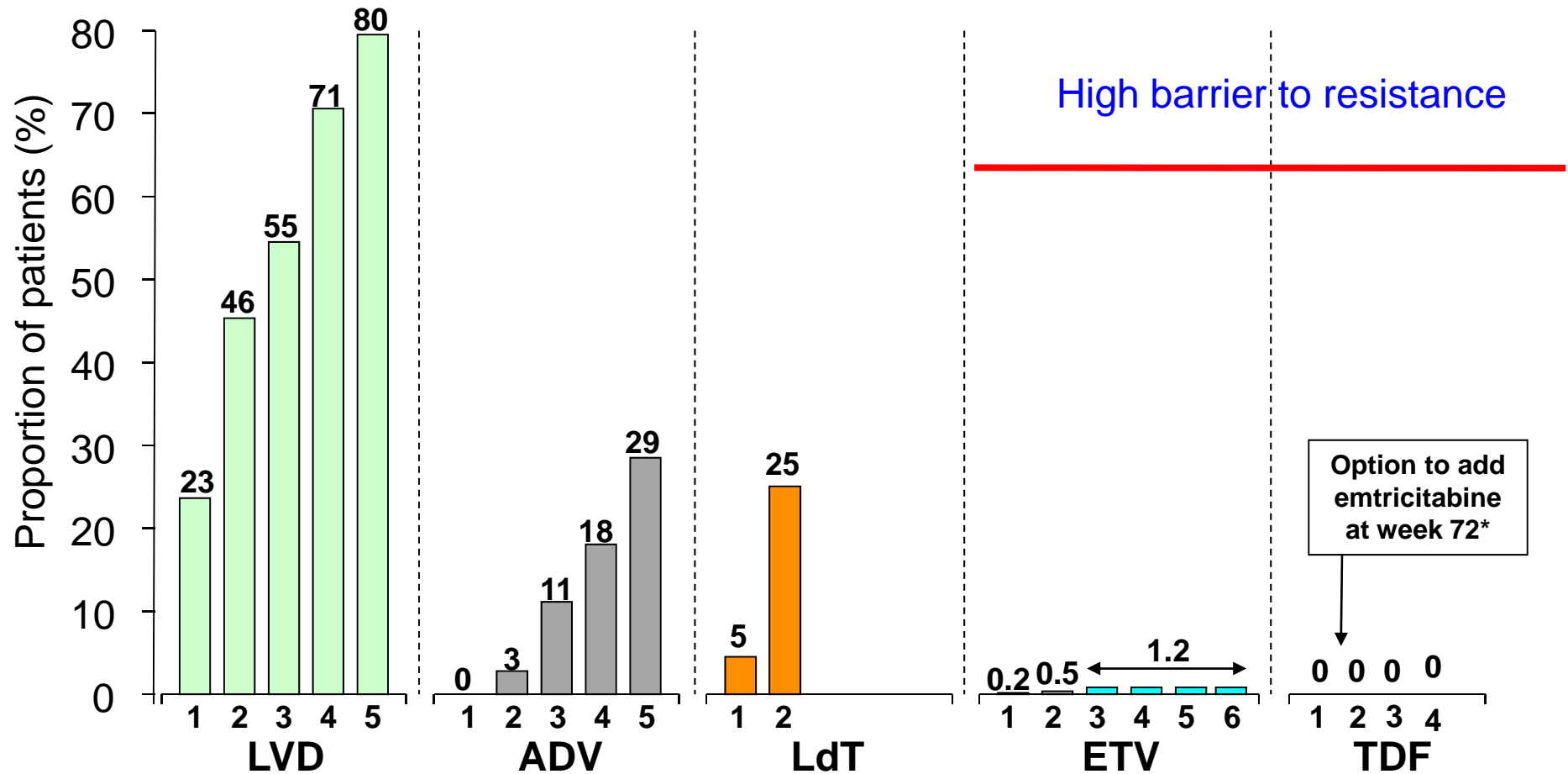
- Choose an antiviral drug with
 1. A potent antiviral activity
 2. A high barrier to resistance

HBeAg-positive

HBeAg-negative



Rates of resistance with lamivudine (LVD), adefovir (ADV), telbivudine (LdT), entecavir (ETV) and tenofovir (TDF) among NA-naïve patients



*Patients confirmed to be viraemic at Week 72 or beyond could add emtricitabine to TDF at the discretion of the investigator. Clinical data on the safety and efficacy of emtricitabine and TDF in CHB are pending

Yes, we can manage HBV resistance !

Control of antiviral drug resistance

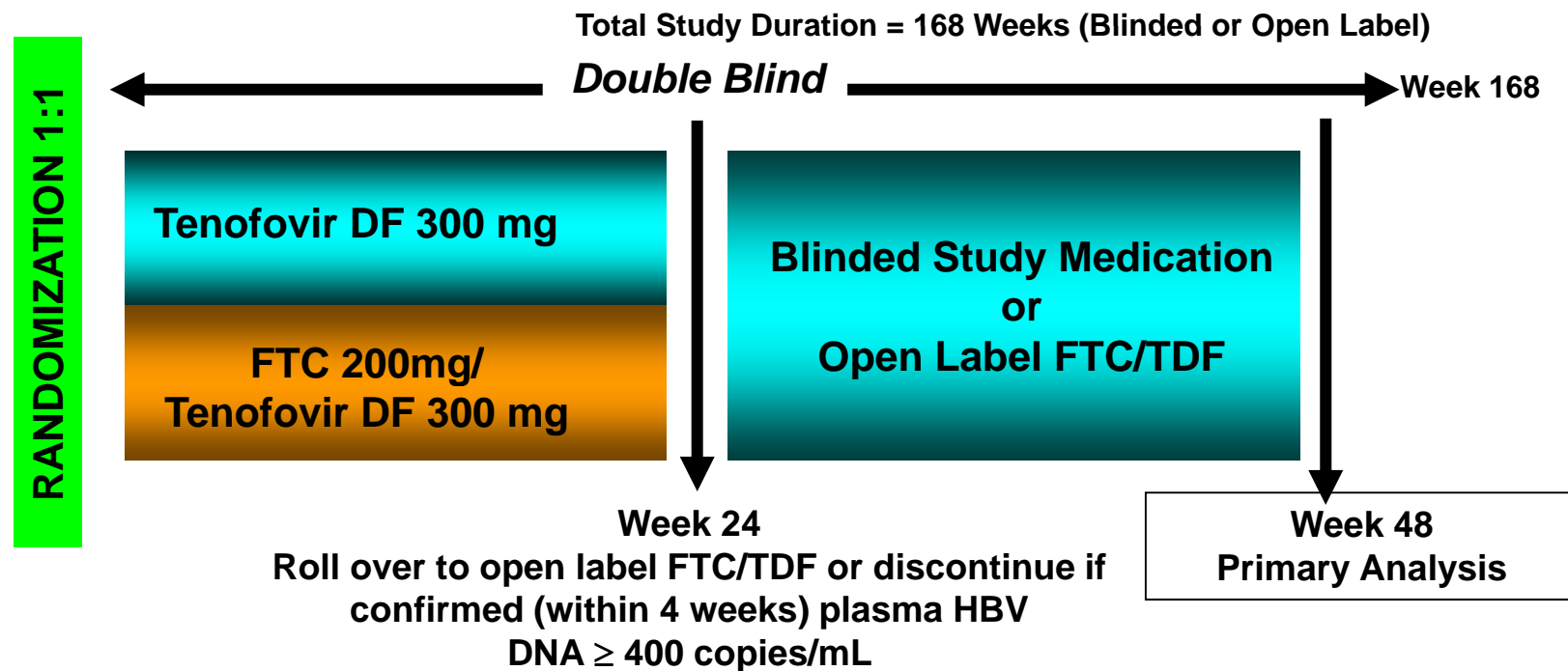
- Impact of second line therapy
 - Add-on strategy with complementary drugs preferred to sequential monotherapies
 - Early treatment adaptation to prevent accumulation of mutations
 - Choice always based on cross-resistance data

Cross-resistance data for the main mutants and the commercially available drugs

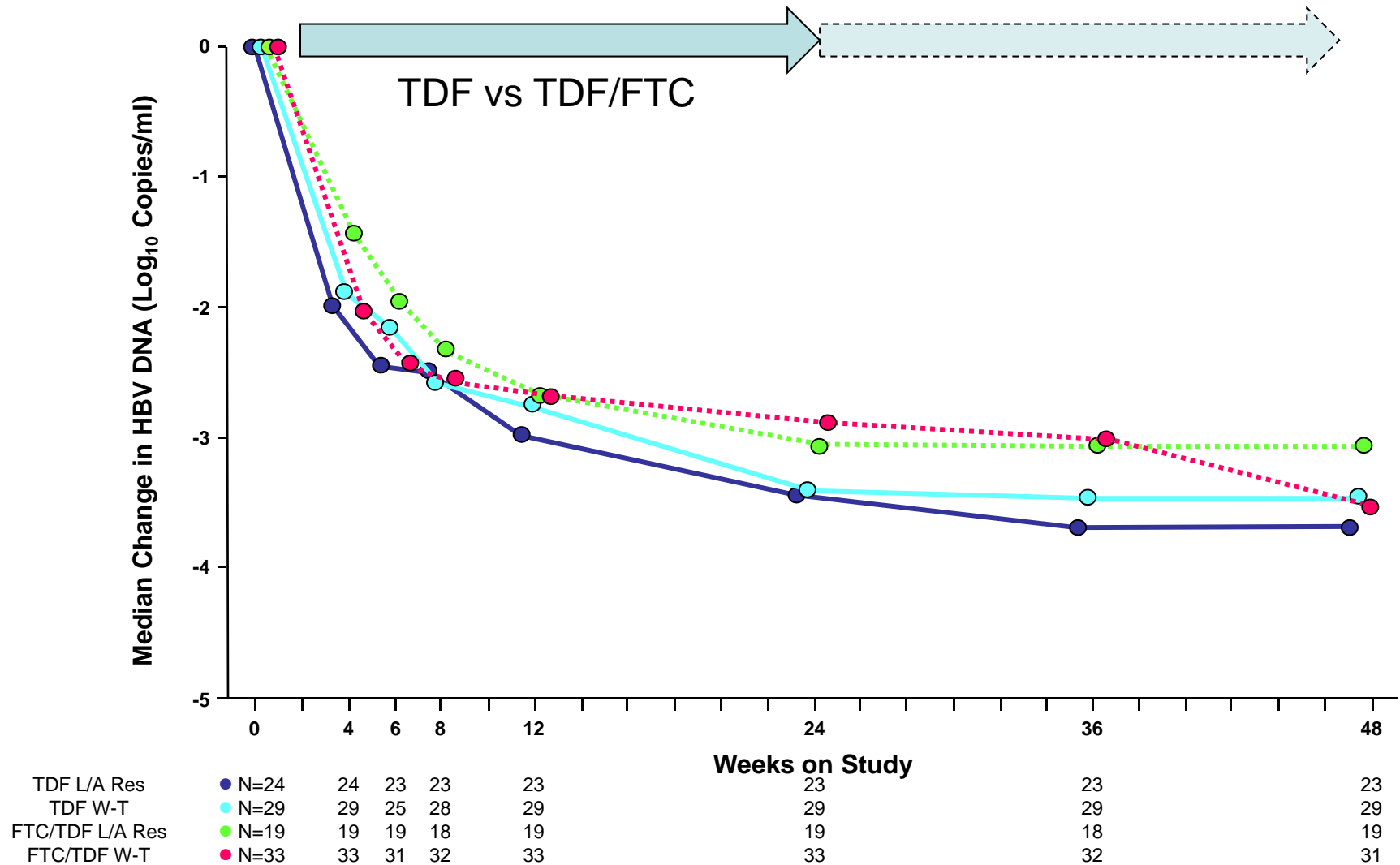
Pathway	Amino acid substitutions in the rt domain	Lamivudine	Telbivudine	Entecavir	Adefovir	Tenofovir
	Wild type	S	S	S	S	S
L-nucleoside	M204I	R	R	I	S	S
L-nucleoside	L180M+M204V	R	R	I	S	S
Alkyl phosphonate	N236T	S	S	S	R	I
Shared	A181T/V	I	I	S	R	I
D-Cyclopentane (ETV)	L180M+M204V/I ±I169T±V173L± M250V	R	R	R	S	S
D-Cyclopentane (ETV)	L180M+M204V/I ±T184G±S202I/ G	R	R	R	S	S

STUDY DESIGN

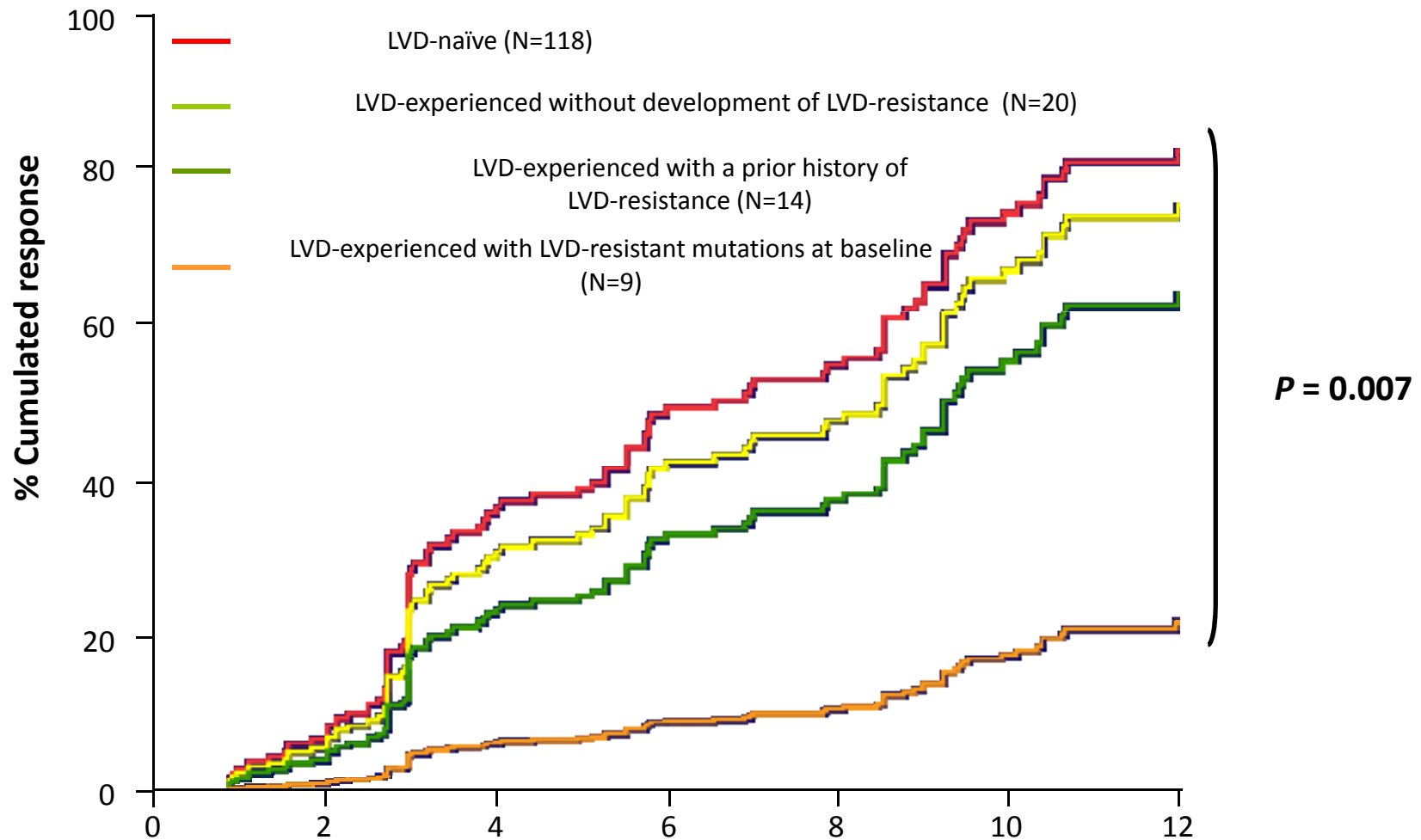
- 105 Patients with chronic hepatitis B refractory to ADV randomized in a controlled trial of TDF versus TDF + FTC.
- 63 Patients had been exposed to lamivudine before the trial.



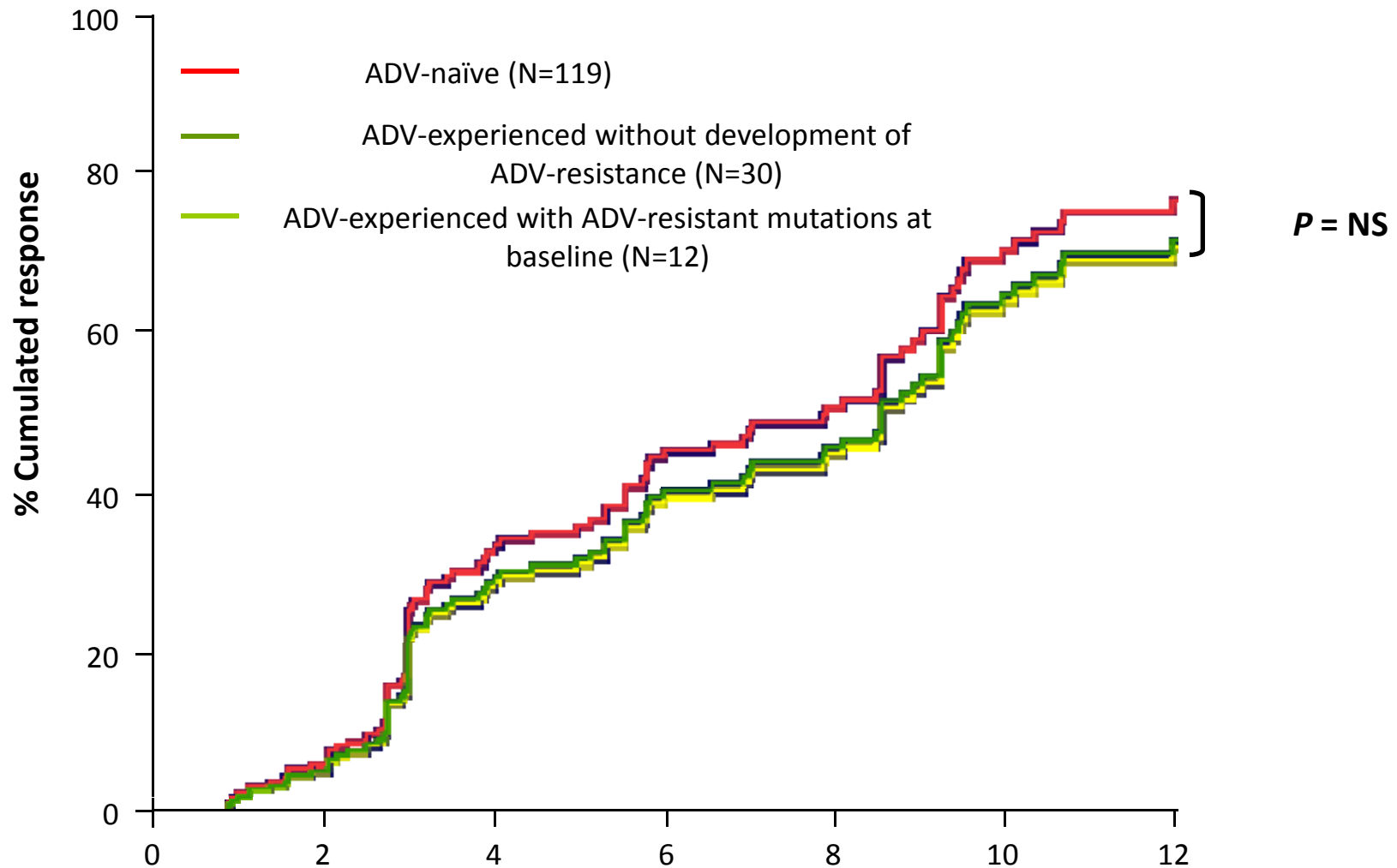
Tenofovir versus tenofovir + emtricitabine in patients with adefovir failure



Virologic response to ETV according to lamivudine exposure



Virologic response to ETV according to adefovir exposure

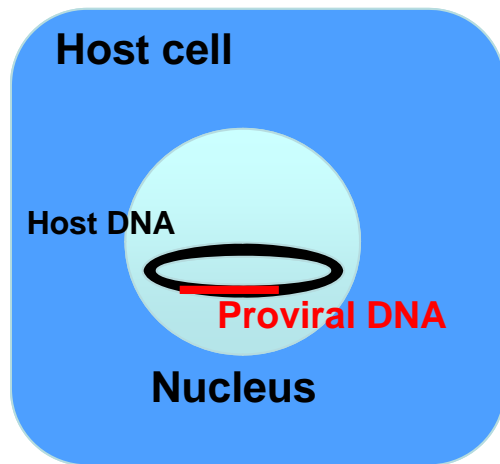


Yes, we can suppress viral replication,
but HBV cannot be eradicated...

Will HBV resistance re-emerge
as a novel clinical problem ?

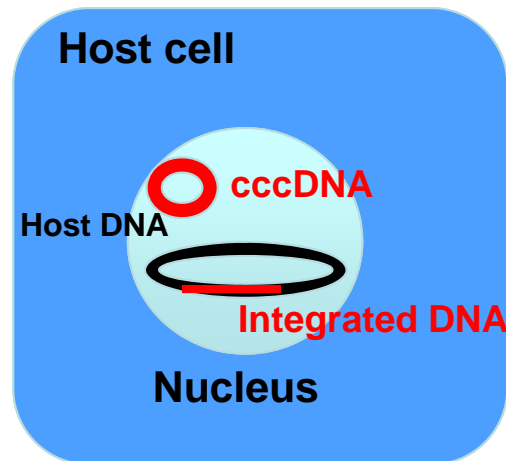
The main differences between HIV, HBV and HCV

HIV



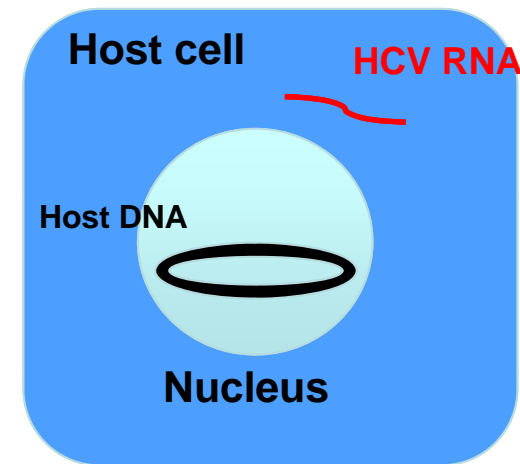
Lifelong suppression
of viral replication

HBV



Longterm suppression
of viral replication

HCV

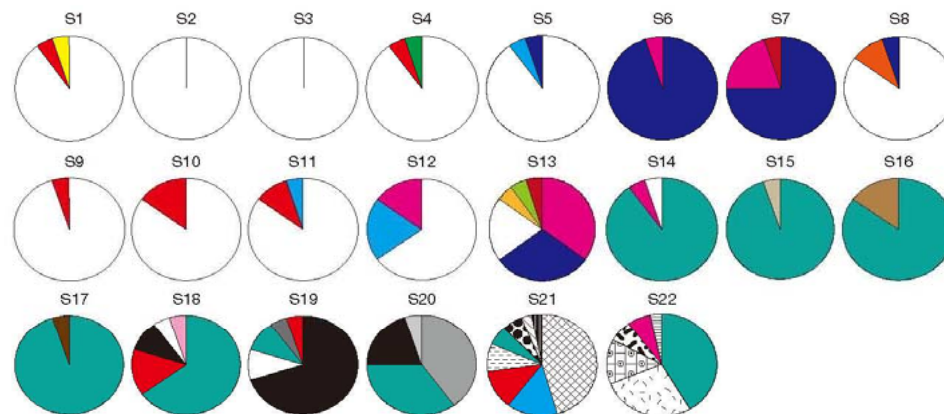
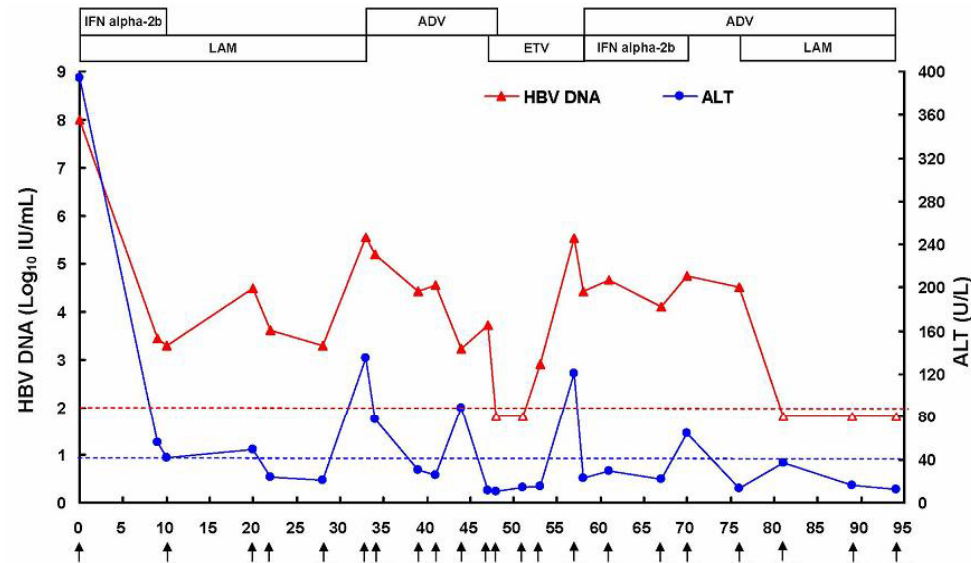


Definitive viral clearance
and SVR

Patients heavily exposed to NUCs: a real treatment challenge

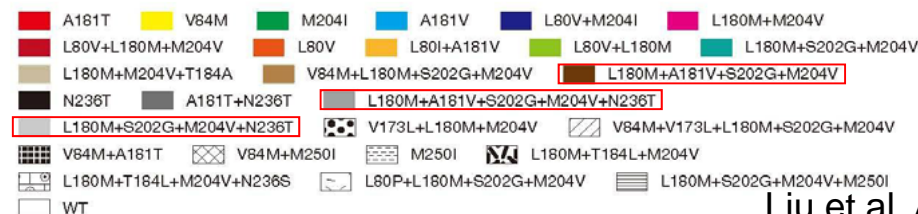
- Risk of multidrug resistance by sequential accumulation of resistance mutations
 - See the Asian situation...
- Risk of partial response, even with the newest NUCs -> long-term impact ?
 - See the Australian experience

Sequential therapy with NUCs: the Asian experience and the risk of MDR



Accumulation of multiple mutations on the same viral genome

Complete change of the viral quasi-species



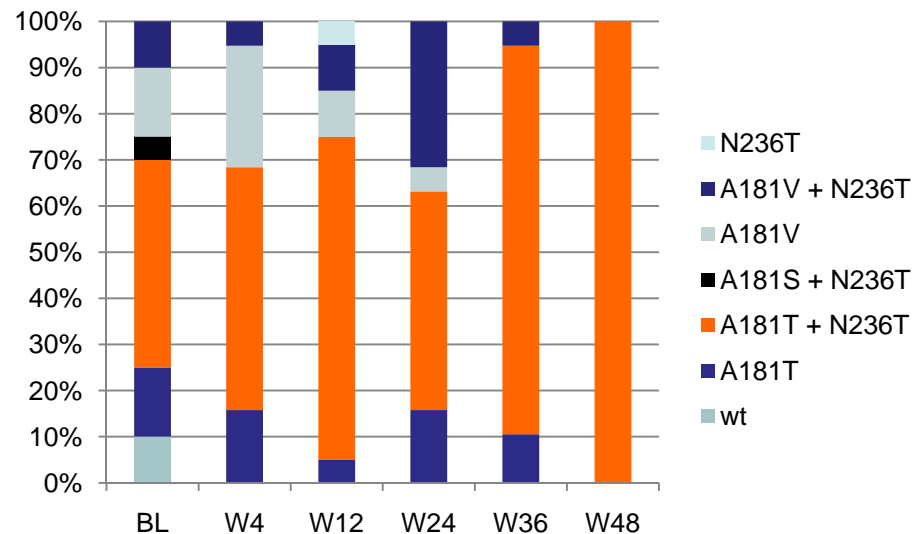
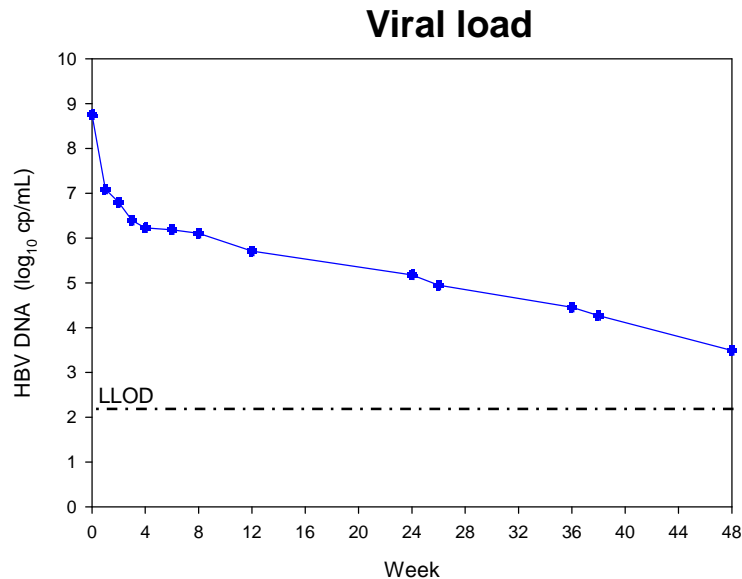
Impact of rtA181 and rtN236 mutations on antiviral drug efficacy and cross-resistance

In vitro susceptibility to nucleos(t)ide analogs of the rtA181T, rtA181V, rtA181T+N236T, rtA181V+N236T, and rtN236T+N238T mutants isolated from patients with virological failure

Mutant	Patient	LAM FR	ADV FR	TDF FR	ETV FR
rtA181T	#2	5.7 ± 2.6	4.5 ± 0.8	2 ± 0.6	nd
	#9	8.7 ± 4.2	3.2 ± 1.6	2.8 ± 1.6	1 ± 0.08
	#7	10.8 ± 2.9	2.1 ± 1	2.9 ± 1.5	1 ± 0.5
rtA181V	#9	7.7 ± 3.6	7.8 ± 3.5	2.4 ± 1.4	1 ± 0.05
	#4	7.1 ± 3.8	3 ± 0.6	1.2 ± 0.4	1.5 ± 0.5
	#5	1.5 ± 0.3	2.4 ± 0.2	3.2 ± 0.4	1.2 ± 0.4
rtA181T+N236T	#9	35 ± 5	>10	6.8 ± 2.9	1 ± 0.1
rtA181V+N236T	#3	43 ± 10	4.5 ± 2.7	1.2 ± 0.2	1 ± 0.05
rtN236T+N238T	#4	1.5 ± 0.7	2.6 ± 0.6	1.4 ± 0.6	1.1 ± 0.6

Evolution of viral genome during Tenofovir therapy in patients who previously failed ADV

Patient #1051



Patient 1051 data:

BL viral load = 8.75log

Treatment: TDF

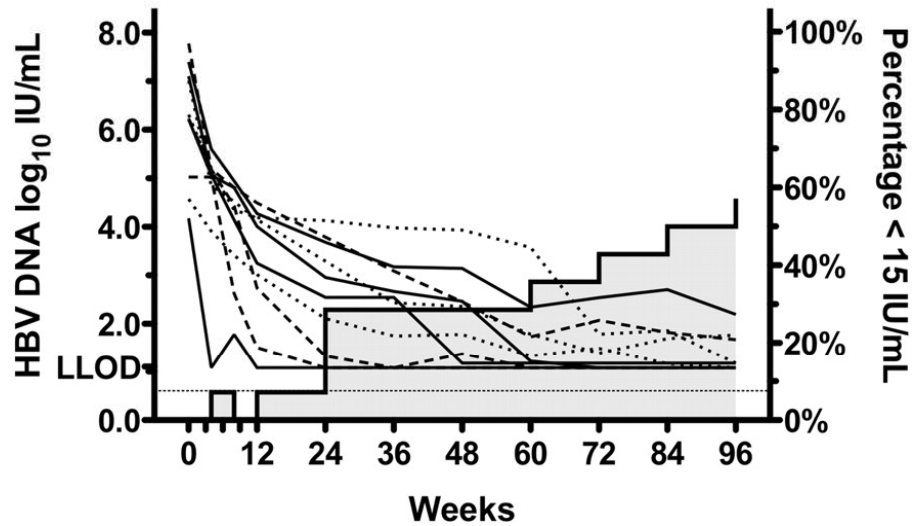
Adherence : 95.2%

**Impact of persisting low viremia levels on treatment outcome ?
Impact of persisting resistant mutants ?**

Virologic response to TDF according to ADV resistance mutations at baseline - The Australian Experience

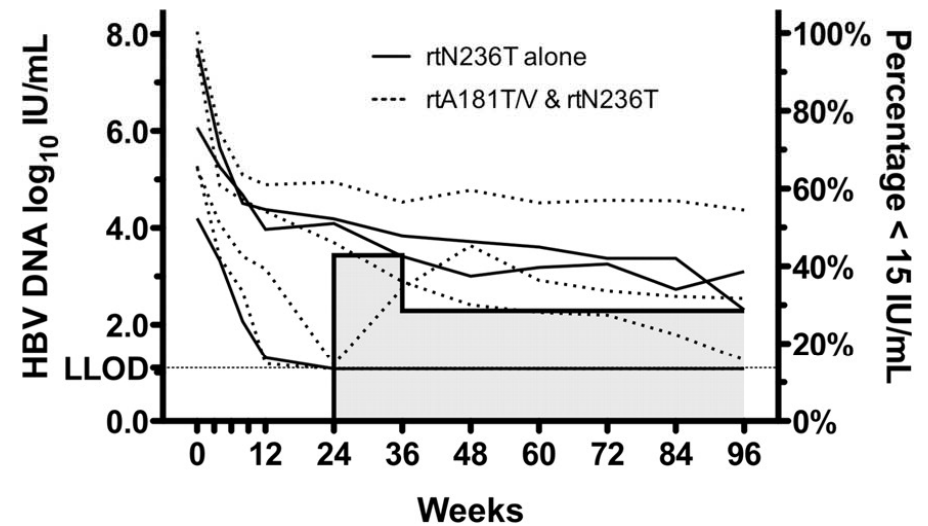
A

rtA181T/V without rtN236T (n=10)



B

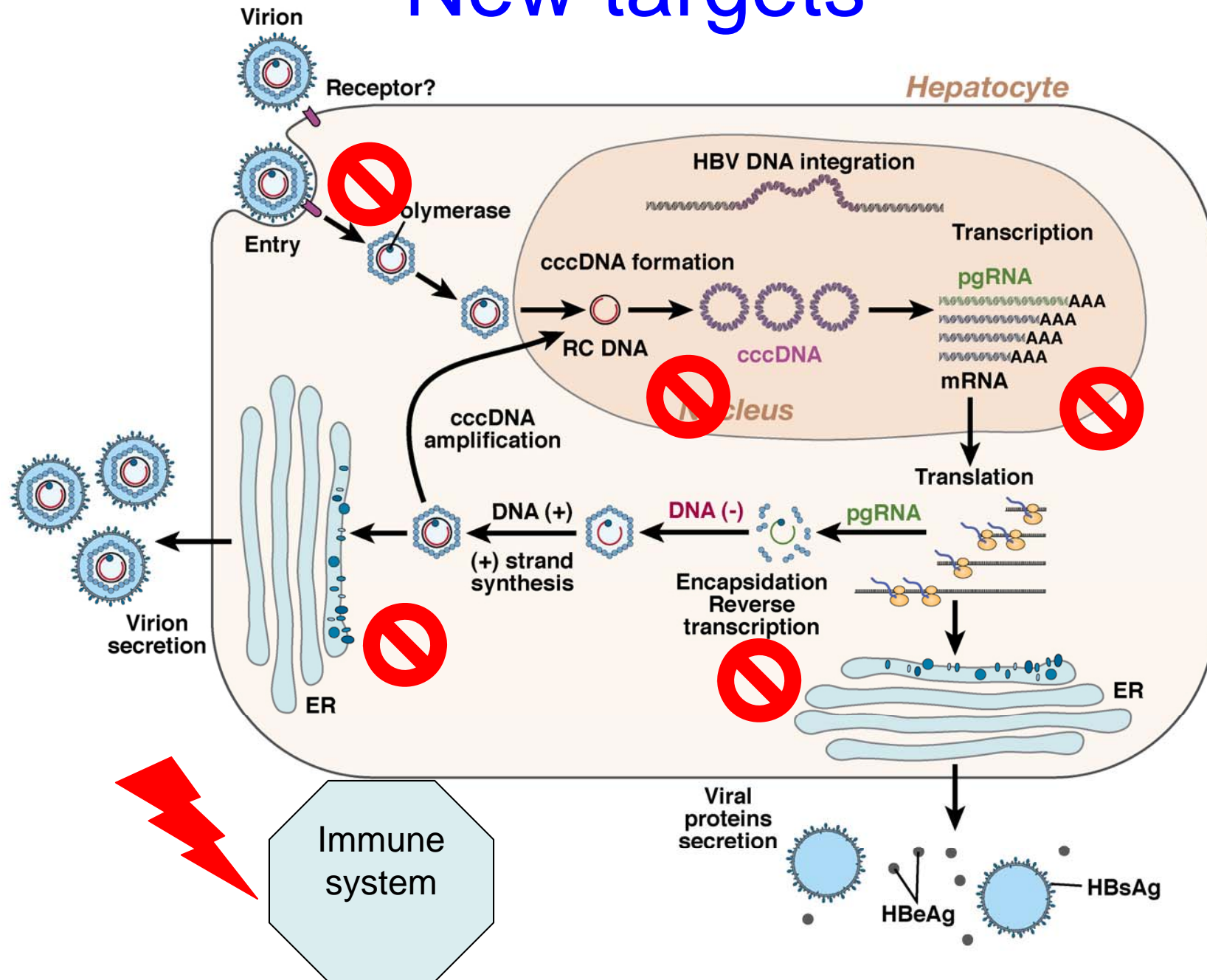
rtN236T patients (n=7, 3 alone, 4 with rtA181T/V)



HBV resistance: new challenges

- Poorer response in second or third line therapy
 - Persisting low viremia levels
- Risk of selection of MDR mutants
- Potential risk of transmission of mutants
- Early detection of mutants (UDP sequencing)
- Identification of new targets for true combination therapy, prevention of resistance, and finite duration therapy

New targets



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