

# The role of combination therapy in Hepatitis B

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## **EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines: Management of chronic hepatitis B virus infection**

European Association for the Study of the Liver\*

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[www.easl.eu](http://www.easl.eu)

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### **Is there a role for combination therapy ?**

# Partial virological response during NUC therapy

Check for **compliance**

**In compliant patients with partial virological response under**

- **LAM or LdT** at wk 24 or **ADV** at wk 48, **change (switch!) to a more potent drug** (ETV or TDF) preferentially without cross-resistance **(A1)**
- ETV or TDF at wk 48
  - If HBV DNA levels are declining, continue with the same agent (B1)
  - **If HBV DNA levels are not declining, add the other drug in order to prevent resistance in the long term (C2)**

# Virological breakthrough during NUC therapy

- LAM resistance: **switch** to TDF (add ADV if TDF not yet available) (B1)
- ADV resistance: in NA naive patients before ADV, **switch** to ETV or TDF (B1);  
ETV may be preferred in such patients with high viraemia (C2)  
in patients with prior LAM-R, **switch** to TDF and add a nucleoside (C1)
- LdT resistance: **switch to or add** TDF (add ADV if TDF not yet available) (C1)
- ETV resistance: **switch to or add** TDF (add ADV if TDF not yet available) (C1)
- TDF resistance: genotyping and phenotyping by an expert laboratory.  
ETV, LdT, LAM or FTC **could be added** (C2);  
**switch** to ETV may be sufficient if the patient was NA naive before TDF (C2)



# NIH Public Access

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*AIDS*. 2009 August 24; 23(13): 1707–1715. doi:10.1097/QAD.0b013e32832b43f2.

**Combination HBV therapy is linked to greater viral load suppression in a cohort of lamivudine-resistant HIV-1 infected individuals**

**Most patients with HIV do receive fixed combos such as Truvada**

- 1. *AIDS*. 2009 August 24; 23(13): 1707–1715. doi:10.1097/QAD.0b013e32832b43f2.
- 2. *AIDS*. 2009 August 24; 23(13): 1707–1715. doi:10.1097/QAD.0b013e32832b43f2.
- 3. *AIDS*. 2009 August 24; 23(13): 1707–1715. doi:10.1097/QAD.0b013e32832b43f2.
- 4. *AIDS*. 2009 August 24; 23(13): 1707–1715. doi:10.1097/QAD.0b013e32832b43f2.
- 5. Victorian Infectious Diseases Service, Melbourne, Australia
- 6. Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Washington DC, U.S.A.
- 7. Department of Medicine, John Hopkins University, MD, U.S.A.

## Efficacy of Entecavir With or Without Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate for Nucleos(t)ide-Naïve Patients With Chronic Hepatitis B

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**Comparable efficacy in both arms, a TDF mono arm was missing !**

... (n = 100). The com-  
... provide an incremental ben-  
... g-positive patients with baseline levels  
... of HBV DNA  $\geq 10^8$  IU/mL. Clinical trial informa-  
... tion: ETV-110, the BE-LOW study; NCT00410072.

# Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate (TDF), Emtricitabine/TDF, and Entecavir in Patients with Decompensated Chronic Hepatitis B Liver Disease

Yun-Fan Liaw,<sup>1</sup> I-Shyan Sheen,<sup>1</sup> Chuan-Mo Lee,<sup>2</sup> Ilhwa...

Suet-Hing Wong,<sup>5</sup> Ting-Tsung Chiu,<sup>3</sup>

Martin Prieto,<sup>4</sup> Hsiang...

**Concl: All treatments were well tolerated in patients with decompensated liver disease due to CHB with improvement in virologic, biochemical, and clinical parameters.**

**Entecavir plus tenofovir combination therapy in pre-treated chronic hepatitis B patients**

**Combination therapy only for a very few patients that do show advanced liver disease and that have failed mono therapy mostly due to resistance to first line NUCs**

...yon,  
epatobiliary Surgery  
hepatology, University Leipzig,  
ment of Microbiology, University Hospital



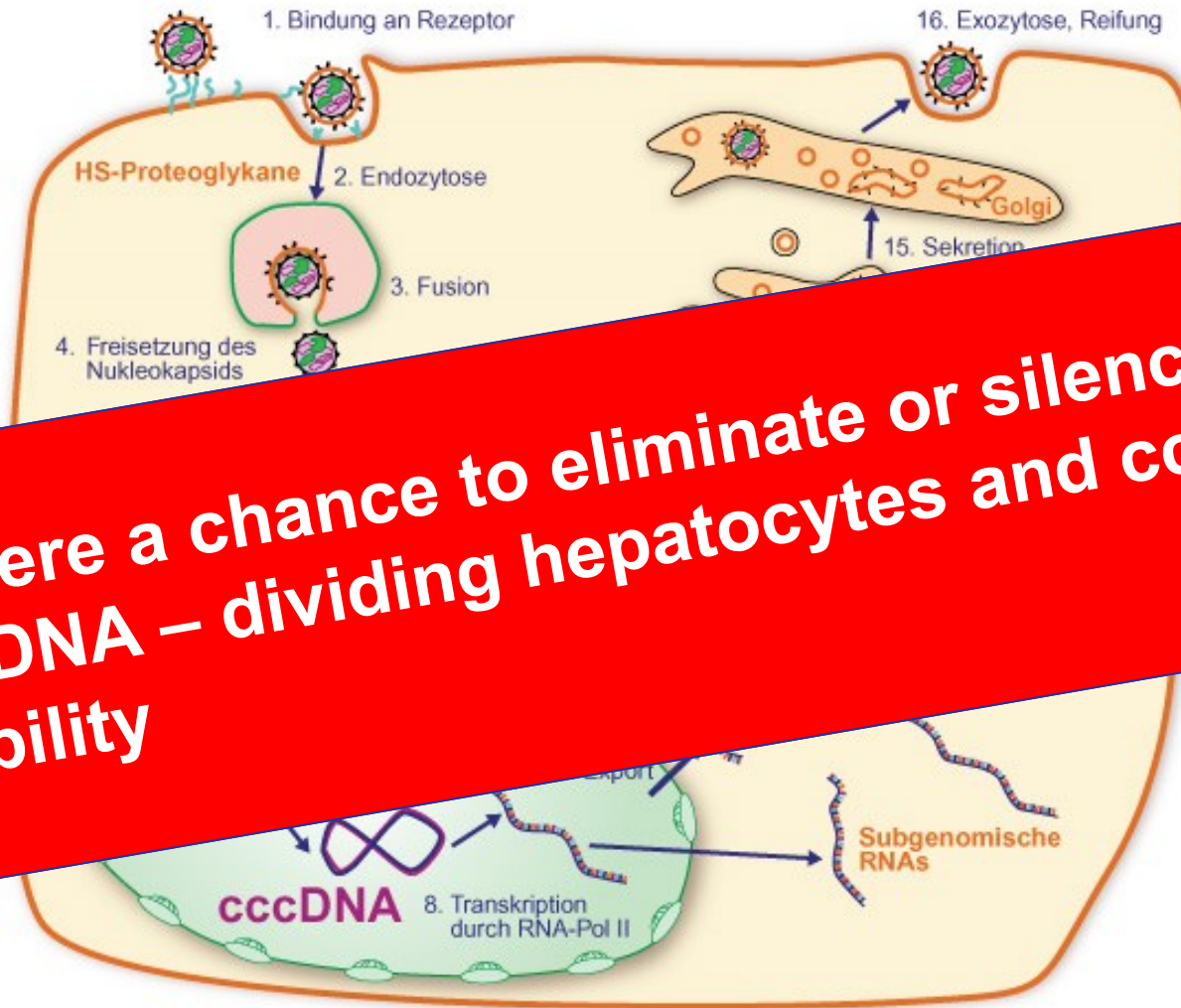
**FROM ADD-ON TO TAKE-OFF IN TREATMENT EXPERIENCED  
CHRONIC HEPATITIS B PATIENTS WITH VIRAL RESISTANCE OR  
PARTIAL RESPONSES: FIRST RESULTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL  
MULTICENTER COHORT STUDY.**

Jorg Petersen<sup>1\*</sup>, Stefan Unger<sup>1</sup>, Maria Buti<sup>2</sup>, Marc  
Lutgehetmann<sup>3</sup>, Pietro Lampertico<sup>4</sup>, Christoph Sarrazin<sup>5</sup>, Peter  
Buggisch<sup>1</sup>

Submitted for EASL 2013

- **Is combination therapy bringing us closer to eradication of HBV ?**
- Role of cccDNA ?
- Is combo better for higher rates of HBsAg loss?
- Novel combos?

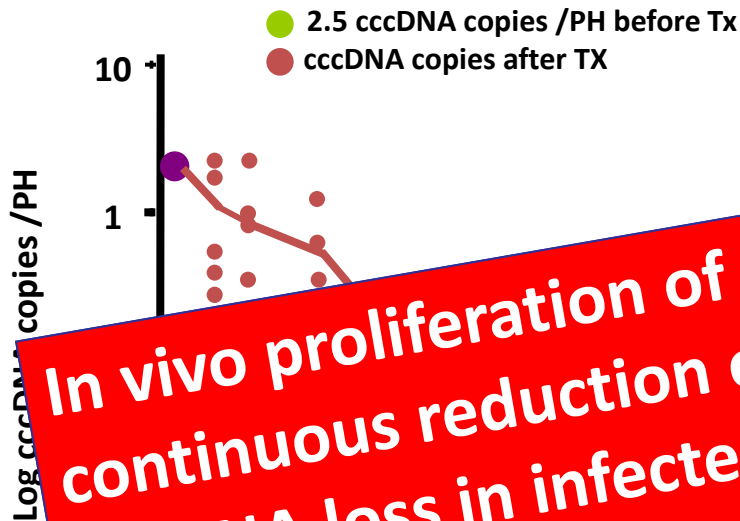
# Once HBV - always HBV ?!



**Is there a chance to eliminate or silence cccDNA – dividing hepatocytes and cccDNA stability**

# Determination of intrahepatic cccDNA loads in proliferating hepatocytes in a mouse model (uPA/SCID mice)

cccDNA decline per infected cell



Intrahepatic cccDNA dilution or loss?

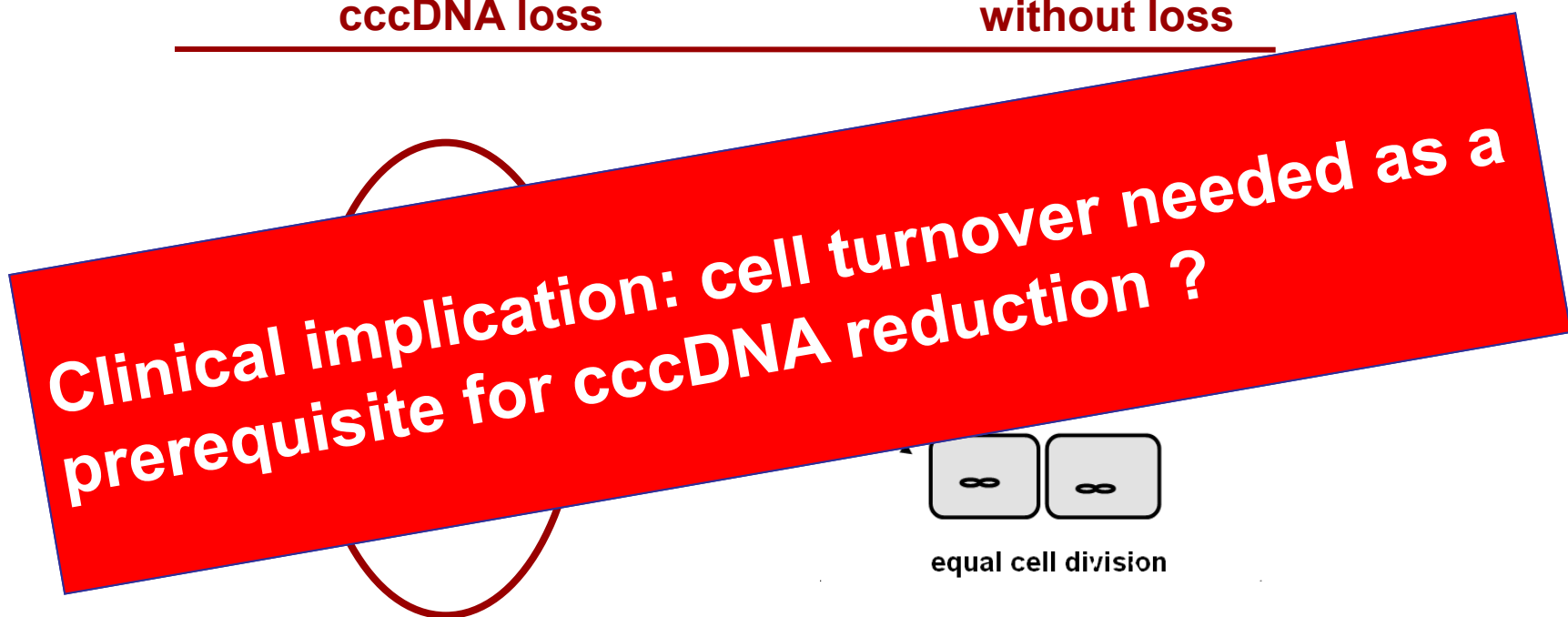
**In vivo proliferation of infected hepatocytes induced continuous reduction of cccDNA and significant cccDNA loss in infected livers in the absence of antiviral drugs**

Days after transplantation

# Proposed model of cccDNA decline

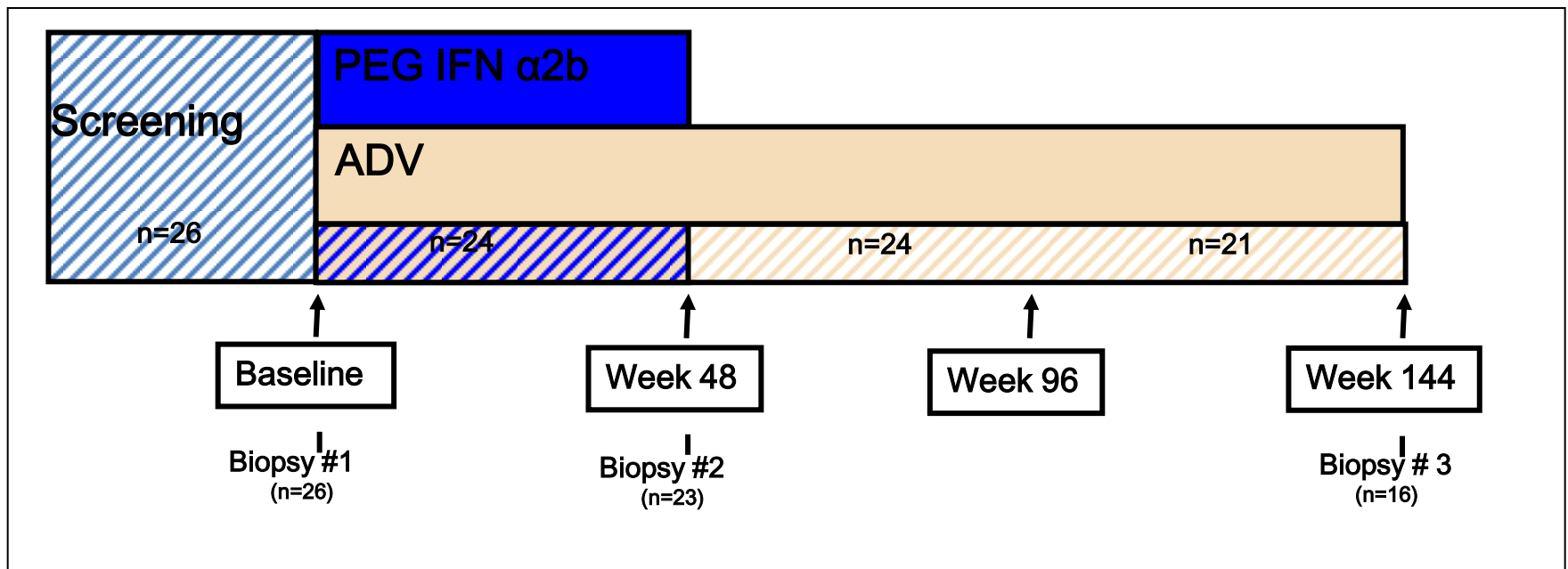
cccDNA loss

cccDNA dilution  
without loss



Cell division in the setting of liver regeneration induces cccDNA destabilization and formation of cccDNA-free cells

# Study design: Monocenter open label, HBeAg+ and HBeAg- patients



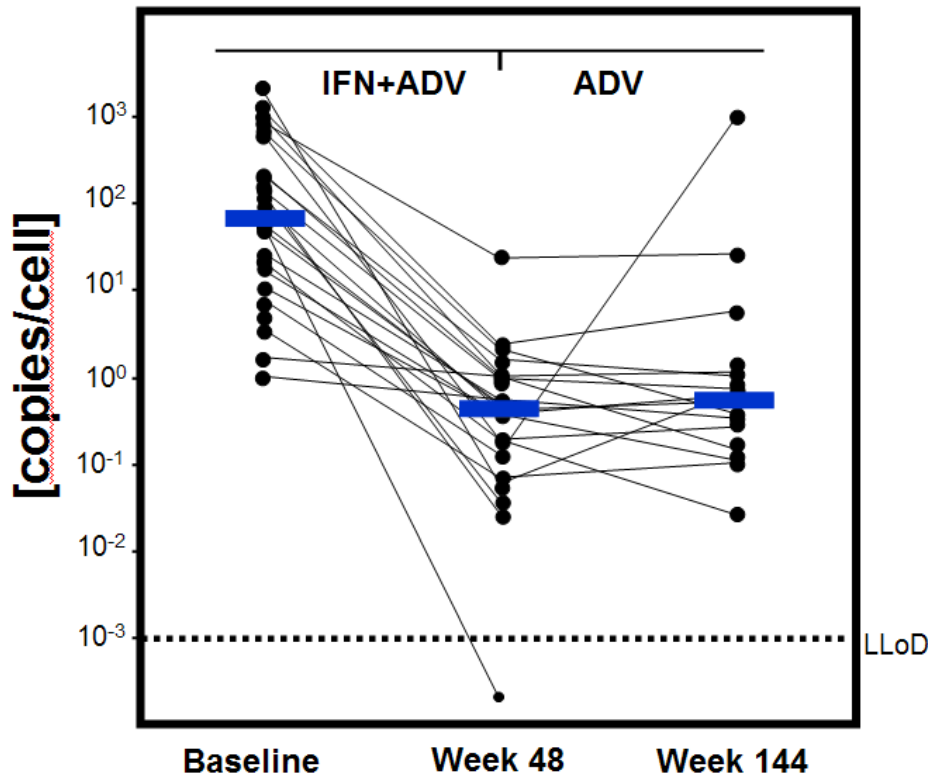
Triplet liver biopsies were obtained from 16 patients

*Wursthorn, Petersen Hepatology 2006*

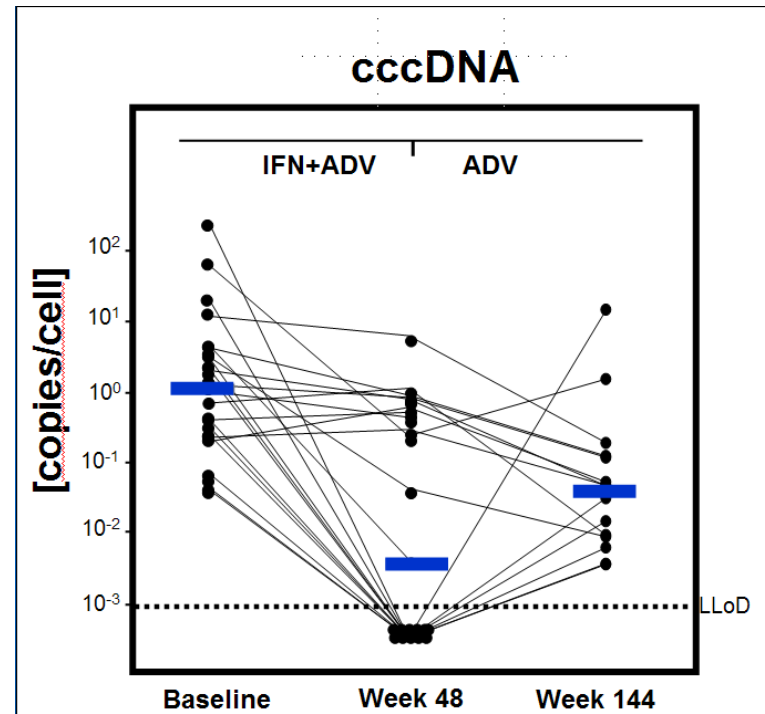
*Lütgehetmann, Petersen Antiviral Therapy 2008*

# Combination therapy with PEG-IFN $\alpha$ + ADV induced strong intrahepatic HBV DNA reduction

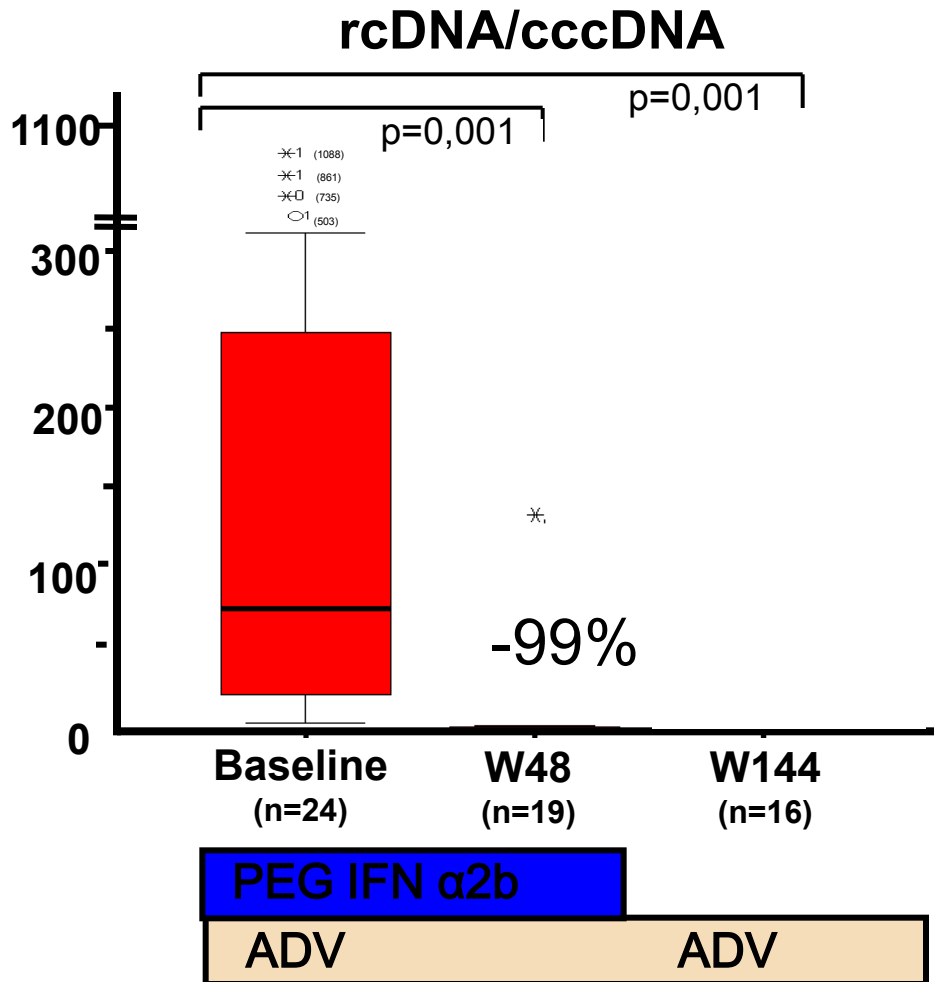
## total HBV-DNA



## cccDNA



# Inhibition of intrahepatic viral productivity by different antiviral regimens



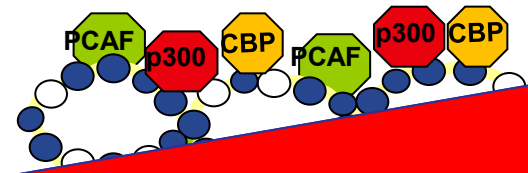
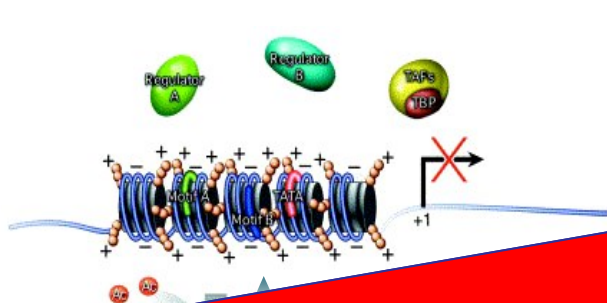
How about the more potent NUCs ETV and TDF ?

Silencing of cccDNA?

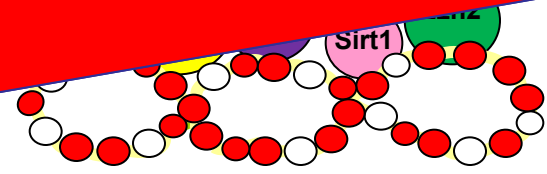
Regulation of cccDNA transcriptional activity?



# Transcription of the HBV cccDNA minichromosome can be regulated epigenetically



**Beginning of understanding that cccDNA is controlled epigenetically – silencing possible?**



Histone acetylation/methylation affects the regulation of gene expression

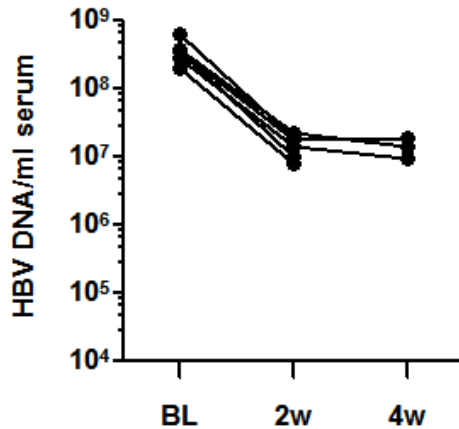
IFN $\alpha$  treatment is accompanied by a decrease in the acetylation of cccDNA bound H4 histones in vitro

Pollicino et al. Gastroenterology 2006; Levrero et al. J Hepatol, 2009; Belloni, PNAS 2009

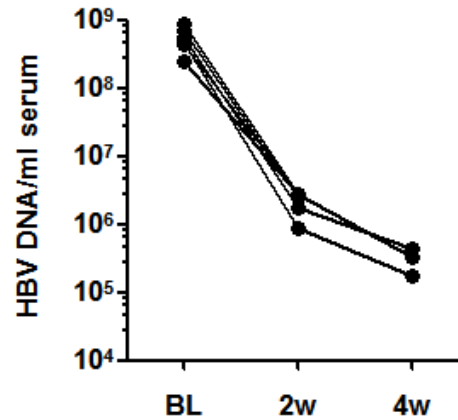
Levrero, Dandri, Raimondo, Petersen J Hepatol 2009; Belloni, Levrero, Petersen, Dandri, Raimondo J Clin Inv 2012

# Combo therapy in upa mice: viremia

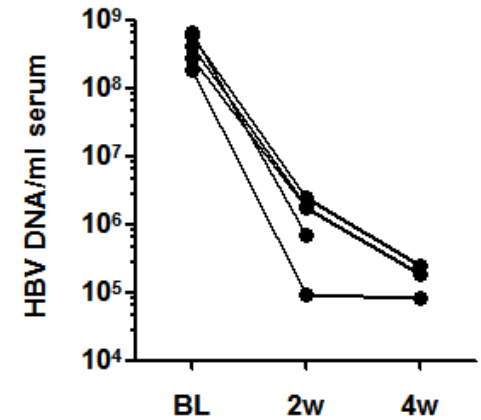
Viremia PEG-IFN



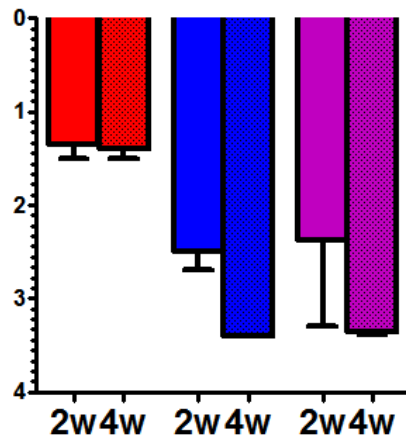
Viremia ETV



Viremia Combo



Viremia log reduction

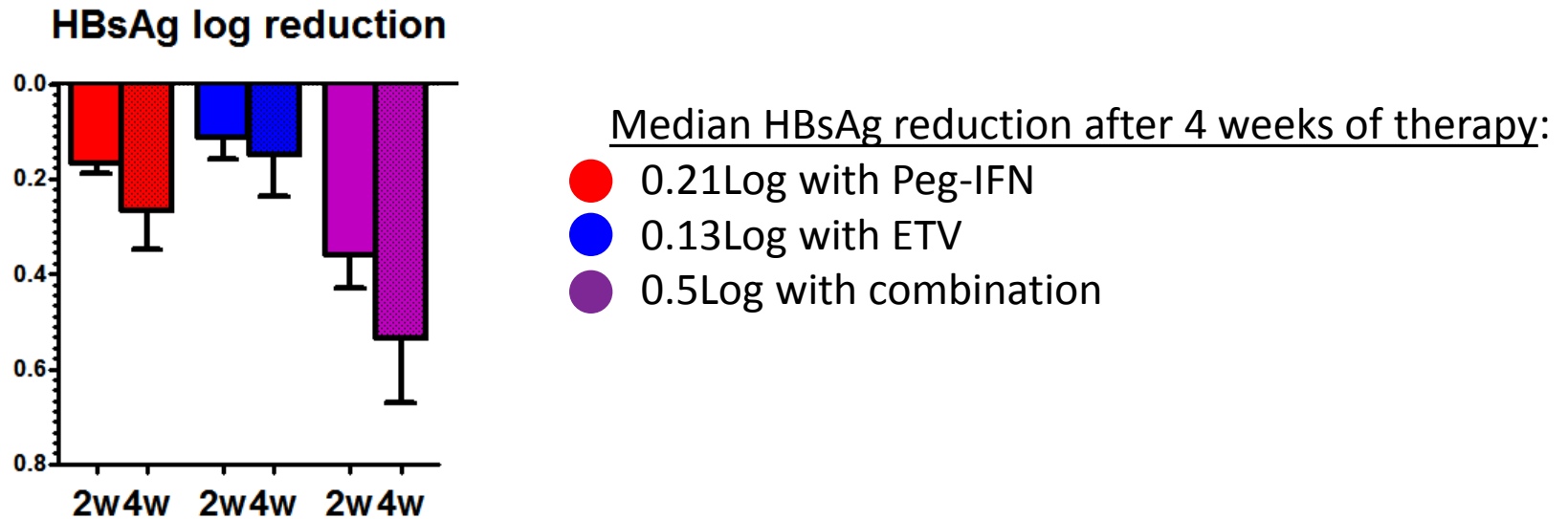


Median viremia reduction after 4 weeks of therapy:

- 1.4Log with Peg-IFN
- 3.4Log with ETV
- 3.3Log with the combination

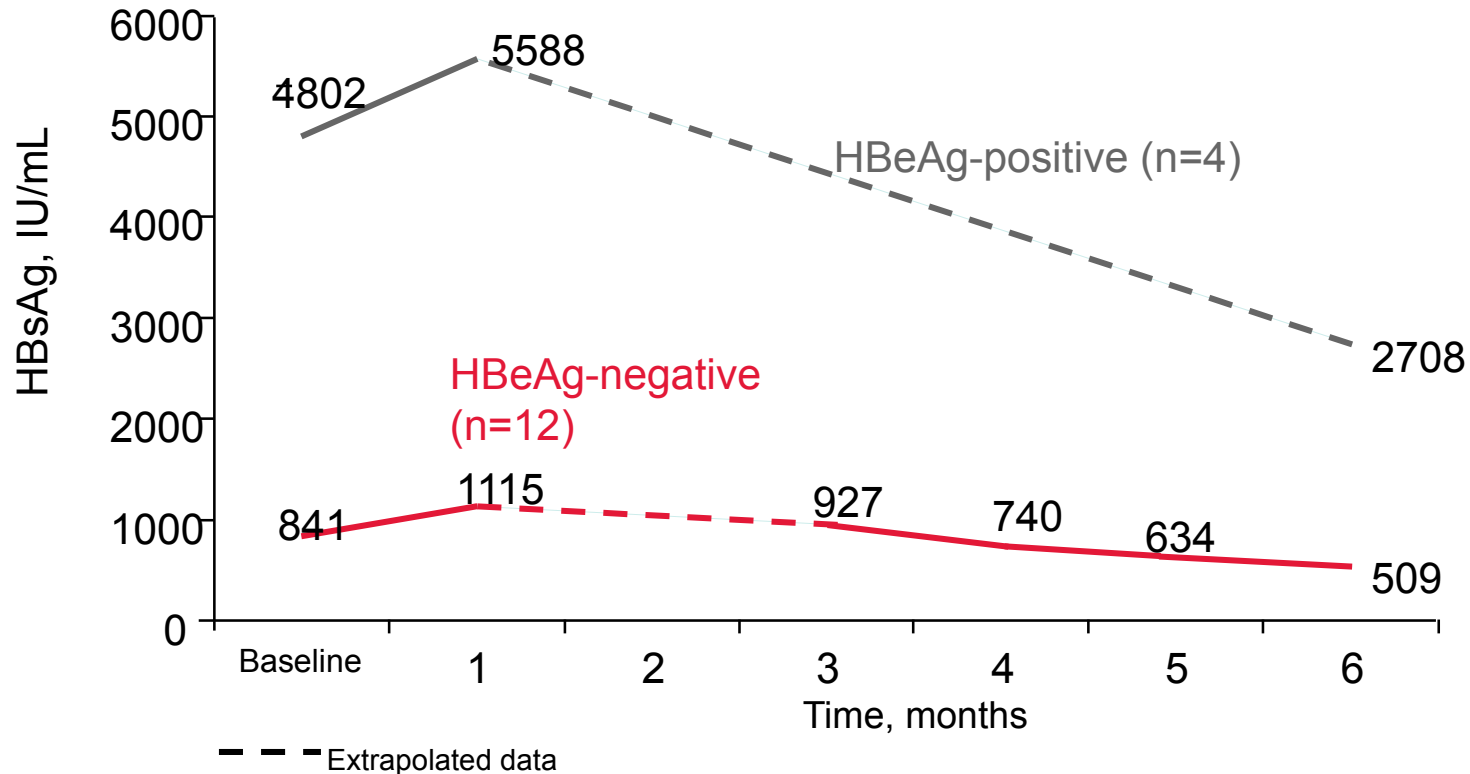
Suppression in viremia was strongest in the presence of ETV

# Serological parameters: HBsAg & HBeAg changes

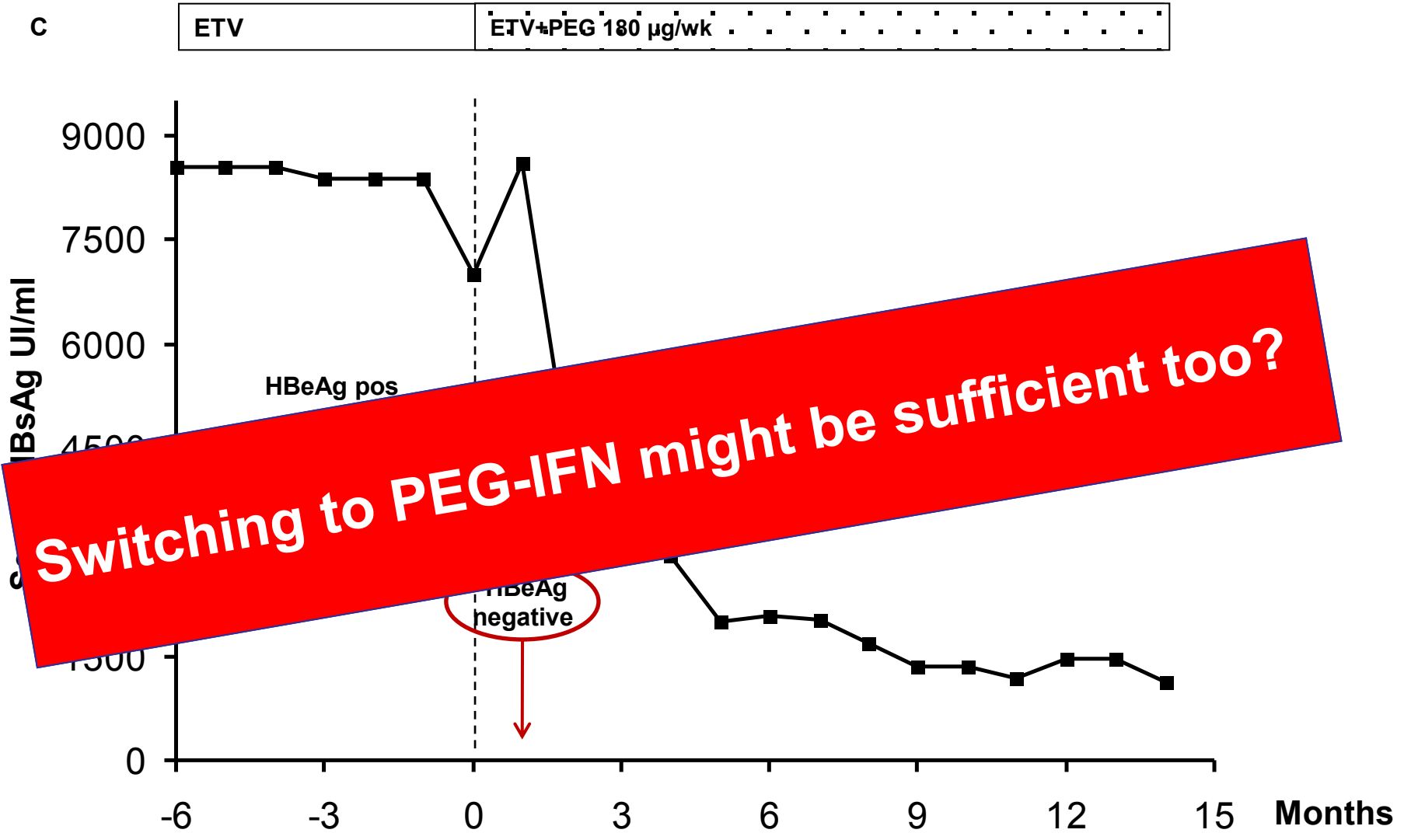


Suppression of HBsAg was strongest in the presence of Peg-IFN- $\alpha$

# Peg-IFN Add-On Strategy leads to more HBsAg reduction



- Seroconversion to anti-HBe in 2 patients (months 4 and 7)
- All patients remained HBV DNA negative
- 8 (50%) patients discontinued PEG-IFN, including 5 (31%) for unchanged HBsAg levels at 24-week, and 3 for IFN-related side effects



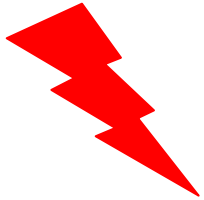
# Primary combo, add-on or switch ?

## PEG-IFN plus NUCs

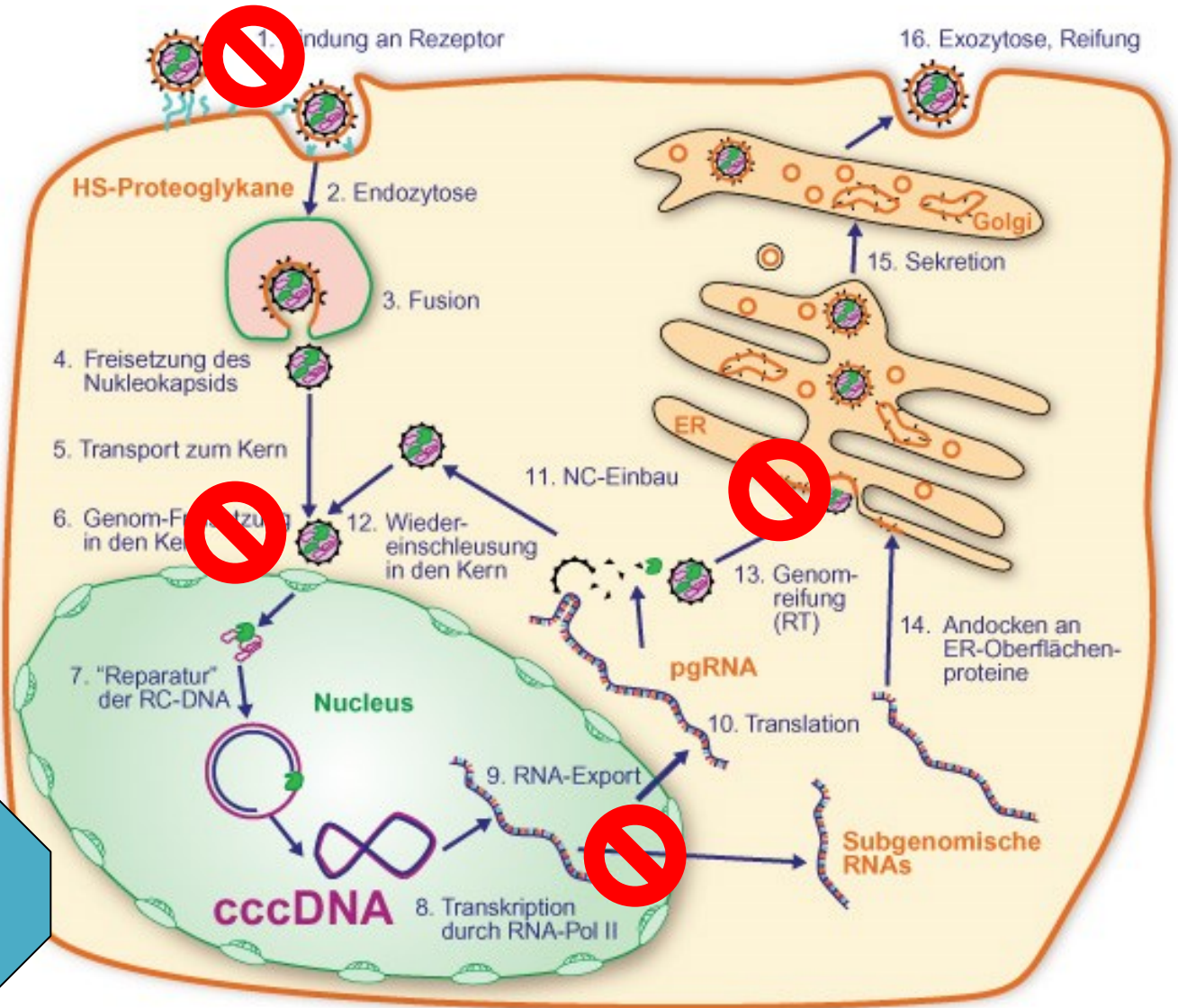
- Adding peginterferon to entecavir increases HBsAg decline and HBeAg clearance – first results from a global randomized trial (ARES-study) *Sonneveld et al, AASLD 2012, #19*
- Switching from long-term entecavir to peginterferon alfa-2a induces HBsAg seroconversion/HBsAg clearance in HBeAg positive patients *Qin Ning et al, AASLD 2012, #216*
- PADD-on study, multicenter Germany, main target: to dissect immunological responses, ongoing
- Improved efficacy by individualized combination of PEG IFN a 2a and ADV in HBeAg + chronic hepatitis B  
*Wang et al, Hepatogastroenterology 2012*

# Towards new treatment targets

Innate responses



Adaptive Immune Responses



# New HBV targets

**Additional therapeutic strategies aiming at inhibiting different steps of the HBV life-cycle or mediating host factors are at early stages of development**

**TLR agonists (+)**

**Cyclophilin inhibitors (- ?)**

**HBsAg release inhibitors (??)**

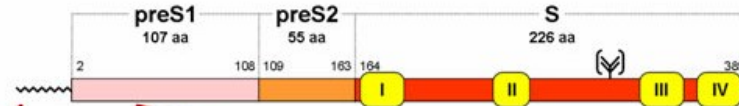
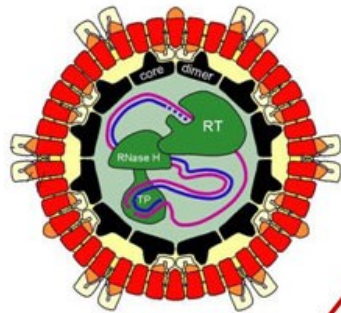
**Entry inhibitors (HBV and HDV) (+)**

**Therapeutic vaccination (-)**

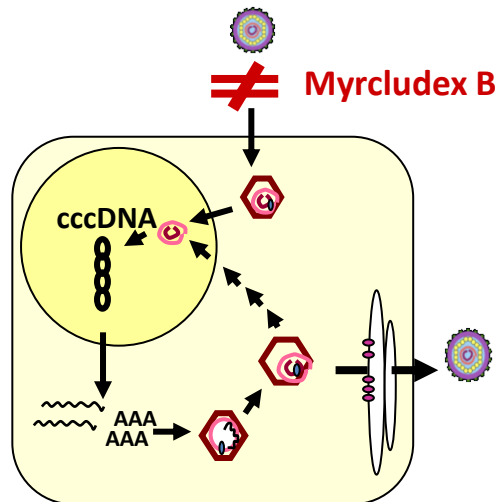
**Prenylation inhibition (HDV) (-?)**



# Acylated HBV preS1-derived peptides block HBV infection in vitro – entry inhibitor



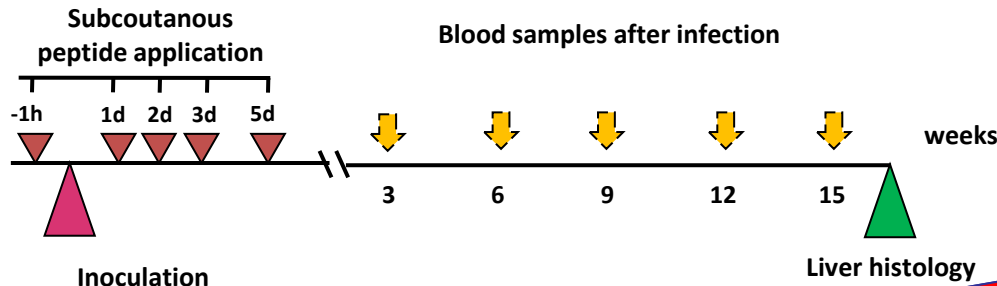
**Myrcludex B:** Myr-GQNL STSNP LGFFP DHQLD PAFRA NTANP DWDFN PNKDT WPDAN KVG



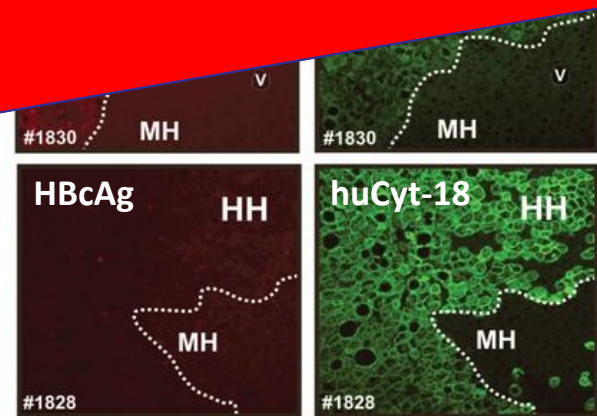
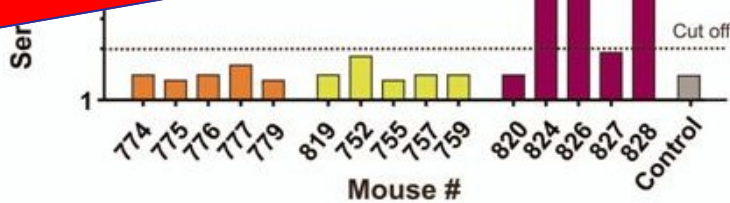
**Chemically synthesized lipopeptides derived from the envelope of HBV block virus infection in cell culture (HepaRG & PTH, PHH)**

- Gripon et al., PNAS, 99 (24) 2002
- Urban et al., J. Virol, 79 (3), 2005
- Glebe et al., Gastroenterology, 129, 2005
- Engelke et al., Hepatology, 43, 2006
- Schulze et al., Hepatology, 46, 2007

# Administration of Myrcludex B prevents the establishment of de novo HBV infection in vivo; Phase I studies completed, IIa recruiting



**Might be interesting to combine with PEG-IFN and/or NUCs**



# Conclusions

- Mono therapy either with NUCs or PEG IFN is the therapy of choice for the great majority of chronically infected HBV patients in 2012
- The combination of ETV plus TDF is only required in a very few clinical situations such as true drug resistance and advanced liver disease
- Combination therapy with NUCs and PEG IFN have shown to greater reduce the amount of cccDNA and HBsAg
- There might be room for combo therapy in the future for a higher chance of clinical cure (HBsAg loss)

# Thank you for your attention



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# Disclosures

My presentation includes off-label use of combination therapies (different NUCs and NUCs plus PEG-IFN)

## Financial disclosures

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