



15 & 16 January 2018
PARIS - Palais des Congrès

**International Conference
on the Management of Liver Diseases**

Organised by Pr Patrick Marcellin

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New therapeutic strategies in HBV patients

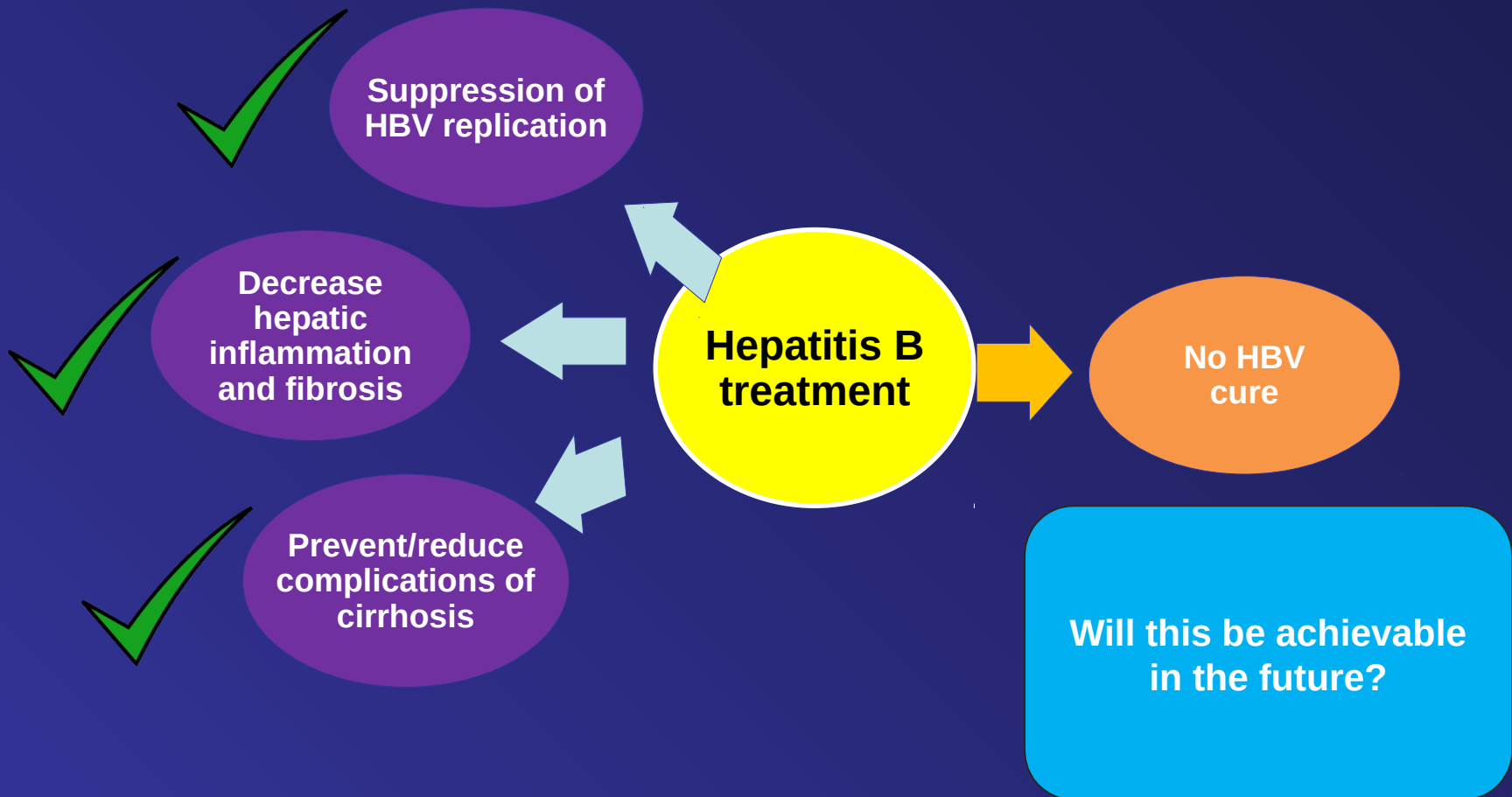
Philippe HALFON
MD, PhD

Associate Professor of Medicine

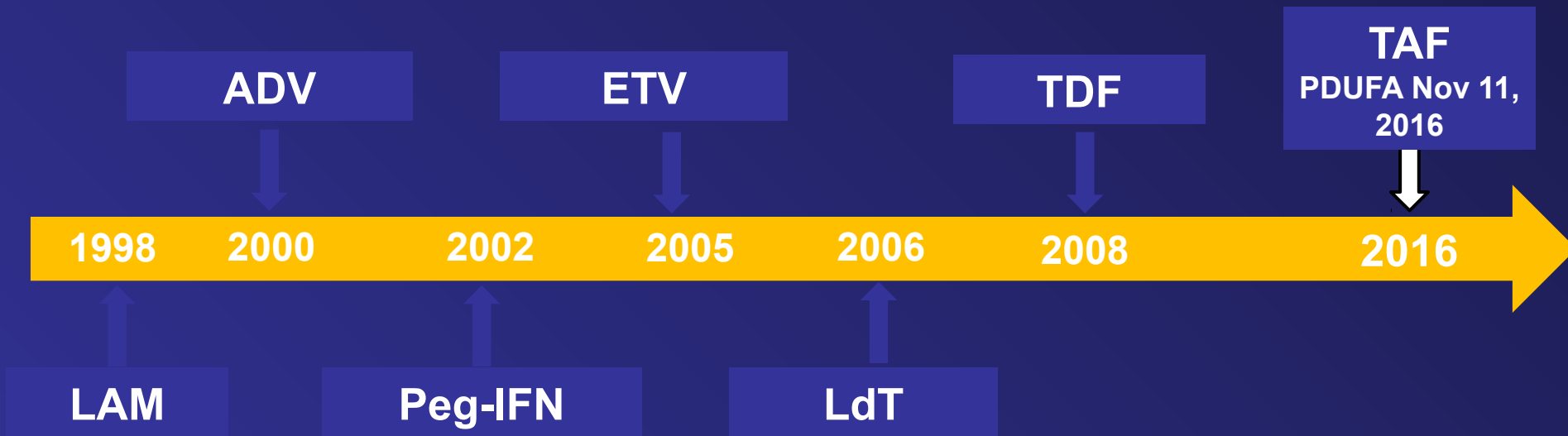
***Internal Medicine and Infectious Diseases,
Hopital Europeen,
Marseille, France.***

NUC + PEG IFN, HBsAg Clearance

HBV Treatment: achievements and ongoing challenges



Evolution of Current CHB Therapies



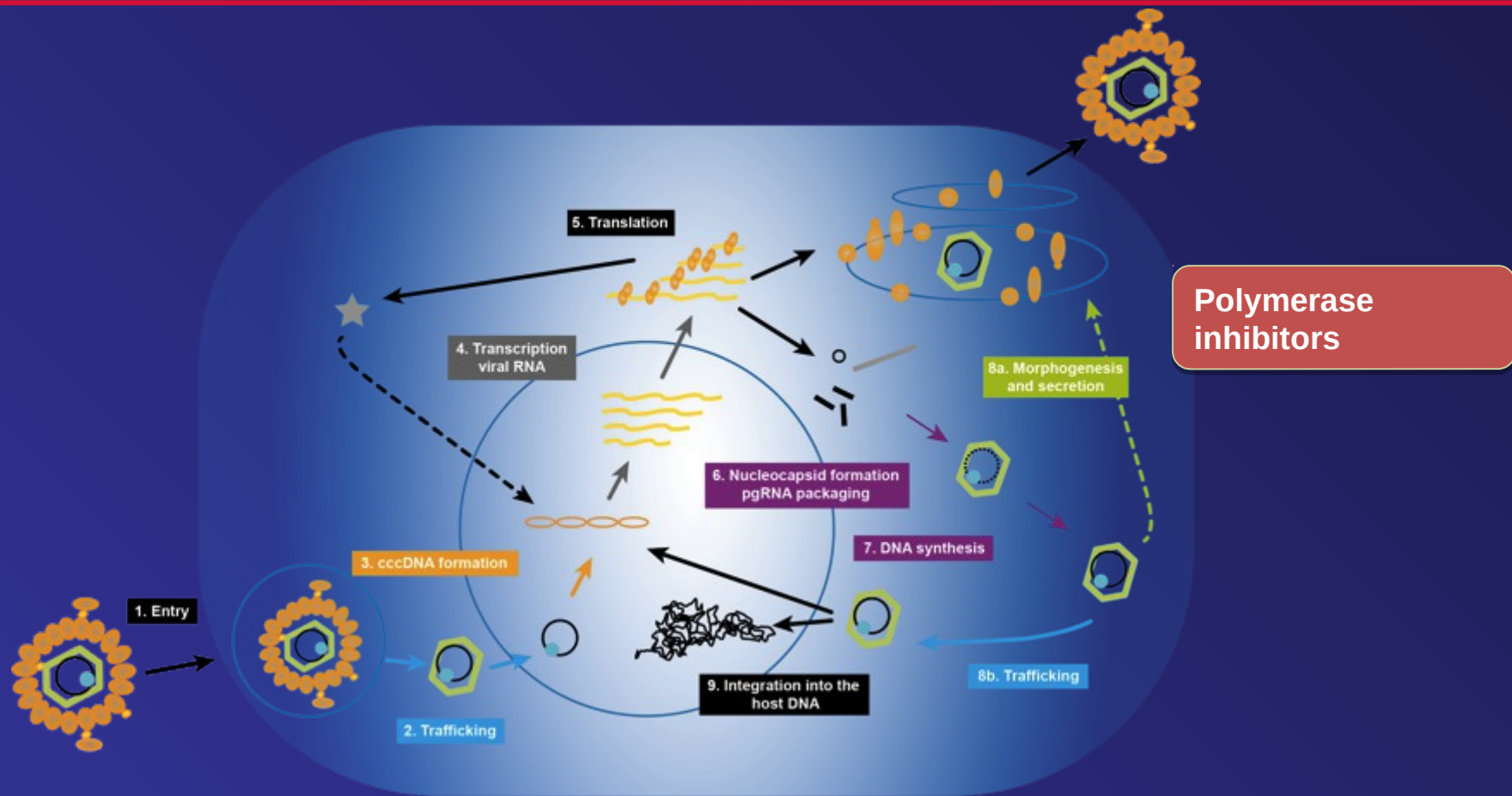
Terrault NB et al. Hepatology 2015; Published online November 13, 2015: doi:10.1002/hep.28156.

Martin P, et al. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology 2015; Published online July 15, 2015: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cgh.2015.07.007>

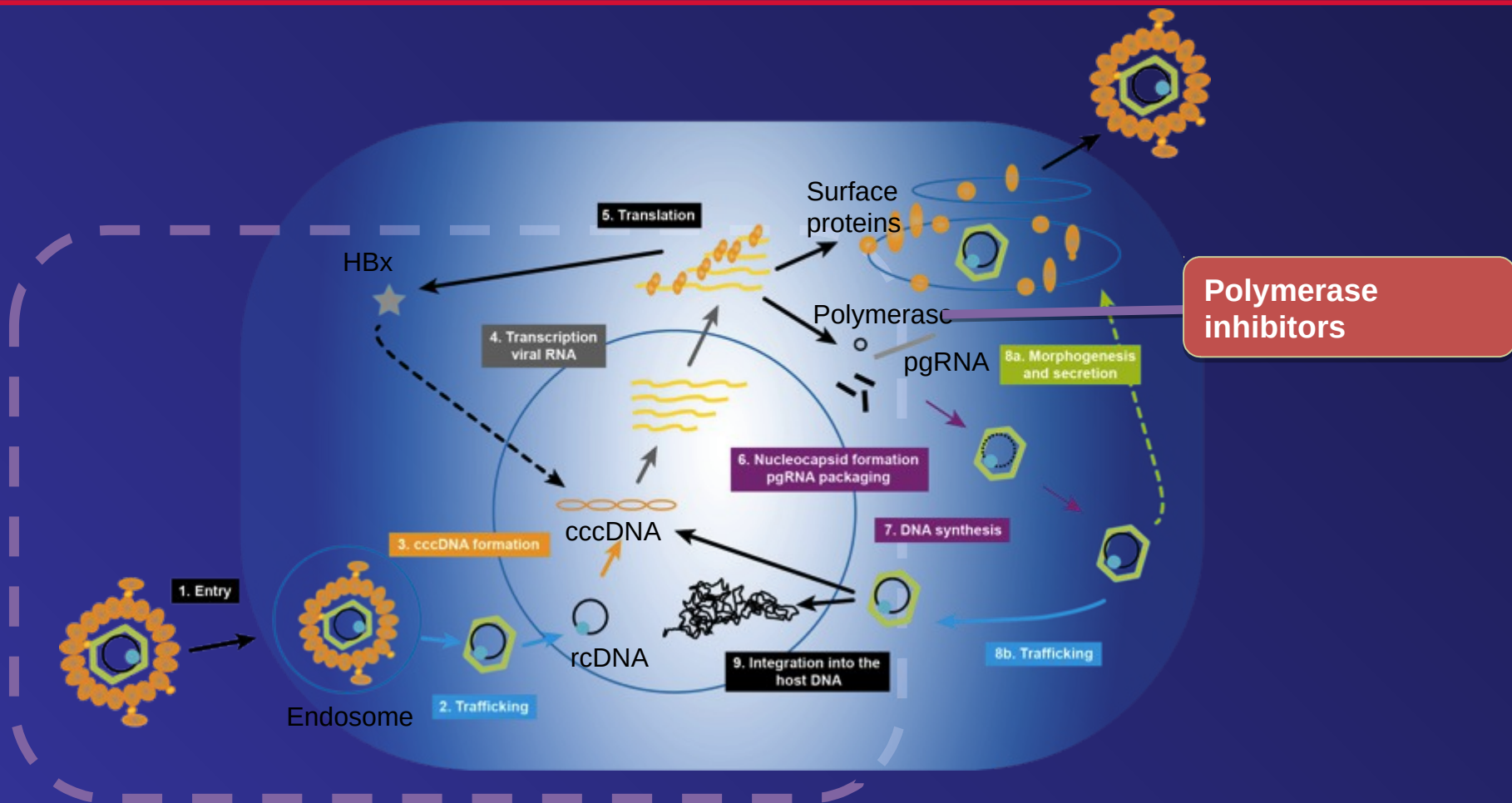
Lo AO et al. Expert Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2014

Hepatitis B Foundation. Approved drugs for adult. Available at: http://www.hepb.org/patients/hepatitis_b_treatment.htm (accessed February 2016)

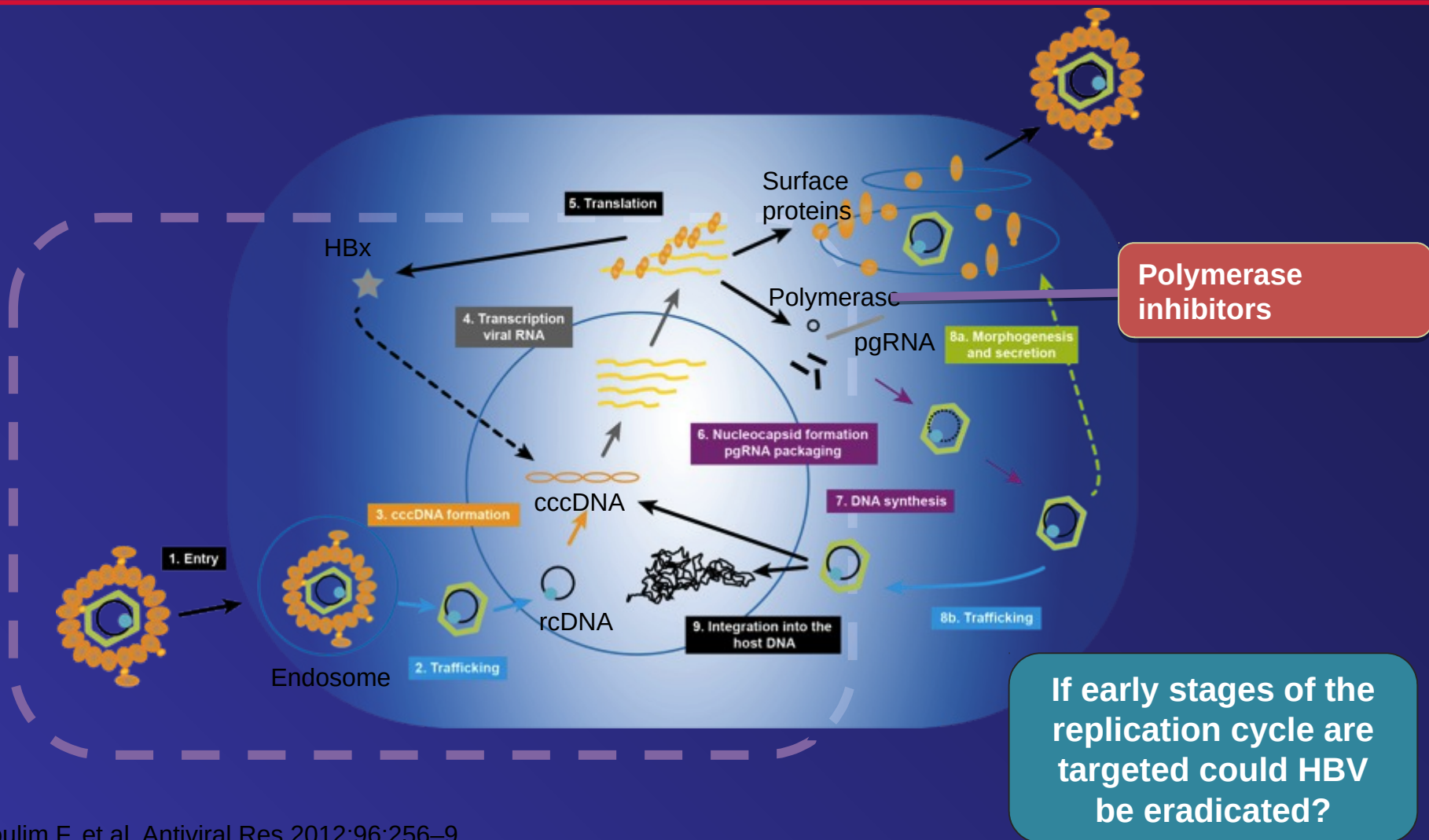
Currently available agents act via polymerase inhibition...



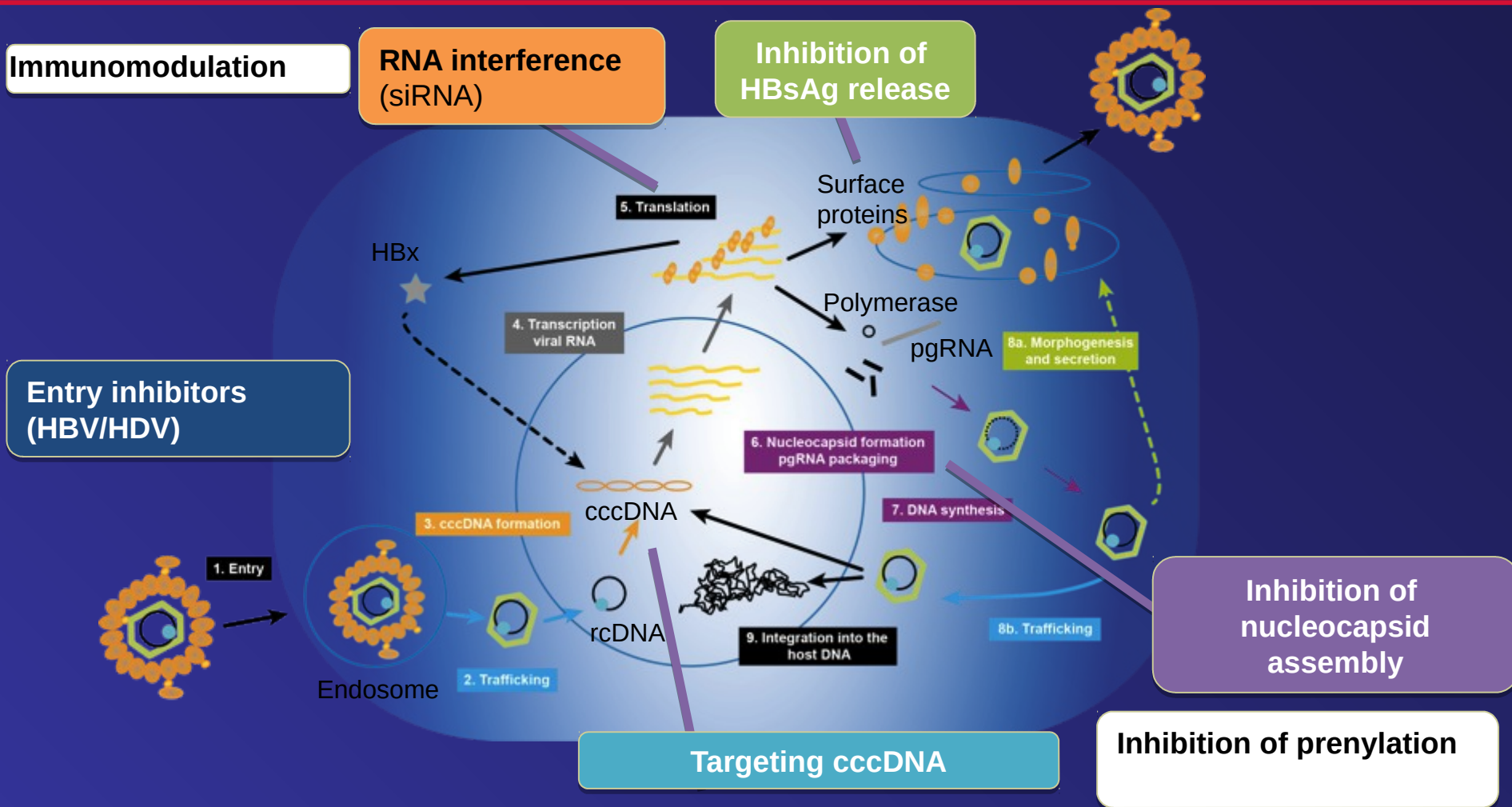
...and do not affect most of the HBV replication cycle



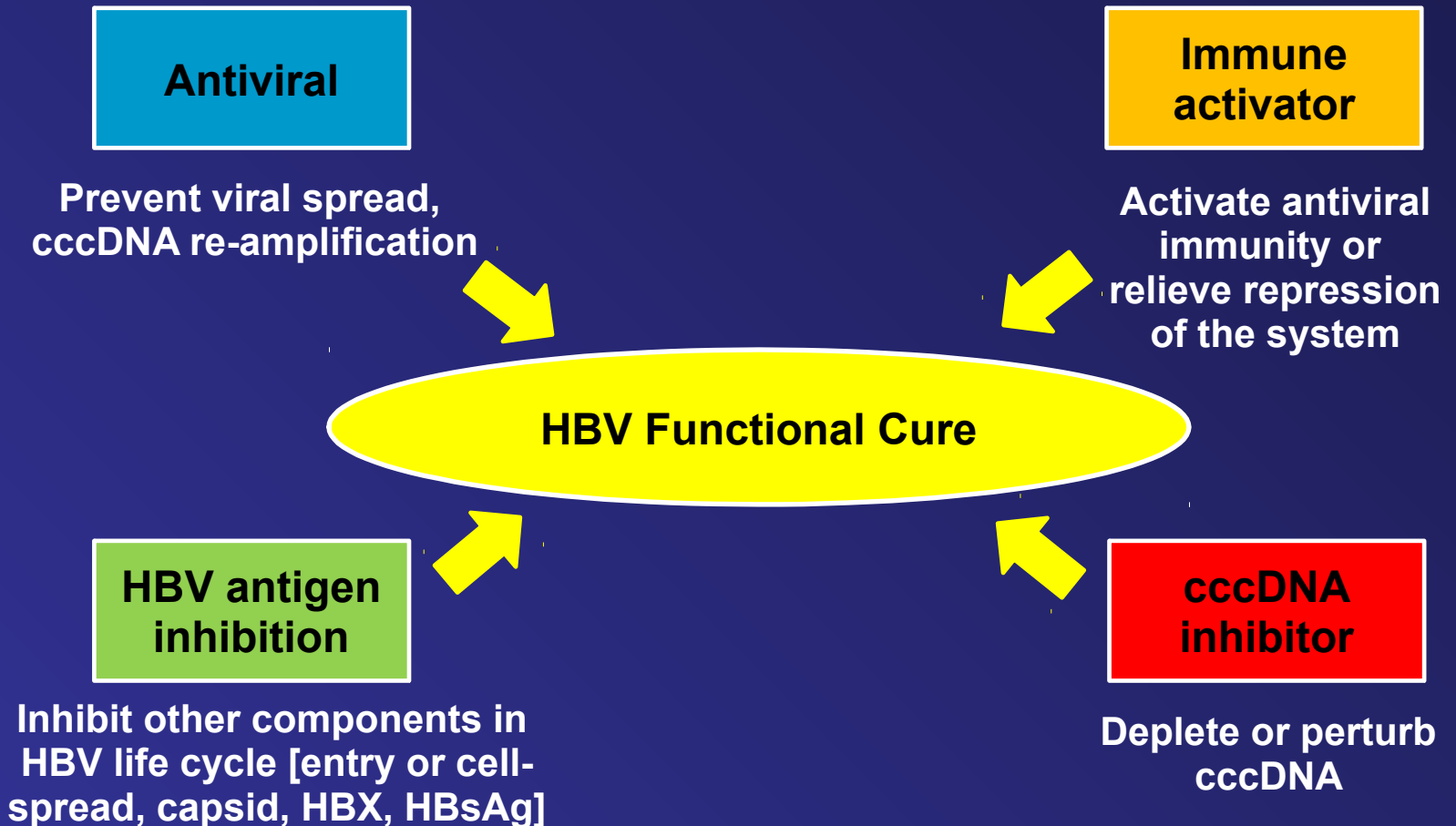
...and do not affect most of the HBV replication cycle



Other targets may have the potential to cure HBV in the future



How may a HBV curative regimen look in the future – a combination approach?



What does HBV cure mean?

Functional Cure

Clinical resolution
sustained off
therapy

- No inflammation:
normal ALT and
liver biopsy
- HBsAg loss
- HBsAb gain

**Currently achievable
in only a few patients**

Complete Cure

Virological cure

- Clinical resolution
sustained off
therapy
+
- Loss of cccDNA

**Not achievable...
YET**

ALT: alanine aminotransferase; cccDNA: covalently closed circular DNA;
HBsAg: hepatitis B surface antigen; HBsAb: hepatitis B surface antibody

Outcome case

- ▶ Female, 35yo, Chinese
- ▶ ALT 126 IU/L (N=40)
- ▶ HBeAg (-)
- ▶ HBV DNA = 200 000 UI/mL
- ▶ HBsAg = 6050 UI/mL
- ▶ Liver biopsy: A2 F2
- ▶ Proposed treatment : NA = Entecavir

EASL 2017 Clinical Practice Guidelines on the management of hepatitis B virus infection[☆]

European Association for the Study of the Liver^{*}

- The loss of HBsAg is regarded as the optimal treatment endpoint
termed ‘**functional cure**’, but it is only rarely achieved with our current antiviral armamentarium.
- The main advantage of HBsAg loss is that it allows **a safe discontinuation of antiviral therapy.**
- As chronic HBV infection cannot be completely eradicated due to the persistence of cccDNA and integrated HBV DNA :
it remains unclear whether HBsAg loss adds to the prevention of the long-term complications of chronic HBV infection beyond what can be achieved by the suppression of HBV DNA replication alone

In order to reach an HBs Ag loss : which strategies would you want to implement?

- ▶ Long term NA treatment
- ▶ Add-on therapy using IFN
- ▶ Switch-on therapy
- ▶ Simultaneous combination
- ▶ Entecavir plus tenofovir combination therapy
- ▶ Switch to TAF
- ▶ Others?

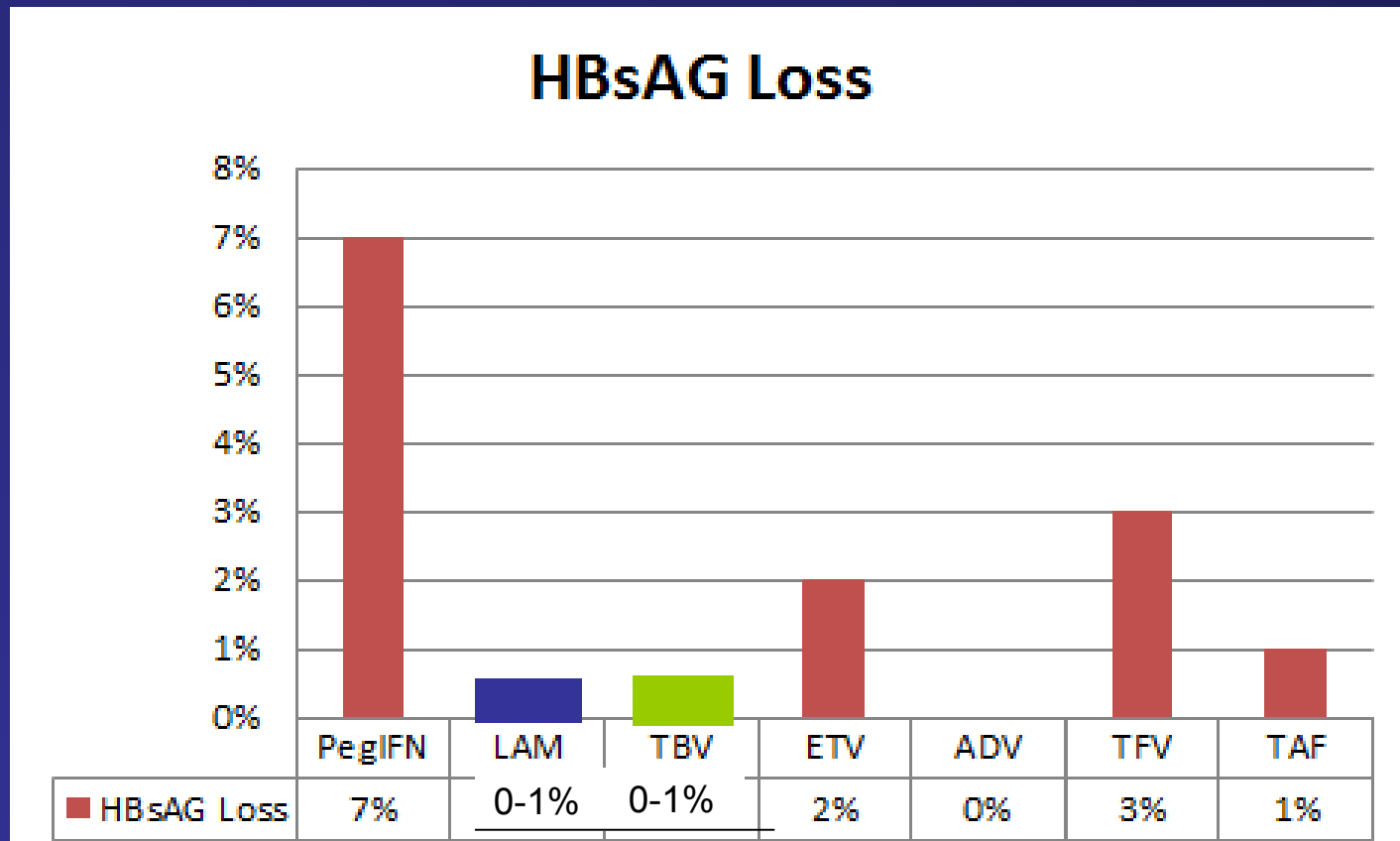
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RESULTS WITH Nucleosides Analogues :

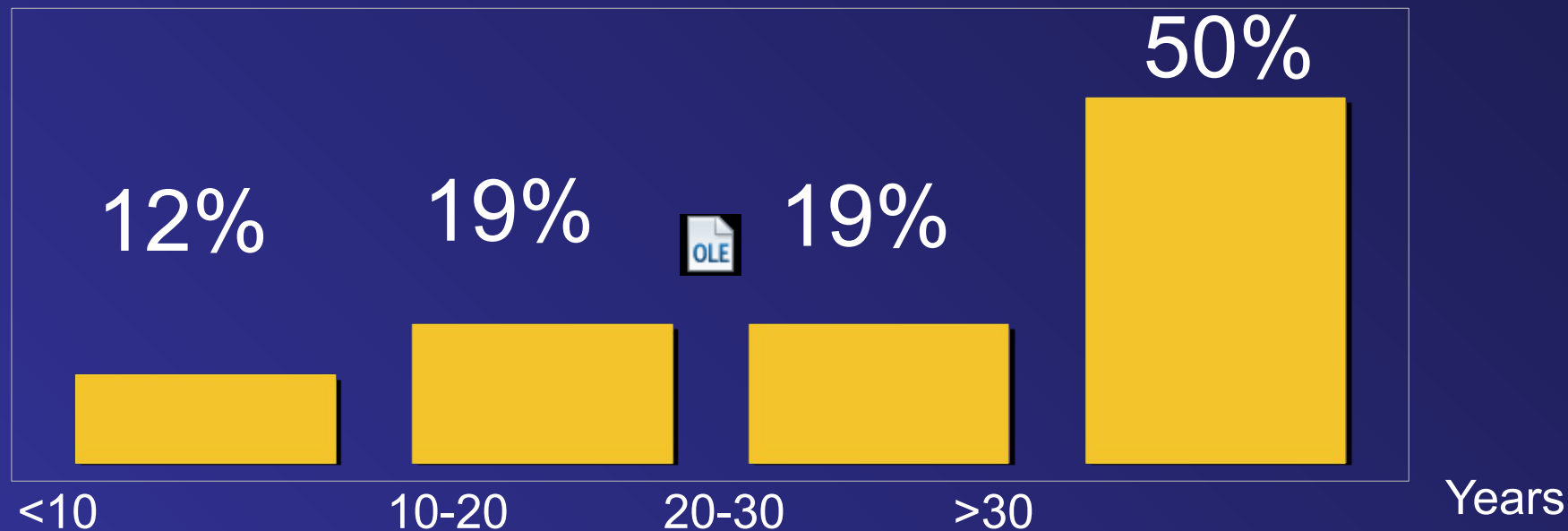
HBsAg loss?

HBsAg loss after 2-3 years of treatment



Finite treatment duration unlikely

Patients receiving long-term NUCs therapy
Prediction of HBs loss after achieving undetectable
HBV DNA



Average decline/year 0.11 log₁₀ (0.02-0.42)

Doctor, for how long should
I take the pills ?

Well, let's talk in 2064...



How find a solution for alternative to indefinite NA therapy in patients chronic hepatitis B : Alternative options

- Finite therapy studied after long-term virological suppression
- Combination therapy may provide an alternative treatment strategy

Simultaneous
combination?

PEG-IFN

NA

Add on
PEG-IFN?

PEG-IFN

NA

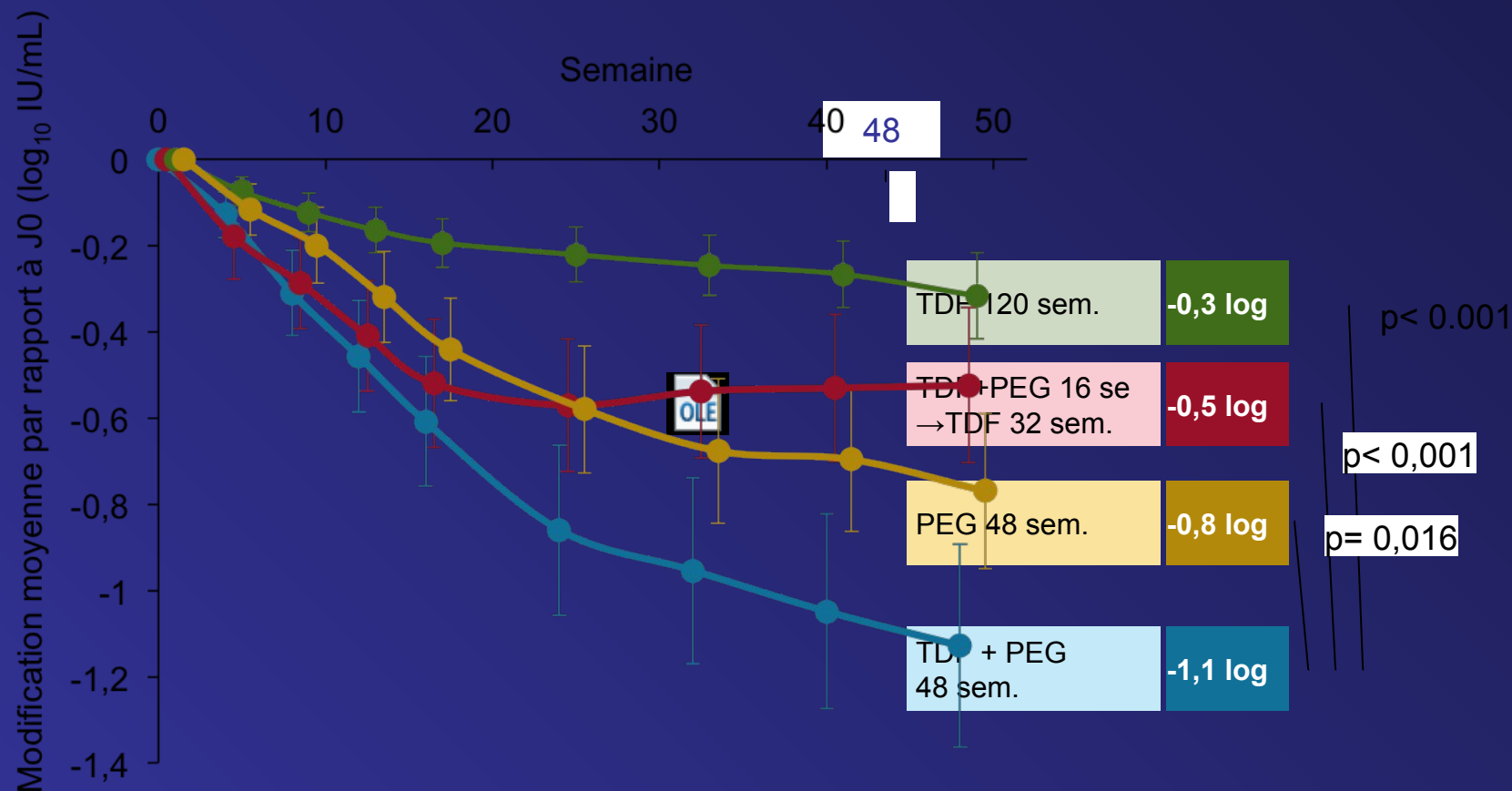
Switch?

NA

PEG-IFN

Combination TDF + PEG-IFN α -2a

HBsAg at week 48



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PEG-IFN

NA

Switch?

NA

PEG-IFN

Add on
PEG-IFN?

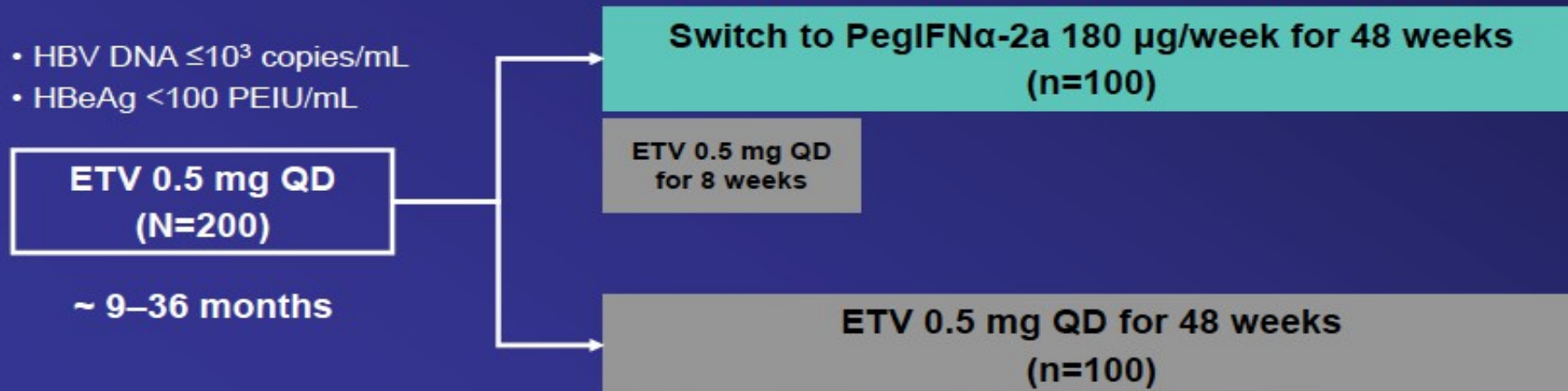
PEG-IFN

NA

Switching from long-term entecavir to peginterferon alfa-2a (40 kD) induces HBeAg seroconversion/HBsAg loss in patients with HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B (The OSST study)

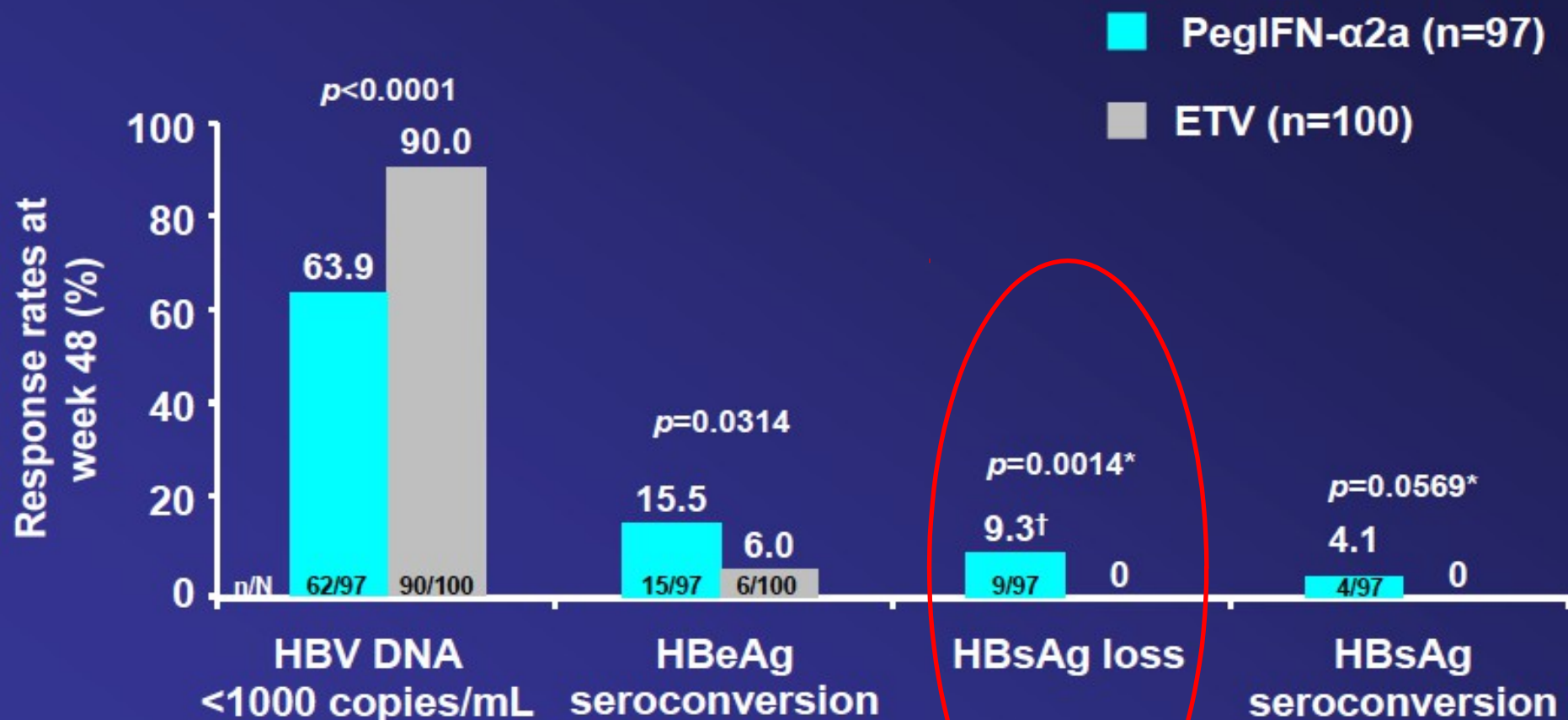
Study design

- ▶ Randomized, multicenter, open-label study
- ▶ Primary endpoint: HBeAg seroconversion at end of treatment (week 48)
- ▶ Secondary endpoint: HBsAg loss at week 48



QD = once daily; PEIU = validated with in-house reference standards obtained from Paul Ehrlich Institute

Response rates at week 48 of treatment with PegIFN α -2a: ITT population



How find a solution for alternative to indefinite NA therapy in patients chronic hepatitis B : Alternative options

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Simultaneous
combination?

PEG-IFN

NA

Switch?

NA

PEG-IFN

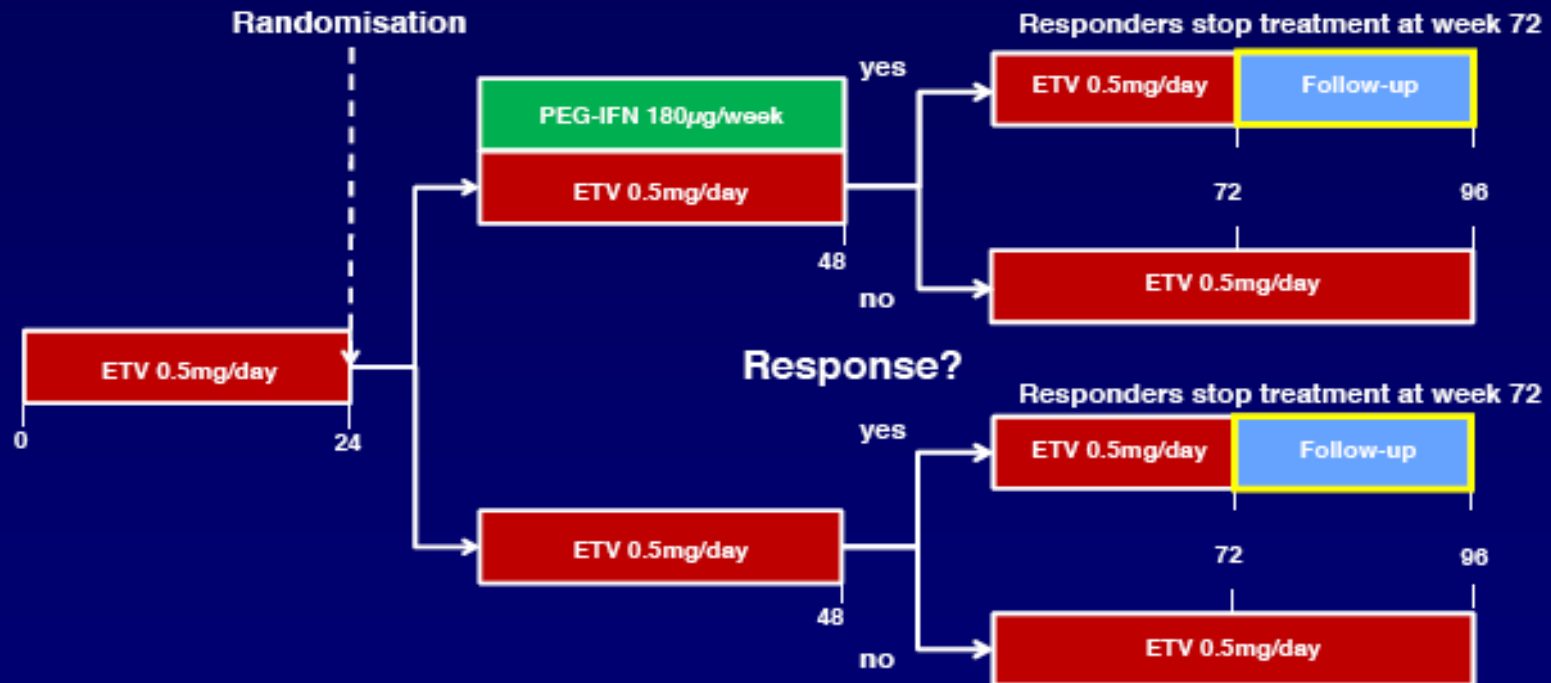
Add-on
PEG-IFN?

PEG-IFN

NA

ADDING PEGINTERFERON TO ENTECAVIR INCREASES RESPONSE RATES IN HBEAG-POSITIVE CHRONIC HEPATITIS B PATIENTS: WEEK 96 RESULTS OF A GLOBAL MULTICENTER RANDOMISED TRIAL (ARES STUDY)

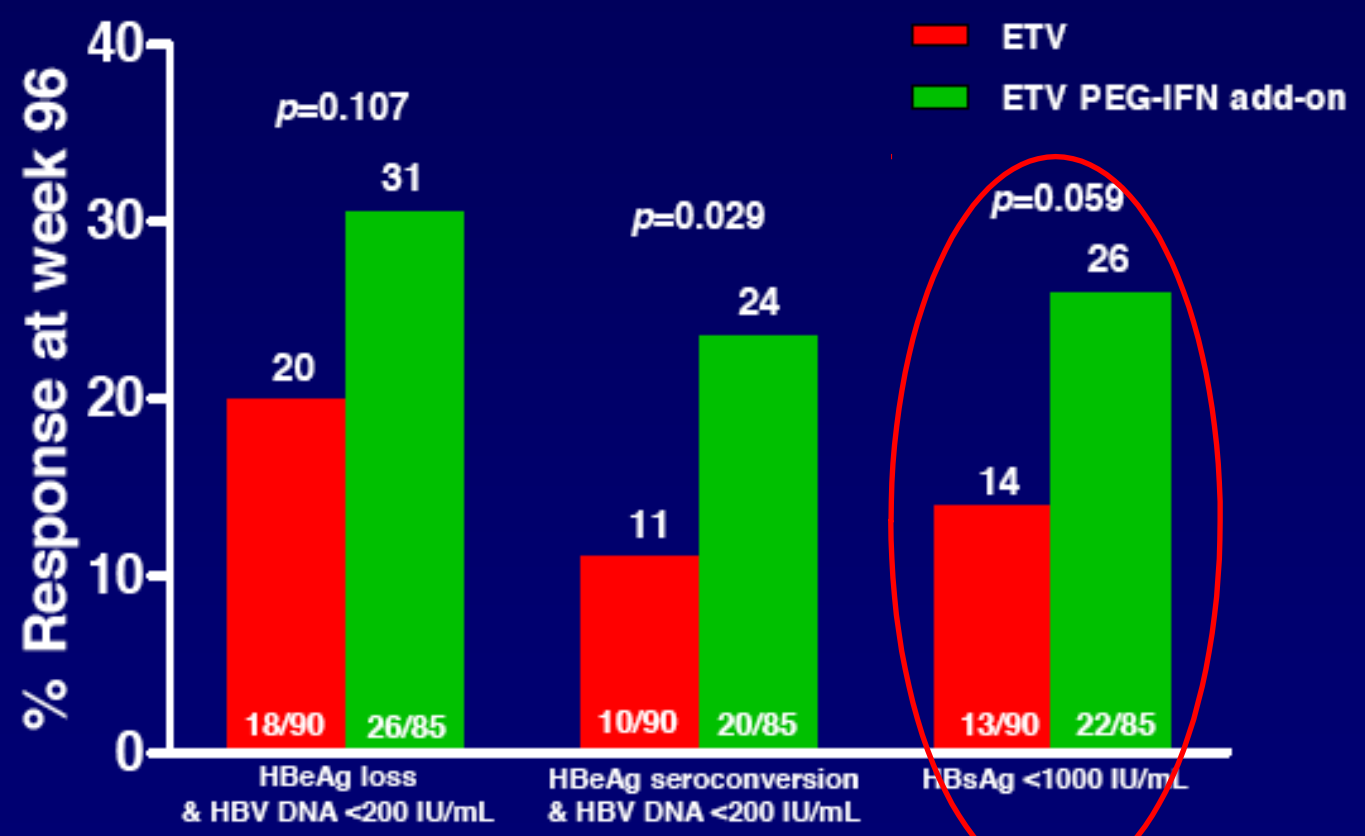
Study design



- Major criteria:
 - Adults with HBeAg-positive CHB, compensated liver disease, ALT >1.3 x ULN
 - No treatment with lamivudine or telbivudine for more than 6 months

ADDING PEGINTERFERON TO ENTECAVIR INCREASES RESPONSE RATES IN HBEAG-POSITIVE CHRONIC HEPATITIS B PATIENTS: WEEK 96 RESULTS OF A GLOBAL MULTICENTER RANDOMISED TRIAL (ARES STUDY)

Week 96: PEG-IFN add-on results in more response



Note: patients with a response at week 48 stopped all treatment at week 72. This is a cross-sectional analysis at week 96

Add-on of peg interferon to a stable nucleoside regimen



30 centers

Pegasys 180 µg
48 weeks

Analogues 48
weeks

Analogues 96 weeks

Assesment of
HBsAg loss



NUCs

Randomisation



≥ 1 years

*HBV DNA
undetectable

Analogues 144 weeks

Add-on of peg interferon to a stable nucleoside regimen

Loss of HBsAg at week 48

	Analogues	PEG-IFN + analogues	p
loss AgHBs ITT	1/93 (1 %)	7/90 (8 %)	0,0327
Loss HBsAg in patients who achieved the treatment	1/91 (1 %)	7/82 (9 %)	0,0276

Baseline HBsAg titres of less than 3 log₁₀ IU/mL might benefit from this add-on strategy to achieve HBsAg loss and anti-HBs seroconversion

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- Add -on therapy may provide an alternative treatment strategy

Simultaneous
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PEG-IFN

NA

Switch?

NA

PEG-IFN

Add on
PEG-IFN

PEG-IFN

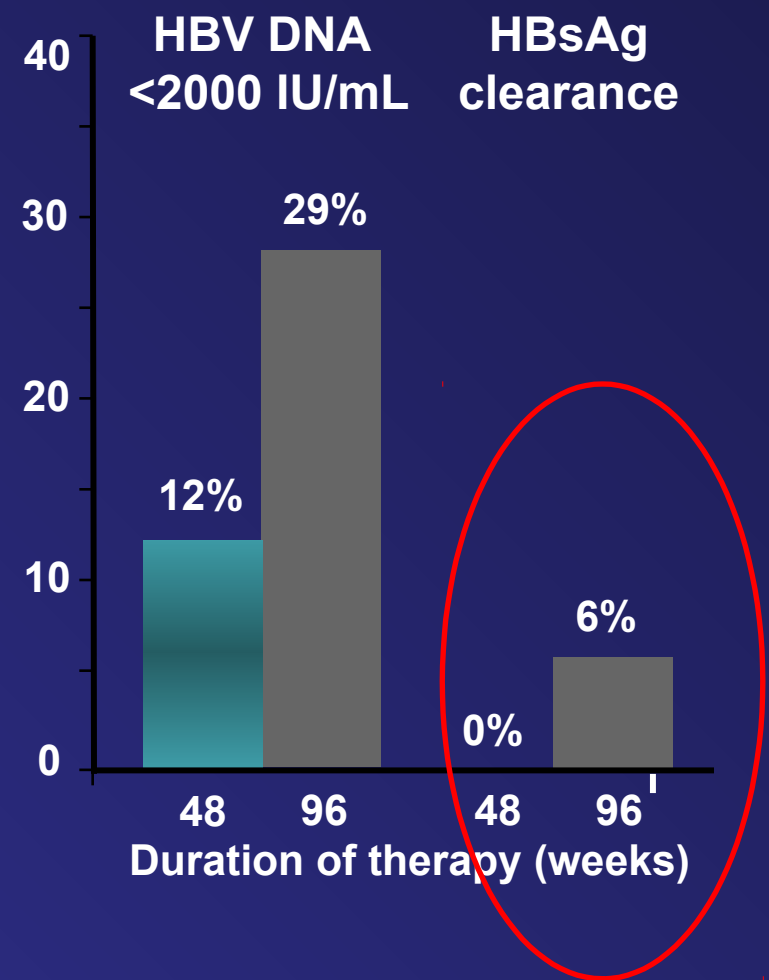
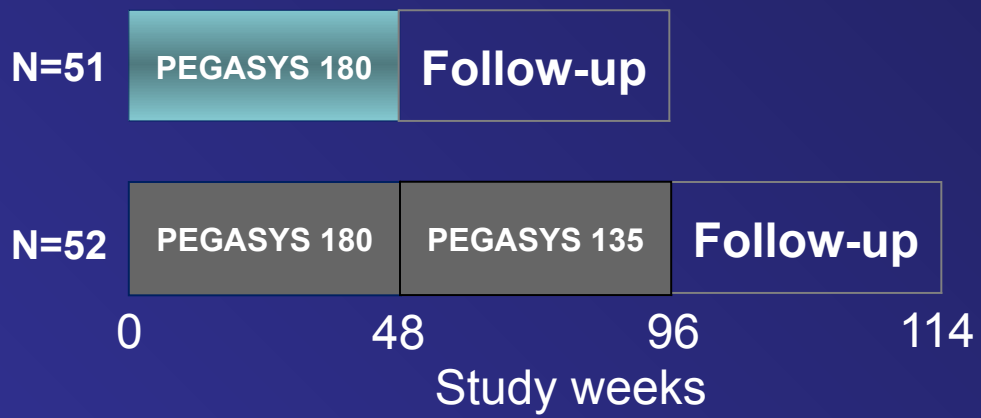
NA

How find a solution for alternative to indefinite NA therapy in patients chronic hepatitis B : Alternative options

- ▶ **Switching Therapy**
- ▶ **Add-on Therapy**
- ▶ **Add-on therapy with Extension of duration based on HBsAg Kinetics**

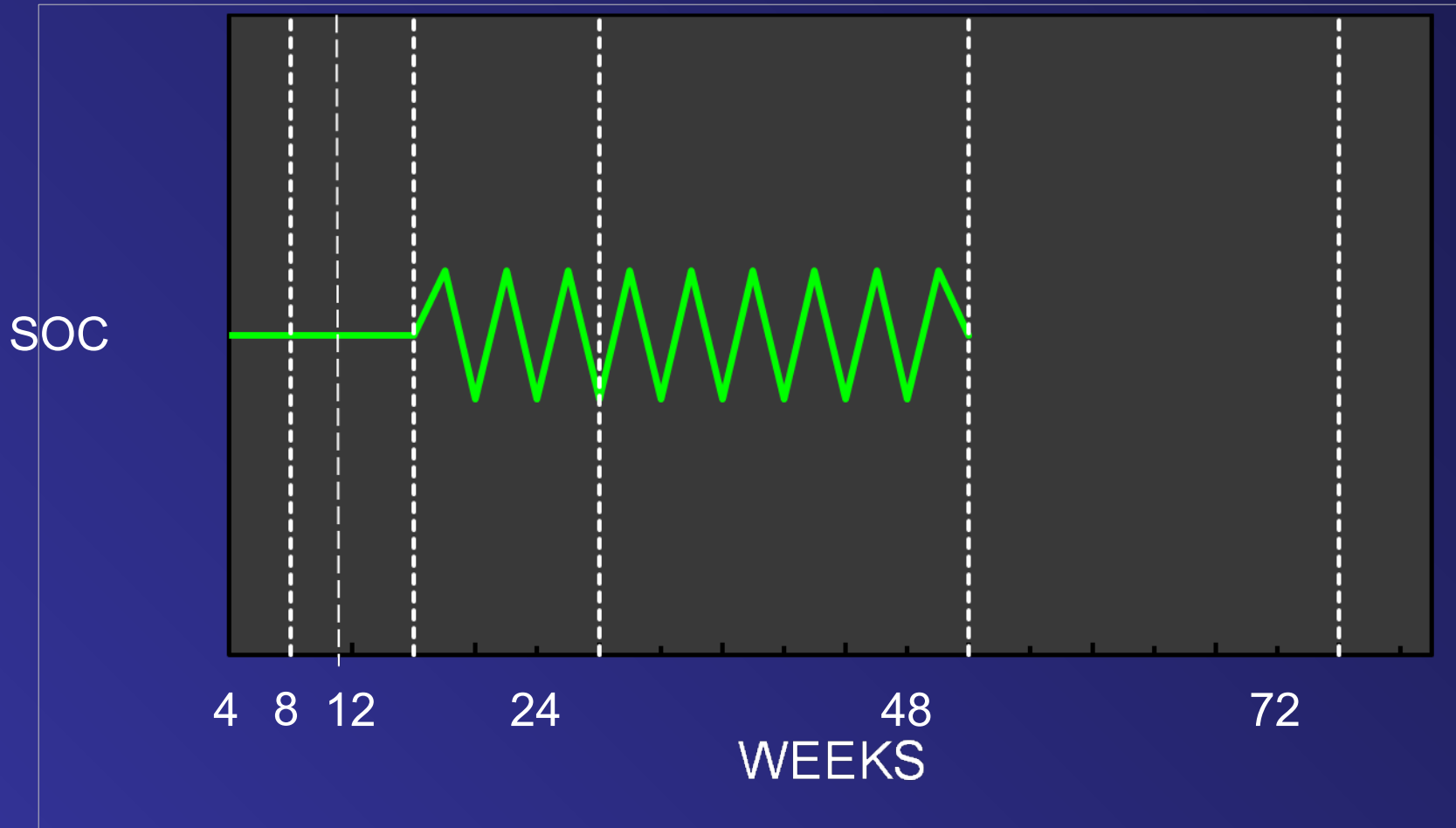
Extending duration of Pegasys treatment increase response rate in HBe negative patients: PegBeLiver study

96% genotype D

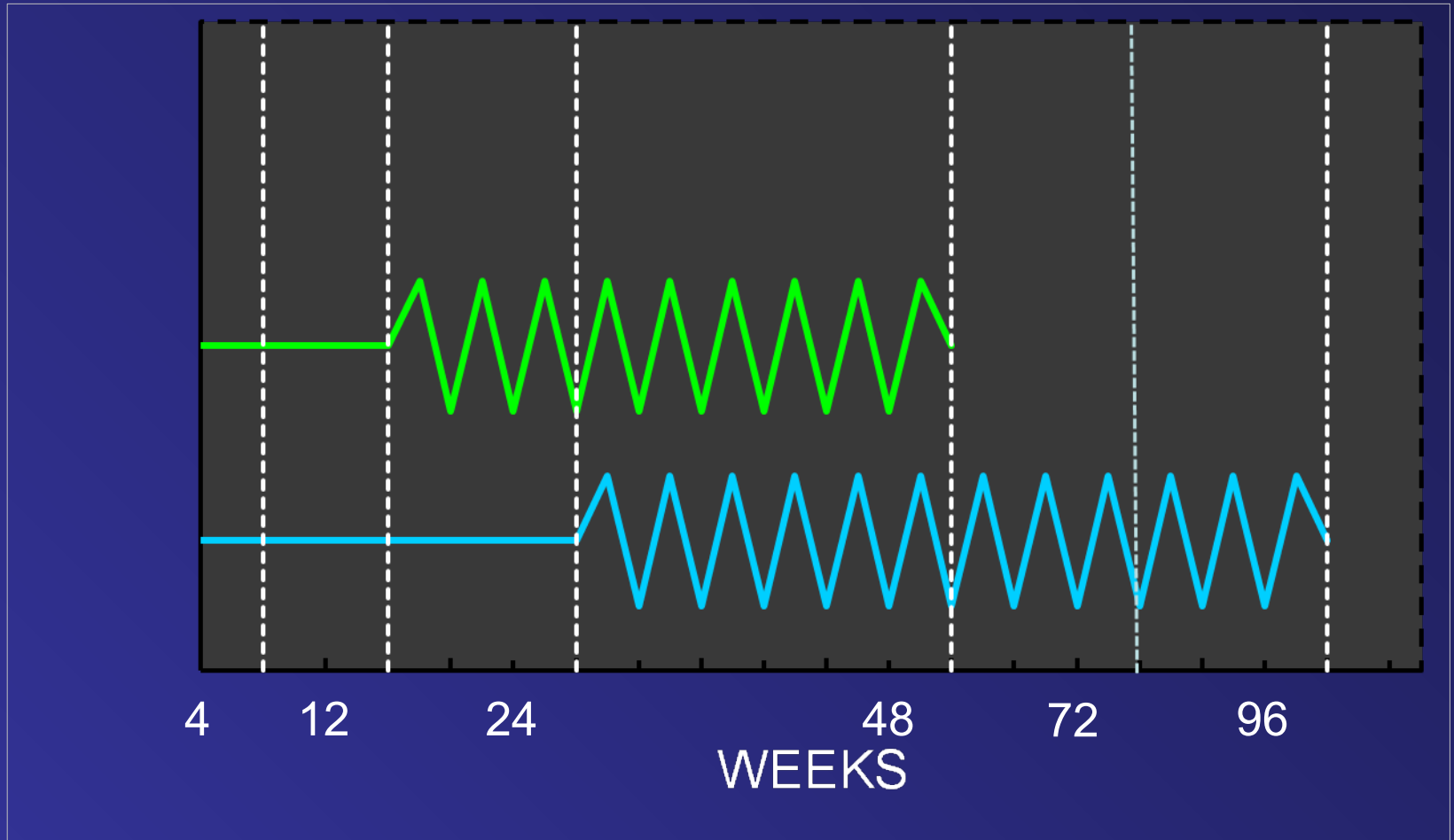


Patients with HBsAg <1000 IU/ml at week 48 had response rates of 25% vs 80%, depending on the treatment duration (48 vs. 96 weeks)

The concept of “Time-individualized Peg-IFN treatment” according to the evolution of HBsAg titer



TIME TO BECOME HBsAG NEGATIVE EXTEND DURATION OF TREATMENT:

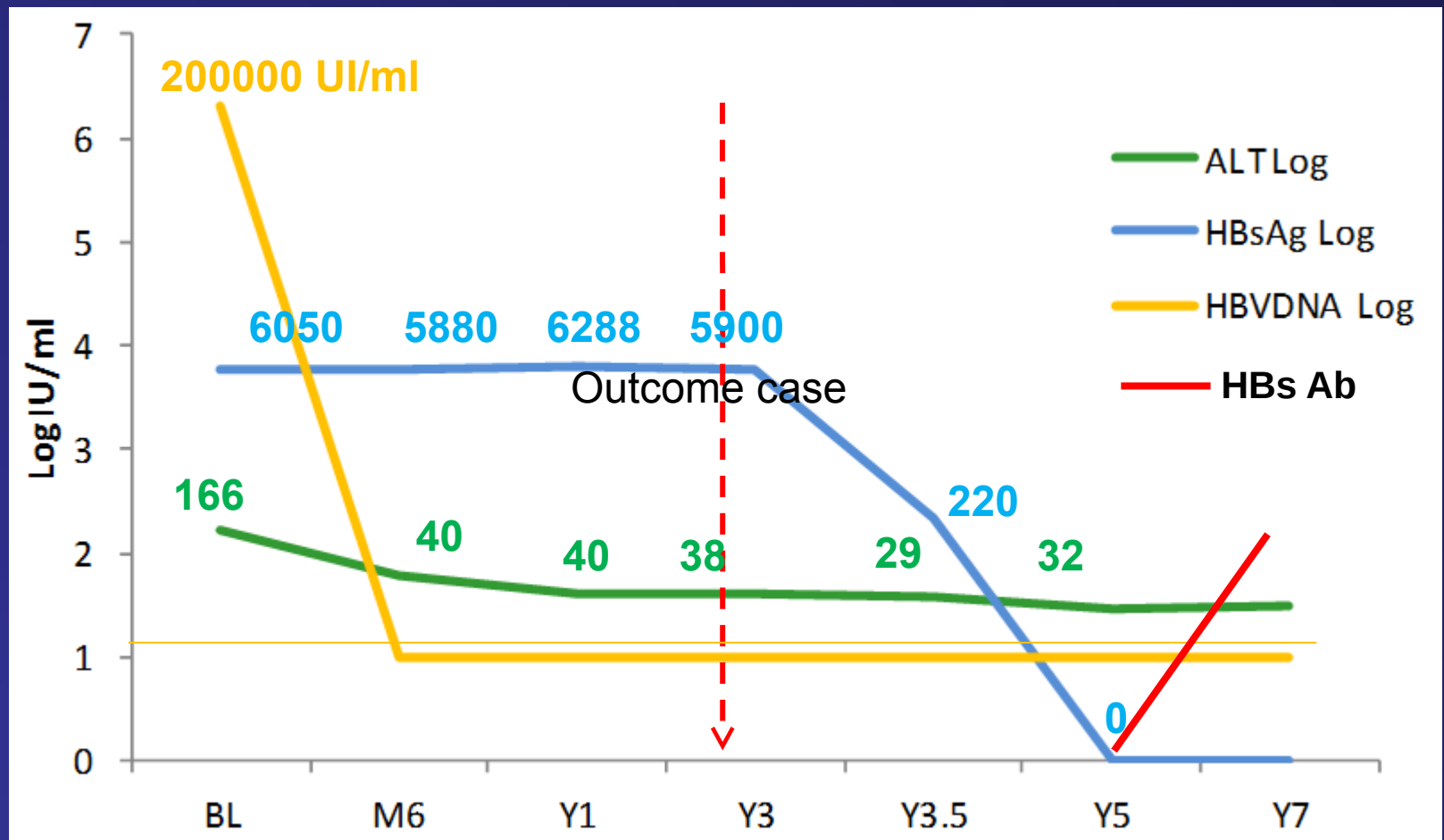


A Response-guided approach based on HBsAg kinetics may identify patients with the greatest chance of success

Outcome case

	D0	M6	Y1	Y3	Y3.5	Y5	Y7
ALT UI/ml	166	62	40	40	38	29	32
HBs Ag UI/ml	6050	5880	6288	5900	220	0	0
HBVDNA UI/ml	200000	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
ENTECAVIR 0.5mg/D							
				PEG-IFN 48 weeks			

Outcome case



ENTECAVIR 0.5mg/D

PEG-IFN 48 weeks

Short Communication

Add-on peg-interferon leads to loss of HBsAg in patients with HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis and HBV DNA fully suppressed by long-term nucleotide analogs

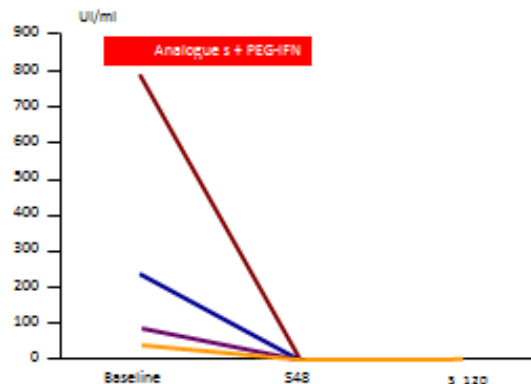
Denis Ouzan^{a,**}, Guillaume Pénaranda^b, Hélène Joly^a, Hacène Khiri^b, Antonnella Pironti^a, Philippe Halfon^{b,c,*}



HBsAg levels of 10 HBeAg negative patients who received additional Peg-interferon alpha2a during 48-96 weeks to a stable NUCs therapy

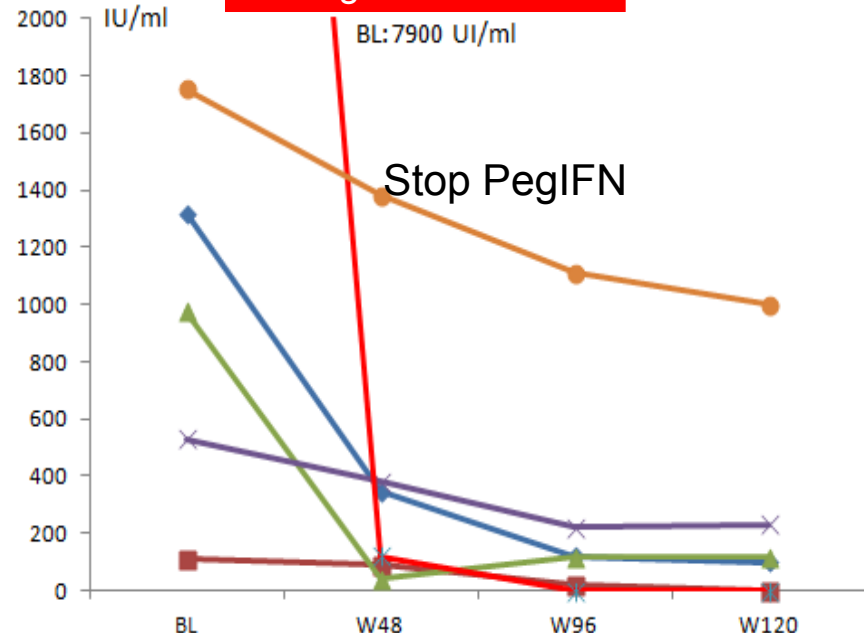
All patients were treated with NUCs (3-7yrs) with HBVDNA neg since more than three years

HBsAg titer decline in four patients who reached negative values at W48



→ HBsAg loss in 4 patients: HBsAg Séroconversion in 2 patients

Nucleoside analogues + PEG-IFN



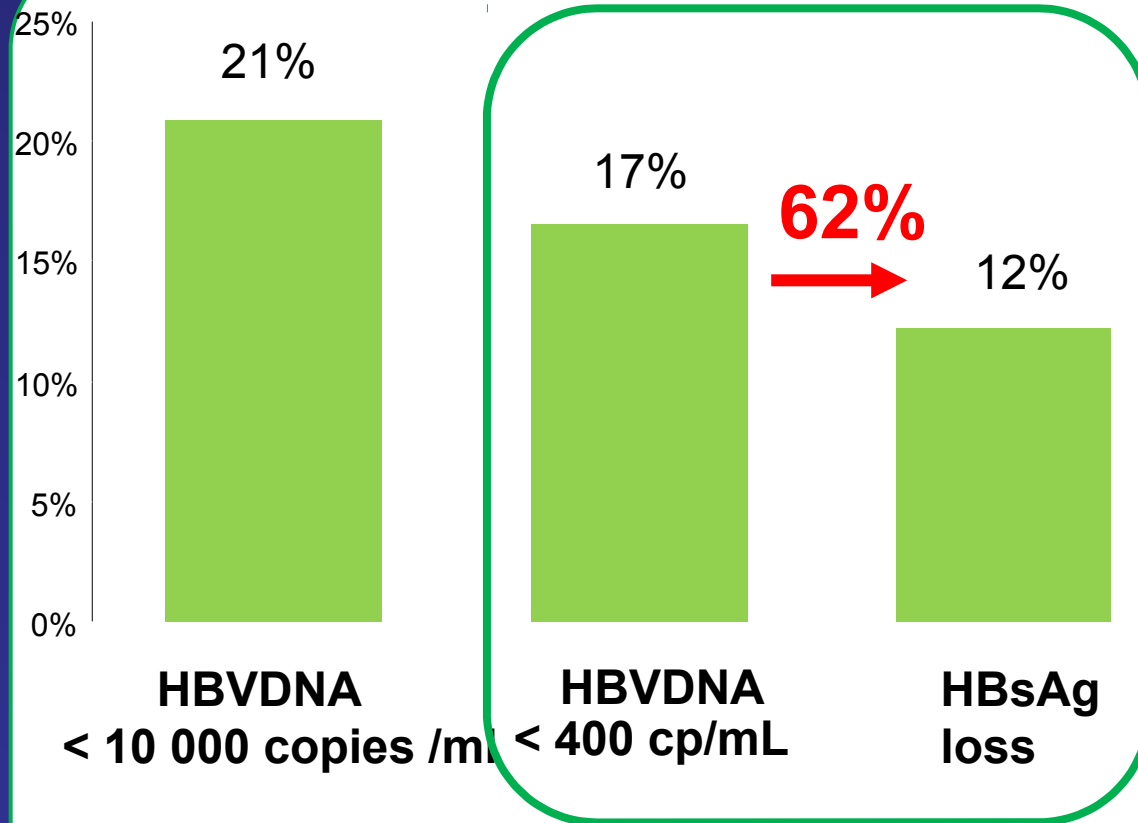
HBsAg titer decline constitutes a useful tool to predict the loss of HBsAg and the optimal duration of Peg-IFN therapy and add-on therapy

IFN is still needed for HBV !



Mr. IFN

PEGIFN 48 weeks : virological and HBs loss response at 5 years



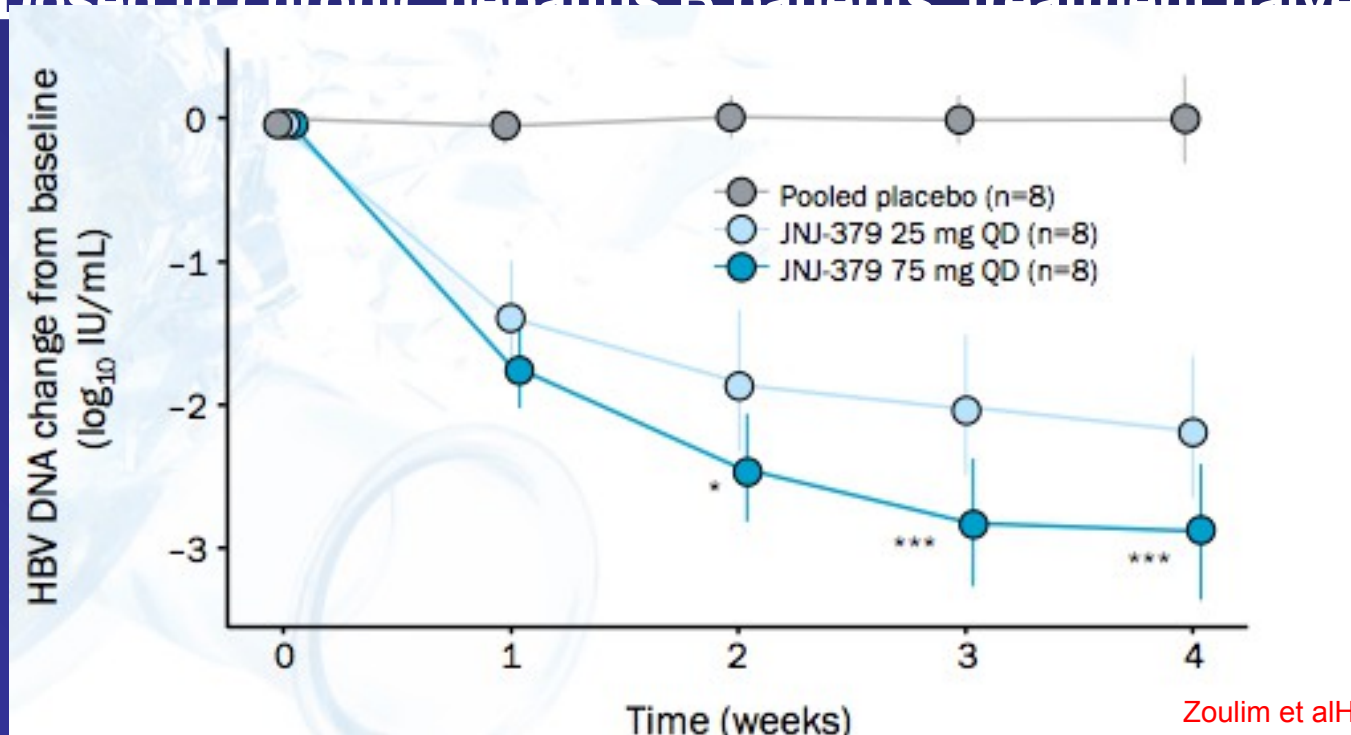
Reduction of HBV replication prolongs
the early immunological response to IFN therapy

Marcellin P et al Hepatol Int .2013 ;7:88-97

Tan AT et al.J of Hepatol.2014; 60:54-61

Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics and Antiviral Activity of JNJ-56136379, a Novel HBV Capsid Assembly Modulator, in Non-cirrhotic, Treatment-naïve Subjects with Chronic HBV

- ▶ JNJ-56136379 (JNJ-379): potent capsid assembly modulator (CAM)
- ▶ JNJ-379 binds to the HBV core protein and interferes with the HBV capsid assembly, and prevents cccDNA formation during *de novo* infection, by interfering with capsid disassembly
- ▶ Dosed in chronic hepatitis B patients, treatment naïve

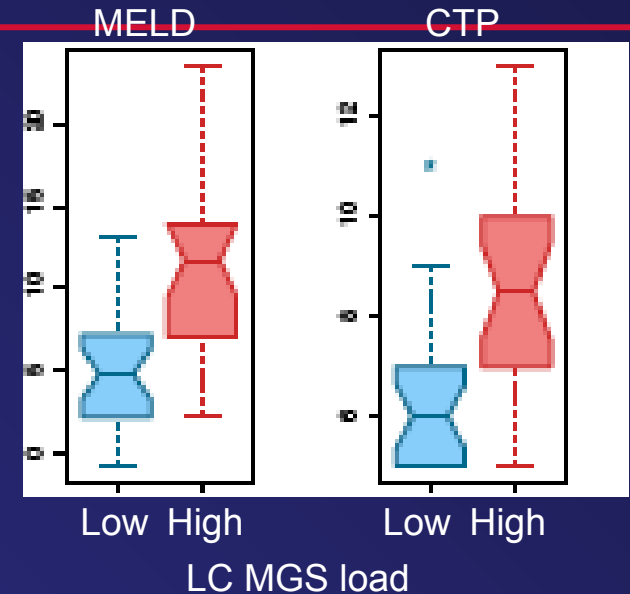
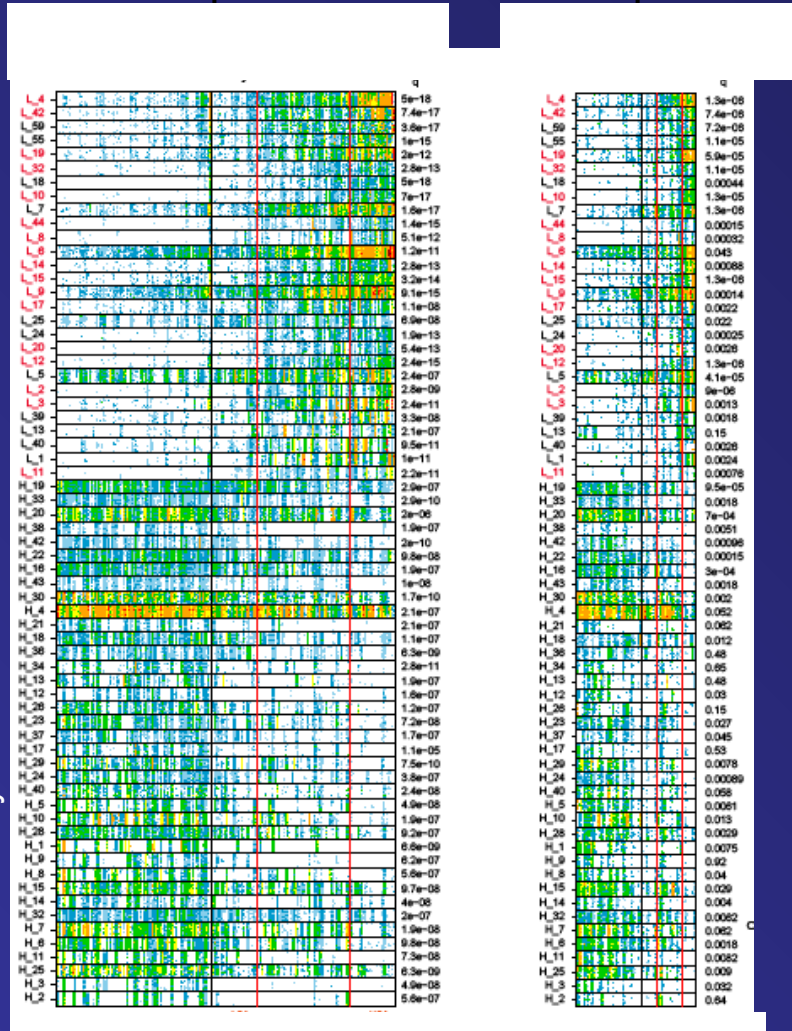


Three patients with HBV DNA <LLOQ of the HBV DNA assay.

Microbiome informs on the status of liver cirrhosis

MGS enriched in
LC n=28

MGS enriched in
Healthy n= 38



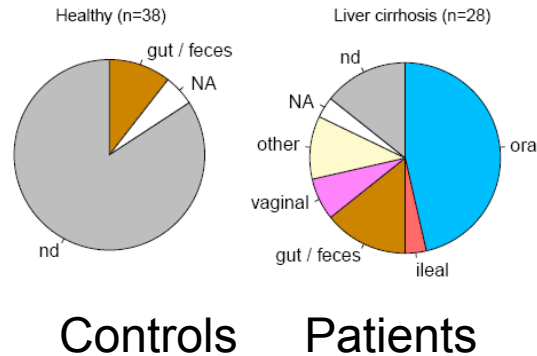
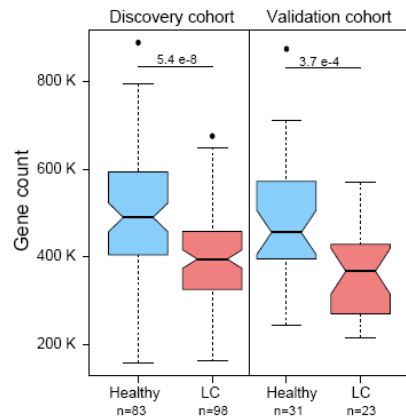
- Each column is an individual
- Each row is a gene, 50 are displayed for each species
- Colors indicate gene abundance

less more

Qin N. et al. Nature 2014,

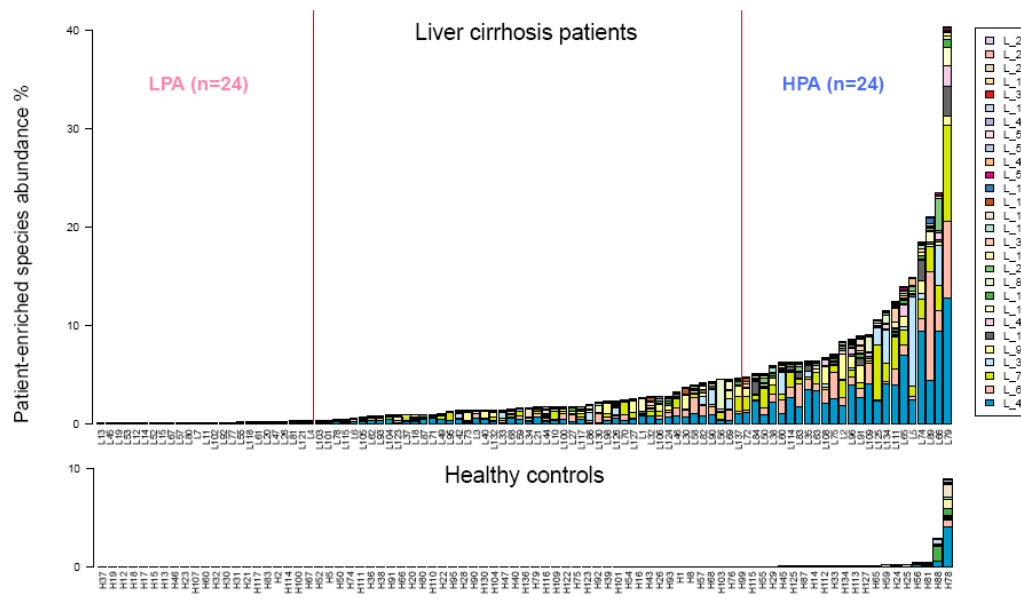
Massive microbiome changes in cirrhosis

Low gene richness
($p < 10^{-10}$)



“Oral” species

Metabolic potential of the altered microbiome



NH₃
Mn²⁺
GABA

Hepatic encephalopathy

Summary

- ▶ We have the tools to suppress hepatitis B
Tenofovir/ TAF/Entecavir highly effective therapies
But not to cure HBV
- ▶ While Peg-IFN and NA combination therapy should not be recommended currently, the addition of or the switch to Peg-IFN in NA-treated patients with chronic hepatitis B infection may be useful options
- ▶ Novel therapies for hepatitis B seems promising
 - **ARB-1467 LNP siRNA**
 - **JNJ-56136379HBV Capsid Assembly Modulator**