



# HCV coinfection as a risk-marker of non-adherence to ART

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<input type="checkbox"/>	No, nothing to disclose
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Lundbeck	X		X					
Servier	X							
Janssen	X							
Esteve	X							

# Index

- I. Introduction: work fundamentals
- II. Objective
- III. Methods
- IV. Results
- V. Discussion
- VI. Conclusions



# HCV coinfection and adherence

- Adherence to antiretroviral treatment is still a major challenge in order to achieve clinical success.
- Coinfection of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) is a substantial medical and public health concern...
- ...due to its high prevalence and complex patient management.
- HCV-status impact on adherence to ART remains unclear.



## II. Objective

- The aim of this work is to characterize the impact of HCV serostatus on ART...
- ...among patients attending regularly to HIV consultations...
- ... and receiving ART from the Hospital Pharmacy.



# III. Methods

- Case-control cross-sectional study.
- Adherence determined by Hospital Pharmacy pill counting:
  - Case: <90% pills intake (non adherent)
  - Control: > 95% pills intake (adherent)
- Patients in regular follow up in external consultations (at least two visits in the last year).
- Variables collected using an *ad hoc* questionnaire.



# III. Methods

- A multivariate model (backward logistic regression) was carried out.
- Variables included in the final analysis were:
  - age
  - gender
  - number of treatment pills
  - treatment supervision
  - economic level
  - educational level
  - use of alcohol
  - use of cannabis
  - use of cocaine
  - use of heroine
  - use of methadone
  - HCV coinfection
  - zoo test final score
  - current depressive episode.



# Results

- N= 112.
- Cases (non-adherent): 39.
- Controls (adherent): 74.
- HCV-coinfection increased by 5.8 times the probability to be non-adherent.





# Multivariate model

	B	E.T.	Wald	gl	Sig.	Exp(B)
Age	-.102	0.049	4.271	1	0.039	0.903
Gender	-1.095	0.674	2.639	1	0.104	0.334
Number of pills/day	0.492	0.210	5.466	1	0.019	1.635
<b>HCV coinfection</b>	1.758	0.669	6.905	1	0.009	5.803
Alcohol use disorder	1,607	0.607	7.009	1	0.008	4.987
Zoo total score	-0.402	0.149	7.230	1	0.007	0.669
Current depression	2.243	0.776	8.347	1	0.004	9.418

# Conclusions from our sample

- HCV-coinfected individuals are less likely to be adherent to ART.
- HCV-status could be used as a risk marker within the clinical practice.
- Number of treatment pills, current depression, alcohol use disorder and cognitive function are other independent factors related to adherence to ART.



# Discussion

- It does not seem plausible that HCV impacts negatively on adherence directly.
- Pandemic HIV infections related to intravenous drug use in Spain (main transmission via) could be related to our results.
- Impact of HCV on liver function could worsen ART tolerability.
- Higher risk of polypharmacy and comorbidity.





Thank you!

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