ABSTRACT FINAL ID: LB-2
TITLE: A Phase 3 Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Evaluation of Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir Fixed Dose Combination for 12 Weeks in Naive and Experienced Genotype 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 HCV Infected Patients with and without cirrhosis: Results of the ASTRAL-1 Study
PRESENTER: Jordan Feld

AUTHORS/INSTITUTIONS: J.J. Feld, Toronto Western Hospital Liver Centre, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA|K. Agarwal, Institute of Liver Studies, Kings College Hospital, London, UNITED KINGDOM|C. Hezode, Hopital Henri Mondor, Université Paris-Est, Créteil, FRANCE|T. Asselah, Beaujon Hospital, University Paris Diderot, INSERM UMR 1149, Paris, FRANCE|P. Ruane, Ruane Medical and Liver Health Institute, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES|N. Gruener, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, GERMANY|A. Abergel, CHU Estaiming, Unité Mixte de Recherche Université d’Auvergne, Clermont Ferrand, FRANCE|A. Mangia, Casa Sollievo della Sofferenza Hospital, San Giovanni Rotondo, ITALY|C. Lai, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, HONG KONG|J. J. Feld, Toronto Western Hospital Liver Centre, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA|W. Tran, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES|T. T. Tran, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES|Y. Zhu, E.S. Svarovskaia, J. McNally, A. Osinusi, D.M. Brainard, J.G. Hutchinson, Gilead Sciences, Inc., Foster City, California, UNITED STATES|I. M. Jacobson, Mount Sinai Beth Israel Medical Center, New York, New York, UNITED STATES|S. Zeuzem, Johann Wolfgang Goethe University Medical Center, Frankfurt, GERMANY

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ABSTRACT BODY: Abstract Body (Late-Breaking Submission): Introduction:
Velpatasvir (VEL, GS-5816) is a pangenotypic HCV NS5A inhibitor. In Phase 2 studies, the combination of sofosbuvir (SOF) and VEL for 12 weeks resulted in high SVR12 in patients with genotype 1-6 HCV infection. This Phase 3 study evaluated treatment with a fixed dose combination of SOF/VEL for 12 weeks in patients with genotype 1, 2, 4, 5, or 6 HCV infection (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02201940).

Methods:
Patients with genotype 1, 2, 4, or 6 chronic HCV infection were randomized 5:1 to received SOF/VEL (400 mg/100 mg daily) or placebo for 12 weeks. Patients with genotype 5 infection were enrolled to the SOF/VEL treatment group. Patients with genotype 3 infection were evaluated in a separate study. The primary efficacy analysis was an evaluation of the superiority of SVR12 for the SOF/VEL-treated patients to a pre-specified SVR12 goal of 85%. Secondary endpoints included safety/tolerability, resistance, and additional efficacy outcomes.

Results:
740 patients were enrolled at 81 sites in North America, Europe and Hong Kong: 60% male, 79% white, 30% IL28B CC genotype, 32% treatment-experienced (TE), and 19% compensated cirrhosis. Of the 624 patients treated with SOF/VEL, the genotype distribution was 53% GT1, 17% GT2, 19% GT4, 6% GT5 and 7% GT6. Overall SVR12 for SOF/VEL-treated patients was 99.0% (95% confidence interval 97.9% to 99.6%) and the study met its primary efficacy endpoint (p< 0.001). SVR12 rates by HCV genotype are presented in the table. Two of 325 patients (0.6%) with genotype 1 infection, including 1 of 73 with cirrhosis, had virologic relapse: 1 genotype 1a treatment-naïve non-cirrhotic and 1 genotype 1b treatment-experienced with cirrhosis. No patients with genotype 2, 4, 5, or 6, including 48 with cirrhosis, had virologic failure. Four patients did not achieve SVR12 for non-virologic reasons (eg. lost to follow-up). Overall, the type, frequency and severity of AEs and laboratory abnormalities were similar in the SOF/VEL-treated patients compared with the 116 placebo-treated patients. Three patients discontinued treatment due to adverse events, 1 treated with SOF/VEL and 2 with placebo. One SOF/VEL-treated patient died from an unknown cause 8 days after completion of treatment. Fifteen (2.4%) SOF/VEL-treated patients and no placebo-treated patients experienced SAEs; none was assessed as related to study drug.
Conclusions:
Treatment with the once daily, all-oral, single tablet regimen of SOF/VEL for 12 weeks is well tolerated and results in high SVR12 rates in treatment-naïve and treatment-experienced genotype 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 HCV-infected patients with and without cirrhosis.

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TABLE TITLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCV Genotype</th>
<th>Total (N = 624)</th>
<th>GT 1 (N = 328)</th>
<th>GT 2 (N = 104)</th>
<th>GT 4 (N = 116)</th>
<th>GT 5 (N = 35)</th>
<th>GT 6 (N = 41)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cirrhosis %, (n/N)</td>
<td>19.4% (121/624)</td>
<td>22.3% (73/328)</td>
<td>9.6% (10/104)</td>
<td>23.3% (27/116)</td>
<td>14.3% (5/35)</td>
<td>14.6% (6/41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVR12 %, (n/N)</td>
<td>99.0% (618/624)</td>
<td>98.5% (323/328)</td>
<td>100.0% (104/104)</td>
<td>100.0% (116/116)</td>
<td>97.1% (34/35)</td>
<td>100.0% (41/41)</td>
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