



Conference Theme
New Pathways in the Renal Setting Caring
Together by Integrating Modern Technology
based on Knowledge & Education

Last Days of Hepatitis C Virus

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Presentation outline

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Introduction

- Approximately 130-170 million people are affected by hepatitis C worldwide.
- In Hungary, the assessed number of HCV RNA positive people, who can transmit the disease is about 50,000.
- According to the updated recommendation, the indication for treatment (in the absence of contraindications) is based on the detection of virus replication.
- The development of the interferon-free treatment method is a real breakthrough, because the Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) infection cannot only be treated but also cured.

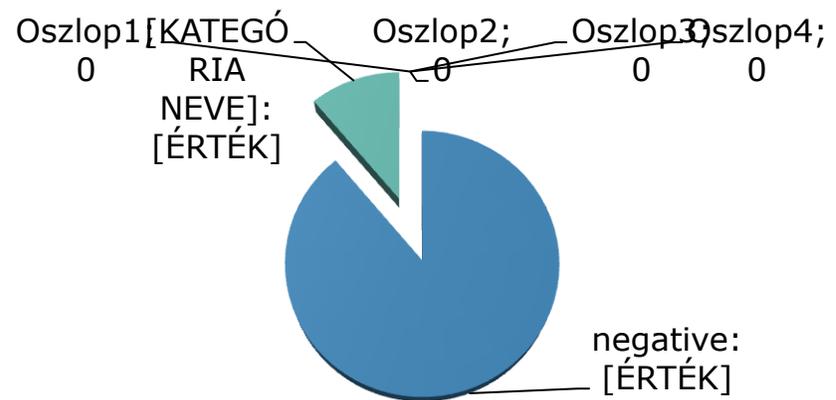
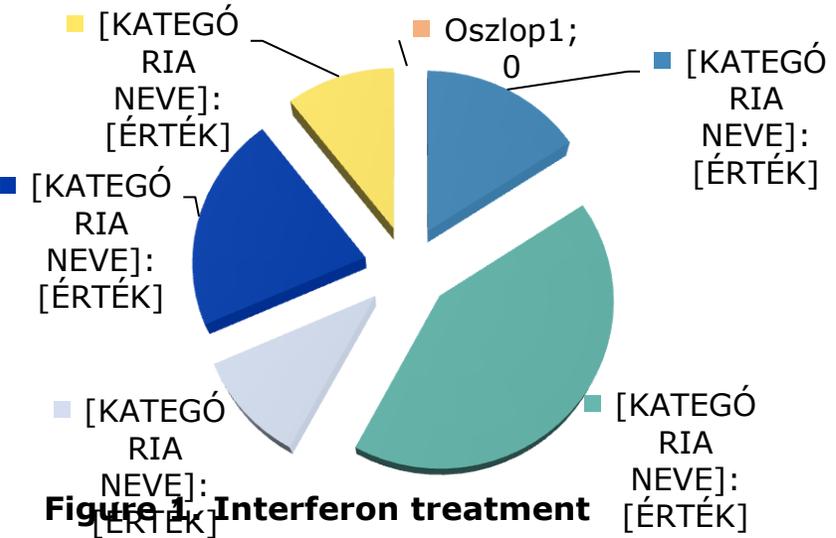
Objectives

- Reducing new viral hepatitis infections by 90% and reducing deaths due to viral hepatitis by 65% by 2030 are among the targets of the World Health Organisation.
- Treatment should consist of one of the modern interferon-free combinations which have been made available for most diagnosed patients by 2018.
- Complete healing of HCV infected chronic dialysis patients with interferon-free treatment.
- Eradication of the virus is beneficial and essential from both individual as well as from social aspects.

Methods

- Our patients tested positive for anti-HCV during routine pre-dialysis serological examinations.
- Our anti-HCV positive patients receive further treatment by hepatological clinics. Previously, this treatment consisted of the co-administration of interferon and ribavirin.
- Many of our patients could not finish interferon based treatment because of its side effects, for example depression, fatigue and joint pain.
- In recent years the more efficient DAA (direct effect antiviral agents) treatment has been introduced.
- Total duration of therapy is 12 weeks on average with fewer side effects than previous ones, which did not occur in our current patients practically.

Results



- Earlier, 11 anti-HCV positive patients were treated in a separated room by dedicated nurses.
- 8 out of our 11 HCV-RNS positive patients received the previously available interferon treatment, of whom 2 patients became persistent negative, other 2 patients with transient negative results were observed HCV-RNA positivity again with the suspicion of reinfection and the therapy was unsuccessful in 4 patients (Figure 1.).
- 9 patients received the current interferon-free therapy, of whom 1 patient is still in the release test while 8 patients have been cured successfully (Figure 2.).
- Patients had become more satisfied and free to live socially again, establishing social relationships without distinction.
- At first, the patients with no history of blood born infections had more difficulty to accept them, but after being informed they were able to accept that these patients were no longer HCV positive.
- Last but not least, the overload of the nurses was reduced.

Conclusion/s

- According to the results, 100% of our treated patients recovered from HCV infection, while their life expectancy and attitude towards transplantation significantly improved.
- The nursing workflow became easier, because we do not need dedicated nurse and dedicated rooms

**Thank You Very Much
for Your Attention!**

Aknowledgments

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