

Entecavir Monotherapy Is Effective in Suppressing Hepatitis B Virus After Liver Transplantation.

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Source

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Abstract

BACKGROUND & AIMS:

We investigated the efficacy of entecavir, a cyclopentyl guanosine nucleoside analogue, as monophylaxis in patients with chronic hepatitis B who received a liver transplant.

METHODS:

We studied data from 80 consecutive patients who received a liver transplant (47 from living donors and 33 from deceased donors) for hepatitis B-related disease and entecavir monotherapy as prophylaxis. None of the patients received hepatitis B immunoglobulin. Indications for transplant included decompensation from cirrhosis (27.5%), acute-on-chronic hepatitis B (47.5%), and hepatocellular carcinoma (25%). The median follow-up time was 26 months (range, 5-40 months). Before transplant, 33 patients were not on antiviral therapy and 47 were on oral therapy (18 had received less than 3 months of treatment).

RESULTS:

At the time of transplant, the median log HBV DNA level was 3.5 copies/mL (range, 1.54-8.81); 21 patients (26%) had undetectable levels of HBV DNA. The cumulative rate of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) loss was 86% and 91% after 1 and 2 years, respectively. Ten patients had reappearance of HBsAg. Eighteen patients (22.5%) were HBsAg positive at the time of their last examination; 17 of these had undetectable levels of HBV DNA, and the remaining patient had a low level of HBV DNA (217 copies/mL). There was no evidence of mutations at sites that confer resistance to entecavir among patients who were HBsAg positive.

CONCLUSIONS:

Although only 26% of patients had complete viral suppression at the time of transplant, 91% lost HBsAg, with 98.8% achieving undetectable levels of HBV DNA. A hepatitis B immunoglobulin-free regimen of entecavir monotherapy is effective after liver transplantation for chronic hepatitis B.

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