**Efficacy and Safety of Sofosbuvir-Based Direct-Acting Antiviral Therapies for Hepatitis C Patients Receiving Opioid Substitution Therapy: An Analysis of Phase 3 Studies**

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**Background**

People who inject drugs (PWID) are disproportionately affected by hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection.1-6

**Objective**

- Evaluate the impact of OST on treatment completion, adherence, sustained virologic response 12 weeks post-end of treatment (SVR12) and safety of sofosbuvir-based therapy in patients receiving OST and not receiving OST in Phase 3 trials of sofosbuvir-based therapy.

**Methods**

- **Study Population**
  - Phase 3 trials: ION-1, -2, -3; ASTRAL-1, -2 and -3; POLARIS-1, -2, -3 and -4
  - Participants receiving OST (e.g. methadone or buprenorphine) were eligible for inclusion
  - Participants were excluded from enrolment in these studies if they had been enrolled in previous studies
  - Patients were excluded from enrolment in these studies if they had a history of opioid dependence

- **Study Methods**
  - Post-hoc analysis of Phase 3 trials
  - Endpoints included treatment completion, adherence, SVR12, safety, and efficacy
  - Adherence was measured by counting the number of unused tablets in the returned bottles to derive the number of administered tablets. In situations where a bottle was not returned, the number of tablets administered from that bottle was assumed to be 0

**Results**

- **Baseline Demographics**
- **SVR12: Overall and by Treatment Regimen**
- **SVR12 in OST Group:** by OST Type, Cirrhosis Status and GT vs. GT 1a (Intention-to-Treat Analysis)
- **Reinfecion**
- **Conclusions**

**References**


**Adverse Events**

- **SVR12**

- **Reinfecion**

- **Conclusions**

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