Efficacy and Safety of Entecavir in Nucleos(t)ide Naïve Asians With HBeAg-Positive and -Negative Chronic Hepatitis B: Results from Studies ETV-022/027

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BACKGROUND
• Hepatitis B is endemic in China and other parts of Asia
• Entecavir (ETV) 0.5 mg demonstrated superior virologic, histologic and biochemical activity compared to lamivudine (LVD) 100 mg in nucleoside-naïve HBeAg(+) and HBeAg(-) chronic hepatitis B (CHB) patients (Phase II studies ETV-022/027) The safety profile of ETV was comparable to LVD in the two studies
• This analysis presents the efficacy and safety data of ETV among Asian patients with CHB participating in the two phase III studies (ETV-022/027) at Week 48

STUDY RESULTS
• Neatly half of all patients in ETV-022/027 were Asian:
  – 48% (262/547) on ETV
  – 50% (311/617) on LVD
  – Among 657 Asian patients enrolled in the two studies:
    – 406 were HBeAg (+)
    – 251 were HBeAg (-)

TABLE 1 Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>ETV-022 (N=204)</th>
<th>ETV-027 (N=129)</th>
<th>LVD 100 mg  (N=122)</th>
<th>LVD 100 mg  (N=129)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Mean (years)</td>
<td>32 (21-50)</td>
<td>32 (21-50)</td>
<td>32 (21-50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBV DNA</td>
<td>Mean log10 copies/mL</td>
<td>5.64 (4.59-6.64)</td>
<td>7.64 (6.56-8.64)</td>
<td>7.64 (6.56-8.64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT</td>
<td>Mean (U/L)</td>
<td>127 (72-215)</td>
<td>159 (78-254)</td>
<td>144 (72-215)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knodell</td>
<td>Fibrosis score</td>
<td>7.6 (5.6-9.6)</td>
<td>7.6 (5.6-9.6)</td>
<td>8.3 (5.6-9.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishak</td>
<td>Fibrosis score</td>
<td>1.8 (1.4-2.8)</td>
<td>1.8 (1.4-2.8)</td>
<td>1.8 (1.4-2.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBV</td>
<td>Genotype:</td>
<td>2.2 (1.4-2.8)</td>
<td>2.1 (1.4-2.8)</td>
<td>2.3 (1.4-2.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEROLOGIC RESPONSE IN HBEAG(+) ASIAN PATIENTS TREATED WITH ETV THROUGH WEEK 48

• Overall, 78% (253/326) of patients in the ETV group and 54% (180/331) in the LVD group had HBV DNA levels <300 copies/mL

Figure 1  Histologic Improvement Through 48 Weeks

Figure 2  Proportion of Asian Patients With HBV DNA <300 copies/mL Through 48 Weeks

Number
Poster
Poster

Figure 3  Proportion of Asian Patients With ALT ≤1 x ULN Through 48 Weeks

Table 2  Cumulative Safety of Asian Patients from ETV-022 and ETV-027

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ETV 0.5 mg</th>
<th>LVD 100 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any adverse event</td>
<td>287 (88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3–4 adverse events</td>
<td>31 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious adverse events</td>
<td>16 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discontinuation due to adverse events</td>
<td>3 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All deaths</td>
<td>1* (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SuMMARY OF RESULTS
• In this subanalysis of Asian patients enrolled in studies ETV-022/027, ETV use at Week 48 demonstrated:
  – Histologic improvement in 70% of patients
  – HBV DNA <300 copies/mL in 78% of patients
  – ALT normalization in 68% of patients with HBeAg loss and seroconversion occurring in 16% of HBeAg(+) patients
• Resistance did not develop in any Asian patient in ETV-022/027
• Safety was comparable to previously reported data

CONCLUSIONS
• ETV 0.5 mg demonstrated significant histologic, virologic, and biochemical responses compared with LVD 100 mg in nucleoside-naïve Asian patients with HBeAg positive and negative chronic hepatitis B at Week 48
• Efficacy and safety profiles for ETV were similar and consistent with the findings in the overall studies

DISCLOSURES
• Robert Gish and Hong Tang are employees of Bristol-Myers Squibb
• Robert Gish, Naoky Tsai, Calvin Pan, Kris Kowdley, Ke-Qin Hu, Lai CL, Ting-Tsung Chang, Kwang-Hyub Han, and Myron Tong have received research support from Bristol-Myers Squibb

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