The Effect of Treatment Group, HCV Genotype, and IL28B Genotype on Early HCV Viral Kinetics in a Phase 2a Study of PEG-Interferon Lambda (pegIFNλ) in Hepatitis C Patients

**ABSTRACT**

Background: Pegylated interferon lambda (PEG-IFNλ) can provide a marked reduction in hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA levels upon treatment, but it is not clear whether this effect is mediated by host or virus factors. Previous studies have suggested that HCV genotype and IL28B genotype may affect pegIFNλ efficacy. This study assessed the effect of these factors on pegIFNλ efficacy.

Methods: Twenty-four weeks of PEG-IFNλ 120 µg pegylated interferon alfa-2a (PEG-IFNα-2a) in subjects with genotype 1 or 4; HCV RNA reductions were assessed using the multivariable linear regression analysis.

Results: Of 57 subjects enrolled in the study, first- and second-phase slopes were estimated for 56 and 44 subjects, respectively. The primary outcome measure was the reduction in HCV RNA from baseline at 12 weeks; SVR = sustained virologic response, HCV RNA undetectable 24 weeks following end of treatment. Across all HCV genotypes (1-4), the rate of HCV RNA decline was faster in subjects with a CC IL28B genotype. Logistic regression analysis of virologic response indicates achieved by pegIFN-2a in subjects with a CC IL28B genotype. Logistic regression analysis of virologic response indicates achieved by pegIFN-2a in subjects with a CC IL28B genotype. The results of this analysis suggest that the rates of HCV RNA decline and virologic response in subjects

**RESULTS**

**METHODS**

**RESULTS**

**DISCUSSION**

**REFERENCE**

**RESULTS (cont'd)**

**DISCUSSION**

**REFERENCES**