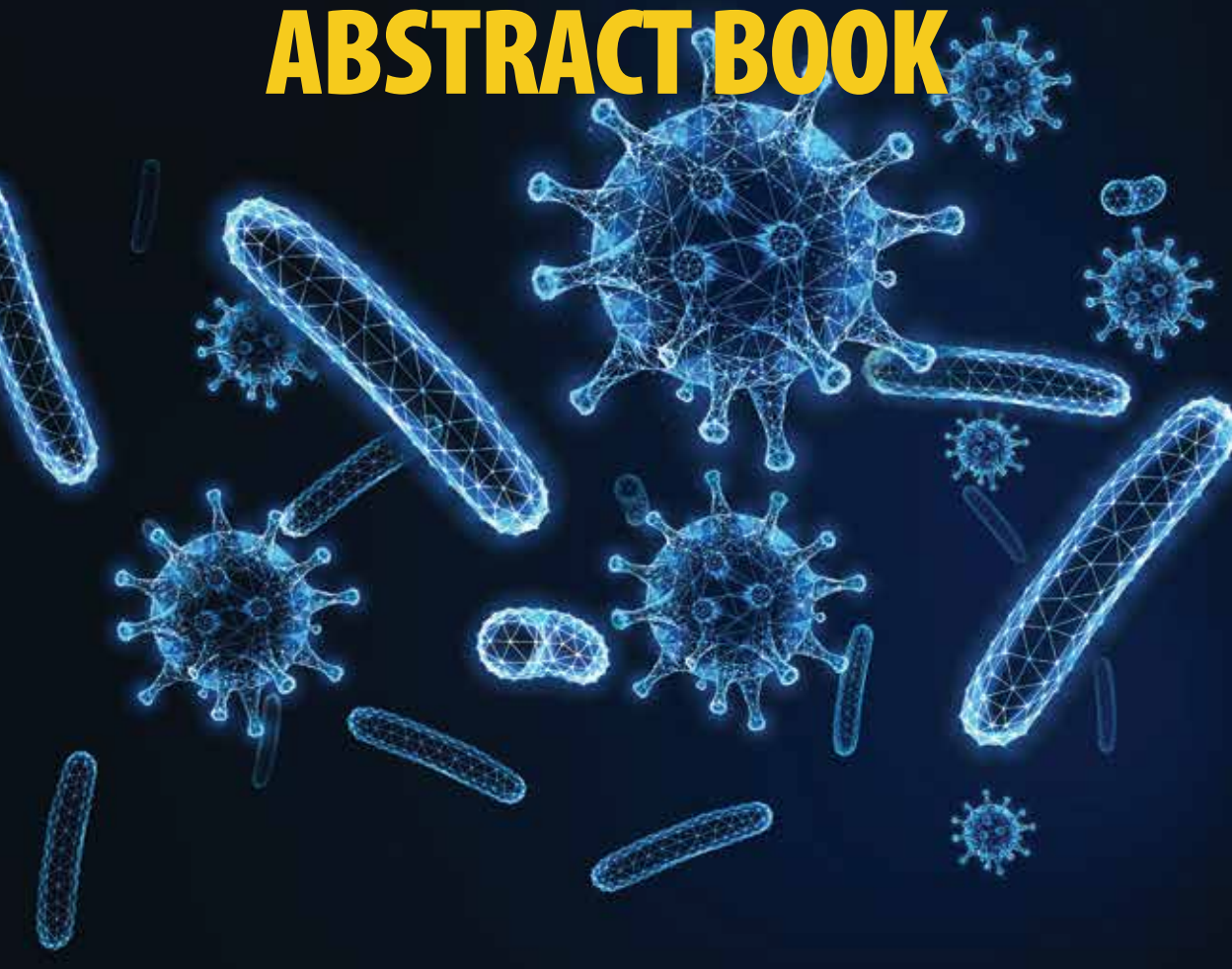
6th MACEDONIAN CONGRESS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

11 - 13 November, 2022
h. Drim, Struga, N. Macedonia

ABSTRACT BOOK



6th MACEDONIAN CONGRESS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

ABSTRACT BOOK

11-13 November 2022,
Struga, North Macedonia

6-от Конгрес на инфектолозите на Македонија со меѓународно учество

6th Macedonian Congress of Infectious Diseases with international participation

Издавач:
Здружение на инфектолозите на Македонија

Publisher:
Macedonian Infectious Diseases Society

Уредник:
Науч.сор д-р сци Марија Димзова

Editor:
Ass. Prof. Dr. Marija Dimzova

Техничко уредување:
Пруф Принт - Скопје

Technical editing:
Pruf Print - Skopje

Печати:
Датапонс - Скопје

Printing:
Datapons - Skopje

Тираж:
220

Copies:
220

Elbasvir (Zepatier), the other group of 21 patients received Ombitasvir/ Paritaprevir/Ritonavir (Qurevo) + Dasabuvir (Exviera) and the last group of 19 patients received Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir (Epclusa). All patients before starting treatment were analyzed for: genotype, viral load, assessment of liver function and assessment of liver fibrosis using share wave elastography. Overall treatment of all groups of patients lasts 12 weeks. Undetectable levels of HCV RNA levels 24 weeks after the end of treatment was considered as SVR. **RESULTS:** Males were dominating, 67.1% of patients were men and 32.9% were women. A mean age of patients was 45.3 years. SVR was achieved in 75 patients (94.9%), 38 of patients (97.4%) were in the Zepatier group, 18 (85.79%) in the Qurevo/Exviera group and 19 patients (100%) in the Epclusa group. Mild fatigue (at few patients) were reported as side effects. **CONCLUSION:** There was a high rate of SVR among chronic hepatitis C patients treated with DAA's of 94.9%.

Keywords: Chronic hepatitis C, DAA's, sustained virologic responce

SAFETY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF DIRECT-ACTING ANTIVIRALS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS C AND CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

D. Jakimovski[1,2], M.Dimzova[1,2], M. Gasheva[1], N. Kuzmanovski[1], B. Petreska[1], S. Mateska[1], K. Poposki[1,2], A. Stamenkovska[3], K. Spasovska[1,2], K. Kapsarov[1], B. Toshevski[1]

[1]University Clinic for Infectious Diseases and Febrile Conditions, 1000 Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia
[2]Faculty of Medicine, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, 1000 Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia
[3]Public Health Institution General Hospital - Gevgelija

Introduction: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients are prone to hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection due to treatment methods like hemodialysis and kidney transplantation. Additionally, HCV-infected patients have a 23% greater risk of CKD compared to uninfected patients.

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of direct acting antivirals (DAAs) available in CKD patients with HCV infection in North Macedonia.

Material and methods: In this retrospective study conducted at the University Clinic for infectious diseases and febrile conditions in Skopje, 245 patients were enrolled from 2015 to 2020. Patients with chronic hepatitis C that were treated with DAAs and had completed treatment were stratified into 2 groups. Group I had verified CKD as comorbidity, group II was without. Renal function was evaluated at the beginning and during the treatment. We

evaluated sustained virologic response (SVR) at week 12 after treatment as primary endpoint.

Results: Among 245 patients, 218 completed DAAs treatment and follow up period after end of treatment. Group I included 49 patients, with mean age 55±13 and domination of male sex of 65%. Group II included 169 patients with mean age of 46±13 and domination of male sex of 60%. High viral load of HCV RNA was registered in 14 patients in group I (28%) and 83 out of 169 (43%) in group II. Genotype 1 infection was detected within 49% in group I and 62% in group II. SVR was achieved in 46(94%) patients in group I and 159 (94%) in group II. Renal function did not show deterioration in both of the groups. We didn't find any statistical significance between the two groups.

Conclusion: DAAs therapy in patients with chronic hepatitis C and CKD has good effectiveness. DAAs showed good safety profile and did not affect deterioration of renal function.

Keywords: hepatitis C, chronic kidney disease, DAAs efficacy

DE RITIS СООДНОС КАЈ ПАЦИЕНТИ СО ХРОНИЧЕН ХЕПАТИТИС Б

С. Матеска, М. Гашева, Б. Тошевски, Б. Петреска, Д. Јакимовски, К. Попоски, М. Димзова

ЈЗУ УКлиника за инфективни болести и фебрилни состојби, Медицински факултет, Скопје, Р.С. Македонија

ВОВЕД: Соодносот помеѓу серумските нивоа на аспартат трансаминаза (AST) и аланин трансаминаза (ALT) е опишан од Де Ритис пред речиси 50 години. Кај хроничен вирусен хепатитис, покачениот сооднос AST/ALT предвидува долгорочни компликации, вклучително и фиброза и цироза.

ЦЕЛ Да се утврди дали De Ritis-овиот (АСТ/АЛТ) сооднос може да се користи како предиктивен маркер за проценка на пациенти инактивни носители и пациенти со хроничен хепатитис Б.

МАТЕРИЈАЛИ И МЕТОДИ: Направена беше проспективна студија на Клиника за инфективни болести и фебрилни состојби- Скопје на 51 пациент со хронична хепатитис Б вирусна инфекција. Кај сите пациенти беа реализирани лабораториско-биохемиски и серолошки анализи, како и детекција на ХБВ ДНК со полимераза верижна реакција. Пациентите беа групирани во две групи согласно критериумите на EASL (European Association for the Study of the Liver) и тоа пациенти со хронична хепатитис Б вирусна инфекција- инактивни носители (ИН) и пациенти со хроничен хепатитис Б (ХХБ).