

Direct Acting Antivirals and Tumor Occurrence, Recurrence Amongst Hcv-Related Cirrhotic Patients, Treated Hcc And Post Liver Transplant Patients

Thesis

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List of Abbreviations

Abb. Full term *3-F......3-factor study* ALT..... Alanine transaminase ANOVA...... Analysis of variance AST..... Aspartate transaminase B-NHL B cell Non Hodgkin's lymphoma BOC Boceprevir CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CLD..... Chronic liver diseases CMV...... Cytomegalovirus CSPH......Clinically significant portal hypertension CT......Computed tomography DAA..... Direct acting antivirals DCP...... Des-gamma carboxyprothrombin EIA..... Enzyme immune analysis EMA..... European regulatory agency FBS...... Fasting blood sugar GARGlobal Alert and Response Hb Hemoglobin HbA1CGlycosylated hemoglobin HBsAg..... Hepatitis B surface antigen. HCC Hepatocellular carcinoma HCV...... Hepatitis C virus infection HE...... Hepatic encephalopathy HFLs..... Hepatic focal lesions. HRQoL..... Health-related quality of life HRS Hepatorenal syndrome HSP-70 Heat shock protein 70

List of Abbreviations Cont...

Full term Abb. HVPG...... Hepatic venous pressure gradient IDUs..... Intravenous drug use IFN- α Interferon- α INR International normalized ratio IR Insulin resistance LDL.....Low-density lipoproteins MC Mixed cryoglobulinemia NAFLD.....Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease NAT Nucleic acid test NIs Nucleoside inhibitors NNIs Non-nucleoside inhibitors NS5B.....Non-structural protein 5B PCR.....Polymerase chain reaction PEG......Pegylated interferon PegIFNa..... Pegylated interferon PH......Portal hypertension PIVKA II..... Prothrombin Induced by Vitamin K Absence II PPV......Positive predictive value RBV.....Ribavirin RF.....Rheumatoid factor RFA.....Radiofrequency ablation RIBA Recombinant immunoblotting assay RNARibonucleic acid SOF.....Sofosbuvir SVR......Sustained virological response T and D. Bil...... Total and direct bilirubin TLC..... Total leucocytic count TVR..... Telaprevir



List of Abbreviations Cont...

Abb.	Full term
USPSTF	. US Preventive Services Task Force
<i>VLDL</i>	. Very-low density lipoproteins

INTRODUCTION

patitis C virus (HCV) infection is responsible for chronic hepatitis C, a necro-inflammatory process of the liver that progresses towards liver cirrhosis in about 20- 30% of patients (Thein et al., 2008).

When liver cirrhosis is established, liver cancer may occur at an average 3.5% annual rate (Lok et al., 2009; Sangiovanni et al., 2010).

During the past decades, treatment of chronic hepatitis C with pegylated interferon and ribavirin led to cure of HCV infection in about 50% of treated patients (Fried et al., 2002; Von Wagner et al., 2005).

A sustained virological response (SVR), as undetectable HCV RNA after therapy end, has been associated with a reduced risk of developing hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) (Veldt et al., 2007; Morgan et al., 2013; El-Serag et al., 2016).

The recent introduction of new antiviral drugs, directly targeting HCV replication, allowed achieving SVR rates in over 90% of treated patients, irrespective of the liver fibrosis stage (Charlton et al., 2015; Leroy et al., 2016).

Reig et al, reported the impact of direct acting antivirals on the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) recurrence after