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*
GAR	*Global Alert and Response*
Hb	*Hemoglobin*
HbA1C	*Glycosylated 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...

Abb.	Full term
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*
RNA	*Ribonucleic 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*
VLDL	*Very-low density lipoproteins*

INTRODUCTION

Hepatitis 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