History of HBV drug trials and current treatment Prospect for the road to a cure

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Clinical Trials

Phase 1. Safety, safety dosage, Side Effects.

20-80 (subjects)

• Phase 2. Effectiveness, dosage trial.

100-200

• Phase 3. Effectiveness, Side Effects, Compare with other products.

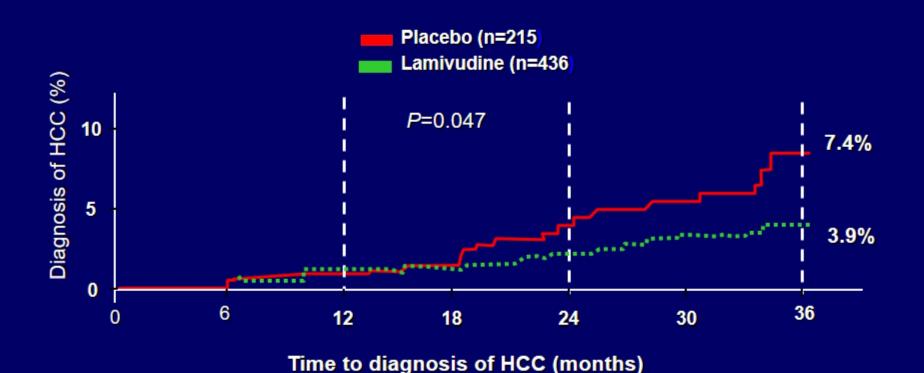
300-3000

- FDA approval
- Phase 4. Further observation of effectiveness, Side Effects, Safety etc
 1000 +

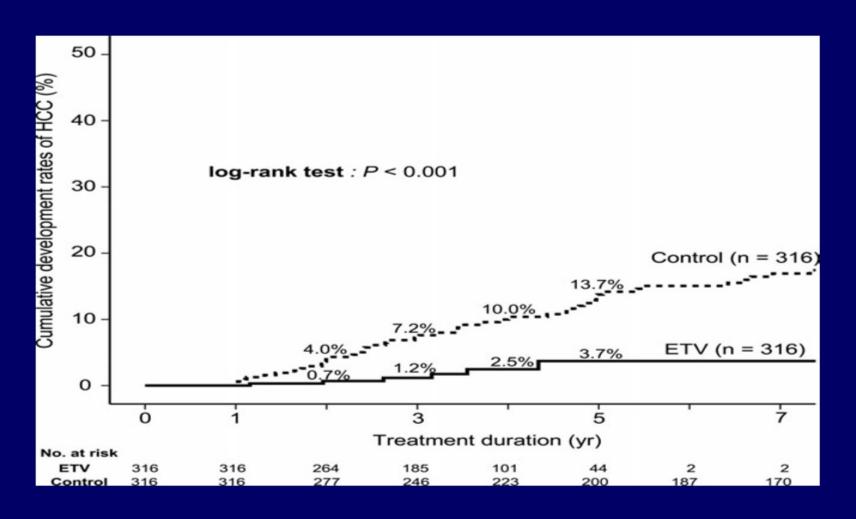
Clinical Trials of the currently available anti-HBV drugs we have conducted at Jefferson 1996-present

- Lobucavir
 3 trials
 halted
- Adefovir (Hepsera)
 4 trials
 2002 (FDA approved)
- Entecavir (Baraclude) 4 trials 2005 (FDA approved)
- Telbivudine (Tyzeka) 3 trials 2006 (FDA approved)
- Tenofovir Disoproxil
 - Fumarate (Viread) 3 trials 2008 (FDA approved)
- Tenofovir Alafenamide
- (Vemlidy) 3 trials 2016 (FDA approved)
- ABI (HBV Cure drug?)

Antiviral Therapy Suppresses Development of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Chronic Hepatitis B (Lamivudine)



HCC cumulative incidence rates at 5 years between Entecavir-treated and the control group



Studies 102/103

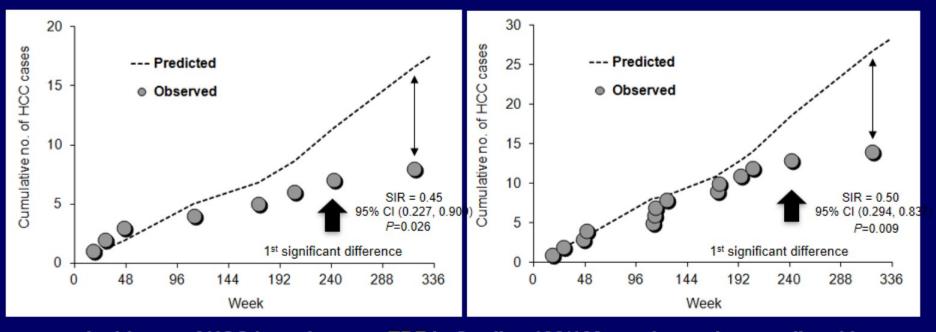
Observed vs. Predicted HCC Cases

Non-cirrhotics

1=482

All Patients

n=634



- Incidence of HCC in patients on TDF in Studies 102/103 was lower than predicted by the REACH-B model
- In non-cirrhotic patients, the effect of TDF becomes noticeable between 2–3 years of therapy, became statistically significant at 5 years and remained statistically significant at 6 years of therapy (55% reduction)

Worldwide HCC

Etiology	1985	2000	2016
HBV	80-85%	60%	50%
HCV	The rest	25%	25%
ALD NASH		Increasing	Increasing

Perz JF et al. J Hepatol. 2006 Oct;45(4):529-38. Jemal A et al CA: a Cancer Journal for Clinicians. 2011;61 El-Serag HB. Gastroenterology. 2004;127(5, Supplement 1):S27-S34 Ha et al. Cancer 2016;122:2512-23 (used SEER Data)