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Title: Long-term Efficacy of Interferon-Free Antiviral Treatment Regimens in Patients With Hepatitis C Virus-Associated Cryoglobulinemia Vasculitis

Short title: Interferon-Free Antivirals for HCV Cryoglobulinemia Vasculitis

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Conflict of interest

Patrice Cacoub has received consulting and lecturing fees from Abbvie, Astra Zeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Gilead, Glaxo Smith Kline, Janssen, Merck Sharp Dohme, Roche, Servier and Vifor. Si Nafa Si Ahmed has received consulting and lecturing fees from Abbvie, Bristol Myers Squibb, Gilead, Janssen and Roche. Laurent Alric has received consulting and lecturing fees from or was investigator for Gilead, Bristol Myers Squibb, Janssen, Abbvie, Merck Sharp Dhome. Christophe Hézode has been an adviser and speaker for Abbvie, Bristol Myers Squibb, Gilead, Janssen, and Merck Sharp Dohme. Stanislas Pol has been a speaker for Glaxo Smith Kline, Bristol Myers Squibb, Boehringer Ingelheim, Janssen, Gilead, Roche, Merck Sharp Dohme, Sanofi, Novartis, Vertex, and Abbvie; has received grants from Bristol Myers Squibb, Gilead, Roche, and Merck Sharp Dohme; and has been a board member for Glaxo Smith Kline, Bristol Myers Squibb, Boehringer Ingelheim, Janssen, Gilead, Roche, Merck Sharp Dohme, Sanofi, Novartis, Vertex, and Abbvie. Thierry Poynard is the founder of BioPredictive, which markets FibroTest (patent belong to Public Organization APHP). David Saadoun has received consulting and lecturing fees from Medimmune, Abbvie, Bristol Meyer Squibb, Roche, Servier, Gilead, AstraZeneca and Glaxo Smith Kline.

All other authors have nothing to disclose.

Contributorship

- Study concept and design: DS, PC
- Acquisition of data: DS, SP, YF, ASB, LA, CH, SNSA, CC, LDSM, LM, TP, PC

- Analysis and interpretation of data: DS, MRR, PC
- Drafting of the manuscript: DS, MRR, PC
- Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: DS, SP, YF, ASB, LA, CH, SNSA, LDSM, LM, TP, MRR, PC

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Abbreviations

HCV, hepatitis C virus

CryoVas, cryoglobulinemia vasculitis

DAA, direct antiviral agents

IFN, interferon alpha

SOF, sofosbuvir

SVR, sustained virological response

OR, Odds Ratio

CI, confidence interval

Sources of Funding

None.

Abstract:

Background & Aims: In small-size and short-term studies of hepatitis C virus-associated cryoglobulinemia vasculitis (HCV-CryoVas), patients had a higher rate of response and tolerance to direct-acting antiviral (DAA) agents than interferon-containing regimens. We collected follow-up data from a clinical trial to determine the long-term effectiveness and tolerance of all-oral, interferon-free DAA regimens in patients with CryoVas.

Methods: We collected follow-up data from a prospective international multi-center cohort study of 148 patients with symptomatic HCV-CryoVas (53.7% with cirrhosis and 49.3% naïve to treatment with DAAs). All patients received DAA (sofosbuvir plus daclatasvir, n=53; sofosbuvir plus ribavirin, n=51; sofosbuvir plus ledipasvir, n=23; or sofosbuvir plus simeprevir, n=18), for 12 or 24 weeks, from 2014 through 2017; the median follow-up time was 15.3 months. A complete clinical response was defined as improvement of all organs involved at baseline and the absence of clinical relapse; a partial response was defined as improvement in some but not all organs involved at baseline. The primary endpoint was clinical response of CryoVas symptoms at week 12 after stopping DAA therapy.

Results: A complete response was reported for 106 patients (72.6%), a partial response for 33 patients (22.6%), and no response for 7 patients (4.8%). Cryoglobulins were no longer detected in blood samples from 53.1% of patients and 97.2% of the patients had a sustained virologic response to therapy. Premature DAA withdrawal was reported for 4.1% of patients. Factors associated with no or partial response to therapy included a severe form of CryoVas (odds ratio, 0.33, 95% CI, 0.12–0.91; $P=.03$) and peripheral neuropathy (odds ratio, 0.31; 95% CI 0.11–0.84; $P=.02$). After a median follow-up time of 15.3 months, 4 patients (2.8%) died. The CryoVas manifestation of purpura was cleared from 97.2% of patients, renal involvement from 91.5% of patients, arthralgia from 85.7% of patients, neuropathy from 77.1% of patients, and cryoglobulinemia from 52.2%.

Conclusions: In a long-term follow-up analysis of data from a clinical trial, we found that more than 95% of patients with HCV-CryoVas have a full or partial response of symptoms to different DAA

treatment regimens. Fewer than 5% of patients stop therapy prematurely and less than 3% die. A severe form of CryoVas and peripheral neuropathy were associated with lack of response of HCV-CryoVas to DAA therapy.

KEY WORDS: DAA; VASCUVALDIC 3 study; risk; prognostic factor

Introduction

Symptomatic cryoglobulinemia vasculitis (CryoVas), an immune complex-mediated systemic vasculitis that mainly affects small- and medium-sized vessels, has been observed in about 15% of hepatitis C virus (HCV)-infected patients (1-6). HCV-associated CryoVas (HCV-CryoVas) is a severe disease with an estimated 5-year mortality rate of 25% (1,3,7). Besides liver fibrosis, the prognosis of HCV-CryoVas is mainly dependent on vasculitis involvement of the kidney, central nervous system, heart and digestive tract (7-12).

Major advances in the treatment of HCV-CryoVas have been achieved over the last decade (13-18). Two prospective randomized controlled trials have demonstrated the superiority of rituximab monotherapy in comparison with conventional immunosuppressive therapy in patients with HCV-CryoVas that is refractory to antiviral therapy (16,17). However, in the absence of HCV clearance, frequent relapses occurred when B cells reemerged in the peripheral blood.

Achievement of a sustained virological response (SVR) remains the main goal in HCV-CryoVas patients since clinical remission of vasculitis is closely associated with viral clearance (20). Interferon alpha (IFN)-based treatment has shown a certain efficacy, although tolerance was poor (8, 20-22). The recent development of direct-acting antiviral (DAA) agents with increased antiviral potency has benefited HCV-CryoVas patients. The first use of DAA (Peg-IFN/ribavirin plus boceprevir or telaprevir) in HCV-CryoVas patients resulted in a complete clinical response in 56.5% of cases (23, 24). However, grade 3 or 4 adverse events were observed in up to 43.5%, and antiviral therapy discontinuation was required in one-third. More recently, all oral IFN-free DAA regimens (21, 22) have shown good efficacy and tolerance profile in small series of HCV-CryoVas patients. In the VASCUVALDIC 1 prospective study (25), 87.5% of twenty-four patients reported a complete response of CryoVas manifestations, 74% had an SVR 12 weeks post-treatment (SVR12) and 8% experienced serious adverse events. In a retrospective case series of 12 HCV-CryoVas patients, an SVR12 was achieved in 83% of patients, and 17% experienced serious adverse events (26). Sofosbuvir-based IFN-free DAA therapy was given to a cohort of 44 Italian HCV-CryoVas patients, who all showed both an SVR post-treatment and a CryoVas clinical response (27). In a Spanish study,

71% of 35 HCV-CryoVas patients achieved a complete clinical response and 94% had an SVR12 after DAA treatment (28). Finally, in the VASCUVALDIC 2 study, a complete clinical response was reported in 90.2% of 41 HCV-CryoVas patients and an SVR12 in all (29).

There are still unresolved issues in this field. Considering the very high virological and clinical response rates after the use of IFN-free DAAs, the question remains as to which HCV-CryoVas patients would still need additional immunosuppressive drugs. Also, the long-term efficacy on CryoVas manifestations and cryoglobulin production after DAA treatment remains to be seen.

Based on a large prospective cohort of HCV-CryoVas patients treated with DAA who had long-term follow-up, we aimed to 1) evaluate the effectiveness and tolerance of different IFN-free DAA combinations, and 2) search for predictive factors of complete remission of vasculitis manifestations.

Patients and Methods

Patients

The VASCUVALDIC 3 study is an international open-label, prospective, multicenter study including consecutive patients with active HCV-CryoVas who were recruited between 2014 and 2017. Patient eligibility included a minimum age of 18 years, informed consent, the presence of active HCV-vasculitis defined by skin, joint, renal, peripheral nerve, central neurological, digestive, pulmonary and/or cardiac involvement, and chronic active HCV infection (positive HCV RNA). Exclusion criteria included non-active CryoVas, human immunodeficiency virus or active hepatitis B virus infection, and current decompensated cirrhosis. Patients with a severe form of vasculitis were defined by skin necrosis, glomerulonephritis, and heart, gut and/or central nervous system involvement.

The baseline clinical evaluation included recent weight loss, neurologic involvement (peripheral and/or central nervous system), cutaneous involvement (purpura, skin necrosis), arthralgia, gastrointestinal tract involvement, renal involvement (proteinuria, hematuria and glomerular filtration rate [GFR]), and clinical signs of hepatic involvement. All patients had follow-up visits every 4 weeks until week 36, and at the end of follow-up. The diagnosis of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma was based on the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria (30). The study was performed according to the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the ethics committee of Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital (Paris, France).

Immunologic and virological markers

HCV viral load was quantified using the Abbott RealTime HCV assay (Abbott, Rungis, France). HCV genotyping was performed by NS5b gene sequencing (31). Laboratory evaluation included a complete blood count, serum chemistry profile, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), rheumatoid factor activity, C4 fraction of complement and cryoglobulin. Cryoglobulins were measured as previously described (32) and were classified according to the method described by

Brouet et al. (33). The estimation of glomerular filtration rate (GFR) was determined by modification of diet in renal disease (MDRD) study equations. Urine collection was performed to quantify protein excretion. Liver fibrosis was evaluated (by liver biopsy and/or non-invasive tests) according to the previously validated Metavir scoring system (34).

Study Design

All patients with active HCV-CryoVas who met the inclusion criteria during the study period were prospectively included. All patients received antiviral therapy with sofosbuvir-based IFN-free DAA for 12 or 24 weeks (the duration was at the investigators' discretion). All antiviral combinations were ribavirin-free except for the sofosbuvir plus ribavirin group. Use of non-antiviral treatment, i.e. corticosteroids, immunosuppressants or plasma exchange, was at the investigators' discretion.

Endpoints

The primary endpoint was a complete clinical response of CryoVas at week 12 post-DAA treatment. A complete clinical response was defined as improvement of all organs involved at baseline and the absence of clinical relapse. Skin and joint improvement were evaluated clinically. Renal improvement was evaluated biologically, i.e. proteinuria <0.3 g/24 h, resolution of haematuria and improvement of GFR $> 20\%$ at week 24 (if GFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m² at diagnosis). Peripheral neurological improvement was evaluated clinically (visual analogue scales, muscle testing) and/or electrophysiologically (electromyogram abnormalities at week 12 post-DAA compared with baseline). Patients defined as partial clinical responders at week 12 post-DAA had improvement in some but not all organs involved at baseline. Patients with no clinical improvement at week 12 post-DAA were defined as treatment failure.

The secondary endpoints included 1) a SVR at week 12 post-DAA (SVR12), 2) the rate and type of side effects during the DAA treatment period and the follow-up, and 3) clinical response rates of CryoVas symptoms at the end of follow-up. A SVR was defined as the absence of detectable serum HCV RNA 12 weeks after the end of antiviral therapy. The remaining patients were classified as virological failures.

Safety assessments

Data on all adverse events were collected prospectively during the follow-up.

Statistical analysis

Quantitative variables are reported as medians and ranges. They were compared by the Wilcoxon Rank-Sum test to assess differences between responders and non-responders or by the Kruskal-Wallis test to assess differences among treatment groups. Categorical variables were described by counts and percentages and were compared between groups using the Fisher's exact test. Treatment effects were evaluated using logistic models and tested using partial Wald tests. Odds ratios (OR) with their 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) are given. Survival was estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method. Analyses of effectiveness and tolerability were performed on the intention-to-treat population, which was defined as all enrolled patients who received at least one dose of DAA. All tests were 2-sided; P-values less than 0.05 were considered significant. Analyses were performed using R statistical package, version 3.3.1 (www.r-project.org).

All co-authors had access to the study data and had reviewed and approved the final manuscript.

Results

Baseline characteristics of HCV-CryoVas patients

One hundred and forty-eight HCV-CryoVas patients, with a median (IQR) age of 57 (51; 67) years, were included (**Table 1**). The main clinical features of CryoVas at baseline included arthralgia (64.4%), neuropathy (58.1%), purpura (57.4%), glomerulonephritis (16.9%), skin necrosis (10.1%), and other visceral involvement (6.1%). A severe form of CryoVas was noted in 43 (29.1%) patients. B-cell lymphoma was present in 13 (8.8%) patients. The mean cryoglobulin level was 168 (50; 447) mg/L. Seventy-one percent of patients had type II mixed cryoglobulinemia. A low C4 serum level was noted in 70.1%. Seventy patients (53.7%) had Child-Pugh class A cirrhosis. Seventy-three (49.3%) patients were antiviral treatment-naïve, whereas seventy-five (50.7%) were virological non-responders to previous IFN-based antiviral therapy. Previous immunosuppressive treatments had been given to 21.3% of patients, i.e. corticosteroids (18.4%), plasma exchange (3.7%) and rituximab (2.2%).

Treatment efficacy and predictive factors of complete remission of vasculitis

Antiviral therapy included sofosbuvir (SOF) plus daclatasvir (n=53), SOF plus ribavirin (n=51), SOF plus ledipasvir (n=23), and SOF plus simeprevir (n=18) (**Table 2**). Twelve weeks following DAA discontinuation, 106 (72.6%) patients showed a complete clinical response, 33 (22.6%) a partial response and 7 (4.8%) had no response of their CryoVas manifestations. Partial responses were based on persistent renal insufficiency (n=17) and/or peripheral neuropathy (n=29). Non response was related to kidney involvement (n=3), peripheral neuropathy (n=2), and skin necrosis (n=2). Fifty-three percent of cases showed resolution of cryoglobulins. An SVR12 was obtained in 141/145 (97.2%) patients. The non-SVR12 patients were complete (n=3) or partial (n=1) responders, although three still had a detectable cryoglobulinemia. Among patients with B-cell lymphoma, 10 patients showed a complete clinical response, 2 partial response and 1 no response of CryoVas manifestations while a cryoglobulinemia was detectable in 10. During antiviral therapy, 14.3% of patients received corticosteroids, immunosuppressant or plasma exchange.

The differences in the baseline characteristics between patients who showed a complete response (n=106) versus those who had a partial or no response (n=40) of the CryoVas manifestations were the presence of neuropathy (54.3% vs. 73.3%), renal involvement (12.2% vs. 30%), arterial hypertension (25% vs. 46.7%), a severe form of CryoVas (26% vs. 35%), and previous use of immunosuppressants and/or plasma exchange (17.6% vs. 34.6%). After multivariate analysis, two baseline factors remained independently associated with a poor response of CryoVas manifestations: a severe form of CryoVas [OR 0.33, 95% CI 0.12-0.91; P=0.03] and peripheral neuropathy [OR 0.31, 95% CI 0.11-0.84; P=0.02].

Comparison of different DAA combinations for tolerance and efficacy

There was a more frequent rate of HCV genotype 3, 5 or 6 in the SOF plus daclatasvir group (**Table 3**). Patients in the SOF plus simeprevir group had been treated with Rituximab more frequently. Premature DAA withdrawal due to side effects was noted in 6 (4.1%) patients. Anemia was the most frequent side effect in 29% and 19% of the SOF plus ribavirin and SOF plus simeprevir groups, respectively. Skin manifestations were found in 8% and 12% of the SOF plus simeprevir and SOF plus ribavirin groups, respectively. Nausea was reported in 6% and 2% of the SOF plus simeprevir and SOF plus daclatasvir groups, respectively.

The rates of complete remission of CryoVas manifestations at week 12 post-DAA treatment and at the end of follow-up were 62% and 70% for SOF plus ribavirin, 67% and 72% for SOF plus simeprevir, 79% and 88% for SOF plus daclatasvir, and 87% and 87% for SOF plus ledipasvir, respectively. Using the SOF plus ribavirin combination as a reference group (because of its lowest CryoVas response rate), only the SOF plus ledipasvir combination showed significant superiority [OR 4.09, 95% CI 1.19-19.00; P=0.04], while there was a superiority trend for the SOF plus daclatasvir combination [OR 2.28, 95% CI 0.96-5.63; P=0.06] (**Figure 1**). The results were similar when the model was adjusted for the severity of vasculitis, type III mixed cryoglobulinemia and B-cell lymphoma (p=0.03 and p=0.09 for SOF plus ledipasvir and SOF plus daclatasvir, respectively).

After a median follow-up of 15.3 months, 4 (2.8%) patients had died and no CryoVas

relapse was observed. The causes of death were hepatocellular carcinoma (two patients: one partial responder and one complete responder), alveolar pulmonary hemorrhage (one complete responder), and acute respiratory failure (one complete responder). The 12-month survival rate was 97% [95% CI 94, 100]. The rates of CryoVas manifestation clearance at the end of follow-up were as follows: purpura (97.2%), renal involvement (91.5%), arthralgia (85.7%), neuropathy (77.1%) and cryoglobulinemia (52.2%).

Discussion

Up to recent period, HCV-CryoVas had been a severe condition with a 10-year mortality of up to 40% (3) and an overall risk of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma that was 30 times higher than the general population (35). The most striking results found by the present study, using different DAA combinations in a large cohort of HCV-CryoVas patients with long-term follow-up, are 1) a high rate (95.2%) of improvement in CryoVas manifestations at week 12 post-DAA treatment; 2) a low mortality rate (2.8%), with a 12-month survival rate of 97%; and 3) two baseline factors predictive of a poor response of CryoVas manifestations, i.e. a severe form of vasculitis and peripheral neuropathy.

The therapeutic approach for HCV-CryoVas has dramatically changed with all oral INF-free therapies. In published series (25-29), the number of HCV-CryoVas patients varied from 10 to 44, and the follow-up period was less than six months after stopping DAA. The studies reported SVR rates from 74% to 100%, and complete response rates of CryoVas manifestations from 83% to 100%. Such very high rates of CryoVas remission were confirmed in the present study (95.2%). However, CryoVas patients who presented with a severe form of vasculitis or peripheral neuropathy were 3-times less likely to obtain a complete clinical response. These results are likely to be clinically useful for identifying which patients would still need additional immunosuppressive drugs. For patients with a severe form of life-threatening CryoVas, additive treatments, such as rituximab and/or plasmapheresis, should be rapidly introduced. Immunosuppressants are not mandatory for those who present with peripheral neuropathy since there are no associated life-threatening risks, and it would take more time to achieve a complete response of the neurological manifestations. Of note, permanent damage may be irreversible such as peripheral neuropathy or renal failure, making them insensitive to treatments.

In the DAA era, greater antiviral efficacy and better tolerance of antivirals in HCV-CryoVas patients has been associated with less frequent use of non-antiviral treatments, i.e. corticosteroids, immunosuppressants or plasma exchange (14.3% in the present study). Data from

the French group clearly showed a decreased rate of use of non-antiviral treatments, from the Peg-IFN-ribavirin era (43%) to the SOF plus daclatasvir era (4.8%) (20, 23, 29), which is similar to the 4.5% rate reported by Gragnani et al. (27). This was also found in a recent study where the corticosteroid doses had been reduced or treatment withdrawn in 10 out of 13 patients (28). Overall, these results probably reflect the greater antiviral efficacy of more recent combinations. HCV-CryoVas has long been a severe and challenging condition with respective estimated 5- and 10-year mortality rates of 25% and 40% (3, 8). By using IFN-free DAA the mortality rates of patients with HCV-CryoVas have decreased dramatically, being less than 3% in the present study.

Use of DAA in HCV-CryoVas patients has been associated with adverse event rates of 49%-67% when ribavirin was included. When SOF plus daclatasvir was given without ribavirin, the adverse event rate was only 17% (29). In the present analysis, anemia and the use of erythropoietin were seen mainly in the SOF plus ribavirin group, and to a lesser extent in the SOF plus simeprevir group. Premature DAA withdrawal due to side effects was noted in only 4.1%.

It has been recently reported that the combination of SOF plus daclatasvir is able to correct most immune abnormalities found in HCV-CryoVas patients, such as T regulatory cell deficiency and expansion of IgM⁺CD21^{-/low} memory B, T follicular helper and Th17 cells (36). However, despite very good virological and clinical results, all studies using DAA in HCV-CryoVas patients reported a significant proportion of patients that were still positive for cryoglobulins (50-61%), as was also found in 46.9% of the present long-term study (25-29). Case reports of HCV-CryoVas relapse have been described either as the reappearance or increase of cryoglobulin levels despite SVR following INF-free therapy (37, 38). This suggests that some patients continue to have B-lymphocyte clonal expansion after SVR (39, 40). Therefore, patients with persistently positive serum cryoglobulin results will need special attention and follow-up, particularly as they appear to be at very high risk of developing malignant lymphoproliferative disorders (41,42).

This study has some limitations, with one being that it was an open label study with no control group. Considering the very high rates of virological response and the very good safety

profile that had been previously demonstrated with DAA, the use of a control group would have been unethical in a population with a severe life-threatening disease. Some patients were treated for 12 weeks and others for 24 weeks, as the duration of antiviral therapy was individually tailored. The use of non-antiviral treatment, i.e. corticosteroids, immunosuppressants or plasmapheresis, was at the investigators' discretion, although their use was fairly well distributed amongst the DAA groups.

In conclusion, the VASCUVALDIC 3 study demonstrates that in a large cohort of HCV-CryoVas patients with long-term follow-up, different combinations of all oral, interferon- and ribavirin-free, sofosbuvir-based antiviral therapy are able to induce a high rate of clinical improvement at week 12 post-DAA treatment and at the end of follow-up. The tolerance was good, with no serious adverse events and a very low rate of DAA withdrawal due to side effects. It is noteworthy that the mortality rate was very low compared to previous studies. Less than 15% of patients required the use of corticosteroids or immunosuppressants combined with antiviral therapy. Of note, a longer follow-up of HCV-CryoVas patients with viral eradication and persistent detectable cryoglobulinemia is mandatory for evaluating the remaining risk of lymphoma.

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Legends of tables and figures

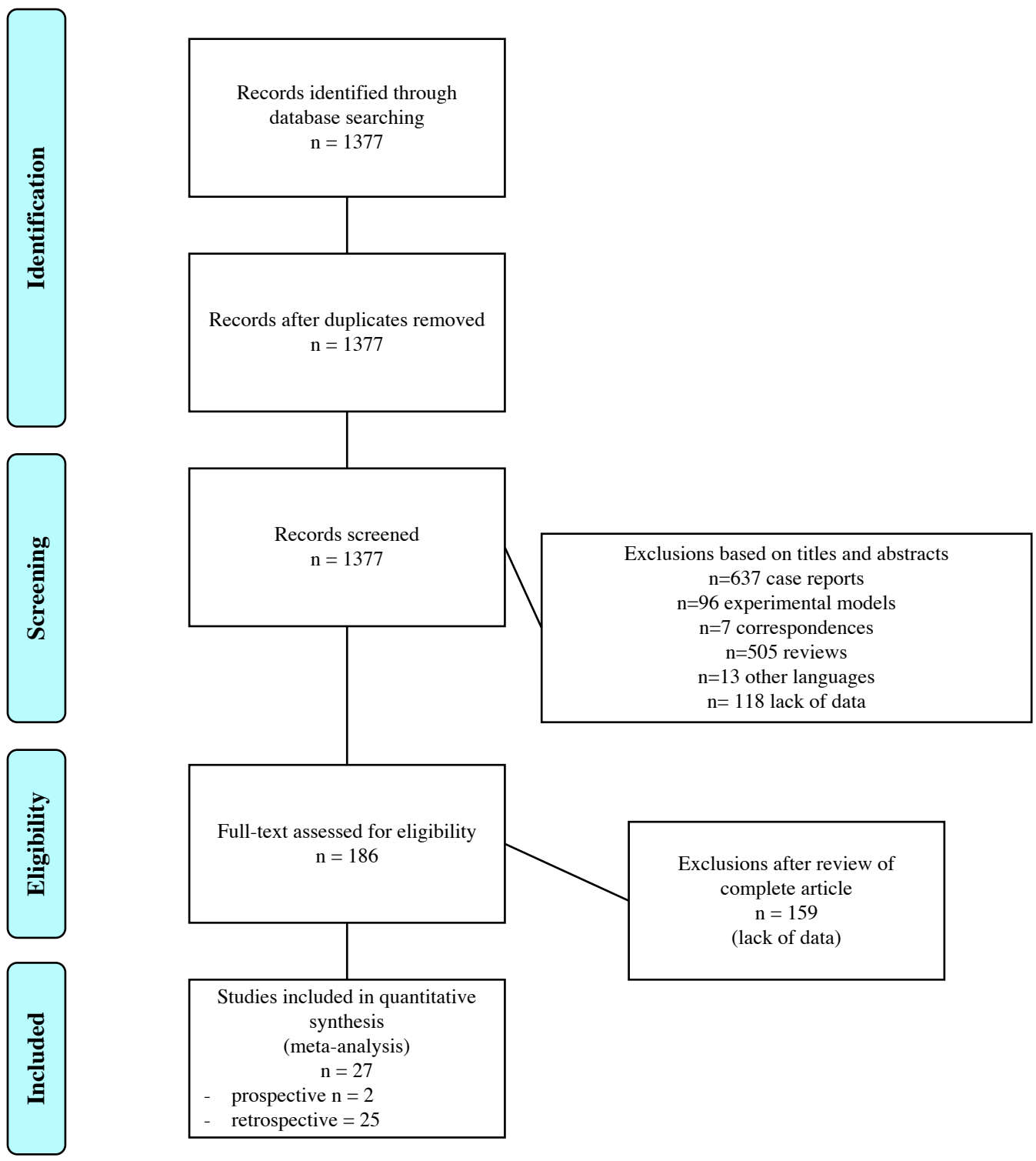
Table 1: Main baseline features of 148 patients with HCV-associated mixed cryoglobulinemia vasculitis.

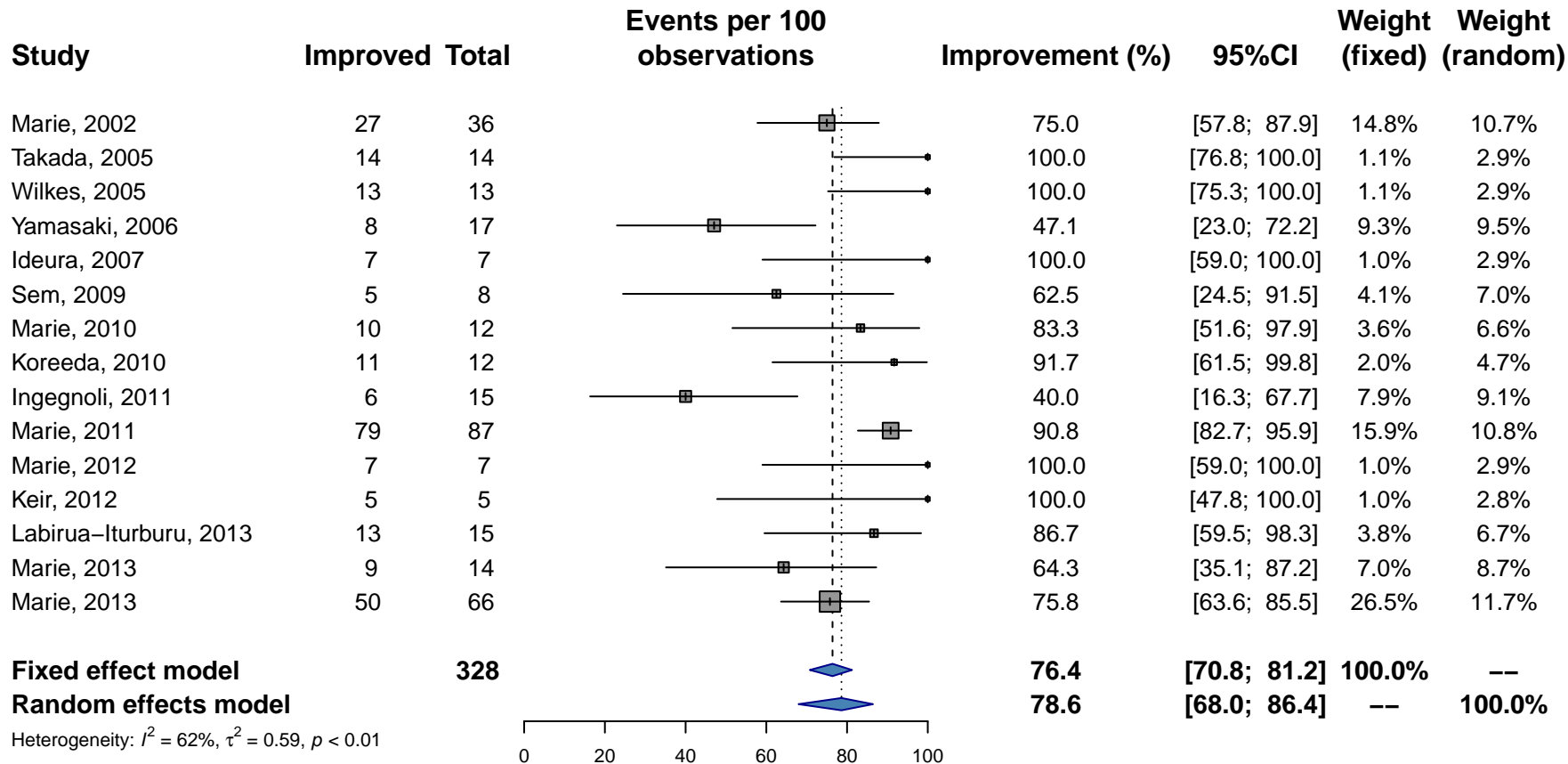
Table 2: Main baseline features of patients with HCV-associated mixed cryoglobulinemia vasculitis according to the response of vasculitis manifestations after interferon-free direct-acting antiviral agents.

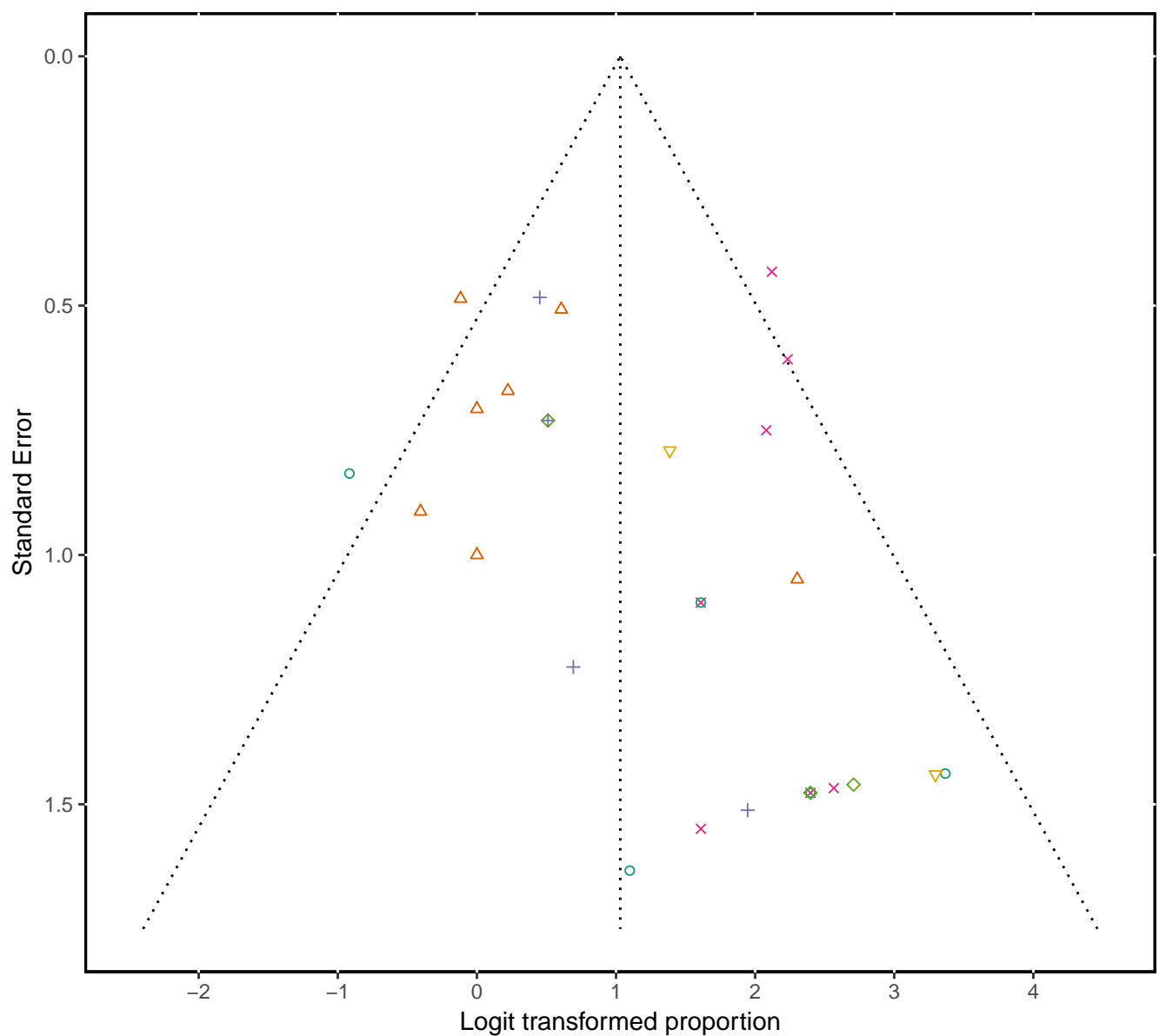
Table 3: Main features of patients with HCV-associated mixed cryoglobulinemia vasculitis according to the combination of interferon-free direct-acting antivirals.

Figure 1: Complete clinical response of HCV-associated cryoglobulinemia vasculitis according to different direct-acting antivirals (DAA) after adjustment for severity of the vasculitis and type of mixed cryoglobulin.

Fig.1 – Flow diagram







Treatment

Cyclosporine A	Azathioprine	Rituximab
Cyclophosphamide	Corticosteroids alone	Tacrolimus

