

Treatment of chronic hepatitis C in a Canadian Aboriginal population: Results from the PRAIRIE study

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BACKGROUND: The Aboriginal population of Canada is at increased risk of exposure to the hepatitis C virus (HCV). Previous data indicate that spontaneous clearance of HCV occurs more often in Aboriginals than Caucasians. Whether this enhanced response extends to antiviral therapy for chronic HCV remains to be determined.

OBJECTIVES: To document and compare the biochemical and virological responses to antiviral therapy in HCV-infected Canadian Aboriginals and Caucasians.

METHODS: A total of 101 treatment-naive adult patients (46 Aboriginal, 55 Caucasian) with chronic HCV genotype 1 infections were prospectively treated with pegylated-interferon and ribavirin and followed as per national guidelines.

RESULTS: Aboriginals had higher HCV-RNA loads at baseline ($6.42 \log_{10}$ versus $5.98 \log_{10}$; $P < 0.03$). Although normalization of serum aminotransferase levels, decreases in viral loads, and rapid, early and end-of-treatment virological responses were similar in the two cohorts, sustained virological responses were significantly lower in Aboriginals (35% versus 55%; $P = 0.047$). Premature discontinuation of treatment and/or loss of patients to follow-up was common (Aboriginals 37%, Caucasians 27%). Treatment-related side effects were similar in the two cohorts.

CONCLUSION: Despite higher rates of spontaneous HCV clearance, the response to antiviral therapy was similar, if not lower, in Aboriginals compared with Caucasians with chronic HCV genotype 1 infections. Compliance with treatment is an issue that needs to be addressed in the management of these patients.

Key Words: *Aboriginal; Hepatitis; Hepatitis C; Ethnicity; First Nations; Interferon; Liver*

According to recent national census data, there are 1.14 million Aboriginal peoples (largely First Nations and Métis) living in Canada, with >80% residing in Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan (1). Perhaps due to over-representation in high-risk populations, such as injection drug users, incarcerated persons and street-connected youth, the prevalence of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection among Aboriginals is estimated to be four times higher than that of the general population (2).

Previous data from our group and others revealed that Aboriginal peoples have higher rates of spontaneous HCV clearance than Caucasians (3-6). This enhanced clearance is associated with heightened innate immunity as reflected by increased killer cell immunoglobulin receptor activity and muted anti-inflammatory interleukin-10 expression following exposure to HCV proteins (7).

Whether the higher rates of spontaneous HCV clearance in Aboriginals extend to higher rates of response to antiviral treatment remains to be determined. Thus, in the present study, we prospectively

Le traitement de l'hépatite C chronique dans une population autochtone canadienne : les résultats de l'étude PRAIRIE

HISTORIQUE : La population autochtone du Canada présente un risque plus élevé d'exposition au virus de l'hépatite C (VHC). Selon des données antérieures, la clairance spontanée du VHC est plus fréquente chez les Autochtones que chez les blancs. Il reste à déterminer si cette réponse accrue s'applique à la thérapie antivirale du VHC chronique.

OBJECTIFS : Étayer et comparer les réponses biochimiques et virologiques à l'antivirothérapie d'Autochtones et de blancs du Canada infectés par le VHC.

MÉTHODOLOGIE : Au total, 101 patients adultes naïfs au traitement (46 Autochtones, 55 blancs) atteints d'une infection par le VHC chronique de génotype 1 ont subi un traitement prospectif à l'interféron pégylé et à la ribavirine, conformément aux lignes directrices nationales.

RÉSULTATS : Les Autochtones présentaient une charge de VHC-ARN plus élevée en début d'étude ($6,42 \log_{10}$ par rapport à $5,98 \log_{10}$; $P < 0,03$). Même si la normalisation des taux d'aminotransférases hépatique diminue dans les charges virales, les réponses virologiques rapides, hâtives et en fin de traitement étaient similaires dans les deux cohortes, et les réponses virologiques soutenues étaient considérablement plus faibles chez les Autochtones (35 % par rapport à 55 %; $P = 0,047$). L'abandon prématuré du traitement et la perte des patients au suivi étaient des phénomènes courants (Autochtones 37 %, blancs 27 %). Les effets secondaires du traitement étaient similaires dans les deux cohortes.

CONCLUSION : Malgré des taux plus élevés de clairance spontanée du VHC, la réponse à l'antivirothérapie était similaire chez les Autochtones et chez les blancs atteints d'une infection par le VHC chronique de génotype 1, sinon plus faible dans le premier groupe. L'adhésion au traitement représente un problème qu'il faudra régler dans le cadre de la prise en charge de ces patients.

documented and compared HCV responses to pegylated-interferon and ribavirin treatment in adult, treatment-naive Aboriginals and Caucasians with chronic HCV genotype 1 infections.

METHODS

Study population

HCV genotype 1-infected adult patients with no additional causes of chronic liver disease attending study sites in Winnipeg (Manitoba), Regina and Saskatoon (Saskatchewan) or Edmonton (Alberta) from September 1, 2008 to January 1, 2011, meeting Canadian Association for the Study of the Liver (CASL) guidelines for treatment of chronic HCV infection and with no contraindications to treatment, were invited to participate in the present observational cohort study titled the Prospective Anti-HCV trial of peg-Interferon and Ribavirin in subjects of Aboriginal and Caucasian Ethnicity (PRAIRIE) (8,9). After providing informed written consent, patients were treated with pegylated-interferon-alpha 2a (180 µg/week) and ribavirin

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TABLE 1
Baseline characteristics of study population

Characteristic	Aboriginal (n=46)	Caucasian (n=55)
Age, years, mean ± SD (median)	45±10 (48)	48±10 (49)
Male sex	38 (83)	42 (76)
Weight, kg, mean ± SD (median)	86±14 (85)	83±16 (81)
BMI, kg/m ² , median (range)	28 (18–40)	27 (18–49)
ALT, mean ± SD (median)	94±59 (70)	101±81 (60)
Total bilirubin, mean ± SD (median)	13±8 (11)	12±7 (11)
Fatty liver on imaging	8 (17)	8 (15)
Cirrhosis on imaging	4 (8.7)	7 (13)
Liver biopsy	14 (30)	24 (44)
Grade 0–2	12 (86)	19 (79)
Grade 3	2 (14)	5 (21)
Stage 0–2	9 (64)	15 (63)
Stage 3	4 (29)	4 (17)
Stage 4	1 (7.1)	5 (21)
log RNA, median (range)	6.42 (3.63–7.50)	5.98 (1.74–7.33)*

Data presented as n (%) unless otherwise indicated. *P=0.03. ALT Alanine aminotransferase; BMI Body mass index

(1000 mg/day to 1200 mg/day) and followed as per CASL guidelines. Definitions for rapid virological response, early virological response (EVR), end-of-treatment response (ETR), sustained virological response (SVR), null response, breakthroughs, relapses and futility of treatment were also as per CASL guidelines (8,9).

The study was approved by the appropriate Ethics Committees of the Universities of Manitoba (Winnipeg, Manitoba), Saskatchewan (Saskatoon, Saskatchewan) and Alberta (Edmonton, Alberta).

Laboratory testing

All hematology and biochemistry testing was performed by accredited hospital laboratories at each site. Because of interlaboratory differences in the ranges of normal values, results were standardized to ratios above the upper limits of normal where appropriate.

HCV serology (anti-HCV) and HCV-RNA qualitative and quantification testing were performed using ELISAs (Amplacor and Taqman Version 1, Roche Diagnostics, Canada), respectively, at each participating centre's respective provincial laboratory. The lower limit of viral detection for the Amplacor assay is 20 IU/mL and quantification by the Taqman version 1 is 25 IU/mL.

In cases in which liver histology from within one year of treatment was available, biopsy slides were reviewed and reported (METAVIR classification system) by the local pathologist for each centre.

Statistics

Statistical analysis was performed using SAS statistical software (SAS Institute Inc, USA). Categorical variables were evaluated using χ^2 analysis. The χ^2 test of association (or F test when warranted) was used to examine differences in demographic factors, clinical variables and treatment parameters. Continuous variables were assessed using the Student's *t* test or ANOVA. To compare the dynamic of changes in viral load and biochemical markers between the two groups, a repeated-measures ANOVA was used. Multivariate regression analysis was used to assess whether and how patients' various demographic, clinical and viral characteristics influenced outcome variables such as rates of biochemical and virological response. Decreases in viral load and quantitative assessments (frequency) of parameters such as the number of discontinuations, withdrawals, side effects, responses, etc, were examined using Poisson regression. Logistic regression models for predicting SVR after treatment were constructed on the basis of demographic and clinical data found to be significant on univariate analysis. All data were analyzed on an intention-to-treat basis; 95% CIs were computed and statistical significance was set at P<0.05.

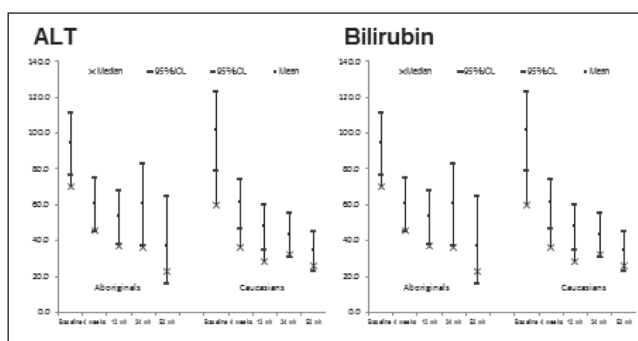


Figure 1 Changes in serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and bilirubin levels in Canadian Aboriginals and Caucasians being treated with pegylated-interferon and ribavirin for chronic hepatitis C virus infections. The differences between the cohorts were not statistically significant. wk Week

RESULTS

A total of 122 patients enrolled in the study. Eight individuals chose not to participate after having signed the consent form but before receiving treatment. An additional 13 were excluded due to a protocol violation (enrollment of HCV genotypes 2 or 3). Thus, the results provided are derived from a total of 101 patients: 46 Aboriginal (37 First Nations and nine Métis) and 55 Caucasian.

The site with the largest number of patients enrolled was Regina (n=64), followed by Winnipeg (n=28), Saskatoon (n=6) and Edmonton (n=3).

Baseline characteristics of the two study cohorts (Aboriginal and Caucasian) are provided in Table 1. The mean age, sex, weight, body mass index, alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and total bilirubin levels were similar in the two groups. The percentage of patients with radiological evidence of fatty infiltration of the liver was also similar (17% Aboriginal and 15% Caucasian). Although radiological evidence of cirrhosis (irregular liver margins and/or signs of portal hypertension) was more common in Caucasians (13% versus 8.7%), this difference did not reach statistical significance (P=0.74).

Of the 38 individuals (14 Aboriginal and 24 Caucasian) who had undergone a liver biopsy within one year before treatment, there were no significant differences in METAVIR grades or stages, although as with radiological imaging, a trend toward more advanced disease (stage 4) was apparent in Caucasians (21% versus 7.1%; P=0.51).

HCV-RNA quantitation at baseline revealed that Aboriginal patients had significantly higher median HCV-RNA viral loads than Caucasians (6.42log₁₀ versus 5.98log₁₀; P=0.03).

The results of serum ALT and bilirubin testing over the course of treatment are provided in Figure 1. In both cases, the decrease in values was similar in the two cohorts. The percent of Aboriginals who achieved normal ALT values at four, 12, 24 and 48 weeks were 43%, 50%, 37% and 24%, respectively, compared with 51%, 50%, 45% and 38%, respectively, in Caucasians. These differences were not statistically significant.

The results of HCV-RNA quantitation testing are provided in Figure 2. The mean decline in viral load from baseline to week 12 was 3.4 logs in Aboriginals and 3.0 logs in Caucasians (P=0.48). HCV-RNA negative results were obtained in eight (17%), 27 (59%), 26 (57%) and 25 (54%) of Aboriginals at four, 12, 24 and 48 weeks respectively. The results at the same time intervals in Caucasians were 14 (25%), 33 (60%), 35 (64%) and 39 (71%), respectively. Once again, these differences were not statistically significant.

According to intention-to-treat analyses, eight (17%) Aboriginals and 14 (25%) Caucasians achieved rapid virological response, 31 (67%) and 43 (78%) EVR, 23 (50%) and 36 (65%) ETR and 16 (35%) and 30 (55%) SVR, respectively (Table 2). Only the difference in SVR rates achieved statistical significance (P=0.047).

Treatment was discontinued in 17 (37%) Aboriginals and 15 (27%) Caucasians (P=0.30). Reasons for discontinuation of treatment are provided in Table 3. The most common reason in both cohorts was

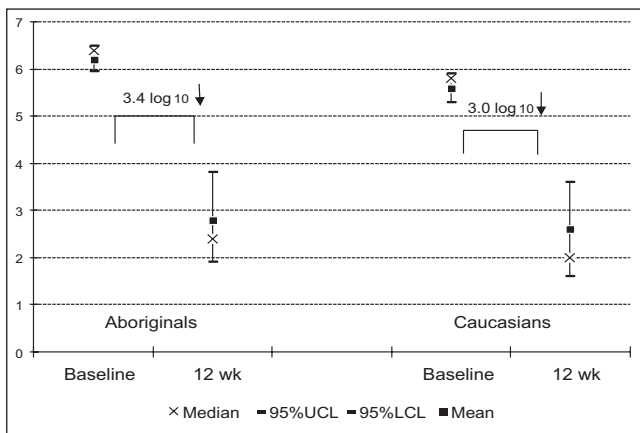


Figure 2) Declines in hepatitis C (HCV) viral loads in Canadian Aboriginals and Caucasians after 12 weeks (wk) of treatment with pegylated-interferon and ribavirin for chronic HCV infections. The differences between the cohorts were not statistically significant

TABLE 2
Virological outcomes of the PRAIRIE study: Intention-to-treat analyses

Outcome	Aboriginal (n=46)	Caucasian (n=55)
Rapid virological response	8 (17)	14 (25)
Early virological response	31 (67)	43 (78)
Early treatment response	23 (50)	36 (64)
Sustained virological response	16 (35)	30 (55)*

Data presented as n (%). *P=0.047. PRAIRIE Prospective Anti-HCV trial of peg-Interferon and Ribavirin in subjects of Aboriginal and Caucasian Ethnicity

noncompliance (20% of Aboriginals and 11% of Caucasians; P=0.22).

The number and nature of serious adverse events and side effects (Table 4) were similar in the two populations and consistent with those described previously for this treatment regimen.

The results of logistic regression testing are shown in Table 5. Although Aboriginal ethnicity was associated with treatment outcome on univariate analyses, only premature treatment termination, normal baseline ALT values and the presence of fatty liver on ultrasound were associated with treatment outcome following multivariate analyses.

DISCUSSION

Based on previous epidemiological and in vitro findings, we predicted a higher response rate to antiviral therapy in Canadian Aboriginals infected with HCV compared with Caucasians. However, the results of the present study suggest that response rates are similar, if not lower, in Aboriginals. There are a number of possible explanations for this finding. First, the in vitro findings referred to above reflect differences in the innate immune response to HCV, whereas adaptive immunity is believed to be more relevant for individuals who have progressed to and are being treated for chronic HCV infection (10). Second, baseline HCV viral loads of Aboriginals were higher than that of Caucasians, and higher viral loads are associated with lower antiviral response rates (11,12). Third, although not statistically significant, the higher rate of noncompliance among Aboriginals (twice that of Caucasians) would likely have contributed to the subsequent lower SVRs in that cohort (13). Finally, the limited number of study subjects introduces the possibility of a type 2 statistical error.

Unfortunately, there are no previous publications of prospective studies describing response rates to antiviral therapy in HCV-infected Aboriginals (relative to Caucasians) that could be used for comparative purposes. The only previous report that addressed this issue was a

TABLE 3
Reasons for discontinuation of treatment in the PRAIRIE study

Reason for discontinuation	Aboriginal	Caucasian
Null response	2 (4.3)	4 (7.3)
Futility	2 (4.3)	1 (1.8)
Breakthrough	1 (2.2)	1 (1.8)
Serious adverse events	2 (4.3)	3 (5.4)
Nonrelated medical	1 (2.2)	-
Noncompliance	9 (20)	6 (11)
Total	17 (37)	15 (27)

Data presented as n (%). PRAIRIE Prospective Anti-HCV trial of peg-Interferon and Ribavirin in subjects of Aboriginal and Caucasian Ethnicity

TABLE 4
Side effects of treatment in the PRAIRIE study

Characteristic	Aboriginal (n=46)	Caucasian (n=55)
Dropouts due to serious adverse events	2 (4.3)	2 (3.6)
Suicidal	1 (2.2)	-
Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura	1 (2.2)	-
Decompensation (ascites)	-	1 (1.8)
Retinopathy	-	1 (1.8)
Major side effects	19 (41)	21 (38)
Anemia	10 (22)	11 (20)
Required Eprex*	7 (15)	3 (5.4)
Neutropenia	1 (2.2)	2 (3.6)
Thrombocytopenia	1 (2.2)	1 (1.8)
Psychiatric	3 (6.5)	4 (7.3)
Minor side effects		
Lichen planus	-	1 (1.8)
Progressive ALT elevation	1 (2.2)	-
Weight loss	1 (2.2)	1 (1.8)
Weakness	-	1 (1.8)
Joint pain	-	1 (1.8)
Migraines	-	1 (1.8)
Productive cough	1 (2.2)	-

Data presented as n (%). *Janssen, USA. ALT Alanine aminotransferase; PRAIRIE Prospective Anti-HCV trial of peg-Interferon and Ribavirin in subjects of Aboriginal and Caucasian Ethnicity

retrospective analysis of treatment results in HCV-infected Aboriginals and Caucasians (14). However, subjects in that report were infected with various HCV genotypes and unspecified numbers were treatment naive or treatment experienced. Moreover, no standardized treatment regimen or follow-up was used. Notwithstanding these limitations, the reported EVR, ETR and SVR rates were similar in that study's two cohorts.

A somewhat unexpected finding in the present study was the higher viral load documented at baseline in the Aboriginal cohort. Here again, the explanation for this finding remains unclear. Alcohol abuse can increase HCV viral loads and, although subjects with alcohol dependency were excluded from the study, intermittent alcohol abuse very likely occurred (15). Whether such abuse was more common in Aboriginal study participants, as has been described for Aboriginals in general, was not determined (16). The absence of immunosuppressive medications and negative serological testing for HIV infection (as per study exclusion criteria) render these additional causes of increased HCV viral loads unlikely.

There are a number of limitations to the present study that warrant consideration. First, the number of subjects enrolled was small. This stems from the study having been prematurely terminated due to ethical concerns resulting from the licencing of protease inhibitors that rendered pegylated-interferon and ribavirin therapy no longer the

TABLE 5
Logistic regression analyses of variables associated with sustained virological responses

Variable	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis			Model	
	Reg coeff	OR (95% CI)	P	Reg coeff	OR (95% CI)	P	R ²	P
Treatment termination		0.13 (0.04–0.37)	0.00015		0.035 (0.002–0.600)	0.020		
Baseline ALT normal		3.94 (1.28–12.09)	0.02		66.88 (1.47–3048.6)	0.031		
12-week RNA positivity		0.32 (0.12–0.81)	0.02					
Cirrhosis on ultrasound		0.13 (0.02–0.79)	0.02					
Biopsy stage	-0.750		0.025					
24-week RNA positivity		0.09 (0.01–0.80)	0.03					
Aboriginal		0.44 (0.20–0.99)	0.049					
Fatty liver on ultrasound		0.22 (0.05–1.01)	0.05		0.060 (0.005–0.696)	0.024		
Rapid virological response		2.01 (0.77–5.26)	0.15					
Baseline ALT	-0.003		0.24					
Therapy side effects		0.38 (0.06–2.31)	0.30					
Body mass index	0.036		0.38					
Biopsy grade	-0.390		0.38					
Baseline total bilirubin	-0.014		0.64					
Baseline RNA	-0.00000001		0.75					
Age	0.006		0.77					
Male sex		1.15 (0.44–3.03)	0.78					
Early virological response			0.96					
Dose adjustments		1.01 (0.29–3.52)	3.52					
MODEL							0.40	0.0005

Bolded values indicate statistical significance. ALT Alanine aminotransferase; Reg coeff Regression coefficient

standard of care. Second, the limited number of liver biopsies available for analysis precluded an accurate determination of whether advanced fibrosis or cirrhosis was present and/or more common in one study cohort. Third, study investigators did not have access to interleukin-28b phenotype testing; this marker has been identified as an important predictor of response to interferon-based therapy for HCV (17). Finally, as reflected by the high noncompliance rates, resources were not available to encourage patients to continue to participate in the trial. While presumably impacting on response rates and SVRs, this limitation also provides a more 'real-world' expectation of the results of antiviral therapy in community-based populations.

CONCLUSION

The principal finding of the present study suggests that HCV genotype 1-infected, adult Canadian Aboriginals have lower SVR rates following treatment with pegylated-interferon and ribavirin compared with Caucasians. Although the explanation for this finding remains to be determined, differences in patient compliance need to be explored.

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