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Workshop
HBV CURE ANRS MIE
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“Intrahepatic decay of HDV during antiviral therapy”

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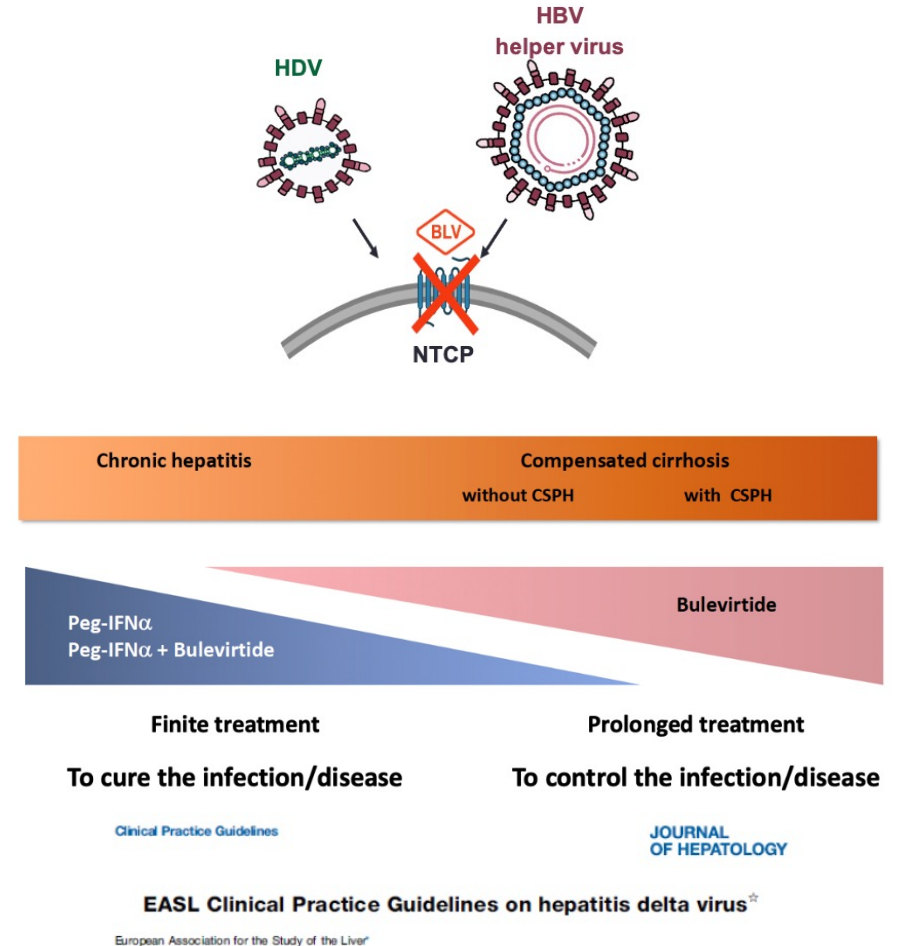
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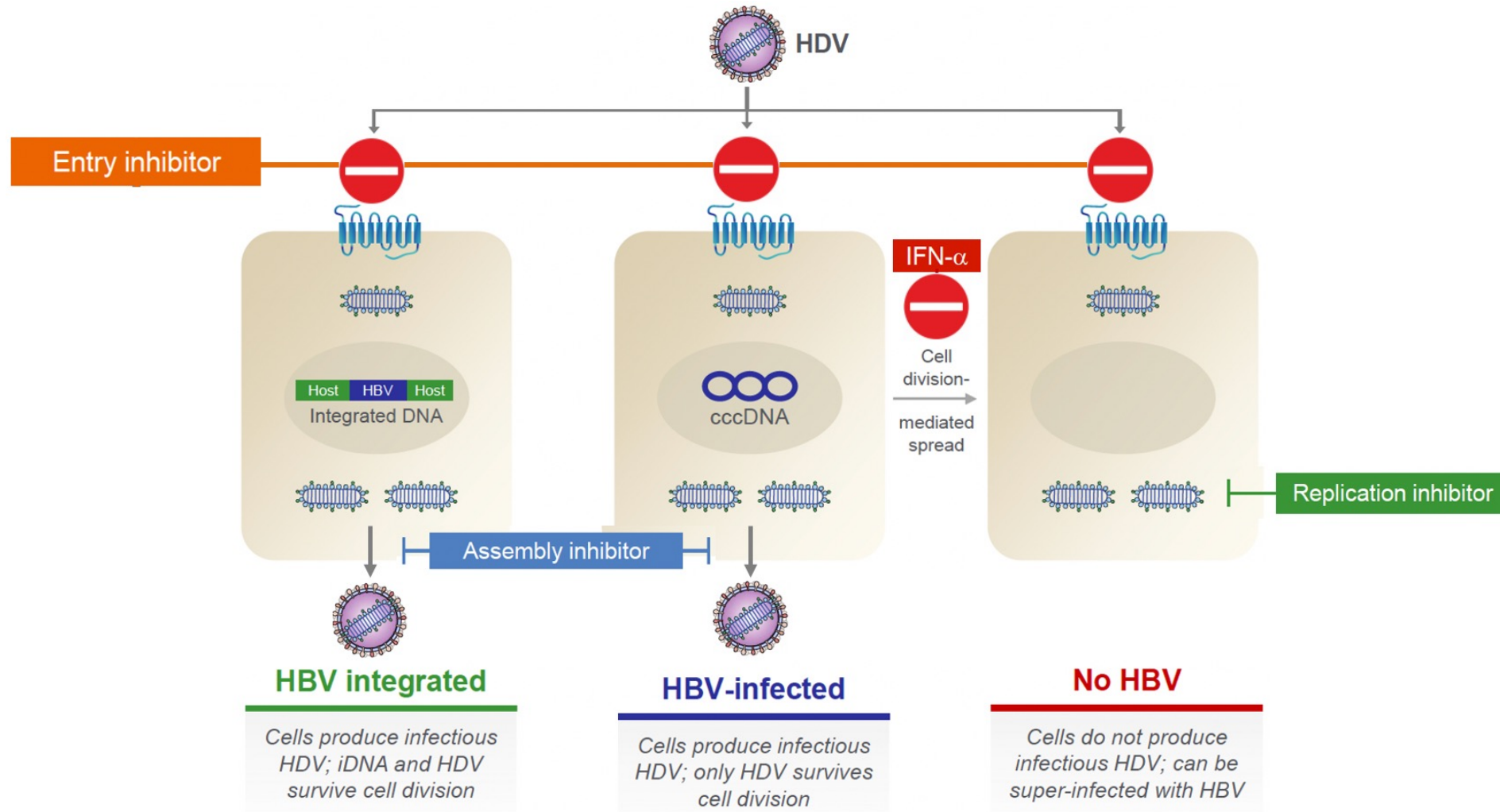
Background: Chronic hepatitis D

- Between 12-20 million people are chronically infected with the hepatitis delta virus (HDV) worldwide¹
- HDV causes the most severe form of chronic viral hepatitis^{2,3}
- HDV requires the envelope protein from hepatitis B virus (HBV) to infect hepatocytes⁴
- Treatment options for chronic hepatitis delta (CHD) are still limited:
 - Pegylated interferon-alfa (PegIFN α) is recommended as off-label therapy⁵
 - The HBV and HDV entry inhibitor bulevirtide (BLV) 2 mg has received full approval in July 2023 in Europe for the treatment of adults with CHD and compensated liver disease
 - PegIFN α + BLV combo explored in clinical trials and real life



1. Stockdale AJ, et al. J Hepatol 2020;
2. Alfaiate D, et al. J Hepatol. 2020;
3. Rizzetto M, et al. J Hepatol 2021;
4. Asselah T, Rizzetto M. N Eng J Med 2023;
5. Sandmann L, et al. Liver International 2022;00:1-11. 2

Which cells does HDV infects ? How to target all HDV positive cells ?



IFN- α added value in CHD : inhibition of cell-division mediated spread

AGENDA

✓ Intrahepatic analysis of BLV monotherapy

- MYR202, MYR203, MYR301

Allweiss et al. J Hepatol 2024

- the « Milan patient » (real life long term treatment)

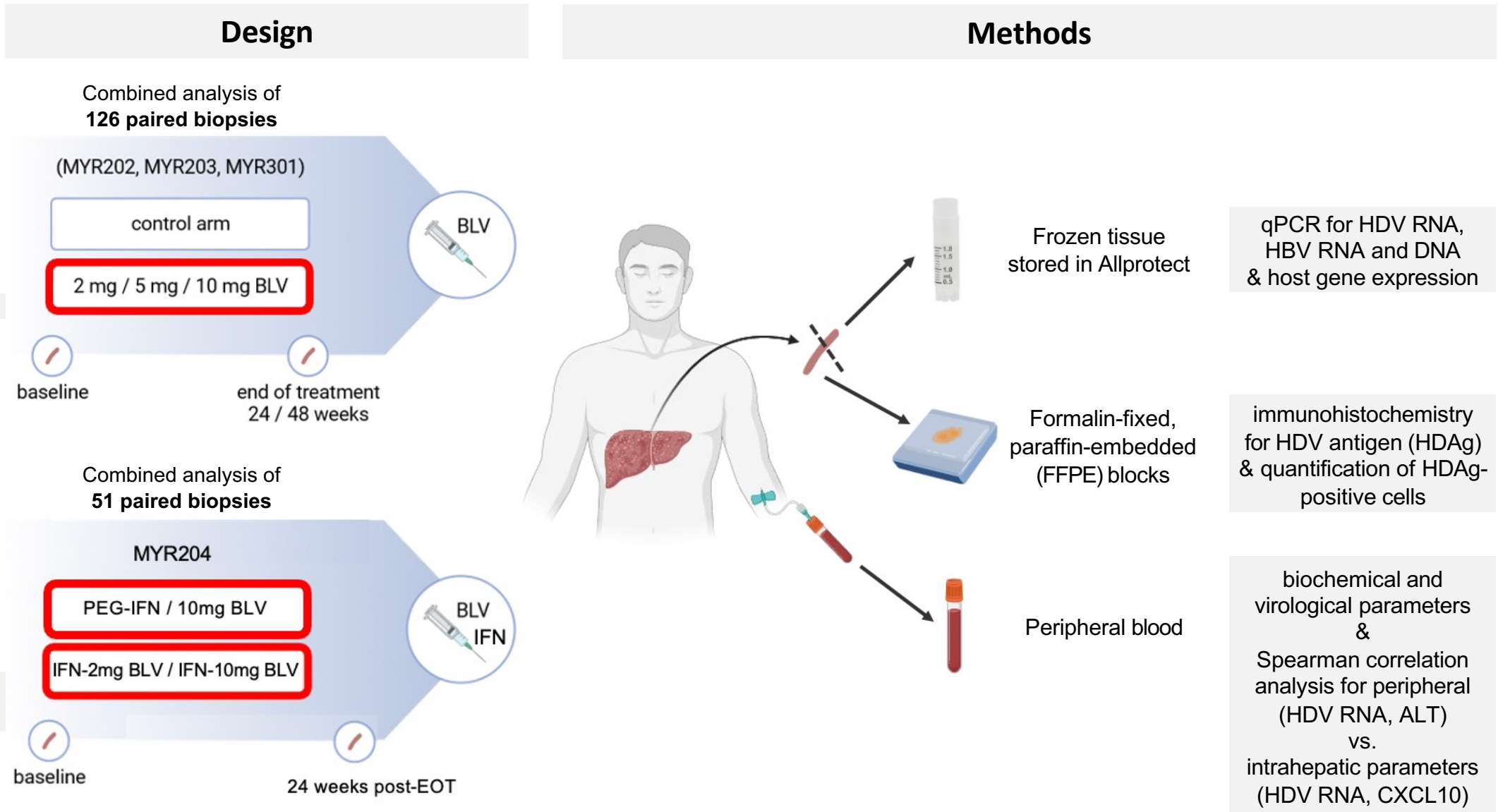
Anolli et al. J Hep Reports 2023

✓ Intrahepatic analysis of BLV – IFN combo

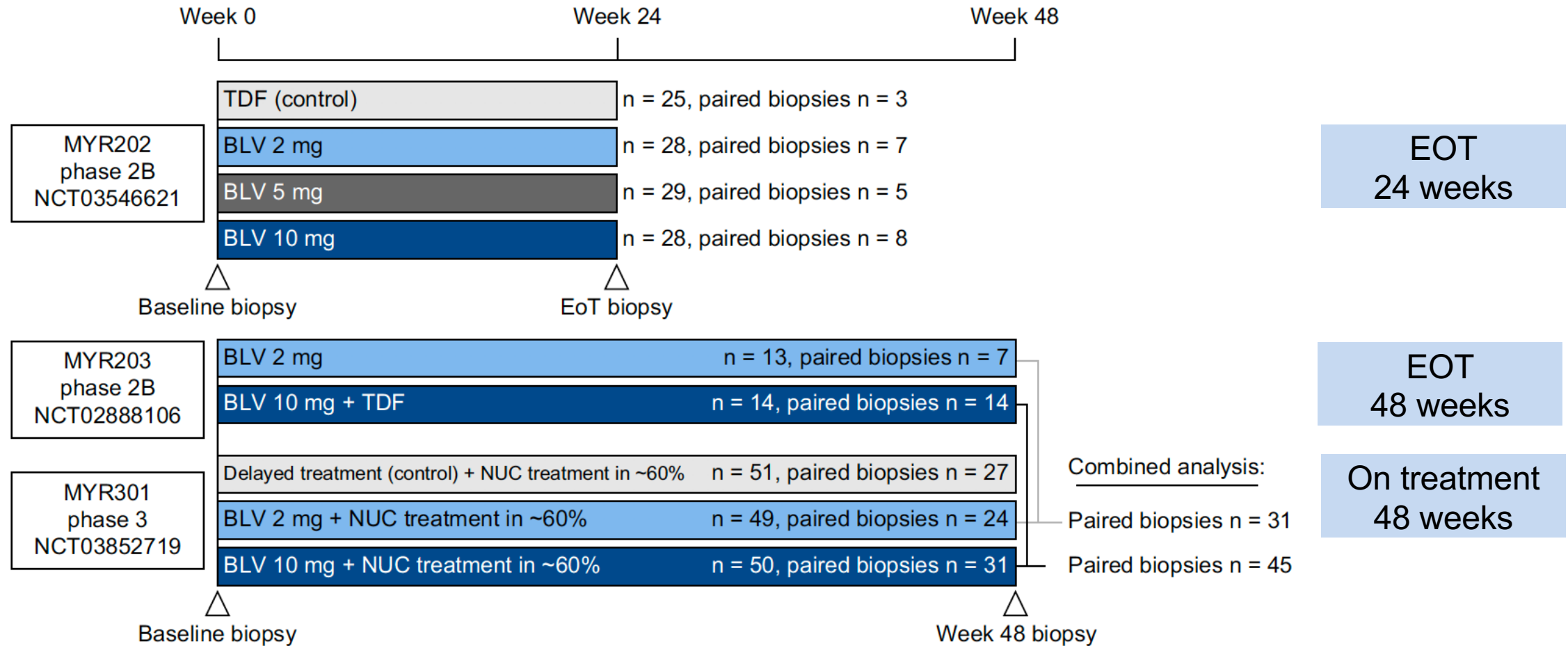
- MYR204

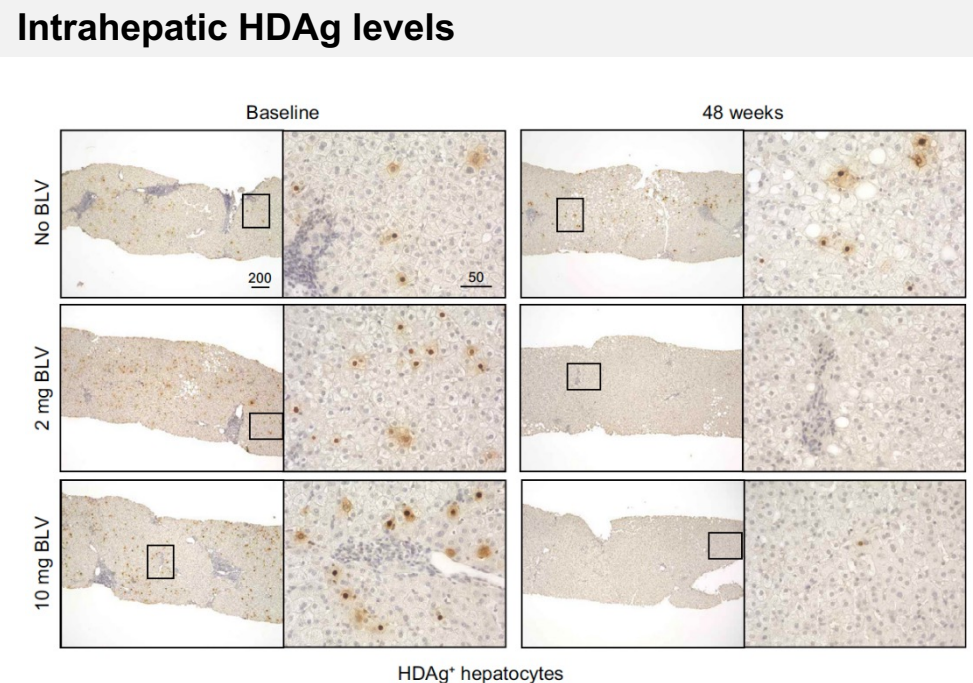
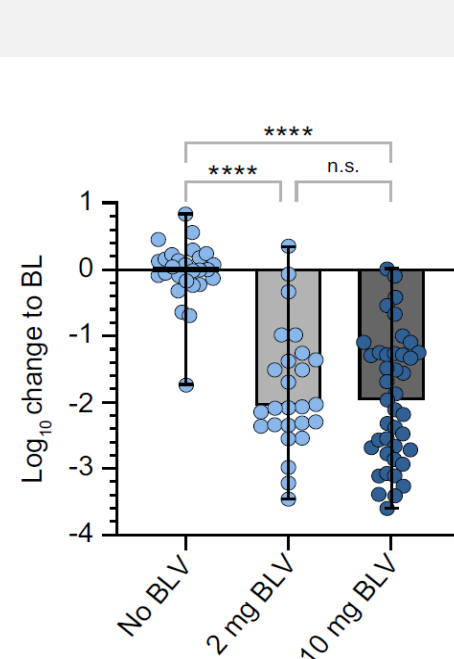
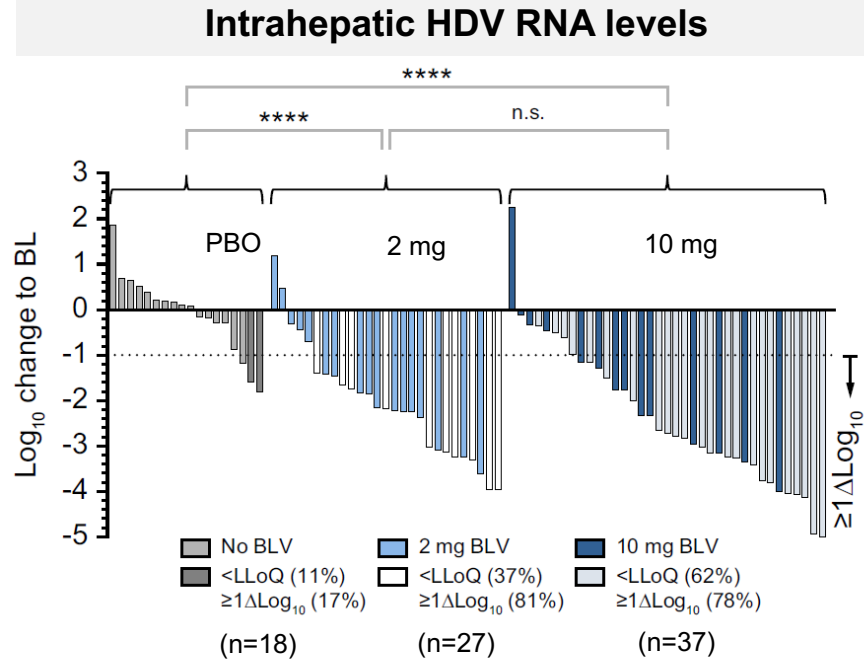
Allweiss et al. EASL 2024

Intrahepatic analyses in BLV trials



BLV monotherapy studies

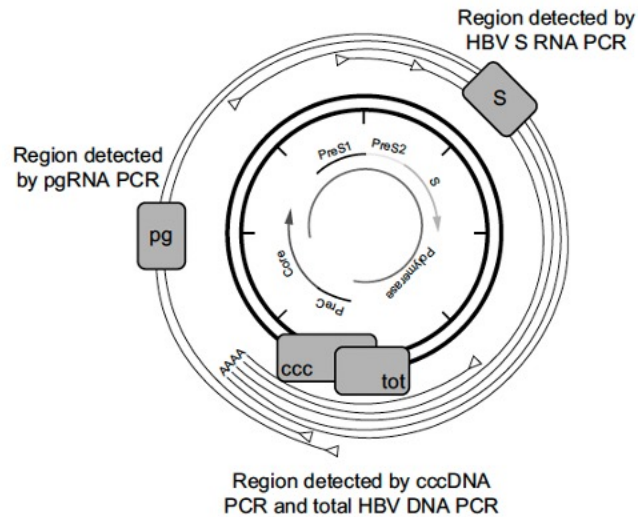




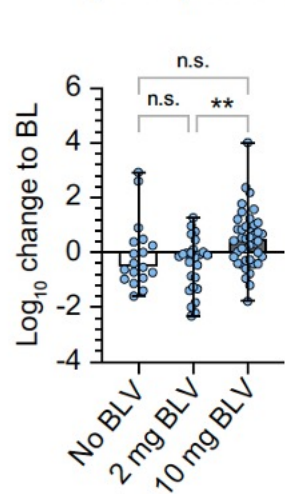
- Serum and liver HDV RNA levels strongly correlated (Spearman r: 0,62, p <-0.0001)
- Liver HDV RNA negative: 11% in control, 37% and 62% in 2 and 10 mg arms, respectively
- Liver HDAg negative: 0% in control, 50% and 54% in 2 and 10 mg arms, respectively

- ✓ Blocking viral entry diminishes liver inflammation and promotes a strong reduction of HDV infection within the liver
- ✓ Serum HDV RNA levels are strongly correlated with liver HDV RNA

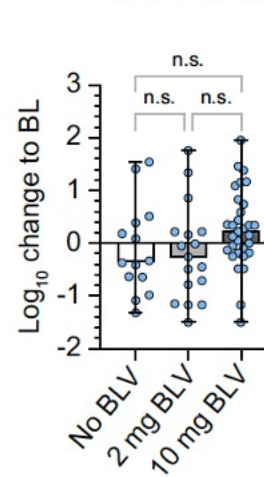
Intrahepatic HBV RNA and DNA



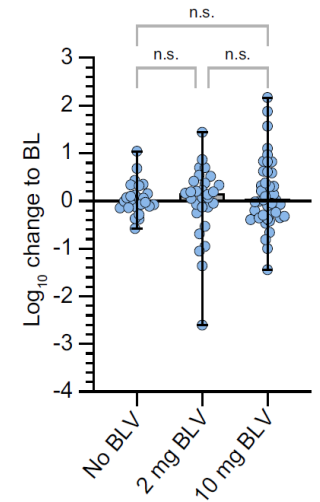
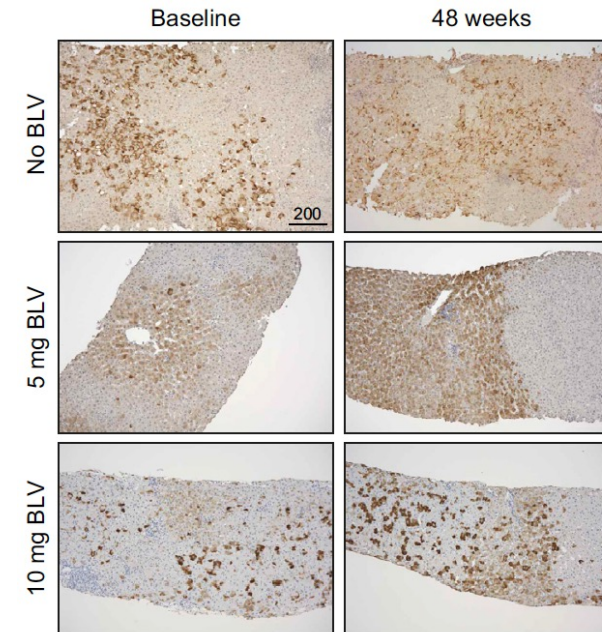
Pregenomic HBV RNA
[rel. expression]



cccDNA
[copies/cell]



Intrahepatic HBsAg levels

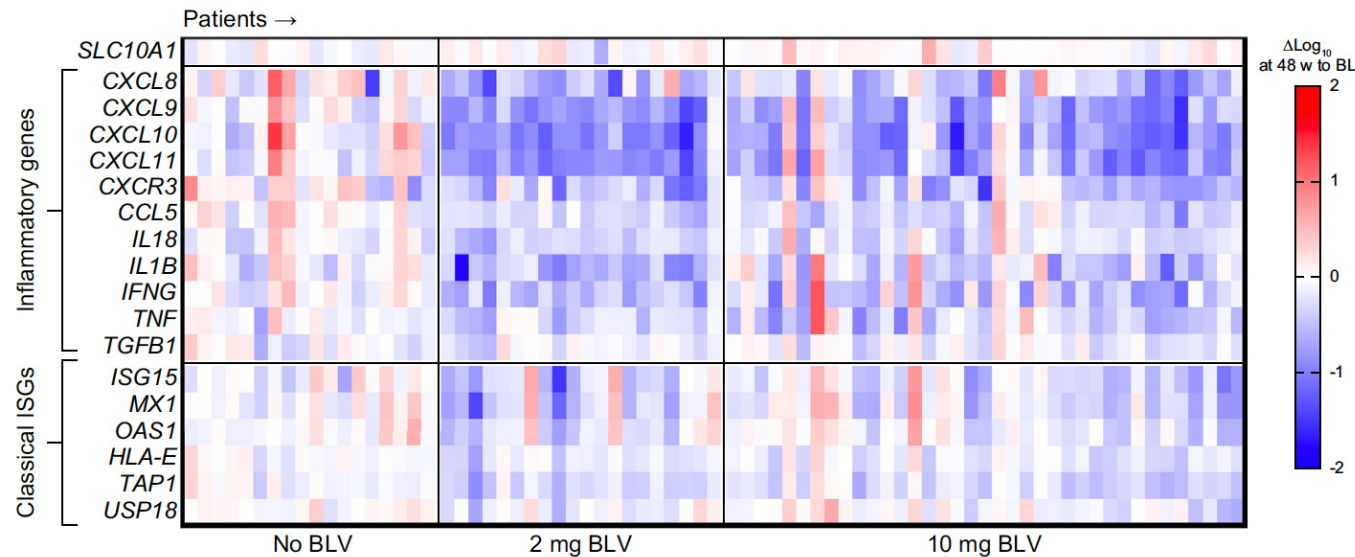


- ✓ No changes in the liver of pgRNA or cccDNA
- ✓ No changes in intrahepatic HBsAg levels

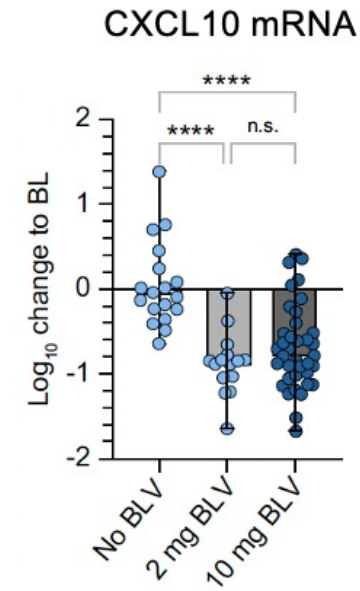
MYR203 and 301 studies

Intrahepatic host gene expression

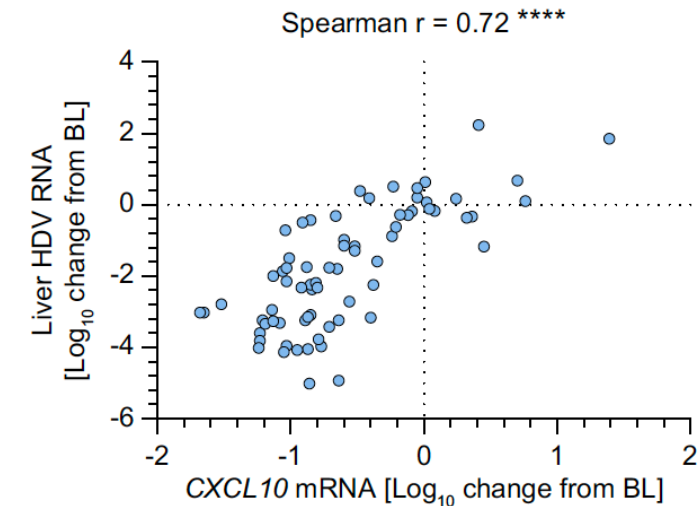
Intrahepatic expression of inflammatory chemokines and cytokines



✓ Expression levels of inflammatory chemokines and cytokines were low after 48 weeks of BLV monotherapy



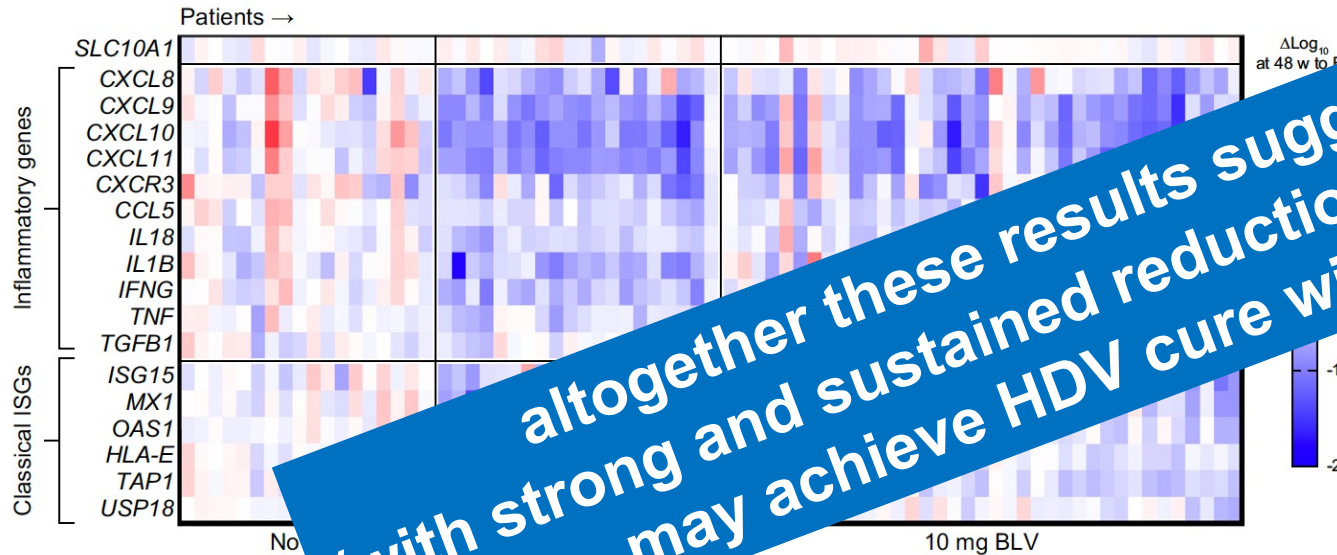
✓ The reduction of expression levels (CXCL10 mRNA) correlates with the reduction of intrahepatic HDV RNA (and ALT levels).



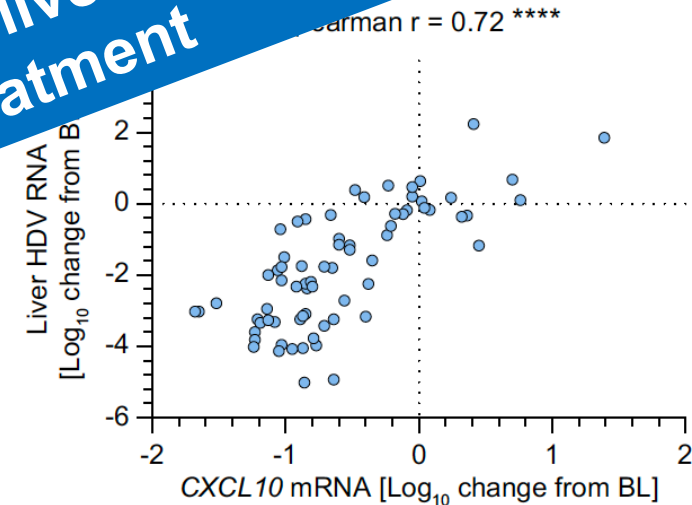
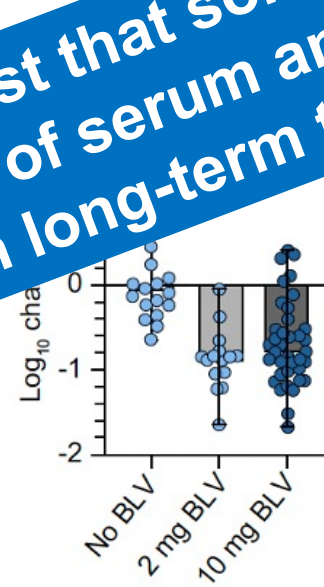
MYR203 and 301 studies

Intrahepatic host gene expression

Intrahepatic expression of inflammatory chemokines and cytokines



altogether these results suggest that some patients (with strong and sustained reduction of serum and liver HDV RNA) may achieve HDV cure with long-term treatment



✓ Expression levels of inflammatory chemokines and cytokines were low after after 48 weeks of BLV monotherapy

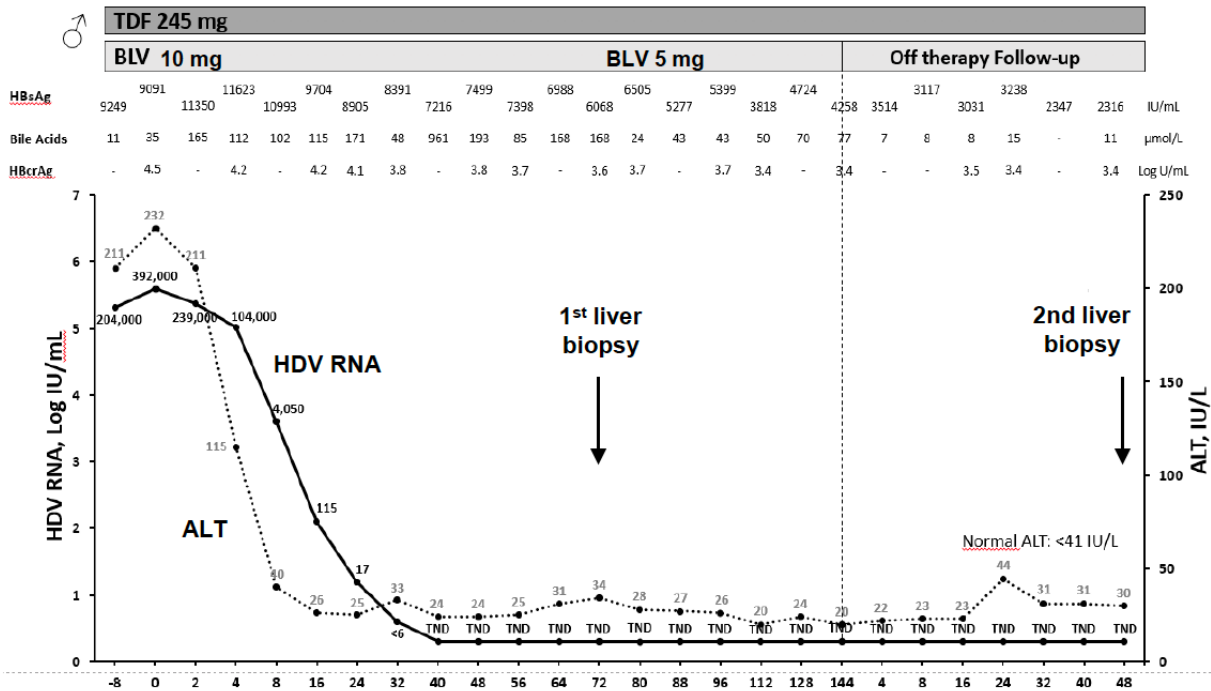
✓ The reduction of expression levels (CXCL10 mRNA) correlates with the reduction of intrahepatic HDV RNA and ALT levels.

The “Milan patient”

A 3-year course of BLV monotherapy may cure HDV without HBsAg loss

A 55 year-old patient with HDV-related compensated cirrhosis with F1 esophageal varices and contraindications to pegIFN α

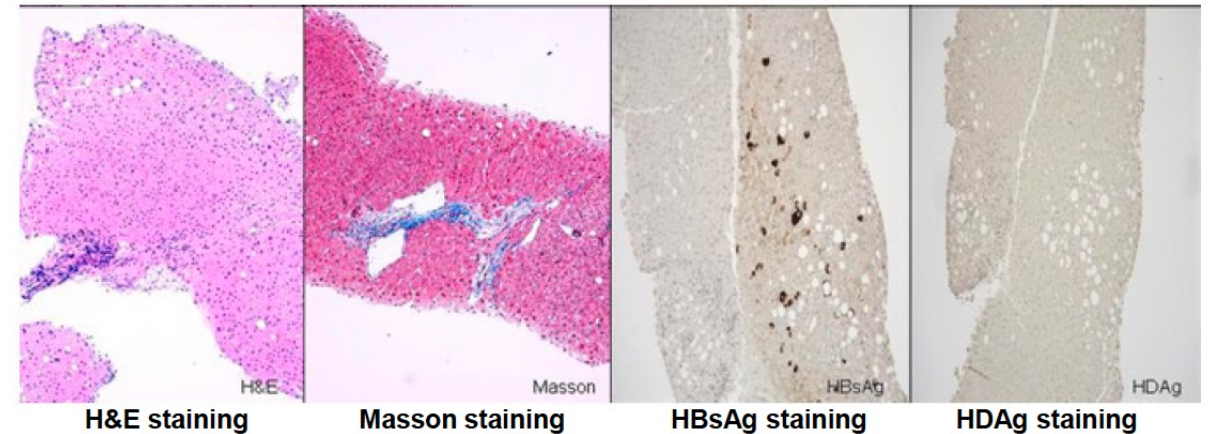
Virolological and biochemical response during and off BLV therapy



Clinical outcomes

- HDV suppression/cure resulted in a significant improvement in biochemistry, liver function parameters, AFP, LSM, and in regression of esophageal varices.
- No specific safety issues, BA normalized after BLV discontinuation

2nd liver biopsy performed at week 48 off-therapy



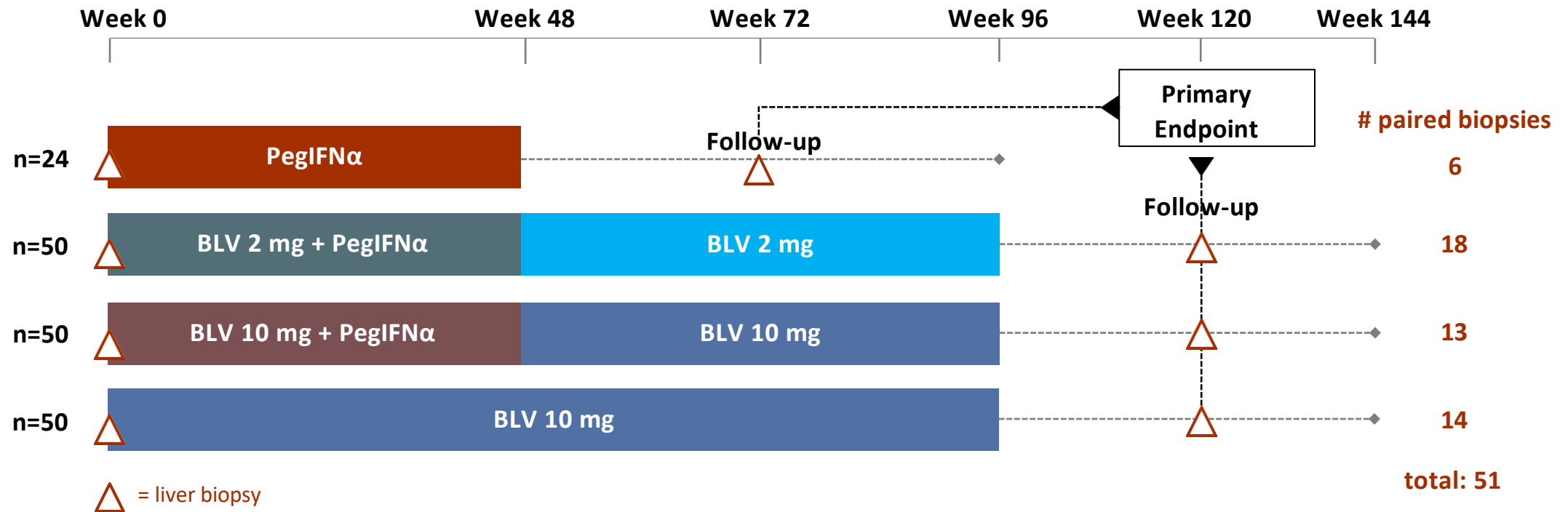
- Minimal features of inflammation, improvement of fibrosis (Ishak G1 S4) and resolution of autoimmunity features compared to baseline biopsy (Ishak G9 S6)
- HBsAg staining positive (<1%), HBcrAg negative.
- **HDAg, HDV RNA and cccDNA undetectable (Dandri's lab)**
- **HDAg and intrahepatic HDV RNA were already undetectable in the liver biopsy performed on-therapy at week 72 (Dandri's lab)**

Conclusions

- **A 3-year course of BLV monotherapy may cure HDV infection even in difficult-to-treat patients with advanced compensated cirrhosis**
- **HDV eradication occurred without HBsAg loss**

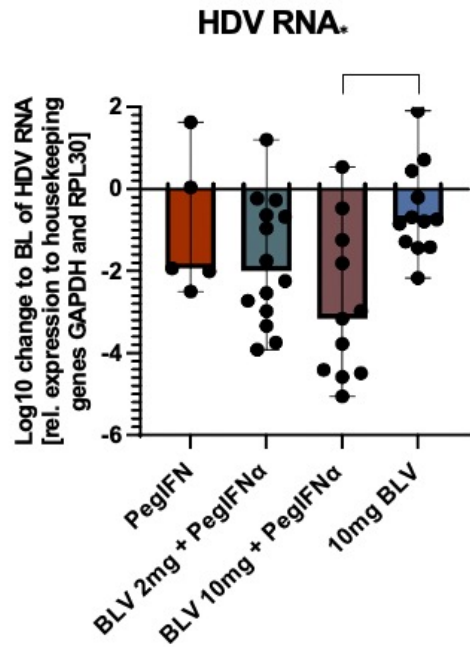
MYR204 study

Intrahepatic responses 24 weeks after EOT (PEG-IFN + BLV)



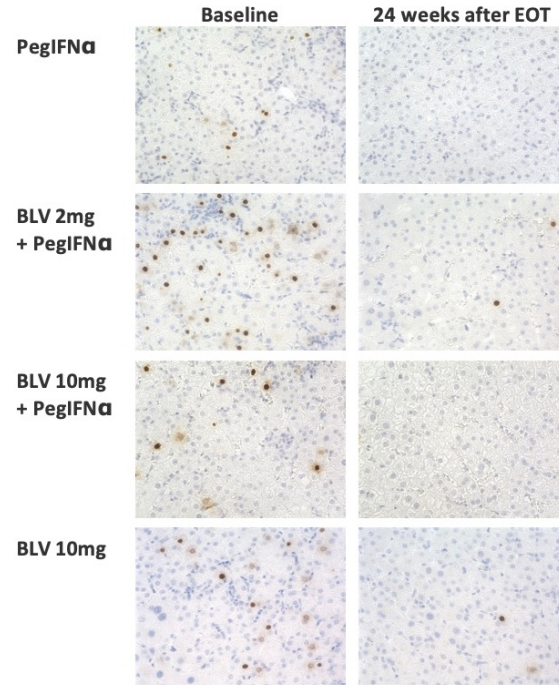
Open-label, randomized, multicenter, phase 2b study (NCT03852433) conducted in 19 sites across 4 countries (France, Moldova, Romania, and Russia)

Intrahepatic HDV RNA levels



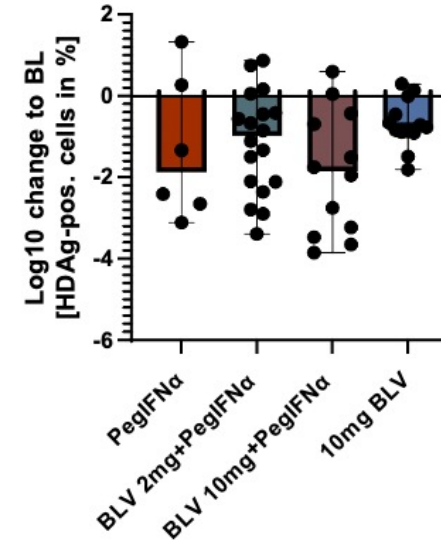
- Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn as a post-test for differences of Log₁₀ change from baseline between arms (bar graphs);
- LLoQ 0.0001 relative expression
- p values ≤0.05 depicted as *; p values ≤0.01 as **
Caveat: Study was not powered for this analysis

Intrahepatic HDAg levels



- Wilcoxon matched pairs test for differences between baseline and follow-up biopsies
- p values ≤0.05 depicted as *;
- Caveat: Study was not powered for this analysis; LLoQ 0.012% HDAg-positive cells

Quantification of HDAg-pos. cells

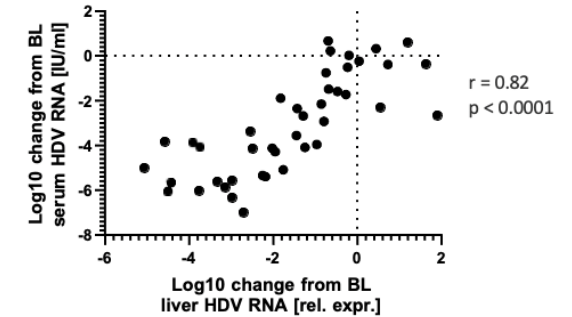


- ✓ **HDV RNA levels and HDAg-positive cells in the liver were reduced at 24w after EOT**
- ✓ **Intrahepatic HDV RNA levels strongly correlated with the number of HDAg positive cells suggesting that BLV treatment reduced the number of infected cells**

Correlation serum vs liver

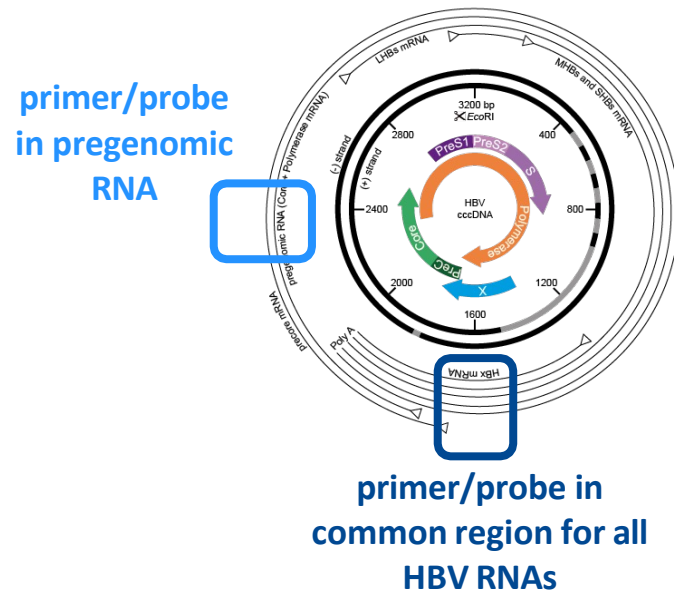
HDV RNA in serum vs. liver

ΔLog₁₀ change at 24 weeks after EOT vs. BL



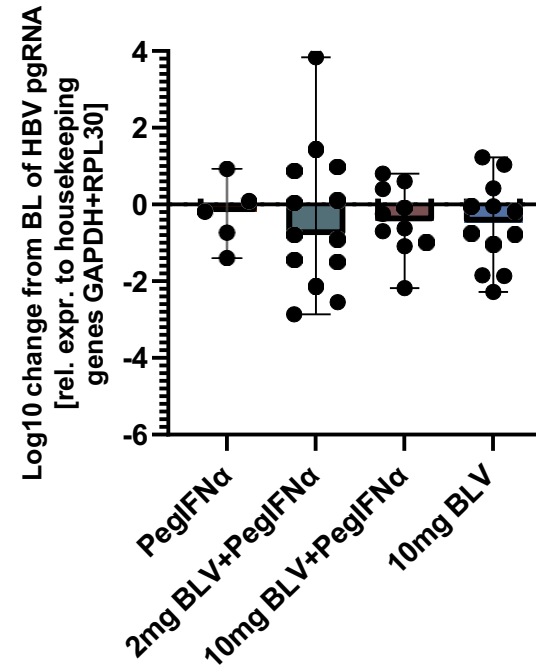
Serum HDV RNA levels correlate with liver HDV RNA levels

The highest HDV RNA off-treatment decline in the BLV 10mg + PegIFN combination arm

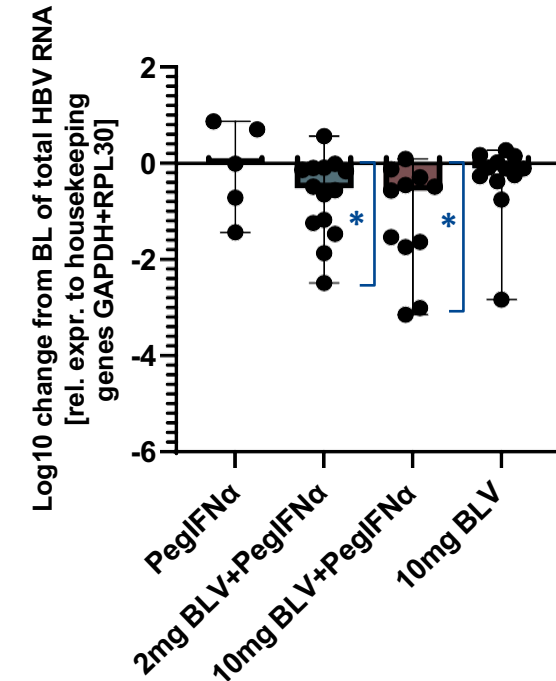


- ✓ Wilcoxon matched pairs test for differences between baseline and follow-up biopsies
- ✓ p values ≤ 0.05 depicted as *
- Caveat: Study was not powered for this analysis.

HBV pregenomic RNA

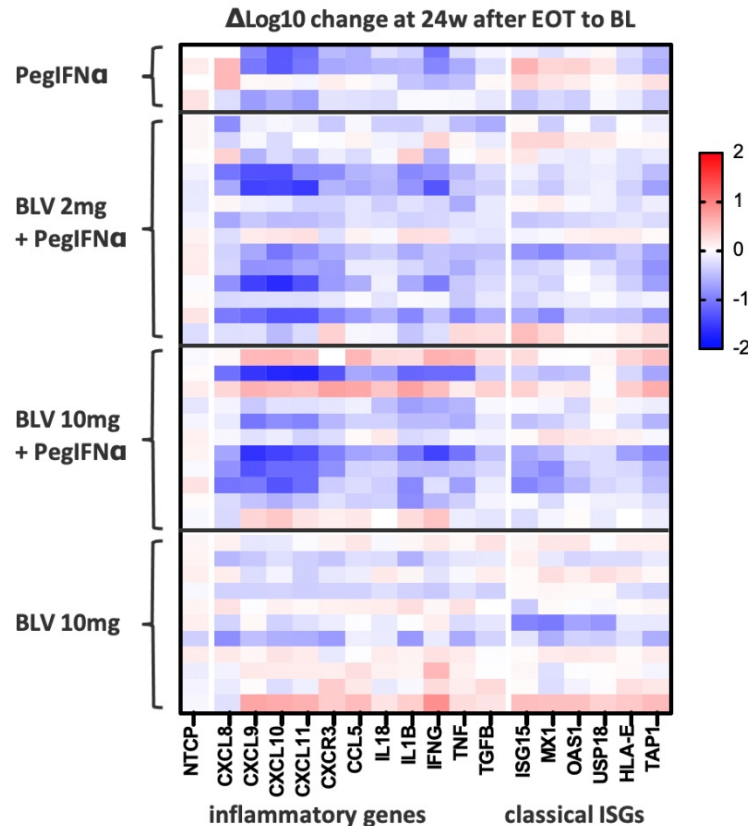


Total HBV RNA

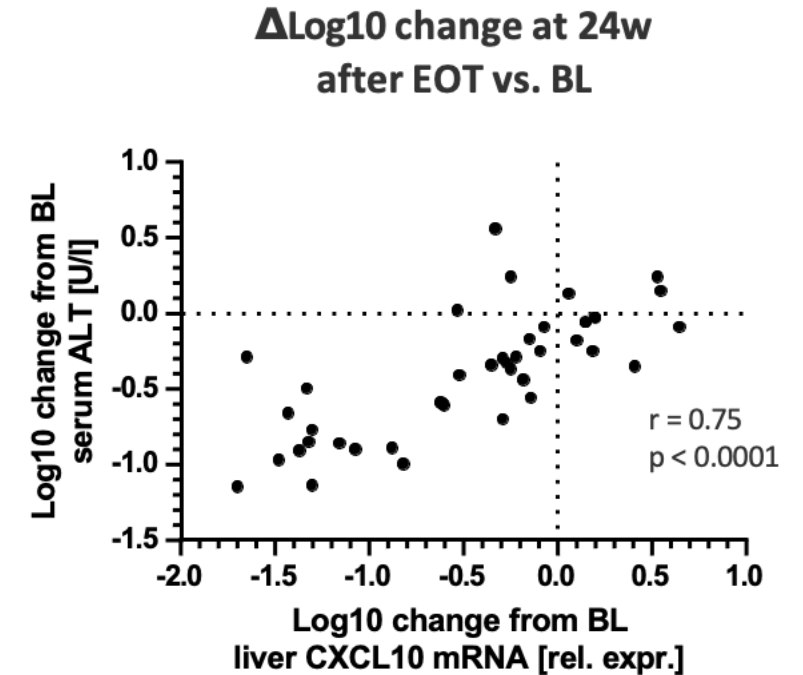
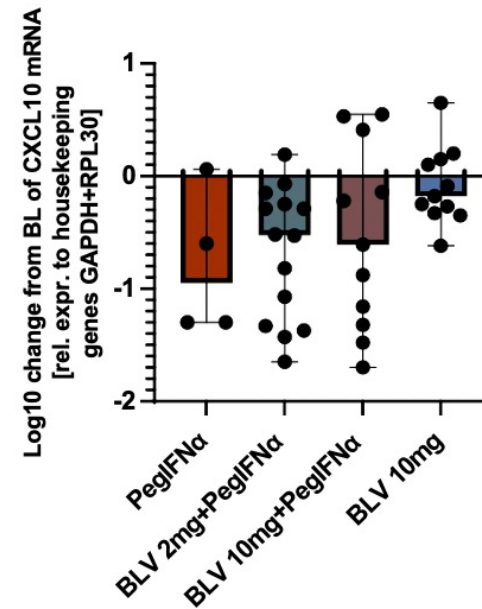


- ✓ HBV RNA levels did not change significantly between BL and 24 weeks after EOT.
- ✓ Nevertheless, there were modest median reductions of total HBV RNA in the combination arms.

Intrahepatic expression of inflammatory chemokines and cytokines



Chemokine CXCL10 (=IP10) mRNA



✓ Expression levels of inflammatory chemokines and cytokines were low after combination therapy and PegIFN monotherapy at 24 weeks after EOT.

✓ The reduction of expression levels (CXCL10 mRNA) correlates with the reduction of intrahepatic HDV RNA (and ALT levels).

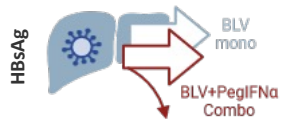
Summary & Conclusions



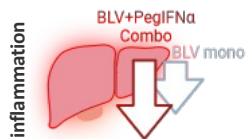
Intrahepatic analysis in paired BL vs on treatment and post-treatment biopsies demonstrated a strong correlation between intrahepatic and serum HDV RNA reductions both in BLV mono and PEG-IFN α /BLV combo



Similar to serological findings, the highest rate of off-treatment virologic response in the liver was observed in the arm that received combination of BLV 10mg + PegIFN α .



Intrahepatic HBV markers did not show consistent changes, with the exception of few patients in the PegIFN α arms with reduced HBV markers.



Concomitant with the decrease of HDV parameters, expression levels of innate immune genes declined

Limitations:

- ✓ No intrahepatic data yet for the MYR 301 BLV monotherapy off treatment
- ✓ Lack of biopsies at end of treatment in the MYR 204 study do not allow for the analysis of on-treatment efficacy in the liver.
- ✓ Relatively low number of paired biopsies in some treatment arms (e.g., PegIFN monotherapy arm in MYR 204)