

Le futur de l'Hépatologie

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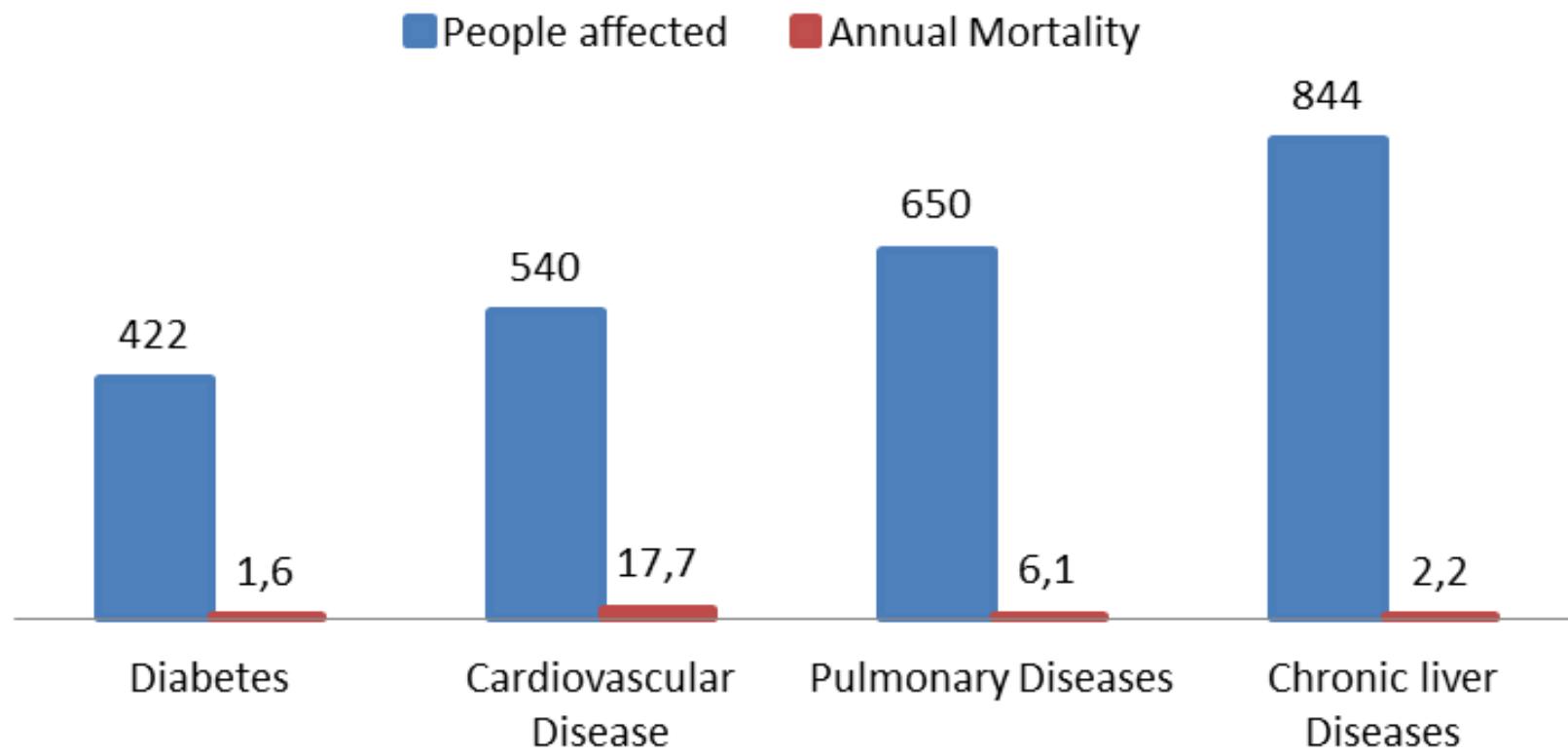
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CLDs

A Very High Prevalence

Global main chronic diseases and CLDs

Main Chronic Diseases Worldwide



The keys figures are in million of people or deaths

Marcellin and Kutala
Liver Int. 2018 .

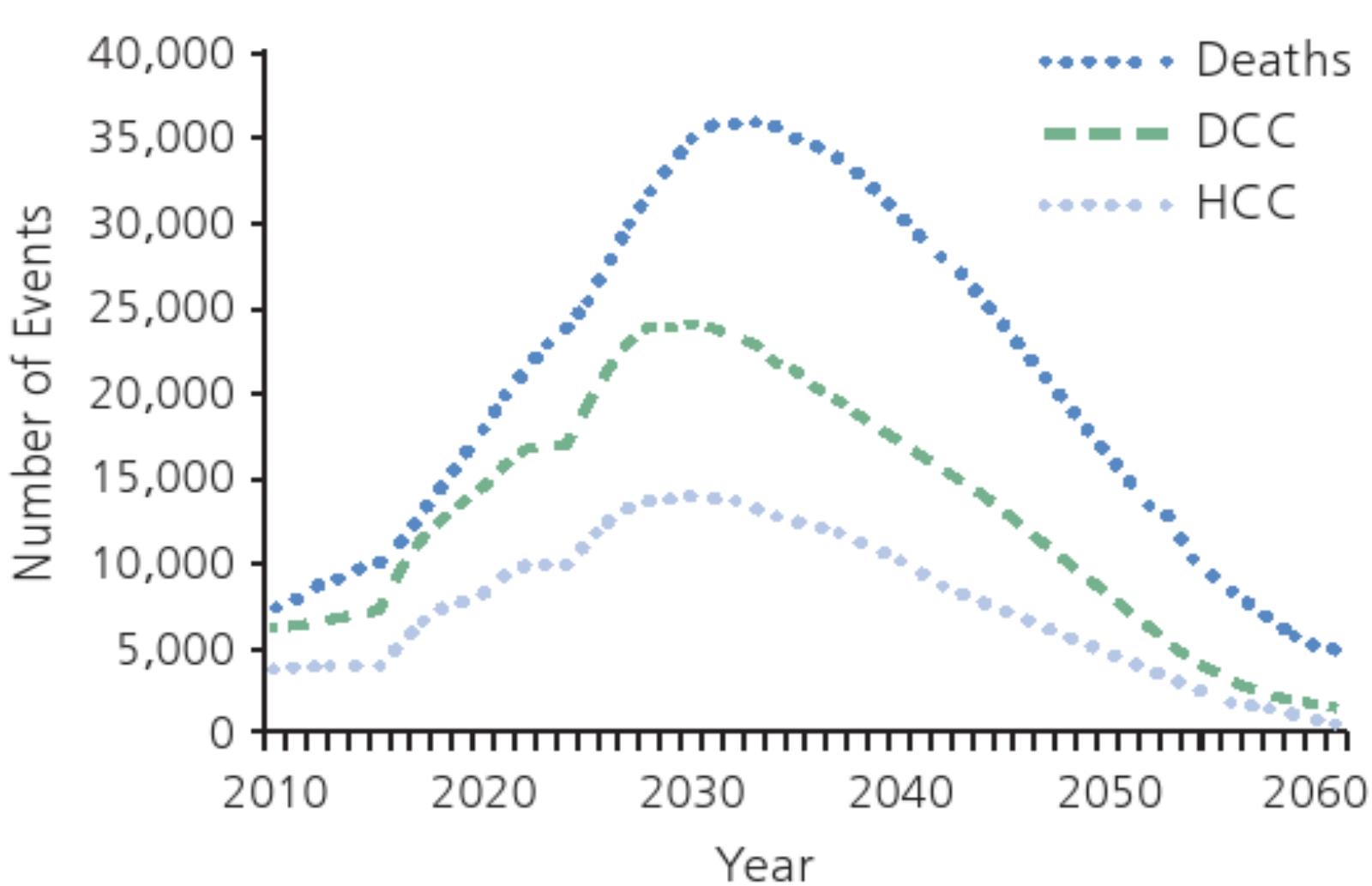
Global Burden of CLDs

- Prevalence of CLDs : **18,5%**
- Prevalence of cirrhosis: **4.5% to 9.5%**
- Annual incidence of cirrhosis: **633,000**
- Liver transplantations per year: **26,000**
- Annual incidence of HCC: **5.6%**
- HCC one of the most common cancers: **4th**

CLDs

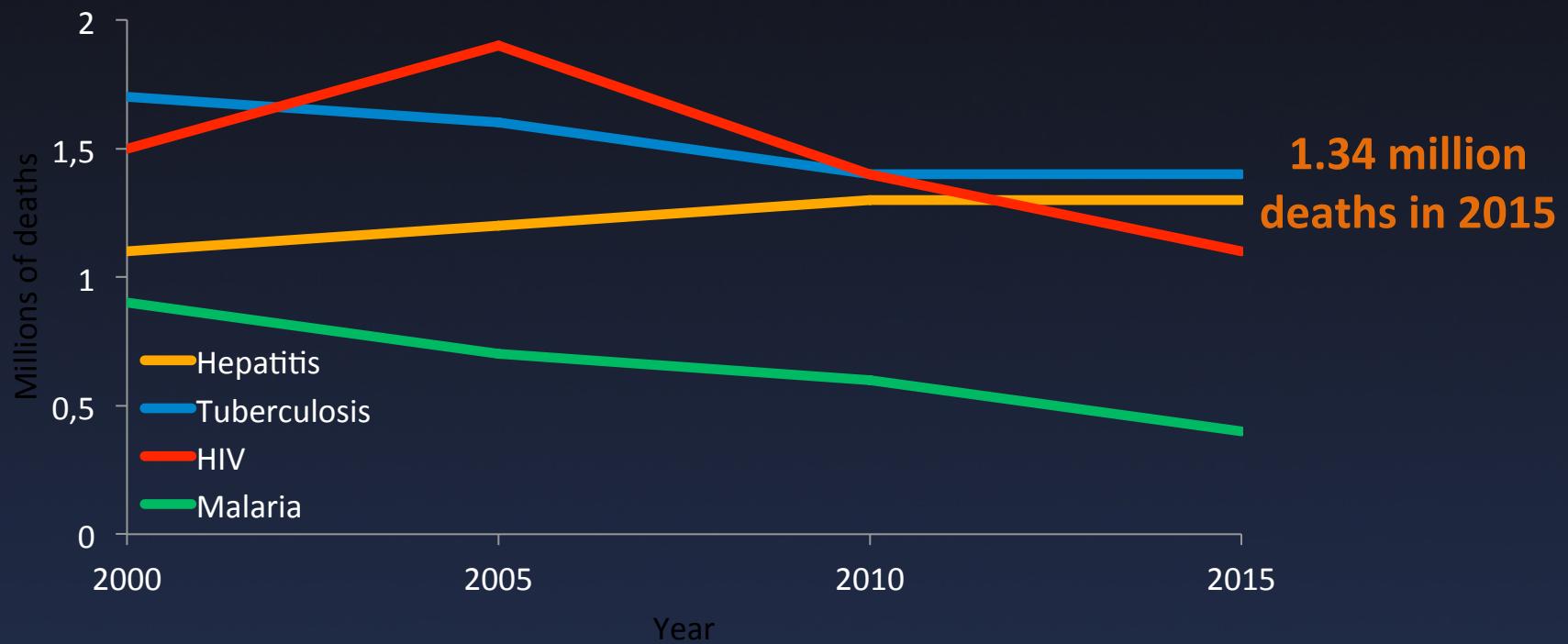
A High Morbidity and Mortality

Forecasting the morbidity and mortality associated with HCV in US



Viral hepatitis related mortality

WHO Global Hepatitis Report 2017



96% of deaths are related to HBV and HCV (cirrhosis and HCC)

CLDs

A High and Increasing Public Health Burden

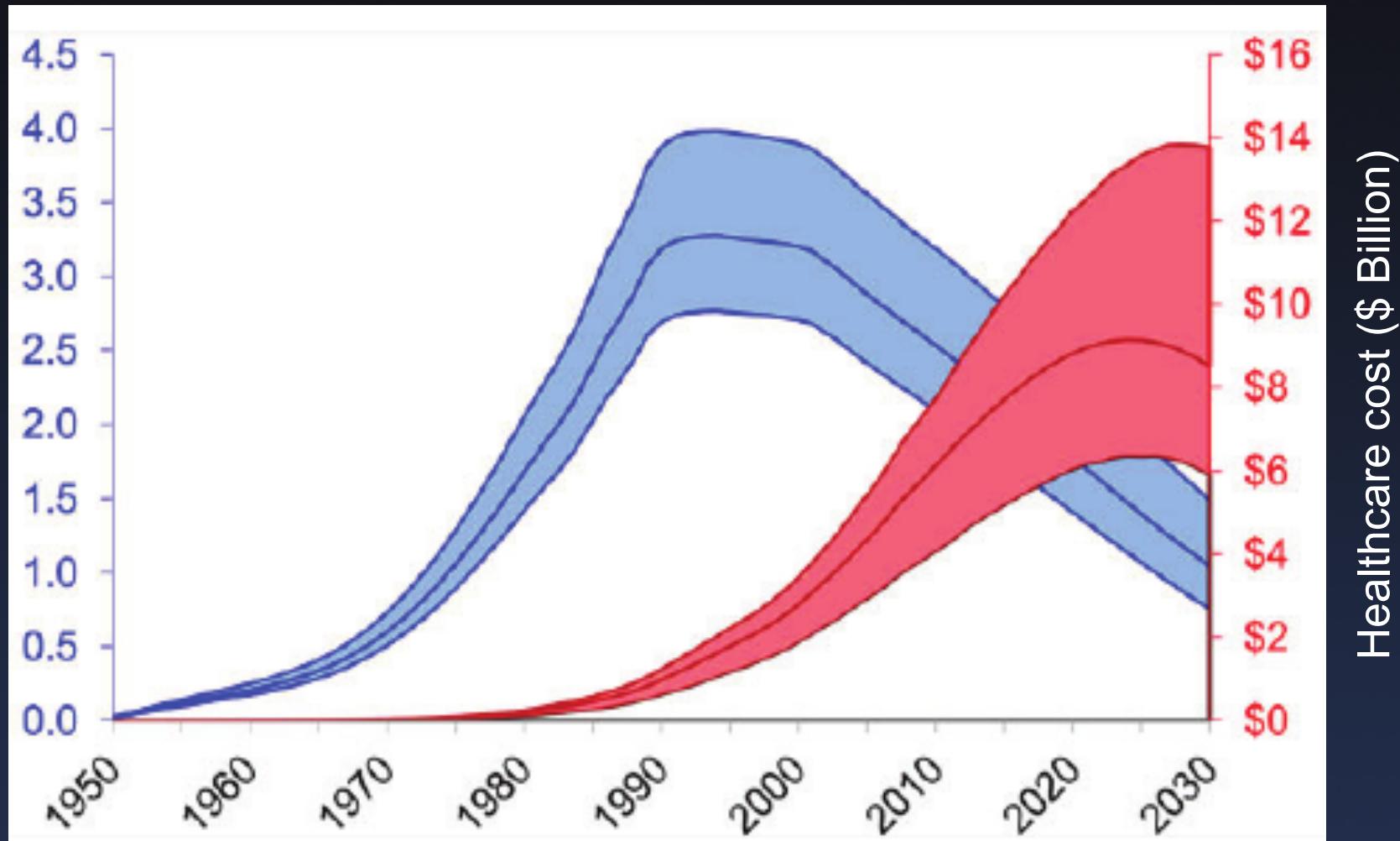
The economic burden of CLDs

There are no data for the global cost.

Data from US:

- HBV: \$9 billion
 - HCV: \$10,6 billion (before DAAs)
 - ALD: \$24,5 billion
 - NAFLD: \$103 billion
-
- Annual cost/patient with end-stage HCV CLD: \$60,000
 - 3-year cost/patient with LT: \$540,000

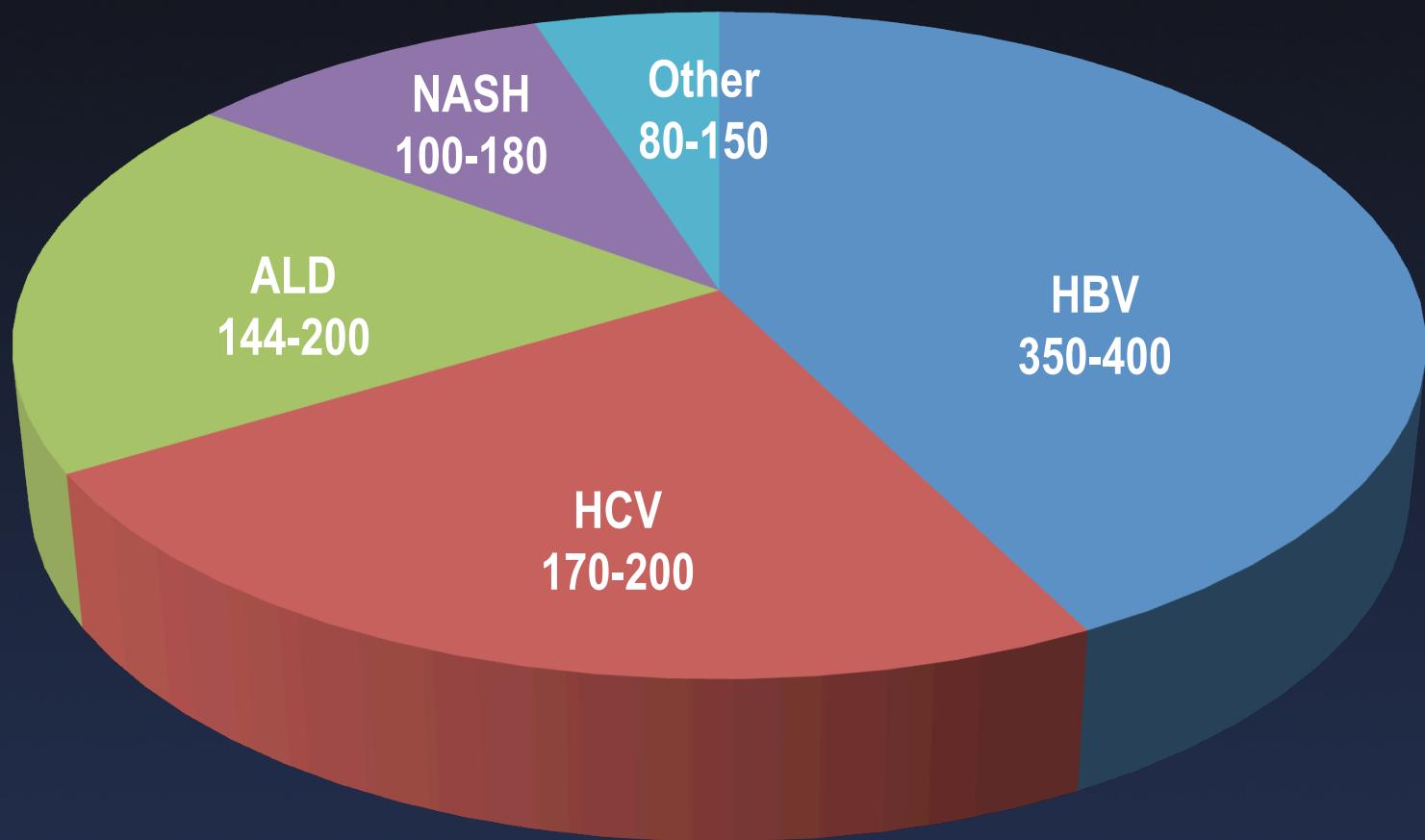
Total prevalence of CHC and healthcare cost in the US 95%Cis



CLDs

A Changing Pattern

Number of patients with CLD (millions)



Estimation worldwide: 844 to 1,130 millions

Chronic liver diseases: today

Non Viral CLDs

1/3

NASH
10%

Other
5%

ALD
19%

HBV
42%

HCV
24%

2/3

Viral CLDs

Chronic liver diseases: the future (10 years)

Non Viral CLDs

1/2

NASH
25%

ALD
25%

HBV
35%

HCV
15%

1/2

Viral CLDs

Decrease of viral CLDs

Increase of non viral CLDs

Elimination of HCV

A mythe or a reality?



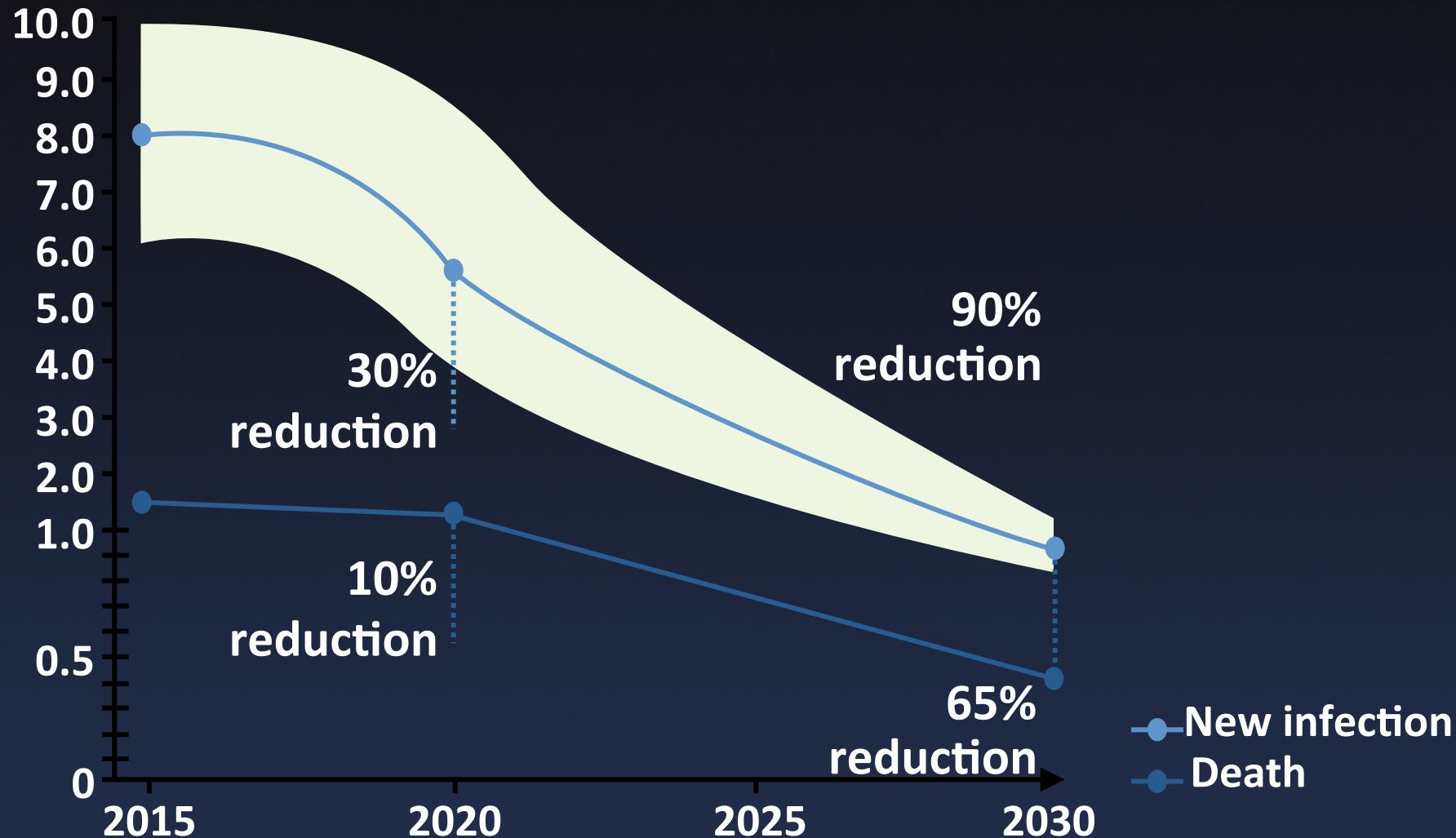
WHO 2017: Elimination of Hepatitis C a global Public Health priority

Objectives 2030:

- 90% diagnosed
- 80% treated
- 65% reduction in mortality

EU Modelisation

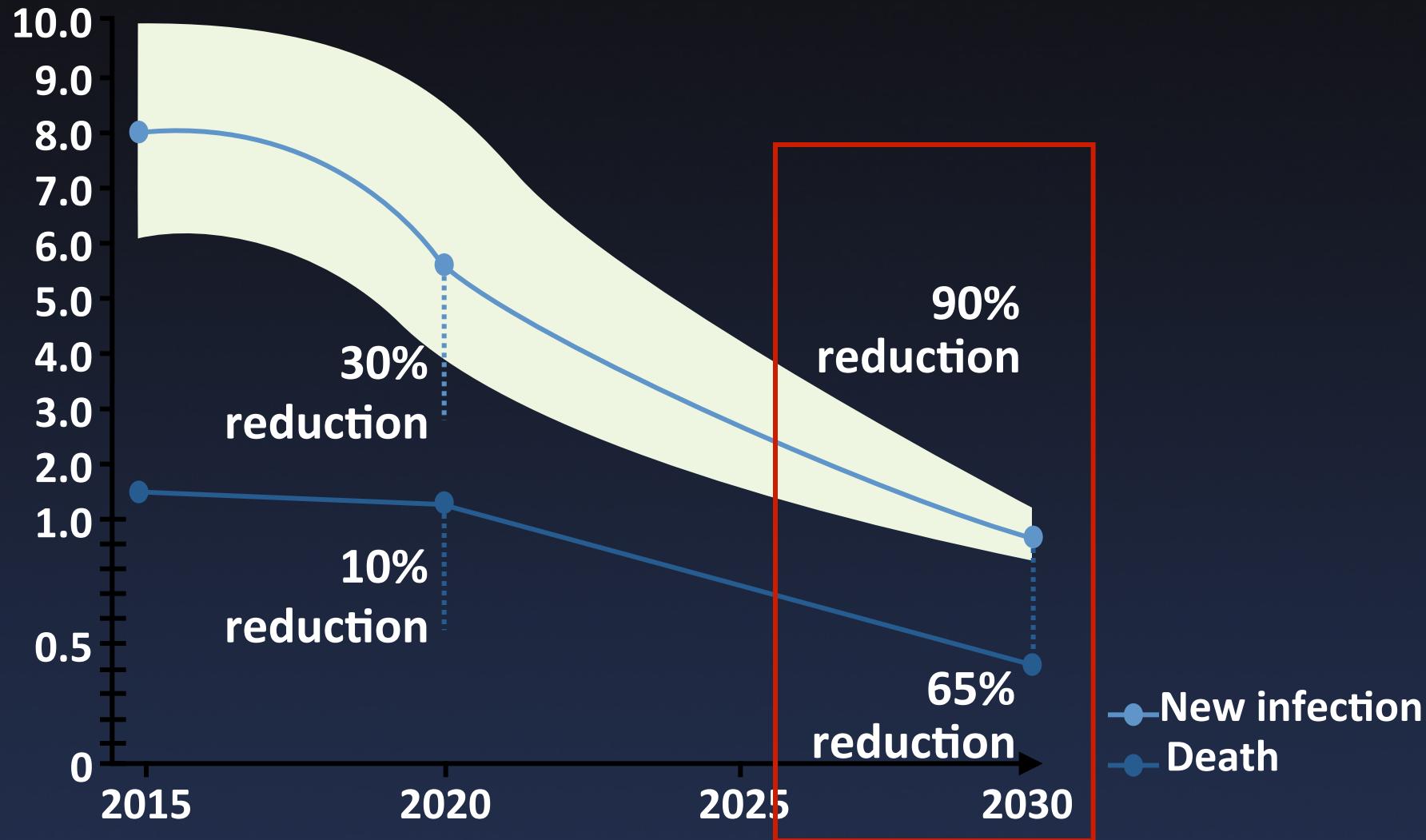
Reduction of new infections and deaths



WHO Global Health Sector strategy on viral hepatitis 2016–2021. Available at: www.who.int/hepatitis/strategy2016-2021/ghss-hep/en/ (accessed June 2017).

EU Modelisation

Reduction of new infections and deaths



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Number of patients treated with DAAs 2013-2016

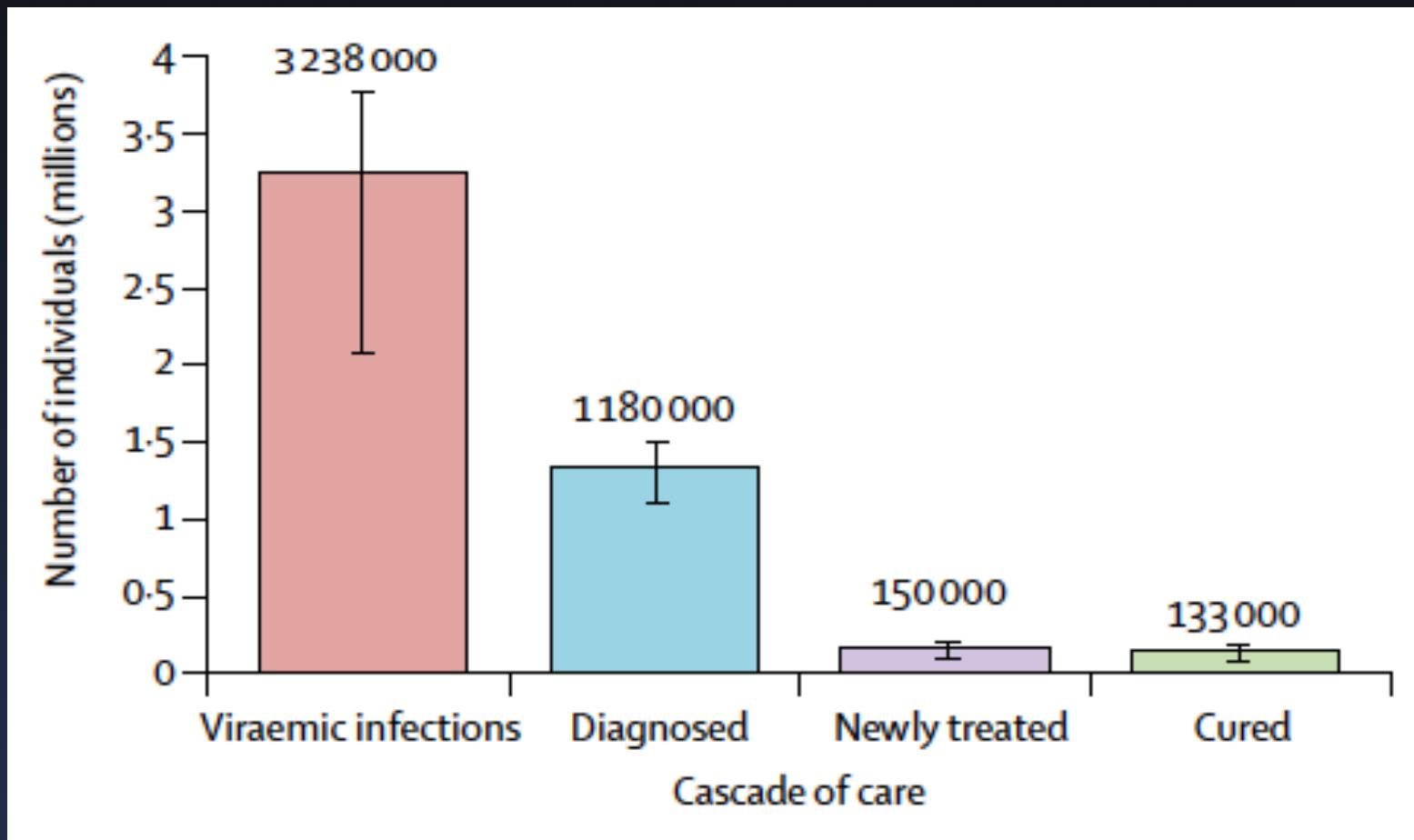
Conservative estimate of the number of people treated with SOF-based regimens, 2014 to 2016

	Originator European Union, Japan and USA	Originator ROW	Generic	Total
2013	2 000	0	0	2 000
2014	174 000	15 000	0	189 000
2015	403 000	186 000	157 000	746 000
2016	382 000	118 000	736 000	1 236 000
Total	961 000	319 000	893 000	2 173 000

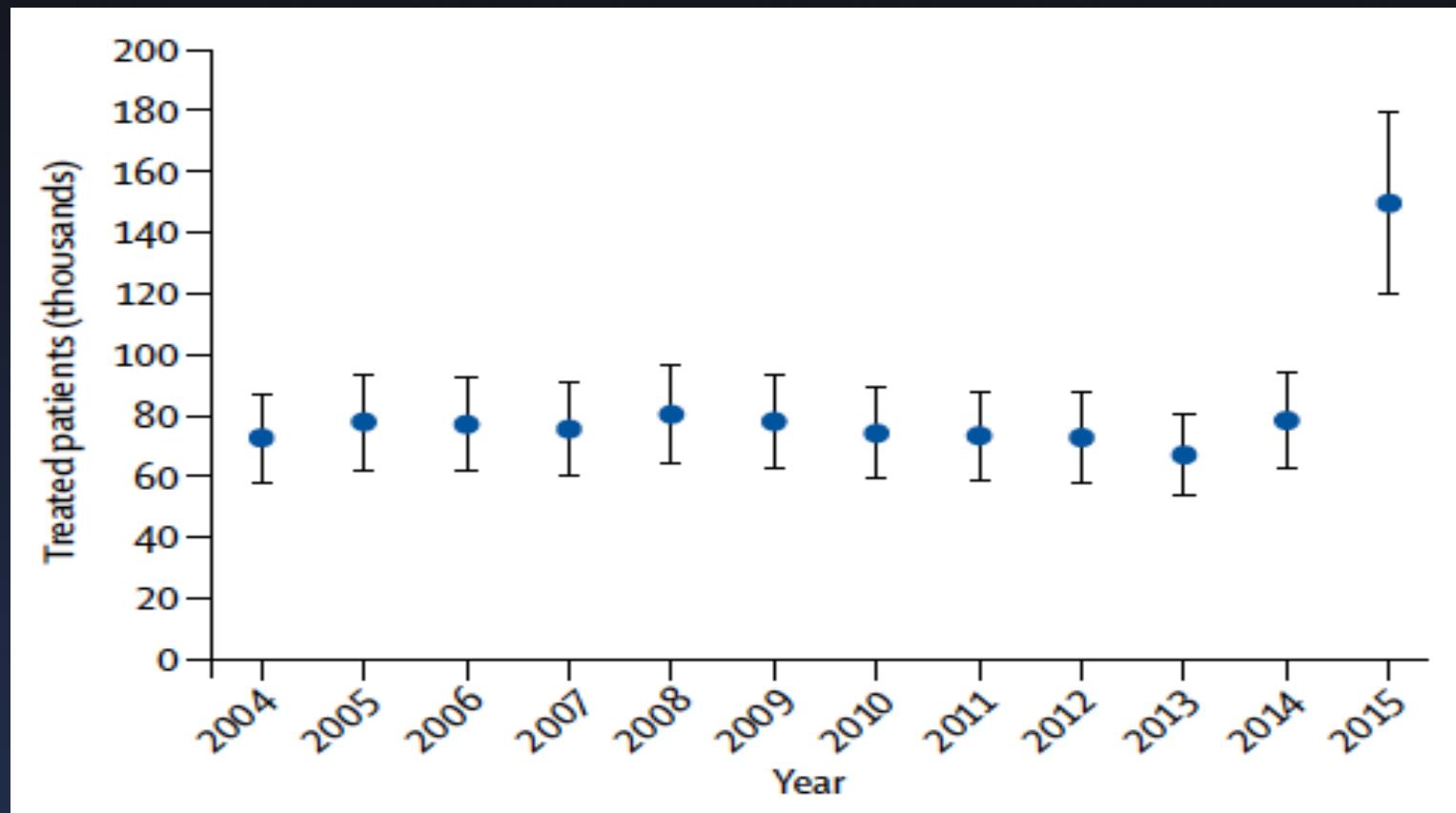
ROW = Rest of the world.

Source of originator data: Gilead. Re generic estimates, see notes for Figure 21.

Une cascade de soins à améliorer (2015)



Une cascade de soins à améliorer



Pourquoi le taux de traitement est-il si bas?

Patients

- Non connaissance de l'infection → **asymptomatiques**
- Ne veulent pas être traités !
- Traitement est vécu comme « difficile » – même les AVDs

Médecins

- Faible connaissance de l'hépatite C – Diagnostic et traitement tardifs
 - 57% des MG ne savent pas que le l'hépatite C est guérissable !
- Peu de thérapeutes: HGE, infectiologues et internistes

Challenges

- Le traitement est très efficace et très bien toléré
- Eradication virale très probable
- Elimination possible en théorie mais difficile en pratique...
- Manque de moyens
- Beaucoup reste à faire: dépistage, accès au soins.
- Élargissement des prescripteurs?

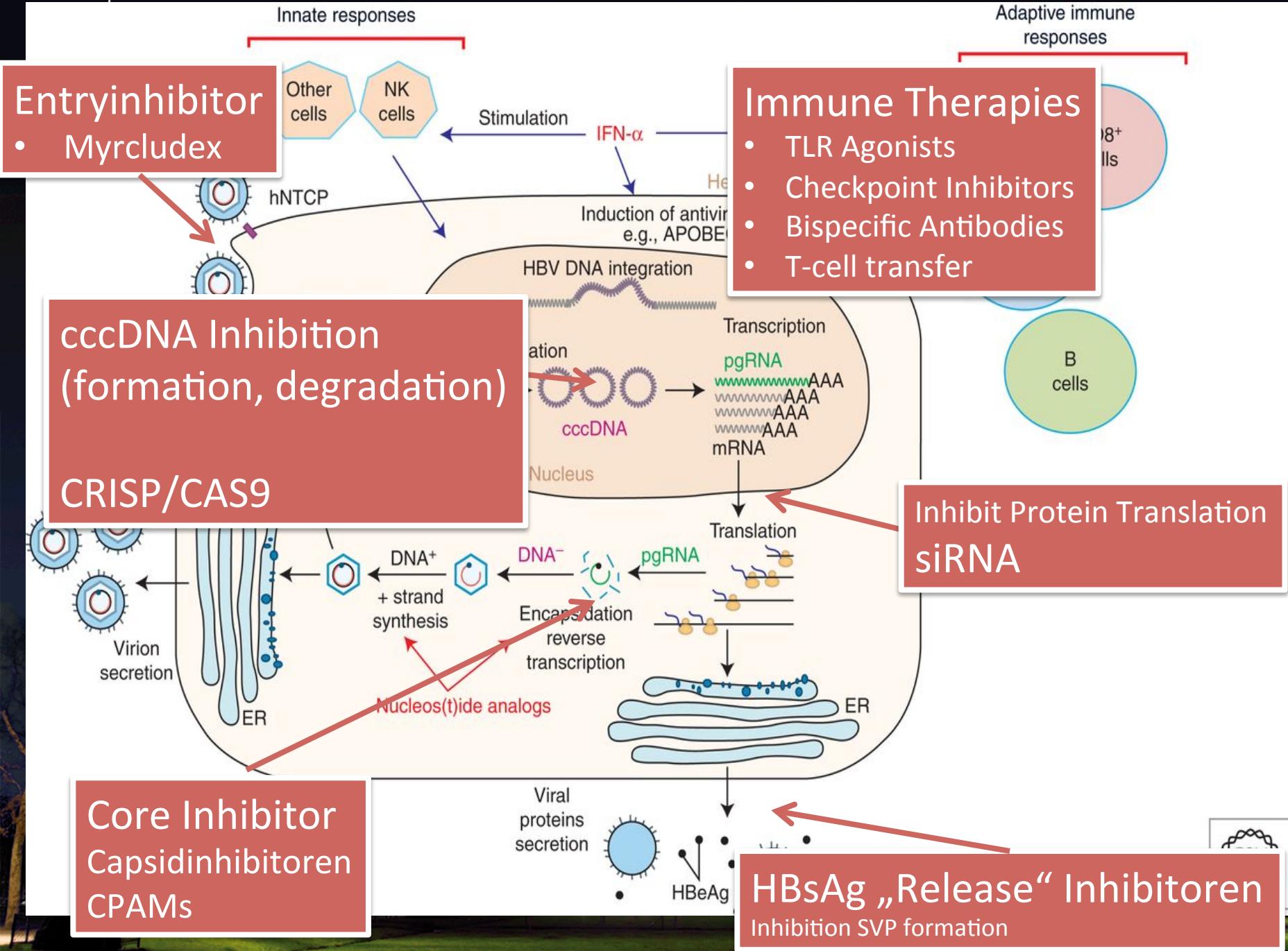
Pas d'élimination sans dépistage large(universel?) universel!

Initier la dynamique

- Une volonté politique
- Des plans nationaux
- La sensibilisation du public
- La mobilisation de la communauté médicale

HBV

From suppression to cure



Future Treatment of HBV

Combination available within 3-5 years?

- Potent antiviral
- Inhibitor of viral proteins production (HBs, HBc)
- Restauration of immune response (immuno-modulator)

Treatment concepts for Hepatitis Delta

Entry inhibitor
Myrcludex

Nucleic Acid Polymers
REP2139 / REP 2165

Prenylation inhibitor
Lonafarnib

Peg-Interferon lambda

Anti-delta+anti-HBV+Peg-Interferon lambda?

NASH

What is the real issue?

Estimation of the prevalence of NAFLD and NASH in EU and US

	EU	USA	Complicatio n
NAFLD	116 million (20- 30%)	34%	20%
NASH	5%	6 million	10 à 30%

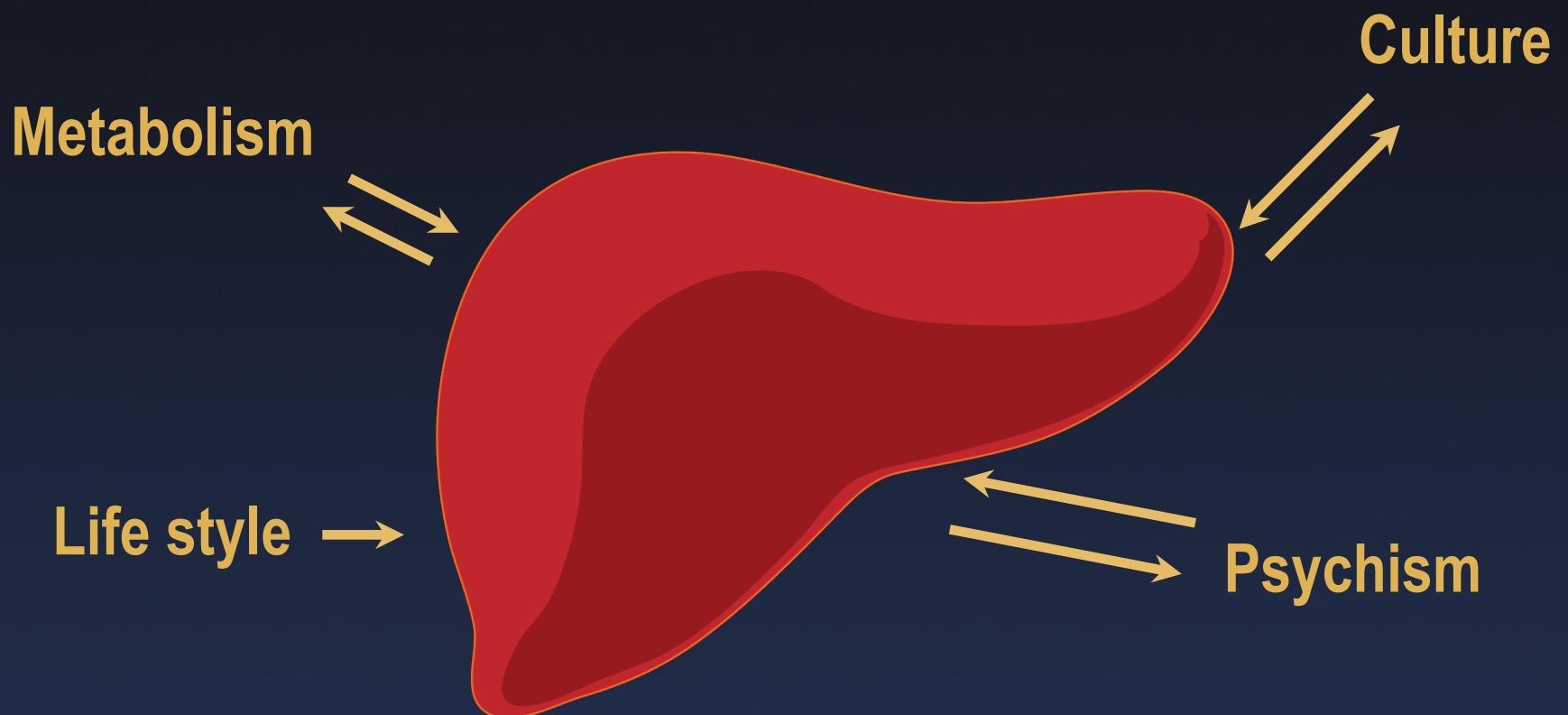
Global Burden of NAFLD/NASH?

- Exact prevalence unknown
- Increasing prevalence probable
- Increasing number of cirrhosis
- Increasing number of HCC
- Increasing number of LT

Increasing or/and better recognized?

CLDs

The result of multiple factors difficult to handle



Challenges in NASH

Natural history unknown

Physiopathology unknown

Multiple mechanisms involved (metabolism)

Characterization Fatty liver vs NASH difficult: biopsy, no marker

No effective drug available

The Future of Hepatology

- HCV: good job! Still a long way to go...
- HBV: back to the major global CLD!
- NASH: «emerging» CLD. Facing multiple challenges
- ALD: still a neglected major problem...

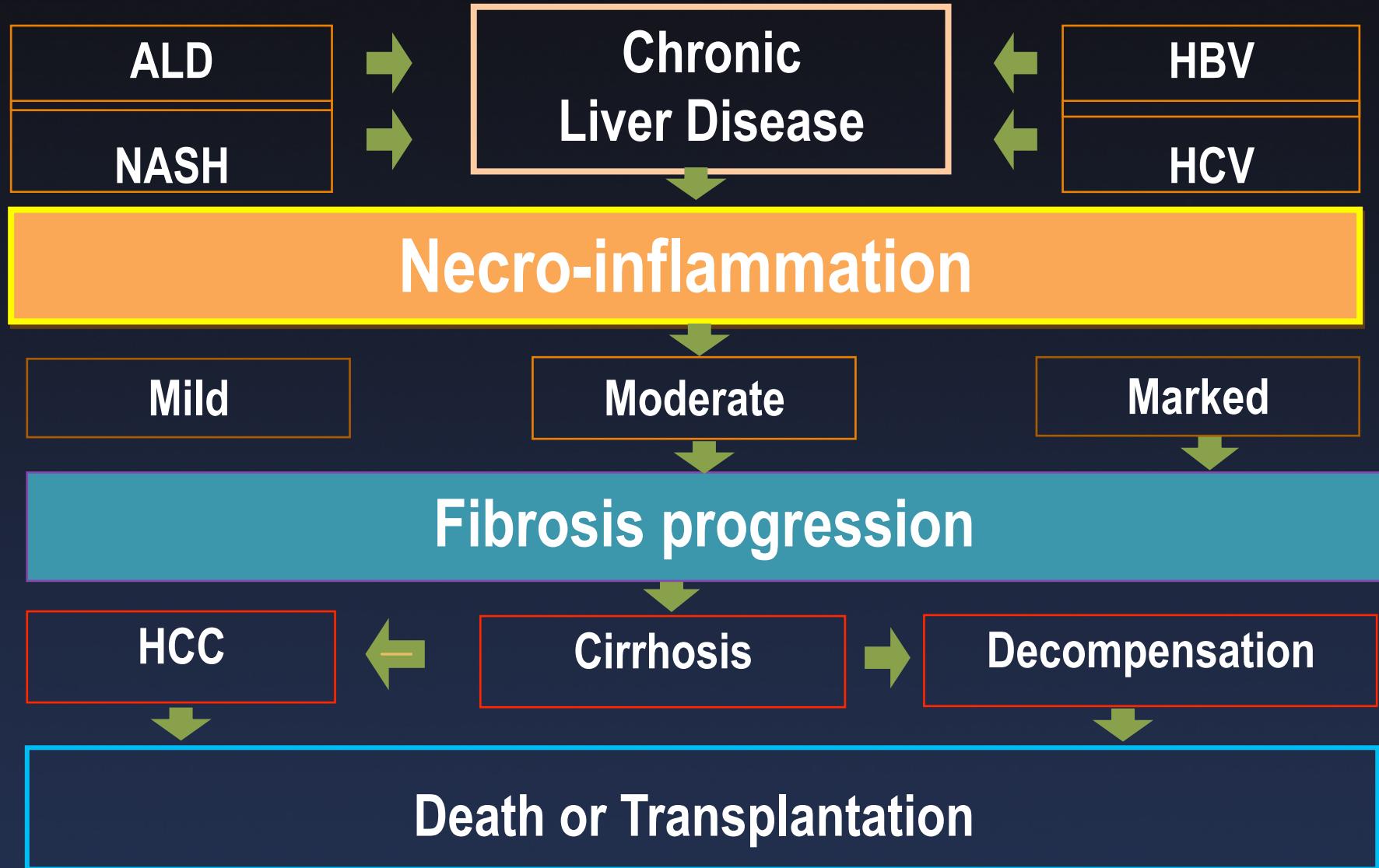
CLDs

How to Improve the Public Health Problem

Urgent Actions

- Awareness of:
 - Public Health authorities
- Awareness & education of:
 - Physicians
 - Public
- Research on
 - ALD and NASH: need drugs
 - HBV: prevention and drugs
 - Fibrogenesis and INFLAMMATION

Liver inflammation: The key mechanism for the progression of CLD



The Challenges

Viral CLDs (HBV and HCV)

- Prevention, vaccination
- Screening: majority of patients undiagnosed
- New drugs (combos) to cure HBV
- Access to treatment +++

“Life style” CLDs (ALD and NASH)

- Awareness
- Screening
- Education
- Research on therapy +++

The Future of Hepatology

Let's go back from Virology to
Hepatology and Internal Medicine !

We Won a Battle,
There are still many battles to come
But we will win the World War

Charles de Gaulle