

# Hépatite Delta

## SAHGE-SMMAD Tanger 2018

Pr Nabil DEBZI  
Hépatologie  
CHU MUSTAPHA  
Alger



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Volume 18, page 997, 1977. Copyright © 1977 Gut. All rights of reproduction of this  
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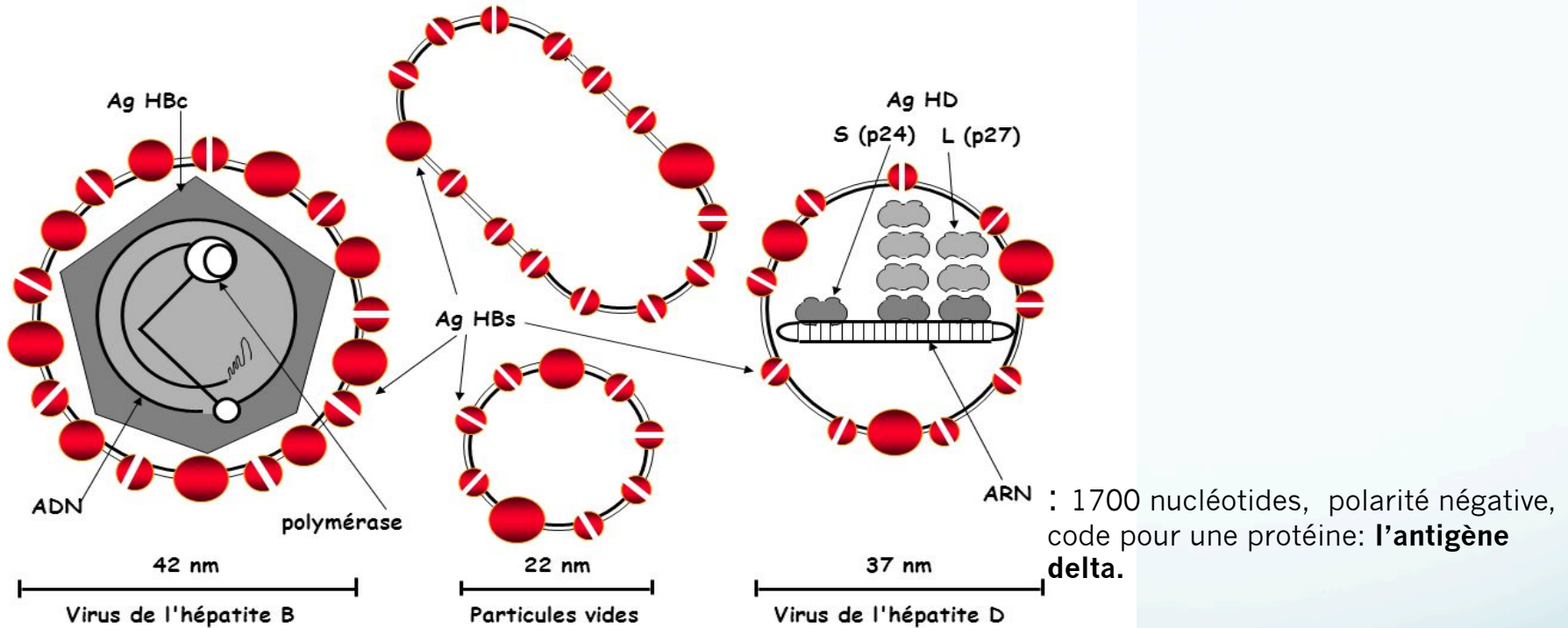
## Immunofluorescence detection of new antigen-antibody system ( $\delta$ /anti- $\delta$ ) associated to hepatitis B virus in liver and in serum of HBsAg carriers

M. RIZZETTO, M. G. CANESE, S. ARICO, O. CRIVELLI,  
C. TREPO, F. BONINO AND G. VERME

# Caractéristiques du VHD

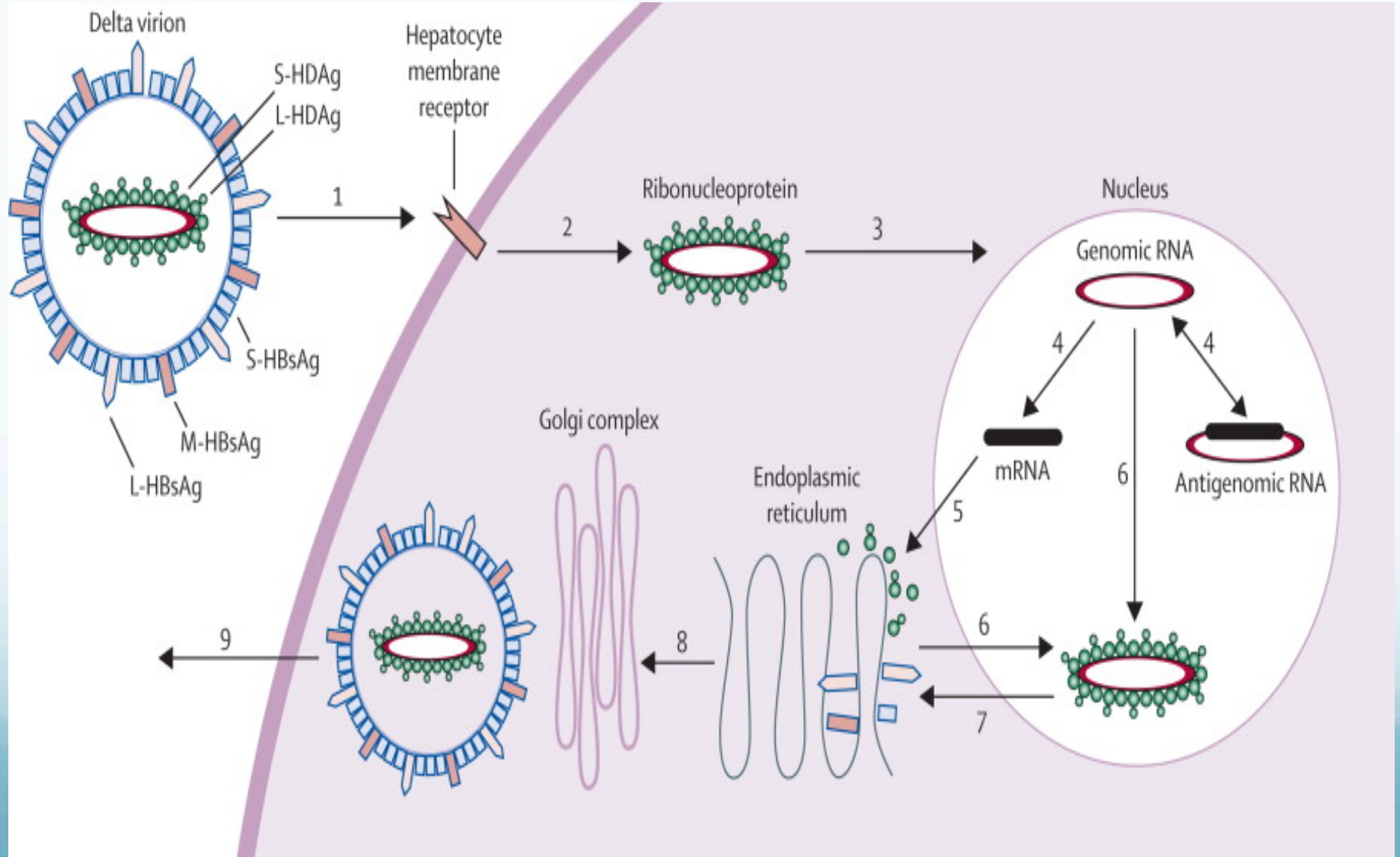
## Structure

Hépatite virale Delta :  
Un virus satellite du VHB



L'ARN et la protéine delta sont contenus dans une enveloppe constituée d'AgHBs.  
Pas d'enzyme virale, pas de cible des agents antiviraux directs  
Le VHB est réprimé

# Cycle de réplication du VHD



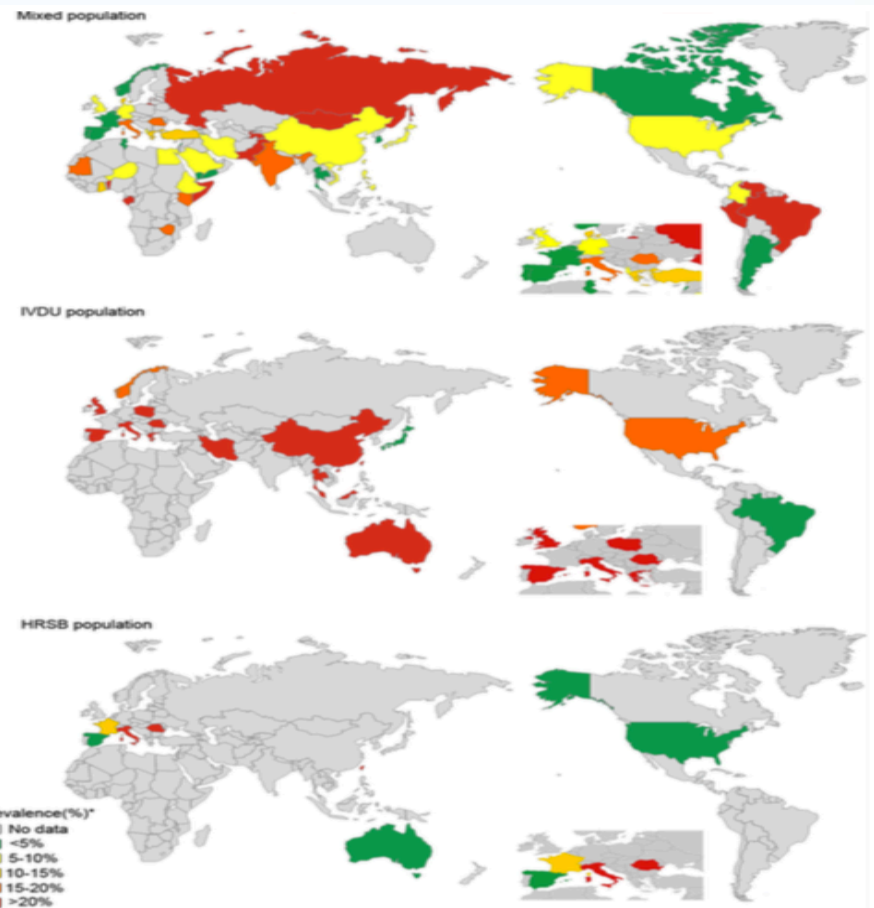


# Devil hepatitis D: an orphan disease or largely underdiagnosed?

Heiner Wedemeyer,<sup>1</sup> Francesco Negro<sup>2</sup>

*Gut* 2018;**0**:1–2. doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2018-317403

Prevalence 10.58 %  
X 2 /Travaux anciens



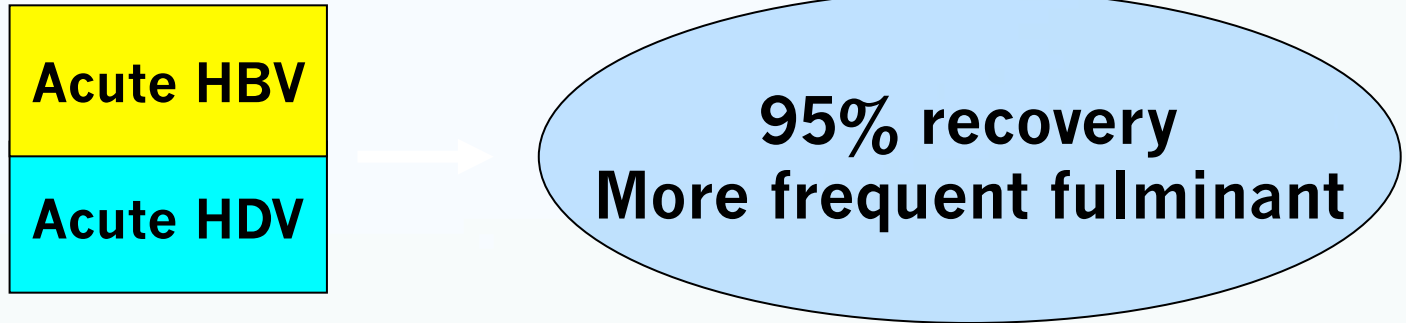
Prevalence 37.57 %

Prevalence 17.01 %

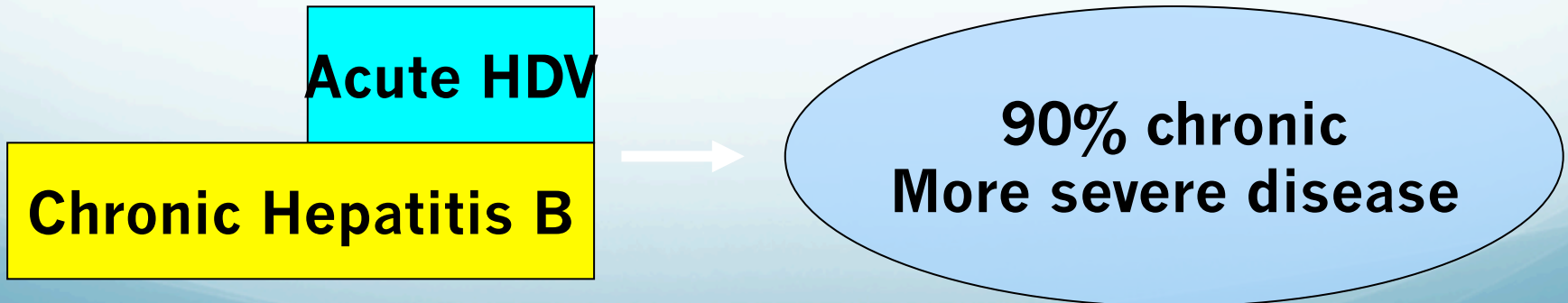
# HDV and HBV Genotypes

Region	HDV genotype	HBV genotype
Europe	1	D / A
Brazil	1 / 3	F / A / D
China, Taiwan, Japan	1 / 2 / 4	B / C
Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, India	1	D
Western Pacific	1 / 2	B / C / D
Africa	1, 5-8	D / A / E

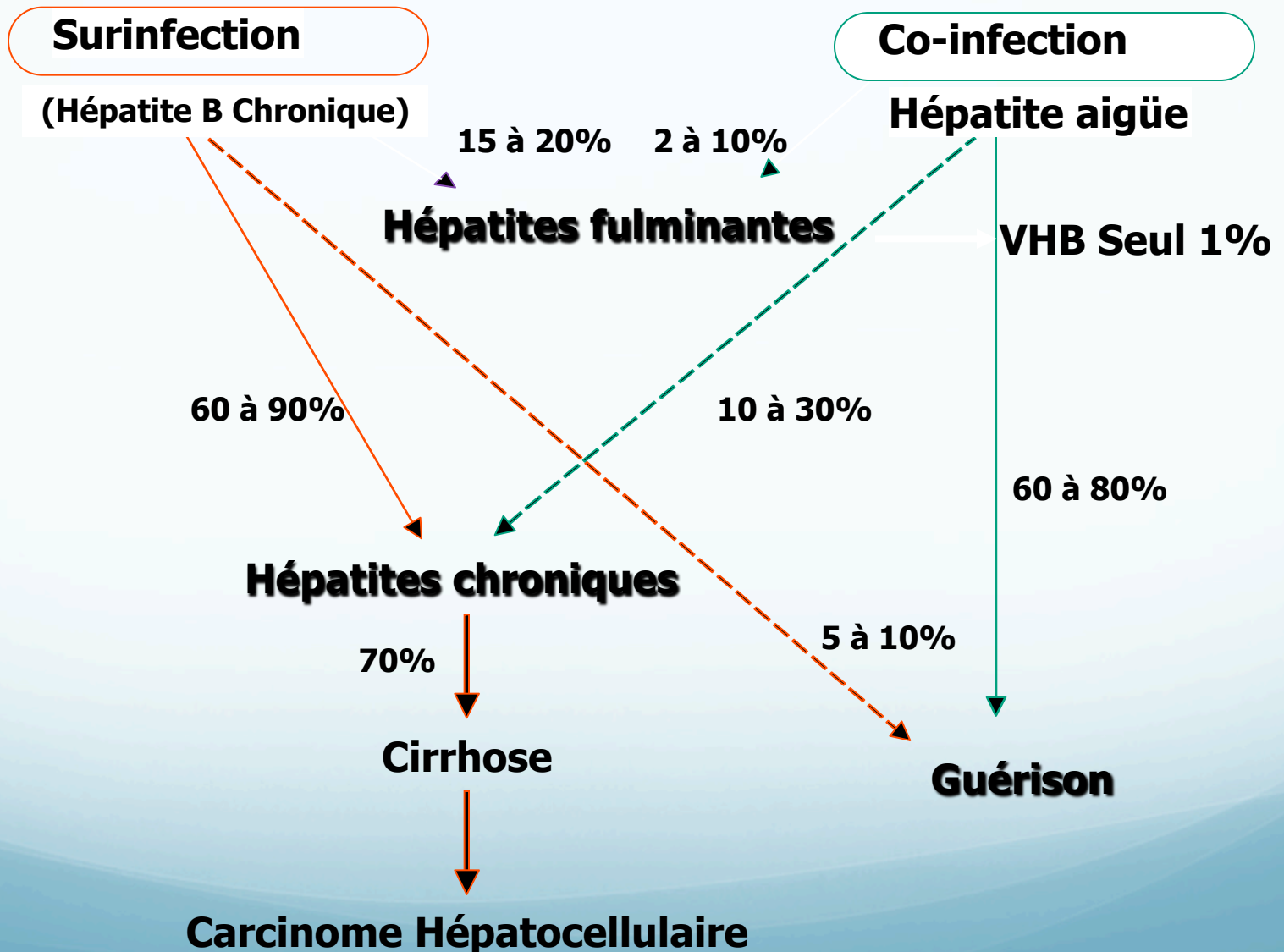
# Simultaneous Co-Infection



# HDV Super-Infection

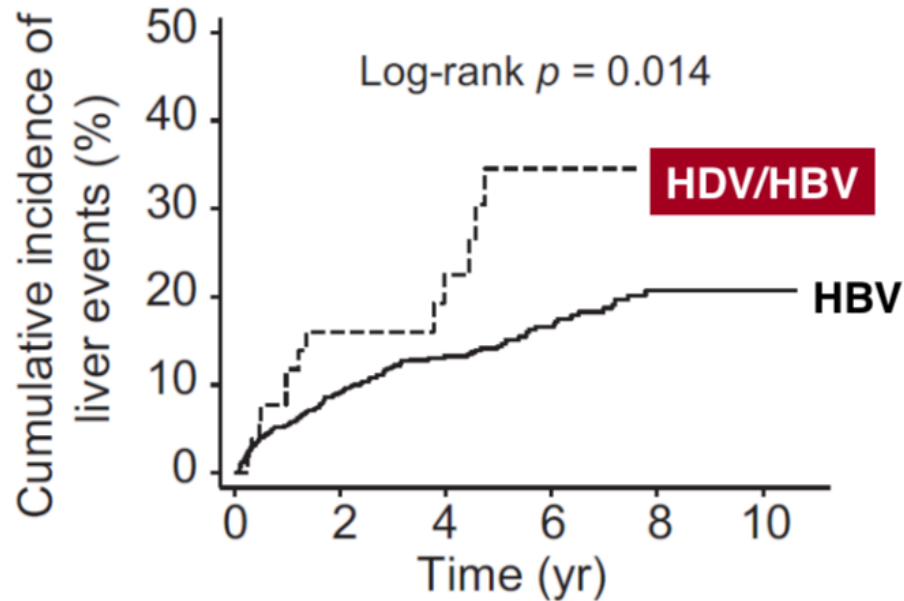


# Histoire Naturelle de l'infection



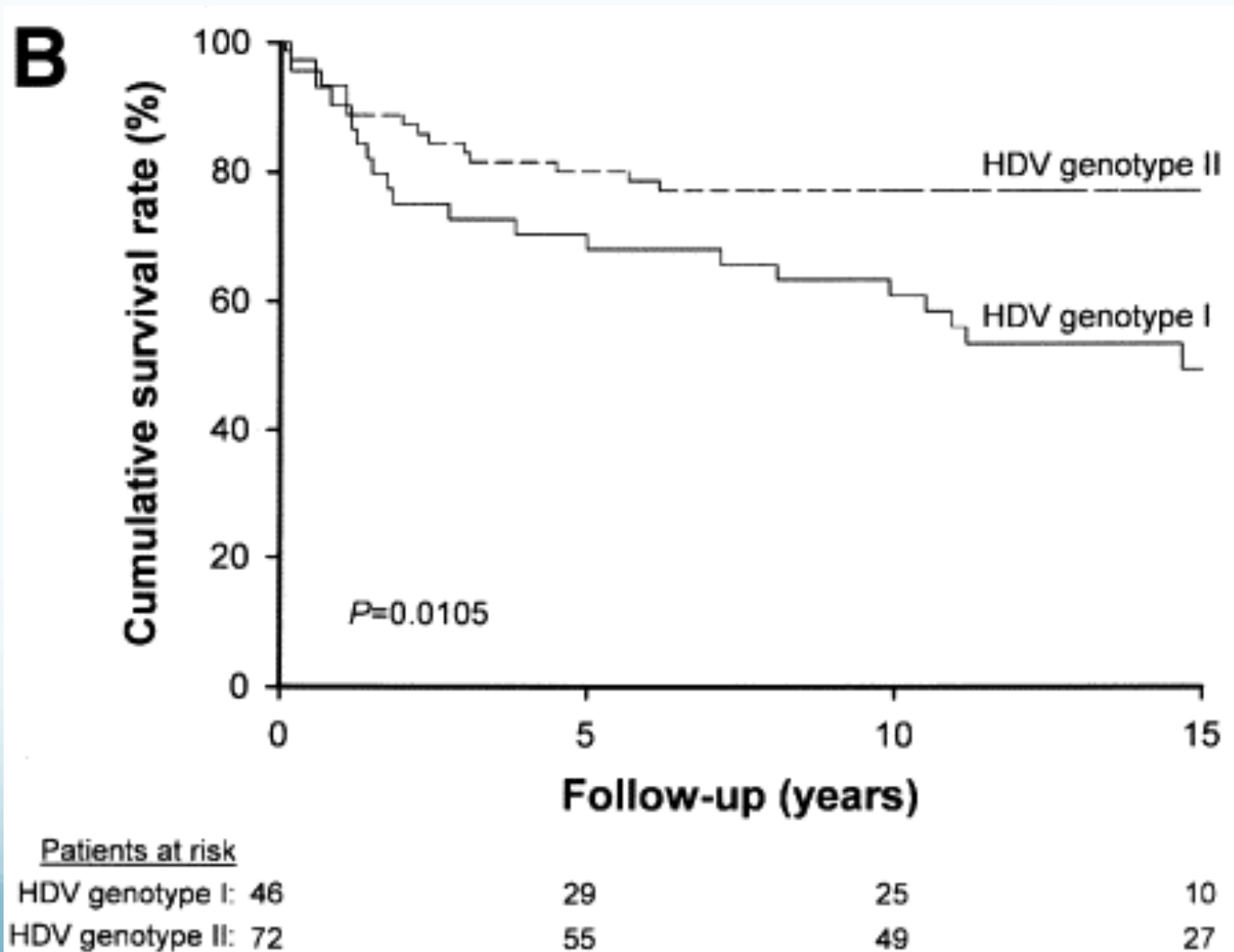


# Sévérité plus importante de l'hépatite Delta par rapport à la mono-infection VHB



Number at risk	1091	685	434	266	123	36
HBV monoinfected	1091	685	434	266	123	36
HBV/HDV co-infected	53	33	24	7	2	2

# Different HDV Genotypes Are Associated With Different Clinical Outcomes



# Le diagnostic

## Diagnostic indirect: Tests immuno-enzymatiques (ELISA)

- **les anticorps anti-VHD totaux** le premier marqueur recherché en 1<sup>ère</sup> intention.
- **Les IgM anti-VHD** ont la particularité de persister en cas d'hépatite D chronique, elles peuvent manquer chez certains patients africains.

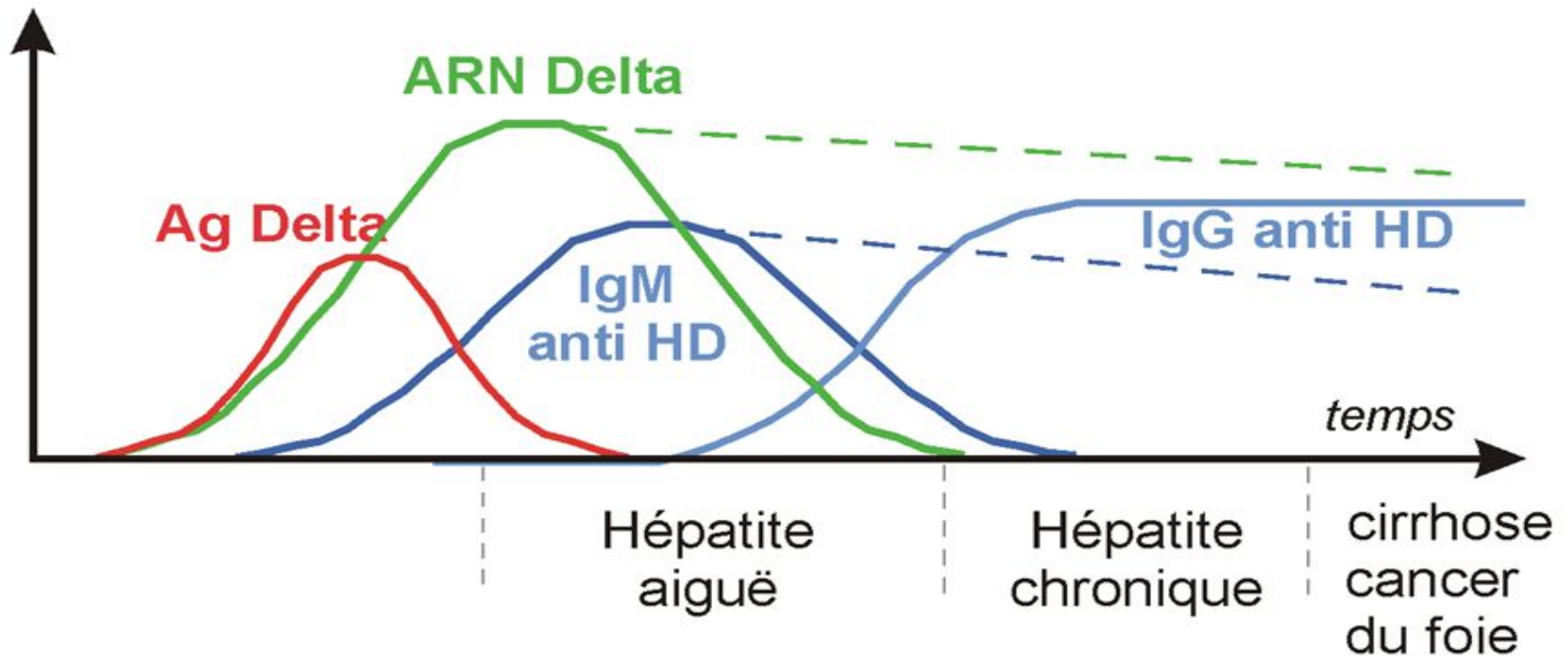
## Diagnostic direct :

- Ag delta : fugace+++ peu d'intérêt en pratique.
- **ARN delta** : RT-PCR en temps réel  
Quantification de l'Ag Hbs q + (Titre= Traitement)
- Génotypes VHD



# Cinétique des marqueurs

## Virus de l'Hépatite D

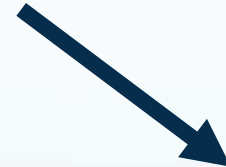
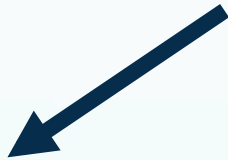


# Algorithme Diagnostic

**Ac anti VHD Totaux (IgG) : Pos**



**Ac anti VHD IgM  
ARN VHD  
(PCR)**



**IgM (-) et ARN(-)**

**Infection Ancienne et  
Résolue**

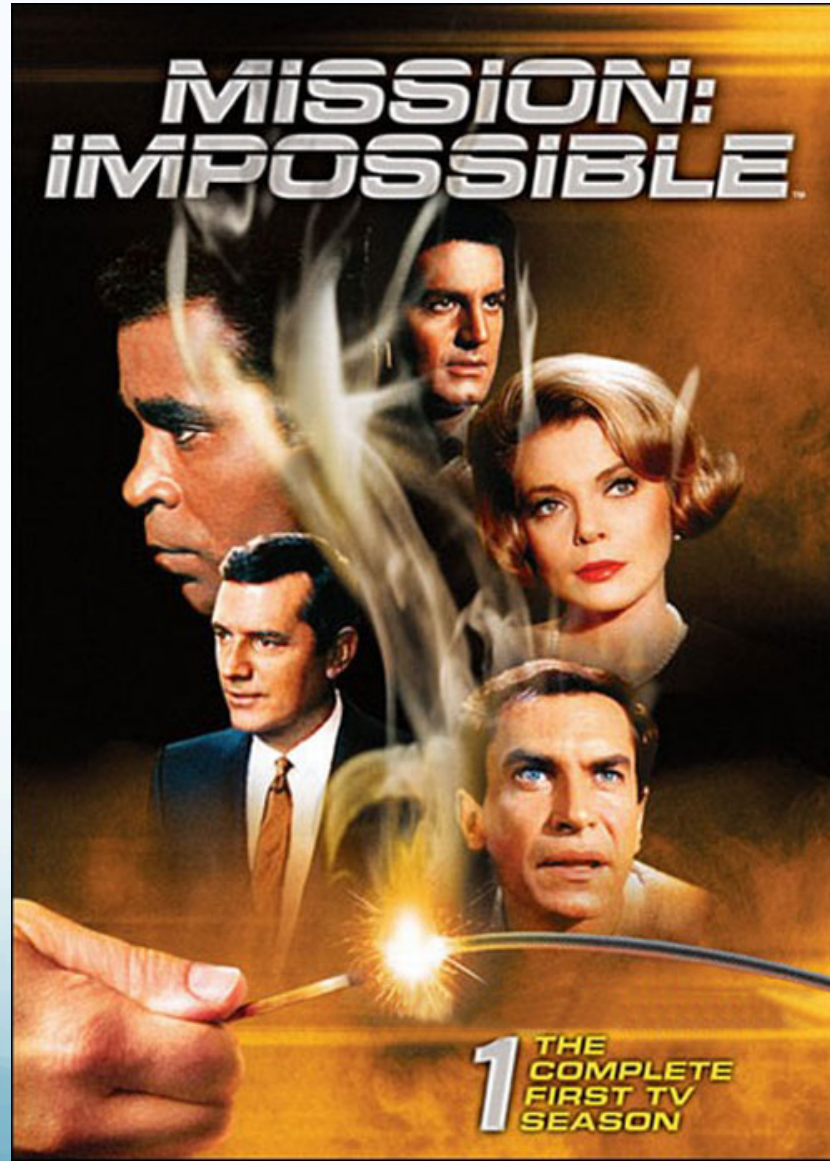
**IgM (-) et ARN(+)**

**Infection Aiguë ou  
Chronique**

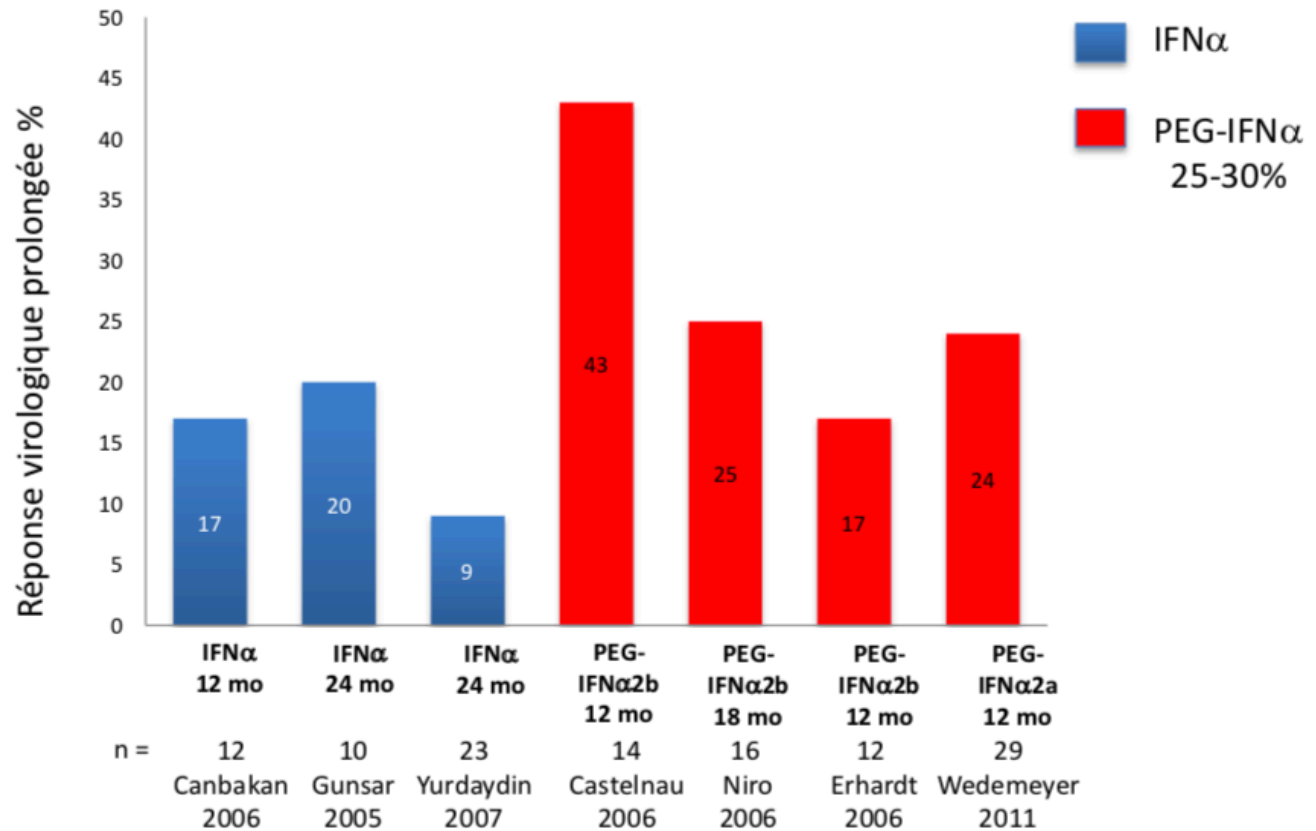
**IgM (+) et ARN(+)**

**Infection Aiguë ou  
Chronique**

# Prise en charge Thérapeutique

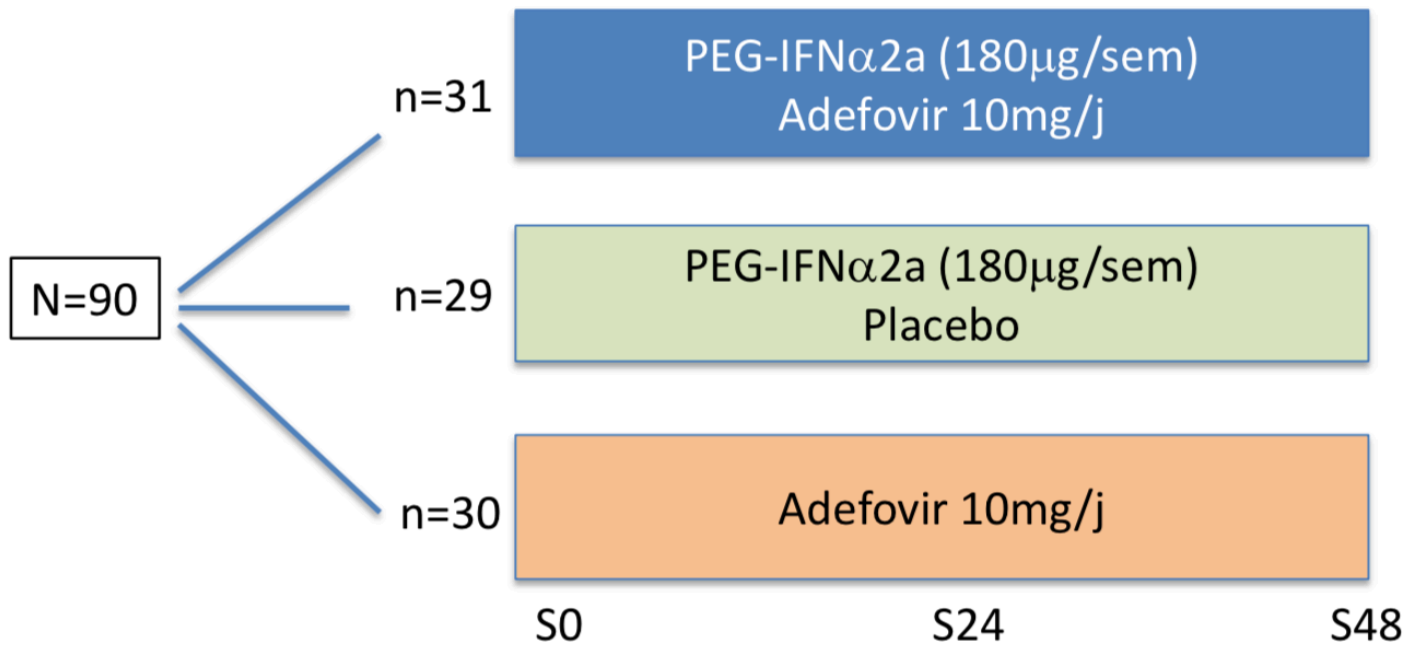


# Traitement de l'hépatite Delta par Peg-IFN $\alpha$





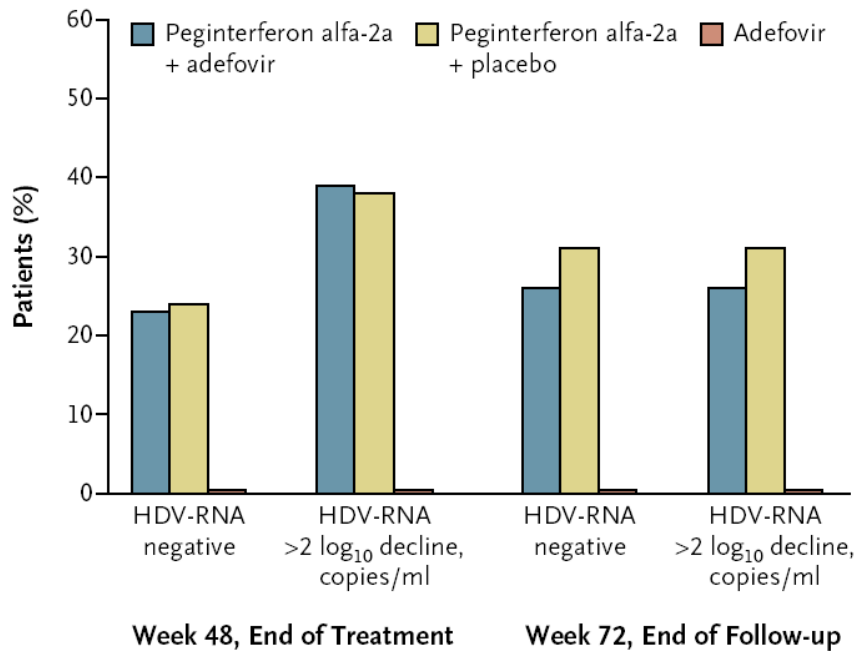
# HIDIT 1: Peg-IFN $\alpha$ 2a et Adéfovir



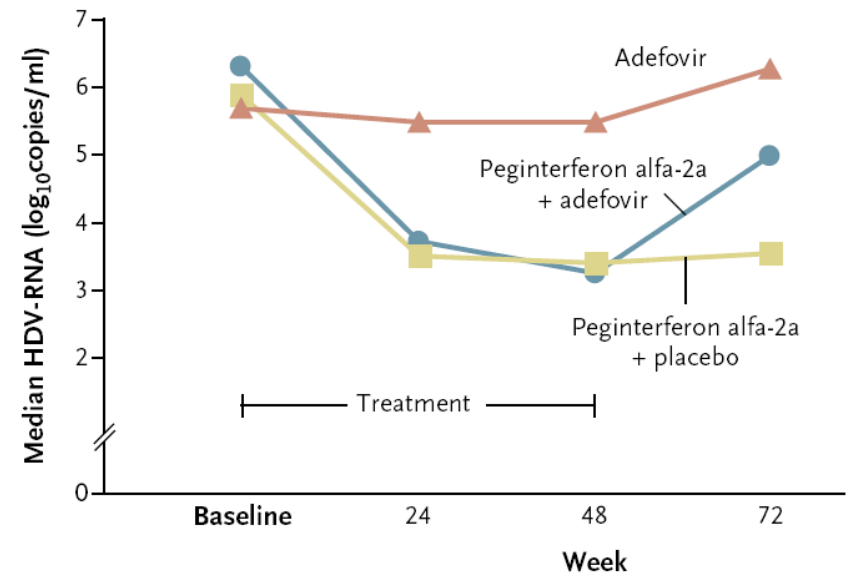
Etude HIDIT-1 randomisée contrôlée, multicentrique internationale (Allemagne, Turquie, Roumanie, Grèce)

# Treatment of Hepatitis Delta With PEG-IFN $\alpha$ 2a: ~25% Sustained HDV RNA Clearance

## A HDV-RNA

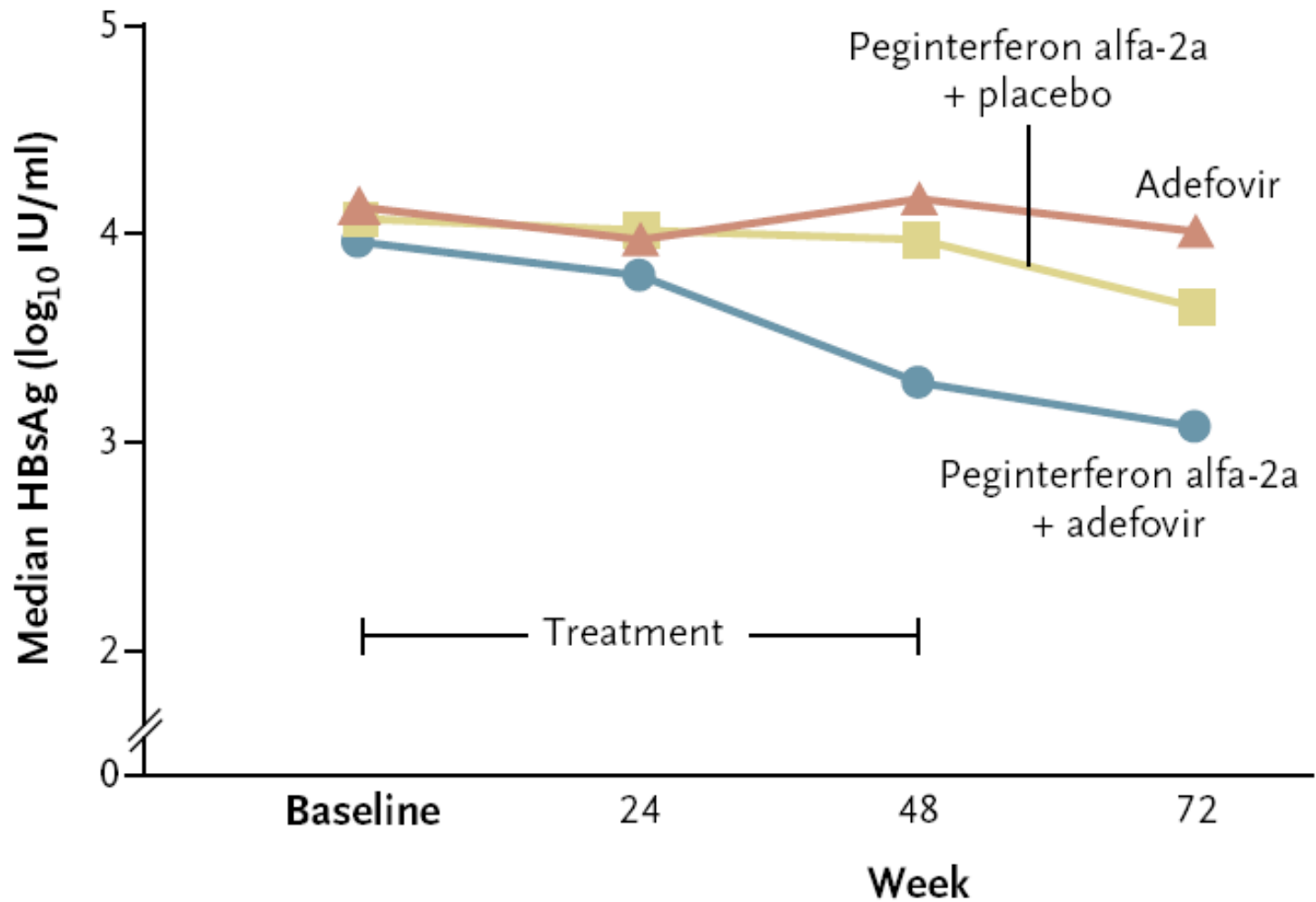


## B Median HDV-RNA Levels over Time

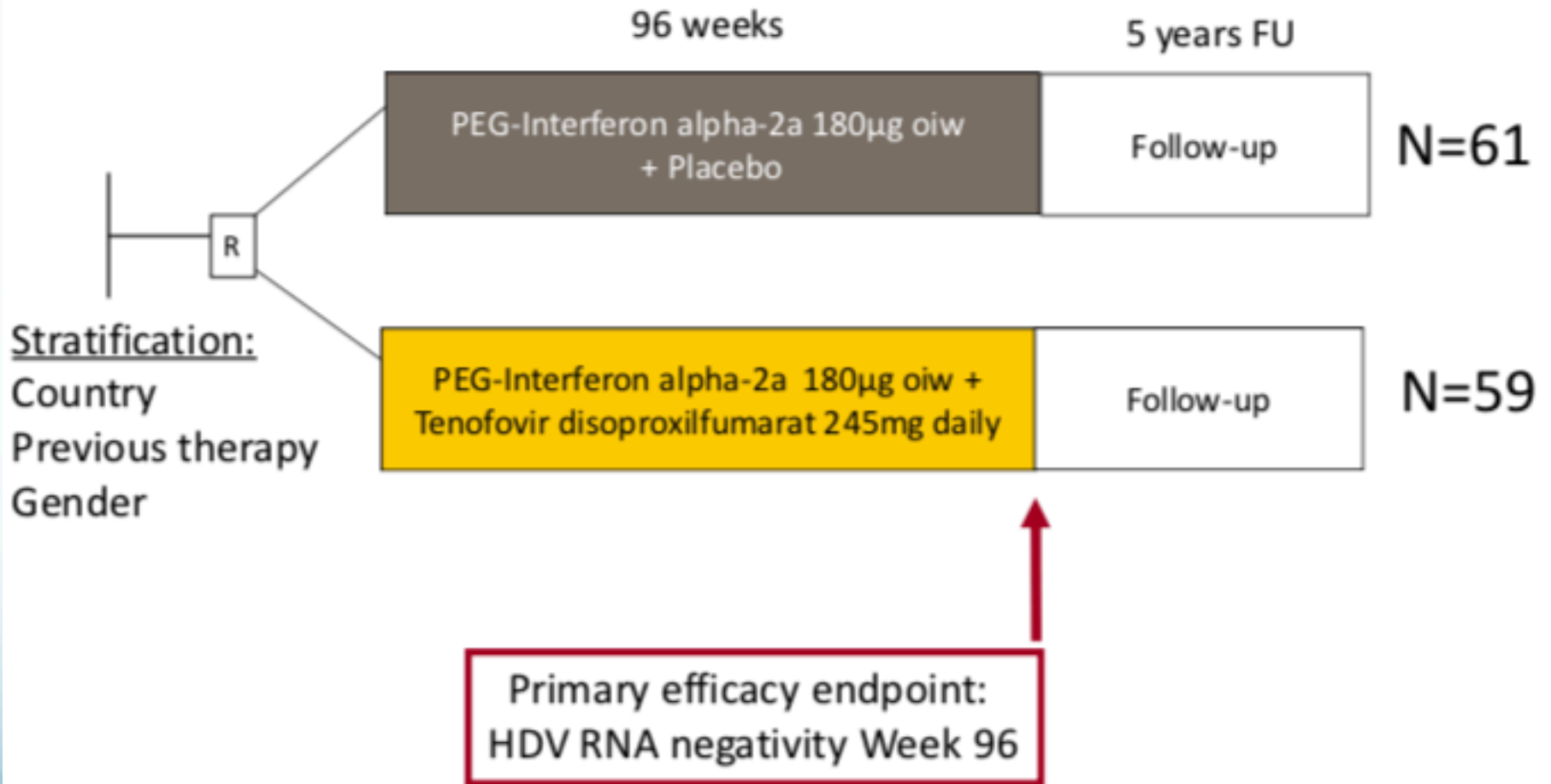


**Figure 1.** Virologic Response to Treatment as Determined by Serum Level of HDV RNA, According to Treatment Group.

# PEG-IFN $\alpha$ 2a – Adefovir Combination Resulted in a More Pronounced HBsAg Suppression



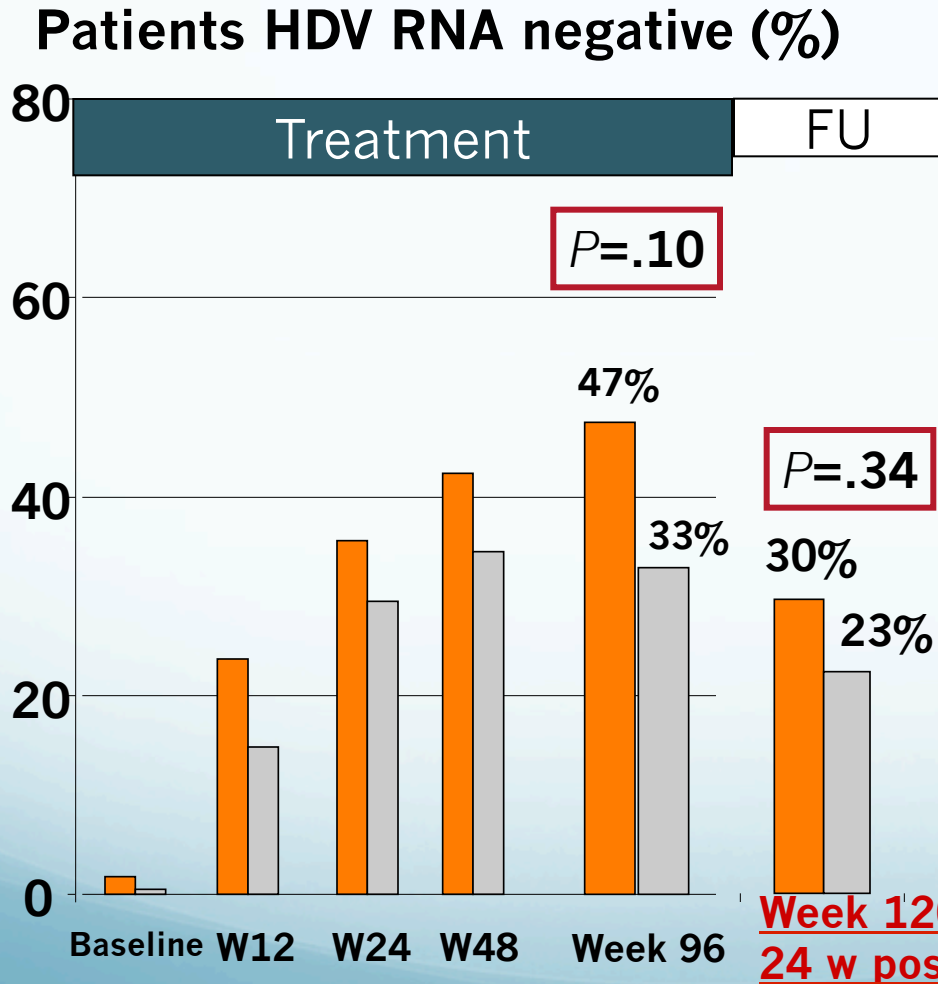
# The Hep-Net-International Delta-Hepatitis Intervention Trial 2: HIDIT-2





# HDV RNA Response Until Week 120

## Intent-to-Treat Analysis



PEG-IFN  $\alpha$  2a + Tenofovir

PEG-IFN  $\alpha$  2a + Placebo

Relapse 11/25 (44%)

Relapse 8/20 (40%)

HDV RNA Clearance  
after Therapy

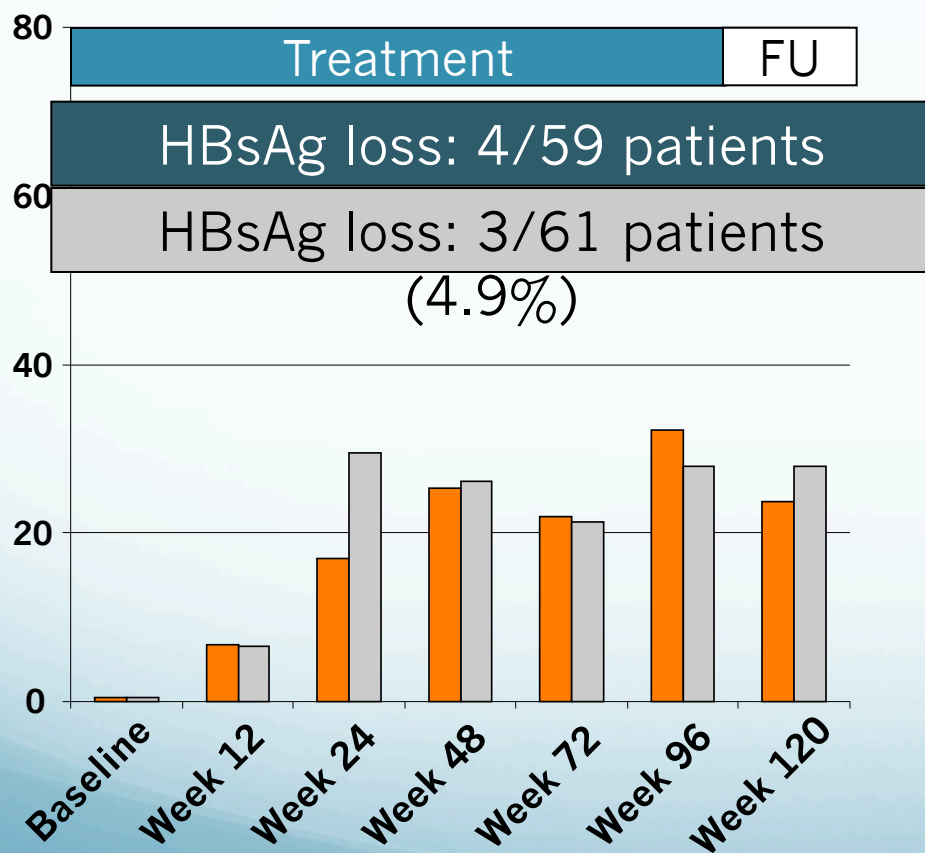
Neg post Tx, 1 patient

Neg post Tx, 3 patients

# HBsAg Response Until Week 120

## Intent-to-Treat Analysis

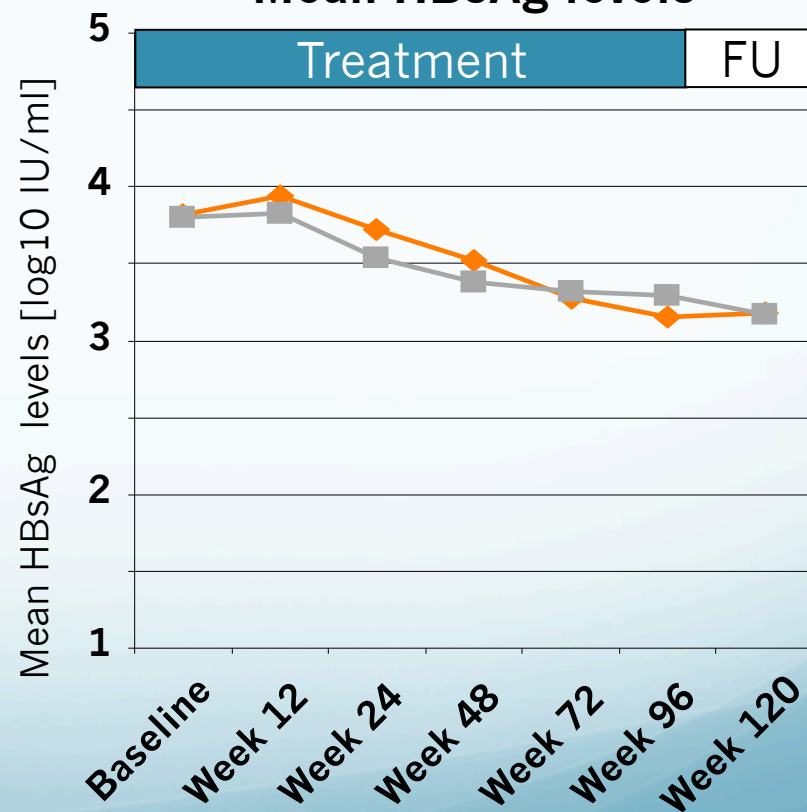
Patients with HBsAg decline  
 $>0.5 \log_{10}$  U/mL (%)



PEG-IFN  $\alpha$  2a + Tenofovir

PEG-IFN  $\alpha$  2a + Placebo

Mean HBsAg levels

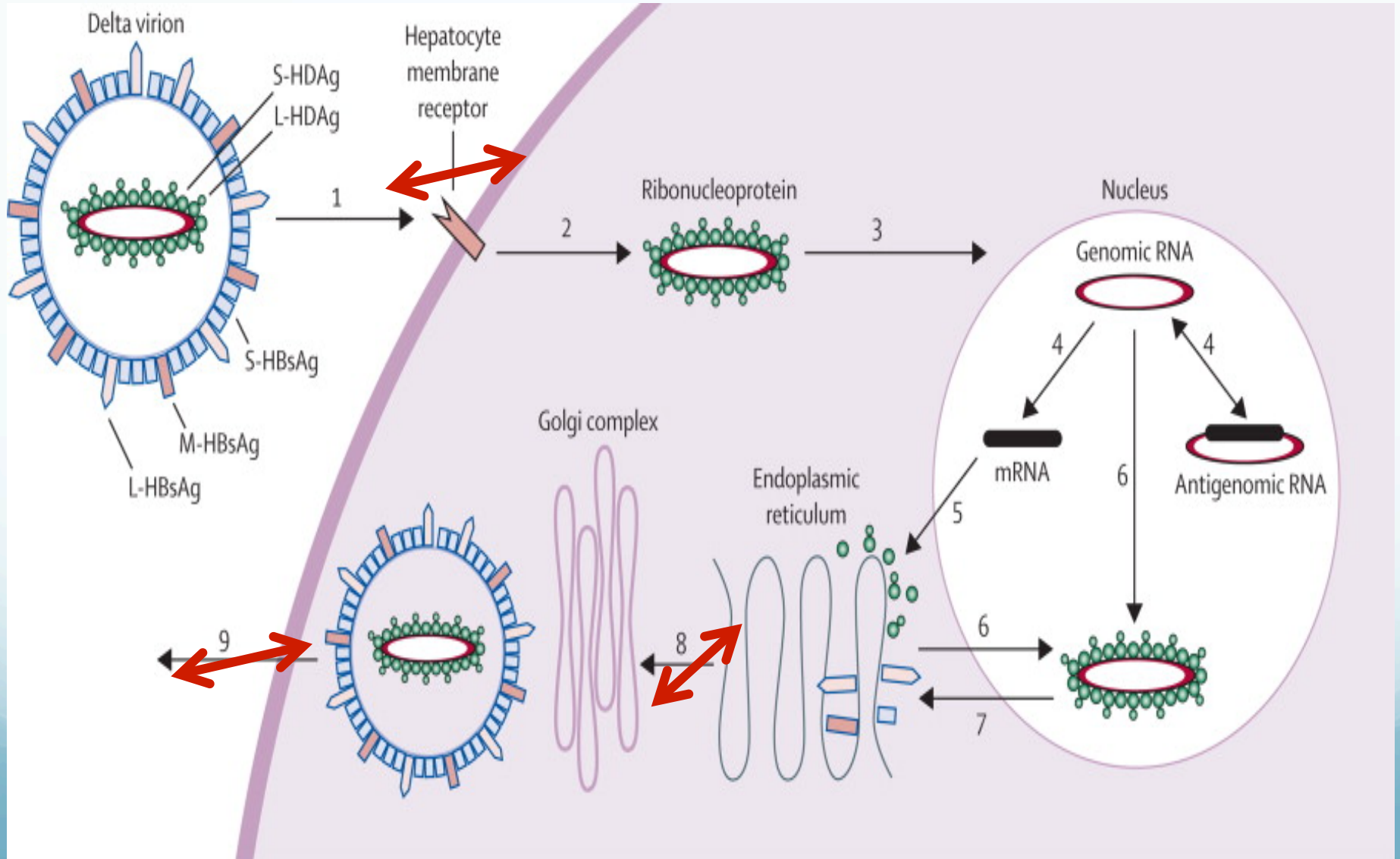


# Eiger Announces Positive Phase 2 Interim 24-Week Data with Pegylated Interferon Lambda in Hepatitis Delta Virus (HDV) Infection at the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) Meeting

A PHASE 2 RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL TO EVALUATE THE SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF PEGYLATED INTERFERON LAMBDA MONOTHERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS DELTA VIRUS INFECTION: INTERIM RESULTS FROM THE LIMIT HDV STUDY

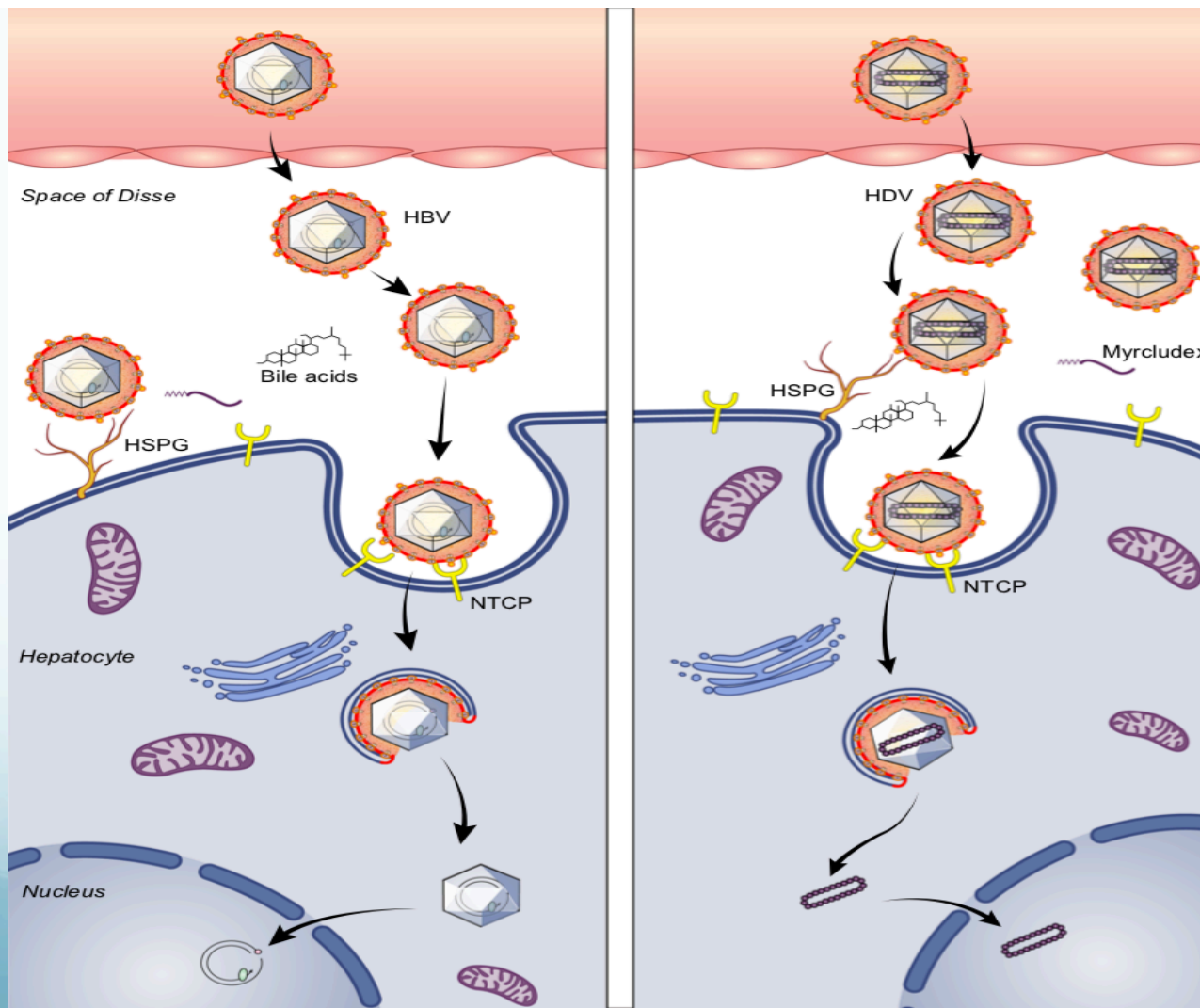
interim analysis indicates that weekly Lambda-120  $\mu$ g or 180  $\mu$ g has antiviral activity against HDV, with some patients already becoming PCR-negative by Week 8 of therapy. Overall, Lambda was well-tolerated, and hyperbilirubinemia events in three patients responded to dose reduction or discontinuation. Week 24 data is presented.

# Cycle de réplication du VHD



# Entry of hepatitis B and hepatitis D virus into hepatocytes: Basic insights and clinical implications

Wenhui Li<sup>1,\*</sup>, Stephan Urban<sup>2,3,\*</sup>

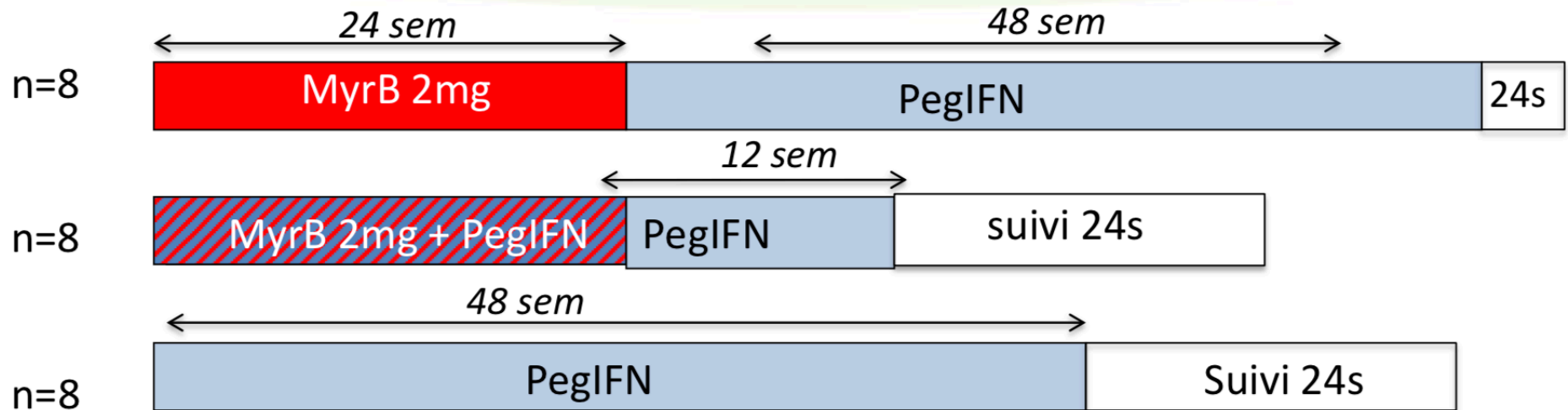


# A Proof-Of-Concept Phase 2a Clinical Trial with HBV/HDV Entry Inhibitor Myrcludex B

Patient Population	Treatment Arms	Endpoints
<p>Cohort A Chronic HBV HBeAg negative HBV DNA &gt; 2000 IU/mL No Cirrhosis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N=40</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Myr B, daily SC at 0.5, 1, 2, 5&amp;10 mg</li> <li>12 wk treatment, with 12 wk follow-up (10 mg received 24 wk of treatment)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety and tolerability</li> <li>Efficacy (ALT, HBV DNA, HBsAg)</li> <li>PK</li> <li>Immunogenicity</li> <li>Bile salt elevations</li> </ul>
<p>Cohort B Chronic HDV 12.5% cirrhosis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N=24</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24 wk of Myr B, daily SC at 2 mg, followed by 48 wk Peg-IFN</li> <li>24 wk of Myr B added to 48 wk Peg-IFN</li> <li>48 wk Peg-IFN alone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety and tolerability</li> <li>Efficacy (ALT, HDV DNA)</li> <li>PK</li> <li>Immunogenicity</li> <li>Bile salt elevations</li> </ul>



# Etude pilote Myrcludex B (n=24 VHD+)



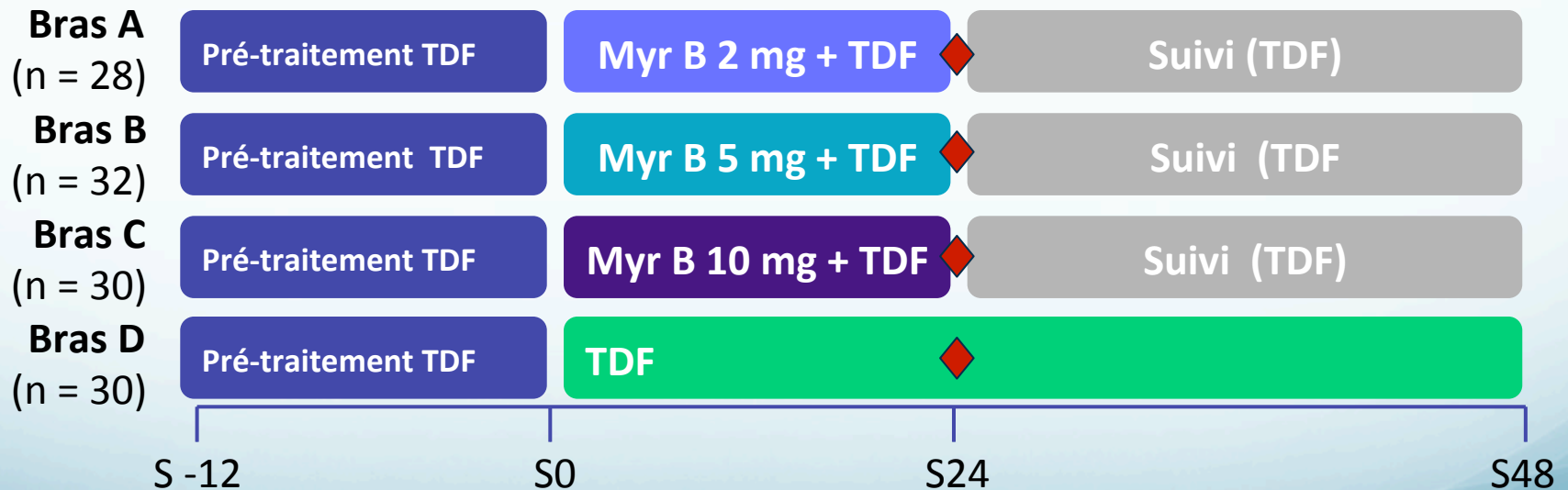
- Bonne tolérance Myrcludex 2mg seul ou avec IFN $\alpha$
- $\downarrow$  ARN VHD > 1log chez 6/7 patients sous mono et 7/7 sous Myrcludex/IFN $\alpha$
- Négativation ARN VHD chez 5 patients sous Myrcludex/IFN
- Pas d'effet sur taux d'AgHBs

**Traitement prolongé par Myrcludex seul ou avec Peg-IFN $\alpha$  peut éliminer hépatocytes infectés par VHD chez les coinfectés VHB-VHD**



# Hépatite Delta : Myrcludex B + TDF (1)

- Myrcludex B : inhibiteur d'entrée du VHB
- Etude phase 2b : 120 patients, 50 % : F4

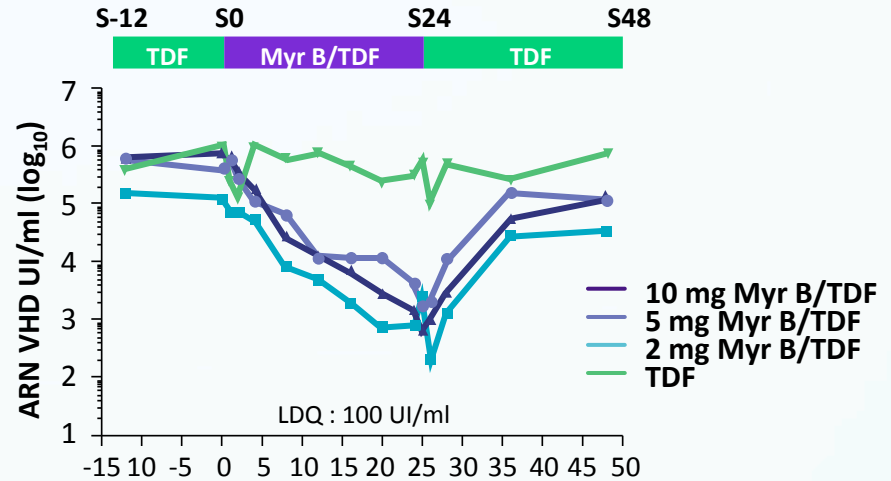
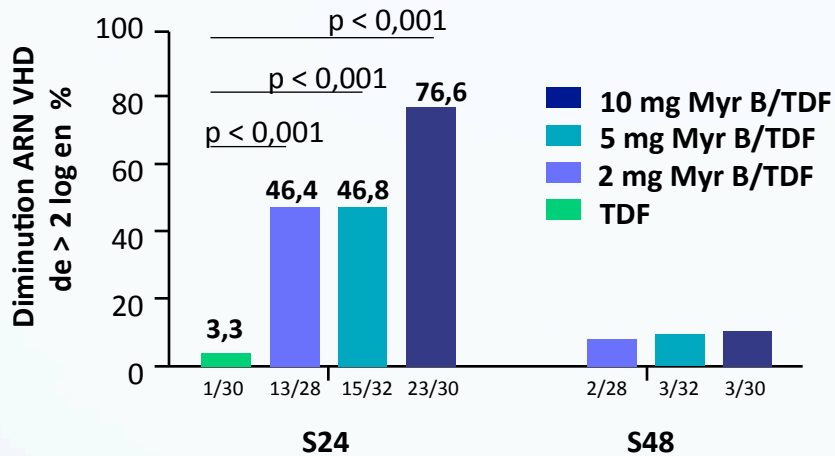


# Hépatite Delta : Myrcludex B + TDF

(2)

Objectif principal : diminution de 2 log ARN VHD ou négativation ARN VHD à S24 et S48

ARN VHD médian en fonction du temps



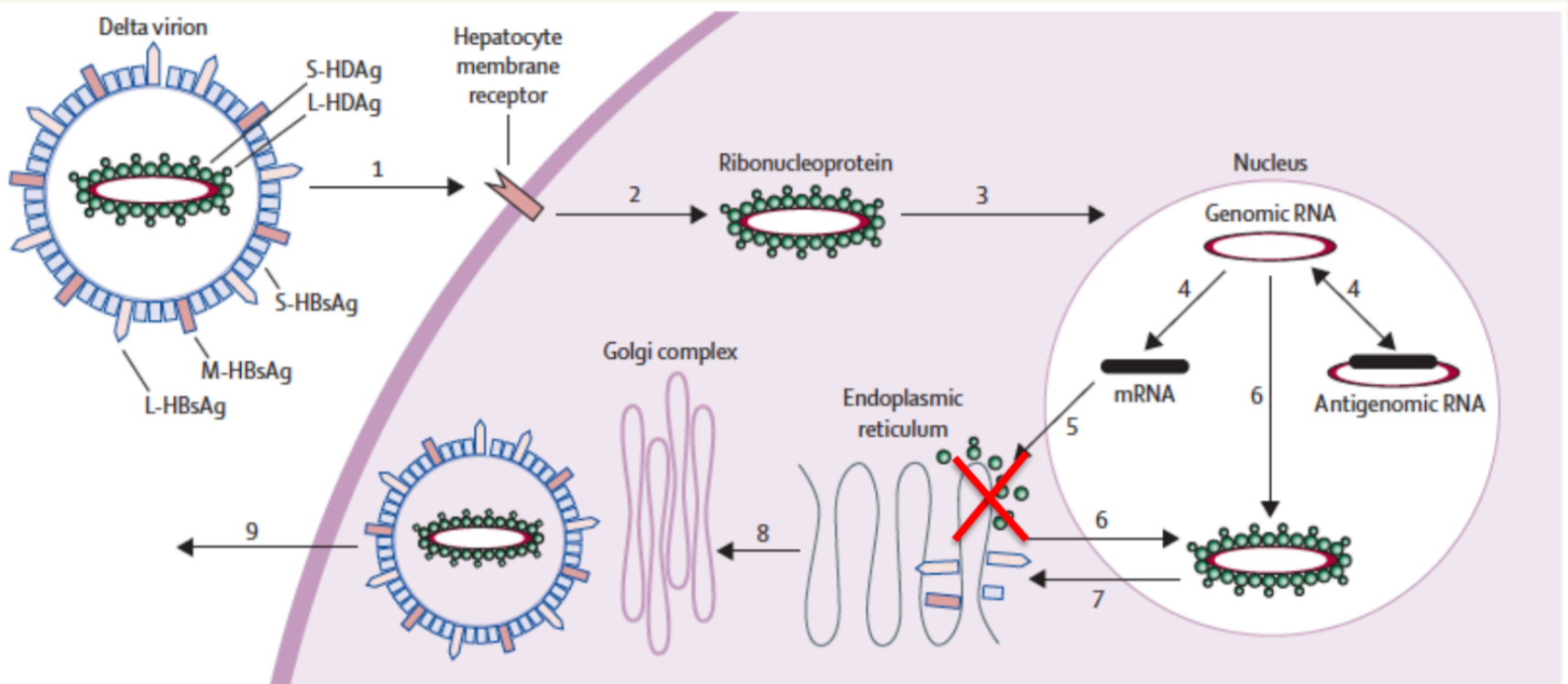
Modification ARN VHD en log<sub>10</sub> UI/ml vs JO

Myr B 2 mg : -1,75      Myr B 10 mg : -2,70  
Myr B 5 mg : -1,60      TDF : -0,18

- Amélioration des ALAT
- Pas de modification titre AgHBs
- Augmentation des acides biliaires sans prurit
- Un patient avec ARN VHD indétectable

➔ Résultats encourageants mais les modélisations suggèrent qu'une durée de 2-3 ans est nécessaire pour négativer le VHD

# Inhibiteur d'assemblage du VHD: Lonafarnib



*Hughes SA, Lancet 2011*

- Inhibe farnesylation de grande protéine Delta
- bloque assemblage et emballage particules virales

*Bordier B, JCI 2003*

# Etude Lonafarnib et VHD (NIH)

Etude phase 2a, double aveugle, randomisée contre placebo

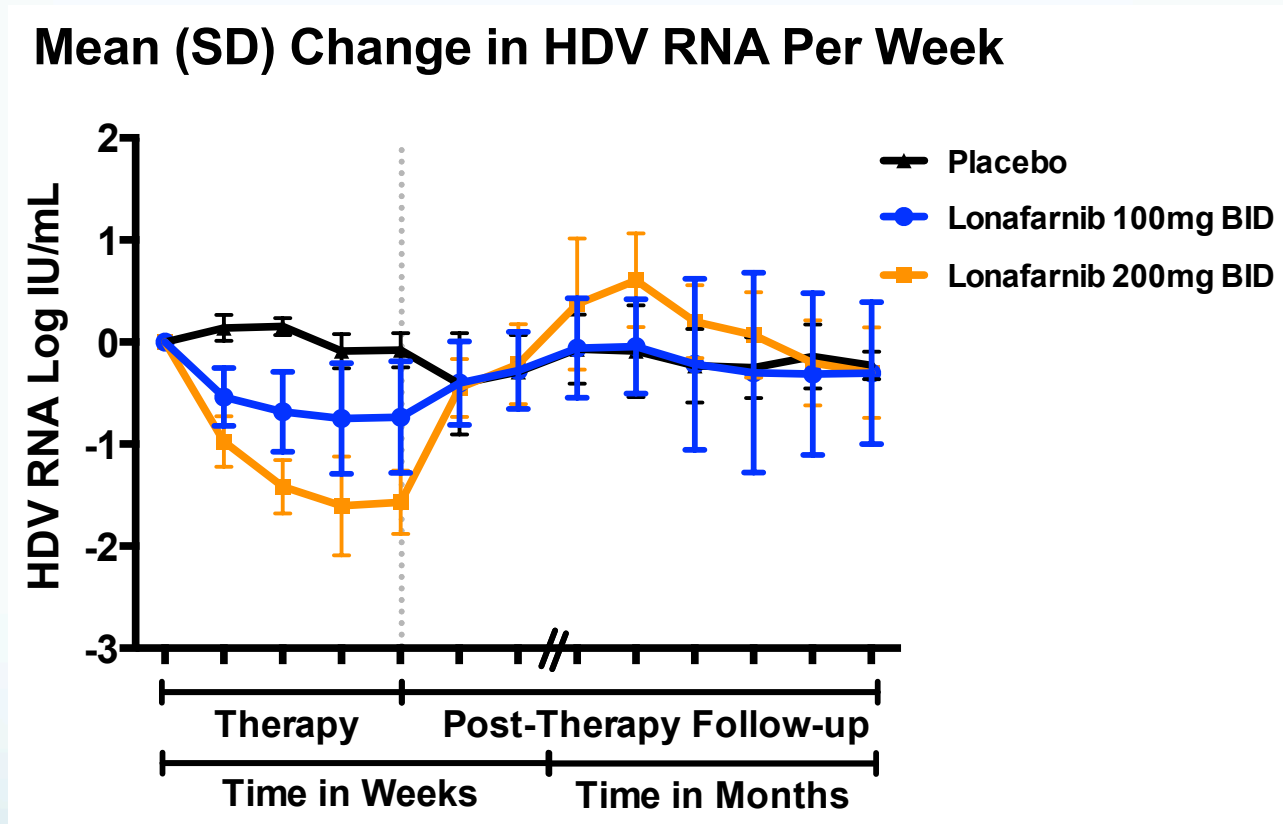
Groupe 1: Lonafarnib 100mg BID, traités(n=6); placebo(n=2)

28j traitement; 6 mois de suivi

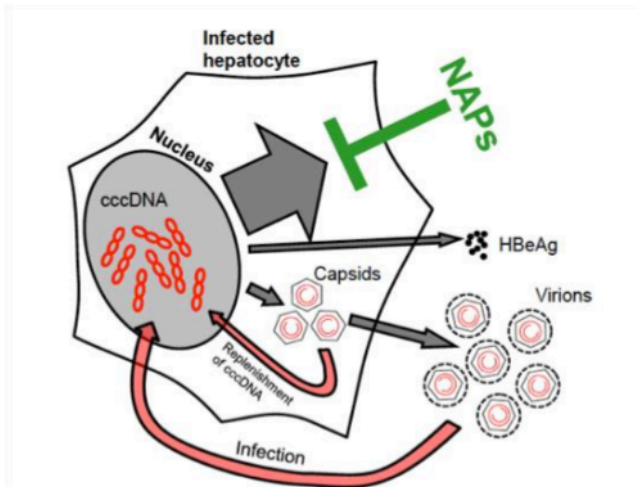
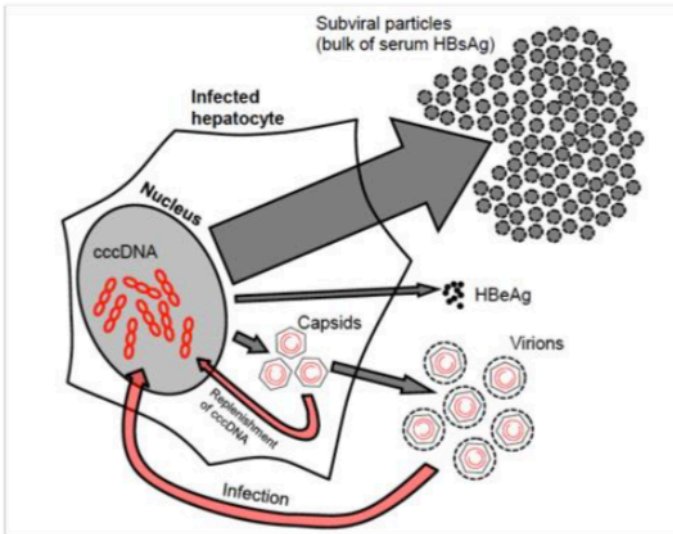
Groupe 2: Lonafarnib 200mg BID, traités(n=6); placebo(n=2)

28j traitement; 6 mois de suivi

# Treatment of CDH with Lonafarnib



## Polymères d'acides nucléiques (NAPs)



2 mécanismes anti-VHB et anti-VHD:

- bloque l'entrée VHB-VHD
- bloque formation particules sous-virales (PSV)  
d'où ↓ production de VHD dérivée de l'assemblage PSV  
d'où ↓ AgHBs sérique d'où restauration immunitaire et ↑ anti-HBs

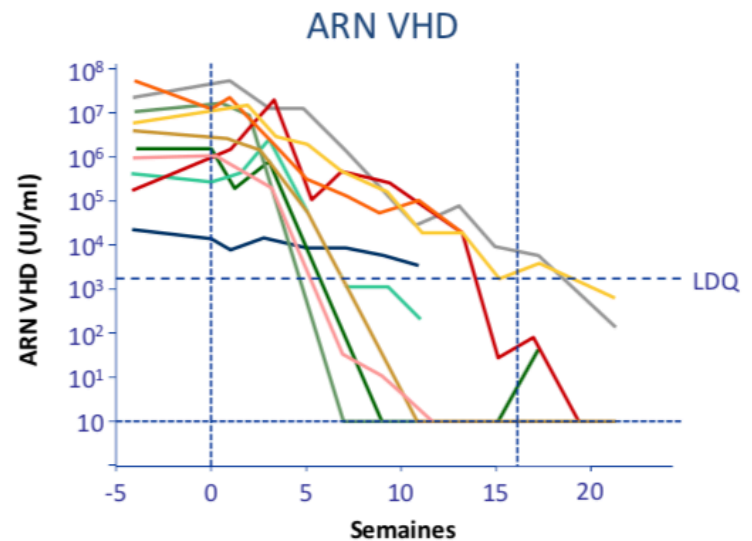
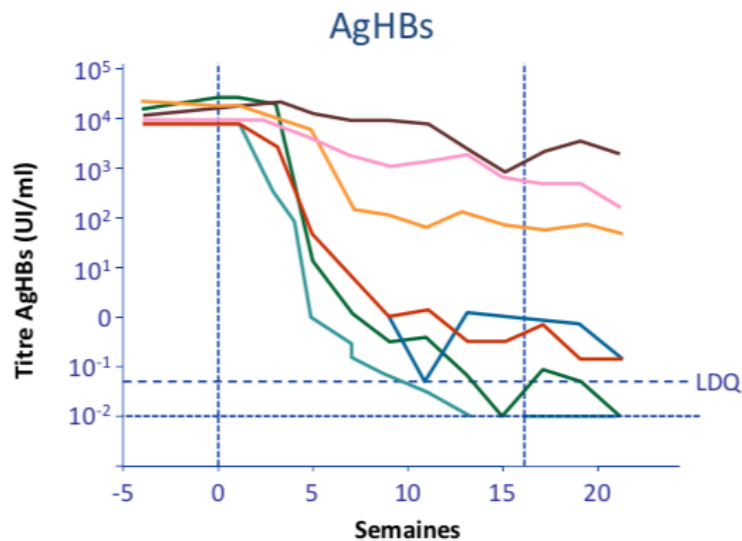
# Réduction AgHBS et ARN HDV par le NAP REP 2139 chez patients caucasiens VHD+ (n=12)

REP 2139-Ca  
500 mg i.v. 1x/s 15 sem.

REP 2139-Ca  
250 mg i.v. 1x/s 15 sem.

PEG IFN- $\alpha$ -2a (Pegasys)  
180  $\mu$ g 1x/s SC 48 sem.

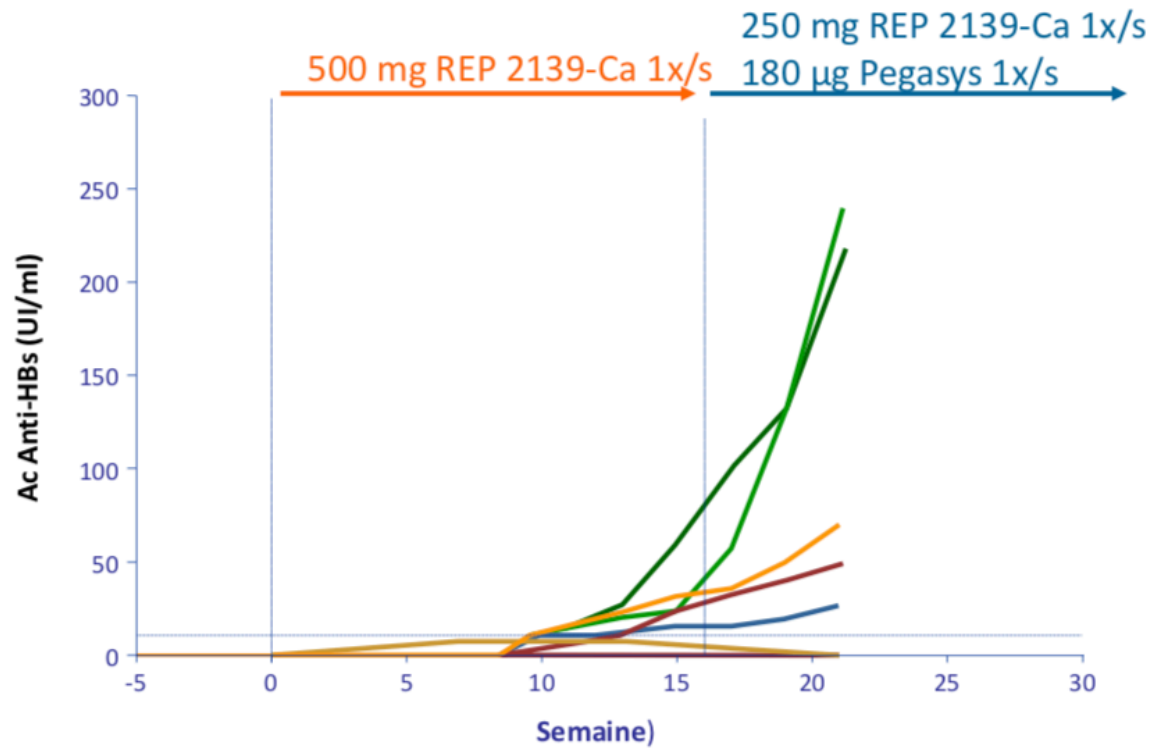
suivi  
4, 12 et 24 semaines



Bazinet M et al, abs LO2,EASL 2015et AASLD 2015; Replicor Inc Montréal,



# NAP REP 2139: apparition des anticorps anti-HBs



Bazinet M et al, abs LO2, EASL 2015

# CONCLUSION

- **Dépister VHD chez tout patient AgHBs+**
- Un seul traitement en 2018-2019: Peg-IFN, décevant
- Plusieurs essais cliniques encourageants:
  - Inhibiteur d'entrée: Myrcludex B
  - Inhibiteur d'assemblage: Lonafarnib
  - Polymères Acides nucléiques: NAPs
- **Meilleur traitement: Vaccination anti-VHB**

