

Chronic Hepatitis B: Update 2009

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This guideline has been approved by the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases and represents the position of the Association. It has been endorsed by the Infectious Diseases Society of America.

Preamble

These guidelines have been written to assist physicians and other health care providers in the recognition, diagnosis, and management of patients chronically infected with the hepatitis B virus (HBV). These recommendations provide a data-supported approach to patients with hepatitis B. They are based on the following: (1) formal review and analysis of published literature on the topic — Medline search up to December 2006 and data from selected papers published through December 2008 and meeting abstracts in 2003–2009 that impact the management of chronic HBV infection; (2) American College of Physicians Manual for Assessing Health Practices and Designing Practice Guidelines¹; (3) guideline policies, including the AASLD Policy on the Development and Use of Practice Guidelines and the AGA Policy Statement on Guidelines²; and (4) the experience of the authors in hepatitis B. In addition, the proceedings of the 2000 and 2006 National Institutes of Health (NIH) conferences on the “Management of Hepatitis B”, the EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines 2009 on Management of Chronic Hepatitis B, the Asian-Pacific Consensus Statement on the Management of Chronic Hepatitis B in 2008 and the NIH 2008 Consensus Conference on Management of

Chronic Hepatitis B, were considered in the development of these guidelines.^{3–7} The recommendations suggest preferred approaches to the diagnostic, therapeutic, and preventive aspects of care. They are intended to be flexible. Specific recommendations are based on relevant published information. In an attempt to characterize the quality of evidence supporting recommendations, the Practice Guidelines Committee of the AASLD requires a category to be assigned and reported with each recommendation (Table 1). These guidelines may be updated periodically as new information becomes available.

Introduction

An estimated 350 million persons worldwide are chronically infected with HBV.⁸ In the United States, there are an estimated 1.25 million hepatitis B carriers, defined as persons positive for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) for more than 6 months.^{9–11} Carriers of HBV are at increased risk of developing cirrhosis, hepatic decompensation, and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).¹² Although most carriers will not develop hepatic complications from chronic hepatitis B, 15% to 40% will develop serious sequelae during their lifetime.¹³ The following guidelines are an update to previous AASLD guidelines and reflect new knowledge and the licensure of new antiviral agents against HBV. Recommendations in these guidelines pertain to the (1) evaluation of patients with chronic HBV infection, (2) prevention of HBV infection, (3) management of chronically infected persons, and (4) treatment of chronic hepatitis B. Management of hepatitis B in patients waiting for liver transplantation and prevention of recurrent hepatitis B post-liver transplant have been covered in a recent review article and will not be discussed in these guidelines.¹⁴

Screening High Risk Populations to Identify HBV-infected Persons

The global prevalence of HBsAg varies greatly and countries can be defined as having a high, intermediate and low prevalence of HBV infection based on a prevalence of HBsAg carriers of $\geq 8\%$, 2% to 7%, and $< 2\%$ respectively.^{8,10,15–17} In developed countries, the prevalence is higher among those who immigrated from high or intermediate prevalence countries and in those with high risk behaviors.^{8,10}

Abbreviations: HBV, hepatitis B virus; HBsAg, hepatitis B surface antigen; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; HBeAg, hepatitis B e antigen; cccDNA, covalently closed circular DNA; anti-HBe, antibody to hepatitis B e antigen; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; anti-HBs, antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; HCV, hepatitis C virus; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; HDV, hepatitis D virus; HBIG, hepatitis B immunoglobulin; AFP, alpha fetoprotein; US, ultrasonography; IFN- α , interferon- α ; pegIFN- α , pegylated interferon- α .

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Table 1. Quality of Evidence on Which a Recommendation is Based

| Grade | Definition |
|-------|---|
| I | Randomized controlled trials |
| II-1 | Controlled trials without randomization |
| II-2 | Cohort or case-control analytic studies |
| II-3 | Multiple time series, dramatic uncontrolled experiments |
| III | Opinions of respected authorities, descriptive epidemiology |

HBV is transmitted by perinatal, percutaneous, and sexual exposure, as well as by close person-to-person contact presumably by open cuts and sores, especially among children in hyperendemic areas.¹⁰ HBV can survive outside the body for prolonged periods.^{18,19} The risk of developing chronic HBV infection after acute exposure ranges from 90% in newborns of HBeAg-positive mothers to 25% to 30% in infants and children under 5 and to less than 5% in adults.²⁰⁻²⁴ In addition, immunosuppressed persons are more likely to develop chronic HBV infection after acute infection.^{25,26} In countries such as the United States where most of the infants, children, and adolescents have been vaccinated against HBV, the risk of transmitting HBV in day-care centers or schools is extremely low and HBsAg-positive children should not be isolated or prevented from participating in activities including sports.

Table 2 displays the population and high risk groups that should be screened for HBV infection and immunized if seronegative.¹⁷ The tests used to screen persons for HBV should include HBsAg and hepatitis B surface antibody (anti-HBs). Alternatively, hepatitis B core antibody (anti-HBc) can be utilized as long as those who test positive are further tested for both HBsAg and anti-HBs to differentiate infection from immunity.

Some persons may test positive for anti-HBc but not HBsAg or anti-HBs. The finding of isolated anti-HBc can occur for a variety of reasons. (1) Anti-HBc may be an indicator of chronic HBV infection; in these persons, HBsAg had decreased to undetectable levels but HBV DNA often remains detectable, more so in the liver than in serum. This situation is not uncommon among persons from areas with high prevalence of HBV infection and in those with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection.²⁷ (2) Anti-HBc may be a marker of immunity after recovery from a prior infection. In these persons, anti-HBs had decreased to undetectable levels but anamnestic response can be observed after one dose of HBV vaccine.²⁸ (3) Anti-HBc may be a false positive test result particularly in persons from low prevalence areas with no risk factors for HBV infection. These individuals respond to hepatitis B vaccination similar to persons without any HBV seromarkers.^{10,28,29} (4) Anti-HBc

may be the only marker of HBV infection during the window phase of acute hepatitis B; these persons should test positive for anti-HBc IgM.

Recommendations for Persons Who Should Be Tested for HBV Infection:

1. The following groups should be tested for HBV infection: persons born in high or intermediate endemic areas (Table 2), United States–born persons not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in regions with high HBV endemicity, persons with chronically elevated aminotransferases, persons needing immunosuppressive therapy, men who have sex with men, persons with multiple sexual partners or history of sexually transmitted disease, inmates of correctional facilities, persons who have ever used injecting drugs, dialysis patients, HIV or HCV-infected individuals, pregnant women, and family members, household members, and sexual contacts of HBV-infected persons. Testing for HBsAg and anti-HBs should be performed, and seronegative persons should be vaccinated. (I)

Table 2. Groups at High Risk for HBV Infection Who Should Be Screened¹⁷

- Individuals born in areas of high* or intermediate prevalence rates† for HBV including immigrants and adopted children‡§
 - Asia: All countries
 - Africa: All countries
 - South Pacific Islands: All countries
 - Middle East (except Cyprus and Israel)
 - European Mediterranean: Malta and Spain
 - The Arctic (indigenous populations of Alaska, Canada, and Greenland)
 - South America: Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela, and Amazon regions of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Peru
 - Eastern Europe: All countries except Hungary
 - Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Granada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and Turks and Caicos.
 - Central America: Guatemala and Honduras
- Other groups recommended for screening
 - U.S. born persons not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in regions with high HBV endemicity (≥8%)
 - Household and sexual contacts of HBsAg-positive persons§
 - Persons who have ever injected drugs§
 - Persons with multiple sexual partners or history of sexually transmitted disease§
 - Men who have sex with men§
 - Inmates of correctional facilities§
 - Individuals with chronically elevated ALT or AST§
 - Individuals infected with HCV or HIV§
 - Patients undergoing renal dialysis§
 - All pregnant women
 - Persons needing immunosuppressive therapy

*HBsAg prevalence 8%.

†HBsAg prevalence 2%-7%.

‡If HBsAg-positive persons are found in the first generation, subsequent generations should be tested.

§Those who are seronegative should receive hepatitis B vaccine.

Table 3. Recommendations for Infected Persons Regarding Prevention of Transmission of HBV to Others

Persons who are HBsAg-positive should:

- Have sexual contacts vaccinated
- Use barrier protection during sexual intercourse if partner not vaccinated or naturally immune
- Not share toothbrushes or razors
- Cover open cuts and scratches
- Clean blood spills with detergent or bleach
- Not donate blood, organs or sperms

Children and adults who are HBsAg-positive:

- Can participate in all activities including contact sports
- Should not be excluded from daycare or school participation and should not be isolated from other children
- Can share food, utensils, or kiss others

Counseling and Prevention of Hepatitis B

Patients with chronic HBV infection should be counseled regarding lifestyle modifications and prevention of transmission and the importance of life long monitoring. No specific dietary measures have been shown to have any effect on the progression of chronic hepatitis B. However, heavy use of alcohol (>20 g/d in women and >30 g/d in men) may be a risk factor for the development of cirrhosis.^{30,31}

Carriers of HBV should be counseled regarding transmission to others (see Table 3). Household members and steady sexual partners are at increased risk of HBV infection and therefore should be vaccinated if they test negative for HBV serologic markers.¹⁰ For casual sex partners or steady partners who have not been tested or have not completed the full immunization series, barrier protection methods should be employed. HBsAg-positive women who are pregnant should be counseled to make sure they inform their providers so hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) and hepatitis B vaccine can be administered to their newborn immediately after delivery.¹⁰ HBIG and concurrent hepatitis B vaccine have been shown to be 95% efficacious in the prevention of perinatal transmission of HBV, the efficacy is lower for maternal carriers with very high serum HBV DNA levels (>8 log₁₀ IU/mL).^{10,32,33} Transmission of HBV from infected health care workers to patients has also been shown to occur in rare instances.^{34,35} For HBV carriers who are health care workers, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that those who are HBeAg-positive should not perform exposure prone procedures without prior counseling and advice from an expert review panel regarding under what circumstances, if any, they should be allowed to perform these procedures.³⁶ These circumstances would include notifying prospective patients of their HBV status prior to procedures. While the

CDC does not use serum HBV DNA levels as criteria for restriction of clinical procedures, several European countries use a threshold level varying from 200 to 20,000 IU/mL to determine if HBsAg-positive health care workers are allowed to perform exposure prone procedures.^{37,38}

The risk of infection after blood transfusion and transplantation of nonhepatic solid organs (kidneys, lungs, heart) from persons with isolated anti-HBc is low: 0% to 13%.³⁹ The risk of infection after transplantation of liver from HBsAg-negative, anti-HBc-positive donors has been reported to be as high as 75% and is related to the HBV immune status of the recipients.^{40,41} If anti-HBc-positive donor organs are used for HBV seronegative recipients, antiviral therapy should be administered to prevent *de novo* HBV infection. While the optimal duration of prophylactic therapy has not been determined, a limited duration such as 6-12 months may be sufficient for transplantation of non-hepatic solid organs. For transplantation of livers, life-long antiviral therapy is recommended, but whether HBIG is necessary is unclear.⁴²

Hepatitis B Vaccination

Recommendations for vaccination are outlined in a recent CDC and Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) guideline.^{10,11} Follow-up testing is recommended for those who remain at risk of infection such as health care workers, infants of HBsAg-positive mothers and sexual partners of persons with chronic HBV infection. Furthermore, annual testing of hemodialysis patients is recommended since immunity wanes rapidly in these individuals who are at a high risk of continued exposure to HBV.

Recommendations for Counseling and Prevention of Transmission of Hepatitis B from Individuals with Chronic HBV Infection:

2. Carriers should be counseled regarding prevention of transmission of HBV (Table 3). (III)

3. Sexual and household contacts of carriers who are negative for HBV seromarkers should receive hepatitis B vaccination. (III)

4. Newborns of HBV-infected mothers should receive HBIG and hepatitis B vaccine at delivery and complete the recommended vaccination series. (I)

5. Persons who remain at risk for HBV infection such as infants of HBsAg-positive mothers, health care workers, dialysis patients, and sexual partners of carriers should be tested for response to vaccination. (III)

- **Postvaccination testing should be performed at 9 to 15 months of age in infants of carrier mothers and 1-2 months after the last dose in other persons. (III)**

- **Follow-up testing of vaccine responders is recommended annually for chronic hemodialysis patients. (III)**

6. Abstinence or only limited use of alcohol is recommended in hepatitis B carriers. (III)

7. Persons who are positive only for anti-HBc and who are from a low endemic area with no risk factors for HBV should be given the full series of hepatitis B vaccine. (II-2)

HBV Genotypes

Eight genotypes of HBV have been identified labeled A through H.^{43,44} The prevalence of HBV genotypes varies depending on the geographical location. All known HBV genotypes have been found in the United States, with the prevalence of genotypes A, B, C, D and E-G being 35%, 22%, 31%, 10%, and 2%, respectively.⁴⁵

Recent data suggest that HBV genotypes may play an important role in the progression of HBV-related liver disease as well as response to interferon therapy.⁴³ Studies from Asia found that HBV genotype B is associated with HBeAg seroconversion at an earlier age, more sustained remission after HBeAg seroconversion, less active hepatic necroinflammation, a slower rate of progression to cirrhosis, and a lower rate of HCC development compared to genotype C.⁴⁶⁻⁵¹ The relation between other HBV genotypes and liver disease progression is unclear.

Several studies of standard interferon-alpha (IFN- α) and one study of pegylated IFN-alpha (pegIFN- α) therapy showed that genotypes A and B were associated with higher rates of HBeAg seroconversion compared to genotypes C and D.⁵²⁻⁵⁵ Another study of pegIFN- α reported that genotype A but not genotype B was associated with a higher rate of HBeAg seroconversion.⁵⁶ Studies of nucleos(t)ide analogue (NA) therapies have not shown any relation between HBV genotypes and response. Thus, additional data on the relation between HBV genotypes and treatment response are needed before testing for HBV genotypes in clinical practice is recommended.

Terminology and Natural History of Chronic HBV Infection

The consensus definition and diagnostic criteria for clinical terms relating to HBV infection adopted at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) conferences on Management of Hepatitis B in 2000 and 2006 are summarized in Table 4.^{3,4}

During the initial phase of chronic HBV infection, serum HBV DNA levels are high and HBeAg is present. The majority of carriers eventually loses HBeAg and develop antibody to HBeAg (anti-HBe).^{15,57-60}

Table 4. Glossary of Clinical Terms Used in HBV Infection

| Definitions |
|--|
| <i>Chronic hepatitis B</i> – Chronic necroinflammatory disease of the liver caused by persistent infection with hepatitis B virus. Chronic hepatitis B can be subdivided into HBeAg positive and HBeAg negative chronic hepatitis B. |
| <i>Inactive HBsAg carrier state</i> – Persistent HBV infection of the liver without significant, ongoing necroinflammatory disease. |
| <i>Resolved hepatitis B</i> – Previous HBV infection without further virologic, biochemical or histological evidence of active virus infection or disease. |
| <i>Acute exacerbation or flare of hepatitis B</i> – Intermittent elevations of aminotransferase activity to more than 10 times the upper limit of normal and more than twice the baseline value. |
| <i>Reactivation of hepatitis B</i> – Reappearance of active necroinflammatory disease of the liver in a person known to have the inactive HBsAg carrier state or resolved hepatitis B. |
| <i>HBeAg clearance</i> – Loss of HBeAg in a person who was previously HBeAg positive. |
| <i>HBeAg seroconversion</i> – Loss of HBeAg and detection of anti-HBe in a person who was previously HBeAg positive and anti-HBe negative. |
| <i>HBeAg reversion</i> – Reappearance of HBeAg in a person who was previously HBeAg negative, anti-HBe positive. |
| Diagnostic criteria |
| <i>Chronic hepatitis B</i> |
| 1. HBsAg-positive >6 months |
| 2. Serum HBV DNA >20,000 IU/mL (10^5 copies/mL), lower values 2,000-20,000 IU/mL (10^4 - 10^5 copies/mL) are often seen in HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B |
| 3. Persistent or intermittent elevation in ALT/AST levels |
| 4. Liver biopsy showing chronic hepatitis with moderate or severe necroinflammation |
| <i>Inactive HBsAg carrier state</i> |
| 1. HBsAg-positive >6 months |
| 2. HBeAg-, anti-HBe+ |
| 3. Serum HBV DNA <2,000 IU/mL |
| 4. Persistently normal ALT/AST levels |
| 5. Liver biopsy confirms absence of significant hepatitis |
| <i>Resolved hepatitis B</i> |
| 1. Previous known history of acute or chronic hepatitis B or the presence of anti-HBc \pm anti-HBs |
| 2. HBsAg- |
| 3. Undetectable serum HBV DNA* |
| 4. Normal ALT levels |

*Very low levels may be detectable using sensitive PCR assays.

Among individuals with perinatally acquired HBV infection, a large percent of HBeAg-positive patients have high serum HBV DNA but normal ALT levels.^{61,62} These patients are considered to be in the “immune tolerant” phase. Many of these patients develop HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B with elevated ALT levels in later life.^{63,64} In sub-Saharan Africa, Alaska, and Mediterranean countries, transmission of HBV usually occurs from person to person during childhood.^{23,65-67} In these populations most children who are HBeAg positive have elevated ALT levels and seroconversion to anti-HBe is common near or shortly after the onset of puberty. In developed countries, HBV infection is usually acquired during adulthood through sexual transmission and injecting drug use.^{9,10,68} Very little longitudinal data are avail-

able, but liver disease is generally present in persons with high HBV DNA levels.

Among carriers with elevated ALT levels, the rate of clearance of HBeAg averages between 8% and 12% per year^{57-60,69} but is much lower in carriers who are in the immune tolerant phase (mostly Asian children and young adults with normal ALT levels)^{61,62} and in immunocompromised subjects.^{26,70} HBeAg clearance may follow an exacerbation of hepatitis, manifested by an elevation of ALT levels.^{58,60} Older age, higher ALT, and HBV genotype B (vs. C) are associated with higher rates of spontaneous HBeAg clearance.

After spontaneous HBeAg seroconversion, 67% to 80% of carriers have low or undetectable HBV DNA and normal ALT levels with minimal or no necroinflammation on liver biopsy — the “inactive carrier state.”^{15,57,59,60,66,69,71} Approximately 4% to 20% of inactive carriers have one or more reversions back to HBeAg. Among those who remain anti-HBe positive, 10% to 30% continue to have elevated ALT and high HBV DNA levels after HBeAg seroconversion, and roughly 10% to 20% of inactive carriers may have reactivation of HBV replication and exacerbations of hepatitis after years of quiescence.^{60,64,69,71,72} Therefore, serial testing is necessary to determine if an HBsAg-positive, HBeAg-negative carrier is truly in the “inactive carrier state” and life long follow-up is required to confirm that the inactive state is maintained. Clearance of HBeAg, whether spontaneous or after antiviral therapy, reduces the risk of hepatic decompensation and improves survival.⁷³⁻⁸¹

Moderate or high levels of persistent HBV replication or reactivation of HBV replication following a period of quiescence after HBeAg seroconversion leads to HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B, which is characterized by HBV DNA levels >2,000 IU/mL and continued necroinflammation in the liver.⁸² Most patients with HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B harbor HBV variants in the precore or core promoter region.⁸³⁻⁸⁹ Patients with HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B tend to have lower serum HBV DNA levels than those with HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B (2,000-20 million vs 200,000-2 billion IU/mL) and are more likely to run a fluctuating course. These patients are also older and have more advanced liver disease since HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B represents a later stage in the course of chronic HBV infection.^{82,87,90}

Approximately 0.5% of HBsAg carriers will clear HBsAg yearly; most will develop anti-HBs.^{69,91} However, low levels of HBV DNA remain detectable in the serum in up to half of these persons. The prognosis is improved in carriers who cleared HBsAg but HCC has been reported years

after clearance of HBsAg, particularly in those who were older or had progressed to cirrhosis before HBsAg clearance.^{69,91-95}

Factors Associated with Progression of HBV-related Liver Disease

Host and viral risk factors associated with increased rates of cirrhosis include older age (longer duration of infection), HBV genotype C, high levels of HBV DNA, habitual alcohol consumption, and concurrent infection with hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis D virus (HDV) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).^{96,97} Environmental factors that are associated with an increase risk of cirrhosis or HCC include heavy alcohol consumption, carcinogens such as aflatoxin, and, more recently smoking.⁹⁸

Host and viral risk factors for HCC include male gender, family history of HCC, older age, history of reversions from anti-HBe to HBeAg, presence of cirrhosis, HBV genotype C, core promoter mutation, and coinfection with HCV.^{69,73,96,97} Although cirrhosis is a strong risk factor for HCC, 30% to 50% of HCC associated with HBV occur in the absence of cirrhosis.¹³ Recently, several prospective follow-up studies of large cohorts of carriers from Asia found that the presence of HBeAg and high levels of HBV DNA were independent risk factors for the subsequent development of cirrhosis and HCC.^{51,99-102} Given that most of the carriers in these studies likely acquired HBV infection perinatally and their mean age at enrollment was around 40 years, these data indicate that high levels of HBV replication persisting for more than 4 decades are associated with an increased risk of HCC. However, due to the fluctuating nature of chronic HBV infection, the accuracy of one high HBV DNA level at a single time point in predicting the prognosis of individual carriers may be limited and the risk of HCC in a younger carrier who is HBeAg-positive with one high HBV DNA level may be substantially lower.

Coinfection with HCV, HDV or HIV

HCV. Coexistent HCV infection has been estimated to be present in 10% to 15% of patients with chronic hepatitis B and is more common among injecting drug users.¹⁰³ Acute coinfection with HBV and HCV may shorten the duration of HBs antigenemia and lower the peak serum aminotransferase concentrations compared with acute HBV infection alone.^{104,105} However, acute coinfection of HCV and HBV, or acute HCV on pre-existing chronic HBV have also been reported to increase the risk of severe hepatitis and fulminant hepatic failure.¹⁰⁶

Patients with dual HBV and HCV infection have a higher rate of cirrhosis and HCC development compared to patients infected by either virus alone.^{107,108}

HDV. HDV is a satellite virus, which is dependent on HBV for the production of envelope proteins.¹⁰⁹ HBV/HDV coinfection most commonly occurs in the Mediterranean area and parts of South America. The availability of HBV vaccines and public health education on the prevention of transmission of HBV infection has led to a significant decline in the prevalence of HDV infection in the past decade.¹¹⁰ HDV infection can occur in two forms. The first form is caused by the coinfection of HBV and HDV; this usually results in a more severe acute hepatitis with a higher mortality rate than is seen with acute hepatitis B alone,^{109,111} but rarely results in chronic infection. A second form is a result of a superinfection of HDV in a HBV carrier and can manifest as a severe “acute” hepatitis in previously asymptomatic HBV carriers or as an exacerbation of underlying chronic hepatitis B. Unlike coinfection, HDV superinfection in HBV carriers almost always results in chronic infection with both viruses. A higher proportion of persons with chronic HBV/HDV coinfection develop cirrhosis, hepatic decompensation, and HCC compared to those with chronic HBV infection alone.^{112,113}

HIV. Studies have found that between 6% and 13% of persons infected with HIV are also coinfecting with HBV. Coinfection with HIV is more common in persons from regions where both viruses are endemic, such as sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁰ Individuals with HBV and HIV coinfection tend to have higher levels of HBV DNA, lower rates of spontaneous HBeAg seroconversion, more severe liver disease, and increased rates of liver related mortality.¹¹⁴⁻¹¹⁷ In addition, severe flares of hepatitis can occur in HIV coinfecting patients with low CD4 counts who experience immune reconstitution after initiation of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART).¹¹⁵ Elevated liver enzymes in patients with HBV/HIV coinfection can be caused by other factors besides HBV including HAART and certain opportunistic infections such as cytomegalovirus and *Mycobacterium avium*.

Patients with HIV infection can have high levels of HBV DNA and hepatic necroinflammation with anti-HBc but not HBsAg, so called “occult HBV”.¹¹⁵ Therefore it is prudent to test all HIV infected persons for both HBsAg and anti-HBc and if either is positive, to test for HBV DNA. Persons who are negative for all HBV seromarkers should receive hepatitis B vaccine. If feasible, hepatitis B vaccine should be given when CD4 cell counts are >200/uL as response to vaccine is poor below this level. Persons with CD4 counts below 200 should receive

Table 5. Evaluation of Patients with Chronic HBV Infection

Initial evaluation

1. History and physical examination
2. Family History of liver disease, HCC
3. Laboratory tests to assess liver disease—complete blood counts with platelets, hepatic panel, and prothrombin time
4. Tests for HBV replication—HBeAg/anti-HBe, HBV DNA
5. Tests to rule out viral coinfections—anti-HCV, anti-HDV (in persons from countries where HDV infection is common and in those with history of injection drug use), and anti-HIV in those at risk
6. Tests to screen for HCC-AFP at baseline and, in high risk patients, ultrasound
7. Consider liver biopsy to grade and stage liver disease - for patients who meet criteria for chronic hepatitis

Suggested follow-up for patients not considered for treatment

HBeAg+, HBV DNA >20,000 IU/mL and normal ALT

- ALT q 3-6 months, more often if ALT becomes elevated
- If ALT levels are between 1-2 × ULN, recheck ALT q1-3 months; consider liver biopsy if age >40, ALT borderline or mildly elevated on serial tests. Consider treatment if biopsy shows moderate/severe inflammation or significant fibrosis
- If ALT > 2 × ULN for 3-6 months and HBeAg+, HBV DNA > 20,000 IU/mL, consider liver biopsy and treatment
- Consider screening for HCC in relevant population

Inactive HBsAg carrier state

- ALT q 3 months for 1 year, if persistently normal, ALT q 6-12 months
- If ALT > 1-2 × ULN, check serum HBV DNA level and exclude other causes of liver disease. Consider liver biopsy if ALT borderline or mildly elevated on serial tests or if HBV DNA persistently ≥2,000 IU/mL. Consider treatment if biopsy shows moderate/severe inflammation or significant fibrosis
- Consider screening for HCC in relevant population

HAART first and HBV vaccine when CD4 counts rise above 200/uL.^{115,116}

Evaluation and Management of Patients with Chronic HBV Infection

Initial Evaluation

The initial evaluation of patients with chronic HBV infection should include a thorough history and physical examination, with special emphasis on risk factors for coinfection, alcohol use, and family history of HBV infection and liver cancer. Laboratory tests should include assessment of liver disease, markers of HBV replication, and tests for coinfection with HCV, HDV, or HIV in those at risk (Table 5). Vaccination for hepatitis A should be administered to persons with chronic hepatitis B as per Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations.¹¹⁸

HBV DNA Assays

Most HBV DNA assays used in clinical practice are based on polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification with lower limits of detection of 50-200 IU/mL (250-1,000 copies/mL),¹¹⁹ and a limited dynamic range, up to 4-5 log₁₀ IU/mL. Recently, HBV DNA assays that utilize real-time PCR technology with improved sensitivity

(5-10 IU/mL) and wider dynamic range (up to 8-9 log₁₀ IU/mL) have become available.¹²⁰ Quantification of serum HBV DNA is a crucial component in the evaluation of patients with chronic HBV infection and in the assessment of the efficacy of antiviral treatment.

A major dilemma in the interpretation of serum HBV DNA levels is the determination of cutoff values used to define treatment indications and response. Because HBV DNA persists even in persons who have serological recovery from acute HBV infection,¹²¹ low levels of HBV DNA may not be associated with progressive liver disease and viral clearance is an unrealistic treatment endpoint. An arbitrary value of 20,000 IU/mL (>10⁵ copies/mL) was chosen as a diagnostic criterion for chronic hepatitis B at the 2000 NIH conference.³ However, chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis and HCC have been found in patients with lower HBV DNA levels. Also, some patients with chronic hepatitis B have widely fluctuating HBV DNA levels that may vary from undetectable to >2,000,000 IU/mL.¹²² Thus, serial monitoring of HBV DNA levels is more important than any single arbitrary cutoff value in prognostication and in determining the need for treatment. It is now recognized that lower HBV DNA levels (3-5 log₁₀ IU/mL) may be associated with progressive liver disease and may warrant treatment, particularly in those who are HBeAg-negative or have already developed cirrhosis.

Liver Biopsy

The purpose of a liver biopsy is to assess the degree of liver damage and to rule out other causes of liver disease. However, it must be recognized that liver histology can improve significantly in patients who have sustained response to antiviral therapy or spontaneous HBeAg seroconversion. Liver histology also can worsen rapidly in patients who have recurrent exacerbations or reactivations of hepatitis.

Liver biopsy is most useful in persons who do not meet clear cut guidelines for treatment listed below. Recent studies suggest that the upper limits of normal for ALT and AST should be decreased to 30 U/L for men and 19 U/L for women.¹²³ HBV infected patients with ALT values close to the upper limit of normal may have abnormal histology and can be at increased risk of mortality from liver disease especially those above age 40. Thus, decisions on liver biopsy should take into consideration age, the new suggested upper limits of normal for ALT, HBeAg status, HBV DNA levels, and other clinical features suggestive of chronic liver disease or portal hypertension.

Recommendations for Initial Evaluation of Persons with Chronic HBV Infection:

8. Initial evaluation of persons newly diagnosed with chronic HBV infection should include history,

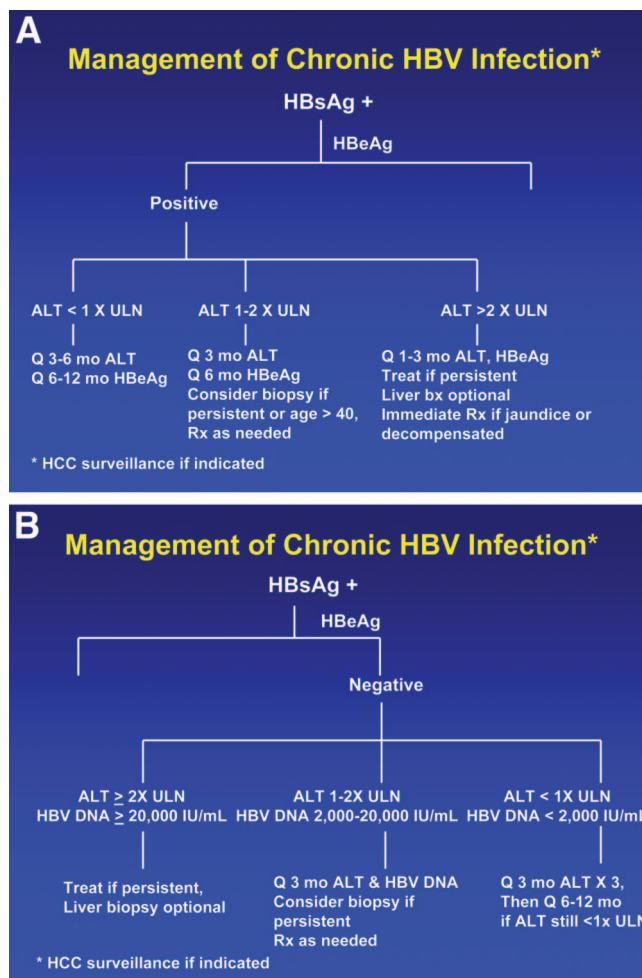


Fig. 1. Algorithm for follow-up of HBV carriers who are HBeAg-positive (A) or HBeAg-negative (B). ALT, alanine aminotransferase; ULN, upper limit of normal; Rx, treat; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma.

physical examination and laboratory testing as outlined in Table 5. (III)

9. All persons with chronic hepatitis B not immune to hepatitis A should receive 2 doses of hepatitis A vaccine 6 to 18 months apart. (II-3)

Follow-up of Patients Not Initially Considered for Treatment

HBsAg-Positive Patients with High Serum HBV DNA But Normal ALT Levels. These patients should be monitored at 3 to 6 month intervals (Table 5, Fig. 1). More frequent monitoring should be performed when ALT levels become elevated.^{58,60,64,124} Patients who remain HBeAg positive with HBV DNA levels greater than 20,000 IU/mL after a 3 to 6 month period of elevated ALT levels greater than two times the upper limit of normal should be considered for liver biopsy and antiviral treatment (Fig. 1). Liver biopsy and treatment should also be considered in patients with persistent borderline nor-

Table 6. Definition of Response to Antiviral Therapy of Chronic Hepatitis B

| <i>Category of Response</i> | |
|---|--|
| Biochemical (BR) | Decrease in serum ALT to within the normal range |
| Virologic (VR) | Decrease in serum HBV DNA to undetectable levels by PCR assays, and loss of HBeAg in patients who were initially HBeAg positive |
| Primary non-response (not applicable to interferon therapy) | Decrease in serum HBV DNA by $<2 \log_{10}$ IU/mL after at least 24 weeks of therapy |
| Virologic relapse | Increase in serum HBV DNA of 1 \log_{10} IU/mL after discontinuation of treatment in at least two determinations more than 4 weeks apart |
| Histologic (HR) | Decrease in histology activity index by at least 2 points and no worsening of fibrosis score compared to pre-treatment liver biopsy |
| Complete (CR) | Fulfill criteria of biochemical and virological response and loss of HBsAg |
| <i>Time of Assessment</i> | |
| On-therapy | During therapy |
| Maintained | Persist throughout the course of treatment |
| End-of-treatment | At the end of a defined course of therapy |
| Off-therapy | After discontinuation of therapy |
| Sustained (SR-6) | 6 months after discontinuation of therapy |
| Sustained (SR-12) | 12 months after discontinuation of therapy |

mal or slightly elevated ALT levels particularly if the patient is above the age of 40. Liver biopsy is usually not necessary in young patients (below 30) who are HBeAg-positive and have persistently normal ALT.

HBeAg-negative, anti-HBe-positive Patients with Normal ALT Levels and HBV DNA $<2,000$ IU/mL (Inactive HBsAg Carriers). These patients should be monitored with ALT determination every 3 months during the first year to verify that they are truly in the “inactive carrier state” and then every 6-12 months.^{90,122} If the ALT level is subsequently found to be elevated, more frequent monitoring is needed. In addition, an evaluation into the cause of ALT elevation, including HBV DNA tests, should be initiated if it persists or recurs (Table 5, Fig. 1).

Recommendations for Monitoring Patients with Chronic HBV Infection (Fig. 1):

10. HBeAg-positive and HBeAg-negative patients who meet criteria for chronic hepatitis B (Table 4) should be evaluated for treatment. (I)

11. HBeAg-positive patients:

- HBeAg-positive patients with persistently normal ALT should be tested for ALT at 3-6 month intervals. ALT along with HBV DNA should be tested more often when ALT levels become elevated. HBeAg status should be checked every 6-12 months. (III)

- Patients who remain HBeAg positive with HBV DNA levels $>20,000$ IU/mL after a 3-6 month period of elevated ALT levels between $1-2 \times$ ULN, or who remain HBeAg positive with HBV DNA levels $>20,000$ IU/mL and are >40 years old, should be considered for liver biopsy, and treatment should be considered if biopsy shows moderate/severe inflammation or significant fibrosis. (III) Patients who remain HBeAg positive with HBV DNA levels $>20,000$ IU/mL after a 3-6 month period of elevated ALT levels $>2 \times$ ULN should be considered for treatment. (III).

12. HBeAg-negative patients:

- HBeAg-negative patients with normal ALT and HBV DNA $<2,000$ IU/mL should be tested for ALT every 3 months during the first year to verify that they are truly in the “inactive carrier state” and then every 6-12 months. (III)
- Tests for HBV DNA and more frequent monitoring should be performed if ALT or AST increases above the normal limit. (III).

Periodic Screening for HCC. A recent AASLD practice guideline on HCC has been published.¹²⁵ Of the two tests prospectively evaluated as screening tools for HCC, alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) and ultrasound (US), the sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic accuracy of US are higher than those of AFP. The AASLD Practice Guideline for HCC recommended surveillance of carriers at high risk of HCC with US every 6-12 months and AFP alone when US is not available or cost is an issue.¹²⁵ Because the interpretation of US findings is operator dependent, clinicians may choose to employ both US and AFP for HCC surveillance.

Recommendations for HCC Screening:

13. HBV carriers at high risk for HCC such as Asian men over 40 years and Asian women over 50 years of age, persons with cirrhosis, persons with a family history of HCC, Africans over 20 years of age, and any carrier over 40 years with persistent or intermittent ALT elevation and/or high HBV DNA level $>2,000$ IU/mL should be screened with US examination every 6-12 months. (II-2)

14. For HBV carriers at high risk for HCC who are living in areas where US is not readily available, periodic screening with AFP should be considered. (II-2)

Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis B

The aims of treatment of chronic hepatitis B are to achieve sustained suppression of HBV replication and remission of liver disease. The ultimate goal is to prevent cirrhosis, hepatic failure and HCC. Parameters used to

Table 7. Definition of Terms Relating to Antiviral Resistance to Nucleoside Analogue (NA) Treatment

| Term | Definition |
|--------------------------|--|
| Virologic breakthrough | Increase in serum HBV DNA by $>1 \log_{10}$ (10-fold) above nadir after achieving virologic response, during continued treatment |
| Viral rebound | Increase in serum HBV DNA to $> 20,000$ IU/mL or above pretreatment level after achieving virologic response, during continued treatment |
| Biochemical breakthrough | Increase in ALT above upper limit of normal after achieving normalization, during continued treatment |
| Genotypic resistance | Detection of mutations that have been shown in <i>in vitro</i> studies to confer resistance to the NA that is being administered |
| Phenotypic resistance | <i>In vitro</i> confirmation that the mutation detected decreases susceptibility (as demonstrated by increase in inhibitory concentrations) to the NA administered |

assess treatment response include normalization of serum ALT, decrease in serum HBV DNA level, loss of HBeAg with or without detection of anti-HBe, and improvement in liver histology. At the 2000 and 2006 NIH conferences on Management of Hepatitis B, it was proposed that responses to antiviral therapy of chronic hepatitis B be categorized as biochemical (BR), virologic (VR), or histologic (HR), and as on-therapy or sustained off-therapy (Table 6).^{3,4} Standardized definitions of primary nonresponse, breakthrough and relapse were also proposed. Currently, seven therapeutic agents have been approved for the treatment of adults with chronic hepatitis B in the United States.

While IFNs are administered for predefined durations, NAs are usually administered until specific endpoints are achieved. The difference in approach is related to the additional immune modulatory effects of IFN. For HBeAg-positive patients, viral suppression with currently approved treatments can be sustained in 50% to 90% patients if treatment is stopped after HBeAg seroconversion is achieved. For HBeAg-negative patients, relapse is frequent even when HBV DNA has been suppressed to undetectable levels by PCR assays for more than a year; thus, the endpoint for stopping treatment is unclear.

Antiviral Resistance

A major concern with long-term NA treatment is the selection of antiviral-resistant mutations. The rate at which resistant mutants are selected is related to pretreatment serum HBV DNA level, rapidity of viral suppression, duration of treatment, and prior exposure to NA therapies.¹²⁶ The incidence of genotypic resistance also varies with the sensitivity of the methods used for detection of resistant mutations and the patient population being tested. Table 7 summarizes the definition of terms commonly used in describing antiviral resistance.

Among the approved NA therapies for hepatitis B, lamivudine is associated with the highest and entecavir and tenofovir with the lowest rates of drug resistance in NA-naïve patients. The first manifestation of antiviral resistance is virologic breakthrough which is defined as a $>1 \log_{10}$ (10-fold) increase in serum HBV DNA from nadir during treatment in a patient who had an initial virologic response (Fig. 2). Up to 30% of virologic breakthrough observed in clinical trials is related to medication noncompliance, thus, compliance should be ascertained before testing for genotypic resistance. Serum HBV DNA levels tend to be low initially because most antiviral-resistant mutants have decreased replication fitness compared with wild-type HBV.¹²⁷ However, compensatory mutations that can restore replication fitness frequently emerge during continued treatment leading to a progressive increase in serum HBV DNA that may exceed pretreatment levels. Virologic breakthrough is usually followed by biochemical breakthrough, which is defined as elevation in ALT during treatment in a patient who had achieved initial response. Emergence of antiviral-resistant mutations can lead to negation of the initial response, and in some cases hepatitis flares and hepatic decompensation. Antiviral-resistant mutations can be detected months and sometimes years before biochemical breakthrough. Thus, early detection and intervention can prevent hepatitis flares and hepatic decompensation, and this is particularly important in patients who are immunosuppressed and those with underlying cirrhosis. Another potential consequence of antiviral-resistant mutations is cross-resistance with other

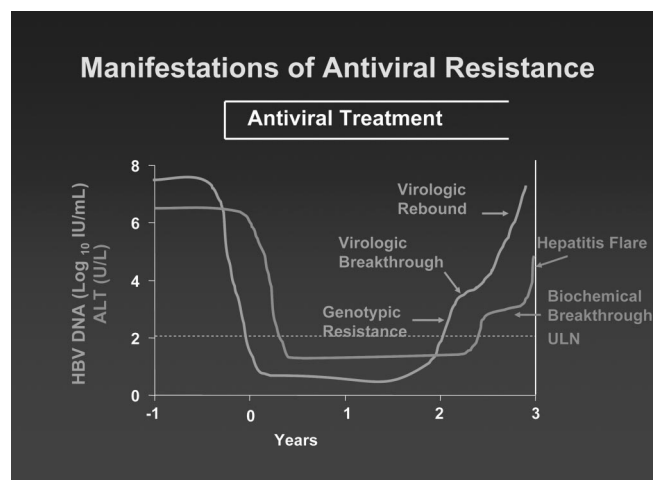


Fig. 2. Serial changes in serum HBV DNA and ALT levels in association with emergence of antiviral-resistant HBV mutants. The first manifestation of antiviral resistance is the detection of resistant mutations (genotypic resistance). Resistant mutations may be detected at the same time or prior to virologic breakthrough (increase in serum HBV DNA by $>1 \log$ above nadir). With time, serum HBV DNA levels continue to increase (viral rebound) and ALT become abnormal (biochemical breakthrough). In some patients, emergence of antiviral resistance leads to a marked increase in ALT (hepatitis flare). ALT, alanine aminotransferase.

Table 8. Responses to Approved Antiviral Therapies Among Treatment-Naive Patients with HBeAg-Positive Chronic Hepatitis B

| | Placebo/ Control Groups from Multiple Studies | Standard IFN- α 5 MU qd or 10 MU tiw 12-24 wk | Lamivudine 100 mg qd 48-52 wk | Adefovir 10 mg qd 48 wk | Entecavir 0.5 mg qd 48 wk | Tenofovir 300 mg qd 48 wk | Telbivudine 600 mg qd 52 wk | PegIFN α 180 mcg qw 48 wk | Peg IFN α 180 mcg qw + Lamivudine 100 mg 48 wk |
|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Loss of serum HBV DNA* | 0%–17% | 37% | 40%–44% | 21% | 67% | 76% | 60% | 25% | 69% |
| Loss of HBeAg | 6%–12% | 33% | 17%–32% | 24% | 22% | na | 26% | 30%/34%† | 27%/28%† |
| HBeAg seroconversion | 4%–6% | Difference of 18% | 16%–21% | 12% | 21% | 21% | 22% | 27%/32%† | 24%/27%† |
| Loss of HBsAg | 0%–1% | 7.80% | 1% | 0 | 2% | 3.2% | 0% | 3% | 3% |
| Normalization of ALT | 7%–24% | Difference of 23% | 41%–75% | 48% | 68% | 68% | 77% | 39% | 46% |
| Histologic improvement | na | na | 49%–56% | 53% | 72% | 74% | 65% | 38%‡ | 41%‡ |
| Durability of response | | 80%–90% | 50%–80%§ | ~90%§ | 69%§ | na | ~80% | na | na |

*Hybridization or branched chain DNA assays (lower limit of detection 20,000–200,000 IU/mL or 5–6 log copies/mL) in standard IFN- α studies and some lamivudine studies, and PCR assays (lower limit of detection approximately 50 IU/mL or 250 copies/mL) in other studies. na = not available.

†Responses at week 48 / week 72 (24 weeks after stopping treatment).

‡Post-treatment biopsies obtained at week 72.

§Lamivudine and entecavir – no or short duration of consolidation treatment, Adefovir and telbivudine – most patients had consolidation treatment.

NAs, thus limiting future treatment options. Recently, there have also been reports of multi-drug resistant mutants in patients who have received sequential NA monotherapy.^{128,129}

Judicious use of NA in patients with chronic hepatitis B is the most effective prophylaxis against the development of antiviral-resistant HBV. Thus, patients with minimal disease and those who are unlikely to achieve sustained response should not be treated with NA, particularly if they are young (<30 years). When possible, the most potent NA with the lowest rate of genotypic resistance should be administered and compliance reinforced. Although combination therapy has been shown to prevent antiviral resistance in patients with HIV infection, the promise of combination therapy has not yet been fulfilled for patients with HBV infection.

Once antiviral-resistant HBV mutants have been selected, they are archived (retained in the virus population) even if treatment is stopped and lamivudine-resistant HBV mutants had been detected up to four years after withdrawal of lamivudine.¹²⁹

Interferon.

Interferons (IFNs) have antiviral, antiproliferative, and immunomodulatory effects. IFN- α has been shown to be effective in suppressing HBV replication and in inducing remission of liver disease. However, its efficacy is limited to a small percentage of highly selected patients.

Efficacy in Various Categories of Patients.

1. HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B with the following (Table 8):

a. *Persistent or intermittent elevation in ALT.* This pattern is seen frequently in chronic hepatitis B patients. Meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials found that a significantly higher percentage of IFN- α -treated patients had a virologic response compared with untreated controls.¹³⁰ High pretreatment ALT (greater than twice the upper limit of normal) and lower levels of serum HBV DNA are the most important predictors of a response to IFN- α therapy.^{131–133}

b. *Normal ALT.* This pattern is usually seen in children or young adults with perinatally acquired HBV infection. HBeAg seroconversion occurs in less than 10% of these patients.^{133–136}

c. *Asian patients.* Trials in Asian patients with HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B found that the response in patients with normal ALT was poor,¹³⁶ but the response in patients with elevated ALT was similar to that in Caucasian patients.¹³³

d. *Children.* The efficacy of IFN- α is similar to that in adults.^{137–139} However, most children, particularly those with perinatally acquired HBV infection have normal ALT and less than 10% of these children who received IFN- α cleared HBeAg.^{134,135}

2. HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B (Table 9)

Results of four randomized controlled trials of IFN- α showed that the end-of-treatment response ranged from 38% to 90% in treated patients compared with only 0% to 37% of controls.^{140–143} However, approximately half of the responders relapse when therapy is discontinued, and relapses can occur up to 5 years post-therapy.¹⁴⁴ Longer

Table 9. Responses to Approved Antiviral Therapies Among Treatment-Naive Patients with HBeAg-Negative Chronic Hepatitis B

| | Control/Placebo Groups from Multiple Studies | Standard IFN- α 5 MU qd or 10 MU tiw 6-12 mo | Lamivudine 100 mg qd 48-52 wk | Adefovir 10 mg qd 48 wk | Entecavir 0.5 mg qd 48 wk | Telbivudine 600 mg qd 52 wk | Tenofovir 300 mg qd 48 wk | Peg IFN α 180 mcg qw 48 wk | PegIFN- α 180 mcg qw+ Lamivudine 100 mg qd 48 wk |
|------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Loss of serum HBV DNA* | 0%-20% | 60%-70% | 60%-73% | 51% | 90% | 88% | 93% | 63% | 87% |
| Normalization of ALT | 10%-29% | 60%-70% | 60%-79% | 72% | 78% | 74% | 76% | 38% | 49% |
| Histologic improvement | 33% | na | 60%-66% | 64% | 70% | 67% | 72% | 48% | 38%† |
| Durability of response | Control | 10%-20% | <10% | ~5% | 3% | na | na | ~20% | ~20% |

na = not available

*Hybridization or branched chain DNA assays (lower limit of detection 20,000-200,000 IU/mL or 5-6 log copies/mL) in standard IFN- α studies and some lamivudine studies, and PCR assays (lower limit of detection approximately 50 IU/mL or 250 copies/mL) in other studies.

†Post-treatment biopsies obtained at week 72.

duration of treatment, 24 months versus 6-12 months, may increase the rate of sustained response.^{140,145}

3. Nonresponders to IFN- α treatment

Most studies found that retreatment of IFN- α nonresponders with IFN- α alone was associated with a very low rate of response. Limited data suggest that 20% to 30% HBeAg-negative patients who relapsed or had no response during previous IFN- α treatment had a sustained response after a second course of IFN- α .¹⁴⁶

4. Decompensated cirrhosis

Approximately 20% to 40% of patients with HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B develop a flare in their ALT values during IFN- α treatment. In patients with cirrhosis, the flare may precipitate hepatic decompensation. Two studies on IFN- α in patients with Child's class B or C cirrhosis reported minimal benefit. In addition, significant side effects due to bacterial infection and exacerbation of liver disease occurred even with low doses of IFN- α (3 MU every other day).^{147,148} However, clinical trials of HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis that included patients with clinically and biochemically compensated cirrhosis found that the response was comparable to that in precirrhotic patients and that less than 1% developed hepatic decompensation.^{132,133}

Durability of Response and Long-term Outcome of IFN- α -treated Patients. IFN- α -induced HBeAg clearance has been reported to be durable in 80% to 90% of patients after a follow-up period of 4 to 8 years.^{74,78-80,149-152} However, HBV DNA remained detectable in the serum from most of these patients when tested by PCR assays. Studies in Europe and the United States reported that delayed clearance of HBsAg occurred in 12% to 65% of patients within 5 years of HBeAg loss, but delayed HBsAg clearance was not ob-

served in studies on Chinese patients.^{74,78-80,149-152} There has been only one report comparing the outcome of treated patients and controls. An 8-year follow-up of 101 male patients who participated in a controlled trial of IFN- α therapy in Taiwan found that treated patients had a lower incidence of HCC (1.5% vs. 12%, $P = 0.04$) and a higher survival rate (98% vs. 57%, $P = 0.02$).⁷⁹ However, long-term clinical benefits of IFN- α were not observed in another Asian study¹⁵³ and the incidence of HCC in European or North American patients was not decreased.^{78,80} Studies comparing the outcome of responders versus nonresponders found that patients who cleared HBeAg had better overall survival and survival free of hepatic decompensation; the benefit was most apparent in patients with cirrhosis.^{74,78,80,154}

Contrary to HBeAg-positive patients, relapse after cessation of IFN- α treatment is frequent in HBeAg-negative patients, with sustained response rates of only 15% to 30%. Among the long-term responders, approximately 20% cleared HBsAg after 5 years of follow-up, and the risks of progression to cirrhosis, HCC, and liver-related deaths were reduced.^{90,144-146}

Dose Regimen. IFN- α is administered as subcutaneous injections. The recommended dose for adults is 5 MU daily or 10 MU thrice weekly and for children 6 MU/m² thrice weekly with a maximum of 10 MU. The recommended duration of treatment for patients with HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B is 16 to 24 weeks. Current data suggest that patients with HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B should be treated for at least 12 months, and one study suggested that 24 months treatment may increase the rate of sustained response.¹⁴⁵

Pegylated Interferon alfa (pegIFN- α)

PegIFN- α has the advantages of more convenient administration and more sustained viral suppression. Clinical trials suggest that the efficacy of pegIFN- α is similar to or slightly better than standard IFN- α .

Efficacy in Various Categories of Patients

1. HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis (Table 8) — In one phase II trial,¹⁵⁵ a higher percent of patients who received pegIFN- α had HBeAg seroconversion compared to those who received standard IFN- α . In a subsequent phase III trial, 814 patients were randomized to receive pegIFN- α 2a 180 mcg weekly, pegIFN- α 2a 180 mcg weekly + lamivudine 100 mg daily, or lamivudine 100 mg daily for 48 weeks.⁵⁶ At the end of treatment, viral suppression was most marked in the group that received combination therapy. Despite differences in the degree of viral suppression, HBeAg seroconversion was similar in the three groups at the end of treatment: 27%, 24%, and 20%, respectively, but significantly higher in the two groups that received pegIFN- α when response was assessed 24 weeks after treatment was stopped: 32%, 27%, and 19%, respectively. These data indicate that pegIFN- α 2a monotherapy was superior to lamivudine monotherapy in inducing sustained HBeAg seroconversion, and comparable to combination therapy of pegIFN- α 2a and lamivudine.

Similar results were reported in two trials in which pegIFN- α 2b was administered. Twenty-four weeks after treatment was stopped, one study reported identical rates (29%) of HBeAg seroconversion in patients who received pegIFN- α 2b with and without lamivudine,⁵⁵ while the other study reported a significantly higher rate of HBeAg seroconversion in those who received the combination of pegIFN- α 2b and lamivudine versus those who received lamivudine only, 36% versus 14%.¹⁵⁶

2. HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis (Table 9) — In the only published report of peg IFN- α in HBeAg-negative patients, 552 patients were randomized to receive 48 weeks of pegIFN- α 2a 180 mcg weekly, the combination of pegIFN- α 2a 180 mcg weekly + lamivudine 100 mg daily, or lamivudine 100 mg daily.¹⁵⁷ Viral suppression was most marked in the group that received combination therapy. However, sustained response (HBV DNA undetectable by PCR and normalization of ALT at week 72) was comparable in the groups that received pegIFN- α 2a alone or in combination with lamivudine, and superior to the group that received lamivudine monotherapy: 15%, 16%, and 6%, respectively.

Dose Regimen. PegIFN- α 2a is the only pegylated interferon approved for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B in the United States. The recommended dose is 180 mcg

weekly for 48 weeks. However, given the similarity in response rates between 90 and 180 mcg doses in the phase II trial, and the comparable response rates between 24 and 48 week treatment in the phase II and phase III trials,^{56,155} it is possible that lower doses and/or shorter duration of treatment may suffice for HBeAg-positive patients. Whether longer duration of treatment (>48 week) will result in higher rates of sustained response in HBeAg-negative patients remains to be determined.

Predictors of Response to Standard and pegIFN- α .

In HBeAg-positive patients, the strongest predictor of HBeAg seroconversion to standard and pegIFN- α is the pretreatment ALT level. Other factors include high histologic activity index, low HBV DNA level, and more recently some studies have suggested that persons infected with HBV genotypes A and B respond better than those with genotypes C and D.^{55,132,133} There is no consistent predictor of sustained response among HBeAg-negative patients.

Adverse Events. Standard IFN- α and pegIFN- α have similar side effect profiles. The most common side effect is an initial influenza-like illness: fever, chills, headache, malaise and myalgia. Other common side effects include fatigue, anorexia, weight loss and mild increase in hair loss. IFN- α has myelosuppressive effects but significant neutropenia (<1000/mm³) or thrombocytopenia (<50,000/mm³) are uncommon except in patients who have decreased cell counts prior to treatment. IFN- α treatment is accompanied by a flare in ALT in 30% to 40% of patients. Hepatitis flares are considered to be an indicator of a favorable response but they can lead to hepatic decompensation, especially in patients with underlying cirrhosis. The most troublesome side effect of IFN- α is emotional lability: anxiety, irritability, depression and even suicidal tendency. IFN- α has been reported to induce the development of a variety of autoantibodies. In most instances, this is not accompanied by clinical illness. However, both hyper- and hypo-thyroidism that require treatment have been reported. Rarely, retinal changes and even impaired vision have been reported.

Lamivudine (EpiVir-HBV, 3TC)

Lamivudine is the (–) enantiomer of 2'-3' dideoxy-3'-thiacytidine. Incorporation of the active triphosphate (3TC-TP) into growing DNA chains results in premature chain termination thereby inhibiting HBV DNA synthesis.

Efficacy in Various Categories of Patients. Lamivudine monotherapy is effective in suppressing HBV replication and in ameliorating liver disease. HBeAg seroconversion after a 1-year course of lamivudine treatment is similar to that of a 16-week course of standard

IFN- α but lower than that of a 1-year course of pegIFN- α .

1. HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B with the following (Table 8):

a. *Persistent or intermittent elevation in ALT.* Three clinical trials involving a total of 731 treatment naïve patients who received lamivudine for 1 year reported that HBeAg seroconversion occurred in 16% to 18% of patients compared with 4% to 6% of untreated controls.¹⁵⁸⁻¹⁶⁰ Histologic improvement defined as a reduction in necroinflammatory score by ≥ 2 points was observed in 49% to 56% treated patients and in 23% to 25% of controls. HBeAg seroconversion rates increased with the duration of treatment to 50% after 5 years of continued treatment.¹⁶¹⁻¹⁶⁴

b. *Normal ALT levels.* In patients with pretreatment ALT levels less than 2 times normal, the HBeAg seroconversion rate is less than 10% after 1 year and 19% after 3 years of treatment.^{165,166}

c. *Asian patients.* Asians respond similarly to lamivudine as Caucasian patients.¹⁶⁶

d. *Children.* In a 52 week randomized control trial in children HBeAg seroconversion was observed in 22% of the lamivudine-treated children versus 13% placebo controls ($P = 0.06$).¹⁶⁷ HBeAg seroconversion increased to 34% after 2 years of continuous treatment. Lamivudine-resistant HBV mutation was detected in 19%, 49% and 64% of patients after 1, 2 and 3 years of treatment, respectively.¹⁶⁸ These data indicate that lamivudine is safe and effective in children but the benefit must be carefully balanced against the risk of selecting drug resistant mutants.

2. HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B (Table 9)

Lamivudine has been shown to benefit patients with HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B.¹⁶⁹⁻¹⁷³ Several studies have reported that serum HBV DNA is suppressed to undetectable levels by PCR assays in 60% to 70% patients after 1 year of treatment.^{171,172,174,175} However, the vast majority ($\approx 90\%$) of patients relapsed when treatment was stopped.¹⁷⁰ Extending the duration of treatment resulted in a progressively lower rate of response due to the selection of lamivudine-resistant mutants. In one study of 201 patients, virologic remission (undetectable HBV DNA by PCR assay) decreased from 73% at 12 months to 34% at 48 months while biochemical remission decreased from 84% to 36%.¹⁷⁶

3. Nonresponders to IFN- α treatment

A multicenter trial in IFN- α nonresponders found that patients had a similar HBeAg seroconversion rate to lamivudine alone (18%), a combination of lamivudine and IFN- α (12%) or placebo (13%) indicating that response of IFN- α nonresponders to lamivudine is similar

to treatment-naïve patients, and that retreatment with combination of IFN- α and lamivudine did not confer any added benefit compared with retreatment with lamivudine monotherapy.¹⁷⁷

4. Bridging Fibrosis and Compensated Cirrhosis

In a double blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial of 651 Asian patients who were HBeAg positive or had HBV DNA $>10^5$ IU/mL ($>700,000$ genome equivalents/mL), and bridging fibrosis or cirrhosis on liver biopsy a statistically significant difference was observed between those who received lamivudine versus placebo for overall disease progression (increase in Child-Turcotte-Pugh score, hepatic decompensation or HCC) (7.8% vs 17.7% $P = 0.001$), and for HCC development (3.9% vs 7.4% $P = 0.047$).⁸¹ Clinical benefit was observed mainly among the 51% patients who did not have breakthrough infection. These data indicate that antiviral therapy can improve clinical outcomes in patients with advanced fibrosis who have maintained viral suppression.

5. Decompensated cirrhosis

Studies of lamivudine in patients with decompensated cirrhosis showed that lamivudine treatment is well tolerated and can stabilize or improve liver function in patients with decompensated cirrhosis thereby obviating or delaying the need for liver transplant.¹⁷⁸⁻¹⁸¹ However, these studies showed that clinical benefit takes 3-6 months, and that HCC can occur even among patients with clinical improvement. Thus, prompt initiation of treatment and continued HCC surveillance are warranted.

Durability of Response. A follow-up study in non-Asian countries found that 30 of 39 (77%) patients with HBeAg seroconversion had durable response after a median follow-up of 37 months (range, 5-46 months) and 8 (20%) patients had HBsAg seroconversion.¹⁸² Studies from Asia reported lower rates of durability (50%-60%), which may in part be related to a shorter duration of treatment (mean 8-9 months).^{183,184} Several factors have been found to be associated with increased durability of lamivudine-induced HBeAg seroconversion including longer duration of consolidation treatment — defined as duration of treatment beyond the time after HBeAg seroconversion, younger age, lower HBV DNA level at the time treatment was stopped, and genotype B versus C.¹⁸³⁻¹⁸⁷ Although there are no good direct comparison data, it appears that the durability of lamivudine-induced HBeAg seroconversion is less than that for IFN- α .¹⁸⁸

Among HBeAg-negative patients, the durability of viral suppression after 1-year of lamivudine treatment is less than 10%. One small study reported that the durability of virologic response was improved to 50% in patients who

had completed 2 years of treatment and had persistently undetectable HBV DNA by PCR assay during year 2.¹⁸⁹

Lamivudine Resistance. Selection of lamivudine-resistant mutations is the main concern with lamivudine treatment. The most common mutation involves substitution of methionine in the tyrosine-methionine-aspartate-aspartate (YMDD) motif of the HBV DNA polymerase for valine or isoleucine rtM204V/I.^{190,191} This mutation is frequently accompanied by a leucine to methionine substitution in an upstream region (rtL180M). Genotypic resistance can be detected in 14% to 32% after 1 year of lamivudine treatment¹⁵⁸⁻¹⁶⁰ and increases with the duration of treatment to 60% to 70% after 5 years of treatment.^{163,164} Factors associated with an increase rate of lamivudine resistance include long duration of treatment, high pretreatment serum HBV DNA level, and a high level of residual virus after initiation of treatment.^{164,192} One study reported that the rate of lamivudine resistance was significantly higher in patients whose serum HBV DNA level exceeded ≈ 200 IU/mL (1,000 copies/mL) after 6 months of treatment compared to those with lower HBV DNA levels (63% vs 13%).¹⁹² The clinical course of patients with lamivudine-resistant mutants is variable. *in vitro* studies showed that rtM204V/I mutation decreases replication fitness of HBV but compensatory mutations selected during continued treatment can restore replication fitness.^{127,193} Virologic breakthrough is usually followed by biochemical breakthrough (increase in ALT after initial normalization), and in some patients may be associated with acute exacerbations of liver disease and rarely hepatic decompensation and death.¹⁹⁴⁻¹⁹⁶ Exacerbations of hepatitis associated with the emergence of lamivudine resistance had also been reported to be associated with HBeAg seroconversion, possibly via immune mediated mechanisms.¹⁹⁴ Hepatitis flares may also occur after withdrawal of treatment due to rapid outgrowth of wild-type virus, but two studies in Asia found that the occurrence of hepatitis flares and hepatic decompensation were similar among patients with lamivudine breakthrough who stopped or continued lamivudine treatment.^{197,198}

Long-term Outcome of Lamivudine-treated Patients. Follow-up of patients receiving continued lamivudine treatment showed that the rates of maintained virologic and biochemical response decreased with time due to selection of drug-resistant mutants.^{164,175,176} In patients with maintained viral suppression, necroinflammation is reduced and decrease in fibrosis score as well as regression of cirrhosis was observed.¹⁹⁹ However, histologic benefit was negated among patients with breakthrough infection. Several studies reported that patients with maintained viral

suppression had lower rates of hepatic decompensation as well as liver-related mortality.^{176,200}

Dose Regimen. The recommended dose of lamivudine for adults with normal renal function (creatinine clearance < 50 mL/min) and no HIV coinfection is 100 mg orally daily. The recommended dose for children is 3 mg/kg/d with a maximum dose of 100 mg/d. Dose reduction is necessary for patients with renal insufficiency (Table 10a).

The endpoint of treatment for HBeAg-positive patients is HBeAg seroconversion.¹⁵⁸⁻¹⁶⁰ Liver chemistries should be monitored every 3 months and HBV DNA levels every 3-6 months while on therapy, and HBeAg and anti-HBe tested at the end of 1 year of treatment and every 3-6 months thereafter. Treatment may be discontinued in patients who have confirmed HBeAg seroconversion (HBeAg loss and anti-HBe detection on 2 occasions 1-3 months apart) and have completed at least 6 months of consolidation therapy after the appearance of anti-HBe. The durability of response after cessation of treatment is expected to be 70% to 90%. Viral relapse and exacerbations of hepatitis may occur after discontinuation of lamivudine therapy,²⁰¹ including patients who have developed HBeAg seroconversion, and may be delayed up to 1 year after cessation of treatment. Thus, all patients should be closely monitored after treatment is discontinued (every 1-3 months for the first 6 months, and every 3-6 months thereafter). Reinstitution of lamivudine treatment is usually effective in patients who have not developed resistance. Alternatively, treatment with newer therapies with lower risk of drug resistance may be considered.

Treatment may be continued in patients who have not achieved HBeAg seroconversion and have no evidence of breakthrough infection as HBeAg seroconversion may occur with continued treatment.¹⁶¹⁻¹⁶³ However, the benefits of continued treatment must be balanced against the risks of resistant mutants. With the availability of newer therapies with lower risk of drug resistance, a switch to an alternative treatment may be considered particularly in patients who have received lamivudine for more than 2 years.

In patients who have breakthrough infection, testing for lamivudine-resistant mutants should be performed when possible. The vast majority of patients with confirmed lamivudine-resistance should receive rescue therapy with antiviral agents that are effective against lamivudine-resistant HBV mutants. A minority of patients may consider stopping treatment, particularly if they had normal ALT, or if the biopsy showed mild inflammation and no or minimal fibrosis prior to initiation of treatment.^{197,198}

Table 10. Adjustment of Adult Dosage of Nucleosid(t)e Analogue in Accordance with Creatinine Clearance

| Creatinine Clearance (mL/min) | Recommended Dose | |
|---|---|--|
| a. Lamivudine | | |
| ≥50 | 100 mg qd | |
| 30-49 | 100 mg first dose, then 50 mg qd | |
| 15-29 | 35 mg first dose, then 25 mg qd | |
| 5-14 | 35 mg first dose, then 15 mg qd | |
| <5 | 35 mg first dose, then 10 mg qd | |
| b. Adefovir | | |
| ≥50 | 10 mg daily | |
| 20-49 | 10 mg every other day | |
| 10-19 | 10 mg every third day | |
| Hemodialysis patients | 10 mg every week following dialysis | |
| c. Entecavir | | |
| | <i>NA naïve</i> | <i>Lamivudine refractory/resistant</i> |
| ≥50 | 0.5 mg qd | 1 mg qd |
| 30-49 | 0.25 mg qd or 0.5 mg q48 hr | 0.5 mg qd or 1 mg q 48 hr |
| 10-29 | 0.15 mg qd or 0.5 mg q 72 hr | 0.3 mg qd or 1 mg q 72 hr |
| <10 or hemodialysis* or continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis | 0.05 mg qd or 0.5 mg q7 days | 0.1 mg qd or 1 mg q 7 days |
| d. Telbivudine | | |
| ≥50 | 600 mg once daily | |
| 30-49 | 600 mg once every 48 hours | |
| <30 (not requiring dialysis) | 600 mg once every 72 hours | |
| End-stage renal disease | 600 mg once every 96 hours* | |
| e. Tenofovir | | |
| ≥50 | 300 mg q24 hrs | |
| 30-49 | 300 mg q48 hrs | |
| 10-29 | 300 mg q72-96 hrs | |
| <10 with dialysis | 300 mg once a week or after a total of approximately 12 hours of dialysis | |
| <10 without dialysis | No recommendation | |

*Administer after hemodialysis.

The end point of treatment for HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B is unknown. Post-treatment relapse can occur even in patients with persistently undetectable serum HBV DNA by PCR assay. Because of the need for long durations of treatment, lamivudine is not an optimal first-line treatment for HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B.

Predictors of Response. Pretreatment serum ALT is the strongest predictor of response among HBeAg-positive patients. Pooled data from 4 studies with a total of 406 patients who received lamivudine for 1 year found that HBeAg seroconversion occurred in 2%, 9%, 21%, and 47% of patients with ALT levels within normal, 1-2 times normal, 2-5 times normal, and >5 times normal, respectively; the corresponding seroconversion rates for 196 patients in the placebo group were 0%, 5%, 11%, and 14%, respectively.¹⁶⁶

Adverse Events. In general, lamivudine is very well tolerated. Various adverse events including a mild (2- to 3-fold) increase in ALT level have been reported in patients receiving lamivudine, but these events occurred in the same frequency among the controls.¹⁵⁸⁻¹⁶⁰

Adefovir Dipivoxil (bis-POM PMEA, Hepsera)

Adefovir dipivoxil is an orally bioavailable pro-drug of adefovir, a nucleotide analog of adenosine monophos-

phate. It can inhibit both the reverse transcriptase and DNA polymerase activity and is incorporated into HBV DNA causing chain termination. *In vitro* and clinical studies showed that adefovir is effective in suppressing wild-type as well as lamivudine-resistant HBV.

Efficacy in Various Categories of Patients.

1. **HBeAg positive chronic hepatitis B (Table 8)** — In a Phase III trial, 515 patients were randomized to receive 10 or 30 mg of adefovir or placebo for 48 weeks. Histologic response was observed in 25% of those on placebo versus 53% and 59% of patients who received adefovir 10 mg and 30 mg, respectively ($P < 0.001$, adefovir 10mg or 30mg vs placebo).²⁰² The corresponding figures for HBeAg seroconversion were 12% and 14% for adefovir 10 mg and 30 mg groups compared to 6% for the placebo group ($P = 0.049$ and $P = 0.011$, respectively). Serum HBV DNA levels decreased by a mean of 0.6, 3.5, and 4.8 log₁₀ copies/mL, and normalization of ALT levels was observed in 16%, 48%, and 55% of patients who received placebo, adefovir 10 mg and 30 mg, respectively ($P < 0.001$ placebo vs either dose of adefovir). The side effect profiles in the three groups were similar but 8% of patients in the adefovir 30 mg dose group had nephrotoxic-

ity (defined as an increase in serum creatinine by ≥ 0.5 mg/dL above the baseline value on two consecutive occasions). These data demonstrated that adefovir for 1 year is beneficial in patients with HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis and that the 10-mg dose has a more favorable risk-benefit profile. Cumulative HBeAg seroconversion was estimated to be 48% after 5 years of treatment.²⁰³

2. **HBeAg negative chronic hepatitis** (Table 9) — In a Phase III trial, 184 patients were randomized in a 2:1 ratio to receive adefovir 10 mg or placebo. At week 48, the treated group had significantly higher rates of response than the placebo group as follows: histologic response, 64% versus 33% ($P < 0.001$); normalization of ALT, 72% versus 29% ($P < 0.001$); and undetectable serum HBV DNA by PCR assay, 51% versus 0% ($P < 0.001$).²⁰⁴ During year 2, patients who received adefovir in year 1 were randomized to continue adefovir 10 mg or to receive placebo.²⁰⁵ At week 96, the proportion of patients with undetectable serum HBV DNA increased to 71% in the group that continued to receive adefovir, and decreased to 8% in the group that stopped therapy. Data from 70 patients who completed 5 years of continued adefovir treatment showed that serum HBV DNA was undetectable in 53% and ALT normalized in 59%.²⁰⁶

3. **Children** — Clinical trials of adefovir in children are ongoing.

4. **Decompensated cirrhosis** — Adefovir has not been evaluated as a primary treatment for patients with decompensated cirrhosis.

5. Lamivudine-resistant hepatitis B

a. **Decompensated cirrhosis and liver transplant recipients** — In a compassionate use study involving 128 patients with decompensated cirrhosis and 196 patients with recurrent hepatitis B after liver transplant, addition of adefovir was associated with a 3-4 log₁₀ reduction in serum HBV DNA levels, which was sustained throughout the course of treatment.²⁰⁷ Among the patients who completed 48 weeks of treatment, 81% of the pre- and 34% of the post-transplant patients had undetectable HBV DNA by PCR assay, and 76% and 49%, respectively, had normalization of ALT. Child-Turcotte-Pugh score improved in more than 90% of the pre-transplant patients, and 1-year survival was 84% for the pre- and 93% for the post-transplant patients. Follow-up data on 226 pre-transplant patients showed that viral suppression was maintained in 65% of patients after 96 weeks of treatment with accompanying improvement in Child-Turcotte-Pugh scores as well as Model for End-stage Liver Disease (MELD) scores.²⁰⁸

b. **Compensated liver disease** — While a pilot study in patients with compensated chronic hepatitis B and lamivudine resistance found no differences in HBV DNA sup-

pression and ALT normalization in persons treated with the combination of lamivudine and adefovir compared to those receiving adefovir alone,²⁰⁹ patients who discontinued lamivudine were more likely to develop ALT flares during the first 12 weeks of adefovir monotherapy. In addition, recent data showed that switching to adefovir in patients with lamivudine-resistant HBV was associated with a higher risk of adefovir-resistance compared to adding adefovir.^{128,210,211}

c. **HIV and HBV coinfection** — Adefovir when added to existing HIV treatment regimens which included lamivudine 150 mg bid has also been shown to be effective in decreasing serum HBV DNA levels in patients with HIV and HBV coinfection and lamivudine-resistant HBV.²¹²

Durability of Response and Long-term Outcome of Adefovir-treated Patients. The durability of HBeAg seroconversion was examined in 45 patients who had been followed for a median of 150 (range 13-252) weeks off treatment. HBeAg seroconversion was maintained in 41 (91%) patients. The seemingly high rate of durability of adefovir-related HBeAg seroconversion may be related to a long duration of treatment and more importantly, a long duration of treatment after HBeAg seroconversion. The median duration of consolidation treatment was longer in patients with durable HBeAg seroconversion: 41 versus 22 weeks in those who had HBeAg seroreversion ($P = 0.03$).²¹³

Among HBeAg-negative patients, viral suppression was sustained in only 8% of patients who stopped adefovir after 1-year of treatment.²⁰⁵ The vast majority of patients who continued treatment up to 5 years maintained their response but there was minimal incremental response after the first year. HBsAg loss was observed in 5% of patients after 4-5 years of continued treatment.²⁰⁶ In addition, long-term treatment was associated with a decrease in fibrosis score. Nonetheless, 3% of patients developed HCC indicating that long-term antiviral treatment does not completely prevent HCC. A preliminary report of 33 patients who had received adefovir for 4-5 years and had been followed for up to 5 years off treatment showed that all patients had virologic relapse (redetection of serum HBV DNA) initially but 18 (55%) patients subsequently had sustained biochemical/virological remission and 9 of these 18 later lost HBsAg.²¹⁴

Adefovir Resistance. Resistance occurs at a slower rate during adefovir treatment compared to lamivudine and no adefovir-resistant mutations were found after 1 year of treatment in the patients who participated in the Phase III trials.²¹⁵ However, novel mutations conferring resistance to adefovir (asparagine to threonine substitution N236T and alanine to valine or threonine substitu-

tion A181V/T) have been described.^{216,217} Aggregate data from 5 studies including 3 studies using the combination of lamivudine and adefovir in patients with lamivudine-resistant HBV estimated the cumulative rate of adefovir-resistance to be 15% by 192 weeks.²¹⁸ The phase III trial in HBeAg-negative patients found that the cumulative probabilities of genotypic resistance to adefovir at 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years were 0, 3%, 11%, 18%, and 29%, respectively.²⁰⁶ Cumulative rate of genotypic resistance to adefovir in the phase III trial in HBeAg-positive patients was estimated to be 20% after 5 years of treatment.²⁰³ Recent studies using more sensitive methods have reported detection of adefovir-resistant mutations after 1 year of treatment and rates of genotypic resistance exceeding 20% after 2 years of treatment.^{128,219} In these studies, adefovir resistance was predominantly found in patients with prior lamivudine resistance switched to adefovir monotherapy.

In vitro studies showed that adefovir-resistant mutations decrease susceptibility by 3–15-fold only.^{216,217} Nevertheless, clinical studies found that viral rebound, hepatitis flares and even hepatic decompensation can occur.²²⁰ Risk factors for adefovir resistance that have been identified include suboptimal viral suppression and sequential monotherapy.^{128,219} Sequential treatment with lamivudine followed by adefovir had also been reported to select for dual-resistant HBV mutants.²²⁰

In vitro and clinical studies showed that adefovir-resistant HBV mutants are susceptible to lamivudine and entecavir.²¹⁷ However, in patients with prior lamivudine resistance, who developed adefovir resistance after being switched to adefovir monotherapy, re-emergence of lamivudine-resistant mutations has been reported soon after reintroduction of lamivudine.²²⁰ There are anecdotal cases where switching from adefovir to tenofovir resulted in a decrease in serum HBV DNA levels. This may be related to a higher dose of tenofovir being used 300 mg versus adefovir 10mg. However, serum HBV DNA remained detectable and adefovir-resistant mutations persist after switching to tenofovir monotherapy indicating that these two drugs are cross-resistant.²²¹ By contrast, rescue therapy with combination of lamivudine or emtricitabine and tenofovir resulted in suppression of serum HBV DNA to undetectable levels.^{221,222} One case series reported that two patients with adefovir-resistant HBV responded to entecavir with a decrease in serum HBV DNA to undetectable levels.¹²⁸

Dose Regimen. The recommended dose of adefovir for adults with normal renal function (creatinine clearance 50 mL/min) is 10 mg orally daily. The dosing interval should be increased in patients with renal insufficiency (Table 10b). Adefovir has not been approved for use in

children. Adefovir at the 10 mg dose is ineffective in suppressing HIV replication.

For patients with HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B, treatment may be discontinued for those who have confirmed HBeAg seroconversion and have completed at least 6 months of consolidation treatment. Treatment may be continued in patients who have not achieved HBeAg seroconversion but in whom HBV DNA levels remain suppressed.

For patients with HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B, continued treatment (beyond 1 year) is needed to maintain the response.²⁰⁵ Further studies are needed to determine if treatment can be discontinued in patients who have completed 4–5 years treatment with undetectable HBV DNA.

For most patients with lamivudine-resistant mutants, particularly those with decompensated cirrhosis or recurrent hepatitis B post-transplant, long-term treatment will be required. Lamivudine should be continued indefinitely after the addition of adefovir to reduce the risk of adefovir resistance.

Approximately 30% of patients who have no prior treatment with NAs have primary nonresponse to adefovir, defined as a <2 log drop in HBV DNA after 6 months of treatment.²²³ Alternative treatments should be considered for these patients.

Predictors of Response. Retrospective analyses of data from two phase III clinical trials showed that reduction in serum HBV DNA was comparable across the 4 major HBV genotypes A–D in the groups receiving adefovir.²²⁴ Limited data suggest that HBeAg-positive patients with high pretreatment ALT were more likely to undergo HBeAg seroconversion.

Adverse Events. Adefovir in 10 mg doses is well tolerated and has a similar side effect profile as placebo in Phase III clinical trials. Nephrotoxicity has been reported in 3% of patients with compensated liver disease after 4–5 years of continued adefovir therapy, and in 6% of patients on the transplant waiting list, 47% of patients who underwent liver transplant during the study and 21% of post-transplant patients after a median of 39–99 weeks treatment.^{206,208} Whether the higher rate of nephrotoxicity in the latter three groups of patients is related to concomitant use of nephrotoxic medications, progression of decompensated cirrhosis (hepatorenal syndrome) or a direct effect of adefovir is unclear. Regardless, monitoring of serum creatinine every 3 months is necessary for patients with medical conditions that predispose to renal insufficiency and in all patients on adefovir for more than 1 year. More frequent monitoring should be performed in patients with pre-existing renal insufficiency.

Entecavir (Baraclude)

Entecavir, a carbocyclic analogue of 2'-deoxyguanosine, inhibits HBV replication at three different steps: the priming of HBV DNA polymerase, the reverse transcription of the negative strand HBV DNA from the pregenomic RNA, and the synthesis of the positive strand HBV DNA. *In vitro* studies showed that entecavir is more potent than lamivudine and adefovir and is effective against lamivudine-resistant HBV mutants although the activity is lower compared to wild-type HBV.²²⁵

Efficacy in Various Categories of Patients.

1. HBeAg-positive patients (Table 8) — In a phase III clinical trial, 715 patients with compensated liver disease were randomized to receive entecavir 0.5 mg or lamivudine 100 mg daily. At week 48, entecavir resulted in significantly higher rates of histologic (72% vs 62%), virologic [HBV DNA undetectable by PCR] (67% vs 36%) and biochemical (68% vs 60%) responses compared to lamivudine. However, HBeAg seroconversion rates were similar in the two groups: 21% versus 18%.²²⁶ Among the patients who had suppressed HBV DNA but remained HBeAg positive, continuation of treatment in the second year resulted in HBeAg seroconversion in 11% of patients in the entecavir group and in 12% of the lamivudine group. Serum HBV DNA was undetectable by PCR in 74% versus 37%, and normalization of ALT occurred in 79% versus 68% of patients who continued entecavir and lamivudine treatment, respectively.²²⁷ A small trial of 69 patients randomized to receive entecavir 0.5 mg or adefovir 10 mg daily showed that entecavir resulted in earlier and more marked viral suppression.²²⁸ Serum HBV DNA decreased by 6.23 versus 4.42 log₁₀ copies/mL at week 12 and 58% versus 19% patients who received entecavir and adefovir, respectively had undetectable serum HBV DNA at week 48.

2. HBeAg-negative patients (Table 9) — In a phase III clinical trial 648 patients with compensated liver disease were randomized to receive entecavir 0.5 mg or lamivudine 100 mg daily. At week 48, entecavir resulted in significantly higher rates of histologic (70% vs 61%), virologic (90% vs 72%) and biochemical (78% vs 71%) responses compared to lamivudine.²²⁹

3. Decompensated cirrhosis / recurrent hepatitis B after liver transplantation — Studies on the safety and efficacy of entecavir in patients with decompensated cirrhosis are ongoing.

4. Lamivudine-refractory HBV — In a dose-finding phase II trial, entecavir was shown to be effective in suppressing lamivudine-resistant HBV but a higher dose 1.0 mg was required.²³⁰ In a subsequent study, 286 HBeAg-positive patients with persistent viremia while on lamivudine were randomized to receive entecavir 1.0 mg or

lamivudine 100 mg daily. At week 48, entecavir resulted in significantly higher rates of histologic (55% vs 28%), virologic (21% vs 1%) and biochemical (75% vs 23%) responses compared to lamivudine.²³¹ Seventy-seven entecavir-treated patients who remained HBeAg positive and had serum HBV DNA <0.7 MEq/mL (\approx 150,000 IU/mL) at week 52 continued treatment up to week 96. Between week 48 and end of dosing, the proportion of patients with undetectable serum HBV DNA increased from 21% to 40% and ALT normalization from 65% to 81%; HBeAg seroconversion was achieved by 10% of patients.²³² Entecavir resistance emerged in 6 (7.8%) patients in year 2. These data indicate that while continued treatment resulted in virus suppression in a higher percent of patients, entecavir is not an optimal treatment for lamivudine-refractory HBV.

5. Adefovir-resistant HBV — *in vitro* studies showed that entecavir is effective in suppressing adefovir-resistant HBV mutants.²¹⁷ There is one case report on the efficacy of entecavir in patients with adefovir-resistant HBV.¹²⁸

Durability of Response. Seventy-four HBeAg-positive patients who lost HBeAg and had serum HBV DNA <0.7 MEq/mL (\approx 150,000 IU/mL) at week 48 discontinued treatment. At 24 weeks off treatment, suppression of serum HBV DNA to undetectable levels, normalization of ALT, and HBeAg seroconversion were sustained in 39%, 79%, and 77%, respectively.²²⁷ Consolidation therapy was not included in the phase III trial. In 257 HBeAg-negative patients who had suppression of serum HBV DNA level to <0.7 MEq/mL (\approx 150,000 IU/mL) by week 48 and who discontinued treatment, only 7 (3%) had sustained suppression of serum HBV DNA to undetectable level 24 weeks off-treatment.²³³

Entecavir Resistance. Virologic breakthrough was rare in nucleoside-naïve patients, and was observed in only 3.6% of patients by Week 96 of entecavir treatment in the phase III clinical trial of HBeAg-positive patients.²²⁷ Resistant mutations to lamivudine and entecavir were detected in only two (<1%) patients while resistant mutations to lamivudine only were found in three patients.²³⁴ Preliminary data suggest that the rate of entecavir resistance remained at 1.2% in nucleoside-naïve patients, after up to 5 years of treatment.²³⁵ However, virologic breakthrough was detected in 7% of patients after 48 weeks and in 16% after 96 weeks of treatment in the phase III trial of lamivudine refractory patients.^{231,234} Preliminary data indicate that entecavir resistance increased to 51% of patients after 5 years of entecavir treatment in lamivudine-refractory patients.²³⁵ Resistance to entecavir appears to occur through a two-hit mechanism with initial selection of M204V/I mutation followed by amino acid substitutions at rtT184, rtS202, or

rtM250.²³⁶ *In vitro* studies showed that the mutations at positions 184, 202 or 250 on their own have minimal effect on susceptibility to entecavir, but susceptibility to entecavir is decreased by 10–250-fold when one of these mutations is present with M204V/I mutation, and by >500-fold when two or more entecavir-resistant mutations are present with M204V/I mutations. Lamivudine should be discontinued when patients are switched to entecavir to decrease the risk of entecavir resistance. *In vitro* studies showed that entecavir-resistant mutations are susceptible to adefovir and tenofovir, but there are very little clinical data on the efficacy of adefovir or tenofovir in patients with entecavir-resistant HBV.

Dose Regimen. The approved dose of entecavir for nucleoside-naïve patients is 0.5 mg daily orally and for lamivudine-refractory/resistant patients is 1.0 mg daily orally. Doses should be adjusted for patients with estimated creatinine clearance <50 mL/min (Table 10c).

Predictors of Response. Entecavir appears to be equally effective in decreasing serum HBV DNA levels and in inducing histologic improvement in Asians and Caucasians, and across HBV genotypes A–D and a wide range of pretreatment HBV DNA and ALT levels. However, HBeAg seroconversion rates were lower in patients with normal ALT, being 12%, 23%, and 39% among those with pretreatment ALT <2, 2–5, and >5 times normal, respectively.

Adverse Events. Entecavir had a similar safety profile as lamivudine in clinical trials.^{226,229} Studies in rodents exposed to doses 3 to 40 times that in humans found an increased incidence of lung adenomas, brain gliomas and HCCs.²³⁷ To date, no difference in the incidence of HCC or other neoplasm has been observed between patients who received entecavir versus lamivudine.

L-deoxythymidine (Telbivudine/LdT, Tyzeka)

Telbivudine is an L-nucleoside analogue with potent antiviral activity against HBV. Clinical trials showed that telbivudine is more potent than lamivudine in suppressing HBV replication.^{238–241} However, telbivudine is associated with a high rate of resistance and telbivudine-resistant mutations are cross-resistant with lamivudine. Therefore, telbivudine monotherapy has a limited role in the treatment of hepatitis B.

Efficacy in Various Categories of Patients.

1. **HBeAg-positive patients** (Table 8) — A Phase III clinical trial involving 921 patients showed that a significantly higher percent of patients who received telbivudine had undetectable HBV DNA by PCR assay compared to those who received lamivudine: 60% versus 40% and 56% versus 39%, after 1 and 2 years of treatment, respectively.^{239,240} Telbivudine also resulted in a higher percent

of patients with normalization of ALT than lamivudine: 77% versus 75% (NS) and 70% versus 62% ($P < 0.05$) after 1 and 2 years of treatment, respectively. However, there was no difference in the rate of HBeAg loss at the end of 1 and 2 years of treatment: 26% versus 23%, and 35% versus 29% of patients who received telbivudine and lamivudine, respectively.

2. **HBeAg-negative patients** (Table 9) — The Phase III clinical trial which included 446 HBeAg-negative patients showed that a significantly higher percent of patients who received telbivudine had undetectable HBV DNA by PCR assay compared to those who received lamivudine: 88% versus 71% and 82% versus 57%, after 1 and 2 years of treatment, respectively.^{239,240} Normalization of ALT was observed in: 74% versus 79% and 78% versus 70% after 1 and 2 years of telbivudine and lamivudine treatment, respectively.

Telbivudine Resistance. Telbivudine selects for mutations in the YMDD motif. To date, only M204I (but not M204V) has been observed.²³⁸ Although telbivudine is associated with a lower rate of drug resistance than lamivudine, the resistance rate is substantial and increases exponentially after the first year of treatment. In the phase III clinical trial, genotypic resistance after 1 and 2 years of treatment was observed in 5.0% and 25.1% of HBeAg-positive and in 2.3% and 10.8% of HBeAg-negative patients who received telbivudine compared to 11.0% and 39.5% of HBeAg-positive and 10.7% and 25.9% of HBeAg-negative patients who received lamivudine.^{239,240}

Dose Regimen. The approved dose of telbivudine is 600 mg daily. Doses should be adjusted for patients with estimated creatinine clearance 50 mL/min (Table 10d).

Predictors of Response. Preliminary data suggest that week 24 virologic response was the most important predictor of virologic and biochemical responses as well as resistance at week 96.²⁴² However, even among patients with undetectable HBV DNA by PCR at week 24, telbivudine resistance was observed in 4% of patients by week 96.

Adverse Events. Telbivudine is well tolerated when used as monotherapy and has a safety profile comparable to lamivudine.²³⁸ However, cases of myopathy and peripheral neuropathy have been reported.^{239,240} Peripheral neuropathy appears to be more common when telbivudine was used in combination with pegIFN leading to termination of that clinical trial.²⁴³

Tenofovir (Viread)

Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is a nucleotide analogue that was first approved for the treatment of HIV infection as Viread (tenofovir only) or Truvada (tenofovir plus emtricitabine as a single pill) and was approved for the

treatment of chronic hepatitis B in 2008. Tenofovir is structurally similar to adefovir. In vitro studies showed that tenofovir and adefovir are equipotent. Because tenofovir appears to be less nephrotoxic, the approved dose is much higher than that of adefovir, 300 mg versus 10 mg daily. This may explain why tenofovir has more potent antiviral activity in clinical studies.

Efficacy in Various Categories of Patients.

1. HBeAg-positive patients (Table 8) — In a phase III clinical trial, 266 patients with compensated liver disease were randomized to receive tenofovir 300 mg or adefovir 10 mg daily in a 2:1 ratio. At week 48, tenofovir resulted in significantly higher proportion of patients with undetectable serum HBV DNA by PCR (76% vs 13%), ALT normalization (68% vs 54%) and HBsAg loss (3% vs 0%), and similar rates of histologic response (74% vs 68%) and HBeAg seroconversion (21% vs 18%) compared to adefovir.²⁴⁴

At week 48, patients in the adefovir group were switched to tenofovir, and patients in both groups who had detectable serum HBV DNA by PCR at week 72 received, in addition, emtricitabine. In the patients who were originally on adefovir, a further decrease in the proportion with undetectable HBV DNA occurred such that by week 96, a similar proportion of patients in the two treatment groups had undetectable serum HBV DNA (78% vs 78%), HBeAg seroconversion (26% vs 24%) and HBsAg loss (4% vs 5%).²⁴⁵

2. HBeAg-negative patients (Table 9) — In a phase III clinical trial 375 patients with compensated liver disease were randomized to receive tenofovir 300 mg or adefovir 10 mg daily in a 2:1 ratio. At week 48, tenofovir resulted in significantly more patients with undetectable serum HBV DNA by PCR (93% vs 63%). The proportion of patients achieving ALT normalization (76% vs 77%) or histologic response (72% vs 69%) were similar. None of the patients lost HBsAg.²⁴⁴

At week 48, patients in the adefovir group were switched to tenofovir, and patients in both groups who had detectable serum HBV DNA by PCR at week 72 also received emtricitabine. As observed in the HBeAg-positive cohort, switching to tenofovir resulted in further virus suppression in the patients originally treated with adefovir such that by week 96, a similar percent of patients in the two treatment groups had undetectable serum HBV DNA (91% vs 89%).²⁴⁶ However, none of the patients lost HBsAg.

3. Lamivudine-refractory HBV — Several studies of patients with HIV and HBV coinfection, including one prospective randomized study of 52 patients, found that tenofovir led to a greater reduction in serum HBV DNA levels than adefovir.²⁴⁷⁻²⁵¹ Similar results have been ob-

tained in HIV-negative patients with lamivudine-resistant HBV.^{251,252}

4. Adefovir-resistant HBV — *in vitro* studies showed that adefovir-resistant HBV mutations: N236T and A181V/T are associated with 3-4 fold decrease in response to tenofovir. Clinical data on the efficacy of tenofovir in patients with adefovir-resistant HBV are limited. Available data indicate that tenofovir is effective in suppressing serum HBV DNA but adefovir-resistant mutations persist and serum HBV DNA remains detectable.^{221,222} These data indicate that adefovir resistance mutations are cross-resistant to tenofovir.

Tenofovir Resistance. One study of two patients with HBV and HIV coinfection reported that alanine to threonine substitution at position 194 (rtA194T) is associated with resistance to tenofovir.²⁵³ The association between rtA194T and resistance to tenofovir was not confirmed in another study.²⁵⁴ A recent study found that the rtA194T mutation is associated with decreased replication fitness in *in vitro* studies but replication can be restored in the presence of precore G1896A stop codon mutation suggesting that rtA194T mutation may be more likely to be selected in HBeAg-negative patients.²⁵⁵ In the two phase III clinical trials, 7 patients were observed to have virologic breakthrough during 96 weeks of treatment but tenofovir-resistant HBV mutations were not detected in any of these patients.²⁵⁶ It should be emphasized that 17 patients who had persistent detection of serum HBV DNA at week 72 and were at the greatest risk of tenofovir resistance received additional treatment with emtricitabine. Therefore, data on resistance to tenofovir monotherapy beyond 72 weeks cannot be determined from the two pivotal trials.

Dose Regimen. The approved dose of tenofovir is 300 mg orally once daily. The dose should be adjusted for patients with estimated creatinine clearance <50 mL/min (Table 10e).

Adverse Events. Tenofovir has been reported to cause Fanconi syndrome, renal insufficiency as well as osteomalacia and decrease in bone density.²⁵⁷

Other Therapies

Emtricitabine (Emtriva, FTC)

Emtricitabine is a potent inhibitor of HIV and HBV replication. FTC has been approved for HIV treatment as Emtriva (FTC only) and as Truvada (in combination with tenofovir as a single pill). Because of its structural similarity with lamivudine (3TC), treatment with FTC selects for the same resistant mutants.

In one study of 248 patients (63% were HBeAg positive) FTC 200 mg daily resulted in a significantly higher rate of histologic (62% vs 25%), virologic [undetectable

HBV DNA by PCR assay] (54% vs 2%) and biochemical (65% vs 25%) responses at week 48 compared to placebo but HBeAg seroconversion rates were identical — 12% in the two groups.²⁵⁸ FTC-resistant mutations in the YMDD motif were detected in 13% of patients.

Clevudine (LFMAU, 2'-fluoro-5-methyl-beta-L-arabinofuranosyl uracil)

Clevudine is a pyrimidine nucleoside analogue that is effective in inhibiting HBV replication in *in vitro* and in animal models. Clinical trials showed that clevudine in doses of 30 mg daily for up to 24 weeks was well tolerated. Serum HBV DNA levels were undetectable by PCR assay at the end of treatment in 59% of HBeAg-positive and in 92% of HBeAg-negative patients.^{259,260} A unique feature of clevudine is the durability of viral suppression, persisting for up to 24 weeks after withdrawal of treatment in some patients. Nonetheless, clevudine has not been shown to increase the rate of HBeAg seroconversion compared to placebo controls and *in vitro* studies suggest that it can select for mutations in the YMDD motif. Clinical trials found that rtA181T mutation which is associated with resistance to lamivudine and adefovir can be selected after only 24 weeks of clevudine treatment.²⁵⁹ Clevudine has been reported to be associated with myopathy in patients who have been treated for longer than 24 weeks, the onset of symptoms typically occurred after 8 months and mitochondrial toxicity has been documented in some patients.^{261,262} These reports have led to discontinuation of the global phase III clinical trial on clevudine.

Thymosin

Thymic-derived peptides can stimulate T-cell function. Clinical trials have shown that thymosin is well tolerated but data on efficacy are conflicting.²⁶³⁻²⁶⁷

Combination Therapies

Combination therapies have been proven to be more effective than monotherapy in the treatment of HIV and HCV infections. The potential advantages of combination therapies are additive or synergistic antiviral effects, and diminished or delayed resistance. The potential disadvantages of combination therapies are added costs, increased toxicity, and drug interactions. Various combination therapies have been evaluated; to date, none of the combination therapies has been proven to be superior to monotherapy in inducing a higher rate of sustained response. Although several combination therapies have been shown to reduce the rate of lamivudine resistance compared to lamivudine monotherapy, there are as yet no data to support that combination therapies will reduce the

rate of resistance to antiviral compounds that have a low risk of drug resistance when used alone.

Standard or pegIFN- α and Lamivudine

Treatment-naïve patients Five large trials (1 using standard IFN- α and 4 using pegIFN- α , 4 in HBeAg-positive patients and 1 in HBeAg-negative patients) have been conducted comparing the combination of IFN- α and lamivudine to lamivudine alone and/or IFN- α alone.^{55,56,156,157,160} All studies found that combination therapy had greater on-treatment viral suppression and higher rates of sustained off-treatment response compared to lamivudine alone, but no difference in sustained off-treatment virologic response compared to IFN- α alone. Although combination therapy was associated with lower rates of lamivudine resistance compared to lamivudine monotherapy, a low rate of lamivudine resistance was encountered compared to none in patients who received IFN- α alone.

IFN- α Nonresponders

Combination therapy of standard IFN- α and lamivudine is not more effective than lamivudine alone in the retreatment of IFN- α nonresponders.¹⁷⁷

Lamivudine and Adefovir

Nucleoside-naïve Patients. One trial included 115 patients randomized to receive the combination of lamivudine and adefovir or lamivudine alone. At week 52, there was no difference in HBV DNA suppression, ALT normalization or HBeAg loss.²⁶⁸ Results at week 104 were also comparable in the two groups. Serum HBV DNA was undetectable in 26% versus 14%, ALT normalization in 45% versus 34%, and HBeAg seroconversion in 13% versus 20%, in the groups that received combination therapy and lamivudine monotherapy, respectively. Although genotypic resistance was less common in the combination group, a substantial percent had mutation in the YMDD motif (15% vs 43% in the lamivudine monotherapy group). These data indicate that the combination of lamivudine and adefovir as *de novo* therapy does not have additive or synergistic antiviral effects and resistance to lamivudine is not completely prevented.

Patients with Lamivudine-resistant HBV. One small trial in patients with compensated liver disease showed that the combination of adefovir and lamivudine was not superior to adefovir alone in decreasing serum HBV DNA levels.²⁰⁹ However, hepatitis flares were less frequent during the transition period in the combination therapy group. Furthermore, recent data suggest that continuation of lamivudine reduces the rate of resistance to

Table 11. Comparison of Approved Treatments of Chronic Hepatitis B

| | IFN α | Lamivudine | Adefovir | Entecavir | Telbivudine | Tenofovir |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Indications | | | | | | |
| HBeAg+, normal ALT | Not indicated | Not indicated | Not indicated | Not indicated | Not indicated | Not indicated |
| HBeAg+ chronic hepatitis | Indicated | Indicated† | Indicated | Indicated | Indicated† | Indicated |
| HBeAg- chronic hepatitis | Indicated | Indicated† | Indicated | Indicated | Indicated† | Indicated |
| Duration of treatment | | | | | | |
| HBeAg+ chronic hepatitis | 4-12 months§ | ≥1 year** | ≥1 year** | ≥1 year** | ≥1 year** | ≥1 year** |
| HBeAg- chronic hepatitis | 1 year | >1 year | >1 year | >1 year | >1 year | >1 year |
| Route | Subcutaneous | Oral | Oral | Oral | Oral | Oral |
| Side effects | Many | Negligible | Potential Nephrotoxicity | Negligible | Negligible | Potential Nephrotoxicity |
| Drug resistance | — | ~20%, year 1 ~70%, year 5 | None, year 1 29%, year 5 | ~1% up to year 5‡ | ~25% up to year 2 | None, year 1 na beyond 1 year |
| Cost* | High | Low | Intermediate | High | Intermediate | Intermediate |

*Based on treatment duration of 1 year.

**Treatment for at least 12 months continuing for at least 6 months after anti-HBe seroconversion.

†Not preferred drug due to high rate of resistance.

§PegIFN approved for 12 months.

‡Entecavir resistance reported within year 1 in patients with prior lamivudine resistance.

adefovir.^{128,210,211} Thus, adding adefovir is better than switching to adefovir monotherapy for patients with lamivudine-resistant HBV.

Lamivudine and Telbivudine

One trial conducted in treatment-naïve HBeAg-positive patients demonstrated that the combination of lamivudine and telbivudine was inferior for all parameters of response compared to telbivudine alone.²³⁸

Recommendations for the Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis B: *Who to treat and what treatment to use* (Tables 11 and 12): Current therapy of chronic hepatitis B does not eradicate HBV and has limited long-term efficacy. Thus, careful consideration of the patient's age, severity of liver disease, likelihood of response, and potential adverse events is needed before treatment is initiated. Treatment is indicated if the risk of liver-related morbidity and mortality in the near future (5-10 years) and the likelihood of achieving maintained viral suppression during continued treatment are high. Treatment is also indicated if the risk of liver-related morbidity and mortality in the foreseeable future (10-20 years) and the likelihood of achieving sustained viral suppression after a defined course of treatment are high. Treatment is not indicated if the risk of liver-related morbidity or mortality in the next 20 years and the likelihood of achieving sustained viral suppression after a defined course of treatment are low. Because of the fluctuating nature of chronic HBV infection, the risk of liver-related morbidity and mortality and the likelihood of response may vary as patient progresses through the course of chronic HBV infec-

tion. Thus, continued monitoring is essential for risk assessment. The discontinuation of the global phase III trial of clevudine due to serious toxicity is a sober reminder that while HBV treatments have been demonstrated to be safe in clinical trials that typically last 1-5 years, data on long-term safety of these medications are limited and caution should be exercised when treatment is used for durations exceeding that of the clinical trials as is common in clinical practice.

In choosing which antiviral agent to use as the first-line therapy, consideration should be given to the safety and efficacy of the treatment, risks of drug resistance, costs of the treatment (medication, monitoring tests, and clinic visits), as well as patient and provider preferences, and for women — when and whether they plan to start a family. The pros and cons of the approved treatments are summarized in Table 11. Although the efficacy is not substantially different, pegIFN- α is likely to supersede standard IFN- α because of its more convenient dosing schedule. In view of the high rate of drug resistance during long-term treatment, lamivudine and telbivudine are not preferred except where only a short course of treatment is planned. Since adefovir is less potent than other NA and is associated with increasing rate of antiviral resistance after the first year of therapy, it is best utilized as a second line drug in treatment-naïve patients. The first-line drugs recommended for treatment of hepatitis B are pegIFN, entecavir or tenofovir. De novo combination therapy seems to be a logical approach but none of the combination regimens tested to date is clearly superior and it remains to be shown if a clinically

Table 12. Recommendations for Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis B

| HBeAg | HBV DNA (PCR) | ALT | Treatment Strategy |
|-------|----------------|------------|---|
| + | >20,000 IU/mL | ≤2 × ULN | Low efficacy with current treatment. Observe; consider treatment when ALT becomes elevated. Consider biopsy in persons > 40 years, ALT persistently high normal-2x ULN, or with family history of HCC. Consider treatment if HBV DNA >20,000 IU/mL and biopsy shows moderate/severe inflammation or significant fibrosis. |
| + | >20,000 IU/mL | >2 × ULN | Observe for 3-6 months and treat if no spontaneous HBeAg loss. Consider liver biopsy prior to treatment if compensated. Immediate treatment if icteric or clinical decompensation. IFN α /pegIFN α , LAM, ADV, ETV, TDF or LdT may be used as initial therapy. ADV not preferred due to weak antiviral activity and high rate of resistance after 1st year. LAM and LdT not preferred due to high rate of drug resistance. End-point of treatment – Seroconversion from HBeAg to anti-HBe. Duration of therapy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IFN-α: 16 weeks ● PegIFN-α: 48 weeks ● LAM/ADV/ETV/LdT/TDF: minimum 1 year, continue for at least 6 months after HBeAg seroconversion |
| – | >20,000 IU/mL* | > 2 x ULN | IFN α non-responders / contraindications to IFN α → TDF/ETV. IFN- α /peg IFN- α , LAM, ADV, ETV, TDF or LdT may be used as initial therapy. LAM and LdT not preferred due to high rate of drug resistance ADV not preferred due to weak antiviral activity and high risk of resistance after 1st year. End-point of treatment – not defined Duration of therapy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IFN-α/pegIFN-α: 1 year ● LAM/ADV/ETV/LdT/TDF: > 1 year |
| – | >2,000 IU/mL | 1->2 x ULN | IFN α non-responders / contraindications to IFN- α → TDF/ETV. Consider liver biopsy and treat if liver biopsy shows moderate/severe necroinflammation or significant fibrosis. |
| – | ≤2,000 IU/mL | ≤ULN | Observe, treat if HBV DNA or ALT becomes higher. |
| +/- | detectable | Cirrhosis | Compensated: HBV DNA >2,000 IU/mL—Treat, LAM/ADV/ETV/LdT/TDF may be used as initial therapy. LAM and LdT not preferred due to high rate of drug resistance; ADV not preferred due to weak antiviral activity and high risk of resistance after 1st year. HBV DNA <2,000 IU/mL—Consider treatment if ALT elevated. Decompensated: Coordinate treatment with transplant center, LAM (or LdT) + ADV, TDF or ETV preferred. Refer for liver transplant. |
| +/- | undetectable | Cirrhosis | Compensated: Observe. Decompensated: Refer for liver transplant. |

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; ULN, upper limit of normal; IFN α , interferon alpha; pegIFN- α , pegylated IFN-alpha; LAM, lamivudine; ADV, adefovir; ETV, entecavir; LdT, telbivudine; TDF, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.

*Treatment may be considered in patients with HBV DNA 2,000-20,000 IU/mL, particularly if they are older or have cirrhosis. Although several studies including the REVEAL study showed a correlation between serum HBV DNA and clinical outcomes such as HCC, only patients with 1 or both samples at baseline and last follow-up with serum HBV DNA > 100,000 copies/mL (>20,000 IU/mL) had significantly increased risk of HCC (Chen, JAMA).

meaningful decrease in the rate of antiviral-resistance results from combination therapy as compared to entecavir or tenofovir monotherapy.

Patients receiving IFN- α therapy should have blood counts and liver panel monitored every 4 weeks, thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) and HBV DNA levels every 12 weeks, and, if initially HBeAg-positive, HBeAg/anti-HBe every 24 weeks during treatment. Blood counts, liver panel, TSH and HBV DNA, and if initially HBeAg positive, HBeAg/anti-HBe should be tested every 12 weeks during the first 24 weeks post-treatment. Patients receiving NA therapy should have liver panel monitored every 12 weeks and HBV DNA

levels every 12-24 weeks, and, if initially HBeAg-positive HBeAg/anti-HBe every 24 weeks during treatment. In addition serum creatinine should be tested every 12 weeks for patients receiving adefovir or tenofovir. HBsAg should be tested every 6-12 months in those who are HBeAg negative with persistently undetectable serum HBV DNA by PCR assay.

Recommendations on Whom to Treat and with What Antiviral Agent (Table 12)

15. Patients with HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B
a. ALT greater than 2 times normal or moderate/severe hepatitis on biopsy, and HBV DNA >20,000

IU/mL. These patients should be considered for treatment. (I)

- Treatment should be delayed for 3 to 6 months in persons with compensated liver disease to determine if spontaneous HBeAg seroconversion occurs. (II-2)
- Patients with icteric ALT flares should be promptly treated. (III)
- Treatment may be initiated with any of the 7 approved antiviral medications, but pegIFN- α , tenofovir or entecavir are preferred. (I)

b. ALT persistently normal or minimally elevated (<2 times normal). These patients generally should not be initiated on treatment. (I)

- Liver biopsy may be considered in patients with fluctuating or minimally elevated ALT levels especially in those above 40 years of age. (II-3)
- Treatment may be initiated if there is moderate or severe necroinflammation or significant fibrosis on liver biopsy. (I)

c. Children with elevated ALT greater than 2 times normal. These patients should be considered for treatment if ALT levels remain elevated at this level for longer than 6 months. (I)

- Treatment may be initiated with IFN- α or lamivudine. (I)

16. Patients with HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B (serum HBV DNA >20,000 IU/mL and elevated ALT >2 times normal) should be considered for treatment. (I)

- Liver biopsy may be considered for HBeAg-negative patients with lower HBV DNA levels (2,000-20,000 IU/mL) and borderline normal or minimally elevated ALT levels. (II-2)
- Treatment may be initiated if there is moderate/severe inflammation or significant fibrosis on biopsy. (I)
- Treatment may be initiated with any of the 7 approved antiviral medications but pegIFN- α , tenofovir or entecavir are preferred in view of the need for long-term treatment. (I for pegIFN- α , tenofovir, or entecavir and II-1 for IFN- α , adefovir, telbivudine and lamivudine).

17. Patients who failed to respond to prior IFN- α (standard or pegylated) therapy may be retreated with nucleoside analogues (NA) if they fulfill the criteria listed above. (I)

18. Patients who failed to achieve primary response as evidenced by <2 log decrease in serum HBV DNA level after at least 6 months of NA therapy should be switched to an alternative treatment or receive additional treatment. (III)

Table 13. Management of Antiviral-Resistant HBV

| Prevention | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Avoid unnecessary treatment ● Initiate treatment with potent antiviral that has low rate of drug resistance or with combination therapy ● Switch to alternative therapy in patients with primary non-response | |
| Monitoring | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Test for serum HBV DNA (PCR assay) every 3-6 months during treatment ● Check for medication compliance in patients with virologic breakthrough ● Confirm antiviral resistance with genotypic testing | |
| Treatment | |
| Lamivudine-resistance \rightarrow | Add adefovir or tenofovir Stop lamivudine, switch to Truvada* \wedge |
| Adefovir-resistance \rightarrow | Add lamivudine# Stop adefovir, switch to Truvada* \wedge Switch to or add entecavir# \wedge |
| Entecavir-resistance \rightarrow | Switch to tenofovir or Truvada \wedge |
| Telbivudine-resistance+ \rightarrow | Add adefovir or tenofovir Stop telbivudine, switch to Truvada |

*Truvada = combination pill with emtricitabine 200 mg and tenofovir 300 mg
#Durability of viral suppression unknown, especially in patients with prior lamivudine resistance

\wedge In HIV coinfecting persons; scanty in vivo data in non HIV infected persons

+Clinical data not available

19. Patients who develop breakthrough infection while receiving NA therapy (Table 13)

- Compliance should be ascertained, and treatment resumed in patients who have had long lapses in medications. (III)
- A confirmatory test for antiviral-resistant mutation should be performed if possible to differentiate primary nonresponse from breakthrough infection and to determine if there is evidence of multi-drug resistance (in patients who have been exposed to more than one NA treatment). (III)
- All patients with virologic breakthrough should be considered for rescue therapy. (II-2)
- For patients in whom there was no clear indication for hepatitis B treatment and who continue to have compensated liver disease, withdrawal of therapy may be considered but these patients need to be closely monitored and treatment reinitiated if they experience severe hepatitis flares. (III)

20. Treatment of patients with lamivudine (or telbivudine)-resistant HBV

a. If adefovir is used, lamivudine (or telbivudine) should be continued indefinitely to decrease the risk of hepatitis flares during the transition period and to reduce the risk of subsequent adefovir resistance. (II-3 for lamivudine-resistant HBV and III for telbivudine-resistant HBV)

b. If tenofovir is used, continuation of lamivudine (or telbivudine) is recommended to decrease the risk of subsequent antiviral resistance. (III)

c. If entecavir is used, lamivudine or telbivudine should be stopped as continued presence of lamivudine- (or telbivudine-) resistant mutations will increase the risk of entecavir resistance. (II-3 for lamivudine-resistant HBV and III for telbivudine-resistant HBV). Entecavir is not an optimal therapy because of increasing risk of resistance to entecavir over time. (II-2)

21. Treatment of patients with adefovir-resistant HBV

a. In patients with no prior exposure to other NA, lamivudine, telbivudine or entecavir may be added. Alternatively, adefovir may be stopped and tenofovir plus lamivudine or emtricitabine may be used. (III)

b. In patients with prior lamivudine resistance in whom lamivudine had been stopped when treatment was switched to adefovir, adefovir may be stopped and tenofovir plus lamivudine, emtricitabine (II-2) or entecavir (III) may be used but the durability of response to this combination is unknown.

22. Treatment of patients with entecavir-resistant HBV

a. Adefovir or Tenofovir can be used as it has been shown to have activity against entecavir-resistant HBV in *in vitro* studies, but clinical data are lacking. (II-3)

23. Patients with compensated cirrhosis — Treatment should be considered for patients with ALT >2 times normal, and for patients with normal or minimally elevated ALT if serum HBV DNA levels are high (>2,000 IU/mL). (II-2)

a. Patients with compensated cirrhosis are best treated with NAs because of the risk of hepatic decompensation associated with IFN- α -related flares of hepatitis. In view of the need for long-term therapy, tenofovir or entecavir is preferred. (II-3)

24. Patients with decompensated cirrhosis — Treatment should be promptly initiated with a NA that can produce rapid viral suppression with low risk of drug resistance. (II-1)

a. Lamivudine or telbivudine may be used as initial treatment in combination with adefovir or tenofovir to reduce the risk of drug resistance. (II-2)

b. Entecavir or tenofovir alone would be an appropriate treatment in this setting but clinical data documenting their safety and efficacy in patients with decompensated cirrhosis are lacking. (III)

c. Treatment should be coordinated with a transplant center. (III)

d. IFN- α /pegIFN α should not be used in patients with decompensated cirrhosis. (II-3)

25. In patients with inactive HBsAg carrier state antiviral treatment is not indicated, but these patients should be monitored (see Recommendation 12). (II-2)

Dose Regimens

26. IFN- α and pegIFN- α are administered as subcutaneous injections.

a. The recommended dose of standard IFN- α for adults is 5 MU daily or 10 MU thrice weekly. The recommended dose of pegIFN- α 2a is 180 mcg weekly. (I)

b. The recommended IFN- α dose for children is 6 MU/m² thrice weekly with a maximum of 10 MU. (I) PegIFN- α has not been approved for treatment of chronic hepatitis B in children.

c. The recommended treatment duration for HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B is 16 weeks for standard IFN- α and 48 weeks for pegIFN- α . (I)

d. The recommended treatment duration for HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B is 48 weeks for both standard and pegIFN- α (II-3)

27. Lamivudine is administered orally.

a. The recommended lamivudine dose for adults with normal renal function and no HIV coinfection is 100 mg daily (I). Dose adjustment is needed for patients with estimated glomerular filtration rate <50 mL/min (Table 10a). (I)

b. The recommended lamivudine dose for children is 3 mg/kg/d with a maximum of 100 mg/d. (I)

c. The recommended dose of lamivudine for persons coinfecting with HIV is 150mg twice daily. Lamivudine should only be used in combination with other antiretroviral medications. (I)

28. Adefovir is administered orally.

a. The recommended adefovir dose for adults with normal renal function is 10 mg daily. (I) Dose adjustment is needed for patients with estimated glomerular filtration rate <50 mL/min (Table 10b).

29. Entecavir is administered orally.

a. The recommended entecavir dose for adults with normal renal function is 0.5 mg daily for patients with no prior lamivudine treatment, and 1.0 mg daily for patients who are refractory/resistant to lamivudine. (I) Dose adjustment is needed for patients with estimated glomerular filtration rate <50 mL/min (Table 10c).

30. Telbivudine is administered orally.

a. The recommended dose for adults with normal renal function is 600 mg daily. (I) Dose adjustment is needed for patients with estimated glomerular filtration rate <50 mL/min (Table 10d).

31. Tenofovir is administered orally.

a. The recommended tenofovir dose for adults with normal renal function is 300 mg daily. (I) Dose ad-

justment is needed for patients with estimated creatinine clearance <50 mL/min (Table 10e).

32. Duration of nucleoside analogue treatment

a. HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B — Treatment should be continued until the patient has achieved HBeAg seroconversion and undetectable serum HBV DNA and completed at least 6 months of additional treatment after appearance of anti-HBe. (I)

- Close monitoring for relapse is needed after withdrawal of treatment. (I)

b. HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B — Treatment should be continued until the patient has achieved HBsAg clearance. (I)

c. Compensated cirrhosis — These patients should receive long-term treatment. However, treatment may be stopped in HBeAg-positive patients if they have confirmed HBeAg seroconversion and have completed at least 6 months of consolidation therapy and in HBeAg-negative patients if they have confirmed HBsAg clearance. (II-3)

- Close monitoring for viral relapse and hepatitis flare is mandatory if treatment is stopped. (II-3)

d. Decompensated cirrhosis and recurrent hepatitis B post-liver transplantation — Life-long treatment is recommended. (II-3)

Special Populations

Coinfection with HBV and HCV

There is scant information on the treatment of HBV/HCV coinfection and recommendations on treatment for HBV/HCV coinfection cannot be made at this time.²⁶⁹⁻²⁷¹ Two studies on standard IFN- α and ribavirin showed no difference in sustained virologic response to HCV infection in patients with HBV/HCV coinfection compared to patients with HCV infection only. However, rebound in serum HBV DNA levels after an initial decline, and reactivation of HBV replication in patients who had undetectable HBV DNA prior to treatment have been reported. A third study showed that combination therapy with pegIFN and ribavirin was equally effective in patients with HCV monoinfection and in those with HBV/HCV coinfection.²⁷²

Coinfection with HBV and HDV

The primary endpoint of treatment is the suppression of HDV replication, which is usually accompanied by normalization of ALT level and decrease in necroinflammatory activity on liver biopsy. The only approved treatment of chronic hepatitis D is IFN- α . One study found that high dose (9 MU 3 times a week) IFN- α had higher rates of virologic and biochemical as well as histologic

response than those who received IFN- α 3 MU 3 times a week or placebo.²⁷³ Although most patients had viral relapse, improvement in liver histology was maintained 10 years post-treatment among the patients who received high-dose IFN- α .²⁷⁴ Two recent trials support the use of pegIFN- α in chronic hepatitis D, one study showed that addition of ribavirin did not improve the response.^{275,276}

Lamivudine has been evaluated in a small number of patients and found to be ineffective in inhibiting HDV replication.²⁷⁷ Combination of lamivudine and IFN does not improve response compared to interferon alone.²⁷⁸

Based on available data, high-dose IFN- α (9 MU 3 times a week) or pegIFN- α for 1 year appears to have long-term beneficial effects in patients with chronic hepatitis D.

Coinfection with HBV and HIV

Clinical studies in patients with HBV/HIV coinfection reported lower response rates to standard IFN- α treatment than those with HBV monoinfection.²⁷⁹ Responders tend to have a higher mean CD4 cell count than nonresponders. It is expected that pegIFN- α will have similar or better efficacy than standard IFN- α .

Lamivudine, emtricitabine and tenofovir are NAs with activity against both HIV and HBV.^{250,280,281} However, the rate of HBV resistance to lamivudine in HBV/HIV coinfecting patients is high, reaching 90% at 4 years.²⁸¹ Tenofovir plus lamivudine or emtricitabine are commonly prescribed as components of HAART in HBV/HIV coinfecting patients. Furthermore, tenofovir is effective against lamivudine-resistant HBV²⁴⁹ and appears to reduce the rate of lamivudine resistance when the combination is used.²⁸²

Adefovir at the approved dose for HBV (10 mg) has negligible activity against HIV. To date, no resistance to HIV has been detected up to 144 weeks in small studies.²⁸³ *In vitro* studies showed that entecavir exhibits inhibitory activity against HIV under conditions of reduced virus challenge.²⁸⁴ Entecavir has also been shown to decrease serum HIV RNA levels in lamivudine-experienced as well as in lamivudine-naïve patients and to result in the selection of M184V mutation. Therefore, entecavir should only be used in concert with HAART in HBV/HIV coinfecting patients.^{285,286} Telbivudine also has no activity against HIV but it should not be used in HBV/HIV coinfecting patients because of the risk of selection of M204I mutation in the YMDD motif.

Given that antiretroviral regimens may include drugs with activity against HBV, it is reasonable to base HBV treatment decisions on whether or not HIV treatment is ongoing or planned. In HBeAg-positive patients who are not in need of HAART, or who are already well-controlled on HAART that does not include a drug with

activity against HBV, pegIFN- α may be considered as a first-line option given its limited duration, but adefovir can also be used in this setting. It is generally recommended that candidates for IFN- α therapy have CD4 cell counts >500 cells/uL. Patients who have lower CD4 cell counts or who are HBeAg-negative may be appropriate candidates for adefovir. Finally, in HBeAg-negative patients who are likely to need HIV treatment in the future, earlier initiation of HAART may be considered.

For patients in whom HAART initiation is planned, it is best to use a regimen that includes a drug/drugs with activity against HBV. Most experts recommend using two drugs. Combinations can include tenofovir plus lamivudine or tenofovir plus emtricitabine (Truvada[®]). In the setting of confirmed lamivudine resistance in patients who are already on HAART, adding tenofovir is generally preferred.

Hepatitis flares may occur when HBV treatment is discontinued, particularly in the absence of HBeAg seroconversion. Thus, when HAART regimens are altered, drugs that are effective against HBV should not be discontinued without substituting another drug that has activity against HBV, unless the patient has achieved HBeAg seroconversion and has completed an adequate course of consolidation treatment.

Recommendations for Treatment of Patients with HBV/HIV Coinfection

33. Patients who meet criteria for chronic hepatitis B should be treated. (III)

- **Liver biopsy should be considered in patients with fluctuating or mildly elevated ALT (1-2 \times normal). (II-3)**

34. Patients who are not on HAART and are not anticipated to require HAART in the near future should be treated with an antiviral therapy that does not target HIV, such as pegIFN- α or adefovir. Although telbivudine does not target HIV, it should not be used in this circumstance. (II-3)

35. Patients in whom treatment for both HBV and HIV is planned should receive therapies that are effective against both viruses: lamivudine plus tenofovir or emtricitabine plus tenofovir are preferred. (II-3)

36. Patients who are already on effective HAART that does not include a drug active against HBV may be treated with pegIFN α or adefovir. (II-3)

37. In patients with lamivudine resistance, tenofovir should be added. (III)

38. When HAART regimens are altered, drugs that are effective against HBV should not be discontinued without substituting another drug that has activity against HBV, unless the patient has achieved HBeAg

seroconversion and has completed an adequate course of consolidation treatment. (II-3)

Antiviral Prophylaxis of Hepatitis B Carriers Who Receive Immunosuppressive or Cytotoxic Chemotherapy

Reactivation of HBV replication with increase in serum HBV DNA and ALT level has been reported in 20% to 50% of hepatitis B carriers undergoing immunosuppressive or cancer chemotherapy. In most instances, the hepatitis flares are asymptomatic, but icteric flares, and even hepatic decompensation and death have been observed.²⁸⁷⁻²⁹⁰ Reactivation of HBV replication is more common when chemotherapeutic regimens that include corticosteroids or rituximab are used.^{291,292} In addition, reactivations have been reported in HBsAg-positive persons after intra-arterial chemoembolization for HCC and other immunosuppressive therapies such as infliximab and other anti-tumor necrosis factor (TNF) therapies for rheumatoid arthritis or inflammatory bowel disease.^{289,293,294} Clinical studies including two controlled trials showed that prophylactic therapy with lamivudine can reduce the rate of HBV reactivation, severity of associated hepatitis flares and mortality.^{289,290,295-299} HBsAg and anti-HBc testing should be performed in persons who have high risk of HBV infection (see Table 2), prior to initiation of chemo- or immunosuppressive therapy. Prophylactic antiviral therapy should be administered to hepatitis B carriers (regardless of baseline serum HBV DNA level) at the onset of cancer chemotherapy or a finite course of immunosuppressive therapy, and maintained for 6 months afterwards. Viral relapse after withdrawal of lamivudine has been reported in patients with high pre-chemotherapy HBV DNA level,³⁰⁰ HBsAg-positive persons with serum HBV DNA levels $>2,000$ IU/mL prior to undergoing cytotoxic chemotherapy should continue antiviral therapy until they reach therapeutic endpoints for chronic hepatitis B.

In the renal transplant setting, a small study found that most HBsAg positive patients had increase in serum HBV DNA levels necessitating lamivudine treatment.²⁹⁸ While studies to date have focused on lamivudine, adefovir, tenofovir or entecavir could be used as an alternate treatment, particularly in patients who are anticipated to require more than 12 months of therapy in whom there is a higher risk of resistance to lamivudine. In general, entecavir is preferred because of its rapid onset of action and lack of nephrotoxicity. IFN- α should not be used in this setting because of its bone marrow suppressive effects and the risk of hepatitis flares.

While HBV reactivation can occur in persons who are HBsAg negative but anti-HBc and anti-HBs positive and in those with isolated anti-HBc, this is infrequent, and there is not enough information to recommend routine prophylaxis for these individuals.^{287,289} These patients should be monitored and antiviral therapy initiated when serum HBV DNA becomes detectable.

Recommendations for Treatment of Hepatitis B carriers Who Require Immunosuppressive or Cytotoxic Therapy:

39. HBsAg and anti-HBc testing should be performed in patients who are at high risk of HBV infection (see recommendation number 1), prior to initiation of chemotherapy or immunosuppressive therapy. (II-3)

40. Prophylactic antiviral therapy is recommended for HBV carriers at the onset of cancer chemotherapy or of a finite course of immunosuppressive therapy.

a. Patients with baseline HBV DNA <2,000 IU/mL level should continue treatment for 6 months after completion of chemotherapy or immunosuppressive therapy. (III)

b. Patients with high baseline HBV DNA (>2,000 IU/mL) level should continue treatment until they reach treatment endpoints as in immunocompetent patients. (III)

c. Lamivudine or telbivudine can be used if the anticipated duration of treatment is short (≤ 12 months) and baseline serum HBV DNA is not detectable. (I for lamivudine and III for telbivudine)

d. Tenofovir or entecavir is preferred if longer duration of treatment is anticipated. (III)

e. IFN- α should be avoided in view of the bone marrow suppressive effect. (II-3)

Symptomatic Acute Hepatitis B

Antiviral therapy is generally not necessary in patients with symptomatic acute hepatitis B because >95% of immunocompetent adults with acute hepatitis B recover spontaneously. Small case series with or without comparisons to historical untreated controls have reported that lamivudine improves survival in patients with severe or fulminant hepatitis B.^{301,302} One randomized controlled trial of lamivudine versus placebo was conducted in 71 patients. Over one half of the patients had severe acute hepatitis B as defined by two of the following three criteria: hepatic encephalopathy, serum bilirubin >10.0 mg/dL or INR >1.6. While the group treated with lamivudine had a significantly greater reduction of HBV DNA levels at week 4, there was no difference in the rate of biochemical improve-

ment. This was true for all patients and the subset of patients with severe hepatitis. Likewise, there was no difference in the rate of loss of HBsAg: 93.5% versus 96.7% at month 12 in the lamivudine and placebo groups, respectively.³⁰³ Another prospective randomized controlled trial of IFN- α showed that antiviral therapy did not decrease the rate of progression to chronic infection because all the study subjects had resolution of infection.³⁰⁴

Despite the lack of benefit from small underpowered controlled trials, an argument can be made for treating all patients with fulminant hepatitis B using a NA given its safety and the fact that many of these patients will ultimately need liver transplantation and reduction of HBV DNA levels would reduce the risk of recurrent hepatitis B after transplant. At the 2006 NIH HBV Meeting, it was also proposed patients with protracted, severe acute hepatitis B (increase in INR and deep jaundice persisting for >4 weeks) be treated. (4) Lamivudine or telbivudine would be a reasonable choice given their safety and rapidity of action, and the short anticipated duration of therapy except in patients who proceed to transplant. Entecavir can also be used but tenofovir may not be optimal because of its potential for nephrotoxicity. Adefovir is not preferred because of its weak antiviral activity and potential for nephrotoxicity. IFN- α is contraindicated because of the risks of worsening hepatitis and the frequent side effects.

Recommendations for Treatment of Patients with Acute Symptomatic Hepatitis B:

41. Treatment is only indicated for patients with fulminant hepatitis B and those with protracted, severe acute hepatitis B. (III)

42. Lamivudine or telbivudine may be used when the anticipated duration of treatment is short; otherwise, entecavir is preferred. (II-3)

a. Treatment should be continued until HBsAg clearance is confirmed or indefinitely in those who undergo liver transplantation. (II-1)

b. IFN- α is contraindicated. (III)

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