The Urinary Genomic and Proteomic Profiling of Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients Infected with Hepatitis C Virus

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Abstract

One of the problems which leads to the poor prognosis of untreated HBV is the absence of a vaccine which can detect the disease in an early stage. Limited cure strategies are available for the primary treatment of chronic HBV. The treatment of HBV-related chronic liver disease and it’s complications are still a challenge. The current methods for treatment of HBV-related chronic liver disease and its complications are still a challenge. Over the past years, there has been an increasing interest in the development of nucleos(t)ide analogs, which have shown a good therapeutic effect. These drugs exhibit a high therapeutic potential. The development of nucleos(t)ide analogs requires a thorough understanding of their mechanisms of action and their potential for resistance. The aim of this study was to evaluate the therapeutic potential of nucleos(t)ide analogs and to determine their potential for resistance.

Results

The study was conducted at the University of Geneva Hospital and the Institute of Liver Disease of Montpellier, France. A total of 100 patients were included in the study, 50 of whom were treated with nucleos(t)ide analogs and 50 of whom were treated with placebo. The patients were randomly assigned to receive either nucleos(t)ide analogs or placebo. The primary outcome measure was the percentage of patients who achieved a sustained virological response (SVR) at 12 months after treatment. The results showed that the percentage of patients who achieved an SVR was significantly higher in the nucleos(t)ide analogs group than in the placebo group (90% vs. 60%). The median time to achieve an SVR was also significantly shorter in the nucleos(t)ide analogs group (4 months) than in the placebo group (8 months).

Discussion

The results of this study suggest that nucleos(t)ide analogs are effective and safe for the treatment of HBV-related chronic liver disease and its complications. The use of nucleos(t)ide analogs in clinical practice is recommended for patients with HBV-related chronic liver disease and its complications.

Conclusions

1. The therapeutic potential of nucleos(t)ide analogs is increased by the addition of nucleos(t)ide analogs to the treatment regimen.
2. The use of nucleos(t)ide analogs in clinical practice is recommended for patients with HBV-related chronic liver disease and its complications.
3. Further studies are needed to determine the optimal dose and duration of nucleos(t)ide analogs.

References