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Name of Journal: *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

Manuscript NO: 63537

Manuscript Type: MINIREVIEWS

Discontinuation of antiviral therapy in chronic hepatitis B patients

Renato Medas, Rodrigo Liberal, Guilherme Macedo

Abstract

Nucleos(t)ide analogs (NUC) are the first-line therapy for patients with chronic hepatitis B (CHB) recommended by most current guidelines. NUC therapy decreases progression of liver disease, reduces the risk of liver-related complications, and improves the quality of life of patients with CHB. Although indefinite or long-term

Discontinuation of antiviral therapy in chronic hepatitis B patients



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The possibility of safe **discontinuation of therapy with nucleos (t)ide analogues (NAs)** remains one of the most **controversial topics** in the management of **chronic hepatitis B**. Therefore, we systematically reviewed the existing data on NA discontinuation in this setting and tried to identify factors affecting the probability of posttherapy remission. A literature search was performed in order to identify ...

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The presence of functional HBV-specific T cells at baseline are associated with a successful outcome after treatment withdrawal. Lay summary: **Nucleos(t)ide analogue therapy** can be discontinued in a high proportion of chronic hepatitis B patients without cirrhosis. The strength of HBV-specific immune T cell responses may contribute to successful viral control after antiviral treatment interruption.

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Durable VR seems to be feasible in a substantial proportion of **patients** who discontinue long-term NA **therapy**; on-**therapy** VR > 24 months offers higher chances of off-NA VR in **patients** with HBeAg-negative **chronic hepatitis B**.

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Chronic Hepatitis B Treatment - HCP Treatment Site

www.hepbmedication.com ▾

(Ad) Discover an **Antiviral** Treatment Option that May Help Your **Patients** With CHB

Discontinuation of oral antivirals in chronic hepatitis B ...

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Durable VR seems to be feasible in a substantial proportion of **patients** who discontinue long-term NA **therapy**; on-**therapy** VR > 24 months offers higher chances of off-NA VR in **patients** with HBeAg-negative **chronic hepatitis B**.

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Author: George Papatheodoridis, Ioannis Vlachogia...

Publish Year: 2016

Why not to stop antiviral treatment in patients with ...

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29427480>

One of the main reasons for this controversy is that virological **relapse** has been well documented in **patients** with **chronic hepatitis B** who stop **treatment**. **Relapse** rate is particularly high in **patients** who are HBeAg-negative when **treatment** begins, with reported **relapse** rates of up to 70% 36 months after **treatment discontinuation**.

Cited by: 8

Author: Sebastián Marciano, Adrián Gadano

Publish Year: 2018

Withdrawal of Therapy After Long-Term Antiviral Treatment ...

<https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01581554> ▾

Apr 20, 2012 · To determine whether stopping long-term **antiviral treatment** for **chronic hepatitis B** makes the infection worse. Eligibility: - People who are at least 18 years of age; have been taking **antiviral** drugs to treat **chronic hepatitis B** for at least 4 years; and are being evaluated to stop **treatment**.

Predictive Factors for Sustained Remission after ...

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26809629>

Background/aims: The optimal timing for **discontinuing** oral **antiviral therapy** in **patients** with HBeAg-**positive chronic hepatitis B** (CHB) is unclear. The aim of our study was to investigate sustained remission after stopping **antiviral therapy** in **patients** with HBeAg-positive CHB. Methods: We analyzed the medical records of 58 **patients** who were HBeAg-positive and had **discontinued antiviral therapy**.

Hepatitis B

Medical Condition

A serious infection of the liver caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV).

 Common (More than 200,000 cases per year in US)

 Transmitted through direct contact

 Usually preventable by vaccine

 Often requires lab test or imaging

 Treatments can help manage condition, no known cure

 Can be lifelong

An infection caused by HBV that affects the liver. Spreading through exposure to virus by blood, semen, saliva, or vaginal fluids, the virus is transmitted through unsafe sexual practices and from an infected mother to her child. Symptoms include loss of appetite, nausea, body aches and fever progressing to jaundice. Chronic form of the infection is not curable, but HBV is preventable by vaccination.

Symptoms

Common symptoms are:

- Yellow coloring of the skin and the whites of the eyes (jaundice)
- Dark urine
- Pale colored stools
- Pale coloured stools
- Pain in the area of liver or abdominal Pain
- Joint Pain
- Fever
- Itching all over the body
- Nausea and vomiting
- Loss of appetite
- Extreme fatigue and weakness

Treatments