Assessment of factors predictive of a poor response

Treatment-naïve patients

Assessment of factors predictive of a poor response

Non-cirrhotic patients

Cirrhotic patients

Low baseline viral load
No risk factors for poor response

Consider 4 week lead-in with pegylated IFN and ribavirin

Undetectable HCV RNA at 4 weeks (RVR)

Consider standard of care treatment alone

Detectable HCV RNA at 4 weeks

Response guided therapy with boceprevir or telaprevir-based triple therapy

Full course treatment with boceprevir or telaprevir-based triple therapy

Presence of risk factors for poor response

No

YES

Reprinted from Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics 35, Ramachandran et al. UK consensus guidelines for the use of the protease inhibitors boceprevir and telaprevir in genotype 1 chronic hepatitis C infected patients (2012) with the permission of the authors under acknowledgement by John Wiley & Sons.

Sources of information

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www.hepctrust.org.uk • Email: helpline@hepctrust.org.uk

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This Quick Reference Guide provides a summary of the main recommendations in SIGN 133 Management of Hepatitis C. Recommendations are graded A B C D to indicate the strength of the supporting evidence.

Good practice points ✓ are provided where the guideline development group wishes to highlight specific aspects of accepted clinical practice.

Details of the evidence supporting these recommendations can be found in the full guideline, available on the SIGN website: www.sign.ac.uk.

This Quick Reference Guide is also available as part of the SIGN Guidelines app.

Algorithm for the use of protease inhibitors in HCV genotype 1 infected patients who have had prior virological failure on treatment.