

Discussion

We have described the efficacy of short-term IFN-beta therapy for chronic hepatitis C patients with low virus load. The present study was limited by a retrospective cohort trial. However, several findings from the present study have direct implications for the short-term IFN treatment of CH patients with low virus load. First, HCV RNA was cleared in more than 50% patients. Second, no patients withdrew from the treatment due to IFN-related side effects. Okanoue et al reported that side effects occurred when the daily IFN dose was increased (21). However, in the 8-week study period, there were no serious side effects. Third, the 8-week regimen of IFN therapy was preferable to eradicate HCV RNA compared to the 4 or 6-week regimen in genotype 1. On the other hand, in genotype 2, SVR by the 6-week regimen of IFN therapy was not significantly different from SVR by the 8-week regimen. These results indicate that 1) in patients with genotype 1 and low virus load, the 8-week regimen of IFN was recommended as the first treatment, 2) in patients with genotype 2 and low virus load, the 6-week regimen of IFN was recommended as the first treatment. This result is likely in agreement with several previous clinical trials (22-26).

In patients with genotype 1b and a high load of HCV-RNA, the clearance rate of HCV-RNA is less than 10% by the usual 6-month course of IFN monotherapy. In these IFN-resistant patients, the eradication rate of HCV-RNA level is at most 20-50% by the latest prolonged IFN therapy, combination therapy of IFN/ribavirin or pegylated IFN ad-

ministration.

At present, combined IFN and ribavirin therapy is the standard therapy for chronic hepatitis C patients with genotype 1b and a high load of HCV-RNA. Next, in our hospital SVR of the 24-week IFN regimen in patients with a low load of HCV-RNA was 50.9% (220/432) in genotype 1b, 79.9% (279/349) in genotype 2a, and 71.4% (45/63) in genotype 2b. These results indicate that SVR of the 24-week regimen was higher than that of the short term regimen in genotype 2. However, prolonged IFN therapy is often associated with various side effects. A lower total dose and shorter administration period of IFN would be preferable in terms of both cost and safety.

Fortunately, patients with low HCV-RNA levels tend to eradicate HCV RNA with a low dose of IFN. The present study indicates that short-term IFN-beta therapy has no severe side effects. Thus, short-term IFN therapy is recommended for the patients who tend to have a SVR and have IFN-induced adverse events.

Conclusion

We think that the 6 or 8-week regimen of IFN-beta therapy is one therapy selection for chronic hepatitis C patients who tend to have a SVR and have IFN-induced adverse events.

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Original Article

Changes in viral loads of lamivudine-resistant mutants during entecavir therapy

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Aim: Entecavir therapy is effective against lamivudine-resistant virus in patients with hepatitis B virus infection. We investigated viral load changes of YMDD mutant virus (rtM204I [YIDD sequence], rtM204V [YVDD]) in serial serum samples during entecavir treatment for lamivudine-resistant virus and determined changes in viral precore and core promoter mutants.

Methods: Nineteen patients were treated in randomized, double-blind phase II clinical trials of entecavir at 0.5 or 1.0 mg for breakthrough hepatitis due to lamivudine-resistant virus. Viral changes in YMDD mutants (rtM204I, rtM204V), amino acid changes in the polymerase reverse transcriptase region and precore/core promoter mutations at 52 weeks were determined in 18 patients.

Results: Changes in viral loads of rtM204I and rtM204V were similar. No differences in load changes were seen between

the 0.5 and 1.0 mg groups. However, load changes for rtM204I alone were greater than those for the rtM204I + rtM204V mixed-type ($P = 0.042$, at both 40 and 52 weeks). Load changes in rtM204I and rtM204V with G1896A tended to be greater than those without. Moreover, G1896A was replaced by wild-type virus in two patients at 52 weeks.

Conclusion: RtM204I only or the existence of precore mutation was more sensitive to entecavir therapy against lamivudine-resistant virus.

Key words: entecavir, hepatitis B virus, lamivudine, precore, YMDD mutant

INTRODUCTION

THERAPY IN PATIENTS with hepatitis B virus (HBV) aims to limit or reverse progression of the disease through the sustained suppression of HBV replication.¹ Approved therapies for chronic HBV infection involving treatment with interferon (IFN) have a low sustained response rate, undesirable side-effects, and high cost.^{2,3} Several studies have reported that lamivudine is more effective and less costly than IFN in suppressing HBV replication, and also improves transaminase levels and liver histology, and enhances the rate of loss of hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg).^{4–7} On long-term use, however,

lamivudine has the potential to induce viral resistance, with associated increases in HBV-DNA and serum transaminases.^{8–10}

Entecavir (ETV), a deoxyguanosine analog, is a potent and selective inhibitor of HBV replication, with *in vitro* potency 100- to 1,000-fold greater than that of lamivudine.^{11,12} Human clinical trials have demonstrated the efficacy of ETV in the treatment of chronic HBV infections.^{13,14} The potential for additional therapeutic benefits with ETV was indicated by a reduced frequency of hepatocellular carcinoma in the woodchuck model and a prolongation of life span in chronically infected animals.¹⁵ Data on the *in vitro* efficacy of ETV against lamivudine-resistant HBV are limited,¹² but several clinical studies have demonstrated *in vivo* efficacy.^{16,17}

A recent report described a rapid, highly sensitive and reproducible method for quantifying mutant HBV virus in lamivudine-treated patients.¹⁸ Using a real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR; LightCycler; Roche

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Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany) with a ResonSense probe, this method detects as little as 0.01% of YMDD mutant DNA among 10^5 - 10^9 copies of wild-type DNA. However, few reports have appeared on viral load changes in YMDD mutant virus (rtM204I [YIDD sequence] and rtM204V [YVDD]) during treatment with ETV against lamivudine-resistant HBV infection.

Among these, one recent study reported that two patients for whom previous therapies (lamivudine or famciclovir, ganciclovir, foscarnet and lamivudine) had failed exhibited virological breakthrough while on ETV.¹⁹ The efficacy of ETV in these cases was decreased and viral load changes of YMDD mutant virus were increased, specifically via new substitutions plus lamivudine substitution (rtL180M and rtM204V) in the reverse transcriptase (rt) domain. We were therefore interested to analyze mutations of the rt domain of HBV polymerase in patients who had received long-term (52 weeks) ETV therapy against lamivudine-resistant HBV infection.

During chronic HBV infection, natural seroconversion to antibody to HBeAg (anti-HBe) usually correlates with the resolution of viremia and clinical recovery. Mutation in the precore region (nucleotide [nt] 1896) is related to the absence of HBeAg secretion²⁰ and may enhance the stability of the secondary structure of pregenome encapsidation signals, ensuring perpetuation of viral replication and thus contributing to viral persistence.²¹ Buckwold *et al.* showed that the HBV genome carrying core promoter mutations (nt G1762A and A1764T) influenced viral replication.²² Cho *et al.*²³ and our group²⁴ reported that lamivudine therapy resulted in reversion from precore and core promoter mutants to wild-type, but that these mutants reappeared during prolonged therapy. However, it is unclear how ETV influences precore and core promoter mutants of lamivudine-resistant virus.

In this prospective study, we investigated viral load changes in YMDD mutant virus (rtM204I, rtM204V) during ETV therapy against lamivudine-resistant HBV infection. Furthermore, we also analyzed serial serum samples from patients with lamivudine resistance to determine viral precore and core promoter mutants during treatment with ETV.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients

THE PATIENTS WERE 19 consecutive adult Japanese patients treated in phase II between June 2003 and December 2004 at the Department of Gastroenterology,

Toranomon Hospital. At entry, all patients were being treated with lamivudine (100 mg/day) for chronic hepatitis due to HBV infection when the emergence of YMDD motif mutations indicated the development of breakthrough hepatitis. They had not received other nucleoside analog drugs before lamivudine. The study was a phase II randomized (1:1), double-blind trial of ETV by repeat oral administration at 0.5 mg or 1.0 mg for 12 months. They were switched from lamivudine directly to ETV without any break in administration. All patients were negative for hepatitis C serological markers. The study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, and written informed consent to participate was obtained from all patients.

Blood tests and serum viral markers

Routine biochemical tests were performed using standard procedures before and at least once monthly during therapy. Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), HBeAg and anti-HBe were determined with radioimmunoassay kits (Abbot Diagnostics, Chicago, IL, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Serum HBV-DNA level and DNA sequence samples were stored at -80°C until assay. Serum HBV-DNA was quantified using the Roche Amplicor HBV Monitor assay (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN, USA), a PCR-based assay with a lower limit of detection of 400 copies of HBV-DNA/mL (2.6 log copy/mL).

Quantitation of lamivudine-resistant mutants by real-time amplification refractory mutation system PCR

DNA was extracted from 100 μL serum. The assay was performed using a sensitive, real-time PCR-based assay for the detection of lamivudine resistance-associated mutations in the presence of high levels of wild-type virus, as reported recently.^{18,25} Briefly, this method is based on the amplification refractory mutation system (ARMS) PCR for the detection of single-base mutations²⁶ and uses the same ARMS primers, reactions and cycling conditions on the LightCycler. To prepare the standards (rt204M, rtM204I and rtM204V), the first PCR product amplified using the primers P1 and P2²⁷ was cloned into the plasmid vector pBluescript (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) as reported previously. The concentration of purified plasmids was based on absorbance at 260 nm (GeneQuant II; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Tokyo, Japan). The standards for real-time PCR were prepared by serial dilution of a plasmid of known concentration. DNA values of these mutants below the

lower limit of detection were expressed as 2.0 log copy, and those over the upper limit as 9.0 log copy. The selectivity of this assay was tested as described previously^{18,25} using reactions containing 10⁹ copies of wild-type DNA (rt204M) template and from 0 to 10⁹ copies of mutant virus (rtM204I or rtM204V) template. Under these conditions, the mutant primers (for rtM204I and rtM204V) detected the number of copies of mutant template present within the range of 10⁴–10⁹ copies. Moreover, one primer (for rt204I or rt204V) detected the number of copies within the range of 10⁴–10⁹ copies (mixed with 10⁹ copies of the other mutant virus [rtM204V DNA or rtM204I DNA], respectively). Total HBV-DNA levels were measured by real-time PCR as described previously.¹⁸ Serum samples were assayed at 11 time points, namely before (baseline) and at 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 32, 40 and 52 weeks after the start of ETV. Data for the time-dependent decline in viral load relative to baseline were log-transformed, and thus all results for quantitative HBV level are expressed as log₁₀ copy.

Determination of nucleotide sequences of HBV-DNA

DNA was extracted from 100 µL serum. PCR reactions for detection of the *rt* region (nt 130–1161) of HBV-DNA were performed in two parts. The first and second PCR reactions for detection of the first part of the *rt* region were performed using primers BGF1 (sense; 5'-CTGTGGAAGGCTGGCATTCT-3') and BGR2 (antisense; 5'-GGCAGGATAGCCGATTGTG-3'), and PreS-BamH1 (sense; 5'-CTTGGGATCCAGAGCTACAGCATGG-3') and BR112 (antisense; 5'-TTCCGTCGACATA TCCCATGAAGTTAAGGGA-3'), respectively, under conditions of initial denaturation for 4 min, 35 cycles of amplification at 94°C for 1 min, 55°C for 2 min, 72°C for 3 min and final extension at 72°C for 7 min. The first and second PCR reactions for detection of the second part of the same region were performed using primer pairs B11F (sense; 5'-GGCCAAGTCTGTACAACATC-3') and B12R (antisense; 5'-TGCAGAGGTGAAGCGAAGTG-3'), and B11F and B14R (antisense; 5'-GATCCAGTTGGCAGCACACC-3'), respectively, under the same conditions. The amplified PCR products were used for direct sequencing. Measurement of sequences in the *rt* region was performed at three time points, namely at the start of lamivudine, start of ETV, and 1 year after the start of ETV therapy. Nucleotide sequences of the core promoter and precore regions were determined as described previously,²⁴ with measurements taken at the same three time points.

Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as mean ± SD. Differences between groups were examined for statistical significance using the χ^2 test and Mann-Whitney *U*-test where appropriate. A two-tailed *P*-value less than 0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

Viral load changes in lamivudine-resistant mutants during ETV therapy

OF THE 19 patients participating in the present study, 10 received ETV at 0.5 mg and nine at 1.0 mg. However, serum samples for one patient without HBeAg receiving 0.5 mg were not available, and this patient was excluded. Baseline characteristics of the remaining 18 patients in Table 1 show no significant differences between the groups.

Changes in viral loads of rtM204I and rtM204V were measured in 18 patients. At the start of ETV, the number of patients with detectable rtM204I alone, rtM204V alone and mixed-type (rtM204I and rtM204V) was seven, 0 and 11, respectively. RL180M was detected in all but one patient (no. 18) at ETV baseline. Figure 1 shows mean log changes in the viral loads of rtM204I (*n* = 18) and rtM204V (*n* = 11) from baseline during the initial 52 weeks of ETV, with no differences seen in viral load changes for rtM204I and rtM204V in the two ETV groups. The low rate of decrease in changes in the viral loads of rtM204V in the 1.0 mg group was due to a lower viral load of baseline.

Two patient types were recognized, rtM204I alone and rtM204I + rtM204V mixed. Table 2 shows that there were no differences except for HBeAg status between these two groups at the start of ETV therapy. The rate of HBeAg positivity in the rtM204I + rtM204V mixed group was high. Moreover, there were no differences in the rates of histological improvement, ALT normalization and loss of HBeAg until 52 weeks of treatment. ALT flare (ALT levels > twofold of baseline levels and > 10-fold of upper limit for the normal range) was found in one patient (no. 18 in Table 3) in the rtM204I alone group and in one patient (no. 1) in the rtM204I + rtM204V mixed group until 52 weeks of treatment. However, in both patients, the ALT flare was transient and was associated with declining HBV-DNA.

Compared with baseline for ETV, one or two new amino acid substitutions (except for ETV resistance substitutions) in the *rt* region were shown in six patients (one in the rtM204I alone group and five in the

Table 1 Patient characteristics at the start of entecavir therapy for lamivudine-breakthrough hepatitis

	0.5 mg	1.0 mg
Total number	9	9
Sex (female/male)	1/8	1/8
Age (years)	37 (29–65)	39 (30–49)
Alanine aminotransferase (IU/L)	124 (64–347)	119 (52–251)
Liver histology (F1/F2/F3/F4/N)†	6/0/3/0/0	6/1/1/0/1
Serum HBV-DNA‡ (Amplicor; log copy/mL)†	7.5 (6.2–>7.6)	> 7.6 (7.2–>7.6)
HBeAg (positive/negative)	6/3	7/2
HBV genotype (A/C)	1/8	0/9
YMDD mutant type (I/V/Mix)¶	4/0/5	3/0/6

†Data are median (range).

‡Liver histology, as liver fibrosis assessed on a four-point scale: F0, no fibrosis; F1, periportal expansion; F2, portoportal septa; F3, portoportal linkage or bridging fibrosis; F4, cirrhosis; N, liver biopsy not performed.

§HBV-DNA levels were measured by Amplicor HBV Monitor assay. HBV-DNA values below the lower limit of detection are listed as 2.6 log copy/mL and those over the upper limit of detection as 7.6 log copy/mL.

¶YMDD mutant type: I, rtM204I; V, rtM204V; Mix, rtM204I + rtM204V.

HBeAg, hepatitis B e antigen; HBV, hepatitis B virus.

rtM204I + rtM204V mixed group) at 52 weeks. However, four patients in the rtM204I group were PCR negative at 52 weeks and it was difficult to compare the difference of amino acid substitutions between both groups. Figure 2 shows that changes in the viral load of mutants were greater for rtM204I alone than for rtM204I in the mixed-type patients (3.00 ± 0.91 vs

2.21 ± 0.63 , $P = 0.042$, at 40 weeks; 2.99 ± 0.87 vs 2.23 ± 0.78 , $P = 0.042$, at 52 weeks). However, changes in the viral load of mutants were greater for rtM204I alone than for rtM204V in the mixed-type patients, although the difference was not statistically significant (2.99 ± 0.87 vs 1.90 ± 1.51 , $P = 0.070$, at 52 weeks). Changes in the viral load of rtM204I and rtM204V in patients with the rtM204I + rtM204V mixed type were similar.

Moreover, Table 3 shows precore sequences (nt 1896) at ETV baseline. Analysis of serum samples obtained at this time revealed a precore stop codon mutation (G1896A) in nine of 18 patients, among whom G1896A occurred as a mixed population with wild-type virus (G1896) in two and as a pure population in seven. Based on these findings, four groups were established by type of YMDD mutant and the presence of G1896A (rtM204I with G1896A [$n = 9$] and without G1896A [$n = 9$], and rtM204V with G1896A [$n = 4$] and without G1896A [$n = 7$]). Changes in the viral loads of rtM204I and rtM204V in these groups is shown in Figure 3; although patient numbers were small, changes tended to be greater in rtM204I and rtM204V with G1896A than in those without. Moreover, HBV-DNA levels in four patients (nos. 3, 16, 17 and 18) by Amplicor HBV Monitor assay were negative after 1 year of ETV therapy. YMDD motif in these patients was rtM204I only in all. Further, HBV-DNA levels in two additional patients (nos. 1 and 5) by Amplicor HBV Monitor assay were negative at 76 weeks of ETV therapy. These two patients had G1896A in the precore gene, although the YMDD

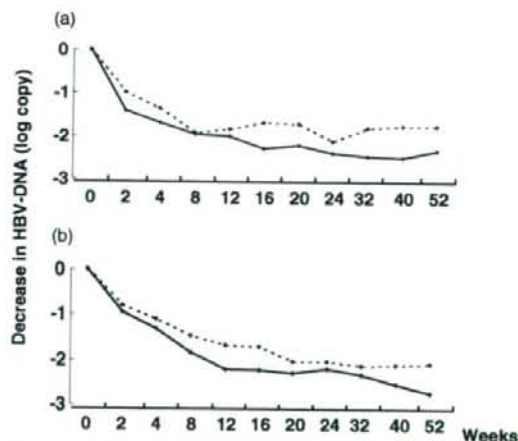


Figure 1 Mean log changes in viral loads of rtM204I and rtM204V from baseline during the initial 52-week treatment with entecavir at (a) 1.0 mg and (b) 0.5 mg. HBV-DNA levels of rtM204I (—) and rtM204V (---) were measured by real-time polymerase chain reaction. HBV, hepatitis B virus.

Table 2 Patient characteristics at the start of entecavir therapy in rtM204I alone and mix groups

	rtM204I	Mix (rtM204I + rtM204V)
Total number	7	11
Sex (female/male)	1/6	1/10
Age (years)†	37 (34–65)	39 (29–55)
Alanine aminotransferase (IU/L)†	119 (54–347)	112 (52–251)
Serum HBV-DNA‡ (Amplicor; log copy/mL)†	> 7.6 (6.2–>7.6)	> 7.6 (7.2–>7.6)
HBeAg (positive/negative)	3/4	10/1
HBV genotype (A/C)	0/7	1/9
Duration of lamivudine therapy (month)†	31 (19–47)	36 (10–48)

†Data are median (range).

‡HBV-DNA levels were measured by Amplicor HBV Monitor assay. HBV-DNA values below the lower limit of detection are listed as 2.6 log copy/mL and those over the upper limit of detection as 7.6 log copy/mL.

HBeAg, hepatitis B e antigen; HBV, hepatitis B virus.

motif type was mixed. Therefore, none of the seven patients with both the rtM204I + rtM204V mixed-type and precore wild-type showed a negative result on the Amplicor HBV Monitor assay at 76 weeks.

Entecavir-resistant mutant during therapy

Analysis of the rt region sequences (amino acids 1–344) of HBV polymerase in one patient (no. 11) at 52 weeks showed a new substitution of rtS202G in addition to the lamivudine substitutions (rtL180M and rtM204V), which may indicate introduced ETV resistance.¹⁹ Virological rebounds of rtM204V viral load of this patient were observed at 40 and 52 weeks (increase of 1.27 and 1.08 log copies from nadir by real-time PCR). There were no patients with virological rebounds except this patient (no. 11).

Changes in precore and core promoter sequences before and during therapy

Precore and core promoter sequences in 18 patients were analyzed during 1 year of treatment with ETV for lamivudine-breakthrough hepatitis. Precore sequences at baseline for lamivudine were the same as those at baseline for ETV in 10 of 18 patients (excluding one lacking lamivudine baseline data; Table 3). Analysis of serum samples obtained at ETV baseline revealed a precore stop codon mutation (G1896A) in nine of 18 patients. After the start of ETV, G1896A was replaced by wild-type virus in two patients (nos. 1 and 5) at 1 year. However, G1896 was replaced by G1896A in one patient (no. 11) with ETV resistance. Thus, G1896A was observed in five of 14 patients, excluding four PCR-negative patients, at 1 year.

Core promoter sequences at baseline for lamivudine therapy were the same as those at baseline for ETV in 15 of 18 patients (Table 3). Among the 18, 15 had core promoter mutations (A1762T and G1764A) in samples collected at ETV baseline. During treatment, core promoter mutations at baseline were similar to those at 1 year.

YMDD mutant type was changed after 1 year of ETV treatment in three patients (nos. 1, 7 and 13), with the baseline rtM204I + rtM204V mixed types replaced by the respective major YMDD mutant.

DISCUSSION

PATIENTS WHO RECEIVE lamivudine therapy may be treated for an extended period, increasing the probability of viral resistance and loss of clinical efficacy, involving an associated risk of increased viral replication, flares of ALT levels, and progression of liver disease.^{5,8–10,28, 29} ETV has previously been shown to be superior to lamivudine in the treatment of chronic HBV in nucleoside-naïve patients infected with wild-type HBV.¹⁴ Moreover, a recent report showed that treatment with ETV at 0.5 or 1.0 mg daily was well tolerated, and resulted in significant reductions in HBV-DNA levels as well as normalization of ALT levels in HBeAg-positive and -negative lamivudine-refractory patients.¹⁷ Although ETV in the recent report¹⁷ was more effective at 1.0 than 0.5 mg, no differences between the two groups were seen in changes in viral load in the present study. Moreover, results for viral load changes by Amplicor HBV Monitor assay were the same in the present study (data not shown). This difference between these studies

Table 3 Serial precore and core promoter sequences of patients treated with lamivudine and entecavir

Patient	Genotype	Lamivudine						Entecavir								
		Baseline			1 year			Baseline			1 year					
		eAg	YMDD Motif	Precore nt 1896	CP nt 1762	CP nt 1764	YMDD eAg	Motif	Precore nt 1896	CP nt 1762	CP nt 1764	YMDD eAg	Motif	Precore nt 1896	CP nt 1762	CP nt 1764
1	C	+	M	G	A/T	G/A	+	V+I	G/A	T	A	+	V	G	T	A
2	C	+	M	G	T	A	+	V+I	G	T	A	+	V+I	G	T	A
3	C	+	M	G	T	A	+	I	G	T	A	+	N	N	N	A
4	C	+	M	G/A	A	G	+	V+I	A	A	G	+	V+I	A	A	G
5	C	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	+	I+V	G/A	T	A	+	I+V	G	A	A
6	C	+	M	G	T	A	+	I+V	G	T	A	+	I+V	G	T	A
7	A	+	M	G	D	D	+	V+I	G	T	D	+	V	G	T	A
8	C	+	M	G	T	A	+	I	G	T	A	+	I	G	T	A
9	C	+	M	G/A	D	D	+	I+V	A	A/T	G/A	+	I+V	A	T	A
10	C	+	M	G	T	A	+	I+V	G	T	A	+	I+V	G	T	A
11	C	+	M	G	T	A	+	I+V	G	T	A	+	I+V	G	T	A
12	C	+	M	G	T	A	+	I+V	G	T	A	+	I+V	G	T	A
13	C	+	M	G/A	T	A	+	I+V	G	T	A	+	I	G	T	A
14	C	+	M	G/A	A	A	-	I	A	A	A	-	I	A	A/T	A
15	C	-	M	G/A	T	A	-	I	A	T	A	-	I	A	T	A
16	C	-	M	A	T	A	-	I	A	T	A	-	N	N	N	A
17	C	-	M	G/A	T	A	-	I	A	T	A	-	N	N	N	N
18	C	-	M	A	T	A	-	I	A	T	A	-	N	N	N	N

Baseline, time at the beginning of therapy; CP, core promoter; D, deletion; eAg, HBeAg; ND, not done; N, polymerase chain reaction-negative; YMDD motif: M, YMDD; I, rtM204I; V, rtM204V; I+V, mixed-type (rtM204I and rtM204V), major type is listed first.

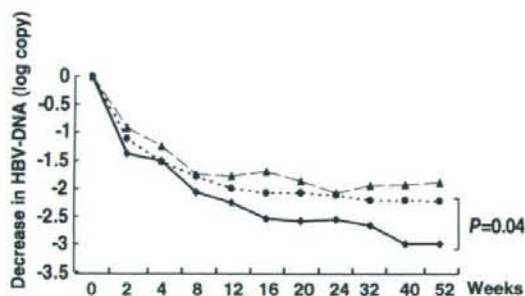


Figure 2 Mean log changes in the viral loads of each mutant of rtM204I alone and of rtM204I + rtM204V mixed type from baseline during the initial 52-week treatment with entecavir. HBV-DNA levels of rtM204I and rtM204V were measured by real-time polymerase chain reaction. HBV, hepatitis B virus. (◆), rtM204I in rtM204I alone; (●), rtM204I in mixed type; (▲), rtM204V in mixed type.

may have resulted from differences in race or HBV genotype (the major genotype is C in Japan). Few reports of ETV therapy against lamivudine-resistant HBV genotype C infection have appeared, and further study is necessary.

It has been reported that ETV is most effective against wild-type HBV (YMDD) and shows almost equally effective inhibition of the replication of rtM204I, rtL180M/rtM204V (rtM204V with rtL180M) and rtL180M/rtM204I (rtM204I with rtL180M) *in vitro*.^{12,30} Supporting

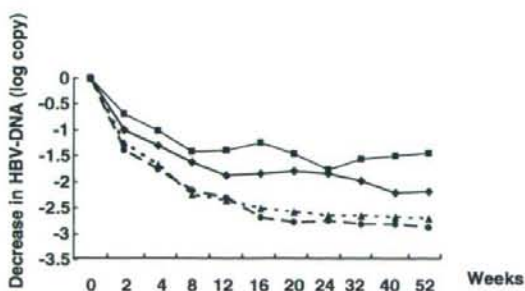


Figure 3 Mean log changes in the viral loads of rtM204I or rtM204V with or without G1896A from baseline during the initial 52-week treatment with entecavir. HBV-DNA levels of rtM204I and rtM204V were measured by real-time polymerase chain reaction. HBV, hepatitis B virus. (■), rtM204V without G1896A; (◆), rtM204I without G1896A; (▲), rtM204V with G1896A; (●), rtM204I with G1896A.

this, our study showed that rtM204I and rtM204V had similar sensitivity to ETV *in vivo*. In our study, however, rtM204I only or the presence of a precore mutation was more sensitive to ETV. These findings were seen mainly in patients without HBeAg. Moreover, rtM204I only or the presence of a precore mutation was also present in three HBeAg-positive patients (nos. 1, 3 and 5) whose HBV-DNA levels were negative on Amplicor HBV Monitor assay at 76 weeks. Our recent report also showed the greatest change in viral load was seen for rtM204I without HBeAg during adefovir dipivoxil (ADV) in addition to ongoing lamivudine therapy.²⁵ Considering these data, rtM204I virus is more sensitive to antiviral nucleoside analogs.

During lamivudine therapy, precore mutants tended to be replaced by wild-type virus at 1 year, and this was unrelated to the emergence of YMDD motif mutations.^{23,24} Patients who showed mutations in the YMDD motif during long-term lamivudine therapy, in contrast, exhibited the reappearance of precore mutants.²⁴ Although the number of patients was small, ETV therapy in the present study also appeared to result in the preferential selection of wild-type virus. This finding was also seen from changes in the viral load of rtM204I and rtM204V with G1896A (Table 3). This finding suggests that antiviral nucleoside analogs such as lamivudine and ETV selectively suppress precore mutants over wild-type virus. In contrast, we did not see this replacement by wild-type at 1 year for core promoter mutations. Our results thus conflict with those of two previous studies, which showed that core promoter mutations during lamivudine therapy also tended to be replaced by wild-type virus at 1 year^{23,24} and, more recently, that three of five seroconverters of HBeAg harbored core promoter mutations at baseline that were progressively replaced by the wild-type genome during ADV monotherapy.³¹ The reason for this apparent discrepancy is unclear. In any case, our present study indicated that, compared to initial lamivudine therapy or ADV monotherapy, ETV may be less effective against core promoter mutants than wild-type virus.

In a recent investigation of lamivudine-resistant viruses, additional substitutions at rtT184, rtS202, or rtM250 were shown to further reduce ETV susceptibility.¹⁹ The present and above studies add those at rtL180M and rtM204V to this list. One of our patients had rtS202G substitution in addition to rtL180M and rtM204V. Importantly, however, breakthrough hepatitis may occur even when the rate of substitutions (ETV-resistant) is not high.¹⁹ Taken together, these findings suggest that ETV therapy may not be beneficial in

patients with either or both YVDD and no precore mutant.

In conclusion, we analyzed changes in viral loads of rM204I and rM204V during ETV therapy for lamivudine-resistant virus. Results showed that rM204I and rM204V had similar sensitivity to ETV. However, rM204I only or the existence of a precore mutation conferred greater sensitivity to ETV. Moreover, antiviral nucleoside analogs such as lamivudine and ETV selectively tended to suppress precore mutants over wild-type virus. Further studies of virological changes and clinical efficacy during longer ETV therapy for lamivudine-resistant virus are necessary.

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HEPATOLOGY

Efficacy and safety of entecavir in lamivudine-refractory patients with chronic hepatitis B: Randomized controlled trial in Japanese patients

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Key words

chronic hepatitis B, entecavir, Japanese, lamivudine.

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Abstract

Background and Aim: Entecavir is a potent inhibitor of both wild-type and lamivudine-resistant hepatitis B virus (HBV) with proven clinical efficacy. We conducted a randomized, double-blind, multicenter study in Japan (ETV-052) evaluating the efficacy and safety of two doses of entecavir in adult patients with lamivudine-refractory chronic hepatitis B infection.

Methods: Eighty-four patients with chronic hepatitis B who were refractory to lamivudine therapy were switched from lamivudine to daily oral doses of 0.5 mg entecavir (41 patients) or 1 mg entecavir (43 patients) for 52 weeks.

Results: The proportions of patients achieving the primary end-point ($\geq 2 \log_{10}$ reduction in HBV-DNA from baseline by polymerase chain reaction assay or undetectable HBV-DNA levels [<400 copies/mL] at week 48) were 90% and 93% for entecavir 0.5 mg and 1 mg, respectively, with 33% of patients in each dosing group achieving <400 copies/mL. The mean reduction in HBV-DNA from baseline was 3.58 and 3.75 \log_{10} copies/mL for entecavir 0.5 mg and 1 mg, respectively. High proportions of patients achieved alanine aminotransferase normalization at week 48 (0.5 mg 86%, 1 mg 78%). Histological improvement was observed in most patients (0.5 mg 52%, 1 mg 60%). Virological breakthrough (increase in HBV-DNA of $\geq 1 \log_{10}$ copies/mL from nadir) was observed in one patient but was not associated with selection of entecavir-associated resistance substitutions. Entecavir was well tolerated, with no patients discontinuing study drug due to adverse events.

Conclusions: These findings indicate that entecavir is safe and effective for the treatment of Japanese adults with lamivudine-refractory chronic hepatitis B.

Introduction

Chronic hepatitis B is a life-threatening disease, often called the 'silent killer', which eventually leads to liver cirrhosis, decompensated hepatic disease, or hepatocellular carcinoma in 20–40% of patients.¹ Prevalence is high in the Asia-Pacific region; of the 350 million patients with chronic hepatitis B worldwide, approximately 75% live in Asia.² Since the introduction of mass vaccination in Japan, hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection rates have dropped significantly (0.8% in 2000); however, 38% of these individuals are chronically infected and the disease burden is still high.² Recent studies indicate that elevated levels of HBV-DNA are associated with the development of cirrhosis and hepatocellular

carcinoma and that the risk of complications and disease progression can be reduced by suppressing HBV-DNA replication with antiviral therapy.^{3–5} However, the emergence of resistance and the consequent re-elevation in viral loads negates the benefit of therapy⁶ and alternative treatment options are required for further benefit.

Lamivudine was the first nucleoside analog developed for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B and was approved by the FDA in 1998. Since then, this drug has been widely used because of its efficacy during short-term dosing;^{5,7} however, relapse of hepatitis associated with the emergence of lamivudine-resistant viral strains has proved to limit its long-term efficacy.^{8,9} The incidence of resistance has been reported to be approximately 20% annually.^{8,9}

Lamivudine-resistant viruses carry substitutions in the reverse transcriptase region of HBV polymerase, usually a methionine to valine or isoleucine at amino acid position 204 (rtM204I/V) in the tyrosine-methionine-aspartate-aspartate (YMDD) motif which is often accompanied by a compensatory substitution at position 180 (rtL180M). Lamivudine resistance leads to loss of virological suppression and increases in serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels, which may be followed by hepatitis progression and, in patients with cirrhosis, by hepatic decompensation, hepatocellular carcinoma, and removal from liver transplant lists.^{10,11} Continued lamivudine treatment is of no clinical benefit in these patients, so alternative treatments are needed.⁶ Adefovir dipivoxil has demonstrated activity against lamivudine-resistant virus, with increasing evidence that adding adefovir to continued lamivudine is associated with lower adefovir resistance rates.^{12,13}

Entecavir is a deoxyguanosine analog that has recently been approved in many countries worldwide, including Japan. Entecavir exhibits potent antiviral activity, with a 50% effective concentration more than 300-fold greater than that of lamivudine *in vitro*.^{14,15} In multinational phase II and III clinical trials, entecavir has been shown to be well tolerated and effective for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B in lamivudine-refractory patients at a dose of 1 mg daily.^{14,16,17} We report here the results of a phase II clinical trial assessing the efficacy and safety of 52 weeks of entecavir treatment in Japanese patients with lamivudine-refractory chronic hepatitis B.

Methods

Patients

The present study included men and women, aged 20–75 years, with chronic hepatitis B infection and evidence of active viral replication (HBV-DNA levels $>10^5$ copies/mL) despite ongoing lamivudine therapy, with a history of at least 24 weeks of lamivudine therapy or documented evidence of infection with HBV carrying lamivudine-associated substitutions. Patients were required to have elevated ALT levels (1.3 to 10 \times the upper limit of normal [ULN]), compensated liver disease (total bilirubin ≤ 2.5 mg/dL, prothrombin time ≤ 3 s longer than normal control value or international normalized ratio ≤ 1.5 , albumin ≥ 3.0 g/dL, and no current evidence or history of variceal bleeding, hepatic encephalopathy, or ascites requiring diuretics or paracentesis).

Exclusion criteria included the following: coinfection with hepatitis C virus, hepatitis D virus, or human immunodeficiency virus; other forms of liver disease; therapy with any anti-HBV drug other than lamivudine within 24 weeks prior to randomization; and more than 12 weeks of therapy with a nucleoside or nucleotide analog with activity against HBV.

Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects, and the study was conducted in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki, Good Clinical Practice Guidelines, and Articles/Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Labor in Japan.

Study design

This was a multicenter, randomized, double-blind study carried out at 16 sites in Japan. Eligible subjects were randomly assigned to receive either entecavir 0.5 mg daily ($n = 41$) or entecavir 1 mg

daily ($n = 43$) for 52 weeks. Patients continued their lamivudine therapy until the start of entecavir treatment. Patients who completed 52 weeks of dosing could enroll in an open-label entecavir rollover study. Patients not entering the rollover study were to be followed up for 24 weeks post-dosing and could receive alternative anti-HBV therapy.

Study assessments and end-points

Response to therapy was assessed at Week 52, based on results obtained at Week 48. Patients were seen for scheduled visits at baseline (Day 1), Weeks 2 and 4, and every 4 weeks until Week 52 or the end of dosing. HBV-DNA levels were determined by Roche Amplicor™ polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay (lower limit of detection 400 copies/mL)¹⁸ at baseline and at weeks 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 48. Histological examinations were carried out for all patients via liver biopsy at baseline and at Week 48. Biopsies were evaluated by a Biopsy Reading Committee blinded to treatment and sequence, and were scored according to the Knodell histological activity index (HAI) and fibrosis scores,¹⁹ and the corresponding New Inuyama scores.²⁰

The primary efficacy end-point was the proportion of subjects achieving a reduction in HBV-DNA by PCR assay of at least 2 log₁₀ copies/mL from baseline or to <400 copies/mL at Week 48. Secondary end-points included the mean change from baseline in HBV-DNA and the proportions of patients achieving HBV-DNA <400 copies/mL; ALT $<1.25\times$ ULN; hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) loss and HBeAg seroconversion (loss of HBeAg and appearance of antibody to HBeAg [anti-HBe]) among patients who were HBeAg positive at baseline; and complete response (defined as HBV-DNA <400 copies/mL by PCR assay and ALT $<1.25\times$ ULN and being HBeAg negative if they were HBeAg positive at baseline) at Week 48. Histological improvement was defined as a ≥ 2 -point decrease in Knodell necroinflammatory score and no worsening of fibrosis (i.e. ≥ 1 -point increase in Knodell fibrosis score). Liver biopsies were also evaluated using the New Inuyama classification system.

Safety information was obtained from all patients who received at least one dose of study drug. Safety end-points included adverse events, laboratory abnormalities, and discontinuation of study drug due to adverse events or laboratory abnormalities. The date of onset, measures taken, causes, and outcome of all adverse drug reactions were investigated and recorded. Causal relationships with the study drug were assessed by the physician. The proportion of patients who experienced an ALT flare (defined as an on-treatment ALT measurement $>2\times$ baseline and $>10\times$ ULN) was also determined.

Resistance assessment

Genotypic analysis to detect substitutions in the HBV polymerase at residues rt180, 184, 202, 204, and 250 was carried out on HBV-DNA serum samples collected at Week 24 (or last available on-therapy sample for patients who discontinued prematurely) for all patients who experienced a ≥ 1 log₁₀ copies/mL increase in HBV-DNA from the nadir. Genotypic resistance analysis of HBV-DNA polymerase was performed at a central laboratory (SRL, Inc., Tokyo, Japan). HBV-DNA was extracted and codons 1 to 344 of the reverse transcriptase encoding region were PCR amplified

and sequenced at a central laboratory. We also investigated lamivudine resistance-associated substitutions (at rt204) using a PCR-enzyme-linked minisequence assay (Medical & Biological Laboratories Co., Aichi, Japan) in all patients at baseline and at Week 48.

Statistical analysis

Analyses of efficacy end-points were based on treated subjects. For binary end-points, subjects with missing Week 48 measurements were treated as missing (non-completer = missing analysis). Ninety-five percent confidence intervals (CI) were calculated for proportions of patients achieving each end-point. Parameters represented by continuous variables were summarized by the mean and standard error. Wilcoxon signed-rank test was carried out for comparison of New Inuyama scores in baseline and post-treatment samples.

Results

Study population

Of the 115 patients enrolled and screened, 84 were randomized and received at least one dose of study treatment. Forty-one patients received entecavir 0.5 mg and 43 received entecavir 1 mg daily (Table 1). One patient in each group withdrew consent before completing 48 weeks of treatment. All remaining patients completed 52 weeks of dosing (Table 1) and then entered a rollover study. The two treatment arms were well balanced at baseline for

demographic and disease characteristics (Table 1). Most patients were male (85%) and all were Japanese, with a mean age of 44.1 years in the entecavir 0.5 mg group and 42.3 years in the entecavir 1 mg group. The majority of patients were HBeAg positive (73% entecavir 0.5 mg, 77% entecavir 1 mg) and were infected with HBV genotype C (90.0% entecavir 0.5 mg, 97.6% entecavir 1 mg). Mean HBV-DNA at baseline was 7.72 log₁₀ copies/mL in the 0.5 mg group and 7.59 log₁₀ copies/mL in the 1 mg group. Virus from all patients carried YMDD substitutions at rt204. No patients had previously received interferon therapy.

Virological response

A reduction in HBV-DNA by 2 log₁₀ copies/mL or to below the limit of detection (400 copies/mL) at Week 48 (the primary end-point) was achieved by 90% (95% CI 76.3, 97.2) of patients in the entecavir 0.5 mg group and 93% (95% CI 80.5, 98.5) of patients in the entecavir 1 mg group (Table 2). In the entecavir 1 mg group, this end-point was achieved by 74% of patients by Week 4 and by more than 90% of patients by week 8 (Fig. 1). In the entecavir 0.5 mg treatment group, 24 weeks of treatment were required for 90% of patients to achieve the end-point. Similarly, a higher proportion of patients in the 1 mg group than in the 0.5 mg group achieved undetectable levels of HBV-DNA (<400 copies/mL) at Week 24 (19% [8/42 patients] vs 13% [5/40 patients] respectively), but the proportions of patients achieving this end-point were similar by Week 48 (33% [14/42 patients] vs 33% [13/40 patients] respectively).

Entecavir treatment resulted in a rapid decline in HBV-DNA levels in both treatment groups (Fig. 2), achieving a mean change from baseline at Week 24 of -3.20 ± 0.18 log₁₀ copies/mL for the 0.5 mg group and -3.44 ± 0.18 log₁₀ copies/mL for the 1 mg group (Table 2). Further reductions were observed between Weeks 24 and 48, with the mean change from baseline reaching -3.58 ± 0.21 log₁₀ copies/mL and -3.75 ± 0.19 log₁₀ copies/mL in the entecavir 0.5 and 1 mg groups, respectively (Fig. 2).

Biochemical response

At baseline, approximately 90% of patients exhibited ALT levels $\geq 1.25 \times$ ULN. The proportion of subjects whose ALT levels had normalized ($<1.25 \times$ ULN; WHO toxicity grade 0) at Week 24 was 76% (28/37 patients) for the 0.5 mg group and 73% (27/37 patients) for the 1 mg group. At Week 48, the proportions increased to 86% (32/37 patients) for the 0.5 mg group and 78% (29/37 patients) for the 1 mg group (Table 2). The differences between the two groups were not significant at either time point ($P = 0.422$).

Serological response

Among HBeAg-positive patients at baseline, the proportion of patients who achieved HBeAg seroconversion (loss of HBeAg and appearance of anti-HBe) was higher in the 1 mg group at Week 24 (9% [3/33 patients] compared with 0% [0/29 patients] for the 0.5 mg group) but was similar between groups at Week 48; 17% (5/29 patients) for the 0.5 mg group and 15% (5/33 patients) for the 1 mg group ($P = 1.000$; Table 2).

Table 1 Disposition and baseline characteristics of lamivudine-refractory chronic hepatitis B patients treated with entecavir

	Entecavir 0.5 mg	Entecavir 1 mg
Randomized	41	43
Treated	41	43
Completed 52 weeks of dosing	40	42
Male, <i>n</i> (%)	35 (85)	37 (86)
Age (years), mean \pm SD	44.1 \pm 10.5	42.3 \pm 7.3
Weight (kg), mean \pm SD	67.6 \pm 10.7	65.7 \pm 11.2
Ethnicity		
Japanese, <i>n</i> (%)	40 (100)	42 (100)
HBV-DNA, mean \pm SD		
Log ₁₀ copies/mL by PCR	7.72 \pm 0.77	7.59 \pm 1.07
HBeAg positive, <i>n</i> (%)	30 (73)	33 (77)
ALT (IU/L), mean \pm SD	134.5 \pm 119.8	132.9 \pm 102.1
Knodell HAI score		
Mean \pm SE (<i>n</i>)	7.2 \pm 0.6 (26)	6.5 \pm 0.5 (35)
YMDD mutation present	41 (100)	43 (100)
HBV genotype, <i>n</i> (%)		
C	36 (90.0)	41 (97.6)
A	1 (2.5)	0
B	1 (2.5)	1 (2.4)
Others (D, E, F, AD, DE)	2 (5.0)	0

ALT, alanine aminotransferase; HAI, histological activity index; HBeAg, hepatitis B e antigen; HBV, hepatitis B virus; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; YMDD, tyrosine-methionine-aspartate-aspartate motif.

Table 2 Virological, biochemical, and histological responses at Weeks 24 and 48

	Entecavir 0.5 mg (n = 40)	Entecavir 1 mg (n = 42)
HBV-DNA by Roche Amplicor™ PCR assay		
Reduction in HBV-DNA >2.0 log ₁₀ copies/mL or undetectable at Week 48 (primary study end-point), n (%)	36 (90)	39 (93)
Reduction from baseline (log ₁₀ copies/mL), mean ± SE		
At Week 24	-3.20 ± 0.18	-3.44 ± 0.18
At Week 48	-3.58 ± 0.21	-3.75 ± 0.19
HBV-DNA <400 copies/mL, n (%)		
At Week 24	5 (13)	8 (19)
At Week 48	13 (33)	14 (33)
Normalization of ALT levels†		
At Week 24, n/n with abnormal baseline (%)	28/37 (76)	27/37 (73)
At Week 48, n/n with abnormal baseline (%)	32/37 (86)	29/37 (78)
HBeAg seroconversion‡		
At Week 24, n/HBeAg positive n at baseline (%)	0/29 (0)	3/33 (9)
At Week 48, n/HBeAg positive n at baseline (%)	5/29 (17)	5/33 (15)
Complete response§ at Week 48, n (%)	6 (15)	6 (14)
Histological improvement		
Histological improvement,¶ n (%)	12/23** (52)	21/35** (60)
Knodell HAI scores, reduction from baseline at Week 48, mean ± SE	-3.3 ± 0.6*	-3.6 ± 0.5*
Improvement of grading score in Inuyama classification, n (%)	16/26 (62)*	19/35 (54)*

* $P < 0.0001$ compared with baseline, Wilcoxon signed-rank test.

†WHO grade 0, ALT <1.25× ULN.

‡Seroconversion was defined as the acquisition of antibodies to HBeAg.

§Complete response was defined as undetectable HBV-DNA (<400 copies/mL), HBeAg negative, and normal ALT.

¶≥2-point decrease in Knodell necroinflammatory score from baseline with no worsening of the Knodell fibrosis score.

**Patients with evaluable baseline and Week 42 history.

ALT, alanine aminotransferase; HAI, histological activity index; HBeAg, hepatitis B e antigen; HBV, hepatitis B virus; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; ULN, upper limit of normal.

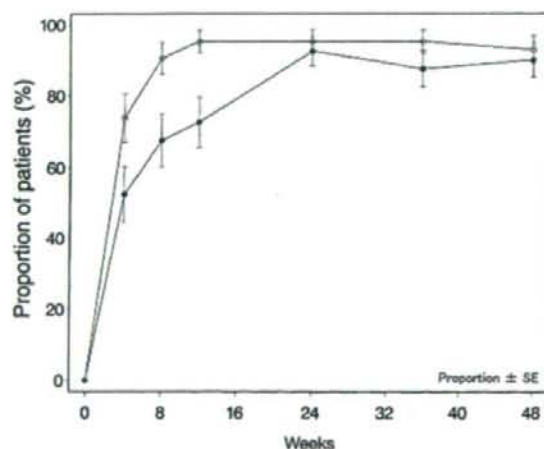


Figure 1 Proportion of patients (%) who achieved a reduction in hepatitis B virus (HBV)-DNA ≥ 2.0 log₁₀ copies/mL or <400 copies/mL in the entecavir 1 mg (○) and 0.5 mg (●) groups.

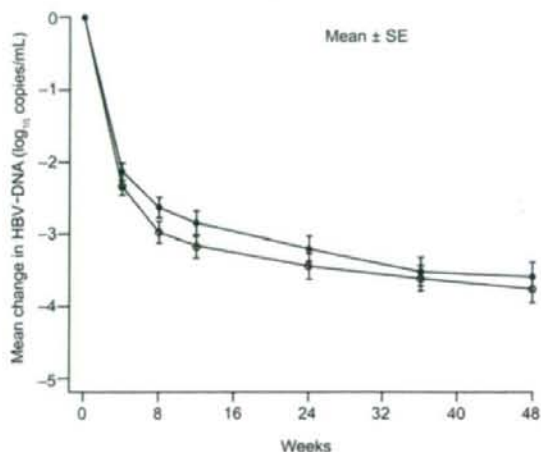


Figure 2 Mean change from baseline in hepatitis B virus (HBV)-DNA (log₁₀ copies/mL) by polymerase chain reaction assay through 48 weeks in patients treated with entecavir 1 mg (○) and 0.5 mg (●).

Table 3 Summary of adverse events reported during treatment periods

	No. subjects (%)	
	Entecavir 0.5 mg (n = 41)	Entecavir 1 mg (n = 43)
Any adverse event	41 (100)	43 (100)
Clinical adverse event	37 (90)	40 (93)
Laboratory adverse event	38 (93)	38 (88)
Most frequent clinical adverse events [†]		
Nasopharyngitis	15 (37)	21 (49)
Headache	9 (22)	13 (30)
Upper respiratory tract infection	7 (17)	1 (2)
Malaise	6 (14.6)	9 (21)
Any severe (grade 3–4) adverse events [‡] (%)	6 (15) [‡]	5 (12) [‡]
Any serious adverse events [§] (%)	1 (2)	3 (7)
Discontinuations due to adverse events [‡] (%)	0	0
Death (%)	0	0
ALT flare [¶]	0	3 (7)

[†]Occurring in at least 15% of patients.

[‡]Including laboratory abnormalities.

[§]Eight events occurred in six subjects.

[¶]Nine events occurred in five subjects.

[¶]ALT flare defined as ALT >2x baseline and 10x ULN. All ALT flares were associated with $\geq 2 \log_{10}$ reduction in HBV-DNA. ALT, alanine aminotransferase; HBV, hepatitis B virus; ULN, upper limit of normal.

Complete response

The proportion of patients who achieved a complete response (HBV-DNA <400 copies/mL by PCR assay and ALT <1.25x ULN and a HBeAg-negative status if they were HBeAg positive at baseline) at Week 48 was similar between groups; 15% (6/40 patients) for the 0.5 mg group and 14% (6/42 patients) for the 1 mg group ($P = 0.855$; Table 2). The durability of responses off treatment in these patients was not assessed, because all patients were enrolled into an entecavir open-label rollover protocol.

Histological response

Paired baseline and Week 48 liver biopsies were available for 26 patients in the 0.5 mg group and 35 patients in the 1 mg group (evaluable biopsy pairs were available in 23 patients in the 0.5 mg group and 35 patients in the 1 mg group). Among patients with evaluable biopsy pairs, histological improvement, defined as a ≥ 2 -point decrease in Knodell HAI and no worsening of fibrosis at Week 48, was seen in 52% (12/23) of patients in the 0.5 mg group and in 60% (21/35) of patients in the 1 mg group (Table 2). Knodell HAI scores were significantly reduced in both treatment groups, dropping by a mean of 3.3 points for the 0.5 mg group and 3.6 points for the 1 mg group ($P < 0.001$ compared with baseline for both groups). Grading of necroinflammation according to the New Inuyama classification was also significantly improved over 48 weeks of treatment in both groups ($P < 0.0001$ compared with baseline for both groups), for 62% (16/26) of patients in the 0.5 mg group and 54% (19/35) of patients in the 1 mg group. No patients exhibited any worsening of grading. There were no significant changes in fibrosis from baseline in either group, as assessed by Knodell fibrosis scores (improvement, no change, and worsening in four, 14, and five patients in the 0.5 mg group and four, 28, and three patients in the 1 mg group, respectively) and staging of New

Inuyama classification (improvement, no change, and worsening in seven, 10, and six patients in the 0.5 mg group and six, 26, and three patients in the 1 mg group, respectively).

Resistance analysis

At baseline, rtM204I/V, which is associated with lamivudine resistance, was detected in virus samples from all patients. During the treatment period, only one patient, in the 1 mg group, exhibited increases in HBV-DNA level by 1 \log_{10} copies/mL or more from the nadir (virological breakthrough). There was no emergence of novel amino acid substitutions conferring resistance to entecavir in this patient through to week 48.

A sensitive PCR-based method was used to examine the evolution of amino acid substitutions associated with lamivudine resistance during entecavir treatment in all patients. At week 48, results were available for 39 patients in the 0.5 mg group and 42 patients in the 1 mg group. Substitutions that reverted the YMDD mutants back to wild-type (rtI204M or rtM1204M) were observed in three of 42 patients in the 1 mg group, whereas no patient in the 0.5 mg group reverted to wild-type at week 48.

Safety

The frequencies of adverse events were similar between treatment groups (Table 3). The majority of adverse events were mild or moderate (grade 1–2) and resolved on treatment in 94% of patients. The most frequent adverse events in both groups were nasopharyngitis, headache, upper respiratory tract infection, nausea, and malaise (Table 3). Serious adverse events included cholecystitis in the 0.5 mg group, and colon polyp, meniscus impairment, and elevation of serum ALT levels in the 1 mg group. In all cases, patients recovered without discontinuation of study

drug. No deaths were noted during the trial. ALT flare (ALT levels >2-fold of baseline levels and >10 \times ULN) occurred in three patients, all in the 1 mg group (Table 3). In each of these patients, the ALT flare was transient and was associated with declining HBV-DNA.

Discussion

In multinational clinical trials, entecavir has demonstrated potent inhibition of viral replication in lamivudine-refractory patients.^{14,16} The results of the present study confirm the efficacy of entecavir in Japanese patients with more than 90% of patients in both treatment groups achieving the primary end-point (a reduction in HBV-DNA from baseline of $\geq 2 \log_{10}$ copies/mL or to <400 copies/mL by PCR assay at week 48). Although there was no significant difference between the two groups at Week 48, the time course for reduction in HBV-DNA was more rapid with the 1 mg dose than with the 0.5 mg dose, and more than 90% of subjects in the 1 mg group had achieved the primary end-point by Week 8, whereas this proportion of responders achieved the primary end-point in the 0.5 mg group by Week 24. As entecavir's genetic barrier to resistance is reduced in the presence of lamivudine resistance-associated mutations, these results stress the importance of rapidly suppressing viral replication to avoid development of an entecavir-resistant virus.

The reduction in mean HBV-DNA seen in these entecavir-treated patients is consistent with that observed in a phase III clinical trial of entecavir in lamivudine-refractory patients (ETV-026)¹⁶ and a phase II clinical trial of entecavir in Chinese lamivudine-refractory patients (ETV-056).¹⁷ These two studies recruited patients with higher baseline viral load than our study of Japanese patients and therefore the observed change in viral load following treatment is more pronounced.

Although the cut-offs for HBV-DNA undetectability and ALT normalization were slightly higher in the present study (<400 copies/mL and <1.25 \times ULN) compared with ETV-026 and ETV-056 (<300 copies/mL and $\leq 1 \times$ ULN), the proportions of patients achieving the secondary end-points were consistent among treatment groups in this study and those observed in the global and Japanese programs. At the time this study was designed, the WHO toxicity scale was used to define ALT normalization.

Emergence of entecavir-resistant HBV in nucleoside-naïve patients is rare due to entecavir's ability to suppress viral load to undetectable levels and its high genetic barrier.²¹ Amino acid substitutions rT180M and rM204I (associated with resistance to lamivudine) reduce *in vitro* viral susceptibility to entecavir by approximately eightfold.²¹ For resistance to entecavir to occur, additional amino acid substitutions are required at either rT184, rS202, or rM250.^{16,21} In the present study, virological breakthrough (HBV-DNA increase of $\geq 1 \log_{10}$ copies/mL from nadir) was observed in one patient in the 1 mg group (at week 44). DNA sequencing of the polymerase gene in this patient revealed the presence of amino acid substitutions rT180M and rM204V at baseline and at week 52; there was no change in the pattern of these amino acid substitutions and none of the additional amino acid substitutions which are required for entecavir resistance (at positions rT184, rS202, or rM250) were seen to emerge. ALT levels were within the normal range by the end of treatment (week

52) in this patient. In study ETV-026, rates of entecavir resistance associated with virological breakthrough were 1% and 9% after 1 and 2 years, respectively.²² Furthermore, cumulative 4-year resistance rates in lamivudine-refractory patients of approximately 40% have been reported²³ and 29% (12/42) of Japanese patients who were treated with entecavir 1 mg through 3 years had evidence of substitutions associated with entecavir resistance²⁴ indicating that longer term follow up in the patients described here is necessary.

Previous reports indicate that entecavir treatment is well tolerated and associated with a low incidence of on-treatment ALT flare. The most frequent adverse events in these studies were upper respiratory tract infection, headache, fatigue, cough, nausea, and nasopharyngitis.^{16,25,26} We observed a similar pattern of adverse events in our clinical trial. The incidences of serious adverse events, grade 3-4 elevations of ALT, and ALT flares were also comparable to rates previously reported in multinational clinical studies.^{16,25,26} Moreover, there were no discontinuations of entecavir therapy due to adverse events and no deaths. These results confirm the safety and tolerability of entecavir in lamivudine-refractory Japanese patients.

ALT flares represent a particular safety problem in patients with hepatitis B, potentially leading to decompensated hepatic disease. In this clinical trial, there was no washout period between the end of lamivudine treatment and the initiation of entecavir therapy, and no overlap. Consistent with that seen in the previous clinical studies,^{14,25,26} the incidence of ALT flare was low in this clinical trial. The three cases of ALT flare that did occur (all in the 1 mg group) were not associated with hepatic decompensation. All three ALT flares occurred within 8 weeks of initiating entecavir treatment, were associated with at least a 2 \log_{10} reduction in HBV-DNA levels, and resolved on continued entecavir treatment. There was no re-elevation of ALT observed. This may be attributable to the transient reconstitution of the host's immune response as a result of the inhibition of viral replication.^{14,25} Our results confirm that it is not necessary to overlap lamivudine therapy with entecavir during the transition from lamivudine to entecavir therapy.^{14,25} It should be noted that this study did not include patients with decompensated liver disease and that entecavir's safety profile in this group of patients has yet to be established.

The results of this clinical trial demonstrate the antiviral efficacy of entecavir, at 0.5 mg and 1 mg, in Japanese patients with lamivudine-refractory chronic hepatitis B. Entecavir was generally well tolerated in this population, indicating that there are no specific safety concerns for the treatment of Japanese patients with this agent. The efficacy and resistance profiles of 0.5 mg and 1 mg doses at 48 weeks were similar; however, the rapid suppression of viral load seen with the 1 mg dose is likely to contribute to a more robust long-term resistance profile than with the 0.5 mg dose. For this reason, a daily dose of 1 mg entecavir is recommended for treatment of lamivudine-refractory Japanese patients.

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Low risk of adefovir resistance in lamivudine-resistant chronic hepatitis B patients treated with adefovir plus lamivudine combination therapy: Two-year follow-up[☆]

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Background/Aims: We studied the long-term efficacy (median follow-up of 28 months) of adefovir (ADV) in combination with lamivudine (LAM) in 132 LAM-resistant Japanese patients with chronic genotype C-dominant hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection.

Methods: The viral response (undetectable HBV-DNA by PCR assay) and the predictor of viral response were evaluated. The emergence of ADV-resistant mutants was investigated during the combination therapy.

Results: The cumulative probability of viral response was 69% at 12 months, and 81% at 24 months. Multivariate analysis identified baseline HBe antigen status ($P = 0.0001$), aspartate aminotransferase level (AST) ($P = 0.001$) and HBV-DNA level ($P = 0.002$) as determinants of viral response to treatment. At the beginning of ADV therapy, substitutions at rtA181 (rtA181T and rtA181S) were identified in 3 patients (2.3%). In the remaining 129 patients, the rtM204 mutants were identified at baseline, and two (1.6%) of the 129 patients developed new ADV-resistant mutants; one was rtA181S and another was rtA181T plus rtN236T mutation.

Conclusions: Adefovir and lamivudine combination therapy effectively suppressed viral replication and maintained the efficacy well in LAM-resistant patients with chronic HBV infection. Genotypic analysis indicated that the emergence of ADV-resistant mutants is rare, at least over a period of 2 years, in patients with combination therapy.

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Keywords: Adefovir dipivoxil; Lamivudine-resistant mutant; Hepatitis B virus; rtA181T; rtN236T; Combination therapy

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Abbreviations: LAM, lamivudine; ADV, adefovir; rt, reverse transcriptase.

1. Introduction

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a small, enveloped DNA virus known to cause chronic hepatitis and often leads to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma [1,2]. To date, interferon and three nucleoside and nucleotide analogues (lamivudine [LAM], adefovir dipivoxil [ADV], and entecavir [ETV]) have been approved for the treatment of chronic HBV infection in Japan, while telbivudine is licensed in Europe and North America [3,4]. Nucleoside and nucleotide analogues

suppress HBV replication in most patients and improve transaminase levels and liver histology [5–7]. However, prolonged therapy results in the emergence of drug-resistant mutants.

The rate of emergence of drug-resistant mutants is higher in patients treated with LAM than ADV and ETV, and the emergence of such mutants is followed by increases in viral load and re-elevation of transaminase levels [8–10]. Most LAM-resistant strains show amino acid substitutions in the YMDD (tyrosine-methionine-aspartate-aspartate) motif in the C domain of HBV polymerase. In addition to the emergence of the YMDD mutation, rtL180M and rtV173L mutations in the B domain of HBV polymerase are frequently observed [11,12]. Both experimental and clinical studies have shown that ADV and ETV could suppress not only wild-type but also LAM-resistant strains and have been confirmed as salvage therapy for LAM-refractory patients [13,14]. However, a few studies have already reported the emergence of resistant mutants to these drugs. ADV-resistant mutations are more common in LAM-resistant patients than in treatment-naïve patients during ADV monotherapy, and the selection of rtA181V/T or rtN236T mutant was associated with resistance to ADV [15,16]. However, a recent study reported that LAM-resistant HBeAg-negative patients treated with combination therapy of ADV with LAM did not develop resistance to ADV over a period of 3 years and the rate of undetectable HBV-DNA in combination therapy was higher than in the ADV monotherapy [14].

Recently, we reported the efficacy of ADV plus LAM combination therapy in patients with LAM-resistant chronic HBV infection [17]. However, the number of patients was limited and the virological analysis was inadequate in that study. In the present study, we analyzed the efficacy of ADV plus LAM combination therapy in 132 LAM-resistant patients with chronic hepatitis B over a period of 2 years. We also investigated the emergence of ADV-resistant mutants before and during the combination therapy.

2. Patients and methods

2.1. Patients

A total of 132 consecutive adult Japanese patients with chronic HBV infection were treated with adefovir dipivoxil at Toranomon Hospital, Tokyo, Japan, in addition to ongoing LAM treatment for more than 52 weeks starting in 2002. Enrolment in this study and the start of ADV treatment were determined by the following criteria: (1) Increase in serum HBV-DNA levels of ≥ 1 log copies/ml during LAM treatment on at least two consecutive occasions, compared with the nadir of initial antiviral efficacy. (2) Detection of mutations of the YMDD motif and/or other mutations related to LAM resistance before the start of ADV treatment, as diagnosed by the PCR-based method described later and/or direct sequence

analysis. (3) No history of treatment with other nucleoside analogues such as famciclovir and entecavir. The exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) Serum creatinine levels ≥ 1.5 mg/dl. (2) Patients co-infected with hepatitis C, delta viruses, or HIV. (3) History of other liver diseases, such as autoimmune hepatitis, alcoholic liver disease, or metabolic liver disease.

2.2. Methods

Patients received a 10-mg once-daily dose of oral ADV, in addition to ongoing LAM treatment (100 mg/day). Blood samples were obtained once every month during the ADV + LAM combination therapy, and analyzed for virological markers, biochemical markers, together with liver function tests, renal function tests, and complete blood cell counts. The primary efficacy measures were undetectable HBV-DNA level by PCR assay (<2.6 log copies/ml) and normalization of ALT level (<50 IU/ml); the secondary efficacy measure was HBeAg seroconversion. The rate of each measure was evaluated 6, 12, 18 and 24 months after the start of ADV + LAM treatment.

2.3. Analysis of virological markers

HBeAg, HBeAg and antibody against HBeAg (anti-HBe) were determined by commercially available radioimmunoassay systems (Abbott Japan, Tokyo, Japan). HBV-DNA serum level was determined by using the Amplicor HBV monitor test (Roche Diagnostics, Tokyo, Japan). The measurement range of the assay is $10^{2.6}$ – $10^{7.6}$ copies/ml (2.6–7.6 log copies/ml). The HBV genotype was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) (HBV Genotype EIA, Institute of Immunology, Tokyo) based on the method of Usuda et al. [18].

2.4. Detection of antiviral-resistant mutations

Substitution at rtM204 of the YMDD motif was identified at baseline by using the Enzyme-Linked Mini-sequence Assay with a commercial assay kit (PCR-ELMA; Genome Science). HBV-DNA was extracted from 100 μ l of serum samples by SMITEST (Genome Science Laboratories, Tokyo) and dissolved in 20 μ l H₂O. Detection of substitutions at rtA181 and rtN236 was achieved by PCR with restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP). For this purpose, HBV-DNA extracted from serum samples was amplified by PCR using primers 5'-GCCCGTTTGTCTCTACTTCCA-3' and 5'-ACCACTG AACAAATGGCACTAGTAAGCTGA-3' for rtA181, and 5'-CCA CTTTCTTTTGTCTTTGGGTATACATTAA-3' and 5'-GATCG GCAGAGGAGCCACAA-3' for rtN236. The PCR products were digested with five units of restriction enzyme *EspI* for rtA181, *DraI* for rtN236 and subjected to electrophoresis in 3.5% agarose gel. With regard to the sensitivity of the RFLP assay, when the mutant was mixed with 10-fold the amount of wild-type, the mutant ($\geq 10^2$ copies/ml) could be detected. The nucleotide and amino acid substitutions of the detected mutant samples were confirmed by direct sequence analysis.

2.5. Statistical analysis

All data were analyzed using the statistical package SPSS II (version 10.0, SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL). Non-parametric tests including the chi-squared test, Fisher's exact probability test, and the Mann-Whitney *U*-test were used to compare the background characteristics and efficacy. The cumulative rate of undetectability of HBV-DNA and HBeAg loss was calculated using the Kaplan-Meier method and differences between the curves were tested using the log-rank test. Univariate analyses were conducted using logistic regression analysis. All factors found to be at least marginally associated ($P < 0.15$) were entered into multivariate analysis using a stepwise Cox regression analysis. A *P* value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.