Liver Safety Monitoring Working Group

Co-Chairs:

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Rationale: Liver Safety Monitoring WG

- Spontaneous, immune mediated disease flares (e.g. ALT flare) unique feature of untreated CHB
 - Surge in HBV replication followed by enhanced host immunity
 - Can lead to acute/ subacute liver failure (death) or
 - Can precede beneficial transition to ↓HBV replication state
- Idiosyncratic DILI: infrequent, independent of drug dose/ duration, and difficult to predict
 - GWAS: HLA associations with individual drugs
 - ? Failure to adapt/ abberant immune response
 - DILI is a leading reason for drug development failure
- The challenge is to distinguish DILI vs therapeutic flare in an HBV drug development program

Liver Safety Working Group

- AIMS: Develop consensus recommendations regarding definitions and criteria to distinguish DILI event vs therapeutic flare vs other (e.g. spontaneous, breakthrough/ resistance) in HBV treatment trial with newer agent(s)
- Drug mechanism(s) of action
 - "Direct- acting" agents (core modulators) vs immune/ host modulators
 - RNAi can rapidly ↓ sAg and ↑CTL response

LSM WG White Paper

- Idiosyncratic DILI (Avigan, Fontana, Stern)
 - Causality, severity scales, risk factors
- Spontaneous flares (Janssen, Wat)
 - Grading, frequency, risk factors
- NA and pegIFN flares (Brown, Gaggar, Wat)
 - Early vs late, off treatment, consequences
- Future clinical trials (Regev, Brown, Poonam)
 - Single vs combo trials
 - Phase 1: I/E, non-cirrhotic, Nuc sup vs naïve
 - Phase 2/3: Nuc sup vs naïve, lab schedule/ duration, stopping rules
- Liver safety signal assessment (Fontana)
 - Diffl dx/ testing, F/U, causality, liver biopsy, expert panels
- Unmet needs (All)
 - Immune assays, DILI biomarkers, new HBV assays

LSWG Timelines

- 4/18: White paper outline
 - Section assignments
 - Monthly conf calls
- Fall 2018: Manuscript Draft
 - Tables/ figures
 - Recommendations for best practices

Questions

