

### For Collaborative Research

# U.S. Food and Drug Administration Regulatory Update

**Lara Dimick-Santos** 

U.S. Food and Drug Administration





## The Liver Forum Meeting #8 Regulatory Update

#### Disclaimer



 The views and opinions expressed here are my own and do not represent official FDA position.

I have nothing to disclose





There is a large body of literature to support that slowing the 'rate of' or 'time to' progression to cirrhosis (F4) in a precirrhotic NASH population on histopathology predicts a decrease in adverse clinical outcomes





Inversely, the histopathologic reduction of fibrosis from a level of F4 (Brunt/Kleiner scale) to F3 has not been shown to predict clinical benefit, or better liver function.

## Changes in Histopathology Seen with Improvements in Fibrosis/Cirrhosis



- Decreasing thickness of septa seen in treated HBV patients<sup>1</sup>
- Hepatitis C virus (HCV) patients with fibrosis/cirrhosis who underwent treatment showed disappearance of fibrosis, regeneration and ductular proliferation, restoration of metabolic lobular zonation with persistence of portal inflammation and markers of stellate cell activation <sup>2</sup>
- Cases reported where HCV treated patients had liver stiffness but histopathology still showed cirrhosis <sup>3</sup>
  - 1 Sun, et al., New Classification of Liver Biopsy Assessment for Fibrosis in Chronic Hepatitis B Patients Before and After Treatment, Hepatology, Vol 65:5, 2017
  - 2 D'Ambrosio, et al., A Morphometric and Immunohistochemical Study to Assess the Benefit of a Sustained Virological Response in Hepatitis C Virus Patients With Cirrhosis, Hepatology, Vol 56:2, 2012
  - 3 personal communication Guadalupe Garcia-Tsao



Multiple different assessments of improvements in fibrosis and in the synthetic function of the liver (e.g., TB, platelets, INR, albumin) should be used in clinical trials in a cirrhosis population where improvement in fibrosis is the endpoint

