

THE 2020 POSITIVELY AWARE HEPATITIS DRUG CHART



Hepatitis B (HBV) is treated with either an oral antiviral medication over the long-term, or with an injectable immunostimulator that one takes for 24 to 48 weeks (6-12 months). Recommendations may be different in HIV co-infection. See drug page or package insert for complete information on dosage and treatment duration requirements.



Baraclude

entecavir (ETV)

ADULT (AGE 16 AND OLDER): Treatment naïve with compensated liver disease, one 0.5 mg tablet once daily on an empty stomach (no food 2 hours before or 2 hours after taking pill).

ADULT WITH DECOMPENSATED LIVER DISEASE: 1 mg once per day. Dose adjustments needed for individuals with kidney disease, hepatic impairment, or significant toxicity. See package insert and consult a medical provider for more detail.

PEDIATRIC (AGE 2-15): Dosing based on weight and treatment experience. See drug page and consult a medical provider for details. Generic tablet available. Tablet and solution are interchangeable.



Vemlidy

tenofovir alafenamide (TAF)

ADULT: One 25 mg tablet once daily, with food.

Not recommended for individuals with kidney disease if creatinine clearance is below 15 mL per minute who are not receiving chronic hemodialysis or for individuals with decompensated cirrhosis.

Not recommended for children.



Viread

tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)

PEDIATRIC (AGE 2 YEARS AND OLDER WEIGHING AT LEAST 22 POUNDS)

AND ADULT: One 300 mg tablet once per day, with or without food.

Dose adjustment needed for adults with kidney disease.

See drug page and consult a medical provider for more information. Children's dose is based upon weight. Generic available.



Pegasis

peginterferon alfa-2a (PEG-IFN)

ADULT: 180 mcg injected once per week for 48 weeks, no food restrictions. May need to be modified based on side effects.

PEDIATRIC (AGE 3 AND OLDER): 180 mcg/1.73m² x BSA weekly times 48 weeks, to a maximum dose of 180 mcg, no food restrictions.

FDA approved HBV medications that are not preferred:



Epivir-HBV

lamivudine (3TC)



Hepsera

adefovir (ADV)

Hepatitis C (HCV) is treated with either a fixed-dose combination (FDC) medication or in combination with other HCV drugs for 8 to 12 weeks for most patients; rarely some people need up to 24 weeks (see drug page). The majority are approved for HIV/HCV co-infection. See drug page or package insert for complete information on dosage and treatment duration requirements. There are no new HCV drugs in the pipeline for approval, so this list is complete. These are AASLD/IDSA recommended FDA-approved medications for both treatment-naïve and treatment-experienced patients.



Epclusa

sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (SOF/VEL)

GENOTYPE 1 2 3 4 5 6

One FDC tablet once daily, with or without food. Ribavirin may be included in patients with decompensated cirrhosis. Authorized generic is available.



Harvoni

ledipasvir/sofosbuvir (SOF/LDV)

GENOTYPE 1 4 5 6

One FDC tablet once daily, with or without food. FDA approved for pediatric patients age 3 or older (weight-based dosing required). Authorized generic available.

Ribavirin may be added in people with decompensated cirrhosis or liver transplant recipients with cirrhosis (compensated or decompensated).



Mavyret

glecaprevir/pibrentasvir (GLE/PIB)

GENOTYPE 1 2 3 4 5 6

PEDIATRIC (AGE 12 YEARS AND OLDER OR WEIGHING AT LEAST 99.2 LBS) and ADULT: Three FDC tablets once daily with food; may be taken by those with compensated cirrhosis. Contraindicated in decompensated cirrhosis.



Vosevi

sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir (SOF/VEL/VOX)

GENOTYPE 1 2 3 4 5 6

One FDC tablet once daily, with food; may be taken by those with compensated cirrhosis. Not recommended in people with moderate or severe liver impairment. Not FDA approved for use in co-infection, but may be considered.



Zepatier

grazoprevir/elbasvir (GZR/EBR)

GENOTYPE 1 4

One FDC tablet once daily, with or without food. Ribavirin may be added in certain patient populations. Zepatier cannot be taken by people with moderate or severe liver impairment.

FDA approved HCV medications that are no longer or rarely used:



Sovaldi

sofosbuvir (SOF, or SOV)



Rebetol

ribavirin (RBV)
(PHOTO UNAVAILABLE)

Drug chart information is current as of June 24, 2020. For the complete POSITIVELY AWARE 2020 Hepatitis Drug Guide, go to positivelyaware.com. To request additional copies of the Hepatitis Drug Guide or Chart, email distribution@tpan.com. Special thanks to Brooke N. Stevens, PharmD, BCPS, AAHIVP, for reviewing this chart. Sources: Medication prescribing information and the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD).