














ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Long-Term Outcomes of Sofosbuvir/Velpatasvir Treatment for Hepatitis C Virus-Related Decompensated Cirrhosis: A Retrospective Multicenter Cohort Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (SOF/VEL) treatment for hepatitis C virus (HCV)–related decompensated cirrhosis has been shown to achieve a high sustained virologic response (SVR) rate and to improve liver function. However, limited data are available regarding the association between improvements in liver function and long-term survival. This multicenter study aimed to evaluate longitudinal changes in liver function and factors associated with long-term prognosis in patients treated with SOF/VEL.

Methods: Ninety-one patients who received SOF/VEL for HCV-related decompensated cirrhosis between March 2019 and December 2021 were enrolled. SVR rates, changes in Child–Pugh scores at 12, 24, 48, 72, and 120 weeks after treatment, changes in albumin–bilirubin (ALBI) scores, and overall survival (OS) were assessed. The impact of post-treatment ALBI improvement on prognosis was examined, and its predictive ability for 60-month OS was evaluated using receiver operating characteristic analysis. Survival was compared using the Kaplan–Meier method.