

# HEPATHER - Therapeutic options for hepatitis B and C: a French nationwide cohort study

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General	
Identification	
Detailed name	Therapeutic options for hepatitis B and C: a French nationwide cohort study
Sign or acronym	HEPATHER
General Aspects	
Medical area	Gastroenterology et hepatology Infectious diseases
Health determinants	Medicine
Keywords	Therapeutics, Virology, Pathology and Physiopathology, Public health, antiviral HBV therapies, drug resistant mutants
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Organization	Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris
Collaborations	
Funding	
Funding status	Public
Details	ANR EQUIPEX des Investissements d'avenir, ANRS
Governance of the database	
Sponsor(s) or organisation(s) responsible	AGENCE NATIONALE DE RECHERCHE SUR LE SIDA ET LES HÉPATITES VIRALES (ANRS)
Organisation status	Public
Sponsor(s) or organisation(s) responsible	INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA SANTE ET DE LA RECHERCHE MEDICALE - INSERM
Organisation status	Public
Additional contact	
Main features	
Type of database	
Type of database	Study databases
Study databases (details)	Cohort study
Database recruitment is carried out by an intermediary	A selection of health institutions and services
Database recruitment is carried out as part of an interventional study	No
Additional information regarding sample selection.	The inclusion period will start en 2012 and will last 2 years. Each participating center wil aim to recruit as many as possible the patient population during a period of one year. In each center, inclusion

capacities will be investigated from medical local database and number of daily medical visits and a weekly schedule of inclusions will be built and assessed in a feasibility period. Inclusion of consecutive patients will be favored. We anticipated an average of number of inclusion/working day (WD) of 5 in each participating center (provisional number of clinical center: 30) and an accrual period of one year (250 WD).

## Database objective

### Main objective

The HEPATHER project aims to set-up a cohort of patients with viral hepatitis B or C in order to improve management and care, given the changing era of therapeutic options as new drugs come on the market. A major scientific and public-health challenge will be to improve quality of medical care in chronic hepatitis taking into account the different treatment options and host characteristics.

The objectives of this cohort will be:

- To describe the epidemiology of these chronic infection at a period when screening of viral infection and early diagnosis increase, and genetic and research of biomarkers of disease progression or treatment success are rapidly evolving;
- To obtain original data on efficacy and safety of new hepatitis treatments in real-life, on a large size of patients, with a long term follow-up, allowing to estimate the public health impact of these treatments in terms of reduction of morbidity or mortality;
- To study the relative effects of treatments to determine, at the level patient, which will be most likely to improve overall health and to limit emergence of variants and breakthrough;
- To elaborate and compare cost-effectiveness strategies for the management and treatment of chronic HCV and HBV infections ;
- To offer outstanding competency and resources for the design of clinical trials on specific sub-population

This project got an original governance including academic and regulatory institutions as well as pharmaceutical industries and patients associations

### Inclusion criteria

HBV-positive patients

- chronic hepatitis B defined by a positive HBs Ag for at least 6 months, with less than 50% of inactive carriers
- acute hepatitis B defined as a recent appearance

(<6 months) of detectable HBs Ag, with or without association with acute or chronic hepatitis D

HCV-positive patients

- chronic hepatitis C defined by the positivity for anti-HCV antibodies for at least 6 months, and positive HCV-RNA,
- acute hepatitis B defined by the recent appearance of HCV RNA (<6 months) in patients with risk factors (with or without positive antibodies)
- patients with cured hepatitis C defined by long term eradication, either treatment, either spontaneous, a positive anti-HCV antibodies associated to a negative RNA at two collection - 6 months interval time (these patients should represent less than 10% of patients).

## Population type

Age	Adulthood (19 to 24 years) Adulthood (25 to 44 years) Adulthood (45 to 64 years) Elderly (65 to 79 years) Great age (80 years and more)
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Population covered	Sick population
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Gender	Male Woman
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Geography area	National
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Detail of the geography area	30 clinical centers widespread in France
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## Data collection

### Dates

Date of first collection (YYYY or MM/YYYY)	2012
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### Size of the database

Size of the database (number of individuals)	Greater than 20 000 individuals
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Details of the number of individuals	- 15,000 patients / hépatite C c- 10,000 patients / hépatite B c
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### Data

Database activity	Current data collection
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Type of data collected	Clinical data Declarative data Biological data Administrative data
Clinical data (detail)	Direct physical measures Medical registration
Declarative data (detail)	Paper self-questionnaire Face to face interview
Biological data (detail)	hepatitis followvirology
Administrative data (detail)	SNIIR-AM
Presence of a biobank	Yes
Contents of biobank	Whole blood Serum Plasma Blood cells isolated Fluids (saliva, urine, amniotic fluid, ?) Tissues DNA
Details of biobank content	Baseline visit: it is decided to collect blood (serum collection, plasma and white and red cell buffy coat collection), tissue (liver biopsies samples collected retrospectively or prospectively during surgical intervention in patients with cirrhosis or/and hepatocellular carcinoma), urine and feces.follow-up: Sampling follow-up is not systematic but will be motivated by a specific research project or a medical evant such as disease progression or the initiation of a new treatment. Ex: blood and urine when a treatment for hepatitis is initiated Centralized blood collections will be interfaced with the BIOBANQUES infrastructure of French human and microorganisms biobanks.
Health parameters studied	Health event/morbidity Health event/mortality Health care consumption and services Quality of life/health perception
Care consumption (detail)	Hospitalization Medical/paramedical consultation Medicines consumption
Procedures	
Data collection method	Retrospective and prospective data will be collected

with an anticipated follow-up of 10 years to allow analyzing the epidemiology, treatment history, genetic and environmental risk factors of disease progression, interactions between these factors and various individual and public health outcomes. When an eligible patient arrives at the assessment he/she will move through a series of assessment involving questionnaires, measurements, and blood/urine/feces sampling. During the visit, detailed demographics, clinical, biological and virological data will be collected. In each participating center, the existing database (if any) and the capacities of extracting and importing data from the database into the dedicated information system will be investigated. It is expected that 80% of historical patient data in the cohort would be imported from existing medical files. The general approach of follow-up will be to combine systematic follow-up visits for particular events (such as clinical event or initiation of therapy) with using a variety of different national administrative databases and sources to ascertain death and other health related information, using support of the PLASTICO platform. The devoted information system will allow patient to self report on various items and most notably QoL studies.

Participant monitoring

Yes

Details on monitoring of participants

We anticipated a follow-up of 10 years

Links to administrative sources

Yes

Linked administrative sources (detail)

An interrogation of the french "repertoire national d'identification des personnes physiques (RNIPP)" in addition to the database of "Centre d'épidémiologie des causes médicales de décès (CépiDC)" would allow to access the vital status of enrolled patient and cause of death (if any). The possibility of an interrogation of the "Système national d'information inter régimes de l'assurance maladie (SNIIR-AM)", which includes data from the national health insurance system including hospitalization and causes of hospitalization, is under assessment.

## Promotion and access

### Promotion

Link to the document

[https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=\(hepather+NOT+heather\)+AND+Carrat+F%5BAuthor%5D](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=(hepather+NOT+heather)+AND+Carrat+F%5BAuthor%5D)

## Access

Terms of data access (charter for data provision, format of data, availability delay)

Accessibility of the database will be determined case by case by the executive committee in agreement with the scientific committee. The intellectual property and contractual issues will be managed by Inserm Transfert. Special attention will be paid on confidentiality, ethical issues and on the use of the biobank to yield the greatest scientific value to the community and avoid depletion of this finite resource.

The proposal will be examined by the executive committee. The committee will assist academic and private researchers with queries and will advise on data quality, study design and data analysis if necessary. The committee will ensure the coherence with other projects.

The executive committee will evaluate methodological aspects and scientific relevance based on reports from the scientific committee. Independent external experts will provide advice on decisions relative to access rights, for example on issues related to the access on one industrial to data linked to the product of another industrial. It will prioritize projects.

In preparation for data sharing, much attention will be paid to the wording within subject consent documents.

The executive committee will establish policies to facilitate data sharing and to provide a mechanism for tracking publications related to and resulting from Hepather data. Moreover the executive committee will monitor contributions of the ancillary studies to the community and will require results to be incorporated into a resource database for use by other researchers.

The flexibility of web-based database will also facilitate the addition of new questionnaires for ancillary studies.

Access to aggregated data

Access on specific project only

Access to individual data

Access on specific project only