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.

PEDIATRIC (AGE 2-15):
Dose adjustments needed for individuals with kidney disease, hepatic impairment, or significant toxicity. See package insert and consult a medical provider for more detail.

Baraclude
entecavir (ETV)
ADULT (AGE 16 AND OLDER): Treatment naive 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 YEARS AND OLDER WEIGHING AT LEAST 22 POUNDS):
180 mcg/1.73m2 x BSA weekly, to a maximum dose of 180 mcg, no food restrictions. May need to be modified based on side effects. See drug page and consult a medical provider for more details.

Generic tablet available. Tablet and solution are interchangeable.

FDA approved HBV medications that are not preferred:
Epivir-HBV
lamivudine (3TC)

Hepsera
adefovir (ADV)

Baraclude (no food 2 hours before or 2 hours after taking pill).

Vemlidy
tenofovir alafenamide (TAF)
ADULT: One 25 mg tablet once daily, with or without food.

Not recommended for children.

Pegasys
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:
Eplivir-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-naive and treatment-experienced patients.

Epclusa
sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (SOF/VEL)
GENOTYPE 1 2 3 5 6
One FDC tablet once daily, with or without food. Ribavirin may be included in patients with decompensated cirrhosis. Authorized generic is available.

One FDC tablet once daily, with or without food. FDA approved for pediatric patients age 12 or older or at least 35 kg (77 pounds). Authorized generic is available. Ribavirin may be included in people with decompensated cirrhosis or liver transplant recipients without cirrhosis.

Mavyret
gleciprevir/pibrentasvir (GLE/PIB)
GENOTYPE 1 2 3 4 5
Three FDC tablets once daily with food; may be taken by those with compensated cirrhosis. Contraindicated in decompensated cirrhosis.

FDA approved HCV medications that are not longer or rarely used:

Sovaldi
sofosbuvir (SOF, or SOV)

Rebetol
ribavirin (RBV)
(PICTURE UNAVAILABLE)