Hepatitis B (HBV) is treated with an oral antiviral medication over the long-term, or with an injectable immunostimulaton 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, with or without food. Dose adjustment needed after patients with kidney disease, hepatic impairment, or significant toxicity. See package insert for more information.

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 or for individuals with decompensated cirrhosis. Not recommended for children.

Viread
tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)
PEDIATRIC (AGE 3 YEARS AND OLDER) 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 details. Children’s dose is based upon weight. Generic available.

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

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.

Eclusa
sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (SOF/VEL)
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 0
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).

Mavryret
glecaprevir/pleftasavir (GLE/PIB)
GENOTYPE 1 4 0 0
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 4 0 0
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 3 0
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 HBV medications that are not preferred:

Eplivir-HBV
lamivudine (3TC)

Hepsera
adefovir (ADV)

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

Sovaldi
sofosbuvir (SOF, or SOV)

Rebetol
ribavirin (RBV)

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).