

## HEPATITIS B RNA AND CORE RELATED ANTIGEN IN HIV-HBV COINFECTION

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### Background:

HBV core related antigen (HBcrAg) and HBV RNA are potential surrogate markers for intrahepatic HBV covalently closed-circular (ccc)DNA and have not been well assessed in people with HIV-HBV infection.

### Methods:

People with HIV-HBV co-infection naïve to ART were recruited in a prospective study. Liver fibrosis was measured by biopsy and transient elastography (TE) and blood and liver samples taken pre- and following HBV-active ART. Liver HBV cccDNA was quantified using droplet digital PCR, and Plasma HBcrAg and HBV RNA using a chemiluminescence assay and high throughput test respectively.

### Results:

Participants (n=37) were followed for a median 3.4 years of ART (n=18). They were mainly young men with median CD4+ T cell count pre- and on ART of 360 and 645 cells/ $\mu$ L respectively. At baseline, most had mild liver fibrosis (95% F0/F1). At baseline 61% and on-ART 28% were HBeAg positive. At baseline cccDNA was quantified in 22 (11 with follow up) and HbcrAg/HBV RNA in 30 (17 with follow up). All markers were lower in HBeAg negative versus positive both pre- and on ART (p<0.005). Pairwise comparison pre- and on ART showed no change in cccDNA (n=11) or HBV RNA (n=17) while HBcrAg decreased (n=17; p=0.034).

Pre-ART HBV RNA correlated with cccDNA in eAg positive participants (n=16, r=0.54, p=0.041). In eAg negative participants cccDNA was negative in 5/6 (3 negative HBV RNA). On ART both HBcrAg and HBV RNA correlated with cccDNA (n=17; r=0.81, p<0.0001; r=0.77, p=0.0002 respectively) and in HBeAg negative (n=12; r=0.58, p=0.042; r=0.59, p=0.046 respectively).

**Conclusion:**

Following HBV-active ART in people living with HIV-HBV co-infection, there is no change in cccDNA or HBV RNA. On ART HBV RNA and HBcrAg correlate with cccDNA including amongst HBeAg negative participants, consistent with HBV mono-infection.

**Disclosure of Interest Statement:**

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