Entecavir versus Lamivudine in HBeAg-Negative

BEHoLD: HBeAg-Negative

Entecavir versus Lamivudine in HBeAg-Negative BEHoLD (HBeAg-Negative): Study Design

- **Background**
  - Phase 3, randomized double-blind controlled trial
  - 146 centers in Europe, Asia, Americas, Australia & Middle East
- **Subjects**
  - N = 638 with chronic HBeAg-negative
  - Excluded: prior lamivudine therapy >12 weeks or any prior entecavir
- **Regimens**
  - Entecavir 0.5 mg QD (n = 325)
  - Lamivudine 100 mg QD (n = 313)
- **Study End-Points at week 48**
  - Primary: Histologic improvement (≥2 points on Knodell necroinflammatory score, and no worsening on Knodell fibrosis score)
  - Secondary: HBV DNA < 300 copies/ml; decrease in Ishak fibrosis score; normalization of ALT

Source: Lai C, et. al. N Engl J Med. 2006;354:1011-20.

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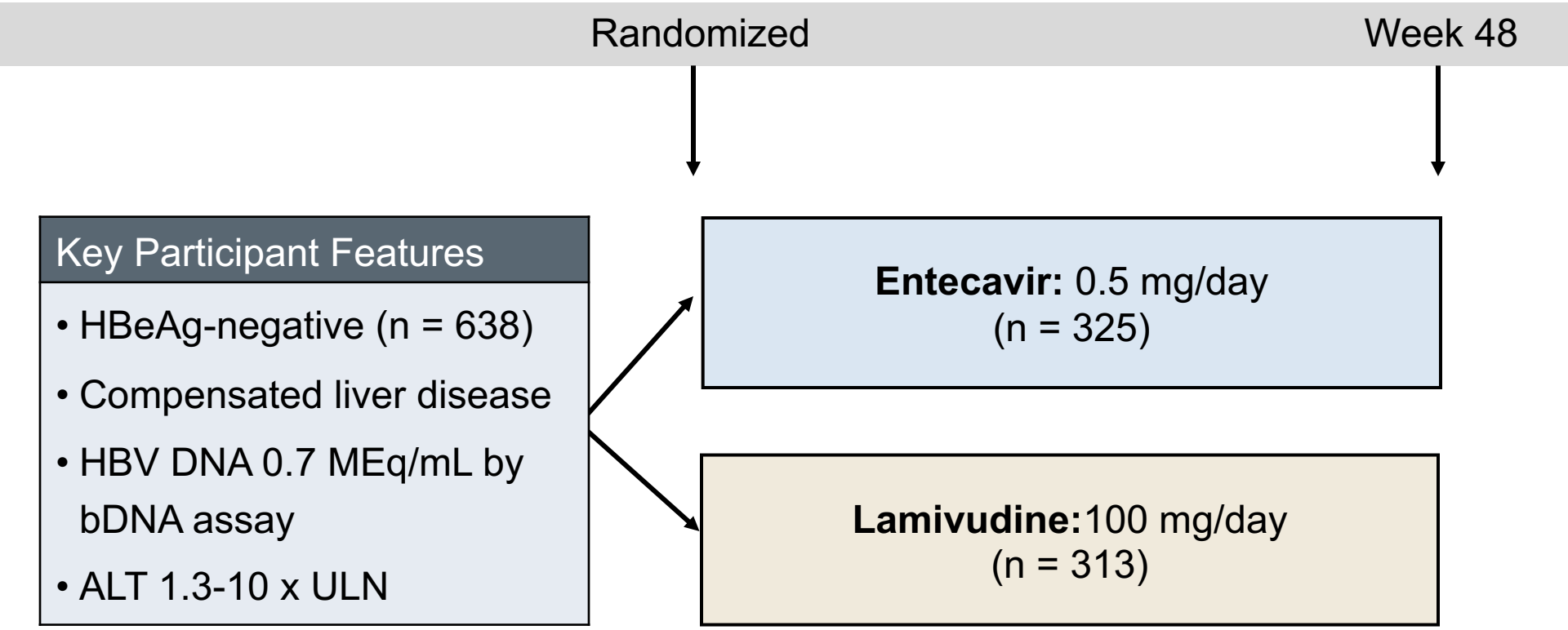

Source: Lai C, et. al. N Engl J Med. 2006;354:1011-21.

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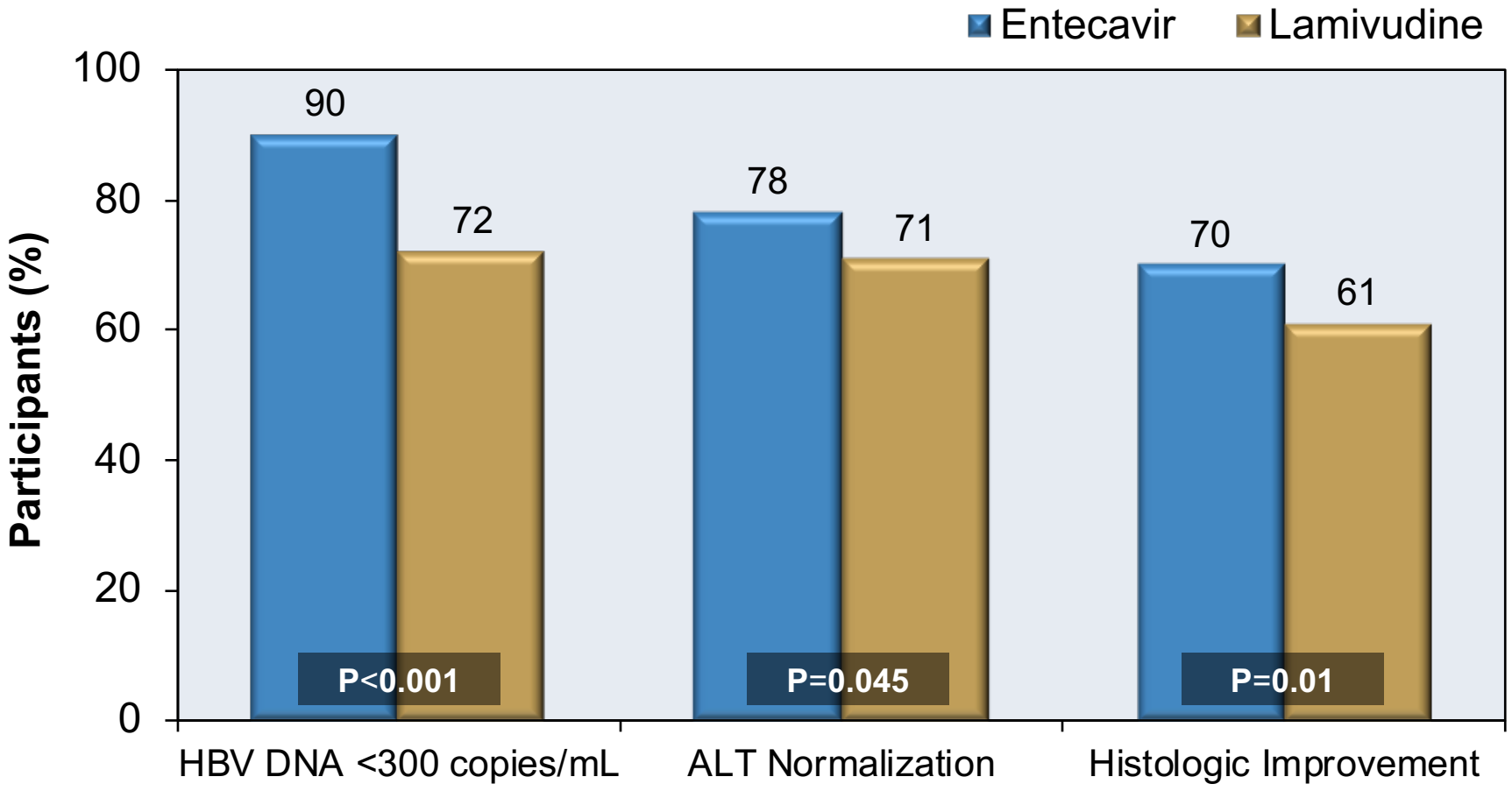
BEHoLD (HBeAg-Negative): Baseline Characteristics

Baseline Characteristic	Entecavir (n = 325)	Lamivudine (n = 313)
Age, mean (±SD), years	44 ±11	44 ±11
Male, no. (%)	248 (76)	236 (75)
Race, no. (%)		
White	193 (59)	176 (56)
Asian	122 (38)	129 (41)
Black	8 (2)	7 (2)
Other	2 (<1)	1 (<1)
Knodell inflammatory score, mean (±SD)	7.6 ±1.8	7.6 ±1.7
Ishak fibrosis score, %		
≥3 (bridging fibrosis)	43	41
≥4 (cirrhosis)	5	10
Alanine aminotransferase, IU/mL (±SD)	141 ±114.7	143 ±119.4
Prior treatment w/ interferon or lamivudine, no. (%)	49 (15)	45 (14)

Source: Lai C, et. al. N Engl J Med. 2006;354:1011-21.

Entecavir versus Lamivudine in HBeAg-Negative BEHoLD (HBeAg-Negative): Results



Source: Lai C, et. al. N Engl J Med. 2006;354:1011-21.

Entecavir versus Lamivudine: 48 Week Data BEHoLD (HBeAg-Negative): Conclusions

Conclusions: “Among patients with HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B who had not previously been treated with a nucleoside analogue, the rates of histologic improvement, virologic response, and normalization of alanine aminotransferase levels were significantly higher at 48 weeks with entecavir than with lamivudine. The safety profile of the two agents was similar, and there was no evidence of viral resistance to entecavir.”

Source: Lai C, et. al. N Engl J Med. 2006;354:1011-21.