Clinical trials information

GB Virus C, HIV and HCV

This trial is **concluded**. This means the trial has been completed. The results of the trial are summarised in the 'results' section of this page. You cannot enrol in this trial.

About this trial

It has been reported that GB virusA small infective organism which is incapable of reproducing outside a host cell. C infection (GBV-C or formerly known as hepatitis G) leads to improved outcomes for people with HIV . However, GBV-C has no effect on the course of liverA large organ, located in the upper right abdomen, which assists in digestion by metabolising carbohydrates, fats and proteins, stores vitamins and minerals, produces amino acids, bile and cholesterol, and removes toxins from the blood. disease in people with hepatitis C virus (HCVHepatitis C virus.) . So, the aim of the study is to determine the influence of GBV-C infection on liver disease in patients with both HCV and HIV.

Official title:

Associations, Outcomes and Genomics of GB Virus C, Hepatitis C Virus and Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection

What is this trial studying?

other – antiretrovirals

Start date:

2004 (This may be the proposed or expected start date for trials which have not yet started.)

Links to further information:

- http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00164060?term=HIV&recr=Open&cond=HIV&cntry1=PA%3AAU&rank=14
- http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18054555?dopt=Abstract

Who can enrol in this trial?

You *may* be eligible to participate in this trial if you meet the following criteria:

- At least years old

This is a summary of key inclusion and exclusion criteria for this trial. There may be other criteria which may exclude some people from participation in this trial. Some laboratory tests may also be required. Consult your doctor, or view the trial protocol or informed consent documentation to see the full range of exclusion and inclusion criteria.

Results:

57 of 158 (36%) patients had GBV-C RNA and 94 (59%) had evidence of exposure to GBV-C . 34 (21%) patients had features of cirrhosis.

Active GBV-C was significantly associated with a reduction in cirrhosis.

CONCLUSIONS: In these HCV/HIV-coinfected people, GBV-C was associated with a significant reduction in the severity of HCV-related liver disease.

For full results see PubMed link above.

Disclaimer

While NAPWA has taken every care to compile the information on this page and to keep it up-to-date, we cannot guarantee its correctness and completeness.

Before making the decision to participate in any clinical research, visit the NAPWA website for background information on participating in clinical research.

Contact NAPWA if you have any questions or comments about this trial.