

Treatment Adherence to Nucleos(t)ide Analogs in Chinese Patients with Hepatitis B Virus-Related Hepatocellular Carcinoma: A Single-Center Cross-Sectional Study

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Purpose: Chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is a crucial risk factor in the occurrence and development of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Antiviral therapy is very important for patients with HBV-related HCC. To maintain undetectable level of HBV DNA, patients must take nucleos(t)ide analogues (NUCs) appropriately and regularly. We explored the adherence of Chinese patients with HBV-related HCC to antiviral treatment.

Patients and Methods: One-hundred and eighty-one patients were included in a cross-sectional study between August 2020 and February 2021. A structured questionnaire was used to interview patients, and a form was applied to collect data from electronic medical records. Medication adherence was measured using a visual analog scale. Data of the adherent group and non-adherent group were compared using Student's *t*-test and the chi-square test. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was employed to explore independent risk factors that affected adherence behavior.

Results: High adherence was reported in 46.4% of patients with HBV-related HCC. Patients with high adherence were more likely to be women ($P = 0.02$), shun alcohol ($P = 0.01$), take NUCs other than entecavir ($P = 0.04$), and pay attention to their titer of HBV DNA ($P = 0.05$). Sex, alcohol consumption, and taking entecavir were independent risk factors for low adherence ($P < 0.05$). The prevalence of virological breakthrough was lower in patients who adhered to NUC therapy than in those who did not, but the difference was not significant ($P = 0.31$).

Conclusion: The adherence of patients with HBV-related HCC to NUC therapy was low. More attention should be paid to adherence of antiviral therapy in patients with HBV-related HCC.

Keywords: hepatocellular carcinoma, chronic hepatitis B, adherence, nucleos(t)ide analogs, virological breakthrough

Introduction

According to the National Central Cancer Registry of China, hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the second leading cause of cancer-related death in China; 15.29 per 100,000 persons with HCC died in 2014.¹ Chronic infection with the hepatitis B virus (HBV), which leads to ~80% of HCC cases in China, is a crucial risk factor in the occurrence and development of HCC.² The manner by which chronic HBV infection causes HCC includes induction of liver fibrogenesis, genetic and epigenetic alterations, and expression of active viral-coded proteins. Efficacious anti-HBV treatment to prevent HCC development involves inhibiting HBV replication,

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reducing the viral load in serum, and accelerating seroconversion of hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) to improve liver function. Anti-HBV treatment is also important for patients with HBV-related HCC because it can reduce/delay HCC recurrence and prolong their survival.³⁻⁵ Therefore, it is worth paying attention to adherence to antiviral therapy in patients with HBV-related HCC. It has been reported that low adherence to NUC treatment increases the risk of virological failure.⁶⁻⁹ Hence, it is important to ensure that patients take nucleos(t)ide analogs (NUCs) appropriately and regularly to maintain undetectable HBV DNA levels.

In recent years, several studies have reported adherence to antiviral treatment in patients with chronic hepatitis B (CHB),⁷⁻¹⁴ and the mean prevalence of adherence to various NUCs ranged from 53.6 to 99%.⁸⁻¹² Four studies reported the mean prevalence of adherence to various NUCs of 100%.^{7,10,13,14} Previously, a common definition of adherence to antiviral treatment has been absent, and different methods (eg, self-reporting, pharmacy refill claims, pill count, measuring the drug level in plasma) have been employed for adherence assessment.⁷⁻¹⁴ Sociodemographic, clinical, and psychological variables have been found to be related to higher adherence to NUC use: older age, high income, a history of NUC treatment, and use of NUCs other than lamivudine (LAM).⁷⁻¹⁴ Due to different evaluation methods and different geographic regions of patients, the related variables were very different in those studies, and none were related with each other consistently in any study. A study assessing adherence to NUC use in patients with HBV-related HCC is lacking.

The aims of the present study were to investigate the: (i) adherence to NUC treatment in patients with HBV-related HCC in China; (ii) demographic, clinical, and patient-knowledge factors related to non-adherence; (iii) correlation between adherence to NUCs and viral breakthrough (VBT) in patients with HBV-related HCC.

Patients and Methods

Ethical Approval of the Study Protocol

This study was carried out in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki 1964 and its later amendments. The study protocol was approved (EHBHKY2020-02-007) by the Ethics Committee of Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital within Second Military Medical University (Shanghai, China). Written

informed consent was obtained from each participant. The registration number for this clinical study is ChiCTR2000037888.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria were patients: (i) diagnosed as having HBV-related HCC and taking at least one type of NUC for CHB treatment; (ii) aged ≥ 18 years; (iii) who understood and agreed to the objectives and methodology of our study.

The exclusion criteria were patients: (i) suffering from co-infection with another type of hepatitis virus (C or D); (ii) infected with the human immunodeficiency virus; (iii) with decompensated liver disease; (iv) who have not been told the truth about their condition; (v) who were pregnant; (vi) who required a caregiver to help them take medicines or had a cognitive impairment which stopped them understanding the study questionnaire.

Participants

A single-center cross-sectional study was designed and conducted at Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital from August 2020 to February 2021. Study participants were hospitalized patients with HBV-related HCC. Patients received resection, radiofrequency ablation, transcatheter arterial chemoembolization, radiotherapy, or molecular-targeted therapies. The interview was conducted when patients were first hospitalized.

Data Collection

A structured questionnaire was used to interview patients for collecting information (socioeconomic, demographic, psychological characteristics, knowledge about pharmacologic treatment). The clinical profile was obtained by browsing electronic medical records and asking patients. Each electronic medical record was scanned to obtain information on medical history, previous and current HBV treatments, and virological response.

Demographic variables were age, sex, tobacco smoking, and alcohol consumption. Socioeconomic variables were occupation, marital status, education level, monthly per capita income, and type of medical insurance. Clinical variables were: a family history of liver disease; duration of known HBV infection; time of diagnosis of HCC; HCC recurrence; comorbidity; duration of current HBV treatment; current HBV medication; previous HBV treatment; HBeAg level; alanine aminotransferase (ALT) level. Variables on patients' knowledge of anti-HBV treatment

were whether they knew their result of HBeAg testing (positive or negative), HBV DNA level (positive or negative) and ALT level (increased or normal), the reason for treatment, and harm of treatment cessation.

Psychological characteristics were assessed by the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). HADS (which is used commonly in assessment of the psychological status of cancer patients) is a scale for determining the levels of depression and anxiety that a patient is experiencing.^{15,16} It consists of 14 items: the depression scale and anxiety scale account for seven items, respectively. Each item is scored from 0 to 3 according to severity of experiencing difficulties, so a person can score between 0 and 21 for anxiety or depression. A score between 0 to 7, 8 to 10, and 11 to 21 represents “no case”, “possible case”, and “probable case” of anxiety/depression, respectively. A review of the HADS has reported good validity in chronic-illness groups, with Cronbach’s alpha for the anxiety scale varying from 0.68 to 0.93 (mean, 0.83) and the depression scale varying from 0.67 to 0.90 (mean, 0.82).¹⁷

VBT is the first manifestation of antiviral drug resistance during anti-HBV treatment. VBT was defined as an increase in serum HBV DNA $\geq 1 \log_{10}$ above the nadir or 10-times the limit of detection in patients who had undetectable HBV DNA previously. HBV DNA was rechecked upon hospital admission for all patients with HBV-related HCC. Real-time reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction was used to measure the serum level of HBV DNA. VBT patients who experienced antiviral drug-resistance and whose drug regimen was altered were advised to undergo testing for antiviral drug-resistant strains with mutations, which was determined by direct sequencing.

Adherence Measures

A visual analog scale that ranged from 0 to 10 for overall adherence to taking NUCs over the past 30 days was employed: “0” for taking no medication and “10” for taking all of the prescribed medications. “High adherence” was defined as self-graded adherence >9 , whereas ≤ 9 was classed as “low adherence”.

Statistical Analyses

Continuous variables and categorical variables are expressed as the mean \pm SD and number (percentage), respectively. The data of the adherent group and non-adherent group were compared using Student’s *t*-test for continuous variables and the chi-square test for categorical variables.

Multivariate logistic regression analysis was employed to explore independent risk factors that affected adherence behavior. Variables with $P < 0.05$ in the univariate analysis were entered into a logistic regression model. SPSS 21.0 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA) was used for statistical analyses.

Results

Two-hundred and forty-five consecutive inpatients with HBV-related HCC receiving NUCs were invited to participate, and 227 (92.7%) of patients agreed to take part in our study. Forty-six patients were excluded and, eventually, 181 patients completed the study. The reasons for exclusion were patients: did not complete the questionnaire because they did not want to disclose private information ($n = 27$); required a caregiver to administer their medicines ($n = 8$); who had not been told the truth about their condition ($n = 6$); coinfecting with the hepatitis C virus (HCV; $n = 5$).

Characteristics of Patients at Baseline

One-hundred and eighty-one patients formed the study cohort, of which 81.2% of patients were men. The mean age was 54.07 years \pm 11.26 years. Also, 41.4% of patients were farmers. In addition, 63.0% of patients did not achieve middle-school education, and 65.2% reported a monthly per capita income less than ¥5000 (Table 1). Patients with a low level of education and low-income accounted for a large proportion of our study cohort.

Table 2 shows the clinical variables of patients and compares the differences between the adherent group and non-adherent group. In 141 (77.9%) patients, HBV infection had been present >5 years, and HCC had been diagnosed in the past 6 months in 113 (62.4%) patients. One-hundred and sixty (88.4%) patients received NUC monotherapy, among which entecavir (ETV) was the most prescribed (66.9%). In addition, 21 patients received two NUCs, of which combination therapy of ETV and adefovir dipivoxil was the most prevalent (6.1%). Fifty-nine (32.6%) patients had taken medication for HBV infection for ≤ 6 months, whereas 96 (53.0%) patients had taken medication for HBV infection for >2 years. Sixty-five (35.9%) patients had altered the anti-HBV drugs they had been taking previously.

According to our interview (Table 3), patients’ knowledge of pharmacologic treatment of CHB was poor. The proportion of patients who were aware of their HBeAg status (positive or negative), titer of HBV DNA (positive or negative), and ALT level (increased or normal) was 64.1%, 48.1%, and 47.5% respectively. Only 38.1% of patients were aware of the reason for anti-HBV treatment

Table 1 Correlation Between Patients' Socioeconomic Demographic Variables and Adherence to Nucleos(t)ide Analogues in Hepatitis B Virus Related Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients

Characteristics	Descriptives (n=181)	Non-Adherent (n=97)	Adherent (n=84)	P-value
Sex, n (%)				
Male	147 (81.2)	85 (87.6)	62 (73.8)	0.018
Female	34 (18.8)	12 (12.4)	22 (26.2)	
Age (years) (mean±SD)	54.07±11.26	55.04±11.67	52.95±10.72	0.214
Occupation, n (%)				
Farmers	75 (41.4)	38 (39.2)	37 (44.0)	0.296
Employed	62 (34.3)	30 (30.9)	32 (38.1)	
Retired	28 (15.5)	18 (18.6)	10 (11.9)	
Homemaker	16 (8.8)	11 (11.3)	5 (6.0)	
Marital status, n (%)				
Married	166 (91.7)	87 (89.7)	79 (94.0)	0.289
Other marital status	15 (8.3)	10 (10.3)	5 (6.0)	
Education levels, n (%)				
Elementary school (0–6 years)	22 (12.2)	11 (11.3)	11 (13.1)	0.927
Secondary (7–10 years)	92 (50.8)	48 (49.5)	44 (52.4)	
High school (10–12years)	49 (27.1)	28 (28.9)	21 (25.0)	
Higher (>12years)	18 (9.9)	10 (10.3)	8 (9.5)	
Monthly per capita income, n (%)				
<2000 yuan	50 (27.6)	24 (24.7)	26 (31.0)	0.130
2000–5000 yuan	68 (37.6)	43 (44.3)	25 (29.8)	
>5000 yuan	63 (34.8)	30 (30.9)	33 (39.3)	
Type of medical insurance, n (%)				
Self-pay	26 (14.4)	9 (9.3)	17 (20.2)	0.135
Rural Cooperative Medical Insurance	72 (39.8)	39 (40.2)	33 (39.3)	
With basic medical insurance	76 (42.0)	46 (47.4)	30 (35.7)	
Free medical care	7 (3.9)	3 (3.1)	4 (4.8)	
Family history of hepatopathy, n (%)				
Yes	93 (51.4)	53 (54.6)	40 (47.6)	0.346
No	88 (48.6)	44 (45.4)	44 (52.4)	
Tobacco use, n (%)				
Yes	60 (33.1)	33 (34.0)	27 (32.1)	0.789
No	121 (66.9)	64 (66.0)	57 (67.9)	
Alcohol use, n (%)				
Yes	36 (19.9)	26 (26.8)	10 (11.9)	0.012
No	145 (80.1)	71 (73.2)	74 (88.1)	

for HBV-related HCC, and 56.9% of patients realized the harm of treatment cessation. Table 3 details the numbers of patients with each level of anxiety and depression in HADS. The proportion of patients with anxiety and depression was 30.4% and 39.2%, respectively (score >8 was used to define anxiety and depression).

Adherence to Anti-HBV Medication

High adherence was reported in 46.4% of patients with HBV-related HCC. The most common reasons for failure to take anti-HBV medication on time were forgetfulness (n = 34), financial issues (n = 26) and stopping taking the drug when feeling better (n = 21).

Table 2 Correlation Between Patients' Clinical Profile and Adherence to Nucleos(t)ide Analogues in Hepatitis B Virus Related Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients

Characteristics	Descriptives (n=181)	Non-Adherent (n=97)	Adherent (n=84)	p-value
Duration of known HBV infection				
>5 years	141 (77.9)	79 (81.4)	62 (73.8)	0.455
1–5 years	17 (9.4)	8 (8.2)	9 (10.7)	
<1 year	23 (12.7)	10 (10.3)	13 (15.5)	
Time of diagnosis of HCC				
<six months	113 (62.4)	56 (57.7)	57 (67.9)	0.161
>six months	68 (37.6)	41 (42.3)	27 (32.1)	
HCC recurrence				
First recurrence	38 (21.0)	22 (22.7)	16 (19.0)	0.496
Multiple recurrence	14 (7.7)	8 (8.2)	6 (7.1)	
No	129 (71.3)	67 (69.1)	62 (73.8)	
Comorbid conditions				
Yes	72 (39.8)	39 (40.2)	33 (39.3)	0.900
No	109 (30.2)	58 (59.8)	51 (60.7)	
Current HBV medication				
Entecavir	121 (66.9)	73 (75.3)	48 (57.1)	0.035
Other NUCs	39 (21.5)	16 (16.5)	23 (27.3)	
Combination use of two drugs	21 (11.6)	8 (8.2)	13 (15.5)	
Duration of current HBV treatment				
<6 months	59 (32.6)	29 (29.9)	30 (35.7)	0.213
6months-2years	26 (14.4)	11 (11.3)	15 (17.9)	
>2 years	96 (53.0)	57 (58.8)	39 (46.4)	
Previous HBV treatment				
Yes	65 (35.9)	37 (38.1)	28 (33.3)	0.501
No	116 (64.1)	60 (61.9)	56 (66.7)	
Elevated ALT				
Yes	24 (13.3)	15 (15.5)	9 (10.7)	0.347
No	157 (86.7)	82 (84.5)	75 (89.3)	
HBeAg				
Positive	68 (37.6)	33 (34.0)	35 (41.7)	0.289
Negative	113 (62.4)	64 (66.0)	49 (58.3)	

Abbreviations: HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; NUCs, nucleos(t)ide analogues; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; HBeAg, hepatitis B e antigen.

Factors Associated with High Adherence

Univariate analysis suggested that adherence with NUC treatment was associated significantly with sex ($P = 0.018$), alcohol consumption ($P = 0.012$), types of anti-HBV medication being taken ($P = 0.035$), and whether the patient knew his/her HBV DNA level ($P = 0.048$). High-adherence patients were more likely to be women, non-consumers of alcohol, taking NUCs other than ETV, and who paid attention to the result of HBV DNA testing.

Other variables did not carry a significant difference between the two groups (Tables 1–3).

Logistic Regression Analysis

Logistic regression analysis was used to investigate the predictors of medication non-adherence. Variables with $P < 0.05$ in the univariate analysis were included in the logistic regression model. Logistic regression analysis showed that sex (odds ratio (OR) 2.123, $P = 0.06$),

Table 3 Correlation Between Patients' Knowledge About Medication Treatment as Well as Psychological Factors and Adherence to Nucleos(t)ide Analogues in Hepatitis B Virus Related Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients

Characteristics	Descriptives (n=181)	Non-Adherent (n=97)	Adherent (n=84)	p-value
Patient is aware of HBeAg test results				
Yes	116 (64.1)	63 (64.9)	53 (63.1)	0.795
No	65 (35.9)	34 (35.1)	31 (36.9)	
Patient is aware of titer of HBV DNA				
Yes	87 (48.1)	40 (41.2)	47 (56.0)	0.048
No	94 (51.9)	57 (58.8)	37 (44.0)	
Patient is aware of ALT level				
Yes	86 (47.5)	43 (44.3)	43 (51.2)	0.357
No	95 (52.5)	54 (55.7)	41 (48.8)	
Patient is aware of the reason of treatment				
Yes	69 (38.1)	36 (37.1)	33 (39.3)	0.871
Partially know	53 (29.3)	30 (30.9)	23 (27.4)	
No	59 (32.6)	31 (32.0)	28 (33.3)	
Patient is aware of the harm of cessation of treatment				
Yes	103 (56.9)	54 (55.7)	49 (58.3)	0.718
No	78 (43.1)	43 (44.3)	35 (41.7)	
HADS anxiety				
No case	126 (69.6)	66 (68.0)	60 (71.4)	0.814
Possible case	35 (19.3)	19 (19.6)	16 (19.0)	
Probable case	20 (11.0)	12 (12.4)	8 (9.5)	
HADS depression				
No case	110 (60.8)	58 (59.8)	52 (61.9)	0.490
Possible case	43 (23.8)	26 (26.8)	17 (20.2)	
Probable case	28 (15.5)	13 (13.4)	15 (17.9)	

Abbreviations: HBeAg, hepatitis B e antigen; HBV, hepatitis B virus; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; HADS, The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale.

consuming alcohol (OR 2.380, $P = 0.04$), and taking ETV (OR 1.613, $P = 0.04$) were predictors of medication non-adherence (Table 4).

Correlation Between Medication Adherence and VBT

One-hundred and eighteen patients had been taking NUCs >6 months and who had achieved a virological response (undetectable HBV DNA in serum) in previous treatment. Of these, 16 of 65 (24.6%) patients with non-adherence and nine of 53 (17.0%) patients with high adherence developed VBT ($P = 0.31$). Among the 25 VBT patients, 17 patients were receiving ETV and 11 patients had altered their medication. Through direct sequencing, four patients were identified as having antiviral drug-resistant strains with mutations.

Discussion

A “gold standard” method to measure adherence to taking antiviral drugs is not available. In recent years, several studies have been conducted on adherence to antiviral treatment for CHB using self-reporting, pill count, pharmacy refill claims, and measuring the drug level in plasma.^{7–14} It is more accurate to evaluate the adherence of patients to medication by pill counting and analysis of electronic prescriptions. For example, Manolakopoulos et al¹¹ used retrospective analysis of electronic prescription data to investigate the medication adherence of HBV patients in Greece. Self-reporting is a simple and inexpensive method to measure medication adherence, but adherence based on self-reporting may give inaccurate data. Chotiyaputta et al⁸ used questionnaires to investigate the medication adherence of patients with CHB. The patients

Table 4 Logistic Regression Analysis of Demographic, Clinical and Knowledge Characteristics in Relation to Adherence

	Variables	Beta	SE	P-value	Exp (B)	(95% CI)
Step1	Sex	0.774	0.411	0.060	2.168	0.968, 4.853
	Drinking	0.820	0.418	0.050	2.271	1.001, 5.154
	Current HBV medication	0.444	0.235	0.058	1.559	0.984, 2.469
	Patient is aware of HBV DNA level	0.492	0.315	0.118	1.636	0.882,3.033
Step2	Sex	0.753	0.406	0.064	2.123	0.957, 4.709
	Drinking	0.867	0.417	0.038	2.380	1.050, 5.393
	Current HBV medication	0.478	0.231	0.038	1.613	1.026, 2.537

Abbreviation: HBV, hepatitis B virus.

we interviewed arose from different provinces and cities in China. After treatment of HCC in Shanghai, they returned to their residence, so maintaining contact with them for a long time was challenging. Therefore, we could not choose the survey methods needed to follow-up patients. A cross-sectional study using questionnaires appeared to be a better choice for our study. Our respondents were cancer patients and most of them had a low education level, so a questionnaire with a complex structure or which was time-consuming was not suitable for our study cohort. Therefore, we chose a simple and clear visual analog scale (VAS) to evaluate the adherence of patients to medication. A VAS has been demonstrated to be a reliable option for assessing the adherence of patients to taking antiviral drugs.^{18–20}

Patients with high adherence (self-graded adherence >9) accounted for 46.4% of patients in the present study. According to studies conducted in China and other countries, the prevalence of adherence to NUC therapy in CHB patients ranges from 53.6% to 99%, and that for self-reporting of adherence to NUC therapy varies from 53.6% to 84%.^{7–14} It appears that low adherence to medication occurs more frequently in patients with HBV-related HCC than that in CHB patients. According to our interviews with patients with low adherence, in addition to forgetfulness, economic reasons and feeling better were the main reasons patients did not take medication on time and regularly. According to statistical analyses, the income of patients was not a risk factor for low adherence, but some patients did not take their medication on time due to economic reasons. In addition, some patients did not take their medication on time or stopped taking their medication because they felt better. These actions may have been because some patients: (i) thought that taking their medication on time was no longer important because they had achieved a virological response; (ii) did not know

their status of HBV control or how long they need to take NUCs. These actions may have been related to insufficient explanation of the patient's condition and education on medication by medical staff. In addition to explaining the necessity and beneficial effect of antiviral therapy to patients at the initial stage of treatment, physicians must also explain the current status of HBV control and the importance of continued medication-taking during follow-up treatment and re-examination. The reason for the lower adherence of patients with HBV-related HCC with antiviral therapy compared with that in CHB patients is not clear: whether it is related to the occurrence and recurrence of HCC merits further exploration.

High-adherence patients were more likely to be women, to shun alcohol, take NUCs other than ETV, and to pay attention to their result for HBV DNA testing. Studies in CHB patients have reported sex and current HBV medication to be associated with medication adherence.^{8,10,12} Several studies have shown that the adherence of women to medications is higher than that of men.^{21–23} Peng et al¹² reported that female CHB patients showed higher adherence to NUC treatment than that of males in a Chinese population: those data are in accordance with our results. However, Chotiyaputta et al⁸ found that male CHB patients showed higher adherence to their drug regimen than female CHB patients. Such differing results may be due to cultural differences between China and the West.

In the present study, patients receiving ETV showed lower adherence compared with those taking other NUCs. Peng et al^{11,12} found that those who took LAM or ETV showed lower medication adherence than patients taking telbivudine. Chotiyaputta et al¹⁰ reported that people in receipt of NUCs other than LAM were more likely to have a prevalence of adherence >90%. In our study, most patients were taking ETV (n = 121, 66.9%), including 34 patients who were taking other NUCs originally and who

then switched to ETV. The lower adherence of patients receiving ETV may have been because the high efficiency and high barrier for development of viral resistance of ETV made some patients neglect the importance of taking their medication on time.

We report, for the first time, that patients that did not consume alcohol and who were aware of their HBV DNA titer had higher medication adherence. van Vlerken et al¹³ found that alcohol consumption was not related to adherence to ETV treatment in CHB patients. Anand et al²⁴ investigated the relationship between alcohol consumption and HCV treatment. They found that recent consumption of alcohol was related to increased interruption of treatment and a lower sustained virologic response. In our study, “alcohol drinkers” referred to patients who consumed ≥ 1 alcoholic beverage per day. All HCC patients who were alcohol drinkers were counseled by their physicians to cease alcohol consumption, but some could not quit this addiction. Patients who refused advice on alcohol abstinence were more likely to have low adherence to NUC use.

According to our interview, 48.1% and 47.5% of patients were aware of their HBV DNA titer (positive or negative) and ALT level, respectively. Besides, 61.9% and 43.1% of patients did not know the reason for anti-HBV treatment and the harm of treatment cessation (Table 3). The inadequate supply of medical resources in China has led to a general lack of education on medication for patients. We showed that being aware of the test result of HBV DNA had a positive influence on adherence to prescribed therapy. Medical staff should spend more time explaining to patients the current control of CHB and importance of adherence to NUC therapy. Under the pressure of huge numbers of patients, we could educate patients more effectively using the Internet or social media (eg, WeChat™). Logistic regression analysis showed that predictors of non-adherence to NUC treatment were being male, an alcohol drinker, and taking ETV. Therefore, we may need to pay more attention to the medication adherence of such patients.

We found that VBT prevalence was lower in patients who adhered to NUC therapy than in those who did not, but the difference was not significant ($P = 0.31$). Several HBV studies have demonstrated the virological response of medication-adherent patients to be stronger than that of non-medication-adherent patients, and for some of the differences to be significant.^{6–9} One view is that poor adherence to antiviral drugs may be a more important

factor in treatment failure than antiviral resistance, especially if patients are taking new anti-HBV agents, including ETV and tenofovir.^{25,26} Accordingly, we should educate patients on adhering to anti-HBV therapy. In addition, it is necessary to confirm VBT by retesting serum HBV DNA and/or confirming genotypic resistance before altering treatment.

Our study had three main limitations. First, the study cohort was small. Second, all patients were from one center. Third, the method used to evaluate adherence to anti-HBV therapy was subjective.

The influence of HCC on the adherence of patients to anti-HBV therapy merits more detailed and extensive research. Nevertheless, for the first time, we evaluated the adherence of patients with HBV-related HCC to NUC therapy. Our results could provide useful information for improvement of therapy for HBV-related HCC.

Conclusions

High adherence to NUC therapy was reported in 46.4% of patients with HBV-related HCC. Being male, an alcohol drinker, and taking ETV were independent risk factors for low adherence to anti-HBV therapy ($P < 0.05$). VBT prevalence was lower in patients who adhered to NUC therapy than those who did not, but the difference was not significant ($P = 0.31$). The low prevalence of medication adherence of patients with HBV-related HCC may be related to insufficient explanation of HBV-related HCC and medication education by medical staff. Medical staff should not only explain the current status of CHB control and the importance of adherence to NUC therapy to patients at the early stage of treatment, but also during follow-up treatment and re-examination. How to carry out medication education for patients more effectively is worthy of further exploration. Our study could help patients with HBV-related HCC to pay more attention to adherence to antiviral therapy, and provide a reference for improving the efficacy of antiviral therapy in patients with HBV-related HCC.

Data Sharing Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request from 3 months to 36 months following article publication.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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