



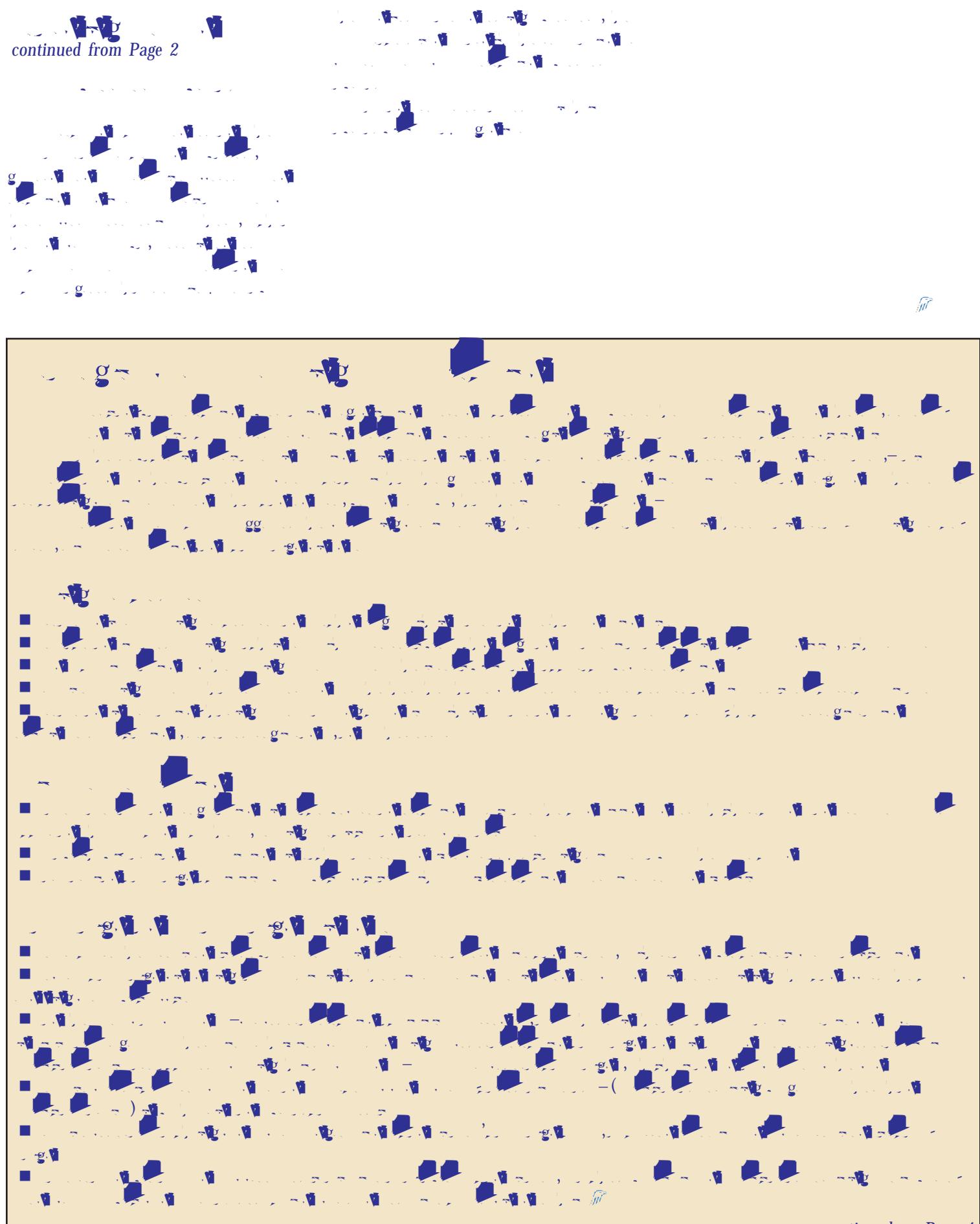
the first time, the results of the study were presented at the 2010 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology. The study found that patients with HCV and DAA treatment had a significantly higher rate of sustained virologic response (SVR) compared to those who received interferon and ribavirin. The study also found that patients with HCV and DAA treatment had a significantly lower rate of adverse events compared to those who received interferon and ribavirin.

The study included 1,000 patients with HCV and DAA treatment. The patients were randomly assigned to receive either DAA treatment or interferon and ribavirin. The primary outcome was SVR, defined as undetectable hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA levels in the blood 12 weeks after the end of treatment. Secondary outcomes included adverse events, quality of life, and cost-effectiveness.

The results showed that the SVR rate was significantly higher in the DAA treatment group (85%) compared to the interferon and ribavirin group (75%). The rate of adverse events was significantly lower in the DAA treatment group (15%) compared to the interferon and ribavirin group (35%). The quality of life was significantly better in the DAA treatment group (80%) compared to the interferon and ribavirin group (65%). The cost-effectiveness analysis showed that DAA treatment was more cost-effective than interferon and ribavirin.

The study concluded that DAA treatment is a safe and effective alternative to interferon and ribavirin for the treatment of HCV. The study also found that DAA treatment is more cost-effective than interferon and ribavirin.

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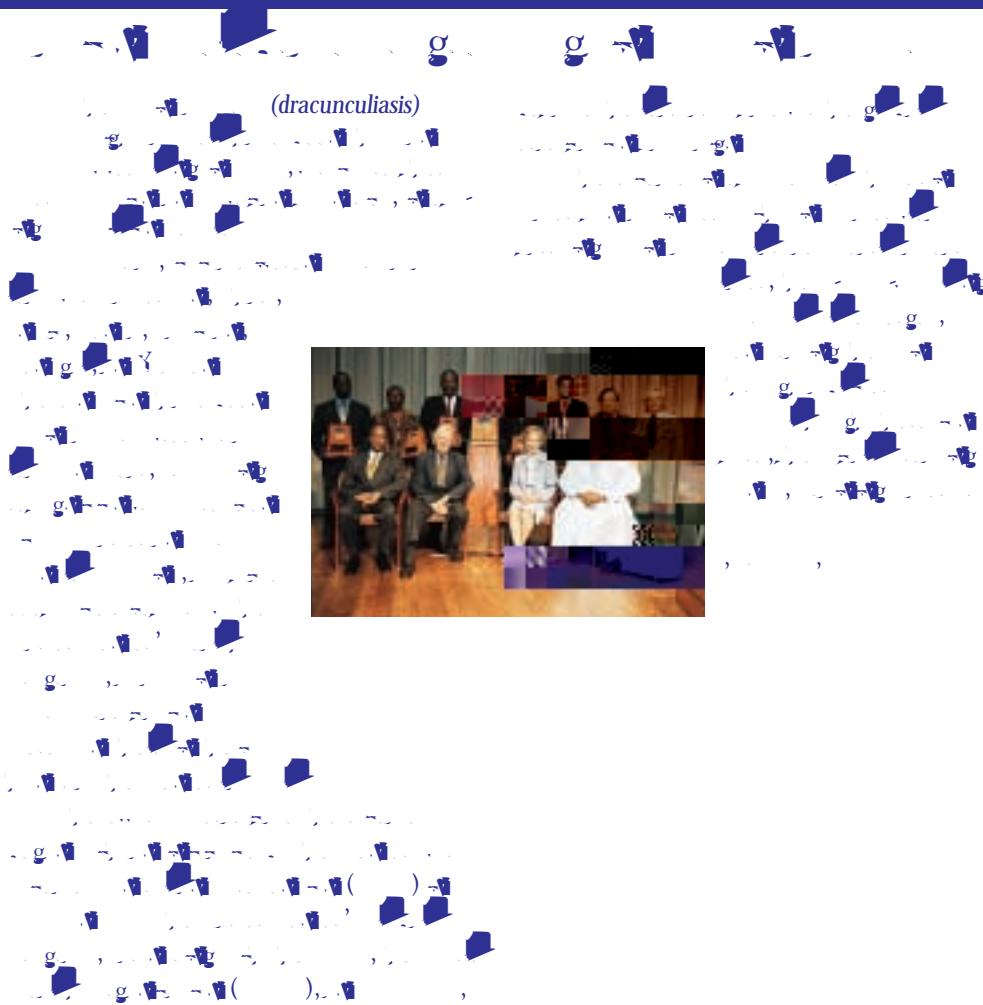
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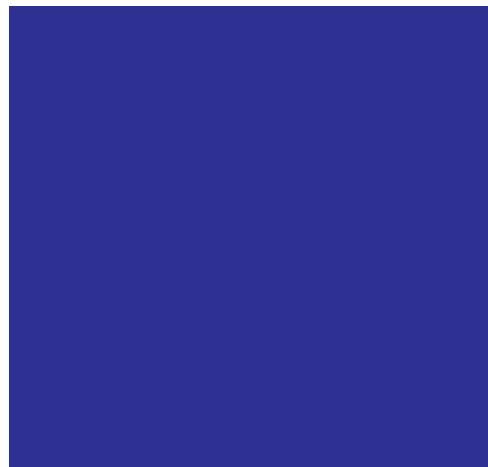
Voters at the June 29-July 3, 2000
Mexican elections

Figure 1





J. Zeng et al.





Ammenarie Poyo

U.S. Surgeon General
Dr. David Satcher



2001