

The Combination of Elbasvir and Grazoprevir for the Treatment of Chronic HCV Infection in Japanese Patients: A Randomized Phase II/III Study

Hiromitsu Kumada · Yoshiyuki Suzuki · Yoshiyasu Karino · Kazuaki Chayama · Norifumi Kawada · Takeshi Okanoue · Yoshito Itoh · Satoshi Mochida · Hidenori Toyoda · Hitoshi Yoshiji · Shintaro Takaki · Naoyoshi Yatsuzuka · Etsuo Yodoya · Takashi Iwasa · Go Fujimoto · Michael N. Robertson · Stuart Black · Luzelena Caro · Janice Wahl

**Corresponding Author:** Naoyoshi Yatsuzuka, naoyoshi\_yatsuzuka@merck.com

**Table S3** RAVs in 7 patients with virologic failure

Patient	GT	Day 1		At failure	
		NS3	NS5A	NS3	NS5A
110182	1b	WT	<b>Y93Y/H</b>	WT	L31M, <b>Y93H</b>
105810	1b	WT	WT	WT	Y93H
105330	1b	WT	<b>L31M</b>	WT	<b>L31M</b> , Y93H
110313	1b	WT	WT	WT	Y93H <sup>a</sup>
105135	1b	WT	<b>Y93H</b>	WT	<b>Y93H</b>
105804	1b	WT	<b>Y93H</b>	WT	L31M, <b>Y93H</b>
105136	1b	WT	WT	WT	L31M, Y93H

GT genotype, HCV hepatitis C virus, RAVs resistance-associated variants, WT wild-type

<sup>a</sup> At time of failure (follow-up week 4), HCV RNA was insufficient (<3 log IU/mL) for RAV analysis in this patient. At follow up week 12, HCV RNA was sufficient to detect Y93H