

## Addendum

# Short duration response-guided treatment is effective for most individuals with recent hepatitis C infection: the ATAHc II and DARE-C I studies

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The authors would like to report an additional serious adverse event (appendicitis requiring hospitalization) in [1]. The updated paragraph can be found below.

## Results

### DARE-C I

#### Safety

Multiple adverse events were documented in all participants with the most common being fatigue (73%) and rash (50%; Additional file 1). Three SAEs were reported: skin cancer (SCC/BCC) requiring hospitalization,

axillary abscess requiring hospitalization and appendicitis requiring hospitalization. Adverse events requiring medical intervention, treatment cessation or dose modification occurred in 36% ( $n=5$ ), with dose reduction of PEG-IFN and RBV in one (7%) and three (21%) individuals, respectively.

## Reference

1. Martinello M, Hellard M, Shaw D, *et al*. Short duration response-guided treatment is effective for most individuals with recent hepatitis C infection: the ATAHc II and DARE-C I studies. *Antivir Ther* 2016; 10.3851/IMP3035.

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