Recommended preferred and alternative regimens2016

**Strength of**

**recommeevidence**

**Genotype 1 without cirrhosis**

Daclatasvir/sofosbuvir

or ledipasvir/sofosbuvir

Simeprevir/sofosbuvir or

ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir/dasabuvir } ribavirin

**Genotype 1 with cirrhosis**

Daclatasvir/sofosbuvir /ribavirin

 or ledipasvir/sofosbuvir / ribavirin

Simeprevir/sofosbuvir / ribavirin

or ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir/dasabuvir/ribavirin

**Genotype 2 with and without cirrhosis**

Sofosbuvir/ribavirin

 Daclatasvir/sofosbuvir

**Genotype 3 without cirrhosis**

Daclatasvir/sofosbuvir

or sofosbuvir/ribavirin

**Genotype 3 with cirrhosis**

Daclatasvir/sofosbuvir /ribavirin

Sofosbuvir/pegylated interferon/ribavirin

**Genotype 4 without cirrhosis**

Daclatasvir/sofosbuvir 12 weeks

or ledipasvir/sofosbuvir 12 weeks

or Simeprevir/sofosbuvir 12 weeks

 or ombitasvir/ paritaprevir/ritonavir/ribavirin 12 weeks

**Genotype 4 with cirrhosis**

Daclatasvir/sofosbuvir /ribavirin 12 weeks

 or ledipasvir/sofosbuvir / ribavirin 12 weeks

Simeprevir/sofosbuvir / ribavirin 12 weeks

or ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir/ribavirin 24 weeks

 **ممكن 24 اسبوع في عدم استخدام الريبفيرين**

**Genotype 5 or 6 with and without cirrhosis**

Ledipasvir/sofosbuvir

 Sofosbuvir/pegylated interferon/ribavirin

***,***

 Don’t forget interferon containing regimens 2015 as regard type 4 +ribavirin +simeprevir or sofosbuvir

*Great progress has been made over the past years in elucidating the structure and function of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) proteins, most of which are now actively being pursued as antiviral targets.* ***The structural proteins,*** *which form the viral particle, include the core protein and the envelope glycoproteins E1 and E2.* ***The nonstructural proteins*** *include the p7 viroporin, the NS2 protease, the NS3-4A complex harboring protease and NTPase/RNA helicase activities, the NS4B and NS5A proteins, and the NS5B RNA-dependent RNA polymerase. NS4B is a master organizer of replication complex formation while NS5A is a zinc-containing phosphoprotein involved in the regulation of HCV RNA replication versus particle production. Core to NS2 make up the assembly module while NS3 to NS5B represent the replication module (replicase). However, HCV proteins exert multiple functions during the viral life cycle, and these may be governed by different structural conformations and/or interactions with viral and/or cellular partners. Remarkably, each viral protein is anchored to intracellular membranes via specific determinants that are essential to protein function in the cell. This review summarizes current knowledge of the structure and function of the HCV proteins and highlights recent advances in the field.*