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**Efecto Protector de Nevirapina en la Progresion de Fibrosis hepática en Pacientes Coinfectados HIV/HCV.**

**Protective Effect of Nevirapine on Liver Fibrosis Progression in HIV/HCV Coinfected Patients  
Berenguer, et al**

An association between exposure to nevirapine (NVP) and reduced liver fibrosis progression in HIV/HCV coinfecting patients was recently reported by Spanish The authors examined 201 coinfecting patients who underwent a liver biopsy as part of a pretreatment assessment of chronic hepatitis C. As in prior studies that had examined correlates of exposure to antiretroviral therapy and hepatic damage, liver fibrosis progression was calculated after dividing the fibrosis stage score by the estimated duration of HCV infection.

Moreover, along with the benefit of protease inhibitors, one study claimed a harmful impact of NVP on liver fibrosis progression, Pineda, et al. AIDS. 2004. As with the Berenguer study, this was a cross-sectional analysis. Since transversal observations mainly permit obtaining information about prevalence, some biases inherent to this design may distort any estimation of the effects of single antiretroviral drugs on liver fibrosis progression. This absence of representativeness could under or overestimate the appreciation of any effect of single antiretroviral agents.