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To compare maternal and neonatal outcomes between 3 first-line PI-based recommended antiretroviral regimens (ART) in France, and raltegravir-based ART, among women already on treatment at conception.

The National French Perinatal Cohort (EPF, ANRS CO1/CO11)

Prospective national cohort including all pregnant women with HIV and their children in 90 French centres since 1986.
CO1 component of cohort records detailed information during the pregnancy, including immuno-virological data ; CO11 is simplified and represents 1/3 of the cohort.

Study population:

Inclusion of all HIV-infected women receiving at conception a **3-drug regimen containing lopinavir/r, atazanavir/r, darunavir/r or raltegravir** associated with 2 NRTIs (xTC+ ZDV, ABC or TDF), included in the cohort 2005-2015.

Statistical analysis: Maternal and neonatal outcomes were compared, in intent-to-treat, according to treatment group using logistic regressions adjusting for NRTIs, maternal age, and geographical origin.

Table 1 – Baseline characteristics according to ART group

Maternal baseline characteristics	Lopinavir/r N=1251		Atazanavir/r N=942		Darunavir/r N=541		Raltegravir N=103		p
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Age (years)									
<25	80	6.4	38	4.0	30	5.6	6	5.8	0.03
25-34	709	56.8	495	52.6	288	53.4	53	51.5	
≥35	459	36.8	408	43.4	221	41.0	44	42.7	
Nulliparous	242	20.6	150	16.2	108	20.0	22	21.6	0.06
Geographical origin									
Metropolitan France	120	9.7	77	8.2	40	7.5	14	13.6	0.37
Sub-saharan Africa	927	74.8	727	77.3	411	76.7	75	72.8	
Other	192	15.5	136	14.5	85	15.9	14	13.6	
Years HIV-infected*									
<5	301	36.2	186	28.0	141	37.1	23	33.3	<0.01
5-9	358	43.0	282	42.4	144	37.9	23	33.3	
≥10	173	20.8	197	29.6	95	25.0	23	33.3	
CDC category C*	105	12.8	84	13.0	52	14.1	8	11.9	0.92

* Only available for CO1 component, N=1957

Fig 1 – Selection of study population

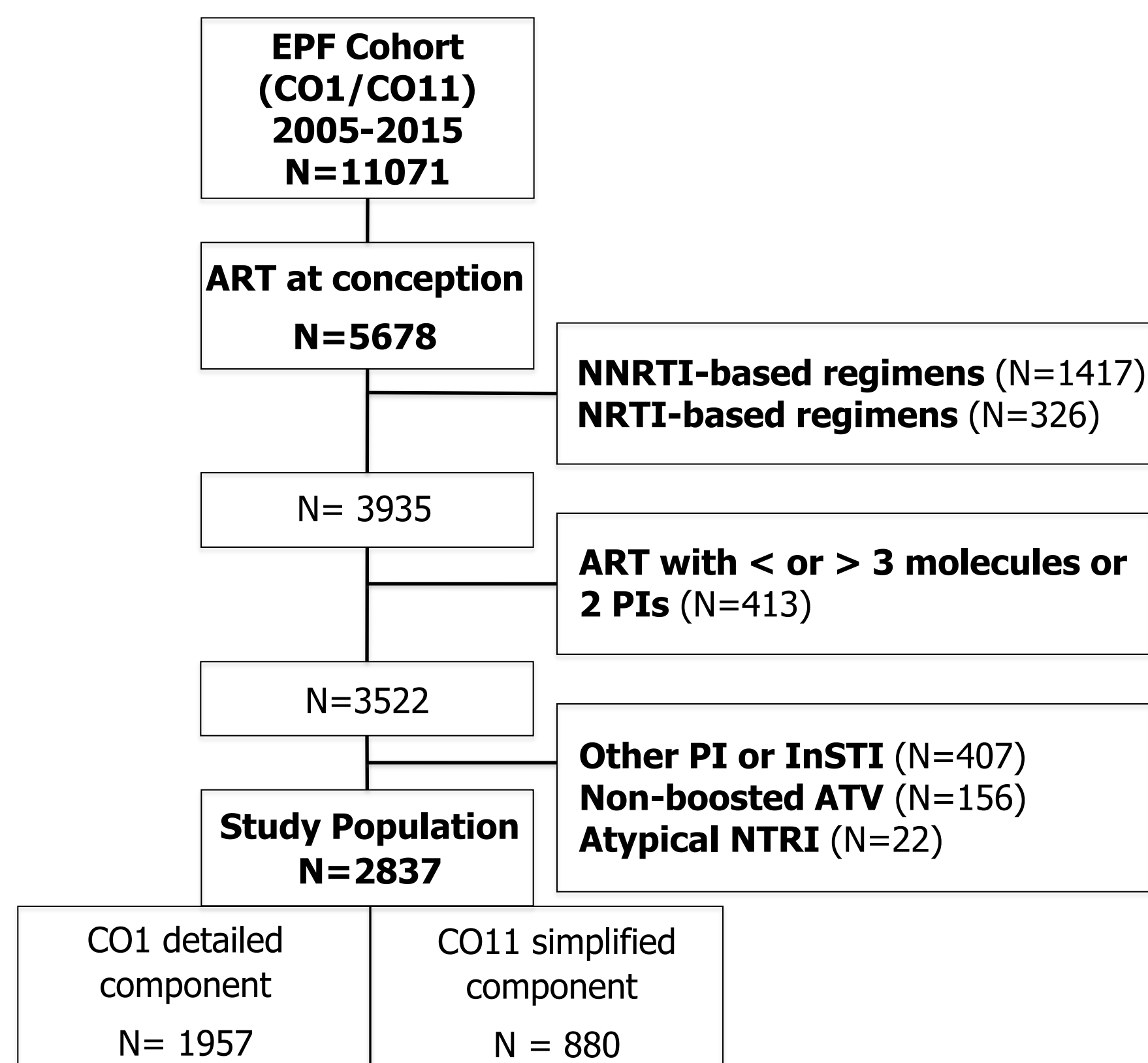


Fig 2 – Evolution of ART drug use 2005-2015

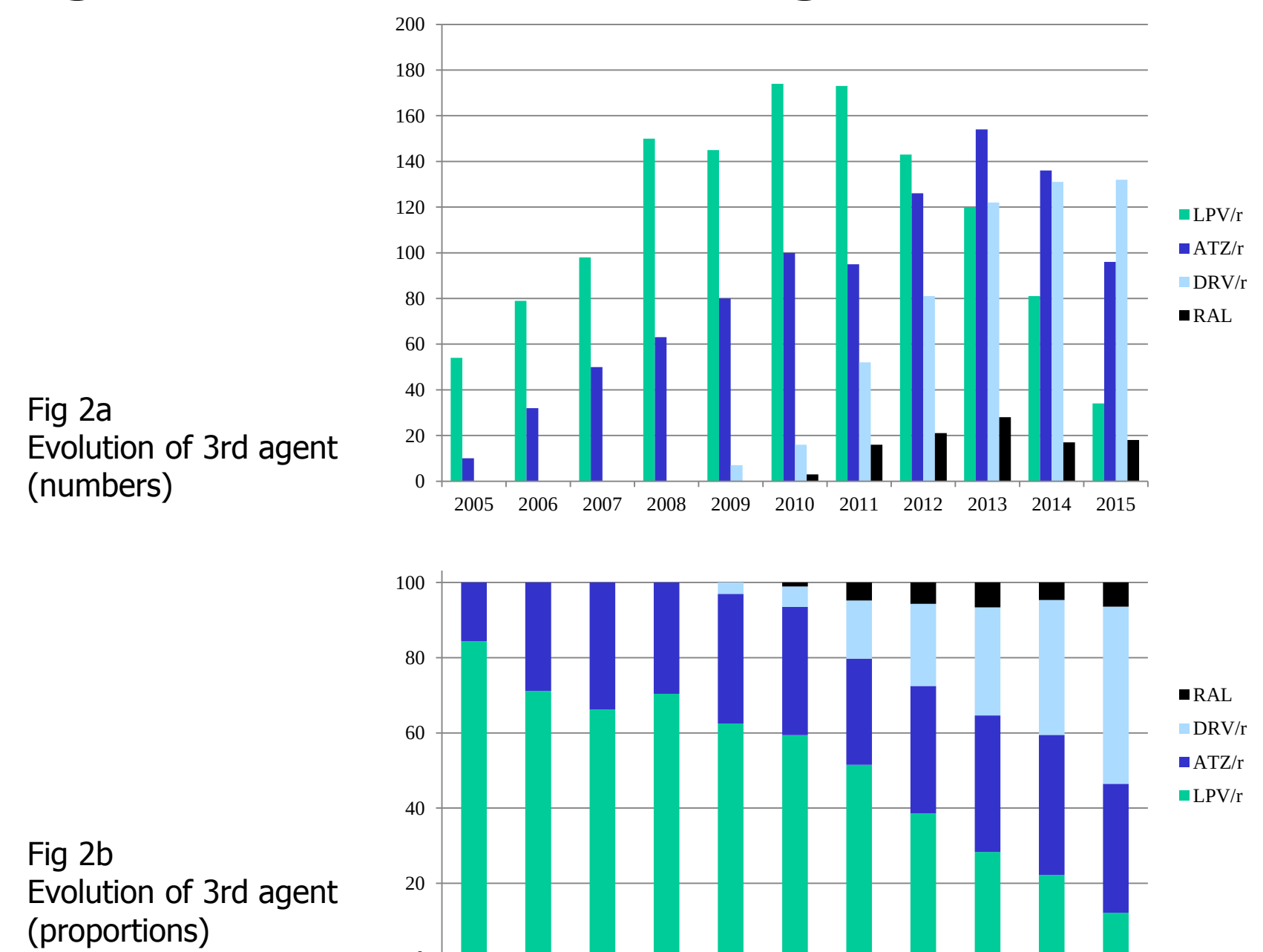


Table 2– Pregnancy outcomes according to ART group

Pregnancy outcomes	Lopinavir	Atazanavir				Darunavir				Raltegravir			
	Ref group												
	N=1251	N=942				N=541				N=103			
	%	%	AOR ^a	[95% CI]	%	AOR ^a	[95% CI]	%	AOR ^a	[95% CI]	p		
Hospitalization*	30.2	28.7	0.9	[0.7-1.1]	29.5	0.9	[0.7-1.2]	22.7	0.6	[0.3-1.2]	0.42		
Preeclampsia*	3.0	2.4	0.9	[0.4-1.8]	2.7	1.0	[0.4-2.4]	3.0	1.1	[0.2-5.0]	0.97		
Gestational Diabetes*	8.1	12.1	1.4	[0.98-2.1]	7.1	0.8	[0.5-1.4]	13.6	1.7	[0.8-3.7]	0.04		
Preterm Birth	15.9	13.4	0.8	[0.6-1.1]	14.4	0.9	[0.7-1.2]	10.7	0.6	[0.3-1.2]	0.42		

* Only available for CO1 component, N=1957

Table 3 – Immuno-virological characteristics and ART change

	Lopinavir Ref group N=1251 %	Atazanavir N=942 AOR ^a [95% CI]			Darunavir N=541 AOR ^a [95% CI]			Raltegravir N=103 AOR ^a [95% CI]			p
At baseline*											
CD4 < 200/mm ³	8.8	6.3	0.8	[0.5-1.2]	10.6	1.4	[0.9-2.2]	1.5	0.2	[0.02-1.2]	0.03
Viral Load > 50 c/mL	25.0	19.5	0.8	[0.6-1.0]	22.1	0.8	[0.6-1.1]	15.9	0.6	[0.3-1.1]	0.14
At delivery*											
CD4 < 200/mm ³	6.2	4.1	0.7	[0.4-1.3]	6.3	1.1	[0.6-2.1]	0.0	NA		0.30
Viral Load > 50 c/mL	11.4	9.8	0.9	[0.6-1.3]	14.5	1.3	[0.8-2.0]	4.7	0.4	[0.1-1.3]	0.09
Change of ART during pregnancy	19.5	29.4	1.2	[0.96-1.5]	18.5	0.6	[0.5-0.8]	44.7	2.3	[1.5-3.6]	0.01

* Only available for CO1 component, N=1957

Table 4 – Neonatal outcomes according to ART group

Neonatal Outcomes	Lopinavir	Atazanavir				Darunavir				Raltegravir			
	Ref group	N=942				N=541				N=103			
	N=1251												
	%	%	AOR ^a	[95% CI]	%	AOR ^a	[95% CI]	%	AOR ^a	[95% CI]	p		
Birth Defect	2.6	2.3	0.9	[0.5-1.8]	2.3	0.9	[0.4-2.0]	2.2	1.0	[0.2-4.2]	0.98		
Birthweight < 3 rd centile	5.4	4.9	0.9	[0.6-1.4]	4.8	0.9	[0.5-1.5]	1.1	0.2	[0.1-1.4]	0.41		
Birth length < 3 rd centile	5.5	5.3	1.0	[0.6-1.6]	5.4	1.0	[0.6-1.8]	4.7	0.9	[0.3-2.5]	0.99		
Head Circumference < 3 rd centile	2.7	3.4	1.2	[0.6-2.1]	3.8	1.3	[0.7-2.7]	3.5	1.2	[0.4-4.3]	0.87		
HIV infection	0.2	0	NA		0.2	NA		0	NA		NA		

^aadjusted on maternal age, geographical origin, and NRTIs

RESULTS

Since 2005, lopinavir/r as 3rd agent received at conception has decreased, and darunavir/r has increased representing 47% of our study population in 2015

Raltegravir-based regimens represent around 6% of ART received at conception

Pregnancy and neonatal outcomes did not differ significantly among treatment groups, although there was a trend toward more gestational diabetes for the raltegravir group. **Immuno-virological characteristics did not differ** significantly between groups.

Change in ART was more frequent in the raltegravir group, tended to be more frequent in the atazanavir/r group, and was less frequent in the darunavir/r group. Among 103 women on Raltegravir at conception, 66% were still receiving raltegravir at delivery. Power was > 80% to detect a 2-fold increase in hospitalization, gestational diabetes, and preterm birth when comparing darunavir and atazanavir to lopinavir

CONCLUSION

We found no significant difference in terms of safety between raltegravir, darunavir/r, atazanavir/r and lopinavir/r-based regimens in a population of women already treated at conception. Larger studies are necessary to evaluate short and long-term safety of raltegravir-based regimens in pregnancy.

ABSTRACT

Background : Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is recommended for all HIV-infected pregnant women as prevention of mother-to-child transmission. A large proportion of women now start pregnancy while already on ART, and more information is needed concerning tolerance of drugs received throughout pregnancy. We sought to compare 3 first-line recommended regimens in France (all of them including one ritonavir-boosted protease inhibitor and two NRTIs), and raltegravir-based ART which has become recently an option for pregnancy.

Methods: All HIV-infected pregnant women included in the national French Perinatal Cohort between 2005 and 2015, receiving at conception a 3-drug regimen containing lopinavir/r, atazanavir/r, darunavir/r or raltegravir associated with 2 NRTIs (xTC+ ZDV, ABC or TDF). Immunovirological, pregnancy and neonatal outcomes were compared, in intent-to-treat, according to treatment group using univariable and multivariable logistic regressions adjusting for NRTIs, maternal age, and geographical origin.

Results : Among 5678 patients who were on ART at conception, 2837 women responded to selection criteria, among which 44% (N=1251) were receiving at conception a lopinavir-based regimen, 33% (N=942) atazanavir-based, 19% (N=541) a darunavir-based, and 4% (N=103) a raltegravir-based regimen. Change in ART during pregnancy was more frequent for atazanavir- and raltegravir- than for lopinavir-based regimens (AOR=1.2 [95%CI 0.96-1.5 and AOR=2.3 [1.5-3.6] respectively), but less frequent for darunavir-based regimens (AOR=0.6 [0.5-0.8]). In this population, only 4 children were HIV-infected. Immuno-virological outcomes, pregnancy and neonatal outcomes did not differ significantly among treatment groups. Power was > 80% to detect a 2-fold increase in hospitalization, gestational diabetes, and preterm birth when comparing darunavir and atazanavir to lopinavir.

Conclusion : Efficacy and tolerance during pregnancy were similar across the 3 groups of PI-based and raltegravir-based regimens. Notably, more recent drugs such as darunavir and raltegravir do not seem to be less safe than lopinavir and atazanavir which have been more largely described in pregnancy. Long term safety for children remains unknown.

[illegible]