

0493 - FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THERAPEUTIC FAILURE OF 2 DRUG REGIMENS (DAT'AIDS COHORT)

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BACKGROUND

- Switching an effective regimen to an alternative regimen can now be considered only if viral suppression is maintained without jeopardizing future treatment options
- There is growing evidence that some 2 drugs regimens (2-DR) are effective in maintaining virologic control and are becoming a key strategy in maintenance therapy to spare antiretroviral (ARV) classes, reduce toxicities and minimize drug-drug interactions.
- In the most recent guidelines (DHHS, EACS and French guidelines), some 2-DR can be offered in maintenance therapy
- Data in real life setting are scarce and most often limited to small sample size and short time follow-up.
- We investigated factors associated with therapeutic failure on the most frequently prescribed 2-DRs in the large French National Dat'AIDS cohort (NCT02898987).

OBJECTIVES

- The **primary objective** is to investigate the associated factors with virologic failure (VF) defined as 2 consecutive pVL > 50 copies/mL in subjects receiving a 2-DR in maintenance therapy
- The **secondary objectives** are to:
 - describe the patients' characteristics
 - evaluate the occurrence of adverse events (AE) leading to discontinuation

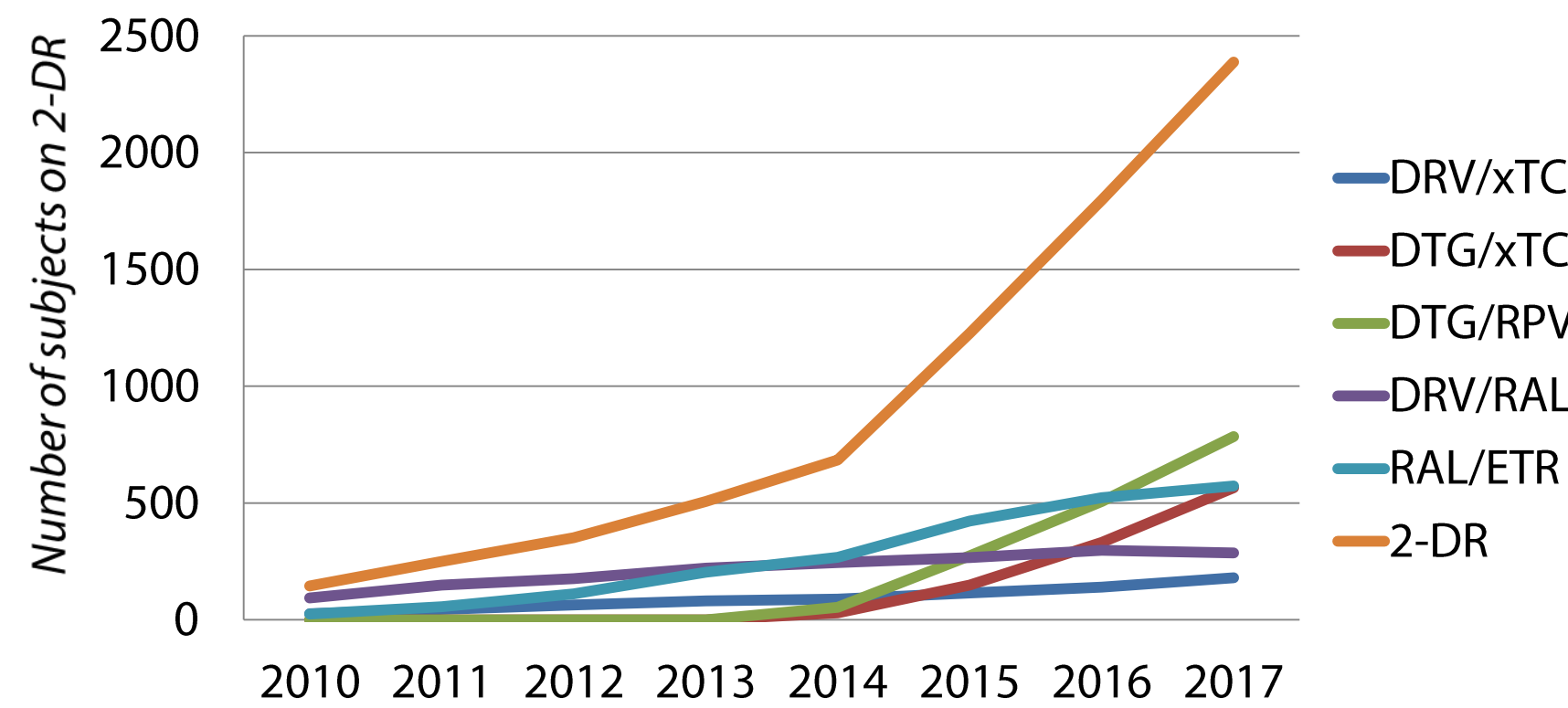
METHODS

- **Study setting and design**
 - The Dat'AIDS cohort is a collaboration of 22 major French HIV centres (NCT 02898987 clinicaltrials.gov).
 - Retrospective analysis in individuals participating in the Dat'AIDS cohort and receiving a 2-DR in maintenance therapy from January 2010 to December 2017
 - The analysis was restricted to the 5 most frequent 2-DR: dolutegravir + rilpivirine (DTG/RPV), raltegravir + etravirine (RAL/ETR), dolutegravir + 3TC or FTC (DTG/xTC), darunavir/ritonavir + RAL (DRVr/RAL) and darunavir/ritonavir + 3TC or FTC (DRVr/xTC).
 - The following Baseline patient characteristics were extracted : Age, gender, HCV and HBV co-infection, group of HIV transmission (MSM/heterosexual/other), ARV history, duration of undetectable viral load before 2-DR initiation, number of previous ARV regimen, history of virological failure, zenith plasma viral load (pVL), nadir CD4, CD4 at 2-DR initiation
 - Reasons for discontinuation were collected from the electronic medical record. We classified them in 4 groups : ARV-related adverse event (AE), virologic failure (VF), treatment simplification, and miscellaneous reasons
- **Inclusion criteria**
 - HIV-1 infected subject
 - Age ≥ 18 year-old
 - Subject starting a 2-DR as a maintenance strategy (plasma HIV RNA (pVL) < 50c/mL at baseline between 01 Jan 2010 and 31 Dec 2017
- **Statistical analysis**
 - A Cox proportional hazards model adjusted on socio-demographic, immuno-virologic and ARV history-related variables was used for analyses. A multivariable model including all characteristics was performed. This model allows estimation of the risk ratio for discontinuation for VF for each 2-DR, adjusted for all other variables.
 - All analyses were performed using R software
 - Data were censored on 31 Dec 2017

RESULTS

- Among the 65 679 subjects included in the Dat'AIDS cohort, 5286 subjects started a 2-DR in maintenance therapy between Jan 2010 and Dec 2017.
- 171 different combinations of 2-DR were listed
- The 5 most frequent 2-DR that represent 3484 2-DR initiations were selected for analysis
 - DTG/RPV n=974, 28%
 - RAL/ETR n=869, 25%
 - DTG/xTC n=677, 19%
 - DRV/RAL n=604, 18%
 - DRV/xTC n=360, 10%
- Prescription of the 2-DR from 2010 to 2017 are presented in Figure 1

Figure 1 - Evolution of patients on a 2-DR between 2010 and 2017



- Treatment discontinuations occurred in 1178 cases due to AE (n=417, 12%), simplification (n=245, 7%), VF (n=122, 3.5%) and miscellaneous reasons (n=394, 11.3%).
- Frequency and reasons for treatment discontinuations are detailed in Table 2

n (0) or median (IQR)	DTG/RPV n=974	DTG/xTC n=677	DRV/RAL n=604	DRV/xTC n=360	RAL/ETR n=869	2-DR n=3484
2-DR discontinuation	215 (22)	127 (18.7)	326 (53.9)	192 (53.3)	318 (36.5)	1178 (33.8)
Time on 2-DR before discontinuation (mo.)	5 [2, 13]	4 [2, 10]	15 [6, 31]	10 [3, 25]	14 [4, 26]	10 [3, 23]
Virologic failure	18 (1.8)	12 (1.7)	37 (6.1)	10 (2.7)	45 (5.1)	122 (3.5)
Adverse event	114 (11.7)	59 (8.7)	101 (16.7)	52 (14.4)	91 (10.4)	417 (12)
CNS symptom	43 (4.4)	24 (3.5)	12 (2.0)	9 (2.5)	20 (2.3)	108 (3.1)
GI disturbance	11 (1.1)	10 (1.5)	20 (3.3)	17 (4.7)	12 (1.4)	70 (2.0)
Lipodystrophy	4 (0.4)	(0)	14 (2.3)	3 (0.8)	9 (1.0)	30 (0.9)
Dyslipidemia	(0)	(0)	12 (2.0)	10 (2.8)	1 (0.1)	23 (0.7)
Cutaneous symptom	5 (0.5)	3 (0.4)	4 (0.7)	(0)	9 (1.0)	21 (0.6)
Renal impairment	3 (0.3)	2 (0.3)	3 (0.5)	2 (0.6)	(0)	10 (0.3)
Other AE	48 (4.9)	20 (3.0)	36 (6.0)	11 (3.1)	40 (4.6)	155 (4.4)
Simplification	8 (0.8)	13 (1.9)	101 (16.7)	51 (14.2)	72 (8.3)	245 (7.0)
Miscellaneous	75 (7.7)	43 (6.4)	87 (14.4)	79 (21.9)	110 (12.7)	394 (11.3)

Table 2 - Rate and reasons for treatment discontinuations

	% or median (IQR)	DTG/RPV	DTG/xTC	DRV/xTC	DRV/RAL	RAL/ETR	2-DR
n		974	677	360	604	869	3484
Age (y.)		54.4 [48, 61]	53 [45, 61]	49.1 [42, 59]	52 [46, 59]	54.4 [49, 61]	53.6 [46, 61]
Male		68.2	69.4	59.7	68.4	71.0	67.9
CDC Stage C		28.3	18.9	27.2	39.6	32.3	29.3
MSM		37.4	40.6	28.6	32.9	39.9	37
Other		20.2	20.8	24.2	30.3	24.6	76.4
Heterosexual		42.4	38.6	47.2	36.8	35.4	39.4
Hepatitis C coinfection		19.5	17.4	23.6	23.0	19.6	17.2
Hepatitis B coinfection		3.5	3.5	7.8	4.1	2.5	3.8
CD4 at 2-DR initiation (/mm3)		678 [456, 917]	722 [518, 949]	576 [403, 794]	587 [393, 806]	653.5 [459, 884]	646 [457, 857]
Nadir CD4 (/mm3)		195 [95, 308]	281 [162, 407]	220 [101, 342]	144 [51, 257]	175 [70, 286]	199 [87, 315]
CD4 < 200/mm3		51.1	32.6	45.8	63.8	55.9	50.1
Zenith pVL (log c/mL)		5 [4.3, 5.5]	4.9 [4.2, 5.4]	4.9 [4.2, 5.4]	5.1 [4.4, 5.7]	5 [4.2, 5.5]	5 [4.3, 5.5]
pVL > 5 log c/mL		44.9	42.5	42.0	51.2	46.6	48
Duration of undetectable pVL (mo.)		89 [45, 128]	79 [43, 126]	59 [24, 106]	57 [21, 103]	80 [48, 115]	76.3 [39, 119]
Duration < 12 mo.		6.6	6.6	16.7	18.0	6.7	9.1
Previous ARV lines		7 [4, 11]	4 [3, 8]	5 [3, 9]	8 [5, 13]	9 [5, 13]	7 [4, 11]
First ARV line <1996		27.5	14.2	16.1	38.1	37.7	28.1
Previous VF		26	13.7	36.4	51.8	47.8	39.7
Duration of 2-DRs (mo.)		13 [5, 24]	23 [10, 37]	11 [4, 23]	24 [10, 48]	13 [4, 30]	16 [6, 30]

Table 1 – Patients' characteristics (n=3484)

	Hazard Ratio [CI 95%]	p	Adjusted HR [CI 95%]	p	Adjusted HR [CI 95%]
Age > 50 y.	0.98 (0.68-1.41)	0.905	0.93 (0.63-1.36)	0.703	
Male	0.86 (0.58-1.28)	0.452	0.71 (0.44-1.15)	0.162	
CDC Stage C	1.09 (0.74-1.59)	0.664	0.97 (0.65-1.45)	0.891	
Transmission					
(ref MSM)					
Other	0.85 (0.51-1.39)	0.513	0.91 (0.52-1.57)	0.722	
Heterosex.	1.21 (0.81-1.8)	0.346	1.5 (0.94-2.41)	0.091	
HBV or HCV coinfection	1.06 (0.69-1.63)	0.796	1.15 (0.72-1.85)	0.556	
Nadir CD4 < 200/mm³	1.33 (0.92-1.9)	0.125	0.96 (0.63-1.46)	0.853	
Zenith pVL > 5 log c/mL	2.08 (1.44-3.01)	< 0.001	1.86 (1.27-2.74)	0.002	
Undetectable pVL < 12 mo.	2.30 (1.48-3.58)	< 0.001	2.29 (1.45-3.63)	< 0.001	
Previous ARV lines < 7	0.61 (0.42-0.87)	0.007	0.75 (0.46-1.22)	0.248	
2-DR					
DTG/RPV (ref)	-	-	-	-	
DRV/RAL	1.81 (1.02-3.23)	0.044	1.6 (0.87-2.92)	0.129	
DTG/xTC	1.03 (0.5-2.14)	0.94	1.35 (0.64-2.85)	0.435	
DRV/xTC	1.16 (0.53-2.53)	0.709	1.2 (0.54-2.65)	0.658	
RAL/ETR	1.74 (1-3.03)	0.05	1.85 (1.05-3.27)	0.033	
First ARV line < 1996	1.33 (0.92-1.92)	0.125	0.95 (0.59-1.54)	0.835	
Previous VF	1.06 (0.69-1.63)	0.796	1.63 (1.09-2.46)	0.018	

Table 3 - Associated factors with virologic failure, Cox proportional hazards model adjusted on socio-demographic, immuno-virologic and ARV history-related variables

DISCUSSION / CONCLUSION

- This study is the first one that compare the five most prescribed 2-DRs in maintenance strategy in real life setting.
- In this large French cohort:
 - 3484 subjects starting a 2DRs in maintenance therapy between 2010 and 2017 were included
 - 2-DRs were prescribed mostly to an aging and highly experienced population
 - 2-DRs show a high efficacy in virologically controlled subjects with a low rate of virologic failure (3.4 %).
- Factors associated with virologic failure are :
 - zenith pVL > 5 log10 c/mL (HRa 1.85 [1.27-2.74])
 - duration of undetectable pVL less than 12 months (HRa 2.29 [1.45-3.63])
 - history of virologic failure (HRa 1.63 [1.09-2.46])
 - treatment with raltegravir + etravirine (HRa 1.85 [1.05-3.27]).
- Despite a non significative result due to a possible lack of power, treatment with darunavir/r + raltegravir could be associated with more virologic failure
- These results confort the place of 2DRs in maintenance strategies