

Dettaglio abstract

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Title: Effectiveness of lamivudine + dolutegravir (3TC+DTG) in persons living with HIV (PLWH) starting their first antiretroviral treatment

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Antiretroviral Therapy III

Authors: A. Cozzi-Lepri1, A. Vergori2, S. Lo Caputo3, A. Cingolani4, F. Ceccehrini-Silberstein5, R. Gagliardini2, M. Lichtner6, A. Calcagno7, G. Madeddu8, A. Castagna9, A. d'Arminio Monforte10, A. Antinori2 on behalf of the Icona Foundation Study cohort

Affiliation: 1IGH, University College London, UK, 2INMI Lazzaro Spallanzani, Roma, Italy, 3Università di Foggia, Foggia, Italy, 4Policlinico Gemelli, Roma, Italy, 5Università di Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy, 6Università La Sapienza, Roma, Italy, 7Università di Torino, Torino, Italy, 8Università degli Studi di Sassari, Sassari, Italy, 9San Raffaele Hospital, Milano, Italy, 10San Paolo Hospital, Milano, Italy

Abstract

Background: The GEMINI RCTs have shown in person living with HIV (PLWH) starting their first line ART, the non-inferiority of 3TC+DTG compared to FTC/TDF+DTG up to 96 weeks. Despite these results, due to the inclusion criteria of the trials, it is unclear whether the same efficacy will be seen in subsets of the ART-naïve who are at higher risk of treatment failure (TF) e.g. those with low CD4 count/AIDS, high HIV-RNA and hepatitis co-infection.

Material and Methods: We included PLWH enrolled in ICONA starting a first-line ART based on 3TC+DTG. TF was defined as having experienced a single HIV-RNA>50 copies/mL or a treatment change regardless of the reason in the window 6-12 months from ART initiation (baseline). Characteristics of PLWH who experienced TF and of those who remained free from TF were compared using chi-square test for categorical and the Mann-Whitney test for numerical variables. A logistic regression analysis was used to estimate unadjusted odds ratios (OR) of TF. Adjusted estimates were obtained after controlling for calendar year of baseline.

Results: We included 142 PLWH of the Icona Foundation Study cohort who started 3TC+DTG as their first-line regimen. Overall, 9% were females, 61% acquired HIV through MSM contacts, 25% were of foreign nationality and had a median age of 38 years (IOR:29-47, Table 1). Risk of TF by 1 year was low at 8.5% (12/142, of whom only 4 due to HIV-RNA>50). Most were pro-active switches but 2 which were due to intolerance/toxicity. The prevalence of baseline characteristics identified as potential risk factors for failing 3TC+DTG was low: 5% (n=7) with a CD4 count \leq 200 cells/mm3, 500,000 copies/mL, most likely present in PLWH who experienced TF. Other factors associated with the risk of TF were a delay in ART initiation (higher risk for longer delay, p=0.02) and calendar year of baseline (lower risk in more recent years, p=0.004, Table 1). PLWH with HIV-RNA>500,000 copies/mL (aOR=36.5 vs. 0-100,000, 95% Cl: 1.70-781.8, p=0.02) showed the greatest difference in risk (Table 2). After controlling for calendar year of treatment initiation, among the key risk factors (CD4 count, HIV-RNA, delay in ART initiation, and HCV coinfection) only the association with the latter was considerably attenuated (Table 2). **Conclusions:** In our cohort, the risk of failing first line with 3TC+DTG by 1 year was low and mainly driven by pro-active treatment changes. The data show a reluctance by clinicians in real world to start first-line with 3TC-DTG in advanced patients, which resembles the inclusion criteria of the RCTs. Lower risk of TF was seen in PLWH initiating in more recent years. Larger sample size or longer follow-up is needed to re-evaluate the risk of failure in PLWH with CD4 count ≤200 cells/mm3 and/or HIV-RNA>500,000 copies/mL starting ART with 3TC+DTG.

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Table 1. Main characteristics at baseline

	Enrolment				
Characteristics	TF	No TF	p-value*	Total	
	N= 12	N= 130		N= 142	
Gender, n(%)			0.918		
Female	1 (8.3%)	12 (9.2%)		13 (9.2%)	
Mode of HIV Transmission, n(%)			0.083		
IDU	2 (16.7%)	5 (3.8%)		7 (4.9%)	
Homosexual contacts	9 (75.0%)	77 (59.2%)		86 (60.6%)	
Heterosexual contacts	1 (8.3%)	47 (36.2%)		48 (33.8%)	
Other/Unknown	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)		1 (0.7%)	
Nationality, n(%)			0.976		
Not Italian	3 (25.0%)	33 (25.4%)		36 (25.4%)	
AIDS diagnosis, n(%)			0.761		
Yes	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)		1 (0.7%)	
HCVAb, n(%)			0.039		
Negative	7 (58.3%)	112 (86.2%)		119 (83.8%)	
Positive	1 (8.3%)	5 (3.8%)		6 (4.2%)	
Not tested	4 (33.3%)	13 (10.0%)		17 (12.0%)	
Calendar year of baseline**			0.004		
Median (IQR)	2018 (2017, 2019)	2019 (2019, 2020)		2019 (2019, 2020)	
2014-2015	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)		1 (0.7%)	
2016-2017	5 (41.7%)	14 (10.8%)		19 (13.4%)	
2018-2019	4 (33.3%)	76 (58.5%)		80 (56.3%)	
2020-2021	2 (16.7%)	40 (30.8%)		42 (29.6%)	
Age, years			0.403		
Median (IQR)	42 (31, 51)	38 (29, 47)		38 (29, 47)	
CD4 count, cells/mmc			0.618		
Median (IQR)	565 (377, 792)	487 (352, 664)		492 (352, 664)	
<=200 cells/mmc	2 (16.7%)	5 (3.9%)	0.052	7 (5.0%)	
CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc			0.778		
Median (IQR)	488 (287, 650)	477 (344, 662)		477 (344, 662)	
Viral load, log10 copies/mL			0.271		
Median (IQR)	4./2 (4.05, 5.08)	4.45 (3.93, 4.82)		4.46 (3.96, 4.84)	
<=50 copies/mL, n(%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)	
>100,000 copies/mL, n(%)	3 (25.0%)	23 (18.0%)	0.551	26 (18.6%)	
egfr (CKD_Epi formula), ml/min/1.73m ²			0.208		
Median (IQR)	84./1 (/3.39, 11/.9)	106.7 (94.33, 117.6)	0.400	106.5 (92.14, 117.6)	
Below 60, n(%)	1 (11.1%)	3 (2.3%)	0.132	4 (2.9%)	
Smoking, n(%)	C (50.000)	10 (20 000)	0.673	54 (20, 000)	
No	6 (50.0%)	48 (36.9%)		54 (38.0%)	
Yes	4 (33.3%)	54 (41.5%)		58 (40.8%)	
Unknown	2 (16.7%)	28 (21.5%)	0.070	30 (21.1%)	
Total cholesterol, mg/aL	102 (170, 107)	102 (142, 102)	0.070	164 (144, 102)	
Wedian (IQR)	183 (179, 197)	162 (142, 192)	0.616	164 (144, 192)	
Modian (IOP)	42 (24 45)	AD (DC 40)	0.010	12 (26 49)	
Time from HIV diagnosis to date of struction	43 (34, 45)	43 (30, 48)		43 (30, 48)	
cART, months			0.016		
Median (IQR)	3 (2, 9)	1 (1, 3)		1 (1, 3)	
*Chi-square or Mann-Whitney test as approp	riate				

Table 2. Odds ratios from fitting a logistic regression model

	Unadjusted		Adjusted*	
Factor	Odds ratio (95% CI)	p-value	Odds ratio (95% CI)	p-value
CD4 count, cells/mm ³				
<=200 vs >200	4.96 (0.85, 28.88)	0.075	4.71 (0.69, 32.31)	0.115
HIV-RNA, copies/mL				
100k-500k vs. <=100k	1.06 (0.21, 5.25)	0.943	1.47 (0.25, 8.55)	0.666
>500k vs. <=100k	11.67 (0.67, 202.5)	0.092	36.47 (1.70, 781.8)	0.021
Hepatitis B/C				
Positive vs . Negative	2.27 (0.24, 21.22)	0.471	1.17 (0.08, 18.19)	0.910
Time from HIV diagnosis to ART initiation,				
months				
per 6 months longer	1.04 (1.01, 1.08)	0.025	1.03 (0.98, 1.07)	0.245
Year of ART initiation, months				
per more recent	0.45 (0.29, 0.72)	<.001		
*adjusted for year of ART initiation				