UPDATE FROM AIDS 2020

Health Commission

October 2020

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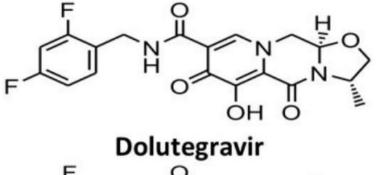
Albert Liu, MD, MPH

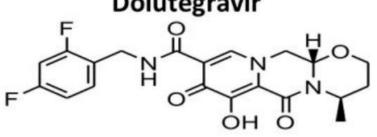
Hyman Scott, MD MPH



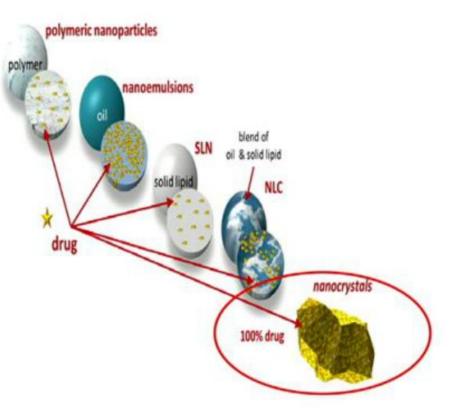
Cabotegravir Long Acting Injectable (CAB LA)

GSK1265744 (GSK744)





- Cabotegravir is an analog of dolutegravir, a very commonly used integrase inhibitor
- Very long half-life in its injectable form



Muller et al. European Journal of Pharmaceutics and Biopharaceutics 2011 Spreen 7th IAS 2013; Min ICAAC 2009 Taoda International Congress on Drug Therapy in HIV Infection 2012 McPherson et al, Expert Opin on Investig Drugs 2018

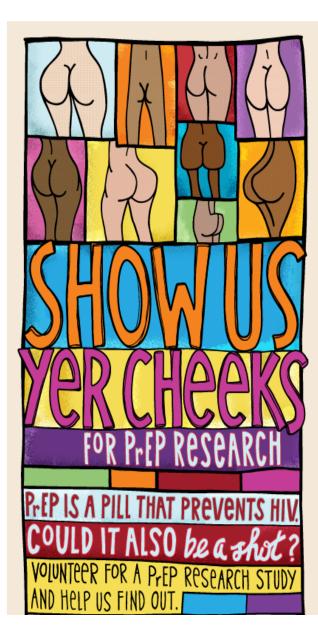
Pros and Cons of Cabotegravir-LA

- Pros
 - Very potent, protects animals against IV, rectal, vaginal, penile challenge
 - Administered every 8 weeks; don't need to take a daily pill for PrEP
- Cons
 - Need to get an injection every 8 weeks (may be difficult to roll out)
 - Long "tail": drug persists at very low levels for up to 3-4 yrs
 - If drug level is too low to protect, could it select for resistant virus, limiting treatment options



Two Efficacy Trials of CAB-LA

- HPTN 083 for MSM/TGW globally
- HPTN 084 for women in sub-Saharan Africa
- Both have 3 steps:
 - 1. Oral lead-in
 - 2. Loading at 0 and 4 weeks, every 8 week injections
 - 3. Oral Truvada to cover the "tail" for 1 year
- Both trials are using F/TDF (Truvada) as comparator
- Bridging studies to adolescent MSM/TGW and cis-women



Enrollment

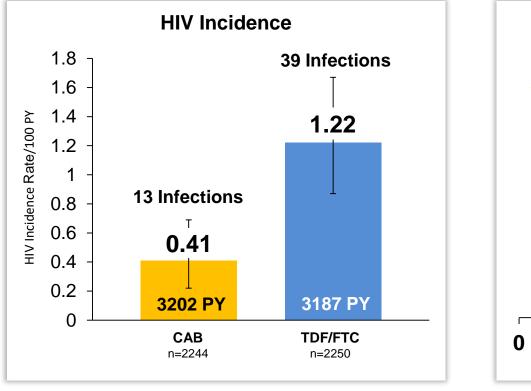
- Met or exceeded their enrollment targets.
- Of 4566 participants enrolled:
 - 12% transgender women (target 10%)
 - 67% < 30 years old (target 50%)</p>
 - 50% of US participants Black/African American (target 50%)

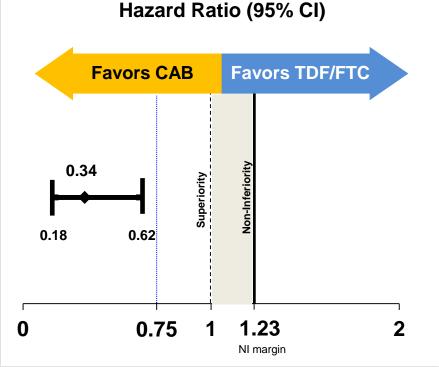




HIV Incidence CAB vs. TDF/FTC

52 HIV infections; 1.4 years median per-participant follow-up Pooled infection rate 0.81 (95%CI 0.61-1.07) per 100 PY 66% reduction in infections in the CAB arm





CI, confidence interval

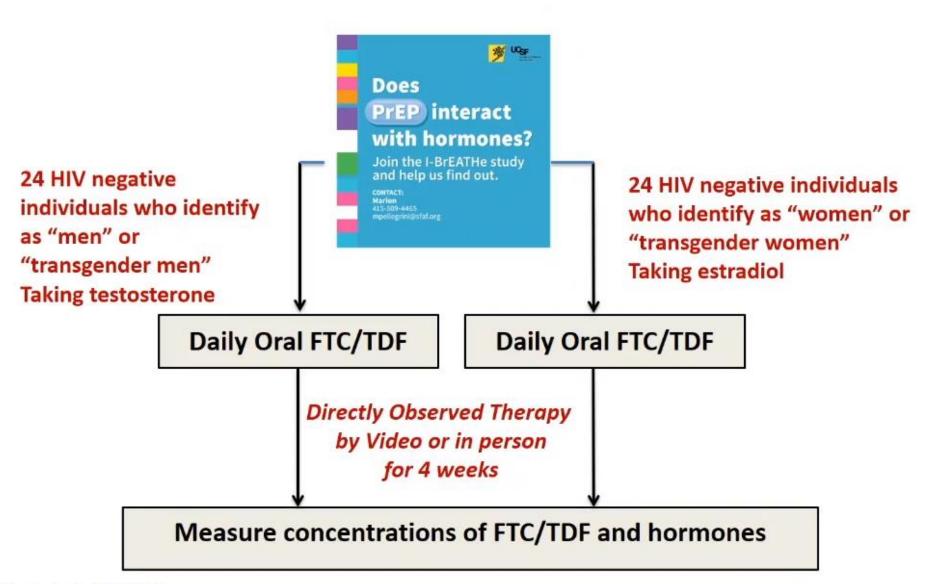


Unanswered Questions

- Why did some people on CAB-LA still become infected?
 - Some occurred during early oral period adherence or not high enough drug levels?
 - Some occurred after regular injections was this because drug levels weren't high enough or infected with resistant virus?
- Why did some people on Truvada still become infected?
 - Adherence? Resistance?
- Did people who became infected on CAB-LA develop drug resistance?



I-BrEATHe Study Design





Grant et al, AIDS 2020

Conclusions

- Daily oral TDF/FTC PrEP did not affect feminizing or masculinizing hormone concentrations
- There were no symptoms of hormone withdrawal after starting PrEP
- All TGW and TGM were projected to achieve highly protective concentrations of PrEP drugs
- SFAF extended 2-1-1 dosing strategies to TGW and TGM on hormone therapy after these results.



Grant et al AIDS 2020

Serrano, PAIDS 2020 **Ad Examples:** Facebook left/right; Youtube center



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Victims who qualify may be entitled to compensation ...

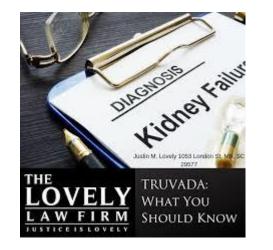
Gilead drugs such as Viread, Truvada, Atripla, Complera and Stribild used for HIV treatment cou... See More

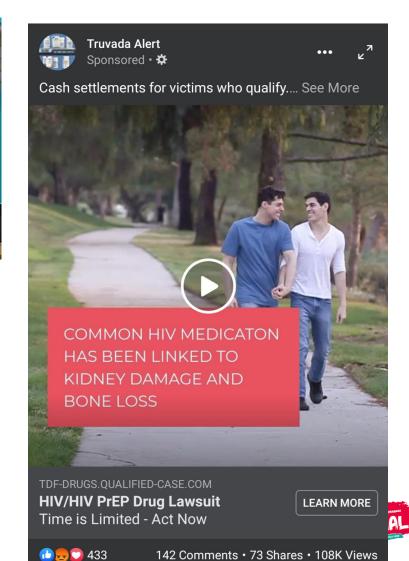


HIV/HIV PrEP Drug Lawsuit

LEARN MORE







346 Comments • 122 Shares

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Quantitative Analyses

	n=722 (48.61% of sample)
Q. Where have you seen the lawsuit ads? A. Social media.	86.3%
Q. Did the lawsuit ads change your decision to not start Truvada PrEP or stop taking Truvada PrEP? A. Yes.	18.7%
Q. Did the lawsuit ads change your opinion about Truvada-based PrEP? A. Yes.	32.1%

Participants with higher education (less than college vs some college or more) were significantly less likely to quit or to decide against initiating PrEP use (OR = 0.29, 99% CI 0.14-0.61).



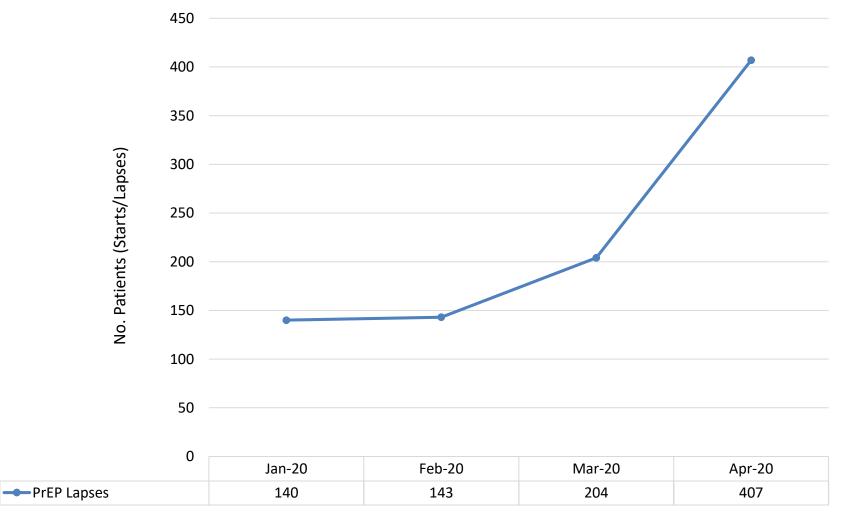
Methods

- Fenway Health: community health center, LGBTQIA+
- Electronic health records data
 - PrEP refill lapses (i.e., no refill before end of prior Rx)
 - New PrEP starts
 - HIV/STI testing
 - Telehealth
- Jan 1, 2020 to April 30, 2020
- Assess patient factors associated with PrEP refill lapses in April 2020 (Chi-square tests)



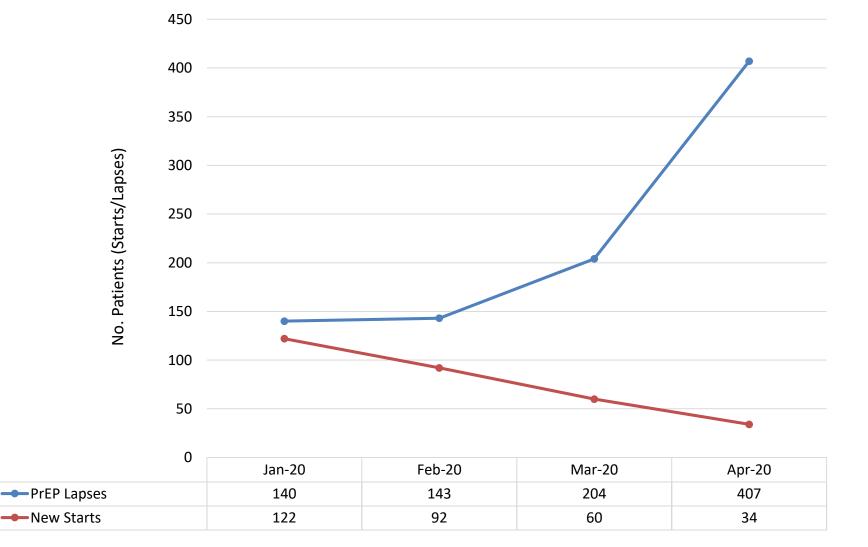


PrEP refill lapses increased by 191%



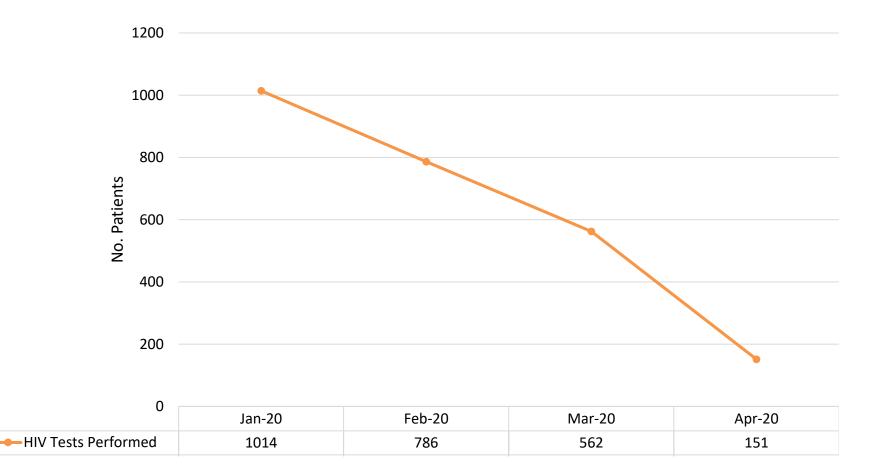


New PrEP starts decreased by 72.1%



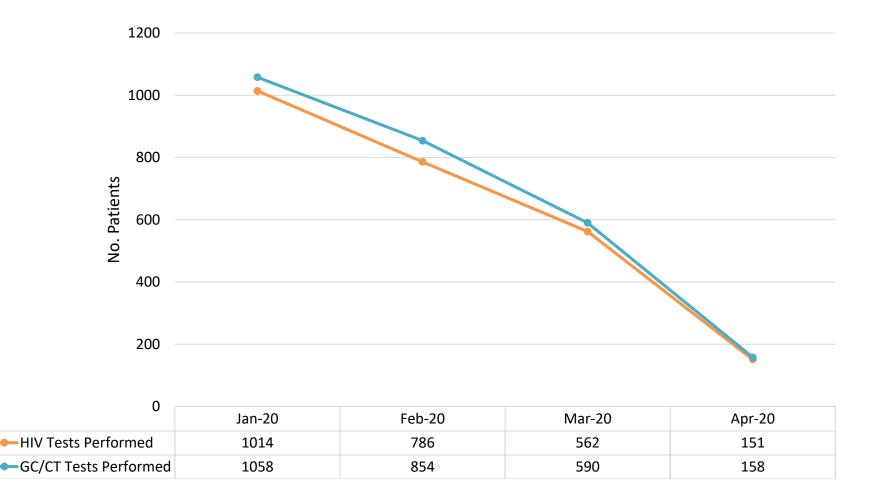


HIV tests decreased by 85.1%



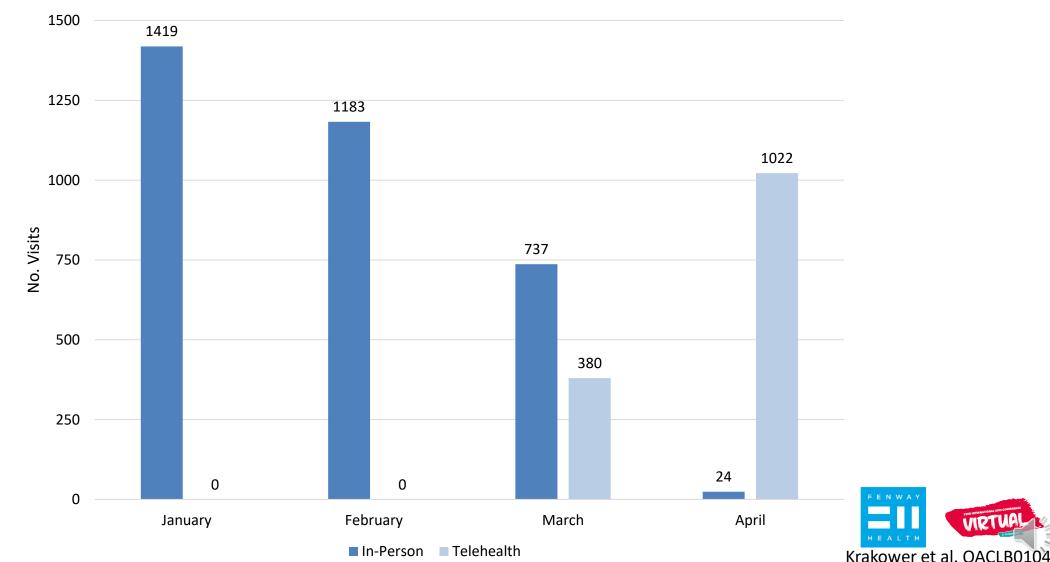


Gonorrhea/chlamydia tests decreased by 85.1%





A major shift from in-person visits to telehealth occurred



Conclusions

- COVID-19 was associated with major disruptions in PrEP refills, new starts, and HIV/STI testing, despite near-complete shift to telehealth
- PrEP refill lapses associated with younger age, Latinx or multi-race, public insurance
- Limitation: cannot ascertain sexual and pill-taking behaviors
- <u>Future directions</u>: Assess for changes in prevention-effective adherence, in particular among vulnerable subpopulations



SEARCH Study Results

- 16 communities in rural Kenya and Uganda
- Women and men at risk of HIV infection were offered PrEP
- Of 74,000 people > 15 years
 - 21% were at increased risk of HIV infection (n=15,632)
 - 35% of those started PrEP (n-5447)
 - 78% of those returned for at least one HIV test (n-4260)
- Saw a 74% reduction in HIV infection rates in women and men
- PrEP works when taken at scale



The "Sao Paulo Patient"

- Previously, only 2 people cured from HIV
 - Both had bone marrow transplants with receptor for HIV deleted
- 36 year old man in Brazil, enrolled into a treatment trial
- Given DTG, Maraviroc, Nicotinamide (Vit B3) for 1 year, then regular antiretroviral regimen, then stopped drugs
- Drugs stopped in March 2019, still no virus detectable
- Cure??
- Haven't sampled lymph nodes, GI tract to see if virus can be recovered from these locations

