**EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF A DUAL THERAPY WITH BOOSTED DARUNAVIR AND DOLUTEGRAVIR IN PATIENTS WITH AN ADVANCED HIV INFECTION**

Juan Pasquau (1), Coral García-Vallellinos (1), Leopoldo Muñoz (2), Sergio Ferra (3), Teresa Brievo (4), Guillermo Verdejo (5), José García de Lomas (6) Valme Sánchez-Cabrera (2), Sergio Sequera (1), MCarmen Gálvez (3), David Vinuesa (2), Miguel Ángel López Ruz (1) and Carmen Hidalgo-Tenorio (1)

Hospital Universitario Virgen de las Nieves (Granada)(1), Hospital Universitario San Cecilio(Granada)(2) and Hospital Torrecárdenas (Almería)(3)Hospital Reina Sofia (Córdoba) (4), Hospital Lecce Reina (Zaragoza)(5), Hospital de Málaga(6)

**INTRODUCTION:** The benefits of new antiretroviral drugs (ARV) allow treatment simplification and a reduction of potential toxicity associated to antiretroviral treatment (ART) in patients who have previously been exposed to many ART combinations and have a long-term, difficult-to-manage HIV infection.

**OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the effectiveness, defined as the capability of the treatment to achieve a viral suppression with a viral load <50 copies/mL, and safety, defined as the emergence of adverse events, of a dual therapy (DT) with dolutegravir plus boosted darunavir (DTG+bDRV) in these patients.

**METHODS:** These are the results of an observational, multi-center, restrospective study in HIV patients to analyze the effectiveness of DTG+bDRV after 24 weeks. Two analyses were carried out: “ITT-Snapshot” (proportion of patients with VL < 50 copies/mL at, or after, week 24 of all patients with complete follow up, including treatment discontinuations) and “Observed Data” (proportion of last VL < 50 copies/mL of all patients with any VL determinations after switch to DT).

**RESULTS:** Data from 109 patients of 6 spanish hospitals were collected and analyzed. Patients had an average age of 50 years, a median CD4+ nadir of 76 cel/µL and 6 years of previous exposure to ART (Table 1). The main reason for switch was simplification/optimization (Table 2).

**CONCLUSIONS:** This study shows that dual therapy with DTG+bDRV is an attractive alternative as a simplification/rescue strategy, presenting high virological effectiveness in patients with and advances and difficult-to-treat HIV infection.
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