

# Integrase inhibitors and virological failure: a cohort analysis



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## BACKGROUND

- ART Guidelines recommend INSTI [in combination with 2 NRTIs] as the preferred initial regimen for HIV treatment, owing to their great efficacy and tolerability.
- Virologic failure (VF) in clinical trials of naïve-infected patients is less than 2%.
- However, data of VF in PLWHIV with INSTI-based regimens (either naïve or experienced) in real life setting are still scarce.
- We analysed a large cohort with current or previous INSTI-based ART, aiming to describe VF in these patients and identify frequency and characteristics of VF.

# PATIENTS AND METHODS

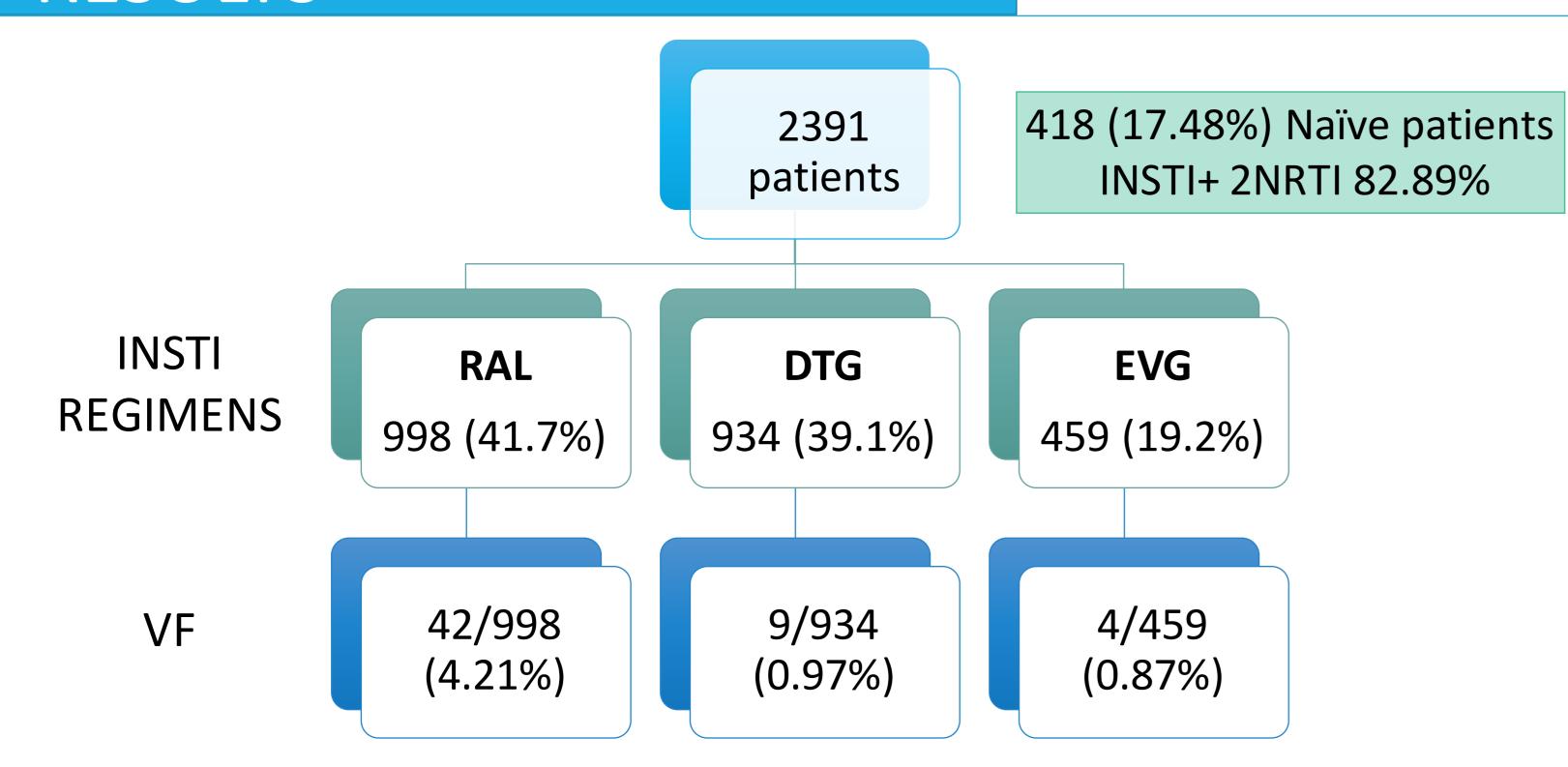
Retrospective cohort study.

\* Median (IQR)

8 (36%)

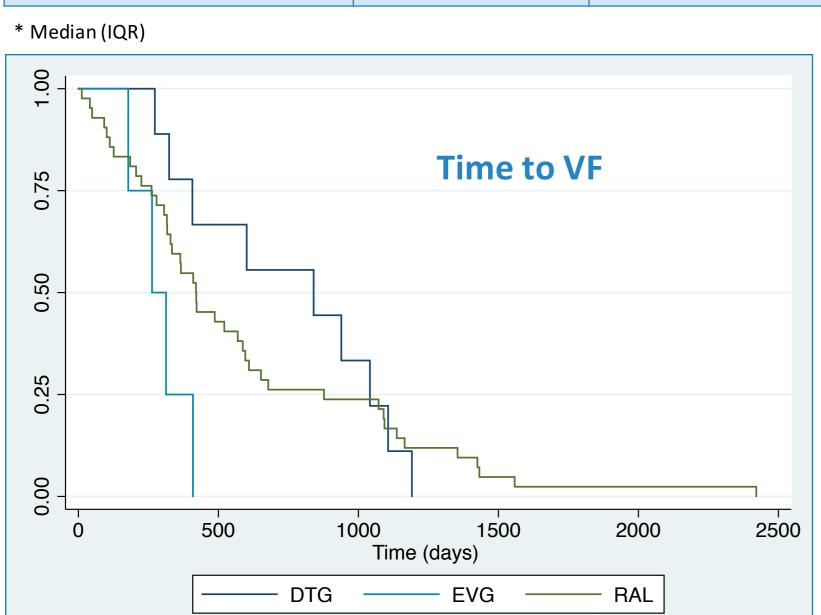
- Observational analysis (June 2006- June 2018) of 3960 outpatients with active follow-up attending Hospital La Paz (Madrid).
- Inclusion criteria: patients receiving INSTI based regimens with ART stable for at least 6 months.
- VF was defined as 2 consecutive viral loads (VL)> 200 copies/mL in patients with a prior VL <50 copies/mL.</li>
- Patients participating in clinical trials were excluded.
- Relevant clinical information was obtained from our database.

## RESULTS



## VF characteristics by INSTI drug

|  | RAL                                   | DTG                                 | EVG                     | р      |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| N  | 42                                    | 9                                   | 4                       | <0.001 |
| Sex, Male                                | 27 (64.2%)                            | 7 (77.7%)                           | 4 (100%)                | 0.278  |
| Age, years                               | 43 (IQR 38-50)                        | 48 (IQR 33-53)                      | 53 (IQR 49-57)          | 0.084  |
| Race, Caucasian                          | 36 (85.7%)                            | 7 (77.8%)                           | 3 (75%)                 | 0.750  |
| HIV transmission - Sexual - IVDU - Other | 18 (42.6%)<br>15 (35.7%)<br>9 (21.4%) | 4 (44.4%)<br>4 (44.4%)<br>1 (11.1%) | 3 (75%)<br>1 (25%)<br>- | 0.670  |
| Time with HIV, years                     | 16 (IQR 11-19)                        | 13 (IQR 8-21)                       | 10 (IQR 5-15)           | 0.552  |
| CD4 Nadir, cells/ml                      | 97 (IQR 36-180)                       | 50 (IQR 10-170)                     | 125 (IQR 90-208)        | 0.432  |
| AIDS stage                               | 25 (59.5%)                            | 7 (77.7%)                           | 2 (50%)                 | 0.522  |
| Initial VL<50 cop/ml                     | 19 (45.2%)                            | 2 (22.2%)                           | 2 (50%)                 | 0.421  |
| Initial CD4 count, cells/ml              | 201 (IQR 37-412)                      | 154 (IQR 79-256)                    | -                       | 0.191  |
| VL at failure, log                       | 3.5 (IQR 2.5-4.3)                     | 3.2 (IQR 2.7-4.7)                   | 2.9 (IQR 2.7-3.2)       | 0.107  |
| Low level viremia at VF                  | 13 (30.5%)                            | 2 (22.2%)                           | 1 (25%)                 | 0.705  |
| Time to VF, days                         | 420 (261-877)                         | 840 (IQR 407-1041)                  | 288 (IQR 220-361)       | 0.083  |



10 patients presented 2 VF

ALL treated with RAL

### Situation after VF

- 19 with 2 NRTIs

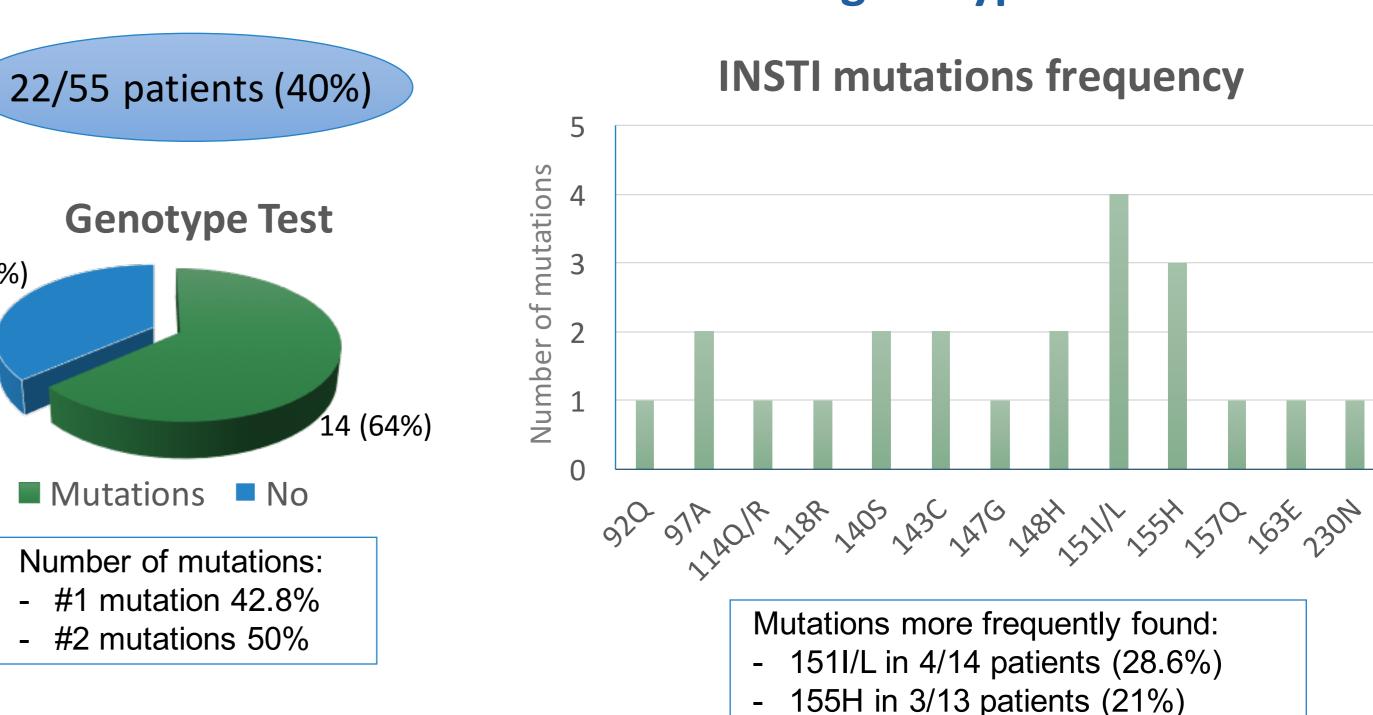
58.2% currently have CV<50 copies/mL median CD4 347 cels/mm3 (180-638) 76.4 %maintain treatment with INSTI

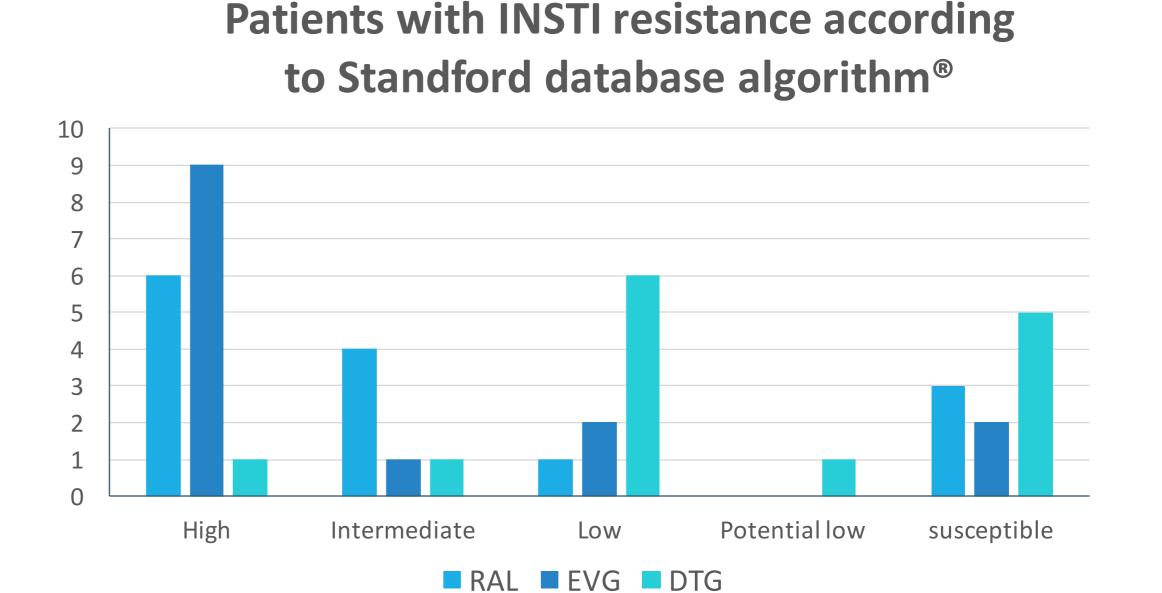
- 15 with Nuke-sparing regimens
The most used INSTI: DTG, in 32/42 patients

## Baseline characteristics of patients on INSTI ART

|   | ALL  | No VF                                    | VF                                     | р     |
|---|--|--|--|-------|
| N                                       | 2391                                       | 2336                                     | 55                                     |       |
| Sex, Male                               | 1869 (78.1%)                               | 1831 (78.3%)                             | 38 (69.1%)                             | 0.099 |
| Age, years                              | 47 (IQR 39-52)                             | 47 (IQR 39-52)                           | 45 (IQR 38-51)                         | 0.497 |
| Race, Caucasian                         | 2075 (89.2%)                               | 2029 (89.6%)                             | 46 (83.6%)                             | 0.219 |
| HIV transmision - Sexual - IVDU - Other | 1490 (62.3%)<br>626 (26.2%)<br>275 (11.5%) | 1465 (62.7%)<br>606 (26%)<br>265 (11.3%) | 25 (45.5%)<br>20 (36.3%)<br>10 (18.2%) | 0.030 |
| Time with HIV, years                    | 13 (IQR 5-21)                              | 13 (IQR 5-21)                            | 15 (IQR 10-19)                         | 0.092 |
| AIDS, Y/N                               | 1165 (48.7%)                               | 1127 (48.2%)                             | 38 (69.1%)                             | 0.002 |
| CD4 Nadir, cells/ml                     | 206 (IQR 92-327)                           | 208 (IQR 93-329)                         | 97 (IQR 20-180)                        | 0.001 |
| ART experienced                         | 1973 (82.5%)                               | 1922 (82.2%)                             | 51 (92.7%)                             | 0.044 |

Resistance mutations genotype





## CONCLUSIONS

- In our retrospective analysis, VF in INSTI-based treatments was infrequent in both naïve and experienced.
- After VF, the majority continued treatment with INSTI and currently more than half have undetectable VL.

### REFERENCES

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- 2. http://www.eacsociety.org/files/guidelines\_9.0-english.pdf
- 3. https://aidsinfo.nih.gov/contentfiles/lvguidelines/AdultandAdolescentGL.pdf