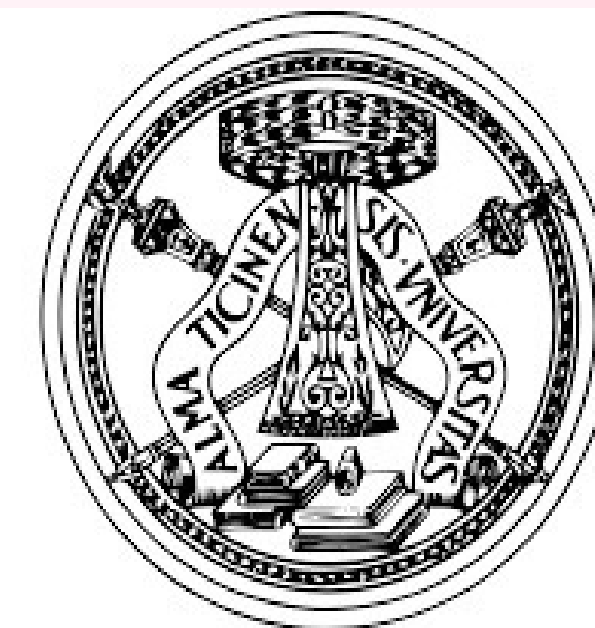


Could DOL/LAM be a valid Dual-Therapy option even in pregnancy? Data from a retrospective analysis.

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Background: Numerous data from clinical trials and real-life studies has shown that the 2-drug regimen dolutegravir/lamivudine was non-inferior to 3-drug regimens [1-2]. Regarding pregnancy, while Guidelines recommend regimens including dolutegravir plus a backbone of two NRTIs (ABC/3TC or TDF/FTC) [3-6], no data on DTG/3TC use are available.

Materials and Methods: We conducted a retrospective analysis from October 2017 to June 2022 recruiting pregnant women treated with DTG+2NRTI (TDF/FTC or ABC/3TC) or DTG/3TC. The primary efficacy outcome was a HIV-RNA < 20 copies/mL at delivery and the primary safety outcome was the occurrence of drug-related adverse events in mothers and infants until the post-partum visit. Variables investigated were maternal and gestational age at delivery, time of ART initiation, mode of delivery, birth weight, maternal CD4 count and HIV-RNA during I trimester, II trimester and at delivery and infant 1 status.

Results: 24 pregnant women, both naïve patients and patients already on cART before pregnancy, treated with dolutegravir-based therapy; 13 on DTG+2NRTI (4 DTG/TDF/FTC, 9 DTG/ABC/3TC) and 11 on DTG/3TC were enrolled. In the DTG/2NRTI group, 4 pts were naïve; at delivery 3 pts had a detectable HIV-RNA (1 pt naïve 35 cp/mL while 2 pts > 1500 cp/mL due to poor therapeutic compliance), the median CD4 count was 570 cells/mL in the 1st trimester and 588 cells/mL at delivery. Among the 11 pts in the DTG/3TC group (table below), 3 were naïve; at delivery only 1 pt had a detectable HIV-RNA (1 naïve 53 cp/mL); 1 pt experienced a viral blip during 3th trimester probably caused by taking vitamin/iron supplements and cART at the same time but HIV-RNA returned negative at time of delivery; median CD4 count was 554 cells/mL in the 1st trimester and 555 cells/mL at delivery. We found no differences in births less than 37 weeks. All infants received antiretroviral prophylaxis and have tested negative on follow-up. None neonatal malformations were found.

HIV-

Pt	Age	Race	Yrsof HIV	Yrsof cART	HIV RNA cp/ml I Trim	HIV RNA cp/ml II Trim	HIV RNA cp/ml III Trim	HIV RNA cp/ml Delivery	CD4 I Trim	CD4 II Trim	CD4 III Trim	CD4 Delivery	HIV baby 0-2m	HIV baby 6-12m
1	2	Black	0	0		209577	775	5	NA	10	17	23	0	0
2	3	Black	0	0	0	0	0	3	31	1	0	5	0	0
3	2	Black	0	0		78804	43	2	1	28	35	42	0	0
4	2	Caucasian						0	56	2	4	5		
	32		10	5	0	0	0	0	954	635	780	820	0	0
	3							2		16	94	14		
5	9	Black	5	5	2	0	0	0	54	58	60	62	0	0
6	6	Black	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	4	3	5	0	0
7	2	Black	2	3	0	0	0	0	42	43	39	41	0	0
8	8	Caucasian			2		0	0	9	6	3	2		
	25		4	4	0	0	0	0	NA	813	731	671	0	0
	2				0				63	48	47	48		
9	4	Caucasian							3	9	5	2		
	32		0	0		9795	20	20	NA	626	853	861	0	0
10		Caucasian												
	3		4	4	2	0	20	0	47	50	69	542	0	0
11	4	Caucasian	1	1	0	2	10	0	9	8	1	897	0	0
	1		8	8	0	0	6		95	67	90			

Conclusions: In this case series reported, DTG/3TC regimen may represent a valid therapeutic option during pregnancy in patients in whom, for various reasons, DTG+2NRTI regimen is not indicated. Further data and studies are needed to support the evidence of efficacy and safety of DTG/3TC in pregnancy.

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