Effectiveness of Dolutegravir + Lamivudine in Real-world Studies in People With HIV-1 With M184V/I Mutations: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

P081

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Key Takeaways

- **Using real-world data from people with HIV-1 (PWH), a systematic literature review and a meta-analysis were performed to investigate the impact of historical or archived M184V/I on the effectiveness of dolutegravir + lamivudine (DTG + 3TC) in real-world switch populations; a sensitivity analysis was performed using data from randomized controlled trials (RCTs) identified via a targeted literature review**
- **Virologic failure (VF) incidence was low, and no treatment-emergent INSTI resistance mutations were reported in populations with M184V/I that switched to DTG + 3TC, providing reassurance that M184V/I may have a limited impact on the efficacy of DTG + 3TC in PWH considering treatment change when drug resistance-associated mutations (RAMs) are unknown or inadvertently missed**

Introduction

- M184V/I is the most common RAM selected by 3TC[1]
- Clinical development phase 3 RCTs excluded participants with known or suspected RAMs
  - The presence of archived M184V/I mutations in phase 3 trials evaluating switch to DTG/3TC (TANGO, n=4; SALSA, n=5)[2,3] did not impact virologic efficacy
  - Absence of historical resistance results or availability of prior genotype (pooled TANGO/SALSA analysis, n=294) also had no impact on results[4]
- In clinical practice, prior history of resistance is not always available when considering treatment options
- Real-world evidence (RWE) can help address the knowledge gap of whether switching to DTG + 3TC is safe in real-world clinical practice when full treatment history or historical genotype results are not available
- This meta-analysis describes VF at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 using real-world data from PWH receiving DTG + 3TC in a suppressed switch setting, with historical RNA- or archived proviral DNA-detected M184V/I mutation
  - A sensitivity analysis was performed using RCT data

Methods

- A systematic literature review was performed following Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines (Figure 1A)
  - Embase®, Ovid MEDLINE®, MEDLINE® In-Process, and Cochrane library (January 2013-March 2022) and relevant conference archives (2016-2021) were searched for real-world studies reporting virologic outcomes for PWH receiving DTG + 3TC
- A targeted literature review was performed to identify RCTs assessing M184V/I impact on DTG + 3TC efficacy (Figure 1B)
- Studies were screened for suppressed switch populations reporting M184V/I mutations before DTG + 3TC initiation
- For the primary objective, common- and random-effects model analyses were conducted using RWE studies
  - Random-effects models provide estimates that are more generalizable to the overall population of interest
  - Common-effects (or fixed-effects) models assume that the included studies are the population of interest and are more informative when zero VF events are observed
- For the secondary objective, sensitivity analyses were performed using RCT data
- In both RWE and RCT data sets, base analyses were performed using studies with identical VF definitions; sensitivity analyses were performed using all studies regardless of VF definition to maximize sample size

Results

VF Outcomes in RWE Studies and RCTs

- Of 3492 publications and 198 conference abstracts identified via systematic literature review, 5 real-world studies met all search criteria and were analyzed (Table)
  - The targeted literature review also identified 5 relevant RCTs
- Proportions of PWH with historical M184V/I estimated to have VF at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 were low in real-world and RCT analyses based on reported VF outcomes at each time point
  - Real-world: 3/186 (1.61%), 7/237 (2.95%), and 7/186 (3.76%), respectively
  - RCT: 0/38 (0%), 2/93 (2.15%), and 0/34 (0%), respectively
- No treatment-emergent resistance mutations were reported
- Including all studies regardless of VF definition increased sample sizes without significantly impacting estimates

Table. Summary of VF Definitions and Outcomes for PWH With M184V/I RAMs Receiving DTG + 3TC in RWE Studies and RCTs

Study (cohort)	Proportion with pre-switch M184V/I	M184V/I identification method	VF time point, week	VF outcomes, n/N (%)	VF definition
RWE studies					
Hocqueloux 2021 (Dat'AIDS)[5]	105/695 (15.11%)	RNA and proviral DNA genotypes (pooling both)	24 48 96	1/105 (0.95) 2/105 (1.90) 2/105 (1.90)	2 consecutive confirmed VL >50 c/mL or 1 VL >200 c/mL
Santoro 2021 (LAMRES)[6]	36/533 (6.75%)	RNA and proviral DNA genotypes	24 48 96	2/36 (5.56) 2/36 (5.56) 3/36 (8.33)	2 consecutive confirmed VL >50 c/mL or 1 VL >200 c/mL
Borghetti 2021 (ODOACRE)[7,8]	48/669 (7.17%)[a]	Historical genotypes; does not specify RNA or proviral DNA	24 48 96	0/45 1/45 (2.22) 2/45 (4.44)	1 VL ≥1000 c/mL or 2 consecutive VL ≥50 c/mL
Galizzi 2020 (NR)[9]	47/174 (27.01%)[b]	Either RNA or proviral DNA genotypes at baseline (before switch)	24 48 96	— 1/47 (2.13) —	2 consecutive confirmed VL >50 c/mL or 1 VL >50 c/mL followed by ART modification or 1 VL >1000 c/mL
Hidalgo-Tenorio 2019 (DOLAMA)[10]	4/178 (2.25%)	Baseline RNA genotype	24 48 96	— 1/4 (25.00) —	2 consecutive VL >50 c/mL
RCTs					
ART PRO[11]	17/41 (41.46%)	Proviral DNA genotype	24 48 96	0/17 0/17 0/17	VL ≥50 c/mL
SOLAR 3D[12]	50/100 (50.00%)	Historical genotypes; does not specify RNA or proviral DNA	24 48 96	— 1/50 (2.00) —	VL ≥50 c/mL
TANGO[2]	4/322 (1.24%)	Proviral DNA genotype	24 48 96	0/4[c] 0/4 —	VL ≥50 c/mL
DOLULAM[13]	17/27 (62.96%)	RNA and proviral DNA genotypes	24 48 96	0/17 0/17 0/17	VL >50 c/mL
SALSA[3]	5/192 (2.60%)	Proviral DNA genotype	24 48 96	— 1/5 (20.00)[d] —	VL ≥40 c/mL

NR, not reported. [a]Cohort reference reporting the proportion with VF for individuals with M184V/I was used for analysis (n=45 individuals with M184V/I).[8] [b]Assumption: n=60 PWH with M184V/I were reported out of N=220 total PWH with available pre-switch genotype resistance data across 2 groups but not reported for DTG + 3TC specifically. Table n with M184V/I was calculated according to the proportion of PWH in the DTG + 3TC (n=174) vs other group (n=46). [c]Assumption: Week 24 was not reported, but reports described no VF to Week 48. [d]VFs and discontinuations were not directly reported; study reported n (%) with VL <40 c/mL and TND, and here the participant had VL <40 c/mL with qualitative target detected (TD) outcome.

VF Estimates

- Random-effects models are associated with greater uncertainty vs common-effects models but can be used to estimate results for the wider population of interest based on the sample of studies used in the analysis
- Common-effects (or fixed-effects) models assume that the included studies are the population of interest and can be more appropriate and informative when zero VF events are observed
  - RWE common-effects models estimated the proportions (95% CI) of individuals with VF were 0.01 (0.00-0.03) at Week 24, 0.03 (0.01-0.06) at Week 48, and 0.04 (0.02-0.08) at Week 96; random-effects estimates are in Figure 2A
  - RCT common-effects models estimated the proportions (95% CI) of individuals with VF were 0.01 (0.00-0.05) at Week 48; the random-effects estimate for this time point is in Figure 2B
    - Common-effects models better represented Week 24 and Week 96 data consisting of zero observed events each (Figure 2B); random-effects models estimated Week 24 and Week 96 proportions (95% CI) were 0.00 (0.00-0.00)

Figure 1. PRISMA Flow Charts for (A) RWE Studies and (B) RCTs

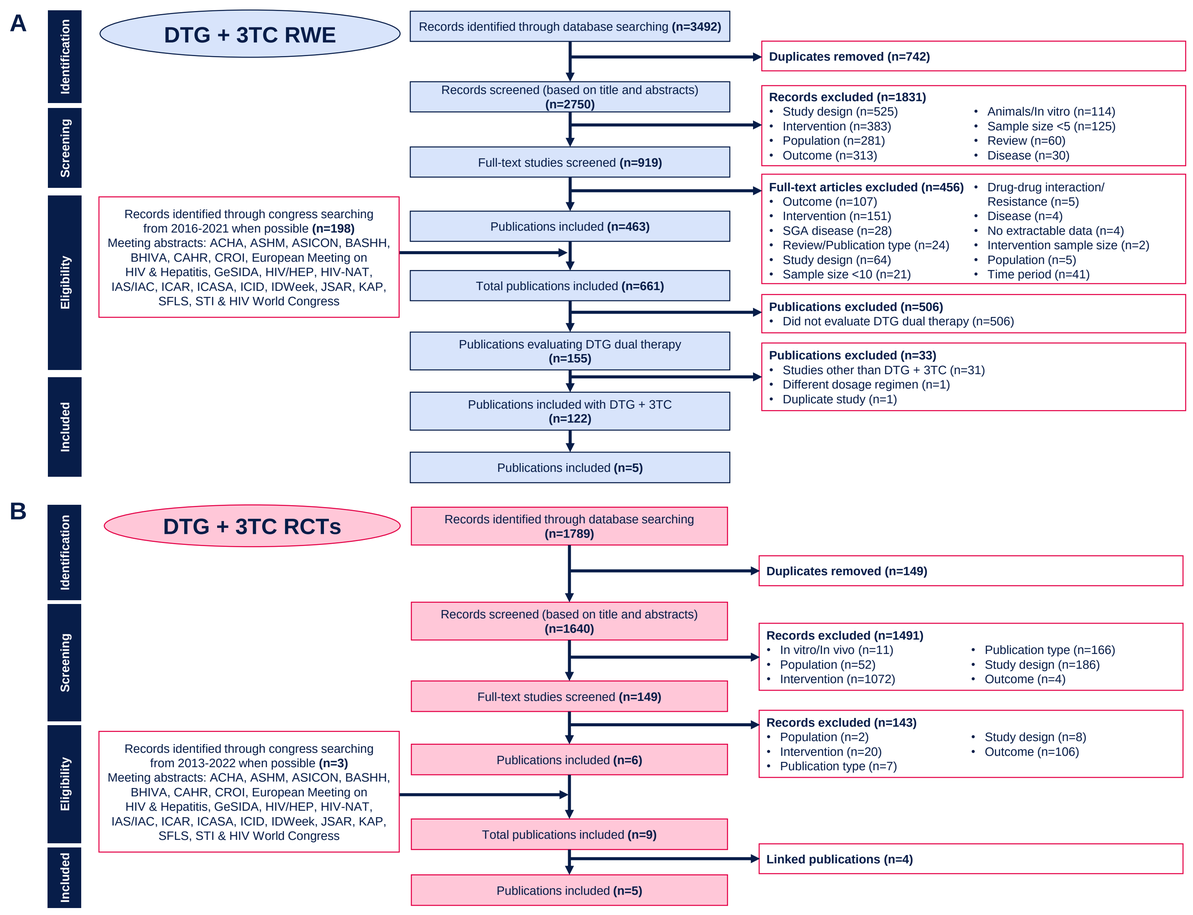
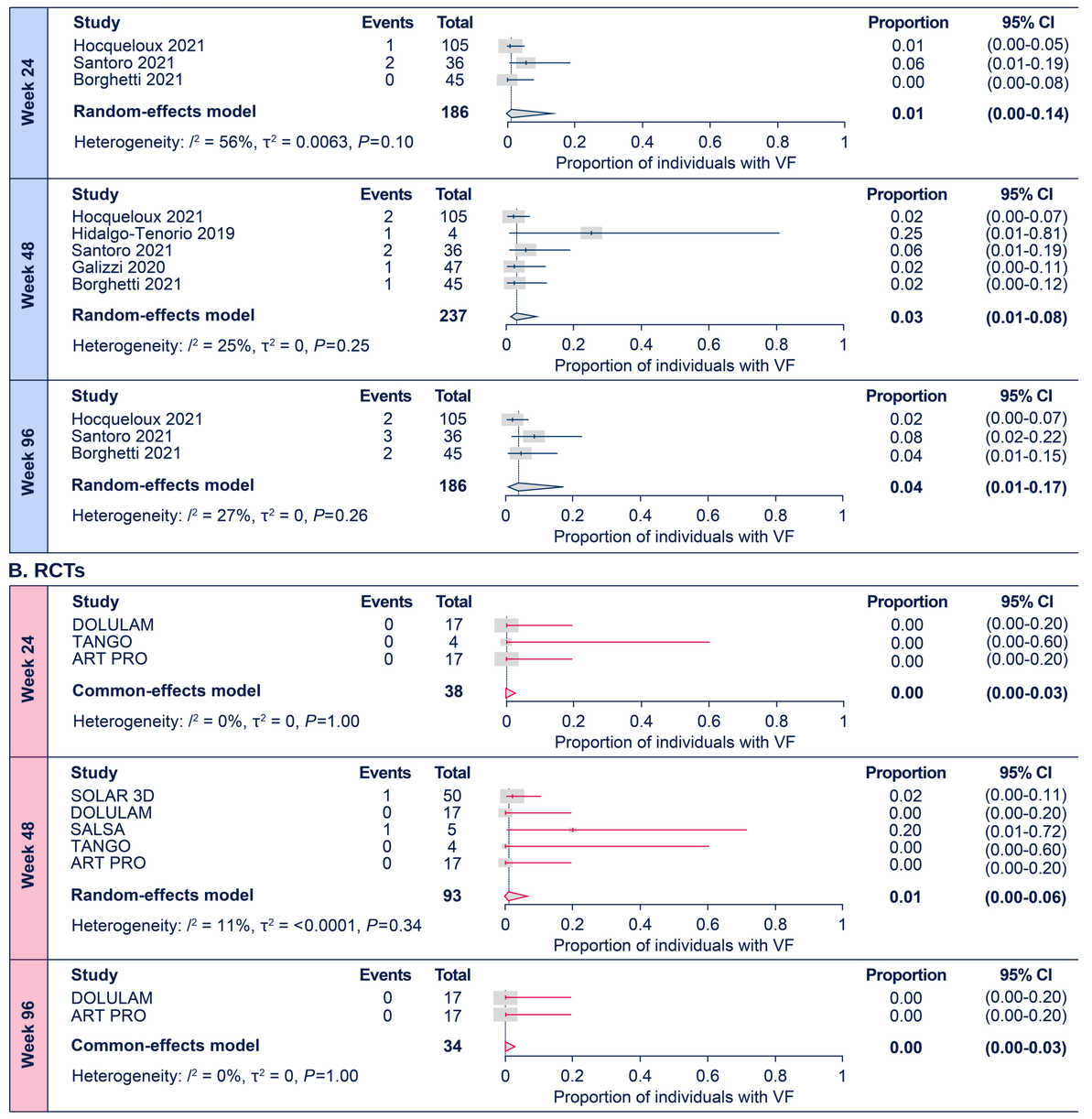


Figure 2. Meta-analysis Estimates of Proportions of VF at Weeks 24, 48, and 96 in PWH With Reported M184V/I Receiving DTG + 3TC From (A) Systematic Literature Review–Identified RWE Studies and (B) Targeted Literature Review–Identified RCTs, Inclusive of All VF Definitions



Proportions were log-transformed, or arcsine-transformed if any studies reported zero events.

Conclusions

- Overall, pre-switch M184V/I prevalence was low in PWH in RWE studies
- Real-world studies of PWH with historical or archived M184V/I receiving DTG + 3TC identified low incidence of VF through 96 weeks and no reported cases of INSTI treatment-emergent mutations; these findings were consistent with results from RCTs
  - Genotypic data at the time of VF were unavailable and the occurrence of resistance mutations to 3TC or DTG at failure could not be described
- This meta-analysis provides reassuring data on outcomes with DTG + 3TC in PWH with incomplete history or in cases where M184V/I was inadvertently missed

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