Treatment-experienced HIV-1 infected patients under salvage regimen with dolutegravir and boosted darunavir: a real-life scenario

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Dual therapy with dolutegravir (DTG) plus boosted darunavir with ritonavir or cobicistat (DRV/rc) is a drug combination with a robust genetic barrier and simple dosing regimen used in HIV-infected patients, suitable as salvage therapy in multi-experienced patients or in cases with documented resistance mutations to multiple classes of antiretrovirals.

Retrospective analysis of the effectiveness of the combined use of DTG and DRV/rc in HIV-1 treatment-experienced patients followed in a district hospital.

93% with viral suppression

~900 patients with HIV-1 and HIV-2 infection in our hospital

40 patients on DTG + DRV/rc

22

18 had a history of opportunistic disease with hospitalization

52 years old (mean)

77,5% SEXUAL

22,5% IDU

15 years of exposure to antiretroviral drugs (mean)

18,5% - Protease inhibitors

60% - Integrase inhibitors

87,5% DTG 50mg QD

87,5% DRV 800mg QD

12,5% DTG 50mg BID

12,5% DRV 600mg BID

RISK OF TRANSMISSION

87,5% DTG 50mg QD

DRV/c → 67,5%

DRV/r → 32,5%

484 TCD4+/mcL (mean)

524 TCD4+/mcL (mean)

567 TCD4+/mcL (mean)

1 month later

12,5% DTG 50mg BID

87,5% DRV 800mg QD

12,5% DRV 600mg BID

12,5% DTG 50mg BID

80% with viral suppression

70% with viral suppression

40% with viral suppression

Conclusion

Despite the progress in HIV treatment options, multi-experienced patients are still a challenge. This study gives an insight into real-world data from our clinical experience with the combination of DTG and boosted DRV, a valuable option when treating this population.