

# UNDERSTANDING CHANGES IN METABOLIC PARAMETERS SWITCHING TO 2DR VERSUS 3DR INTEGRASE STRAND INHIBITORS (INSTIs)

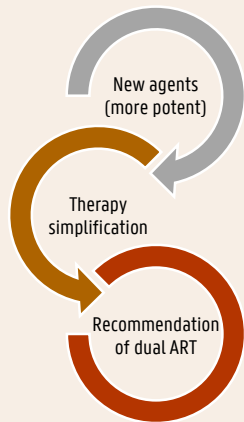


Sophie Degroote<sup>1</sup>, Sophie Vanherrewege<sup>1</sup>, Els Tobback<sup>1</sup>, Els Caluwé<sup>1</sup>, Lara Vincke<sup>1</sup>, Evy Blomme<sup>2</sup>, Linos Vandekerckhove<sup>1,2</sup>, Marie-Angélique De Scheerder<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of General Internal Medicine, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

<sup>2</sup>HIV Cure Research Center, Department of Internal Medicine and Pediatrics, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

## Background



- Recommendation of 2DR = paradigm shift in HIV treatment
- 2<sup>nd</sup> generation integrase inhibitors and tenofovir alafenamide (TAF) have been associated with **weight gain**

→ impact on metabolic health and cardiovascular risk?



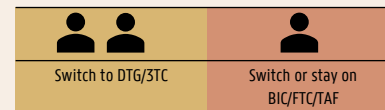
## RUMBA study

- First randomized clinical trial evaluating the impact on metabolic health of switch from a 2<sup>nd</sup> generation integrase inhibitor (INSTI)-based triple ART regimen towards DTG/3TC.

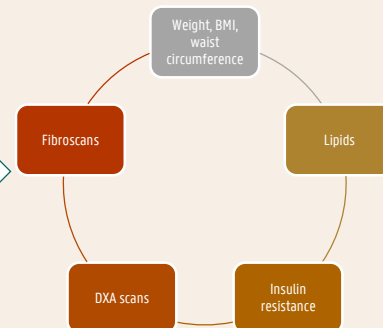
- Open-label longitudinal study



- Randomization 2:1



Outcomes:



## Results

- 134 subjects were randomized & 130 subjects were included in the intention to treat - exposed analysis

- Baseline data of both groups are presented in Table 1.

	N	DTG/3TC	BIC/FTC/TAF	p-value
<b>Gender (n (%))</b>	130			0.984
Male		79 (90.8)	39 (90.7)	
Female		8 (9.2)	4 (9.3)	
<b>Age (mean ± SD)</b>	130	47.31 ± 11.94	44.98 ± 11.60	0.292
<b>Ethnicity (n (%))</b>	130			0.676
European		70 (80.5)	32 (74.4)	
African		9 (10.3)	5 (11.6)	
Other		8 (9.2)	6 (14.0)	
<b>Sexual orientation (n (%))</b>	130			0.526
Gay/lesbian		58 (66.7)	25 (58.1)	
Heterosexual		24 (27.6)	13 (30.2)	
Bisexual/pansexual		3 (3.4)	4 (9.5)	
Not disclosed		2 (2.3)	1 (2.3)	
<b>ART regimen at baseline (n (%))</b>	130			0.072
DTG/ABC/3TC		27 (31.0)	22 (51.2)	
BIC/FTC/TAF		59 (67.8)	21 (48.8)	
DTG + FTC/TAF		1 (1.1)	0 (0)	
<b>Months on ART (median (IQR))</b>	123	97 (87.45 – 112.52)	72 (68.07 – 98.71)	0.128
<b>Months on 2<sup>nd</sup> generation INSTI (median (IQR))</b>	125	42 (35.90 – 46.00)	51.00 (38.96 – 51.44)	0.491
<b>CD4 nadir (cells/μL; median (IQR))</b>	121	324.00 (292.83 – 382.86)	269.00 (247.25 – 377.91)	0.510
<b>Weight (kg; mean ± SD)</b>	130	81.21 ± 12.39	75.30 ± 13.00	<b>0.013</b>
<b>Waist (cm; mean ± SD)</b>	128	95.35 ± 11.78	89.21 ± 11.20	<b>0.006</b>
<b>BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>; median (IQR))</b>	130	25.9 (23.4 – 28.4)	24.8 (21.8 – 26.1)	<b>0.024</b>

Table 1: Baseline data of both groups.

	DTG/3TC	BIC/FTC/TAF	p-value
<b>ALT (U/L)</b>	-0.73	+4.6	<b>0.035</b>
<b>HDL Cholesterol (mg/L)</b>	-0.07	-2.80	<b>0.044</b>
<b>Lean trunk mass (gram)</b>	+105.77	-489.37	<b>0.027</b>
<b>Fat percentage</b>	-0.04	+1.33	<b>0.003</b>

Table 2: Significantly different estimated mean differences over time (baseline – week 48) between the groups.

- Linear mixed models (unadjusted) revealed significantly different estimated mean differences over time between the groups with regard to **ALT, HDL cholesterol, lean trunk mass and fat percentage** (see Table 2 and Figure 1).

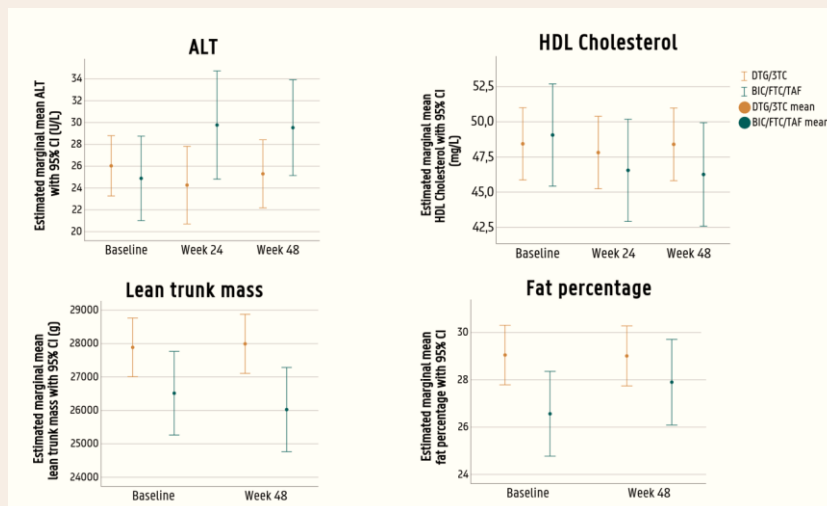


Figure 1: Estimated marginal mean ALT, HDL, lean trunk mass and fat percentage with their 95% CI in both groups.

- There were no significant differences with regard to the other outcomes, as listed in Table 3.

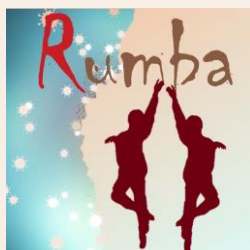
	DTG/3TC	BIC/FTC/TAF	p-value
<b>Weight (kg)</b>	+0.256	+0.18	0.918
<b>Waist (cm)</b>	-0.02	+1.02	0.204
<b>BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	+0.07	+0.04	0.919
<b>Cholesterol (mg/dL)</b>	-2.52	-9.30	0.287
<b>LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)</b>	-1.82	-7.56	0.311
<b>Triglycerides (mg/dL)</b>	-3.79	-21.15	0.198
<b>HOMA-1R</b>	-0.166	-0.43	0.347

Table 3: Other estimated mean differences over time (baseline – week 48) between the groups.

## Conclusion

- Our data suggest that treatment with DTG/3TC may have a **favorable impact** on metabolic outcomes at week 48 as compared to BIC/FTC/TAF.
- Further longitudinal data (week 72, 96 & 144) are being collected and analyzed to investigate whether these trends can be confirmed over longer term.

The Rumba team members thank their supporting partner, Viiv Healthcare



### Contact

Sophie Degroote, PhD  
Algemene Inwendige Ziekten, UZ Gent  
Corneel Heymanslaan 10 – 9000 Gent  
(Belgium)  
T +32 (0)9332 01 55  
E.sophie.degroote@uzgent.be

