

Risk of long-term Clinical Progression in PWH Initiating a First-Line ART with Advanced HIV Disease and Failing to Have a Robust CD4 Count Response Despite Viral Suppression

G. Marchetti¹, C. Tincati¹, A. Cozzi-Lepri², V. Bono¹, A. Tavelli^{3,4}, E. Milano⁵, S. Piconi⁶, C. Costa⁷, A. Mondi⁸, A. Gori⁹, M. Lichtner¹⁰, A. Antinori⁷, F. Ceccherini-Silberstein¹¹, A. d'Arminio Monforte³ and C.F. Perno¹² for the ICONA Foundation study group*

¹Department of Health Sciences, University of Milan, San Paolo Hospital, Milan, Italy; ²Institute for Global Health, Centre for Clinical Research, Epidemiology, Modelling and Evaluation, UCL, London, UK; ³Fondazione ICONA, Milan, Italy; ⁴National PhD Programme in One Health approaches to infectious diseases and life science research, Department of Public Health, Experimental and Forensic Medicine, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy; ⁵Clinic of Infectious Diseases, University Hospital Policlinico of Bari, Bari, Italy; ⁶Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Alessandro Manzoni Hospital-ASST Lecco, Lecco, Italy; ⁷Infectious Disease-SOC1, USL Centro Firenze, Santa Maria Annunziata Hospital, Florence, Italy; ⁸Clinical and Research Infectious Diseases, National Institute for Infectious Diseases Lazzaro Spallanzani IRCCS, Rome, Italy; ⁹Biomedical and Clinical Sciences Luigi Sacco, University of Milan, Sacco Hospital, Milan, Italy; ¹⁰Neuroscience and Mental Health and Sense Organs, Sapienza University, Sant'Andrea Hospital, Rome, Italy; ¹¹Department of Experimental Medicine, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy; ¹²Unit of Diagnostic Microbiology and Immunology and Multimodal Medicine Area, Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital, Rome, Italy.

Background

A proportion of persons with HIV (PWH) do not achieve robust CD4 count response upon initiation of ART, despite sustained viral suppression, also with modern regimens. Whether impaired early CD4 count recovery may influence the long-term risk of clinical progression has been seldom evaluated.

Materials and Methods

We included PWH of the Icona Foundation Study who started a first ART over 1997-2021, with a CD4 nadir <200/mm³, achieved HIV-RNA ≤50 copies/mL over the time window 6-12 months of ART and maintained viral suppression for ≥24 months. CD4 count non-response (**CD4-NR**) was defined as having never achieved an absolute CD4 T-cell count >350/mm³ and displaying an average slope of CD4+ increase <8.3 cells/month over the 24 months with HIV-RNA ≤50 copies/mL. At month 24 after first viral suppression (baseline of these analyses) PWH were classified as CD4-NR vs. responders (**CD4-R**). Kaplan-Meier curves and standard Cox proportional-hazard regression models with baseline time-fixed covariates were used to compare the time to developing a new AIDS or SNAEs diagnosis (CVD, non-AIDS cancer, ESLD and ESRD) or death after baseline according to CD4 count response groups.

Results

A total of 2051 PWH were included; 77% were male, 51% acquired HIV through heterosexual contacts, 35% had a previous AIDS diagnosis and 11% HCVAb+ (Table 1). At baseline, 521 (25%) were classified as CD4-NR (Table 1). The proportion CD4-NR in INSTI era (after 2014) was 26 (95% CI: 23.7-28.4) (Figure 1).

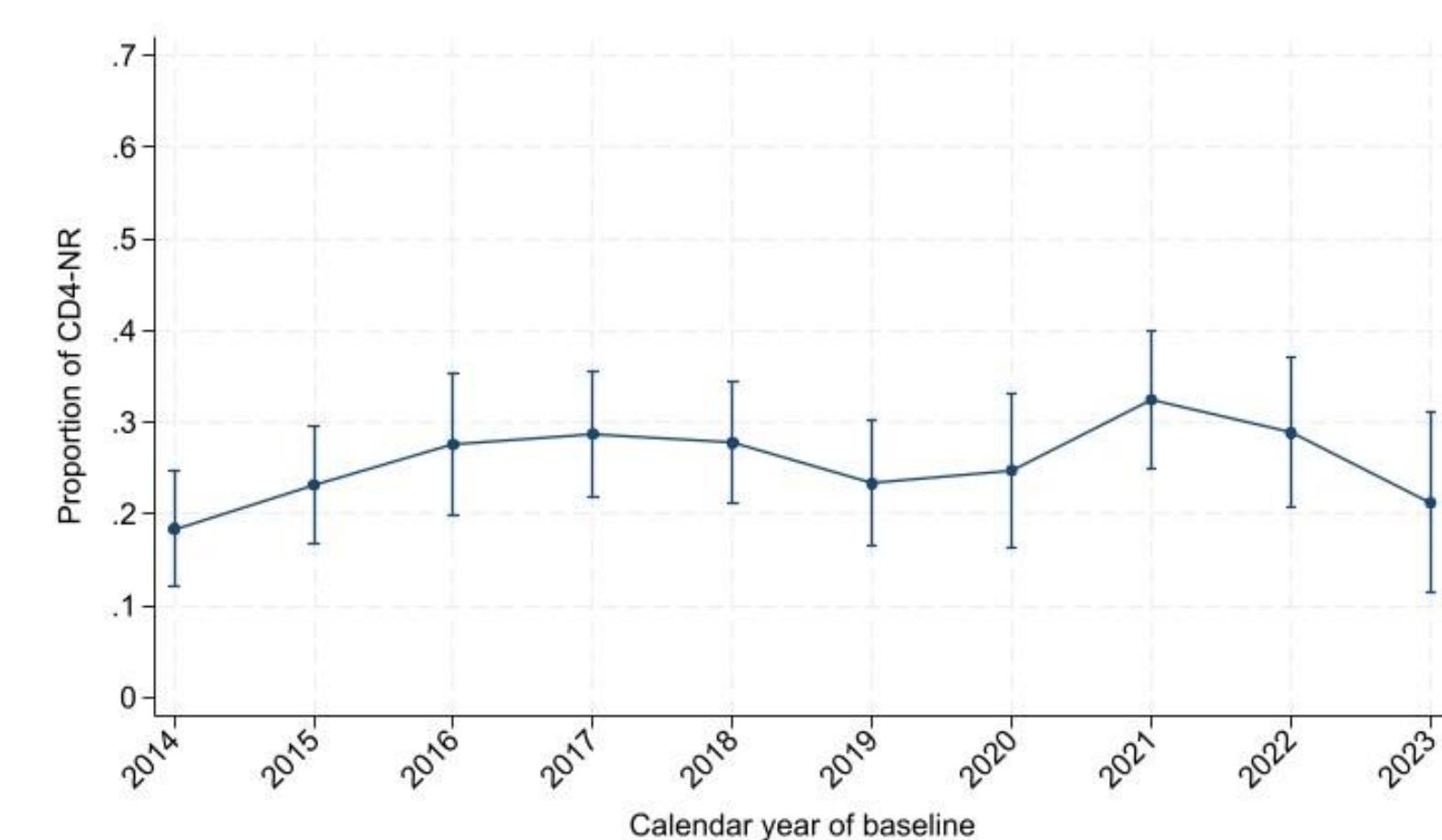


Figure 1. Proportion of CD4-NR according to calendar year of baseline

CD4-NR and CD4-R differed significantly in terms of median age (46 vs. 41 years, p<0.001), nadir CD4 (59 vs 97 cells/mm³, p<0.001), HIV load at cART start (4.98 vs 5.07 log₁₀ cp/mL; p=0.037) and baseline CD4 count (230 vs. 460 cells/mm³, p<0.001) (Table 1).

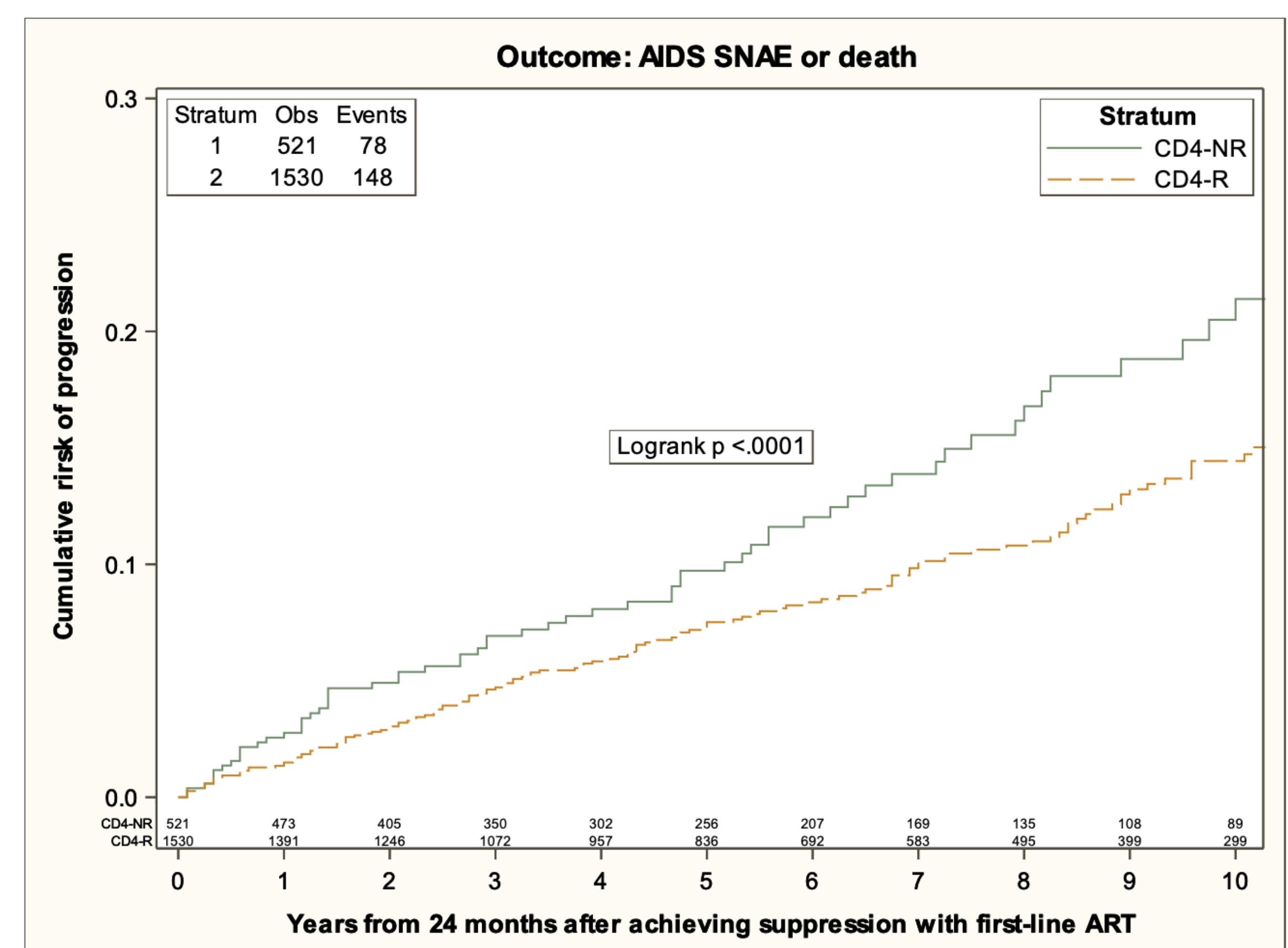
Table 1. Clinical characteristics in CD4-NR and CD4-R

| Characteristic | Total N=2051 | CD4-NR N=521 | CD4-R N=1530 | p-value* |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Gender, female, n(%) | 463 (22.6%) | 104 (20.0%) | 359 (23.5%) | 0.099 |
| Mode of HIV Transmission, n (%) | | | | 0.023 |
| PWID | 202 (9.8%) | 56 (10.7%) | 146 (9.5%) | |
| Homosexual contacts | 653 (31.8%) | 140 (26.9%) | 513 (33.5%) | |
| Heterosexual contacts | 1046 (51.0%) | 278 (53.4%) | 768 (50.2%) | |
| Other/Unknown | 150 (7.3%) | 47 (9.0%) | 103 (6.7%) | |
| Nationality, foreign, n(%) | 390 (19.0%) | 96 (18.4%) | 294 (19.2%) | 0.692 |
| Calendar year of ART initiation, median (IQR) | 2013 (2009, 2016) 2014 (2010, 2017) 2013 (2009, 2016) | | | 0.054 |
| Age, median (IQR), years | 42 (35, 51) 46 (39, 55) 41 (34, 49) | | | <.001 |
| CD4 count nadir, median (IQR) cells/mm ³ | 85 (33, 148) 59 (28, 114) 97 (36, 156) | | | <.001 |
| Baseline CD4 count, median (IQR) cells/mm ³ | 394 (282, 535) 230 (179, 270) 460 (363, 580) | | | <.001 |
| AIDS, yes, n(%) | 727 (35.4%) 201 (38.6%) 526 (34.4%) | | | 0.083 |
| Viral load at ART, median (IQR) log ₁₀ copies/mL | 5.04 (4.35, 5.53) 4.98 (4.24, 5.45) 5.07 (4.38, 5.56) | | | 0.037 |
| Co-infections, n (%) | | | | |
| HCV+ | 217 (10.6%) 64 (12.3%) 153 (10.0%) | | | 0.306 |
| Not tested for HCV | 292 (14.2%) 76 (14.6%) 216 (14.1%) | | | |
| HBV+ | 15 (0.7%) 5 (1.0%) 10 (0.7%) | | | 0.769 |
| Not tested for HBV | 280 (13.7%) 72 (13.8%) 208 (13.6%) | | | |
| First-line ART | | | | 0.771 |
| 3 drugs | 1984 (96.7%) 505 (96.9%) 1479 (96.7%) | | | |
| 4+ drugs | 67 (3.3%) 16 (3.1%) 51 (3.3%) | | | |
| Anchor drug in first ART regimen | | | | 0.154 |
| PI/r | 819 (39.9%) 188 (36.1%) 631 (41.2%) | | | |
| NNRTI | 396 (19.3%) 105 (20.2%) 291 (19.0%) | | | |
| INSTI | 630 (30.7%) 180 (34.5%) 450 (29.4%) | | | |
| other | 67 (3.5%) 16 (3.3%) 51 (3.6%) | | | |
| Time from HIV diagnosis to cART, median (IQR), months | 34 (33, 37) 34 (33, 36) 35 (33, 38) | | | <.001 |

*Chi-square or Kruskal-Wallis test as appropriate

By 10 years from baseline, 21.4% (95% CI:15.9-26.9%) CD4-NR and 14.5% (95% CI:11.9-17.0%) CD4-R, developed AIDS, SNAE or death (log-rank test p<.0001, Figure 2).

Figure 2. Kaplan Meier estimates of the time to AIDS, SNAE/death according to CD4 response



The relative hazard of AIDS, SNAE/death associated with CD4-NR was 1.33 (0.96-1.86; p=0.090) after controlling for key confounders. Age appeared to explain most of the excess risk of SNAE/death associated with CD4-NR (Table 2).

Table 2. Relative hazards from fitting a Cox regression model

| | Unadjusted RH (95% CI) | p-value | Adjusted ¹ RH (95% CI) | p-value | Adjusted ² RH (95% CI) | p-value |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Outcome: new SNAE/death | | | | | | |
| CD4-R | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| CD4-NR | 1.73(1.29, 2.33) | <.001 | 1.30 (0.96, 1.76) | 0.085 | 1.28 (0.90, 1.84) | 0.175 |
| Outcome: new AIDS, SNAE/death | | | | | | |
| CD4-R | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| CD4-NR | 1.75 (1.33, 2.30) | <.001 | 1.36 (1.02, 1.80) | 0.033 | 1.33 (0.96, 1.86) | 0.090 |

¹for age

²for age, gender, nationality, mode of HIV transmission, year of baseline, CD4 nadir, baseline CD8 and at ART initiation, AIDS, INSTI use in first-line, hepatitis co-infection and VL blip before baseline

Conclusions

CD4-NR over 36 months from initiation of therapy remains frequent in the era of INSTI. CD4-NR was associated with a higher risk of clinical progression which was, however, largely explained by age and other confounding factors.

References

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