

Bénéfices attendus d'un changement du traitement ARV: le long terme

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Conflicts of Interest

- **Grant support paid to my institution:**
 - MSD
 - ViiV
 - Gilead
- **Consulting/honorarium/travel grant:**
 - MSD
 - ViiV
 - Gilead

UNAIDS 90-90-90 goal

90%

of all



Diagnosed HIV

90%

of all



On ARV

90%

of all



**RNA-HIV
Suppressed**

4th 90%

Beyond viral suppression of HIV – the new quality of life frontier

Jeffrey V. Lazarus^{1,2*}, Kelly Safreed-Harmon², Simon E. Barton³, Dominique Costagliola⁴, Nikos Dedes⁵, Julia del Amo Valero⁶, Jose M. Gatell⁷, Ricardo Baptista-Leite^{8,9}, Luis Mendão⁵, Kholoud Porter¹⁰, Stefano Vella¹¹ and Jürgen Kurt Rockstroh¹²

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On ARV

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**RNA-HIV
Suppressed**

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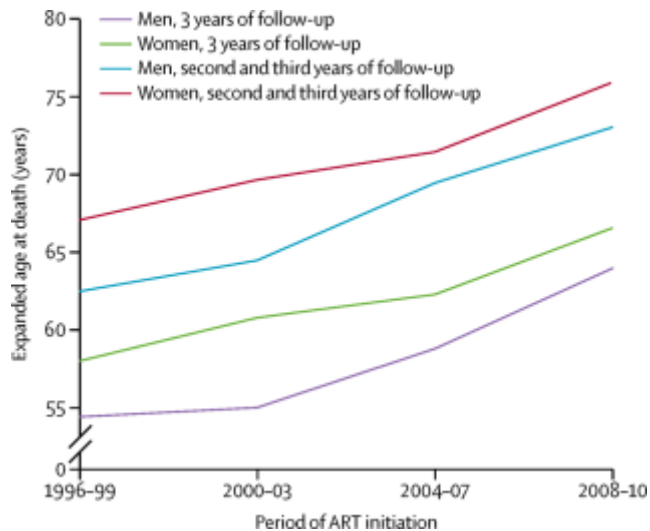
of all



**Good health-
related quality-
of-life**

Life & QoL

Survival of HIV-positive patients starting antiretroviral therapy between 1996 and 2013: a collaborative analysis of cohort studies



ARV therapy Cohort, Lancet HIV 2017

ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY-OF-LIFE OUTCOMES

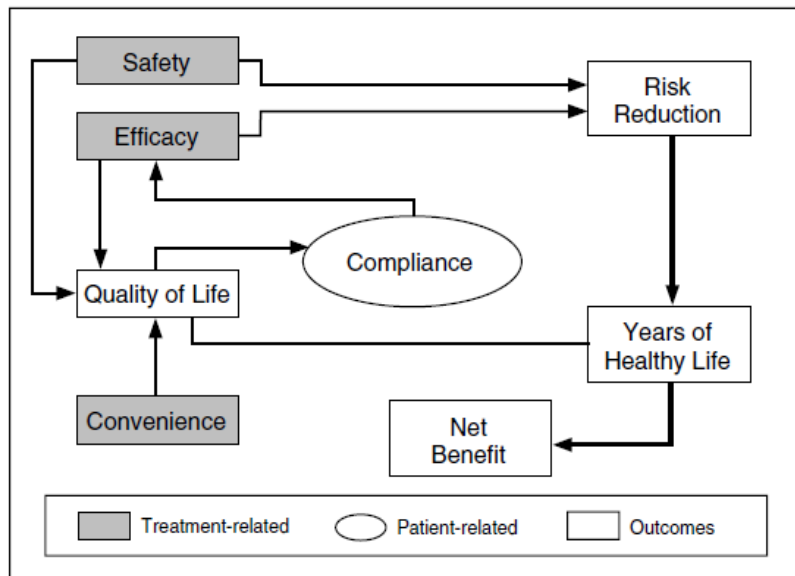


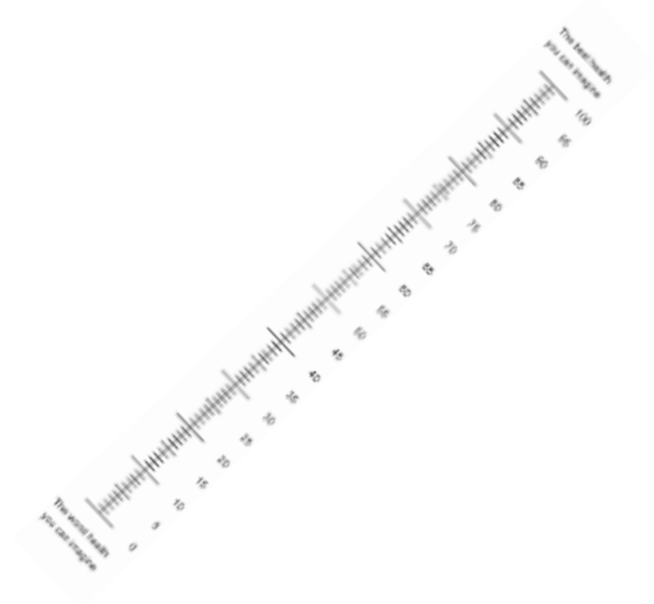
Figure 3. The Role of Quality of Life in Determining the Net Benefit of Therapy for a Chronic Disease.

This hypothetical model shows the relations among treatment-related influences (safety, efficacy, and convenience), characteristics of patients (compliance), and measurable outcomes (quality of life, risk reduction, years of healthy life, and net benefit).

Testa M, N Engl J Med 1996

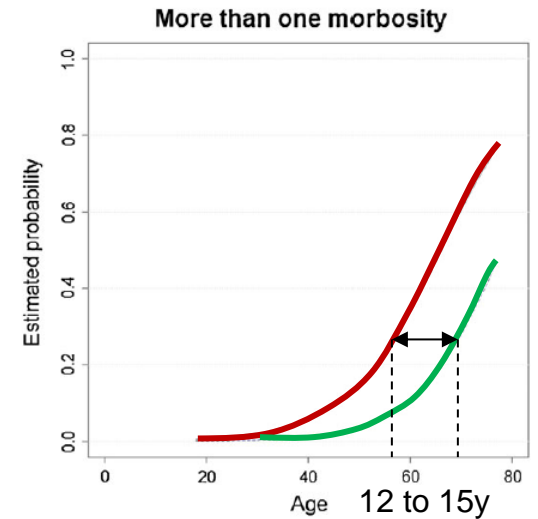
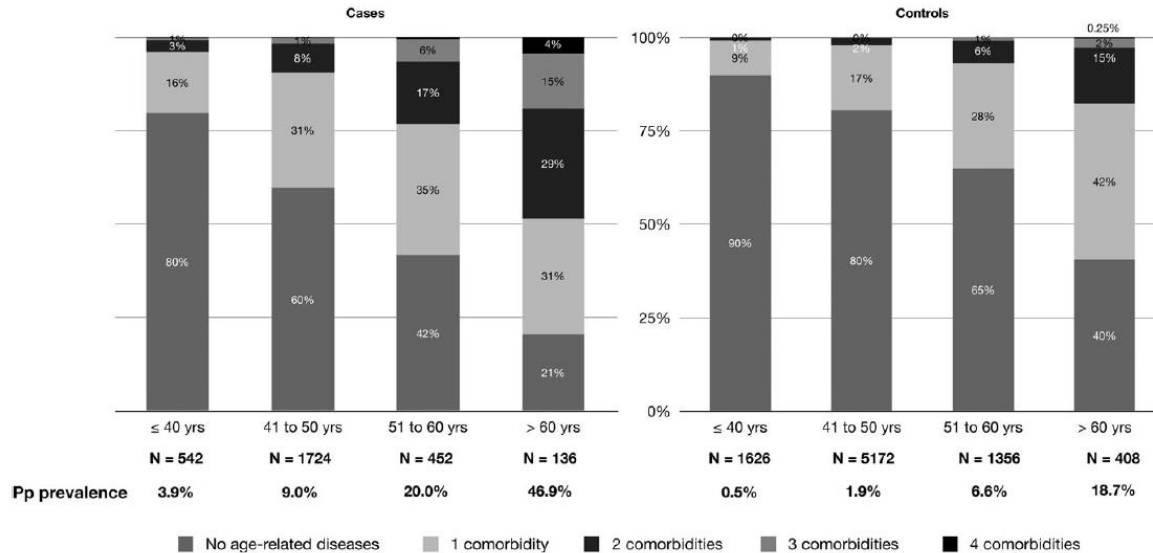
EQ-5D

- **Descriptive system**
 - Mobility
 - self-care
 - usual activities
 - pain/discomfort
 - anxiety/depression
- **Visual analogue scale**



Premature Aging

Premature Age-Related Comorbidities Among HIV-Infected Persons Compared With the General Population



Objectives of ARV modification

- Maintain viral suppression

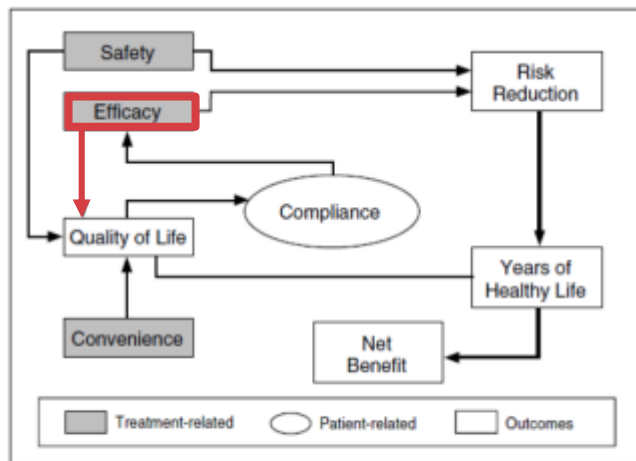


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Maintain viral Suppression

Switch to a raltegravir-based regimen versus continuation of a lopinavir-ritonavir-based regimen in stable HIV-infected patients with suppressed viraemia (SWITCHMRK 1 and 2): two multicentre, double-blind, randomised controlled trials

Investigator report of a history of previous virological failure†

SWITCHMRK 1

Yes	34/47	72.3% (57.4 to 84.4)	52/58	89.7% (78.8 to 96.1)	-17.3% (-33.0 to -2.5)
No	103/121	85.1% (77.5 to 90.9)	97/113	85.8% (78.0 to 91.7)	-0.7% (-9.9 to 8.6)

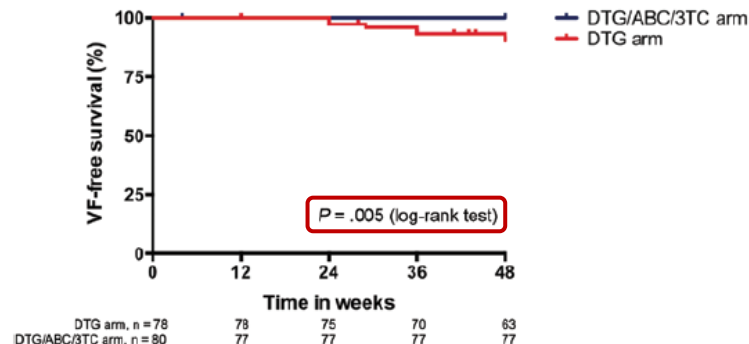
SWITCHMRK 2

Yes	51/64	79.7% (67.8 to 88.7)	61/65	93.8% (85.0 to 98.3)	-14.2% (-26.5 to -2.6)
No	99/107	92.5% (85.8 to 96.7)	101/108	93.5% (87.1 to 97.4)	-1.0% (-8.5 to 6.3)

- Review Tx history
- Caution if prior Tx failures

Eron JJ, Lancet 2010

Dolutegravir Monotherapy Versus Dolutegravir/Abacavir/Lamivudine for Virologically Suppressed People Living With Chronic Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection: The Randomized Noninferiority MONotherapy of TiviCAY Trial



- Modify with recommended Tx

Hocqueloux L, Clin Infect Dis 2019

Objectives of ARV modification

- Prevention of long-term toxicities

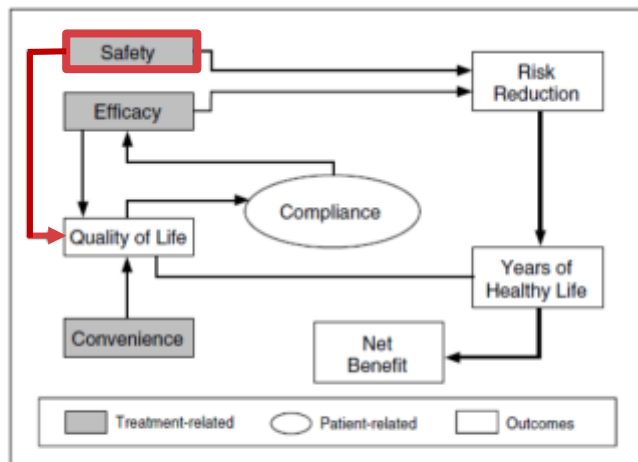
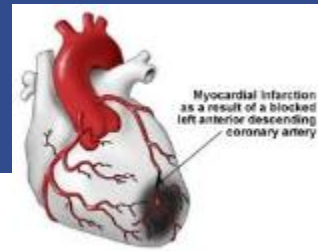


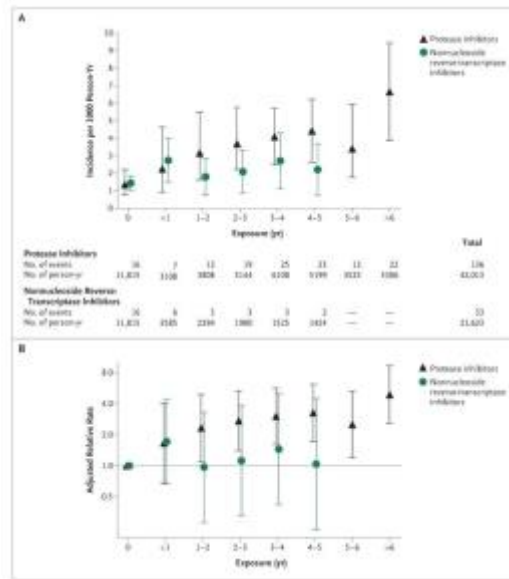
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Myocardial infarction



- High risk for PI in D:A:D



DAD Study Group, NEJM 2007

- ABC and MI is controversial

Is there continued evidence for an association between abacavir usage and myocardial infarction risk in individuals with HIV? A cohort collaboration

Association between current use of ABC and MI risk

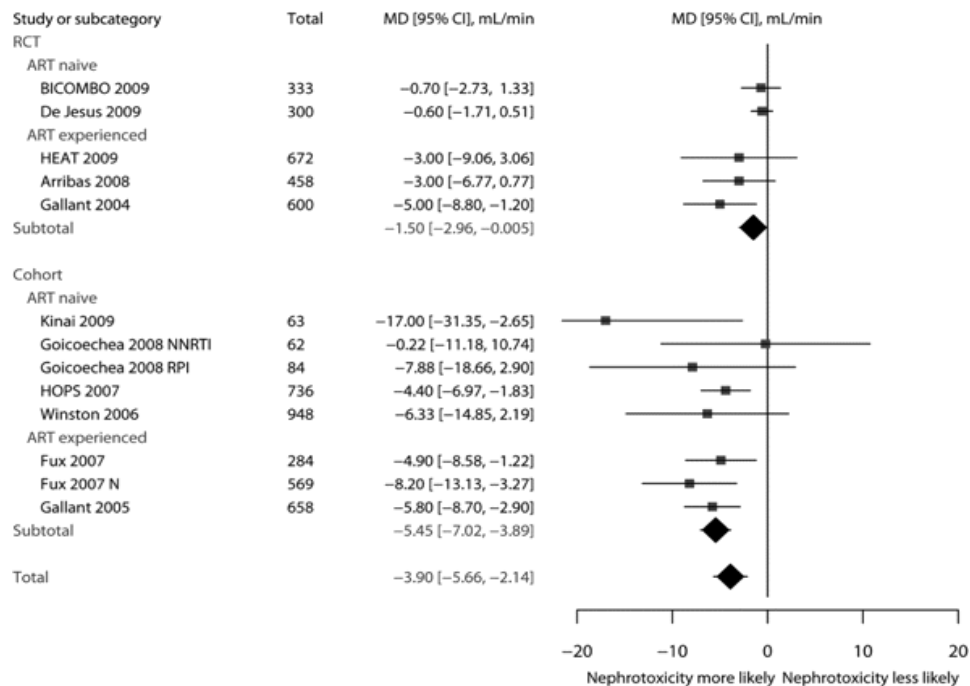
By 1 February 2013, 941 MI events had occurred in the cohort (rate 0.26 [95 % CI 0.24–0.27]/100 PYRS). Overall, the rate of MI was 0.47 [0.42–0.52]/100 PYRS among those currently receiving ABC and 0.21 [0.19–0.22]/100 PYRS among those not currently receiving ABC. After adjustment for potential confounders, current ABC use was associated with a 98 % increase in MI rate (aRR 1.98 [1.72–2.29]), with no difference in the pre- (1.97 [1.68–2.33]) and post- (1.97 [1.43–2.72]) March 2008 periods (*P* value for interaction = 0.74) (Table 3).

Sabin C, Plos Med 2016

Nephrotoxicity



- Impact of TDF on eGFR in meta-analysis



Cooper RD, Clin Infect Dis 2010

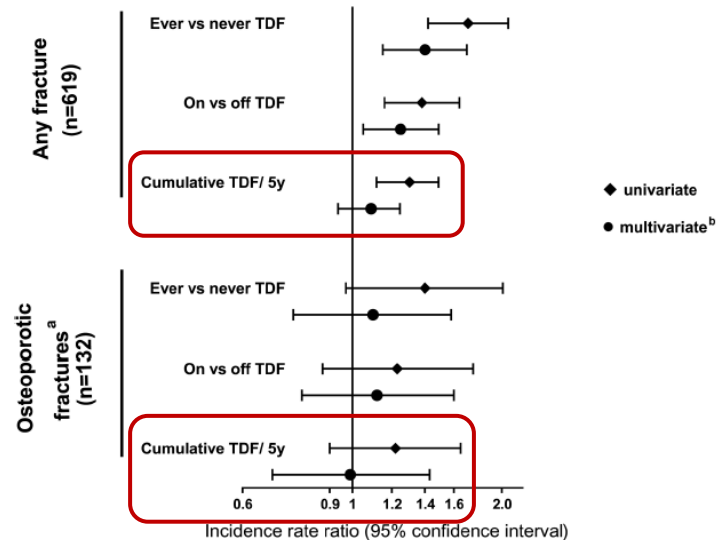
Bone Disease

Antiretrovirals, Fractures, and Osteonecrosis in a Large International HIV Cohort



- TDF and osteoporotic fracture is controversial
- EuroSIDA cohort
- N=11,820 / 86,118 PYFU
- No dose-effect after adj.

Effect of TDF exposure on risk of any fracture and of osteoporotic fractures^a



^a grouped as fractures of the spine, arm, wrist and hip

^b adjusted for demographics, HIV-specific variables and co-morbidities

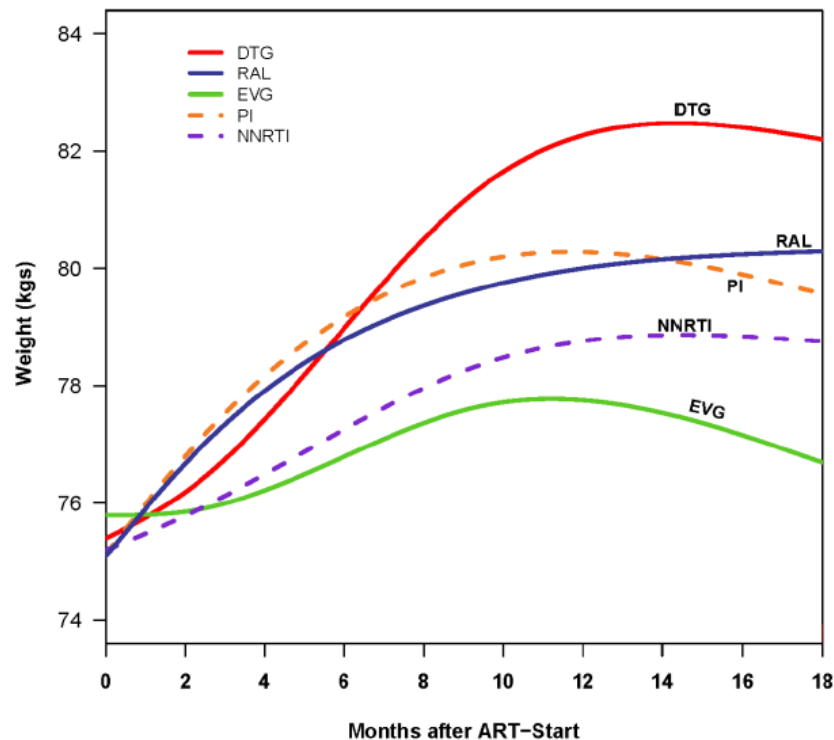
Borges A, Clin Infect Dis 2017

Weight gain

Greater Weight Gain in Treatment Naïve Persons Starting Dolutegravir-Based Antiretroviral Therapy



- Retrospective cohort, Nashville, US
- Only ART-naïve
- N=1,152
- +6.0 Kg at M18 w DTG



Pregnancy



ART Regimen Component Note: ARV drugs and ARV regimens are listed alphabetically within drug classes and recommendation categories	ART for Pregnant Women Who Have Never Received ARV Drugs and Who Are Initiating ART for the First Time	Continuing ART for Women Who Become Pregnant on an ART Regimen that has been Well Tolerated and Virologically Suppressive ^a	ART for Pregnant Women Who Have Received ARV Drugs in the Past and Who Are Restarting ART ^b	New ART Regimen for Pregnant Women Whose Current ART is not Well Tolerated and/or is not Resulting in Virologic Suppression ^c	ART for Nonpregnant Women Who Are Trying to Conceive ^{d,e}
NRTIs^{4a}					
ABC	Preferred	Continue	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred
FTC	Preferred	Continue	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred
3TC	Preferred	Continue	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred
TDF	Preferred	Continue	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred
ZDV	Alternative	Continue	Alternative	Alternative	Alternative
TAF	Insufficient data ^f	Continue	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
INSTIs					
Used in combination with a dual-NRTI backbone ^e :					
DTG	Not recommended during the first trimester ^g	Consider continuation with counseling or switch during the first trimester ^h	Not recommended during the first trimester ^h	Not recommended during the first trimester ^h	Not recommended ^h
These are interim recommendations, pending the availability of additional data. ^g	Preferred after the first trimester	Continue if patient is in the second or third trimester	Preferred after the first trimester	Preferred after the first trimester	
RAL	Preferred	Continue	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred
BIC	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
EVG/COBI	Not recommended ^h	Consider switch, or continue with frequent viral load monitoring ^h	Not recommended ^h	Not recommended ^h	Not recommended ^h
PIs					
Used in combination with a dual-NRTI backbone ^e :					
ATV/r	Preferred	Continue	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred
DRV/r	Preferred	Continue	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred
LPV/r	Alternative	Continue	Alternative	Alternative	Alternative
ATV/COBI	Not recommended ^h	Consider altering the regimen, or continuing the same regimen with frequent viral load monitoring ^h	Not recommended ^h	Not recommended ^h	Not recommended ^h
DRV/COBI	Not recommended ^h	Consider altering the regimen, or continuing the same regimen with frequent viral load monitoring ^h	Not recommended ^h	Not recommended ^h	Not recommended ^h

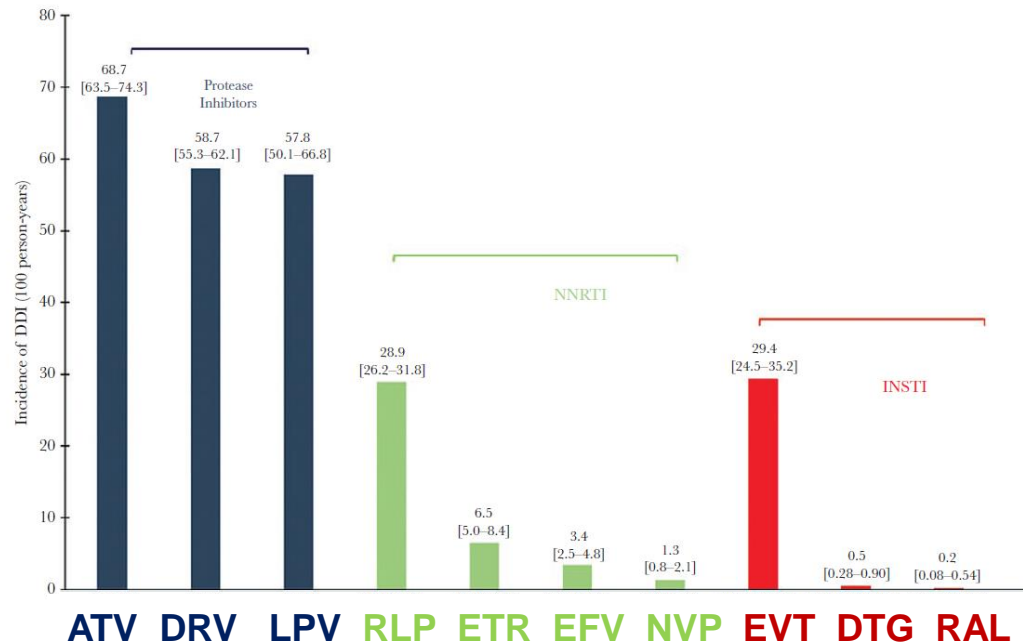


Serious Drug-Drug Interaction



Risk and Cost Associated With Drug-Drug Interactions
Among Aging HIV Patients Receiving Combined
Antiretroviral Therapy in France

- SNIIRAM database
- Prospective cohort
>65yo, 1y F/up
- N=9076
- 17% of serious DDIs
- +2700€/y



Objectives of ARV modification

- Simplify

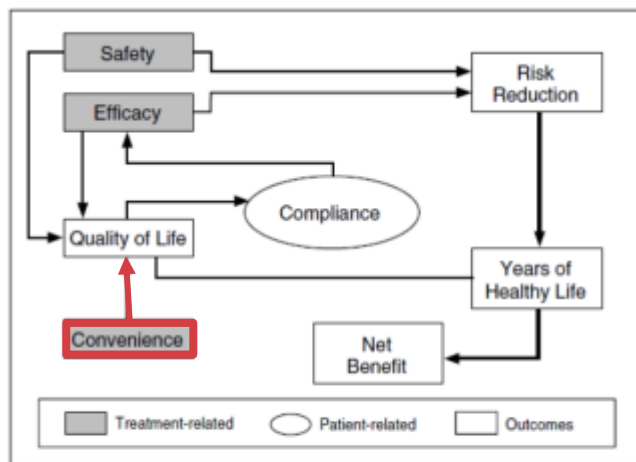


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Adherence



Better Adherence with Once-Daily Antiretroviral Regimens: A Meta-Analysis

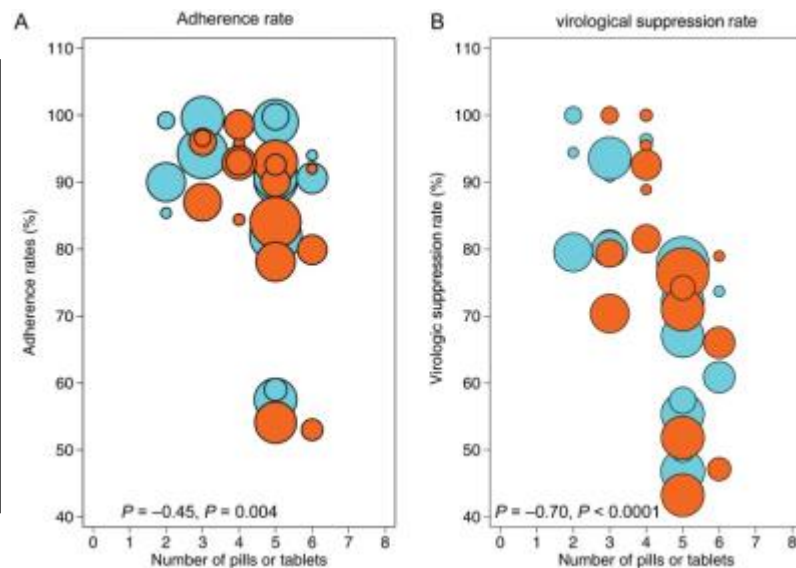
Jean-Jacques Parienti,^{1,2,3,4} David R. Bangsberg,⁵ Renaud Verdon,² and Edward M. Gardner⁶

Study or Subgroup	Once-daily			Twice-daily			Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total			
Treatment switch studies									
Benson 2004	90	18.3	294	90	17.2	146	10.3%	0.00 [-3.49, 3.49]	
Boyle 2008	87.1	31	205	77.1	31	95	4.5%	10.00 [2.46, 17.54]	
Parienti 2007	95	6.2	27	93.3	8.3	25	9.3%	1.70 [-2.31, 5.71]	
Porthsmouth 2005	96.1	3.6	22	95.8	3.1	21	13.5%	0.30 [-1.71, 2.31]	
Ruane 2006	85.4	9.1	16	84.4	12	13	4.3%	1.00 [-6.76, 8.76]	
Sosa 2005	93	18.3	119	93	17.2	117	8.3%	0.00 [-4.53, 4.53]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			685			417	50.4%	1.00 [-0.84, 2.84]	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 1.21; Chi ² = 6.47, df = 5 (P = 0.26); I ² = 23% Test for overall effect: Z = 1.06 (P = 0.29)									
Treatment naive studies									
Eron 2004	94	18.3	19	92	17.2	19	2.4%	2.00 [-9.29, 13.29]	
Gallant 2006	90	11.7	244	87	14	243	12.9%	3.00 [0.71, 5.29]	
Kubota 2006	94.3	15.8	411	92.9	15.7	195	12.1%	1.40 [-1.28, 4.08]	
Molina 2007	99.8	11	115	92.6	9.4	75	11.5%	7.20 [4.27, 10.13]	
Rode 2008	90.8	20.7	310	83.8	20.7	296	10.7%	7.00 [3.70, 10.30]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			1099			828	49.6%	4.40 [1.81, 6.99]	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 5.28; Chi ² = 12.19, df = 4 (P = 0.02); I ² = 67% Test for overall effect: Z = 3.33 (P = 0.0009)									
Total (95% CI)			1784			1245	100.0%	2.88 [0.98, 4.78]	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 5.89; Chi ² = 29.74, df = 10 (P = 0.0009); I ² = 66% Test for overall effect: Z = 3.00 (P = 0.003) Test for subgroup differences: Chi ² = 11.07, df = 1 (P = 0.0009), I ² = 91.0%									

Adapted from Parienti JJ et al., Clin Infect Dis 2009

Lower Pill Burden and Once-Daily Antiretroviral Treatment Regimens for HIV Infection: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Jean B. Nachega,^{1,2,3,4} Jean-Jacques Parienti,^{5,6} Olalekan A. Uthman,^{7,8,9} Robert Gross,¹⁰ David W. Dowdy,² Paul E. Sax,¹¹ Joel E. Gallant,¹² Michael J. Mugavero,¹³ Edward J. Mills,¹⁴ and Thomas P. Giordano⁵



Parienti JJ et al., Clin Infect Dis 2014

Conclusion

- Close monitoring of ARV toxicity
- In some situations, switch now to prevent future complications (d4T, AZT, TDF if prior CKD or low eGFR, ABC if high CV risk)
- Check for DDIs regularly
- **Long-term complications are unknown for new drugs**

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- Jean-Jacques Dutheil



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MÉDICAMENTEUSES**

CHEZ LES PATIENTS **INFECTÉS PAR LE VIH**
SUIVIS EN **CONSULTATION**



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20 CENTRES



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