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CROI 2013 –
Eindrücke aus der Ferne

Funktionelle Heilung

Paper #48LB

Functional HIV Cure after Very Early ART of an Infected Infant

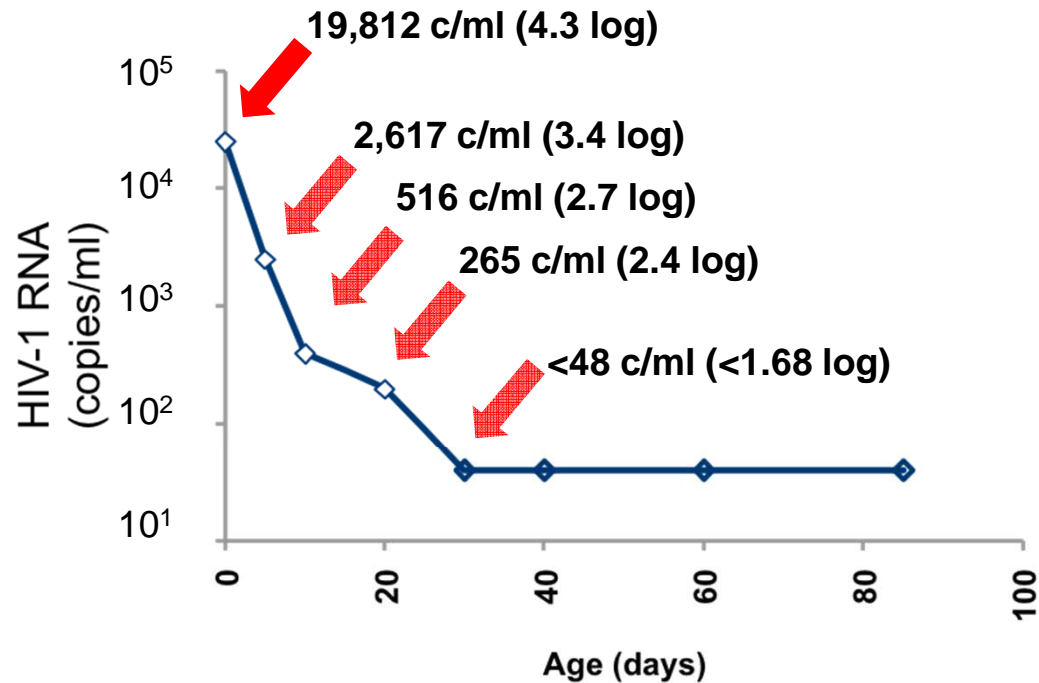
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The Second Cure?

- Infant born at U. Miss Medical Center
- Mother HIV+ (EIA, WB); no prenatal care
- Maternal VL: 2423 c/mL, CD4 644/mm³
 - Infant born 35 weeks; NSVD
 - Rapid test HIV+ in neonate
- Standard testing of exposed infants:
2 HIV+ tests from 2 samples

Sample	Age	Test	Result
Blood	30 hours	HIV DNA	positive
Blood	31 hours	HIV RNA	19,812 c/mL

Virologic Response to HART Regimen



AZT/3TC/NVP
31 Hours – 7 days →

AZT/3TC/LPV/r
7 days – ~18 months

Mother stops ART about month 18 – LTFU until month 23
HIV testing of infant done before restarting ART

Persaud D, et al. 20th CROI; Atlanta, GA; March 3-6, 2013. Abst. 48LB.

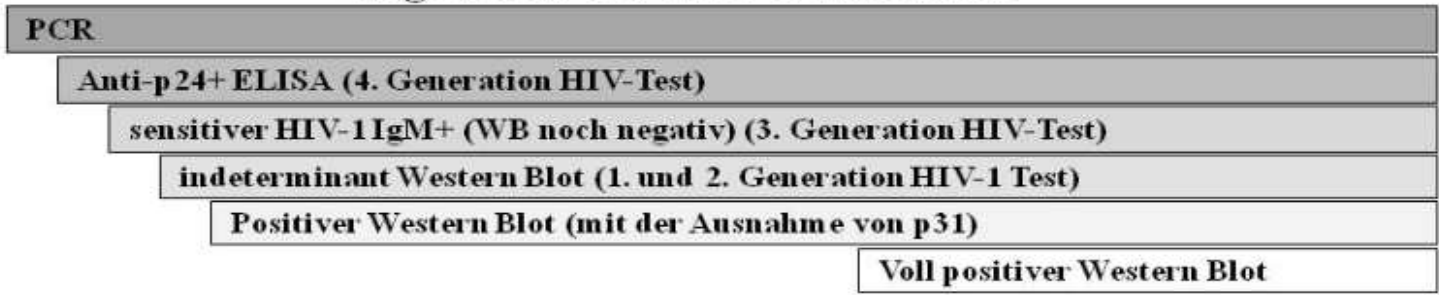
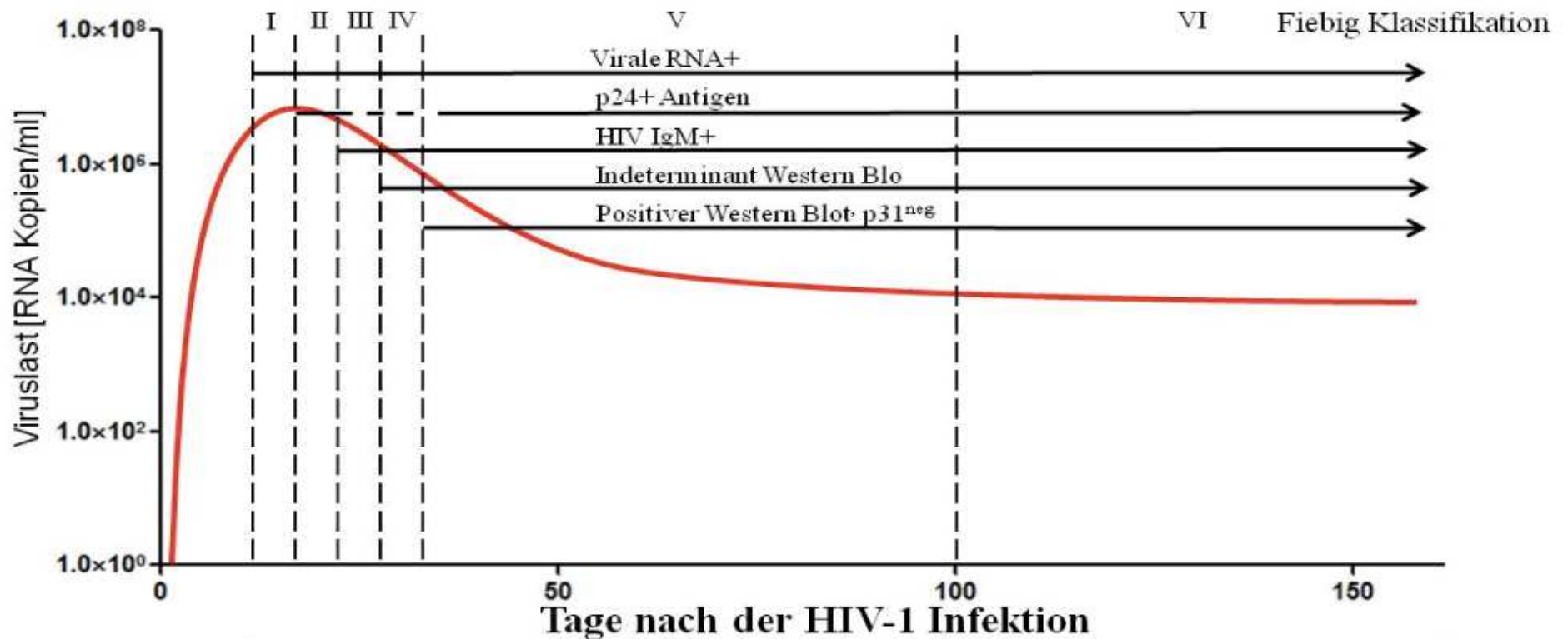
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Virologic Studies to Detect Residual HIV

Virologic Studies to Detect Residual HIV in this Very-Early Treated Child

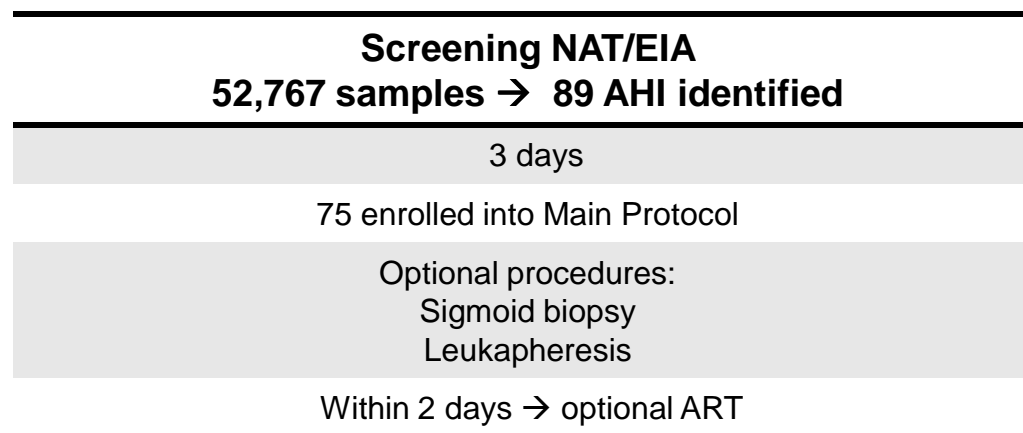
Measurement	Sample Type (amount of sample)	Age at Testing	Quantity (per 1 x 10 ⁶ cells)	Number Cells Tested per well/ (No. Replicates positive)
Total Proviral DNA				
	PBMC	24-months	<2.7 [0]	122,000 (0/2)
		26-months	4.2 [0]	113,000 (1/6)
	Resting CD4+ T cells	24-months	<3.5 [0]	96,500 (0/3)
		26-months	<2.5 [0]	134,000 (0/6)
	Enriched for activated CD4+ T cells	24-months	<2.2 [0]	154,000 (0/6)
		26-months	<2.6 [0]	130,000 (0/6)
	Monocyte-derived adherent cells	24-months	37.6 [0]	14,300 (1/3)
		26-months	<11.5 [0]	29,000 (0/6)
Residual Viremia				
	Plasma	24-months	1- copy/ml	NA
		26-months	<2- copies/ml	NA
Infectious Virus Recovery	Resting CD4+ T cells	24-months	<1/ 22x10 ⁶ IUMP (No HIV recovered)	NA

Die Fiebig Klassifikation für die akute HIV Infektion



adaptiert nach: (Fiebig 2009 und McMichael 2010)

Early ART: Reducing the Size of Initial Reservoir?



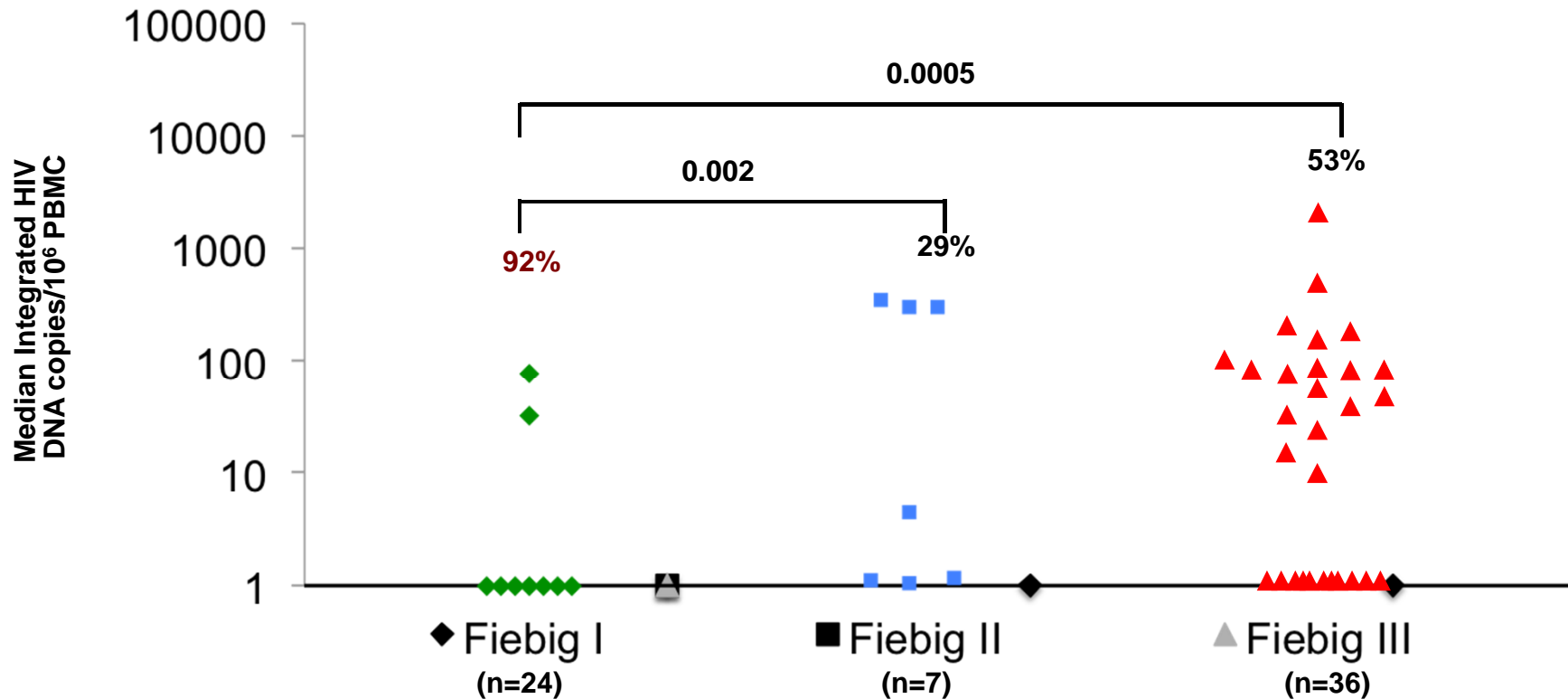
Fiebig Classification System of Early Infection:

% enrolled

Fiebig Classification	RNA	p24	3 rd Gen EIA	% enrolled
Fiebig I	RNA +	p24-	3 rd Gen EIA -	37%
Fiebig II	RNA+	p24+	3 rd Gen EIA -	10%
Fiebig III	RNA+	p24+	3 rd Gen EIA + WB neg	53%

Early ART: Reducing the Size of Initial Reservoir? Week 24 Results on ART

Almost all Fiebig I Subjects had Undetectable Integrated HIV DNA in PBMC



Was bedeutet Heilung von HIV, im Sinne von Eradikation?

- Eradikation von Virus Reservoirs
 - Resting memory CD4+ Zellen mit latent, replikationskompetentem Virus
 - ab welchem Alter werden diese aufgebaut?
 - Wie bald nach der Infektion?
- Wenn aufgebaut- Reaktivierung latenter HIV trotz cART mit Beschleunigung des Zelluntergangs?
- Wie kann eine Verschlechterung festgestellt werden?
 - Differenzierung von replizierendem und defekten Pro-Virus
 - Ist eine partielle Reduktion des Virusreservoirs mit einer „funktionellen“ Heilung gleichzusetzen? (Das Mädchen hatte 1-3 RNA/ 1Mio PBMC)

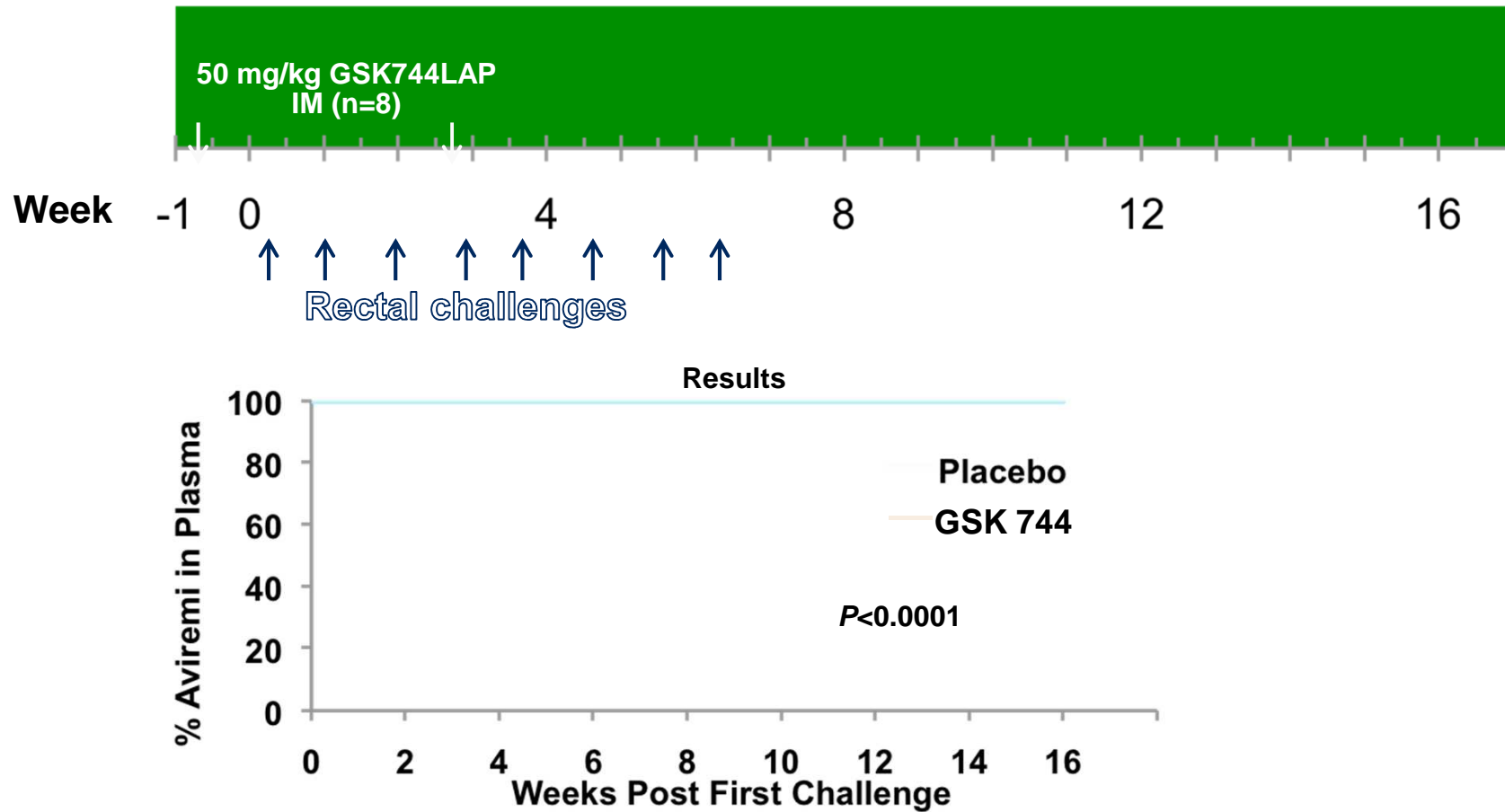
PrEP: The VOICE Trial

Final Results

N=5029 HIV- Women: Primary Efficacy Results (mITT)

	TDF	Oral Placebo	FTC/TDF	Oral Placebo	TFV Gel	Gel Placebo
Person-years	823	837	1285	1306	1026	1030
No. of HIV Infections	52	35	61	60	61	70
HIV incidence per 100 p-y	6.3 (4.7, 8.3)	4.2 (2.9, 5.8)	4.7 (3.6, 6.1)	4.6 (3.5, 5.9)	5.9 (4.5, 7.6)	6.8 (5.3, 8.6)
% samples with TFV detected	30%		29%		25%	
% women with no TFV detected ever	58%		50%		55%	

Long Acting Parenteral GSK1265744 (Dolutegravir): Macaque Model with SHIV



Based on very long parenteral (IM or IV) half life – protective effect of 744 will be assessed with q1-3 month dosing

Andrews C, et al. 20th CROI; Atlanta, GA; March 3-6, 2013. Abst. 24LB.

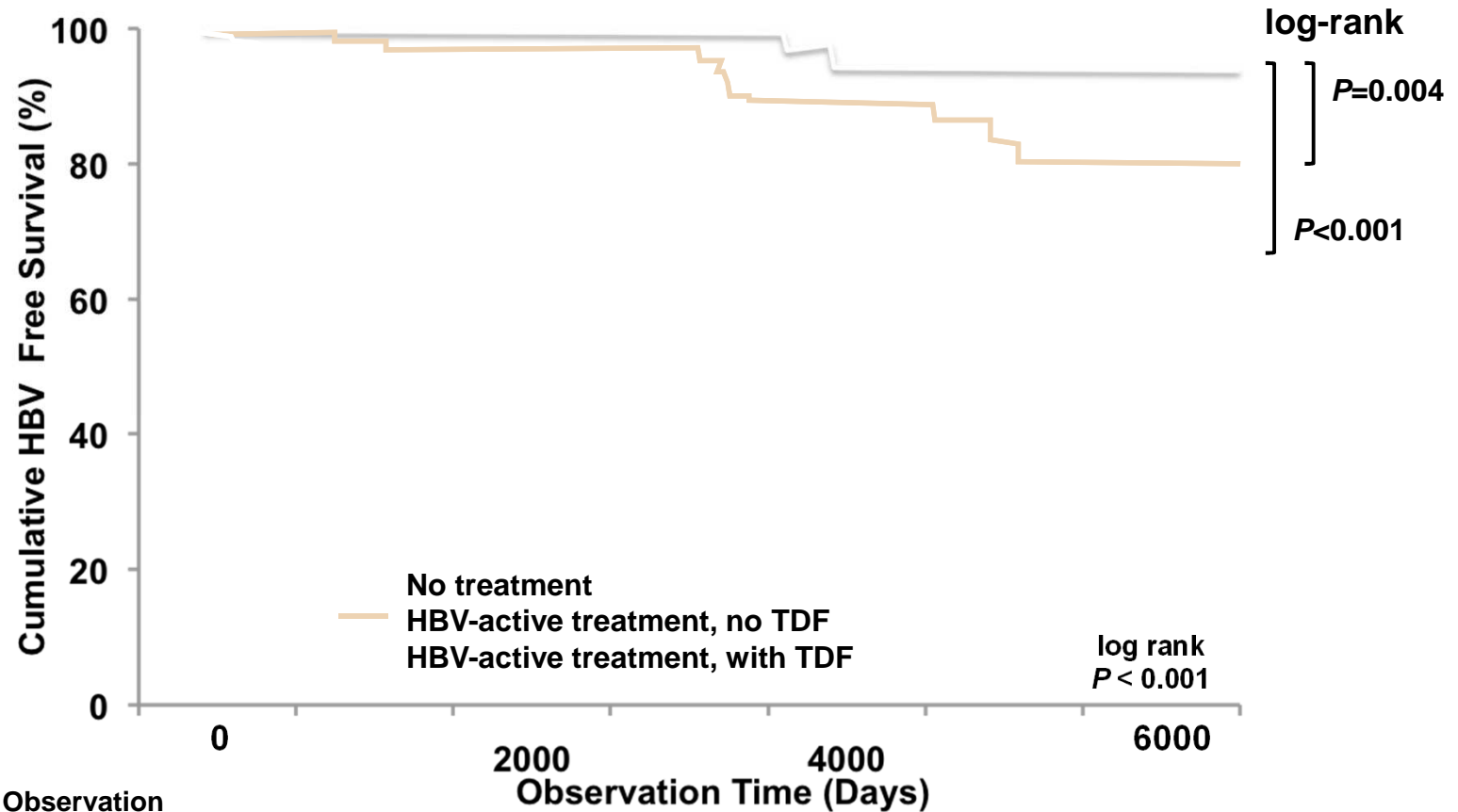
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Hepatitis

Protective Effect of HBV-active cART Against Primary HBV-Infection

- Does HBV-active cART protect against new HBV infection (HBV-PrEP)?
- all HBV-susceptible patients at entry, anti-HBc and anti-HBs negative (<10 IU/L) and 2nd sample available in time for follow-up HBV serology
- All patients n=2,924, msm n=2,280, HBV susceptible + 2 samples available n=349

Kaplan Meier: HBV-Free Survival (MSM)



Numbers in Observation

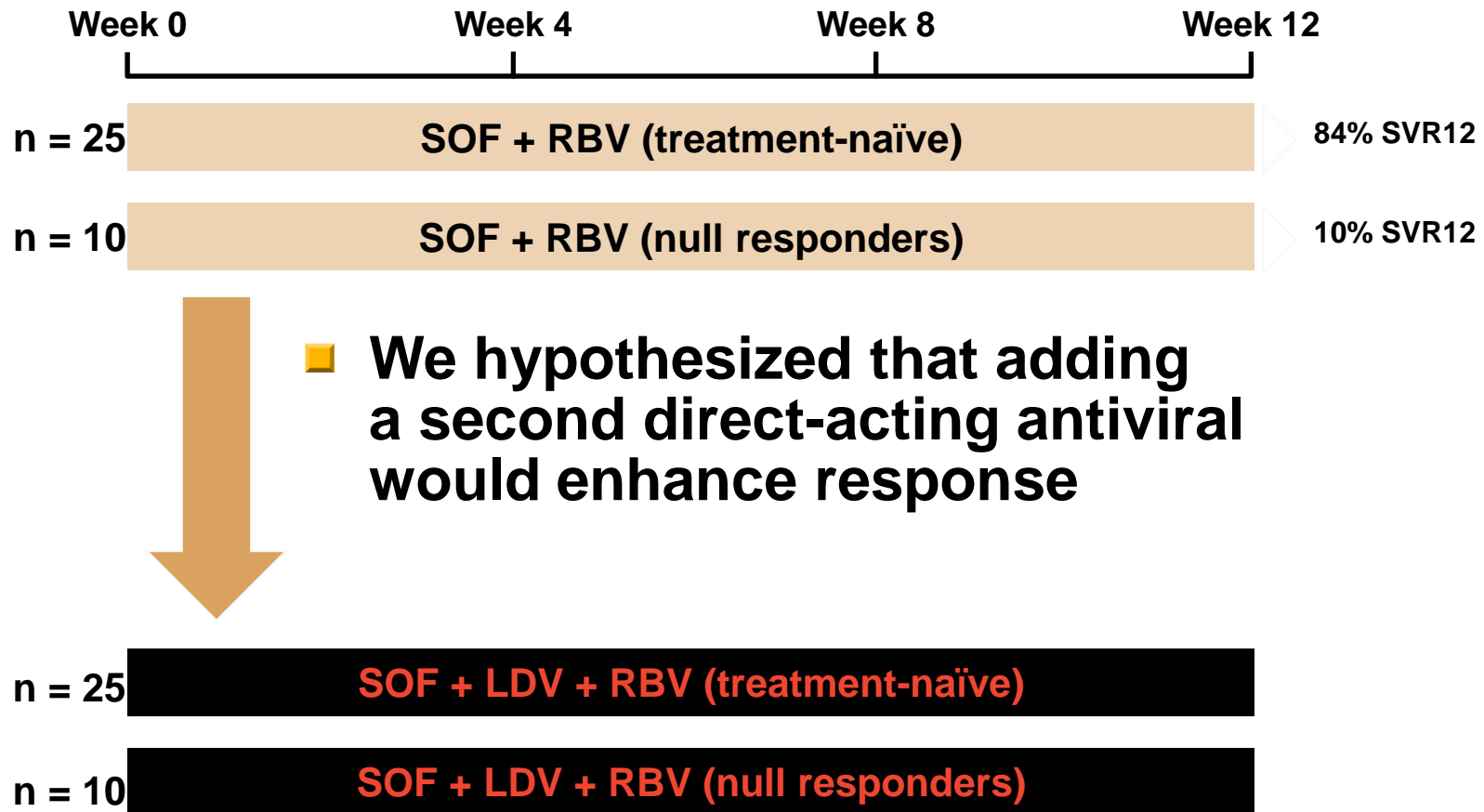
	0	2000	4000	6000
No Treatment	10	50	19	8
Treatment, No TDF	7	67	36	16
Treatment, with TDF	86	49	38	12
	18			
	9			

Brinkman K, et al. 20th CROI; Atlanta, GA; March 3-6, 2013. Abst. 33.



ELECTRON Study Design:

Genotype 1 Cohorts (SOF=Sofosbuvir, Nucleotide; LDV=Ledispavir, NS5A, GS5885)



ELECTRON Results: Efficacy

(SOF=Sofosbuvir, Nucleotide; LDV=Ledispavir, NS5A, GS5885)

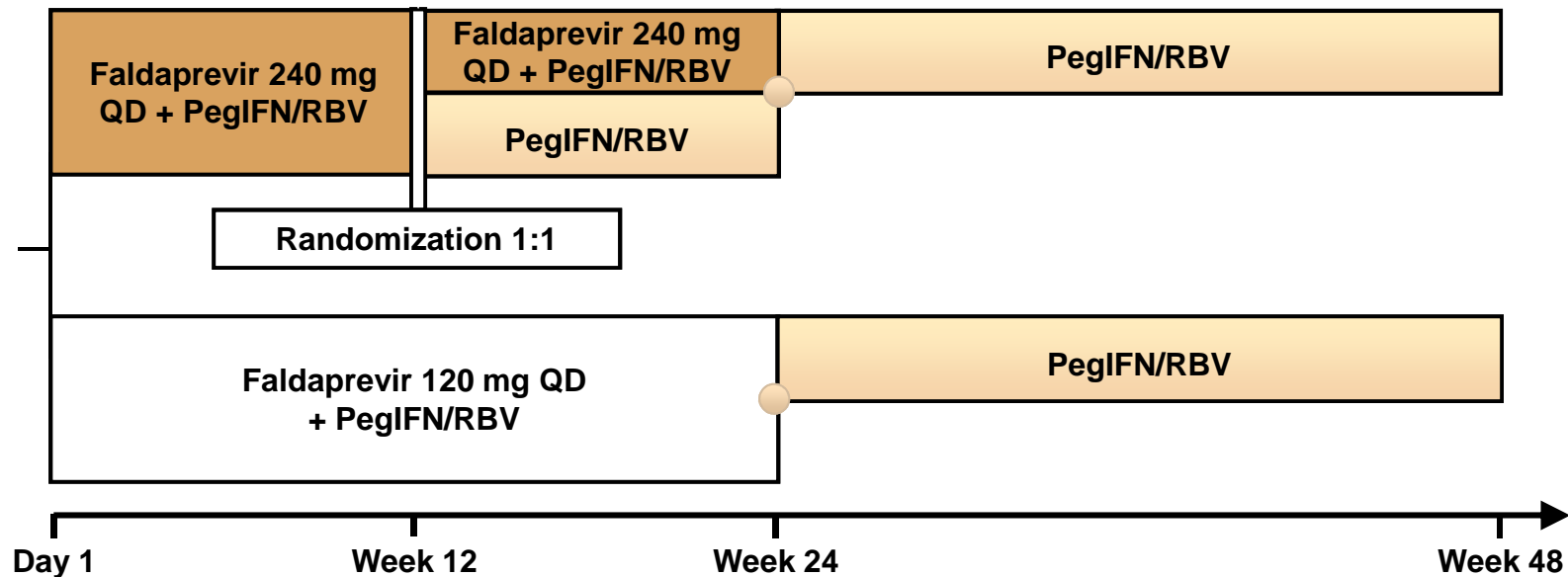
Patients with HCV RNA <LOD* Over Time, n/N (%)

	SOF + RBV		SOF + LDV + RBV	
	Treatment-naïve (n=25)	Null responder (n=10)	Treatment-naïve (n=25)	Null responder (n=9)
Week 1	8/25 (32)	1/10 (10)	11/25 (44)	0/9 (0)
Week 2	17/25 (68)	7/10 (70)	22/25 (88)	4/9 (44)
Week 4	25/25 (100)	10/10 (100)	25/25 (100)	8/9 (89)
EOT	25/25 (100)	10/10 (100)	25/25 (100)	9/9 (100)
SVR4	22/25 (88)	1/10 (10)	25/25 (100) [†]	9/9 (100)
SVR12	21/25 (84)	1/10 (10)	25/25 (100)	9/9 (100)

Further studies RBV free and duration are planned

STARTVerso 4: Study Design

Phase III Open-label, Sponsor-blinded Study in Treatment-naïve and Relapser Patients with Chronic HCV GT-1 and HIV Infection

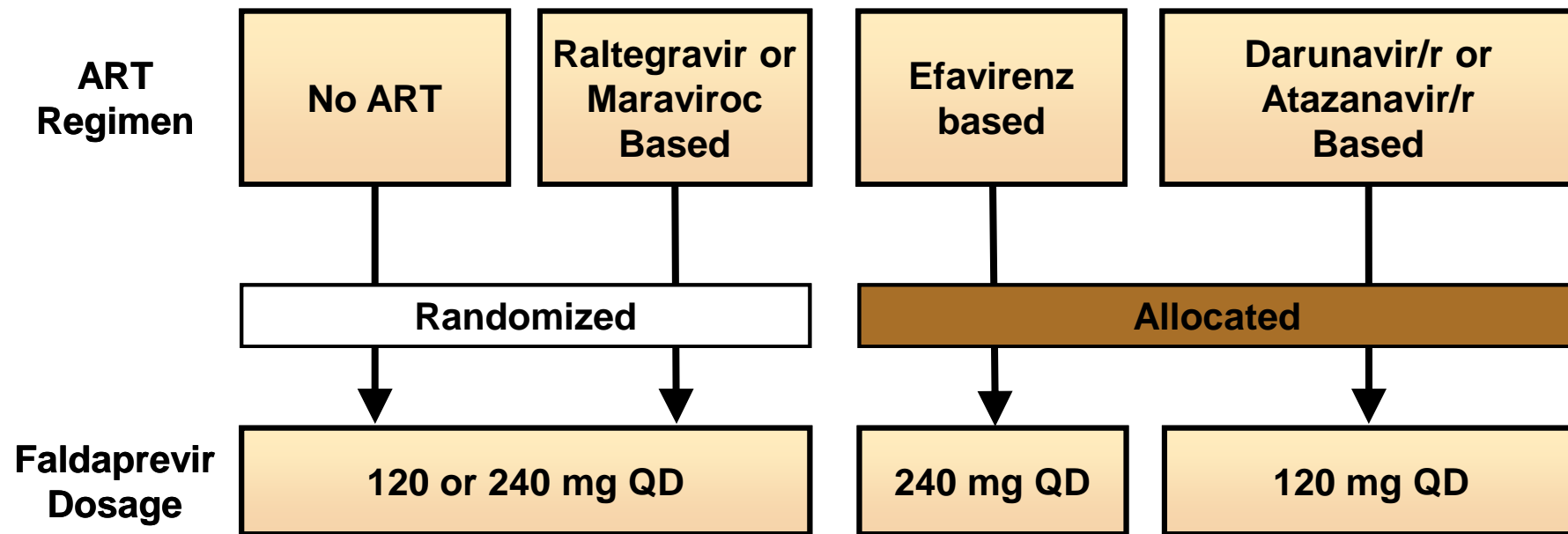


- Patients with HCV RNA below LLoQ, at Week 4, and HCV RNA below LLoQ target not detected at Week 8 (=ETS) will be re-randomized 1:1 at week 24 to stop treatment or continue pegIFN/RBV through week 48
Patients who did not achieve ETS will continue pegIFN/RBV through week 48

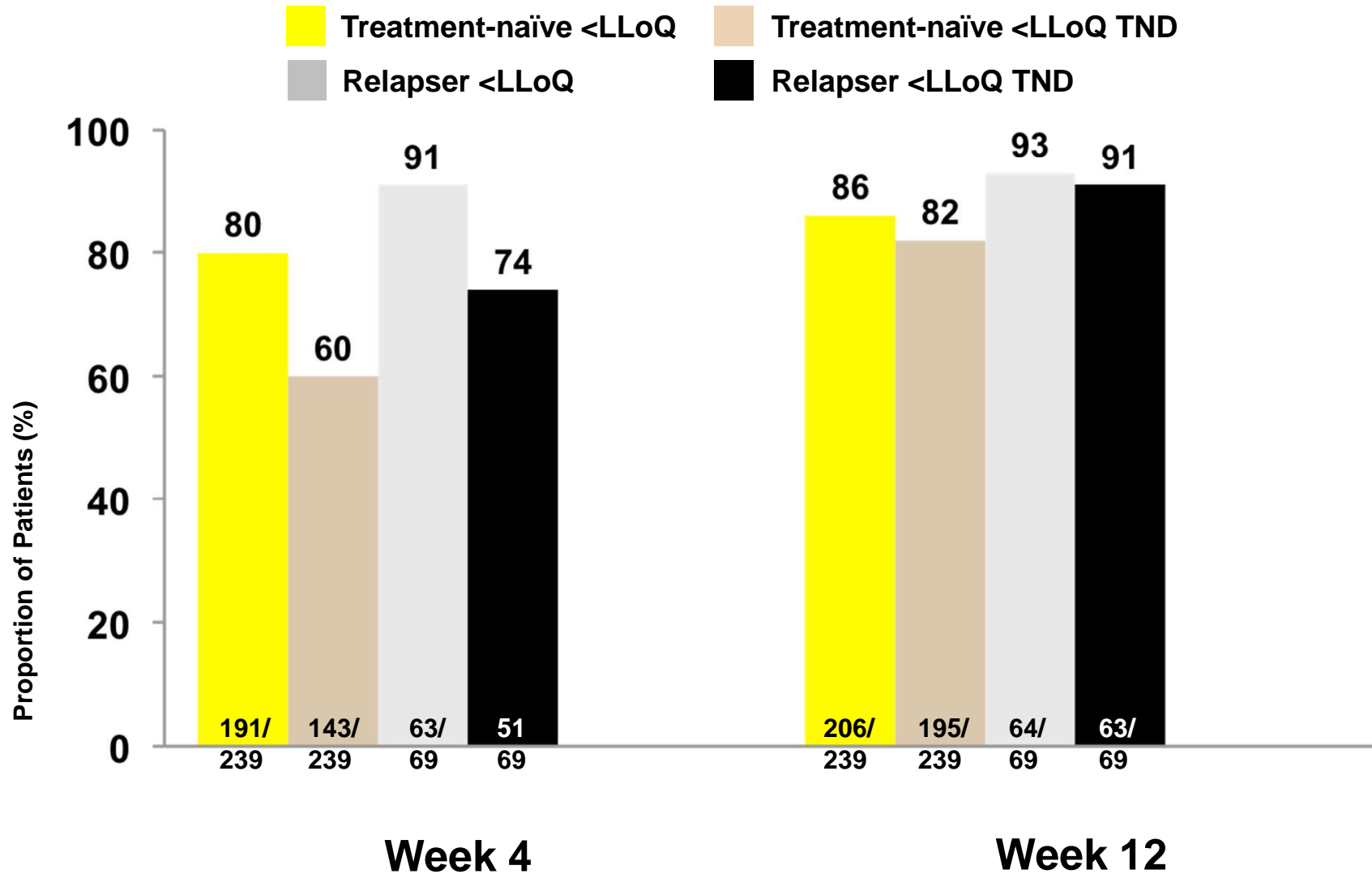
STARTVerso 4: Study Design

HCV GT-1 infection, including compensated cirrhosis

- HCV treatment-naïve or relapsers
- Cirrhosis F4 or FibroScan >13 kPa 17%; GT1a 78%



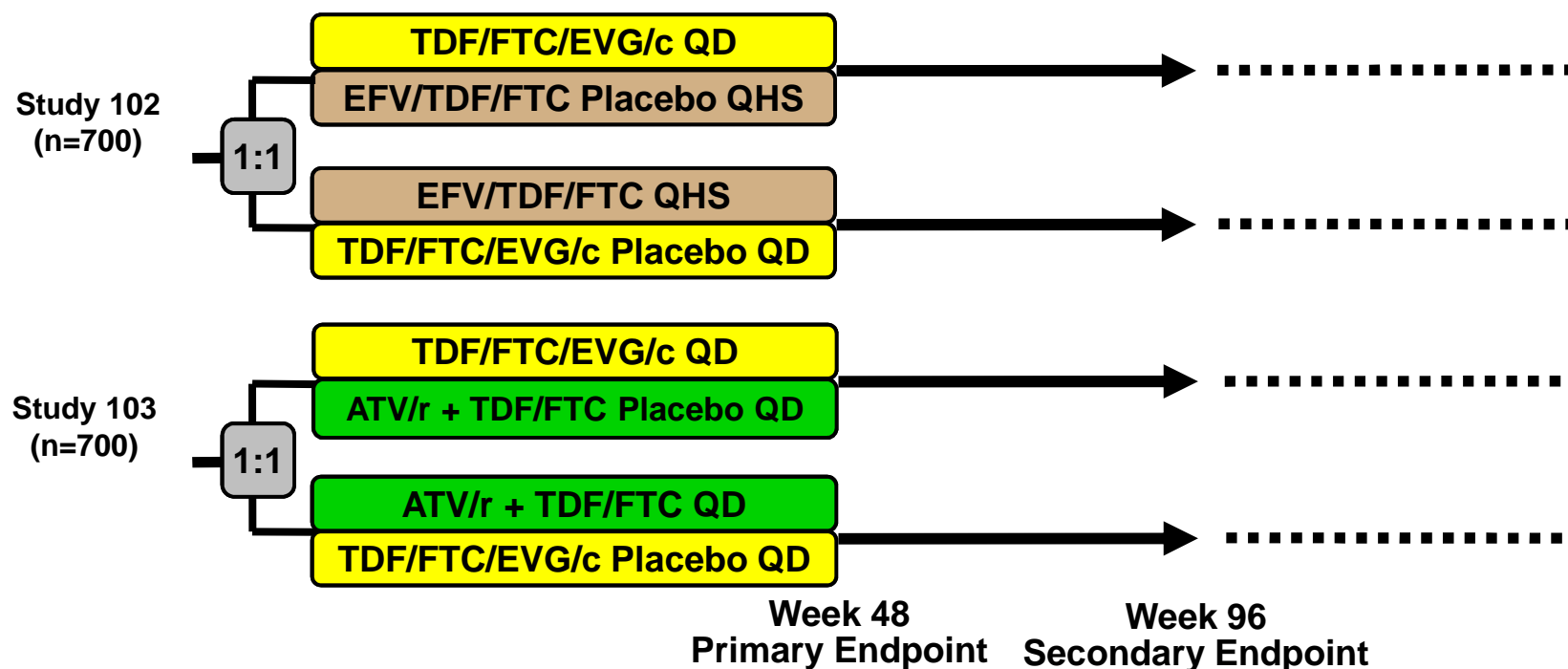
Early Virologic Response in HIV/HCV Co-infected Patients: HCV Treatment-naïve and Relapsers



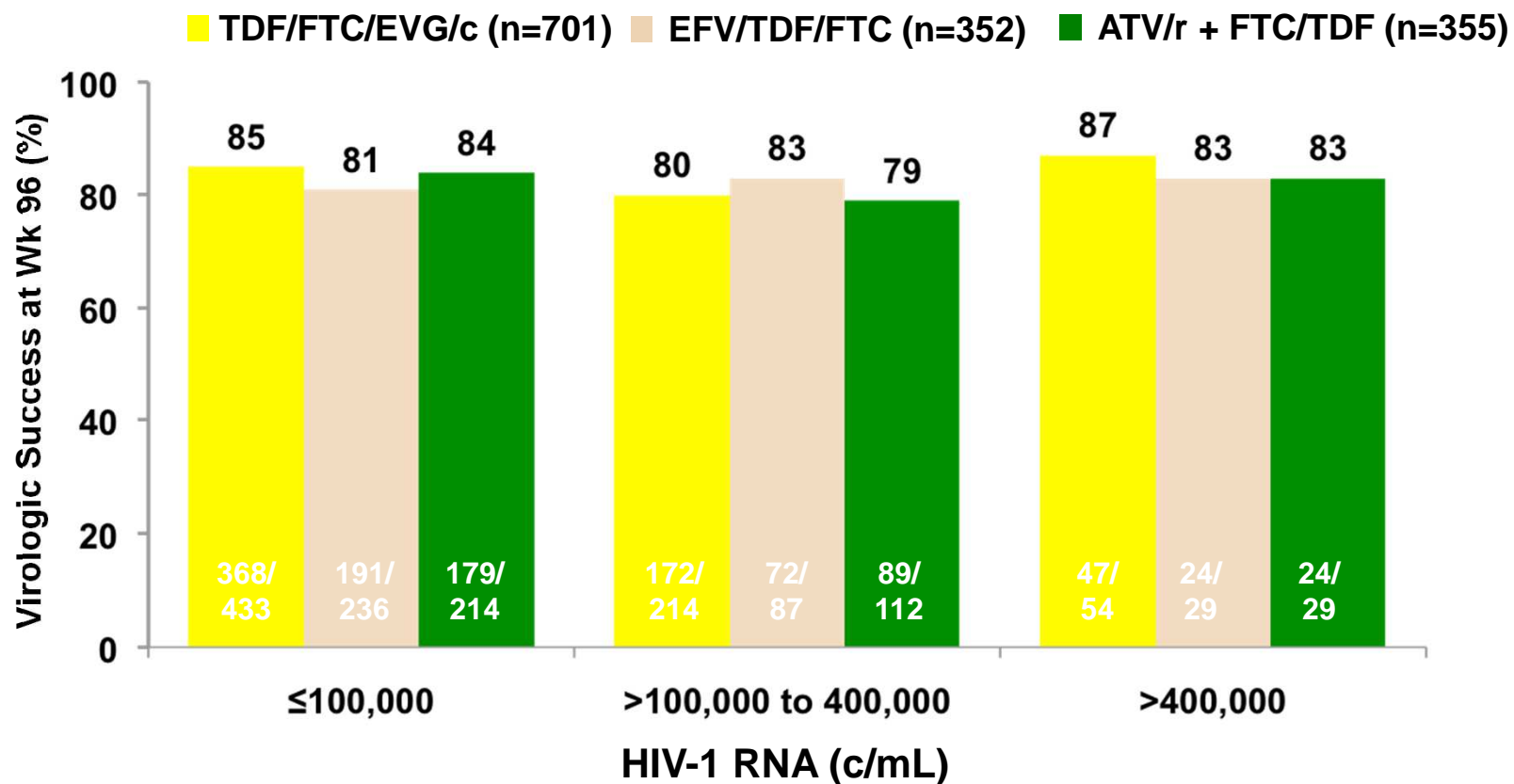
HIV Therapie

Study 102 and 103: Study Design (Elvitegravir)

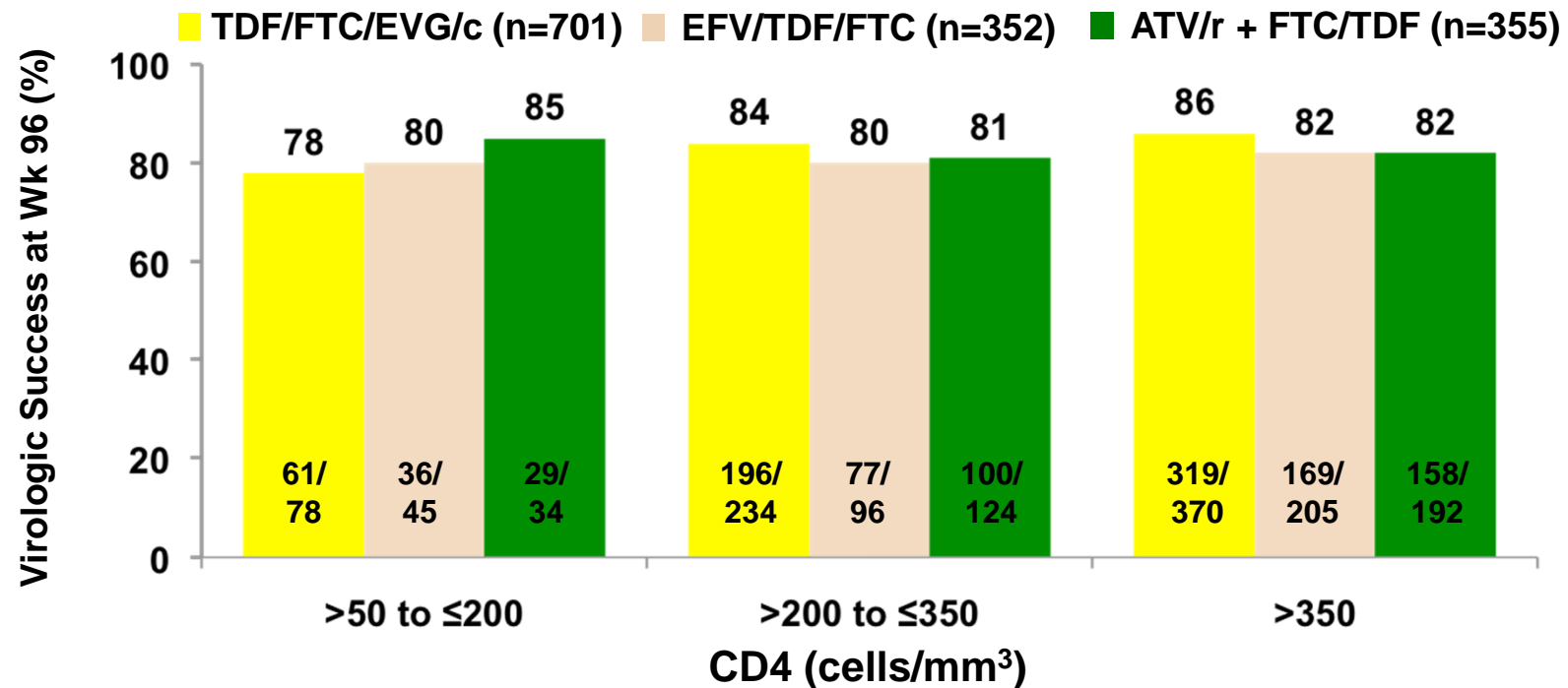
Randomized, double-blind, double dummy, active-controlled study
Treatment Naïve Patients with HIV-1 RNA $\geq 5,000$ c/mL
Any CD4 cell count, eGFR ≥ 70 mL/min



Combined Study 102 and 103: Efficacy by Baseline HIV-1 RNA Subgroups – Week 96

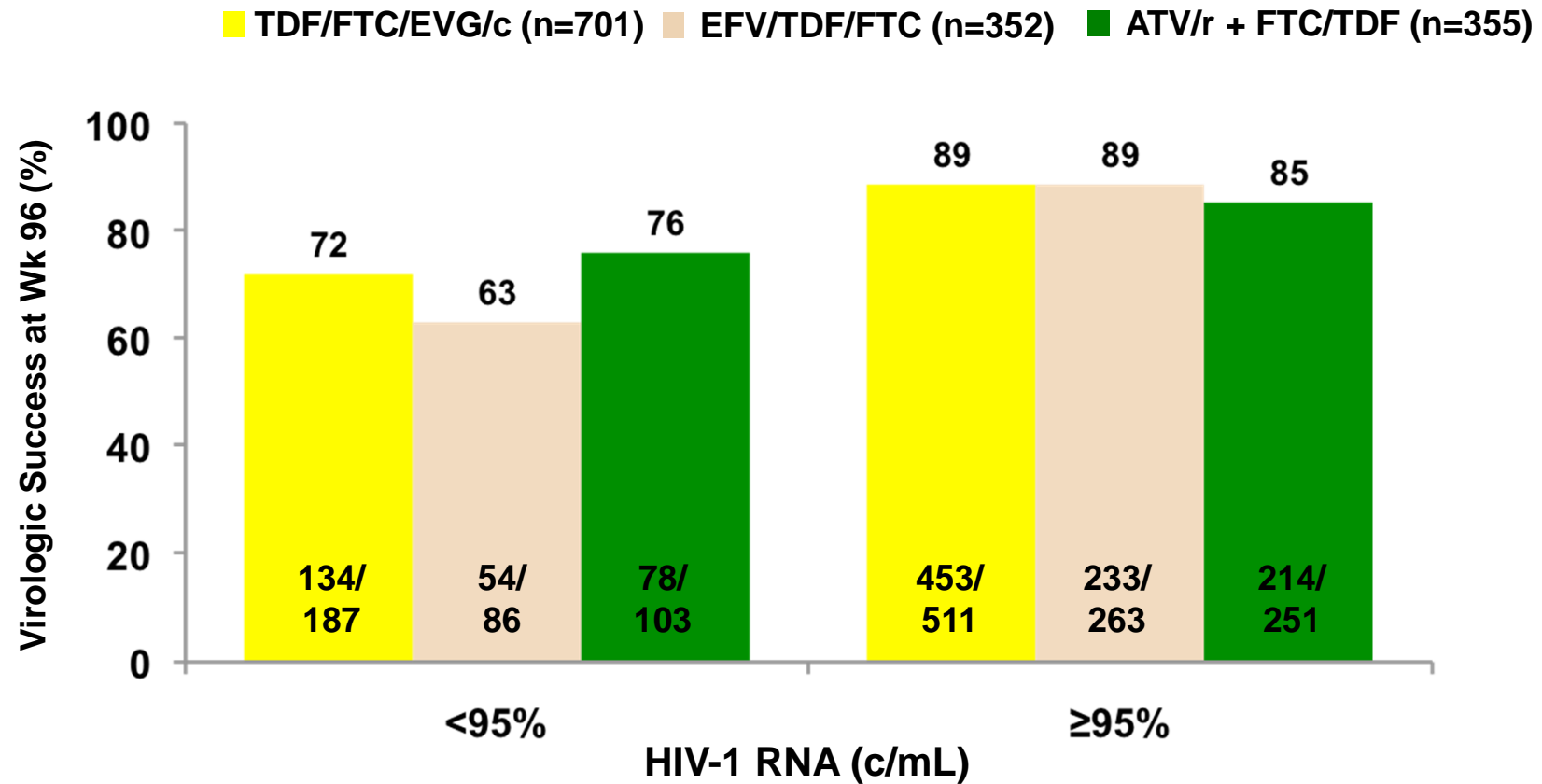


Combined Study 102 and 103: Efficacy by Baseline CD4 Subgroups - Week 96

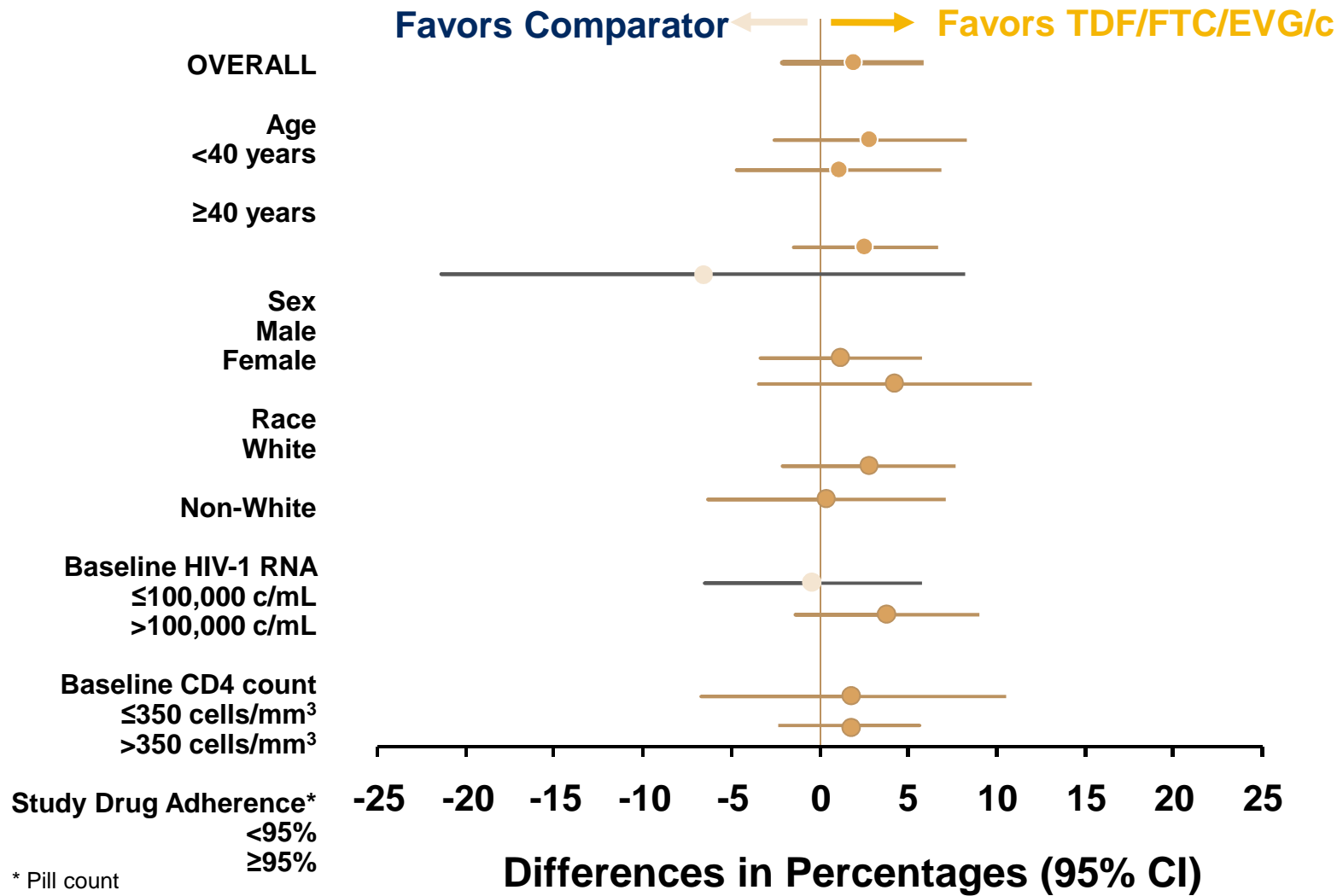


- Subgroup of CD4 <50 (n=30)
- 11/19 STB with virologic success. 8 were non-success (all with VL > 100 K c/mL, 4 with suboptimal adherence)
- 5/6 ATR with virologic success. 1 was non-success (VL > 100 K c/mL, suboptimal adherence)
- 5/5 ATV/r + TDF/FTC with virologic success

Combined Study 102 and 103: Efficacy by Adherence – Week 96



Combined Study 102 and 103: Difference in Efficacy by Subgroup – Week 96



Zolopa A, et al. 20th CROI; Atlanta, GA; March 3-6, 2013. Abst. 553.

Dolutegravir: Combined Virologic Efficacy in Phase 3 Studies

Proportion with Plasma HIV-1 RNA <50 c/mL at
Week 48 (1° Endpoint by FDA Snapshot)

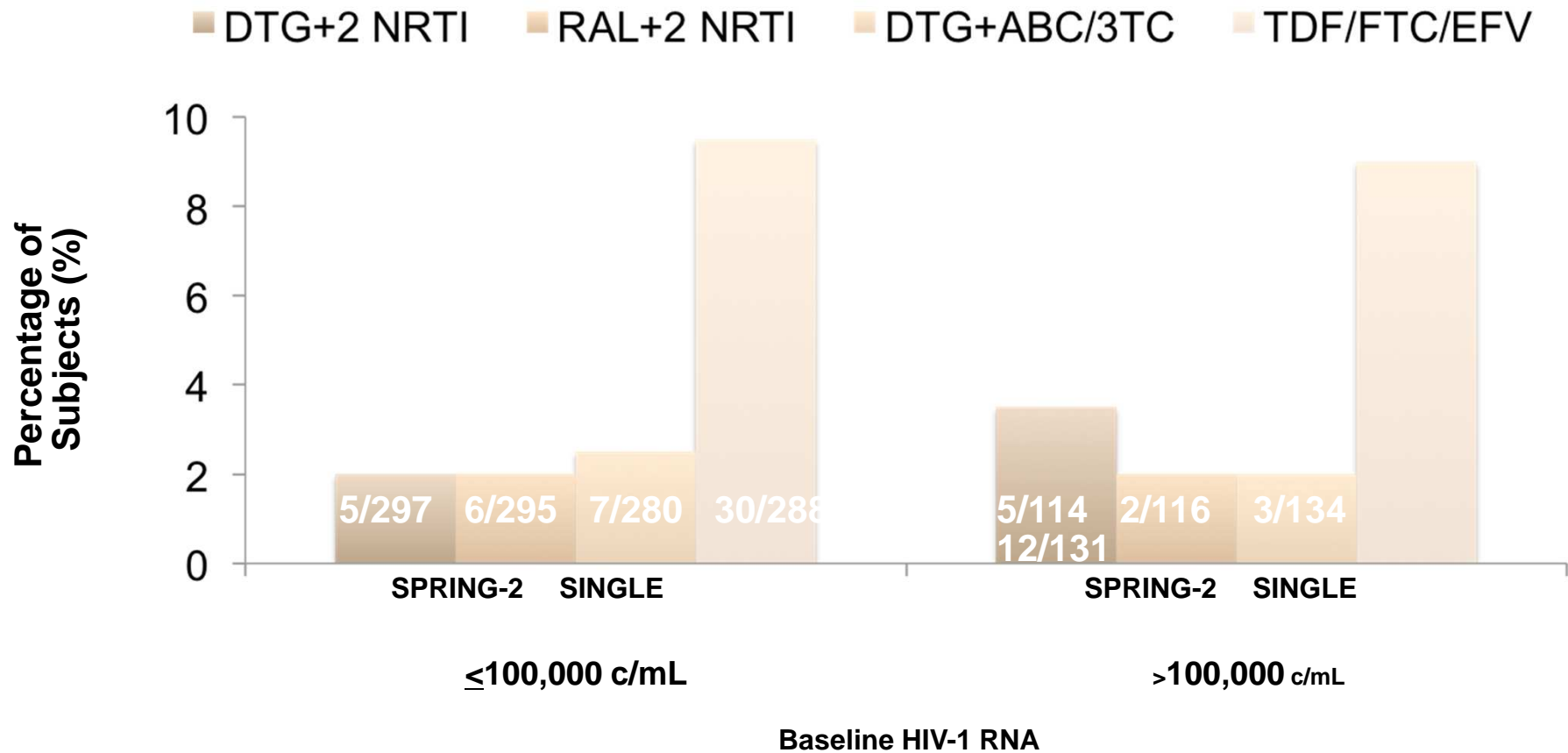
	SPRING-2		SINGLE	
	DTG + 2 NRTI	RAL + 2 NRTI	DTG + ABC/3TC	TDF/FTC/EFV
Overall (Primary analysis)	361/411 (88%)	351/411 (85%)*	364/414 (88%)	338/419 (81%)
BL HIV-1 RNA ≤100,000 c/mL	267/297 (90%)	264/295 (89%)	253/280 (90%)	238/288 (83%)
BL HIV-1 RNA >100,000 c/mL	94/114 (82%)	87/116 (75%)	111/134 (83%)	100/131 (76%)
CD4<350 cells/mm ³	171/199 (86%)	152/189 (80%)	188/220 (85%)	174/221 (79%)
CD4≥350 cells/mm ³	190/212 (90%)	190/222 (90%)	176/194 (91%)	164/198 (83%)

Brinson C, et al. 20th CROI; Atlanta, GA; March 3-6, 2013. Abst. 554.

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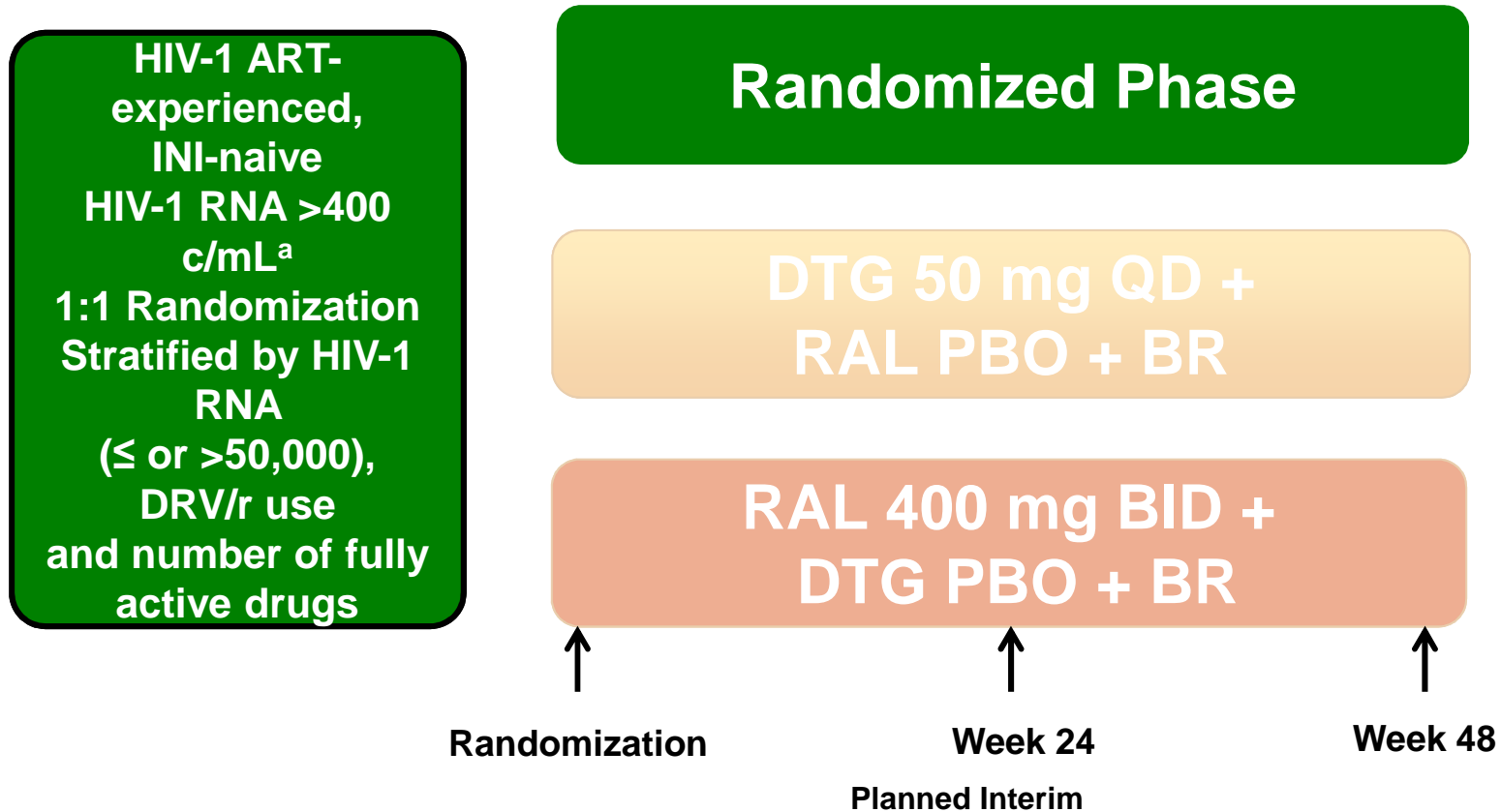


Dolutegravir: AEs Leading to Withdrawal



Brinson C, et al. 20th CROI; Atlanta, GA; March 3-6, 2013. Abst. 554.
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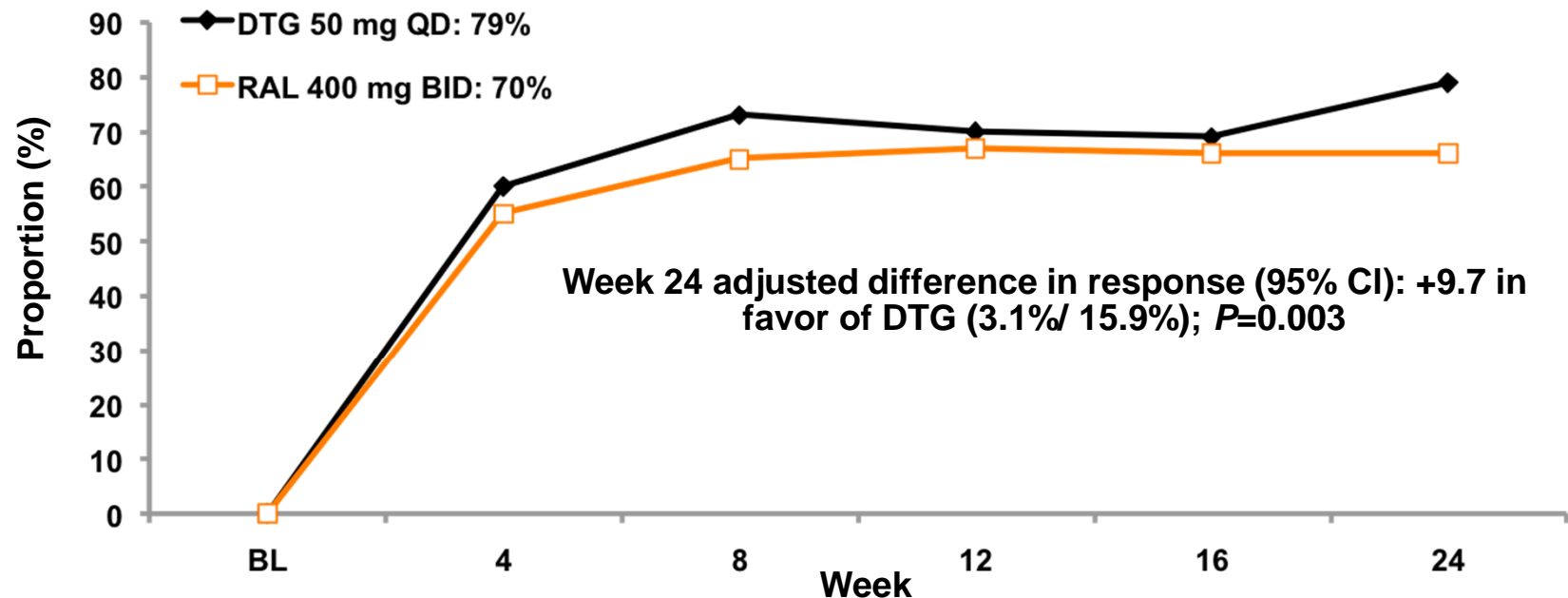
SAILING: Study Design



^a At Screening and a second consecutive test >400 c/mL within 4 months prior to Screening (if Screening HIV-1 RNA >1,000 c/mL, no additional HIV-1 RNA assessment was needed). PBO, placebo; BR, background regimen.

Proportion of Subjects With HIV-1 RNA <50 c/mL (Snapshot, mITT-E)

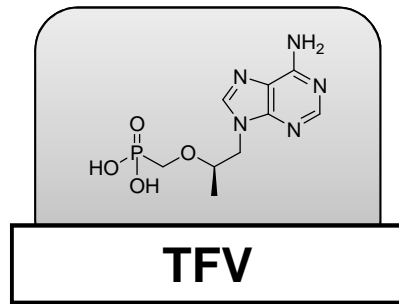
DTG 50 mg QD was statistically superior to RAL 400 mg BID at Week 24



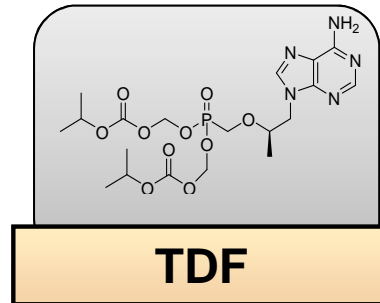
- Median CD4+ (interquartile range [IQR]) change from Baseline (observed case) was similar between arms: DTG: +99 cells/mm³ (n=325; IQR: 34, 184); RAL: +93 cells/mm³ (n=326; IQR: 46, 166)

Tenofovir Alafenamide (TAF)

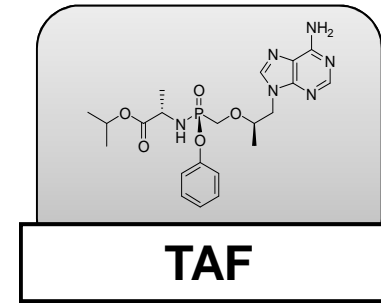
Next Generation Prodrug of Tenofovir



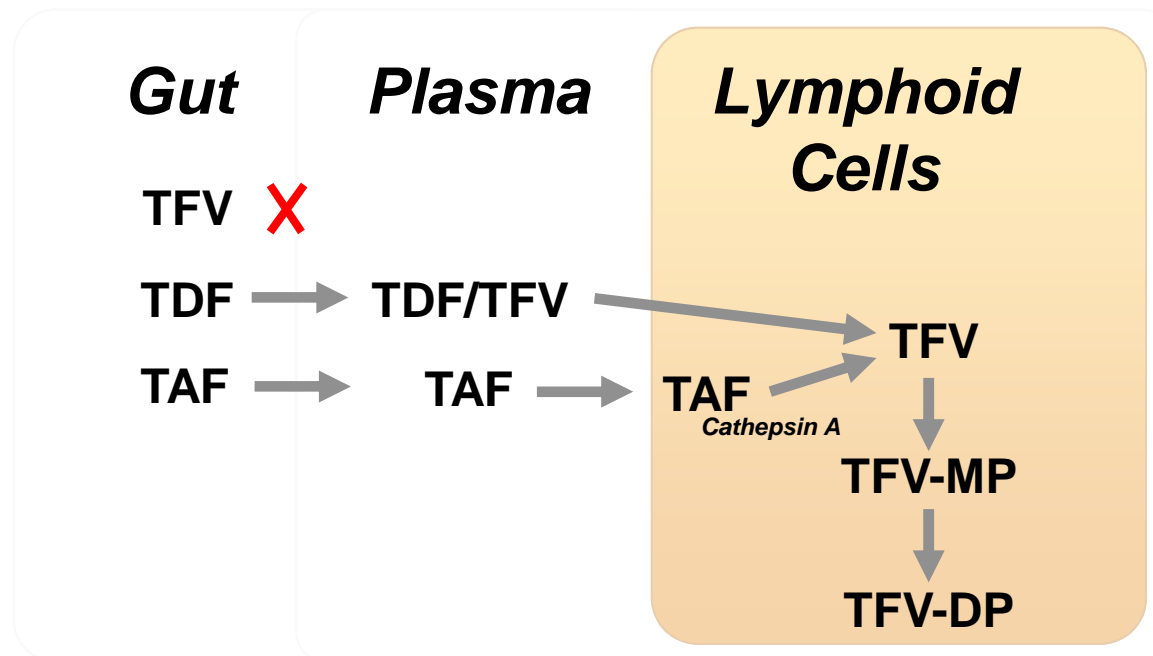
Tenofovir



Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate



Tenofovir Alafenamide



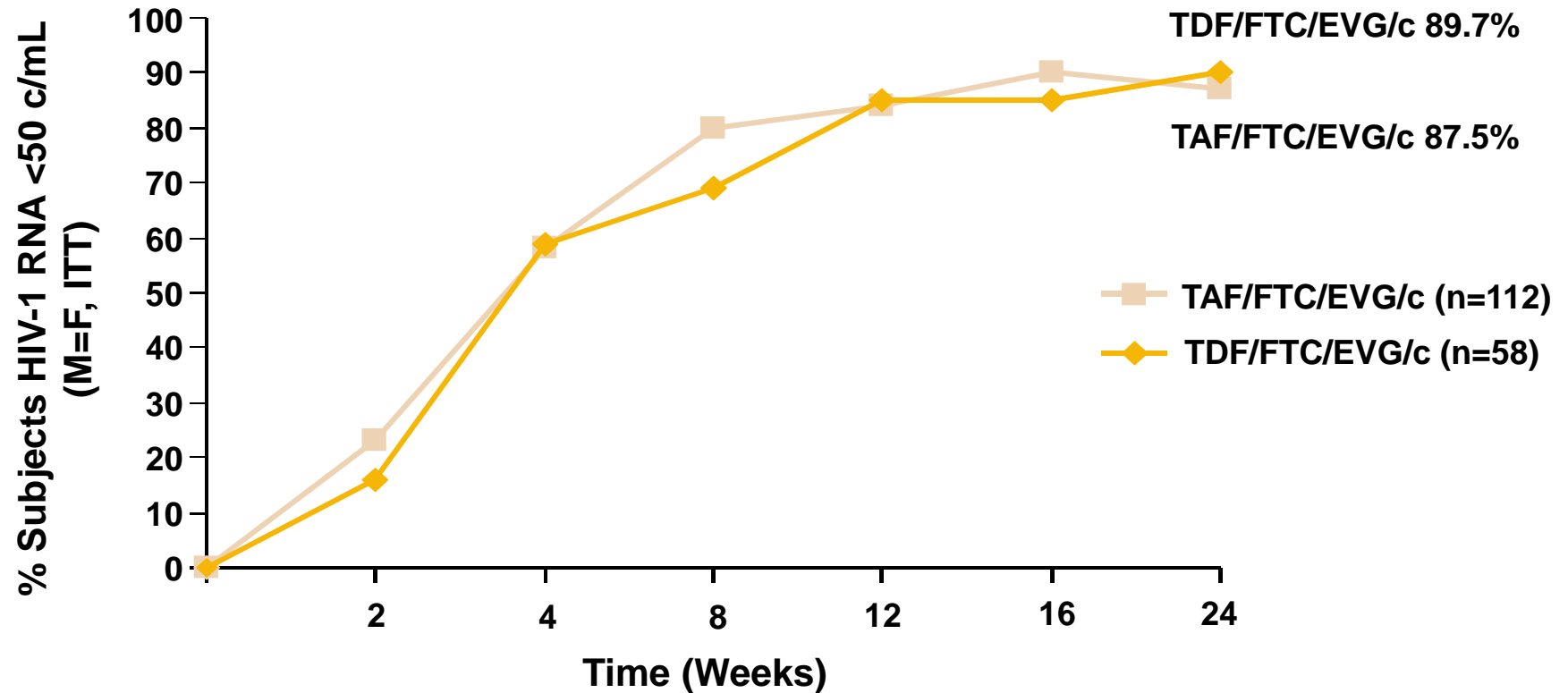
Tenofovir Alafenamide (TAF): Background (Formerly GS-7340)

- TAF is a prodrug of tenofovir (TFV) with increased delivery to lymphoid cells and hepatocytes
- Relative to TDF 300 mg, TAF 25 mg has¹:
 - Increased anti-HIV-1 activity in Phase 1
 - Increased intracellular TFV-DP levels by ~7-fold
 - Decreased circulating plasma TFV levels by ~90%
 - Lower levels of TFV in kidney and bone tissue expected
- TAF formulated into a single tablet regimen as TAF/FTC/EVG/c
 - Elvitegravir 150 mg
 - Cobicistat 150 mg
 - FTC (emtricitabine) 200 mg
 - TAF 10 mg
- TAF 10 mg in TAF/FTC/EVG/c has PK comparable to TAF 25 mg alone²
 - COBI ↑ TAF levels ~2.2-fold

1. P Ruane, et al. CROI 2012; Paper # 103.

2. S Ramanathan, et al. IWCPHT 2012; Abstract O_13.

GS-US-292-0102: Virologic Response (M=F, ITT) – Week 24 Analysis

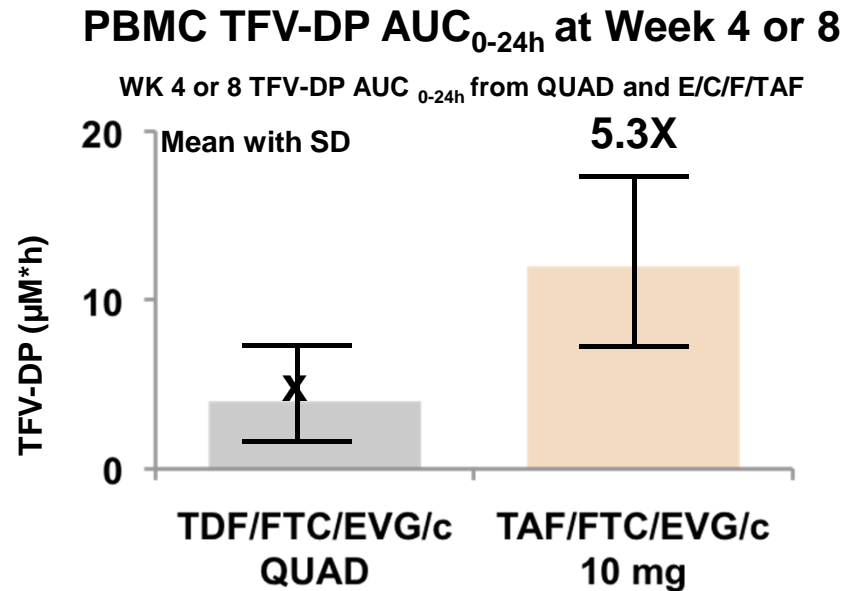


- Mean change from baseline CD4+ cell count:
 - TAF/FTC/EVG/c, +163 cells/ μ L
 - TDF/FTC/EVG/c, +177 cells/ μ L ($P=0.76$)

TFV Plasma and TFV-DP Intracellular Levels

GS-US-292-0102 – Week 24 Analysis

- E/C/F/TAF
- PBMC TFV-DP exposure was 5.3-fold higher (90% CI: 2.9 to 9.6)
- Plasma TFV exposure (AUC_{tau}) was 91% lower

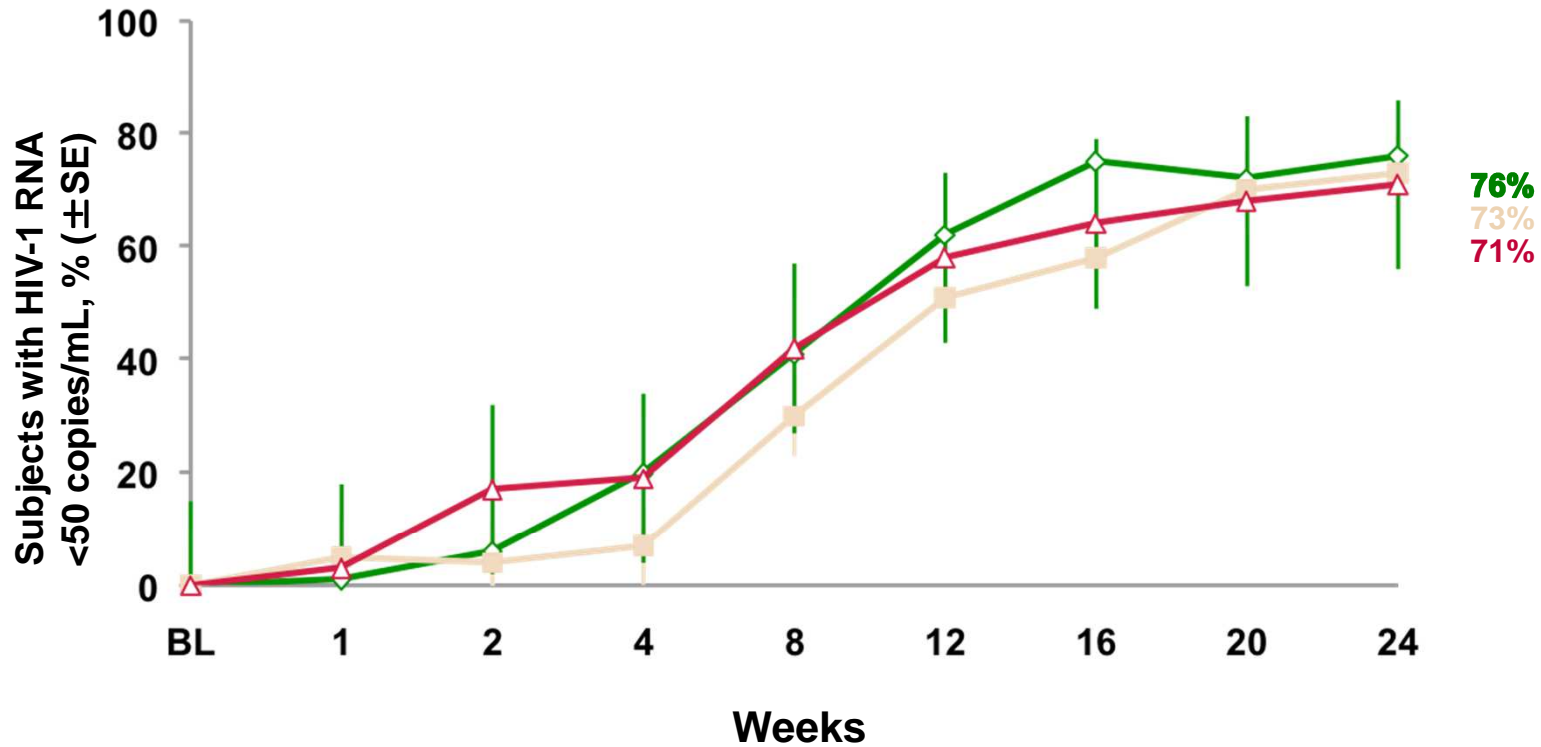


Plasma TFV PK Mean (%CV)	TAF/FTC/EVG/c (n=19)	TDF/FTC/EVG/c (n=7)
C _{trough} (ng/mL)	11.4 (17.9)	82.8 (26.6)
AUC _{tau} (ng*hr/mL)	326.2 (14.8)	3795.2 (21.9)

Cenicriviroc (CVC) Characteristics (Tobira)

- Oral CCR5/CCR2 receptor antagonist
 - *In vitro* protein-adjusted IC₉₀ against HIV clinical isolates = 0.25 nM
 - Inhibits binding of MCP-1 to CCR2 at 5.9 nM (IC₅₀)
- Once-daily dosing
 - Long plasma t_{1/2} = 30–40 hours
- Low drug–drug interaction potential
 - Metabolized via CYP3A4 and CYP2C8
 - Not a known CYP inducer or inhibitor
- Additive to synergistic antiviral activity *in vitro* with
 - NRTIs, NNRTIs and PIs

HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL (ITT-FDA Snapshot)



CVC 100 mg	0	3	11	25	37	44	42	45
CVC 200 mg	2	2	4	17	28	33	40	41
EFV	0	4	5	12	16	18	19	20

Zusammenfassung

- Die Prep ist als Konzept in jeder Hinsicht noch nicht entwickelt
- funktionelle Heilung ist noch sehr umstritten, die Parameter sind unklar
- Die Hepatitis C Therapie wird einfacher werden, Interferon kann wahrscheinlich bald weggelassen werden
- Die HIV Koinfektion ist für die HCV Therapie auch nach Studienergebnissen kein Hindernis
- Neue Substanzen die in der HIV Therapie werden entwickelt, werden hoffentlich auch zur Marktreife gebracht

Danksagung

Jürgen Rockstroh und BMS für die Überlassung
von Dateien und Informationen

Change from STR to Multi-tablet Regimen (MTR) After Virologic Suppression

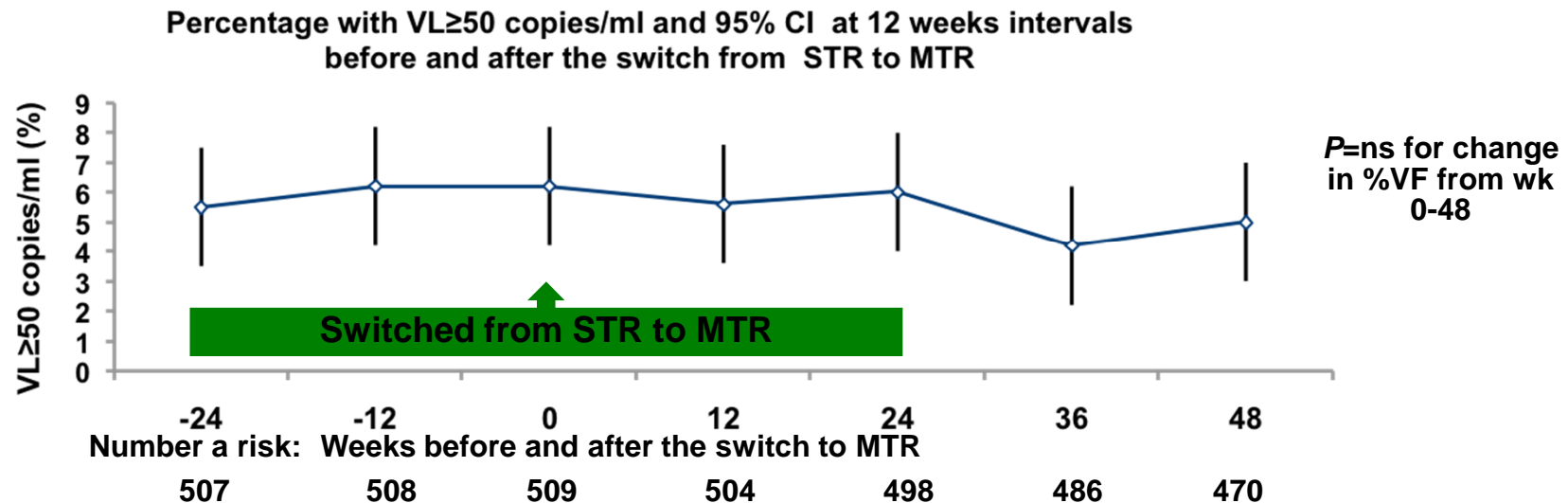
509 patients on STR (TDF/FTC/EFV); 478 (94%) switched to TDF + 3TC + EFV (MTR)

Eligibility

STR - first cART regimen in 215 (42%)

On TDF/FTC/EFV \geq 1 year prior to the change to MTR

No known compliance problems



Conclusion:

- In a well organized health care setting (free access to ART), switch from TDF/FTC/EFV to a MTR did not change virologic response
- Caveats: Generalizability may be limited by single population, observation time

Combined Study 102 and 103: Emergent Resistance Through Week 96 – Week 96

	TDF/FTC/EVG/c (n=701)			EFV/TDF/FTC (n=352)			ATV/r + TDF/FTC (n=355)	
		Wk48	Wk96 (Δ)		Wk48	Wk96 (Δ)	Wk48	Wk96 (Δ)
Emergent Resistance, n		13 (1.9%)	+3 (+0.4%)		8 (2.3%)	+2 (+0.6%)	0	0
Primary INSTI-R		11 (1.6%)	+3 (+0.4%)		8 (2.3%)	+2 (+0.6%)	0	0
or NNRTI-R	E92Q	8	+1	K103N	7	+2		
or PI-R, n	N155H	3	+2	K101E	0	+3		
	Q148R	3	0	V108I	2	0		
	T66I	2	0	Y188F/H/ L	1	+1		
				M230L	0	+2		
				V90I	0	+1		
				G190A	1	0		
				P225H	0	+1		
Primary NRTI-R, n		12 (1.7%)	+3 (+0.4%)		2 (0.6%)	+1 (+0.3%)	0	0
	M184V/ I	12	+3	M184V/I	2	+1		
	K65R	4	+1	K65R	2	+1		

Baseline Characteristics

	DTG 50 mg QD (n=354)	RAL 400 mg BID (n=361)
Age, median (y)	42	43
Gender, female	30%	34%
Race, white	50%	48%
African American heritage	40%	44%
HIV-1 RNA, median (log ₁₀ c/mL)	4.17	4.21
>50,000 c/mL	30%	30%
CD4+ count, median (cells/mm ³)	205	193
<200 cells/mm ³	49%	51%
HBV/HCV coinfection	14%	18%
Duration prior ART, median (y)	6.62	5.93
≥3 Class resistance	48%	50%
Most common background regimens, n (%)		
Darunavir/ritonavir, tenofovir	62 (18%)	73 (20%)
Lopinavir/ritonavir, tenofovir	40 (11%)	40 (11%)
Darunavir/ritonavir, etravirine	33 (9%)	40 (11%)
Lopinavir/ritonavir	36 (10%)	35 (10%)
Atazanavir/ritonavir, tenofovir	36 (10%)	33 (9%)
Darunavir/ritonavir, maraviroc	23 (6%)	19 (5%)