

# Duration of antiretroviral regimens including Raltegravir, Maraviroc, Darunavir and/or Etravirine

I. Castillo Romera<sup>1</sup>, A. Ais Larisgoitia<sup>1</sup>, V. Escudero Vilaplana<sup>1</sup>,  
S. Plata Paniagua<sup>1</sup>, N. Trovato López<sup>1</sup>, J.M. Bellón Cano<sup>2</sup>,  
M. Sanjurjo Sáez<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Pharmacy service.<sup>2</sup>Preventive medicine service.  
Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón.

# Background

- Treatment duration (persistence) is a useful measure of the success of latest-generation antiretrovirals (LGA) (Darunavir, Raltegravir, Maraviroc, Etravirine)

# Methods

- **Study design:**

- Prospective, observational and case-control study of outpatients with antiretroviral therapy (ART) who switches to a different regimen between 01/05/08 and 30/04/09.
- Cases were all patients who switched to an ART including any LGA, and were matched (1:1) with controls who switch to an ART without any LGA in same day as cases (Fig.1)
- Patients were followed until September 2009. Electronic medical records, laboratory data and pharmacy records, were collected.

- **Primary endpoint:**

- Persistence (survival on treatment) from inclusion until the last drug refill or the date of the first refill of a new antiretroviral regimen.

- **Statistical analysis:**

- Persistence was estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method.
- Groups were compared using the log-rank test and Cox regression model adjusted for the confounding variables (baseline viral load (VL) and CD4 count, and time since first ART (tART)).

# Results (I)

- 73 patients were included in each group, with no differences in age or sex. Baseline characteristics are shown in Table 1.
- Raltegravir was the only LGA in 48% of cases. Efavirenz was more common in controls (5.5% vs 38.4%,  $p < 0.05$ ).

Table 1: **Baseline characteristics**

	CASES	CONTROL	P
VL (copies/ml) [median]	986	<50	0.008
CD4 (cells/ml) [median]	347	453	0.036
tART (years)	8.8	6.6	0.005

# Results (II)

- Persistence at 6 and 12 months with or without LGA are shown in Table 2 and Fig 2.
- There were no differences in duration adjusted for the confounding variables (HR 1.97 [0.08-3.95]  $p=0.056$ ).

Table 2: Persistence : % patients on treatment (95%CI)

	CASES	CONTROL	p
6 months	81.2% (71.8-90.6)	79.3% (69.3-89.3)	>0.05
12 months	76.7% (65.9-87.5)	52.3% (32.9-71.87)	>0.05

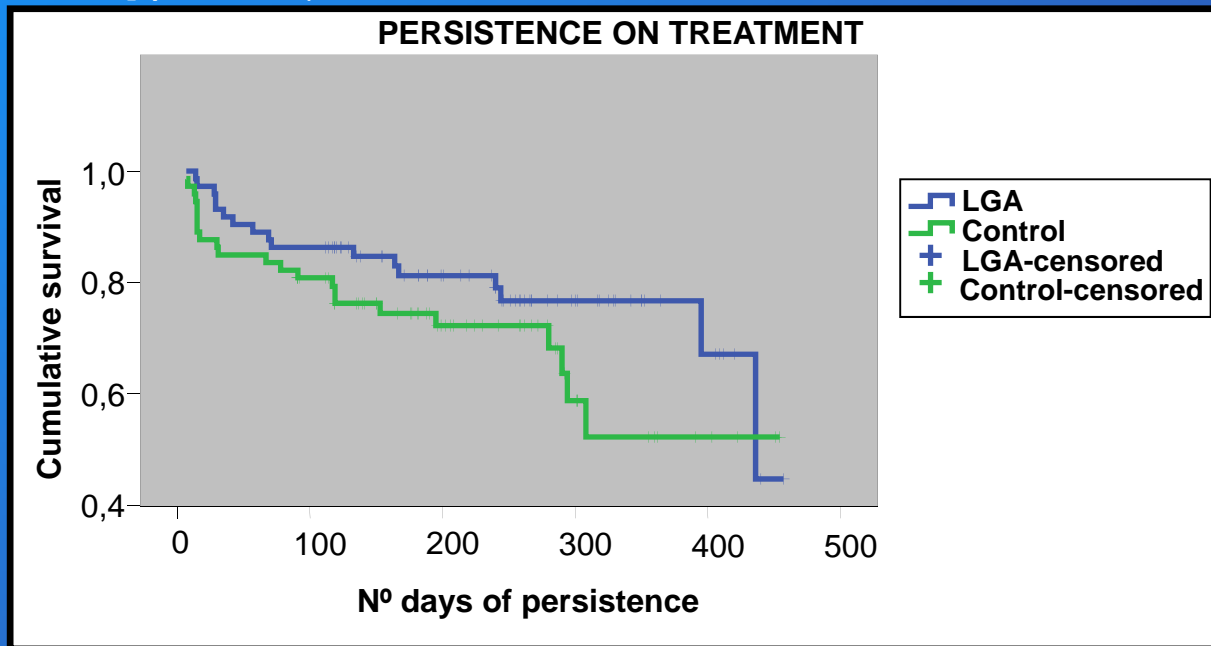


Fig. 2

# Results (III)

- After a median 281 days of follow-up, 19.2% of cases and 30.1% of controls had stopped or changed ART ( $p>0.05$ ). Reasons are shown in Fig. 3
- No differences in virologic or immunologic response were found for adjusted data ( $p>0.2$ )

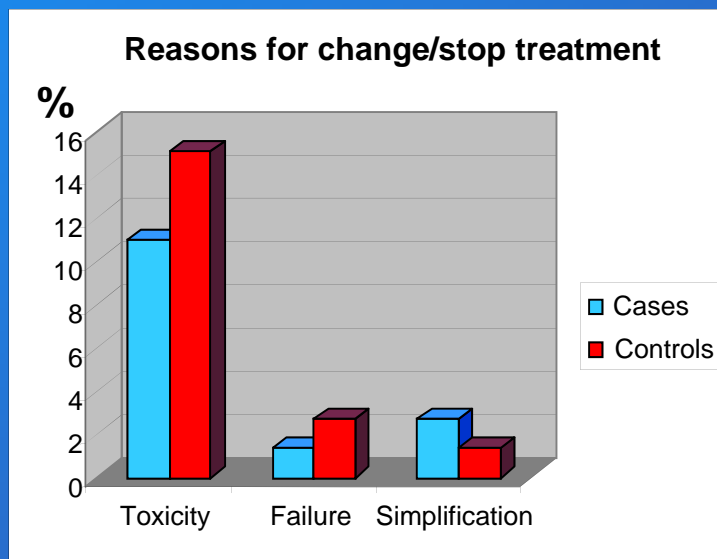


Fig. 3

# Conclusion

- The duration of ART that includes LGA tends to be longer than regimens that do not.