

Innovative Measures of Adherence: What is in a drop of blood?

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Outline



Pharmacology of antiretrovirals in dried blood spots.

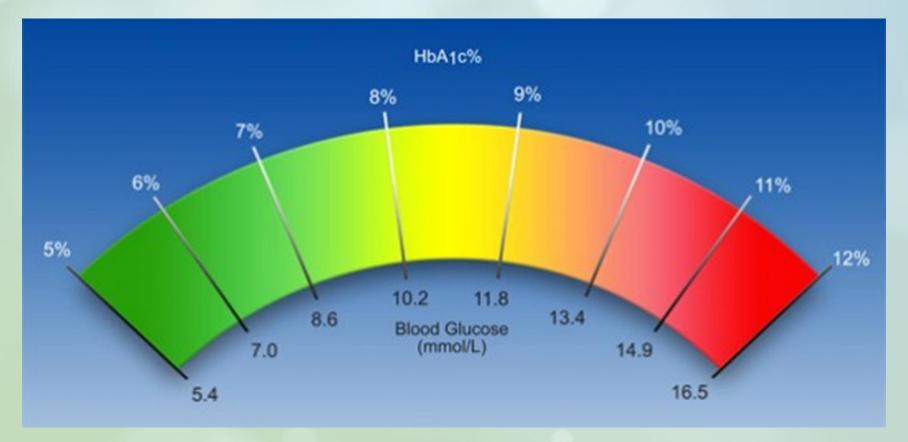
 Data on the use of dried blood spots to quantify adherence ART.

Challenges and future directions.

Cumulative Adherence



- Which is a better predictor of diabetes outcomes?
 - Fasting morning glucose vs. HbA1c



TFV-DP and FTC-TP in RBC and DBS

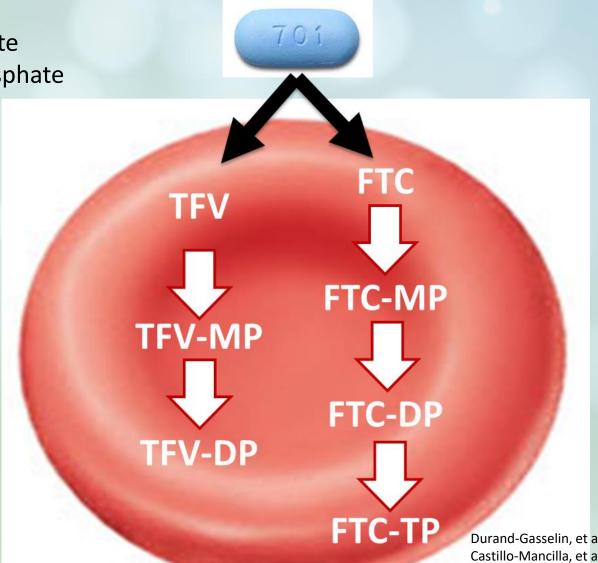


TFV-DP: tenofovir diphosphate

FTC-TP: emtricitabine triphosphate

Cumulative Adherence

17-day half-life



Recent dosing

35-hr half-life



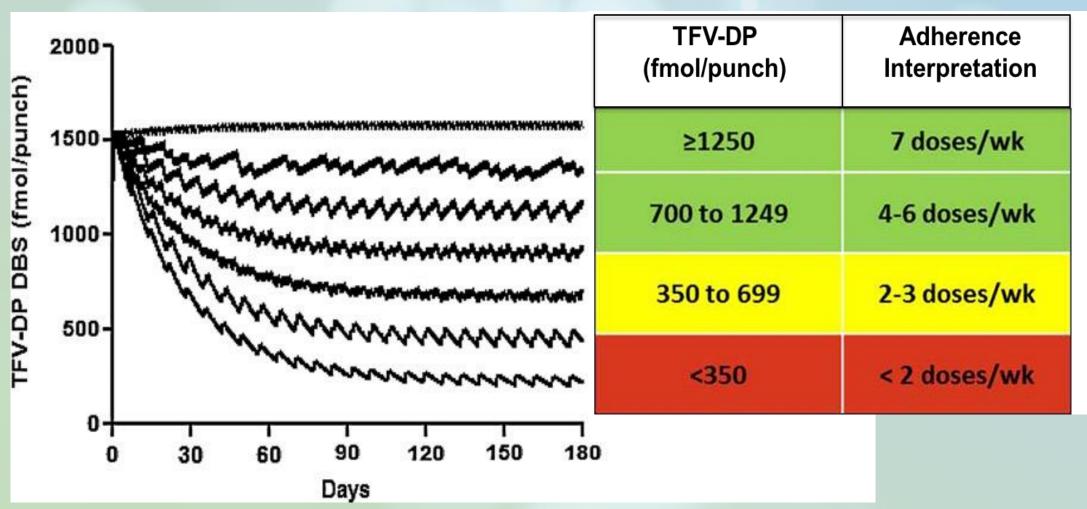
Durand-Gasselin, et al. 2007. AAC (PMID 17438052).
Castillo-Mancilla, et al. 2013. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruse

Castillo-Mancilla, et al. 2013. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses (PMID 22935078). Castillo-Mancilla, et al. 2015. AAC (PMID: 27572401).

Anderson, et al. 2018. AAC (PMID 29038282).

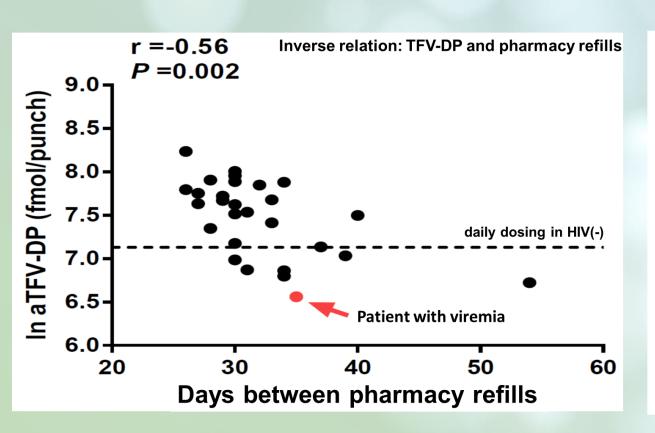
TFV-DP in DBS: adherence gradient





Model confirmed using directly-observed therapy.





Correlation of TFV-DP_{adj} with % Wisepill openings in previous 28 days:

Exclude 6 participants with significant TFV-DP_{adj} but sustained absence of Wisepill openings

	All participants (N=29)			Participants excluded (N=23)		
	N (data points)	r	p	N (data points)	r	p
All visits	142	.348	<.001	112	.510	<.001

United States

South Africa



 How do TFV-DP concentrations in patients with HIV infection compare to uninfected volunteers?

What is the association of TFV-DP in DBS and viral suppression?

- DBS in a prospective clinical cohort of patients with HIV infection on TDF-based therapy (NCT02012621).
 - Clinic visit where routine HIV VL was collected.



Enrollment: June 2014-July 2017

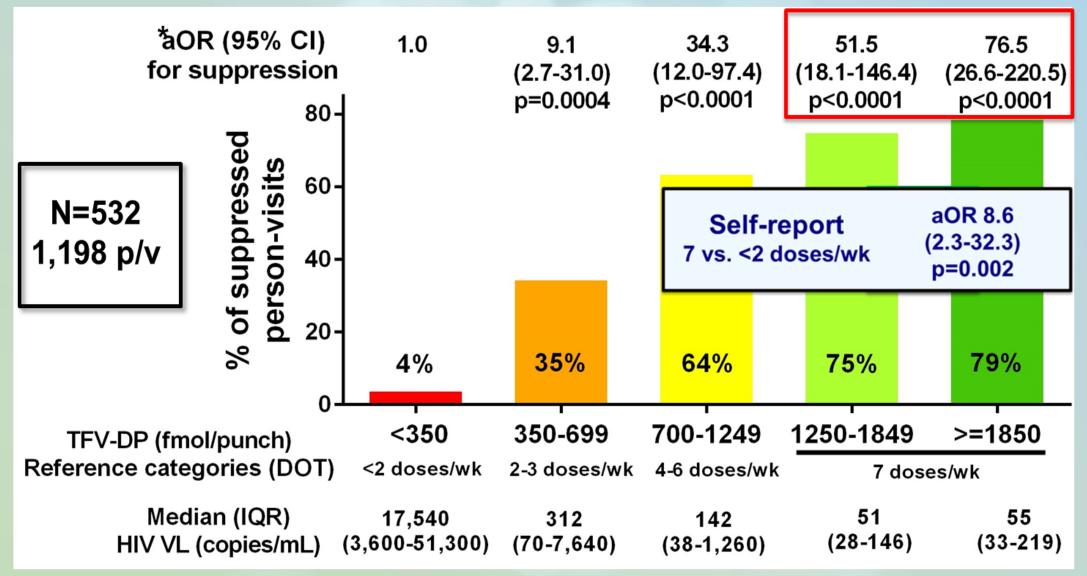


<u>Variable</u>	TFV-DP (fmol/punch) GM (95% CI)	P-value	
Viremic Suppressed	1021 (917, 1138) 1728 (1601, 1865)	<0.0001	÷

Race, BMI, ART class, use of booster all influenced drug concentrations

TFV-DP in HIV: suppression





^{*}Adjusted for age, gender, race, BMI, serum creatinine, CD4+ T-cell count, ART class, duration of ART and dosing category

Challenges/Limitations



- Adherence measures limited to TFV/FTC based regimens.
 - New data on 3TC-TP also quantifiable in DBS.

Requires a specialized laboratory for analysis.

Future Directions



- Extend current research into TAF-based therapy.
- Prospective application in routine clinical practice:
 - Early intervention to prevent viral rebound and treatment failure
 - Prompt identification of treatment toxicity?
 - Point of care testing and assay availability (R01 Al122298)
- Quantification of adherence and exposure in the virallysuppressed patient.
- Can TFV-DP in DBS complement other adherence measures?

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Thank you!

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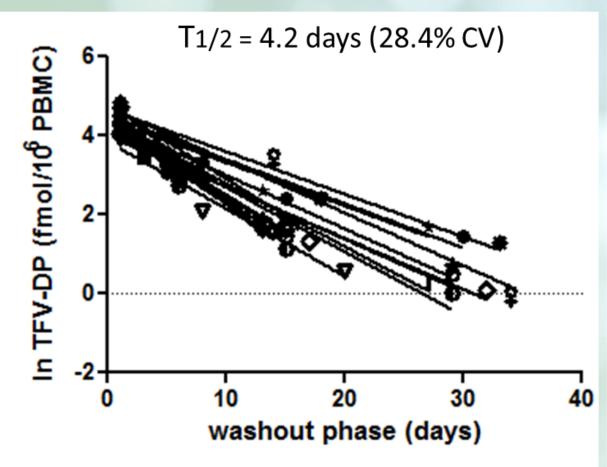


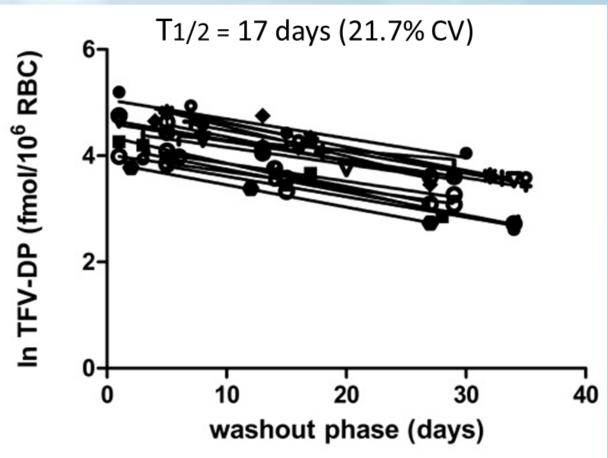
Backup Slides

TFV-DP half-lives RBC vs PBMC



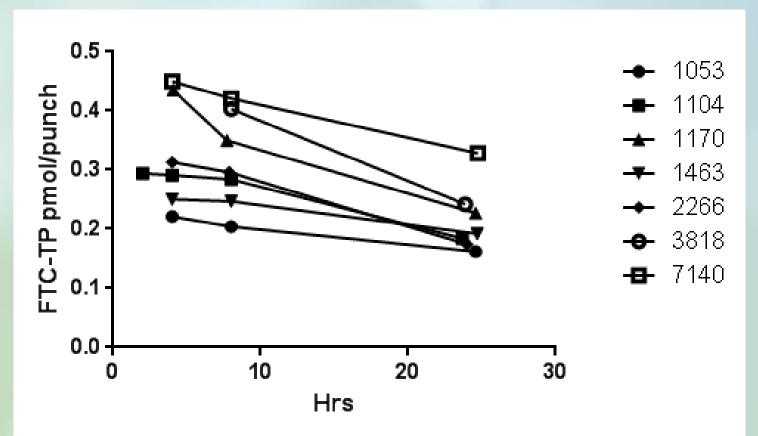




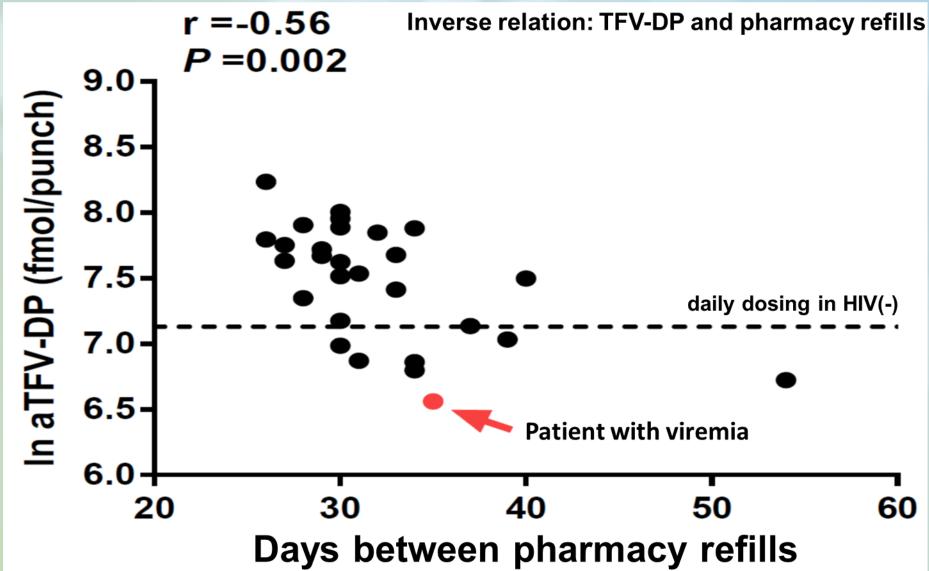


FTC-TP in DBS informs recent dosing ADHERENCE 2018

- Terminal phase:
 - $-T \frac{1}{2} = 31 (22-52) \text{ hrs.}$







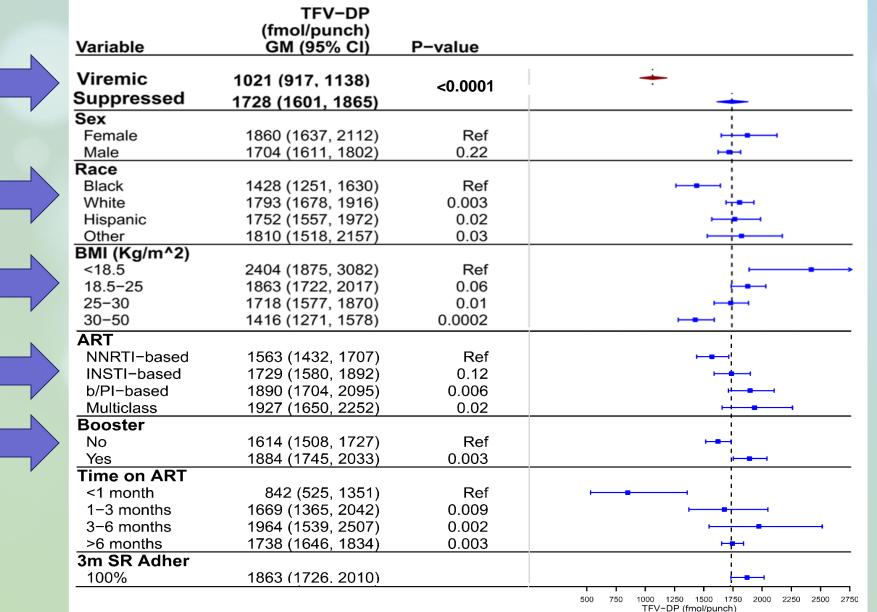


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FTC-TP in HIV



TFV-DP	FTC-TP			
(fmol/punch)	Quantifiable	BLQ		
(IIIIOI) pulicil)	n (%)	n (%)		
<350	3 (15)	17 (85)		
350-699	21 (66)	11 (34)		
700-1249	88 (85)	15 (15)		
>1250-1849	153 (98)	3 (2)		
≥1850	190 (99)	2 (1)		

aOR (95% CI) for viral suppression: 7.3 (4.4-12.1); p<0.0001