Differential Impact of Non-adherence on Week 96 Outcomes in the FTC/TDF Subset of Pooled ECHO and THRIVE Studies Comparing Rilpivirine (RPV) vs. Efavirenz (EFV) in Treatment-naïve, HIV-1 Infected Adults

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Background

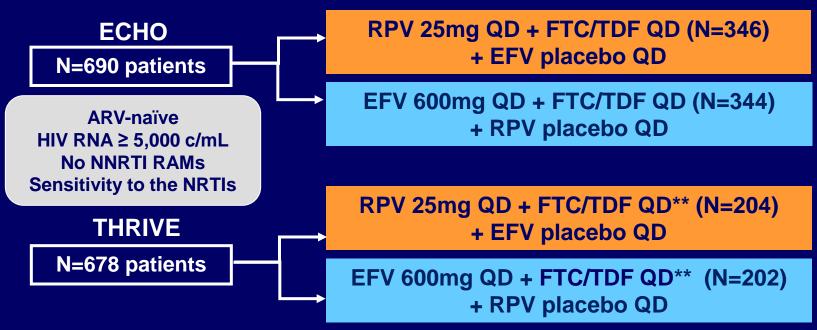
- RPV demonstrated a high virologic response rate (84% vs. 82%; HIV-1 RNA <50 c/mL, TLOVR) and was non-inferior to EFV in ARV-naïve adults at Weeks 48 and 96 in ECHO & THRIVE¹
 - For both treatment groups, suboptimal adherence and higher baseline viral load were associated with lower responses^{1,2}
- The FTC/TDF subset from the pooled ECHO & THRIVE studies is the only direct comparative data for the components of the 2 available single-tablet regimens (STR) of FTC/RPV/TDF and EFV/FTC/TDF

^{1.} Cohen C, et al. JAIDS 2012;60:33-42

^{2.} Brochot A, et al. EACS 2011; Belgrade, Serbia. #PS12/7

Pooled ECHO and THRIVE: W96 FTC/TDF Dataset Study Design

Randomized, double-blind, double-dummy*, multicenter, 96-week study



- * Study design resulted in 3 pills multiple times per day based on meal requirements:
 - RPV or RPV placebo with a meal, preferentially in am
 - EFV or EFV placebo on empty stomach at bedtime
- ** Excludes subjects on
 - ZDV/3TC (N=204) or ABC/3TC (N=68)

Objectives & Methods

- 1. Compare baseline demographics of adherent vs. nonadherent subjects
 - Fisher's exact test and Wilcoxon Rank-Sum test
- 2. Characterize the impact of adherence & baseline HIV-1 RNA (VL) on Wk 96 efficacy for RPV vs. EFV with FTC/TDF
 - VL <50 c/mL; ITT-TLOVR – Efficacy:
 - Adherence categories: >95%, >90 to ≥95%, or ≤90%
 - Baseline VL categories: >100,000 or ≤100,000 c/mL
- 3. Evaluate predictors of Wk 48 virologic response
 - Patients who discontinued for reasons other than virologic failure (VF) were excluded for this analysis (non-VF censored)
 - Multivariate analysis: Demographics, disease characteristics, adherence, study drug exposure,

ECHO vs. THRIVE

Adherence Measures

1. Modified Medication Adherence Self-Report Inventory (M-MASRI)

- Patient self-reported adherence using visual analogue scale estimating % doses taken during past 30 days
- Mean values used from Wk 4, 8, 12,
 16 and then every 8 wks
- Classified as adherent if >95% doses taken

2. Investigator-reported Adherence

 Blinded to M-MASRI, thus based only on discussions with study subjects

3. Indirect Adherence Measure

 Study drug concentration below limit of quantification at any time point

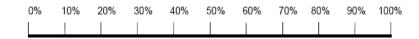
Modified Medication Adherence Self-Report Inventory (US English version of the M-MASRI)

We understand that many people on anti-HIV medications find it very difficult to take them regularly. We would like to know HOW MUCH of the following anti-HIV medication you have taken DURING THE PAST 30					
DAYS:	DAYS:				
Name (+ other Name(s)) and Description:					
Number of pills per "dose" (= per intake)	Pill(s) per "dose" (per intake)				
Number of "doses" (intakes) per day:	Time(s) (daily)				
This questionnaire is completely confident to your doctor or anyone else involved in	ntial. Under no circumstances will your answers be shown your care.				

We would like you to show us *HOW MUCH* of the medication above you have taken *DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS* (even if it was less than 100%).

Put an X on the line below at the point showing <u>your best guess</u> about *HOW MUCH* of the medication above you have taken *DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS*.

For example, 0% means you haven't taken any dose of the medication above, 50% means you have taken half of the prescribed doses of the medication above and 100% means you have taken every single dose of the medication above.



Thank you very much for your cooperation!

Adherence Results at Week 96

Adherence	RPV+FTC/TDF	EFV+FTC/TDF
M-MASRI*		
mean	98%	98%
>95%	87%	85%
Investigator-reported		
mean	99%	97%
>95%	95%	89%
Any concentration always above limit of detection**	98%	96%

^{* 1027} of 1,096 (94%) FTC/TDF subjects had M-MASRI data

^{** 997} of 1,096 (91%) FTC/TDF subjects had limit of detection data

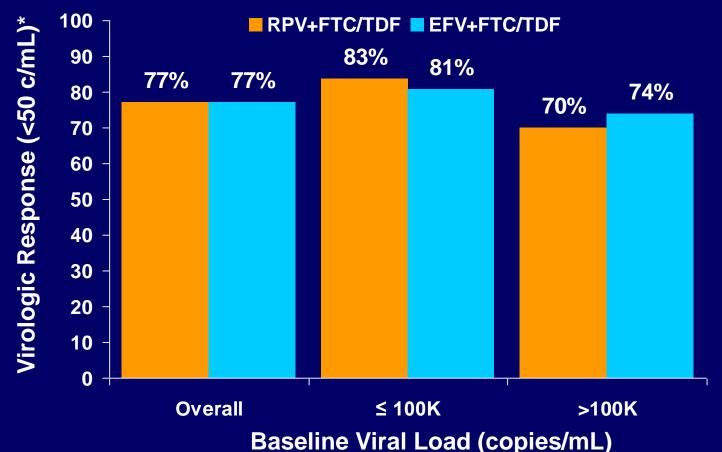
Baseline Demographic & Disease Characteristics by M-MASRI Adherence Category

	Adherent (n=886)	Non-Adherent (n=141)
Female, n (%)	186 (21)	32 (23)
Median age (range), years	36 (18-74)	34 (19-78)
Race, %		
White*	571 (64)	70 (50)
Black*	179 (20)	58 (41)
Asian	110 (12)	11 (8)
Hispanic ethnicity, n (%)	223 (25)	36 (26)
Median VL (range), log ₁₀ c/mL	5.0 (2.2-6.5)	5.0 (3.5-7.3)
Baseline VL ≤ 100,000 c/mL, %	452 (51)	61 (43)
Median CD4 cell count (range), cells/mm ³	257 (1-888)	253 (2-743)
CDC Category C, %*	44 (5)	14 (10)
HBV/HCV Co-infection*	62 (7)	18 (13)

^{*}p<0.05

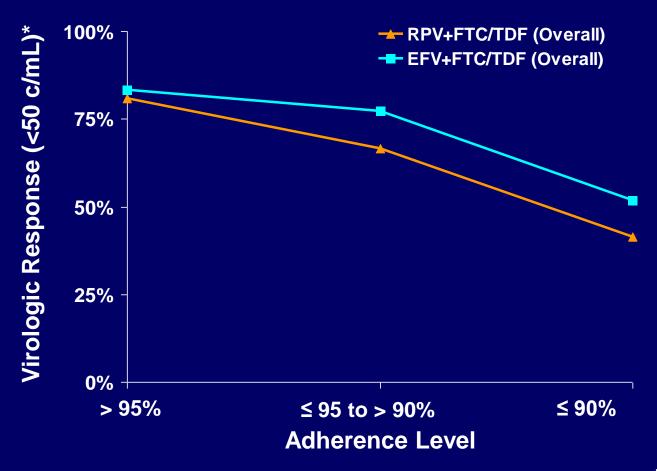
Virologic Response*: by Baseline VL at Week 96

- RPV+FTC/TDF was non-inferior to EFV+FTC/TDF at Week 96
- Baseline VL impacted both arms similarly; with lower responses at higher VL



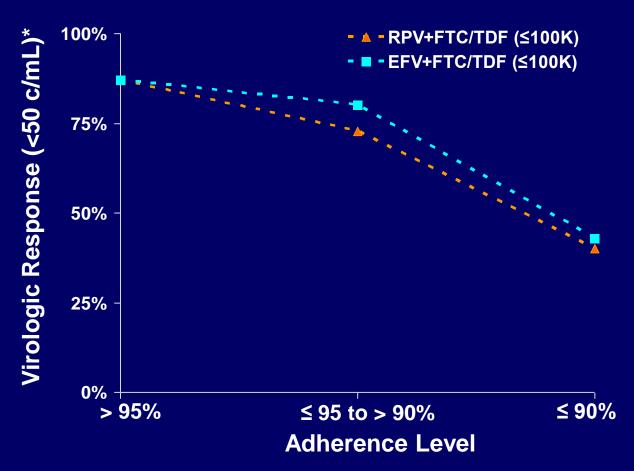
Virologic Response*: Overall by Adherence (M-MASRI) at Week 96

Overall, non-adherence was associated with lower response rates in both arms



Virologic Response*: VL ≤ 100K by Adherence (M-MASRI) at Week 96

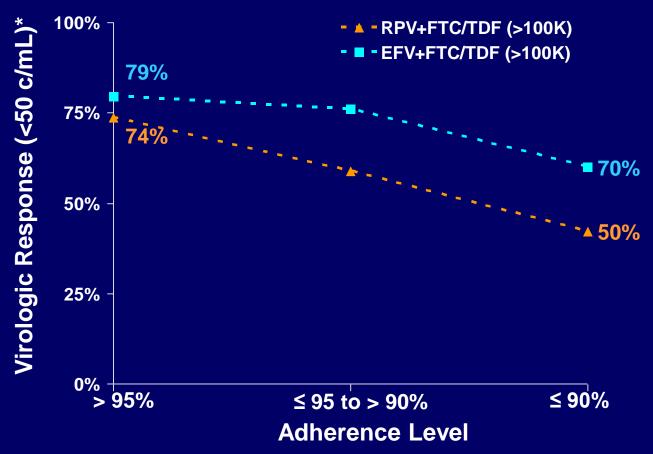
 At low baseline VL, non-adherence was associated with lower response rates in both arms



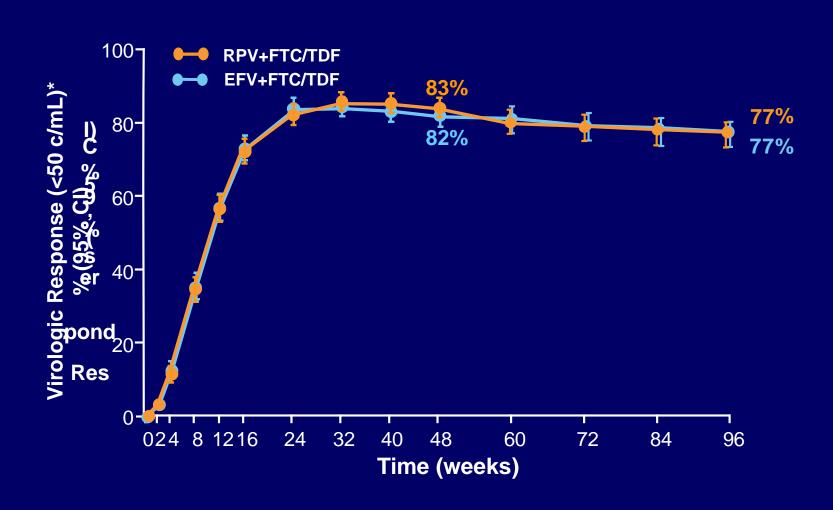
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Virologic Response*: <u>VL > 100K</u> by Adherence (M-MASRI) at Week 96

At high baseline VL, EFV+FTC/TDF response was less impacted by non-adherence (79% adh. vs. 70% non-adh. ≤95%) compared to RPV+FTC/TDF (74% vs. 50%)

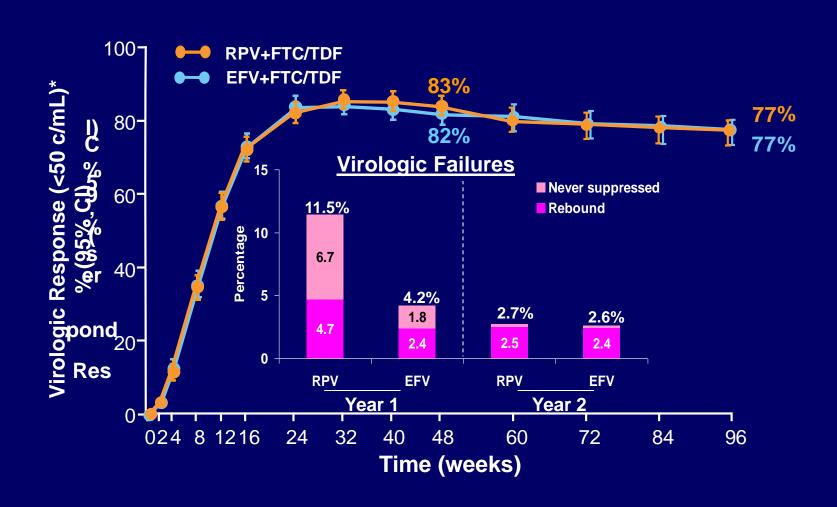


Virologic Response* through Week 96



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Virologic Response* & Failures through Week 96



Multivariate Analysis Results at Wk 48

- Week 48 non-VF censored analysis allows for analysis of virologic success and failures by removing non-VF failures (e.g. discontinuations due to adverse events)
- Drug exposure and adherence measures were correlated to each other

	RPV+FTC/TDF	EFV+FTC/TDF
Study drug trough concentration	√	√
Investigator-reported adherence	√	√
Baseline VL	√	√
Baseline CD4	√	
Demographics: age, weight, sex, race		
Study: ECHO vs. THRIVE		
HBV/HCV coinfection		

- Similar results seen when baseline CD4 and VL are treated as categorical data
- Similar results were obtained if any concentration below limit of quantification or self-reported (M-MASRI) were used

Conclusions

- Univariate and multivariate analyses confirm that virologic response to the STR components of RPV+FTC/TDF and EFV+FTC/TDF are impacted by baseline viral load, adherence, and study drug exposure
- For high baseline VL (>100,000 c/mL), response to EFV+FTC/TDF was less impacted by non-adherence compared to RPV+FTC/TDF
- Further research is warranted to assess the efficacy and adherence to actual STRs (not STR components) and the association with baseline VL
 - Study 110 (STAR): FTC/RPV/TDF STR vs. EFV/FTC/TDF STR in ARV-naïve subjects stratified by baseline VL (>100,000 c/mL)

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ECHO

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