

Pharmacologic drug detection and self-reported adherence in the HPTN069/ACTG5305 Phase II PrEP trial

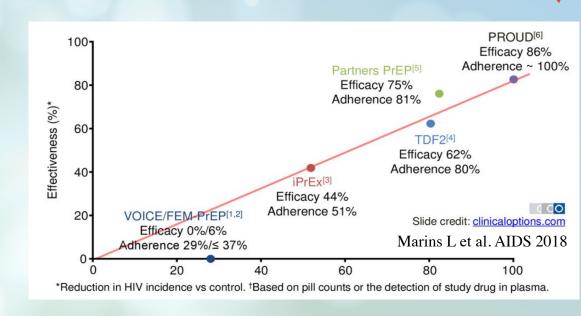
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Background



- Adherence drives efficacy in oral PrEP clinical trials
- Several past clinical trials have demonstrated inaccuracies of self-reported PrEP adherence¹⁻⁵
- More recent studies, which have become increasingly pragmatic, have found that the discrepancy between pharmacologic and self-reported indicators of adherence are narrowing⁶⁻⁸



Drug levels associated with PrEP efficacy

1. Gorbach PM, et al. 2013. 2. Amico KR, et al. 2014. 3. van der Straten A, et al. 2016 4. Musinguzi N, et al. 2016. 5. Baker Z, et al. 2018. 6. Haberer JE. 2016. 7. Blumenthal J, et al. 2019. 8. Qasmieh S, et al. 2022



Aims

 To assess objective pharmacologic-based adherence and subjective self-reported adherence among individuals participating in a PrEP candidate clinical trial

 Characterize demographic predictors of patient estimation of reported PrEP adherence

Design



- Deidentified data from HPTN 069/ACTG A5305⁹⁻¹⁰
 - Randomized, double-blind Phase II study of the safety/tolerability of 3
 candidate PrEP regimens and 1 demonstrated control regimen (each arm
 consisting of 3 tablets) at 13 sites in the United States and Puerto Rico
 - 1. Maraviroc (MVC) + 2 Placebo
 - 2. MVC + Emtricitabine (FTC) + Placebo
 - 3. MCV + Tenofovir (TDF) + Placebo
 - 4. TDF + FTC + Placebo [Control]

Weeks 24 and 48

Drug concentrations: TDF, FTC, and MVC by plasma samples

Self-reported adherence: Computer-assisted self interview (CASI surveys)

Descriptive statistics and a generalized linear model with repeat visits for statistical

evaluation

9. Gulick RM, et al. J Infect Dis. 2017.

10. Gulick RM, et al. Ann Intern Med. 2017.

Correlates of Interest



Correlates:

- Sex assigned at birth
- Age
- Race/ethnicity
- Education level
- Employment Status
- Marital Status
- Report of active illicit drug use
- Psychological scales

Drug Concentration Testing

Tenofovir and **Emtricitabine**

- Plasma drug concentrations at study week 24 and 48
- Classified as daily or less-than-daily adherence by using established benchmarks from <u>HPTN 066 Directly Observed</u> <u>Therapy (DOT)</u> study (threshold optimized for ≥ 90% sensitivity)¹¹

Daily Adherence:

- TFV: concentration ≥ 35.5 ng/ml
- FTC: concentration ≥ 49.1 ng/ml

Drug Concentration Testing #ADHERENCE2023



Maraviroc

No established MVC benchmark from a DOT study

MVC threshold estimated by conducting **ROC analysis** from HPTN 069 MVC + TDF and MVC + FTC arms to ensure concentrations that were consistent with daily drug use

Estimated a MVC threshold of 4.1 ng/ml for 100% sensitivity

Follow-up analysis:

Percent of samples classified as daily drug use was examined across the four study arms and two time periods

 4.1 ng/ml benchmark in MVC only arm yielded a value that closely corresponded to the other three arms from HPTN 066 (TDF/FTC Directly Observed Therapy) benchmarks

Self-Reported Adherence



3 CASI Items (Week 24 and Week 48)

1. Ability to take study medication every day in the past month (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, Poor, Very Poor)

2. How much of the study drug was taken as recommended in the past month (0 – 100%, slider)

Over the past month, how much of the time was study drug taken as recommended
 (All of the time, most of the time, half of the time, some of the time, none of the time)



Self-Reported Adherence

- Item responses linearly transformed to a 0 100 point scale (Summary of the individual adherence items calculated as the mean of the three individual items)
- Daily adherence for composite scores equal to or greater than 96
 (Reflecting reports of perfect or near perfect adherence on a linearized Wilson 3-item measure summary¹²)

Raseline Demographics



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High School or Less 207 (29%)

268 (37%)

Sex at birth Male

Age at Enrollment

Female

Median

Race

Black

White

Ethnicity

Hispanic/Latino

440 (61%) 278 (39%)

32

308 (43%)

353 (49%)

131 (18%)

College or Higher

Employment Status Unemployed

Single/Widowed

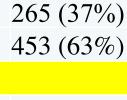
Partnered/Married

Illicit Drug Use

Active Drug Use

Employed

Marital Status



466 (65%)

246 (34%)

Anxiety/Depression 179 (25%)

410 (57%)

Psychological Scales

Results



370 participants

(Enrollment Phase I: 227 cisgender men/2 transgender women; Enrollment Phase II: 140 cisgender women/1 transgender man)

Table 1: Frequency of adherence by self-report and drug-concentrations

Daily adherence				
	Self-reported daily adherence in	Self-reported less than daily	Total	
	past month	adherence in past month		
Drug level reflects daily adherence	225	242	467(65%)	
Drug level reflects non-daily adherence	81	170	251(35%)	
Total	306(43%)	412(57%)	718(100%)	

65% had drug concentrations consistent with daily adherence 43% had CASI survey responses reporting daily adherence



Odds of Adherent Drug Concentration

<u>Covariates</u>	<u>Univariate analyses</u> :	Multivariate analyses:
Male Assigned at Birth	OR 2.19 [95% CI 1.91, 2.52]	aOR 1.42 [95% CI 1.02, 1.97]
Older (per 5 year increase)	OR 1.05 [95% CI 1.03, 1.06]	aOR 1.10 [95% CI 1.09, 1.11]
White	OR 3.33 [95% CI 2.85, 3.84]	aOR 2.20 [95% CI 1.88, 2.56]
Advanced Education	OR 8.08 [95% CI 6.28, 10.39]	aOR 3.89 [95% CI 2.97, 5.09]
Employed	OR 3.39 [95% CI 3.10, 3.71]	aOR 1.89 [95% CI 1.50, 2.40]
Married/Partnered	OR 1.75 [95% 1.72, 2.12]	aOR 2.00 [95% 1.72, 2.32]

Self-Reported Adherence #ADHERENCE2023 with Non-Adherent Drug Concentrations

White

Among participants with <u>drug concentrations suggesting non-daily</u> dosing (N=251), the following groups were more likely to self-report

daily adherence (N=81) than less than daily adherence (N=170)			
<u>Covariates</u>	<u>Univariate analyses</u> :	Multivariate analyses:	
Male	200 1 26 [05% CI 1 05 1 51]	200 1 24 [05% CI 1 20 1 20]	

Assigned at a UR 1.26 (95% CI 1.05, 1.51) aur 1.24 (95% Cl 1.20, 1.29)

Birth

Older (per 5 aOR **1.10** [95% CI 1.08, 1.11] aOR **1.09** [95% CI 1.09, 1.09] year increase) aOR **1.20** [95% CI 1.05, 1.38] aOR 1.28 [95% CI 1.05, 1.56]

Conclusions



- 65% of participants in HPTN 069 had drug concentrations consistent with daily medication adherence
 - Among these, 48% reported daily/near daily adherence over the past month on selfreport measures
- However, less than half (43%) self-reported <u>daily</u> adherence
- Male, older, White, college-educated, employed, and/or partnered/married participants were more likely to have drug concentrations reflecting daily adherence
- However, male, older, and white participants were also more likely to overestimate their medication adherence by self-report when drug concentrations suggested less than daily adherence

Acknowledgements

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Study Participants

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