

New Opportunities: Implementing Long-Acting PrEP in Clinical Practice

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- Scientific Advisory Board: Gilead, Merck
- NIH funding to study antiretrovirals for prevention

Injectable Cabotegravir: Game Changer? #ADHERENCE2023

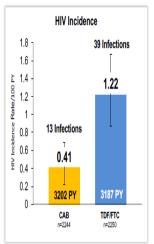
HPTN HIV Prevention

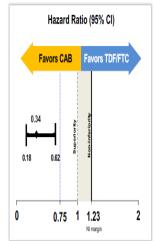




HIV Incidence CAB vs. TDF/FTC

52 HIV infections in 6389 PY of follow-up 1.4 (IQR 0.8-1.9) years median per-participant follow-up Pooled incidence 0.81 (95%CI 0.61-1.07) per 100 PY









40 infections over 3892 person-years Pooled HIV incidence 1.03 (0.73, 1.4) per 100 person-years

	CAB	TDF/FTC
HIV infections	4	36
Person-years	1,953	1,939
HIV incidence (95% CI)	0.2 (0.06, 0.52)	1.86 (1.3, 2.57)

Wald test z statistic – 4.20, efficacy stopping bound (z scale) – 3.61

- HPTN 083/084 showed superiority of CAB-LA vs.TDF/FTC control -CAB-LA was well tolerated despite injection site reactions

Cl. confidence interval

Challenges to LA CAB Implementation #ADHERENCE2023

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- FDA approved 12/20/21
- Uptake has been slow
- Cost in US: ≈\$26,000/yr.
- DescovyTM \$23,748/yr.
- Generic Truvada \$588/yr.





- Cost
- Insurance
- Workflow
- Missed Injections
- Pt. preference

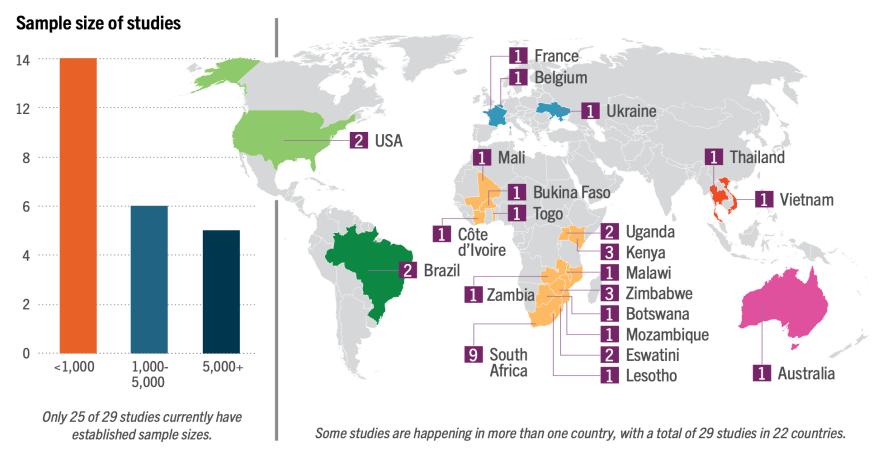
Global CAB LA Roll Out



- Approved: Australia, Botswana. Malawi, South Africa, USA
- Recent EMA review

 → expect approval soon
- Pending approval: Brazil, Kenya, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- To be filed soon: Argentina, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania

CAB for PrEP and DVR Implementation Science Studies



Source: AVAC

(www.prepwatch.org)

- PILLAR (US): 220 cis and transgender MSM, inc. telehealth support
- EBONI (US): 250 Black cisgender women
- Aurora (US): Digital health and behavioral economics
- INNOVATE (US): PWID
- IS studies underway in Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Lesotho
- Multiple studies underway in South Africa, including Thetha Nami Ngithethe Nave ("Let's talk) enrolling 26,000 pts. Step wedge design with peer navigation for youth
- IS studies focusing on key pops, mainly MSM/TGW in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Australia, France
- Studies underway to evaluate non-gluteal injection sites
- Studies underway to evaluate mHealth support for TGW, women who inject drugs

What have been the biggest challenges in making CAB LA available to your patients?	10 experts
Lack of staff to help navigate patients to appropriate resources	10
Insurance coverage	9
Lack of staff to complete paperwork	6
Lack of staff or time to administer injections*	4
Lack of patient demand	0

^{*&}quot;process takes weeks to complete" "frequent change insurance plans" "staff time also needed to deal with missed injections, etc" frequency of viral loads

Benefit Routes and Method Of Acquisition #ADHERENCE2023

Buy and Bill

- HCP purchases drug from specialty distributor allowing the product to be available on hand.
- Distributor ships the medication to HCP
- The HCP and distributor negotiate price based on volume.
- HCP submits medical benefit claim to insurer who reimburses the HCP
- Pt is charged copay, admin fee if applicable

Specialty Pharmacy: Pharmacy Benefit

- White bagging: drug is purchased through specialty pharmacy and shipped to the provider's office for administration
- Brown bagging:
 prescription sent to
 pharmacy, pt picks up
 the drug, and brings it
 to HCP's office
- Specialty pharmacy submits claim to insurer

Specialty Pharmacy: Medical Benefit

- Drug obtained through a contracted specialty pharmacy e.g. CVS Caremark, Optum, Accredo
- Specialty Pharmacy submits bill to insurance company, drug shipped to office
- Must call every time patient is due and arrange shipment (least favorite)

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Patient Assistance Program

- Live in one of the 50 states, DC, or Puerto Rico
- Household income </= to 500% of the Federal Poverty Level
- Not eligible for Medicaid, and either have no rx. coverage or:
 - Have a Medicare Part B, D, or Advantage Plan, spent at least >/= \$600 on out-of-pocket rx. expenses during the current calendar year, or
 - Have a private insurance plan limited to generic-only coverage
 Injection fee not covered

Patient Savings Program

- Patients with commercial Insurance
- Can receive up to: \$7,850/yr beyond what insurance will cover
- Patients will receive a virtual debit card they can use to pay their bill
- Gets reviewed periodically, and needs new paperwork if insurance changes
- Several states will cover additional gaps with PrEPDAP programs

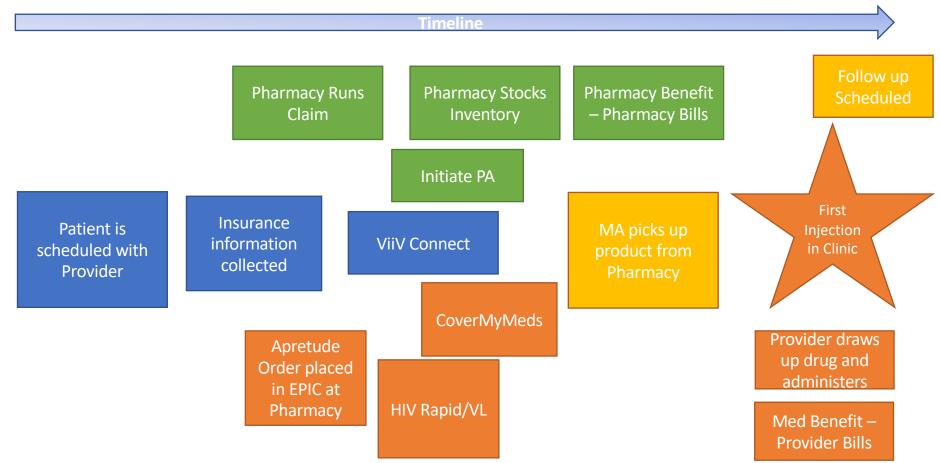
https://www.viivconnect.com/for-providers/financial-support/

Fenway Experience with CAB LA



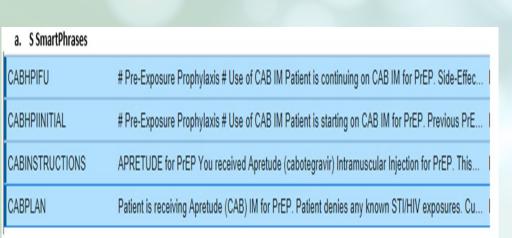
- Transitioned ≈40 pts from HPTN 083 to routine CAB LA
- Took 3 to 14 days from initiation of insurance process to approval (average 7 days)
- Some insurers did not require PA, while other required lengthy PA process→provision of partial coverage, often requiring applying for supplemental coverage from ViiV
- 5-10% of initial requests denied (pt needs to "fail" oral)
- 25% of pts required PrEPDAP or ViiV support
- For each pt, it took 3-5 hours of nurse or coordinator time, plus 2 hours for MD and half hour for pharmacist to get pt their first dose of CAB LA (It takes a village)

Cabotegravir-LA for PrEP in Fenway Health



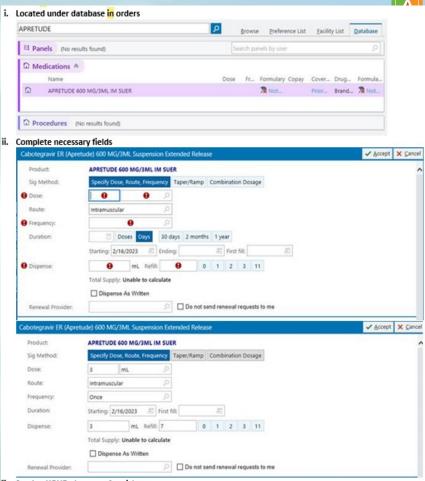
Cabotegravir-LA IM for PrEP in Fenway Health DHERENCE 2023





a. Labs to order:

Cr. HIV VL, HIV Ag/Ab, other STI testing (with every visit)



Deploy pharmacist to work on access

Social media campaign; Staff meetings

Work with Legislature to decrease barriers



Has your clinic done any of the following? #ADHERE	NCE2023
Work with private or public insurers to facilitate access	5
Create dedicated injection clinic	5
Hire or deploy case managers to work on access	5
Hire or deploy peer navigators to work on access	3

- Oral PrEP users: 100-≈6000
- CAB LA users: 18-125



Do you anticipate major transition to CAB LA?

- Anticipate transition, but will be slow
- Process too cumbersome
- Demand is there, requires a large team
- Currently, >100 on the waiting list
- "In these times of financial insecurity among FQHCs, I worry how sustainable our current model will be."
- Cabneuva experience was helpful in several clinics
- Some created dedicated clinics for injectable ART and gender affirming hormone rx.



Conclusions



- Despite definitive demonstration of efficacy, CAB LA roll out has not been smooth
- Operational challenges have included funder and health system challenges
- Innovative models, ranging from dedicated injection clinics to community delivery, are being evaluated
- The diffusion of innovation is taking time, but the expansion of PrEP choices offers another tool to address the HIV epidemic

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