Characteristics of Early Adopters of a Two-Drug Regimen (Dolutegravir/Rilpivirine) for Treatment of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 in the United States

Cerald Pierone,1 Kathy L. Schulman,2 Jennifer Fusco,2 Vani Vannappagari,2 Michael Abouta,2 Leigh Ragone,2 Gregory Fusco2


BACKGROUND

• Combination antiretroviral therapy (ART) has resulted in longer lifespans and an aging population of people living with HIV (PLWH).
• Novel ART regimens minimize drug exposure, reduce risks for adverse events, drug-drug interactions, and long-term toxicities.

In 2017, Juluca® (dolutegravir/rilpivirine; DTG/RPV), the first complete treatment regimen containing only two antiretroviral (ARV) drugs in a single tablet to treat HIV-1 was approved for use in ARV-experienced patients currently suppressed on a stable regimen with no history of treatment failure or resistance to either DTG or RPV.

OBJECTIVE:

Characterize the early utilization of DTG/RPV in the US.

RESULTS

Figures 1-5 depict the characteristics of 456 patients prescribed DTG/RPV between January 1, 2018 and June 30, 2018 at Whole Family Health Center, Vero Beach, FL, USA.

METHODS

Study Population

O Movements of clinical and treatment characteristics were described using a baseline of 12 months unless otherwise specified.

Follow-up period: January 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018

Observational clinical cohort analysis

Prospectively collected electronic medical record (EMR) data

Data from the Observational Pharmaco-Epidemiology Research and Analysis (OPERA) Population (N=456; 25-69 yrs).

Data Analysis

• Baseline characteristics were described at index

• Clinical and treatment characteristics were described using a baseline of 12 months unless otherwise specified.

RESULTS

Figures 1-5 depict the characteristics of 456 patients prescribed DTG/RPV between January 1, 2018 and June 30, 2018 at Whole Family Health Center, Vero Beach, FL, USA.

Figures 1-5 depict the characteristics of 456 patients prescribed DTG/RPV between January 1, 2018 and June 30, 2018 at Whole Family Health Center, Vero Beach, FL, USA.

Figures 1-5 depict the characteristics of 456 patients prescribed DTG/RPV between January 1, 2018 and June 30, 2018 at Whole Family Health Center, Vero Beach, FL, USA.

Figures 1-5 depict the characteristics of 456 patients prescribed DTG/RPV between January 1, 2018 and June 30, 2018 at Whole Family Health Center, Vero Beach, FL, USA.

Figures 1-5 depict the characteristics of 456 patients prescribed DTG/RPV between January 1, 2018 and June 30, 2018 at Whole Family Health Center, Vero Beach, FL, USA.

DISCUSSION

• Most patients were ART-experienced, initiating DTG/RPV as a stand-alone, two-drug regimen.

• 48% of most patients had at least one viral load in 50-199 cps/mL. Two patients had viral loads <50 cps/mL.

• Regimens were frequently simplified.

• Concomitantly was prevalent: 96% of patients had ≥1 comorbid condition. 60% ≥1 cardiovascular disorder, 60% hypertension, 4% mental health disorder and 35% renal disease.

• In patients living with HIV infection and other concomitant chronic illnesses, DTG/RPV may be an important option for clinicians seeking simplicity alongside efficacy.

•局限性: While the OPERA cohort follows up to 7% of the HIV epidemic in the US, it may over- or underestimate specific subpopulations.

REFERENCES


ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research would not be possible without the generosity of the OPERA HIV caregivers and their patients.

SUPPORT

This project was funded by ViiV Healthcare.