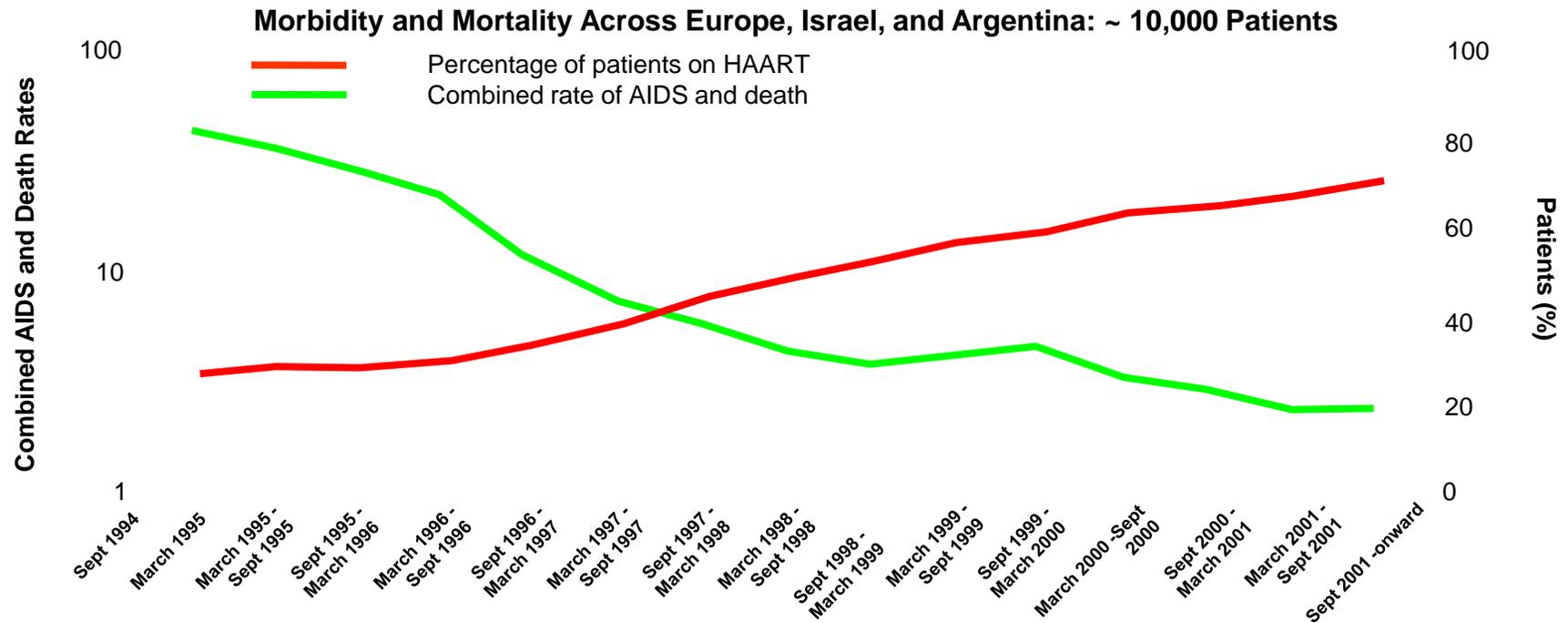

cART:
Ingredienti per il successo a lungo termine

DOTT.SSA OLIVIA BARGIACCHI
SC MALATTIE INFETTIVE
AOU MAGGIORE DELLA CARITA' NOVARA

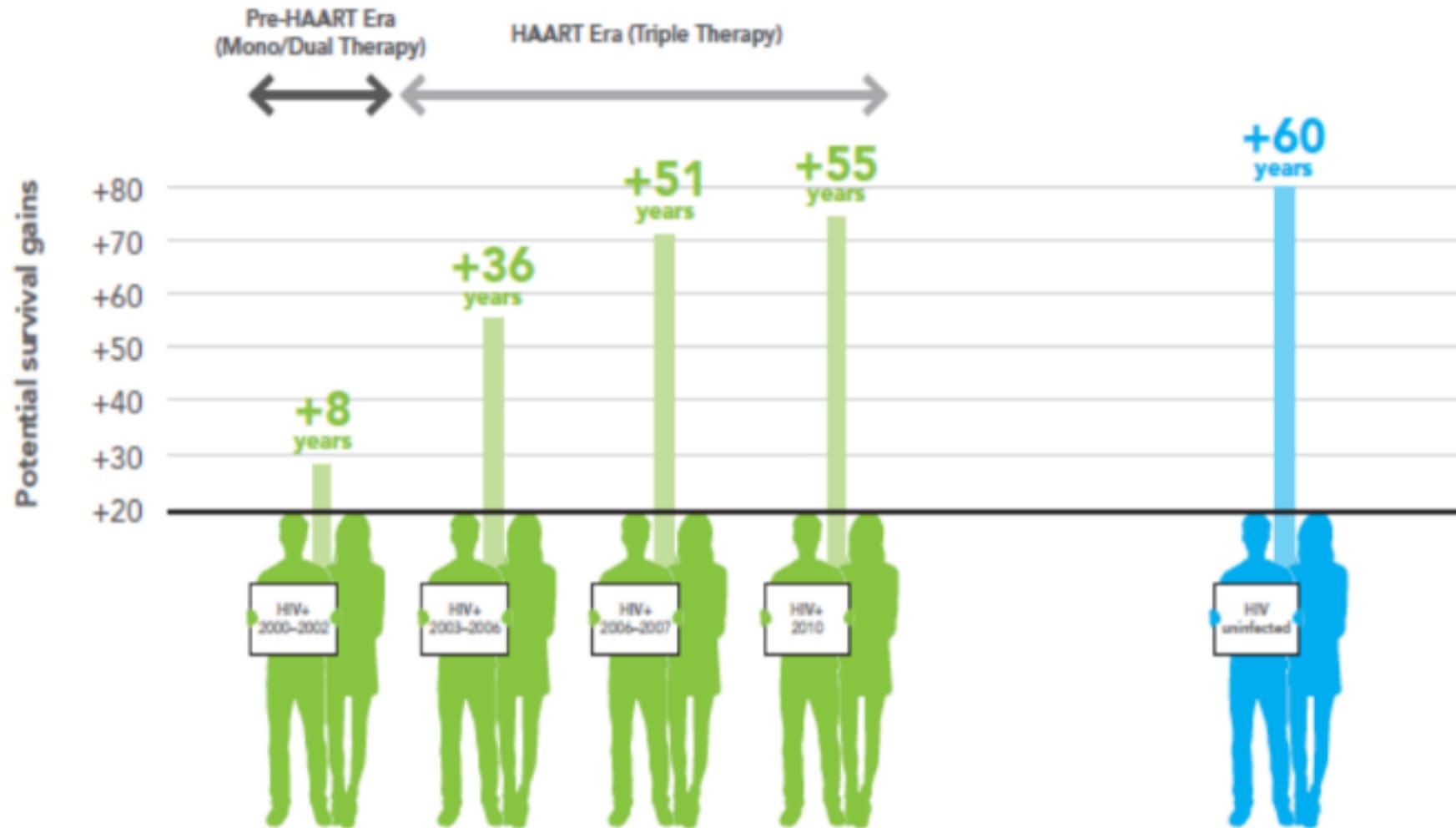


EuroSIDA: AIDS and Death Since Introduction of HAART



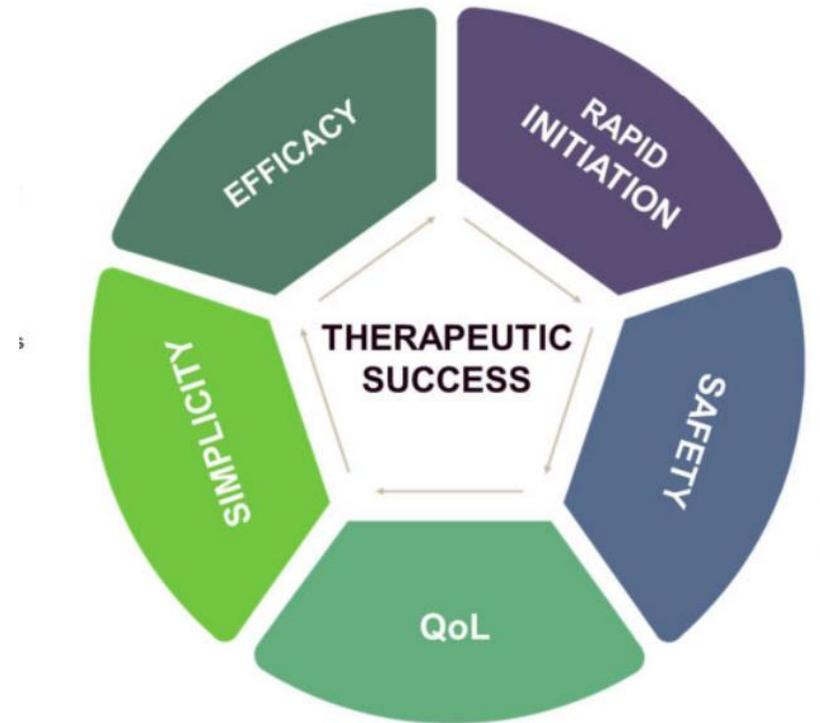
Mocroft A, et al. Lancet. 2003;362:22-29.

HIV TREATMENT CAN NORMALIZE SURVIVAL

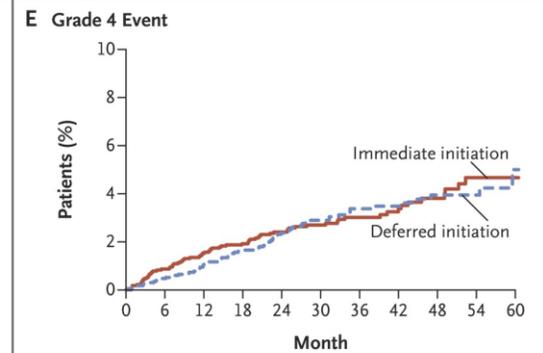
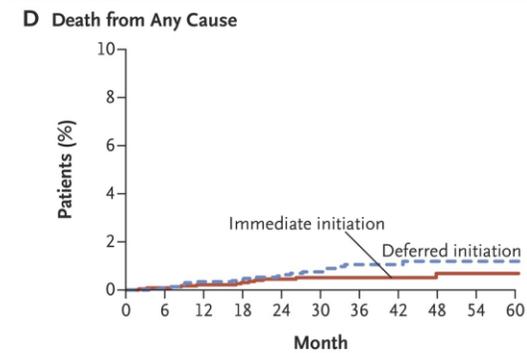
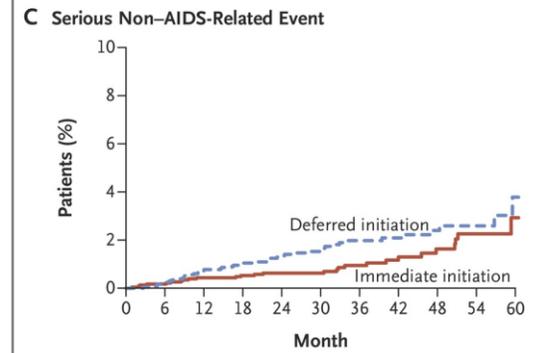
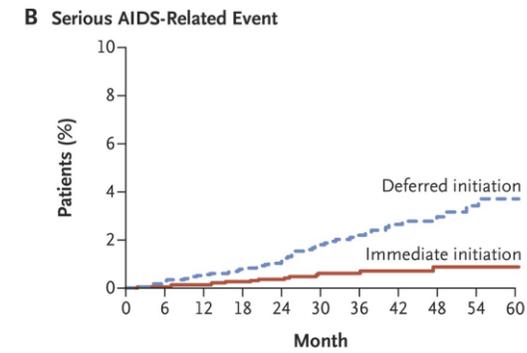
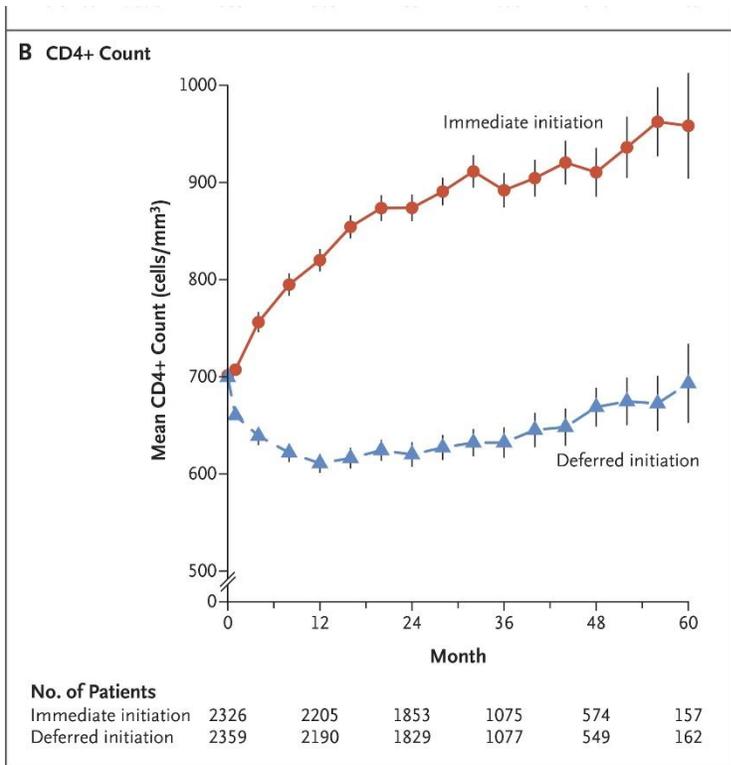


Il successo terapeutico a lungo termine

1. Inizio precoce
2. Efficacia
3. Sicurezza
4. Semplicità
5. Qualità di vita



Inizio precoce: studio START



Inizio precoce della terapia

La terapia antiretrovirale va iniziata indipendentemente dal numero dei linfociti T CD4 e dal valore di HIV RNA

Rapid ART: inizio precoce

Riduce il tempo di viremia e quindi la trasmissibilità del virus

Migliora l'outcome, il linkage to care e la retention in care (dimostrato nei paesi in via di sviluppo)

Test and treat /Same day treatment: avvio del trattamento senza aspettare l'esito degli esami basali

DIAMOND study

Figure 1. DIAMOND study design.

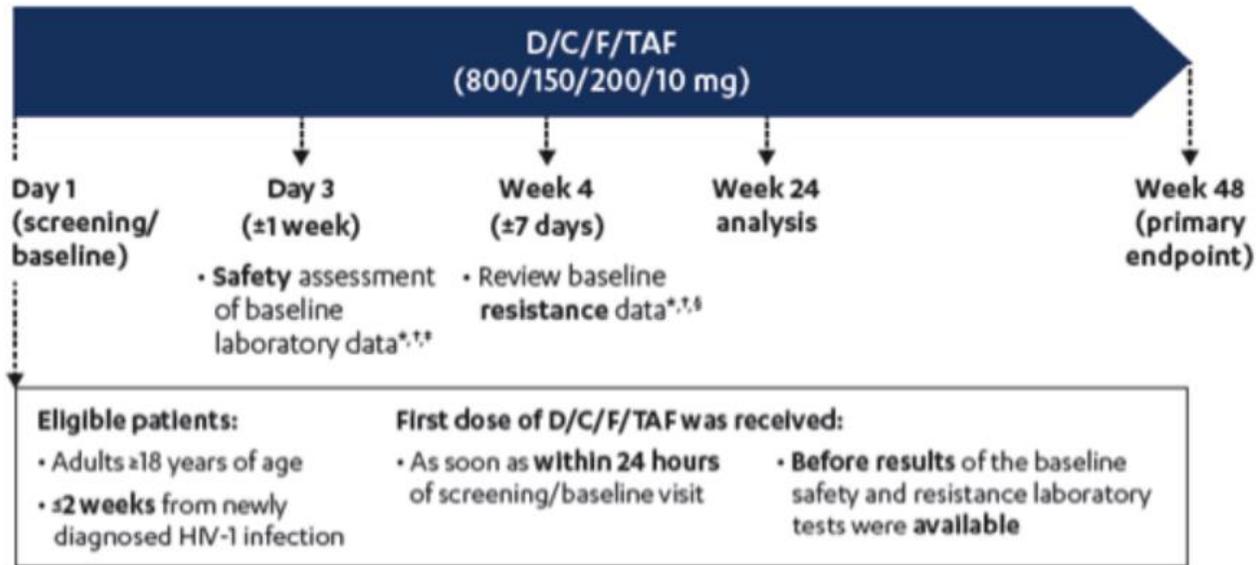


Figure 2. D/C/F/TAF virologic efficacy in a rapid initiation model of care.

A. Virologic response at Week 48

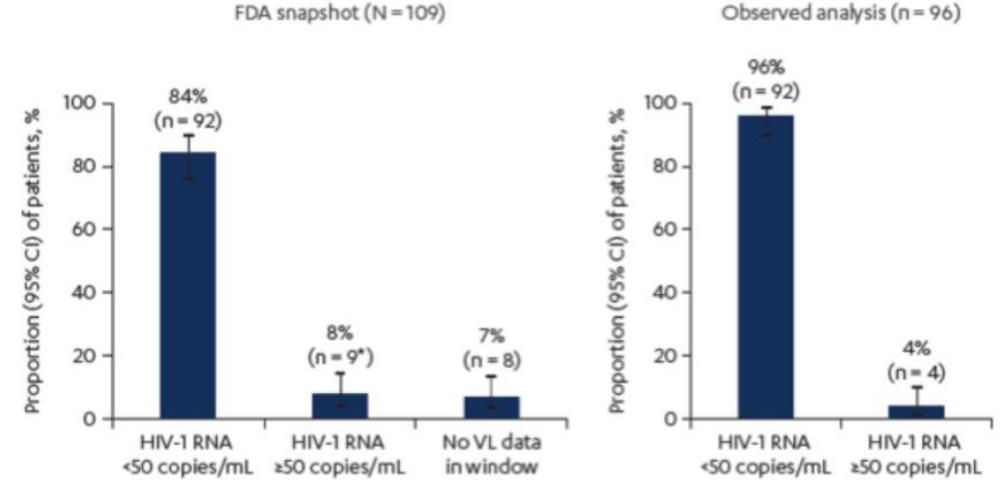
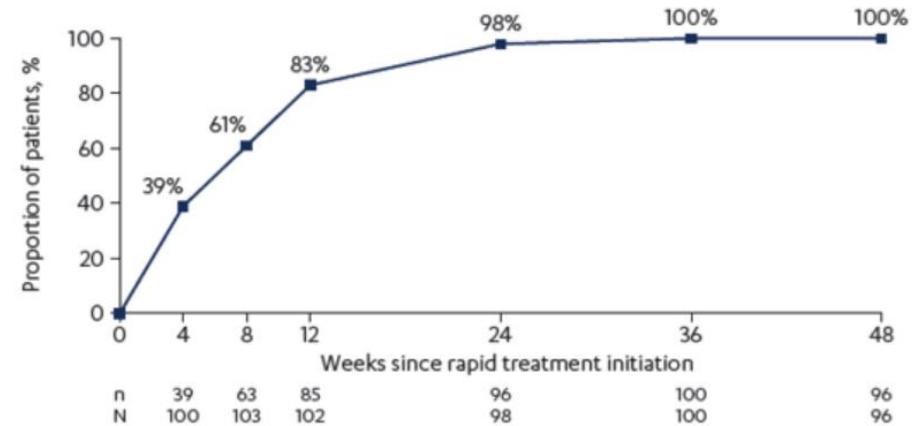
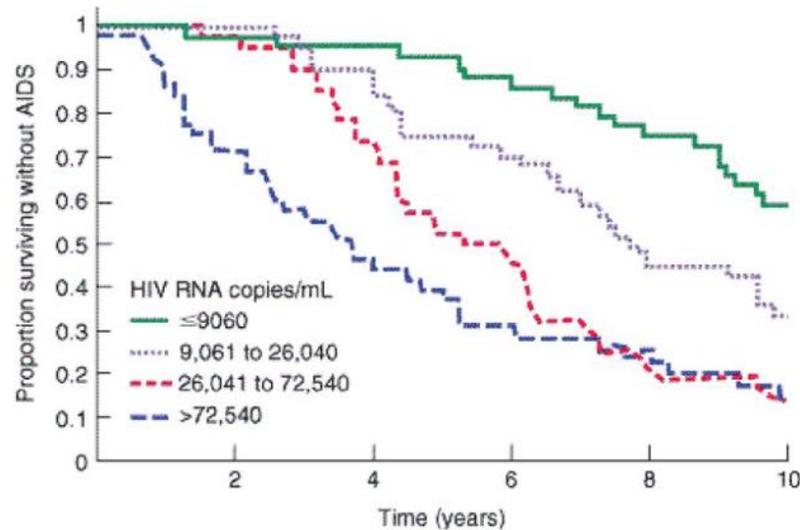


Figure 3. Virologic response over time (HIV-1 RNA <200 copies/mL; observed analysis).



Carica virale e progressione virologica

Relationship between levels of virus and rates of disease progression



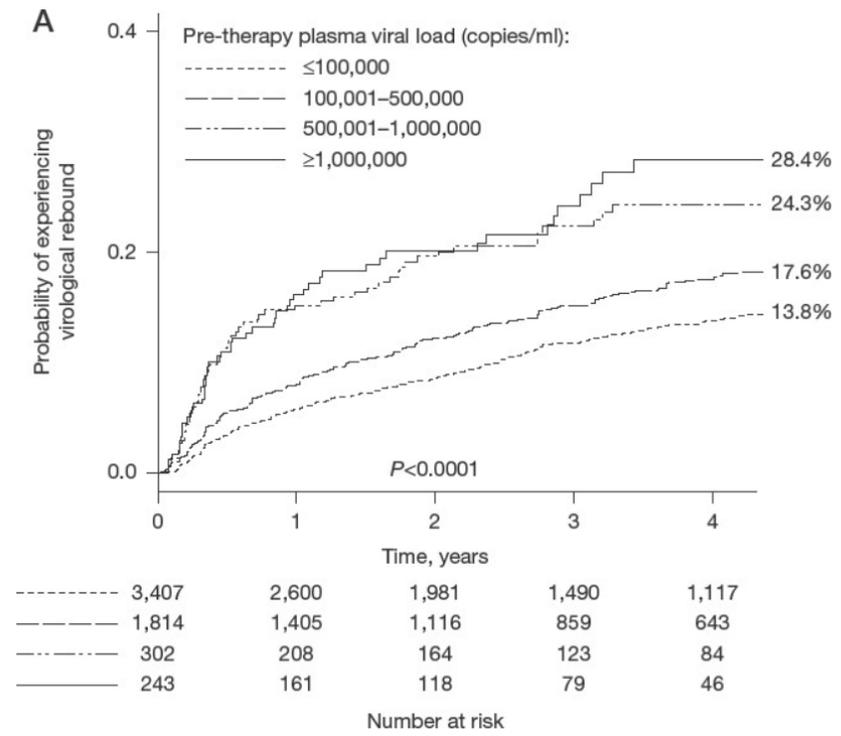
- Kaplan-Meier curves for AIDS-free survival stratified by baseline HIV-1 RNA categories (copies per milliliter)

Mellors JW et al: Science 272:1167. 1996

- **Efficacia:**
- La soppressione virologica rimane l'obiettivo principale.
- E' il marcatore dell'efficacia della TARV.
- Deve essere massimale e duratura.

Pazienti difficili: alte viremie...

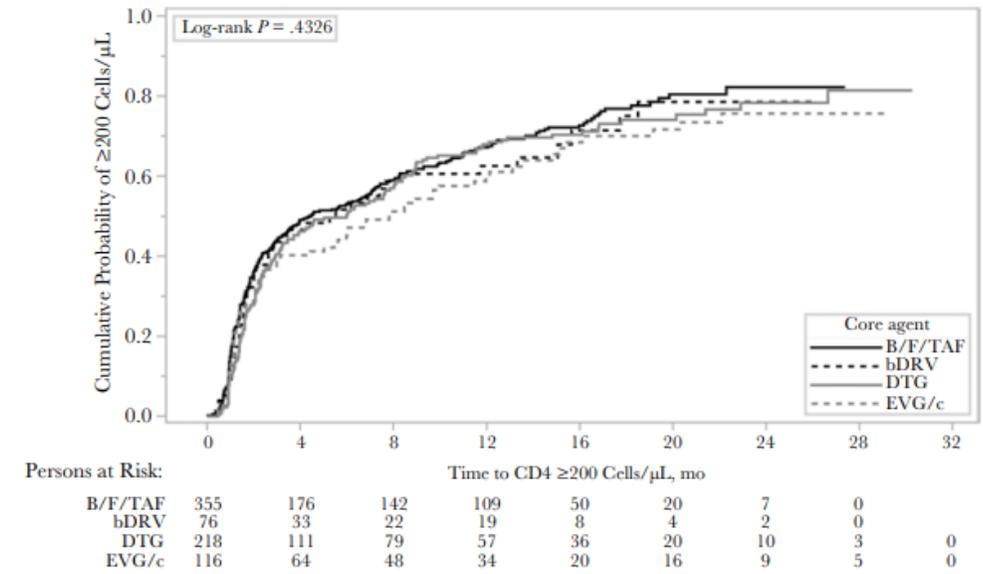
Very High Pre-Therapy Viral Load is a Predictor of Virological Rebound in HIV-1-Infected Patients Starting a Modern First-Line Regimen



... e bassi CD4

Advanced HIV Infection in Treatment-Naïve Individuals: Effectiveness and Persistence of Recommended 3-Drug Regimens

HIV-1 RNA < 50 c/mL at Wk 144 by Subgroup, % (n/N)	DTG + 3TC	DTG + FTC/TDF
Baseline HIV-1 RNA level, copies/mL		
▪ ≤ 100,000	81 (469/576)	84 (471/564)
▪ > 100,000	82 (115/140)	84 (128/153)
Baseline CD4+ cell count, cells/mm ³		
▪ > 200	83 (542/653)	84 (557/662)
▪ ≤ 200	67 (42/63)	76 (42/55)



Quanti pazienti difficili?

Percentuale di late presenters in Italia 2010-2020

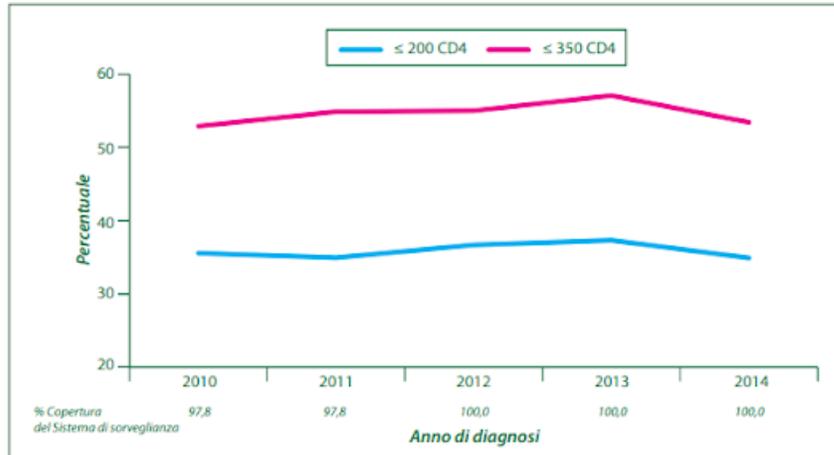
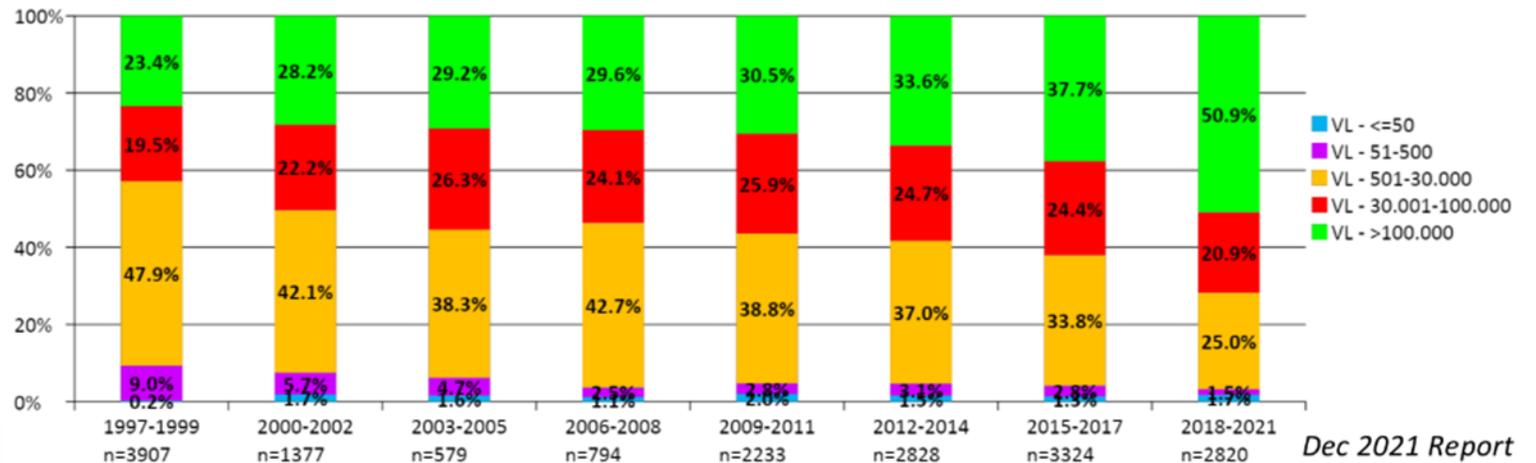


Figura 8 - Distribuzione dei CD4 nelle nuove diagnosi di infezione da HIV, per anno di diagnosi (2010-2014)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
54,5%	55,6%	55,8%	57,1%	58,7%	60%

HIV-RNA strata at enrolment according to calendar period



La barrera genetica

Efficacy of switching to bictegravir/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide in patients with pre-existing nrti resistances: real world data

Pre-existing NRTI mutations in 69 patients with resistances

Number	Type of mutation	Significance
36	Only M184V	Resistance LAM
4	≥ 3 TAMS	Resistance to TDF
8	≥ 3 TAMS + M184V	Resistance to TDF+LAM
1	K65R	Resistance to TDF
2	K65R + M184V	Resistance to TDF + LAM
11	1-2 TAMS	Low level resistance TDF
4	1-2 TAMS+M184V	Low level resistance TDF+ LAM resistance
3	Other NRTI mutations	No resistance TDF or LAM

Virological outcomes at week 48

	No NRTI RESISTANCE N= 437	NRTI RESISTANCE N=69	All N= 506
VIRAL LOAD < 50 cp/ml	359 (82.2%)	61 (88.4%)	420 (83%)
VIRAL LOAD > 50 cp/ml	22 (4.8%)	4 (5.7%)	26 (5.1%)
NO DATA	56 (13%)	4 (5.7%)	60 (11.8%)
- Missing data	21	1	22
- Change for toxicity	17	2	19
- Deaths	6	0	6
- Change for simplification	5	0	5
- Change for other reasons	7	1	8

La terapia come prevenzione

Il paziente che assume terapia antiretrovirale e ha la carica virale non rilevabile non trasmette il virus

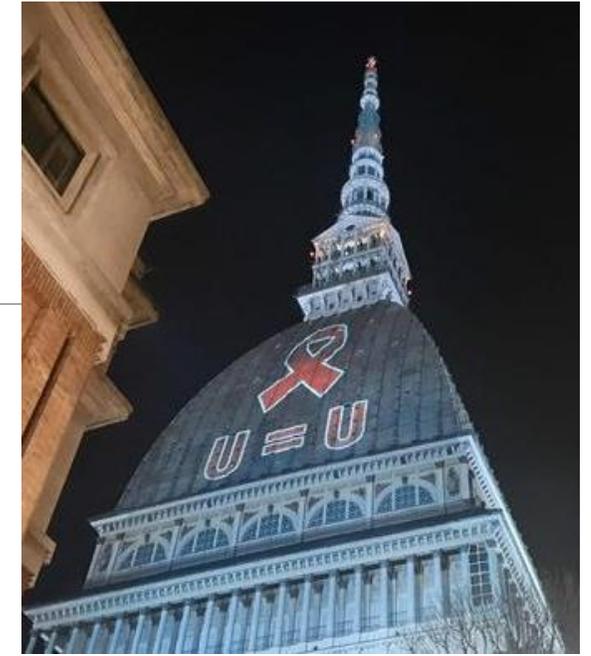
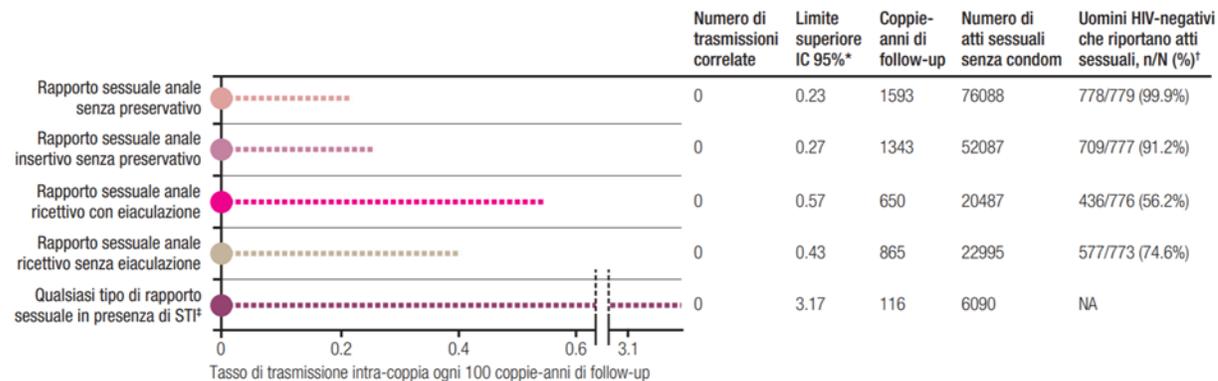


Fig.4 Tasso di trasmissione di HIV intra-coppia mediante rapporti sessuali senza preservativo secondo il comportamento sessuale riportato dal partner HIV-negativo



STI: malattia a trasmissione sessuale. NA: non applicabile. *Stimato utilizzando il metodo Poisson esatto. [†]Il numeratore è il numero di uomini HIV-negativi tra le coppie eleggibili che abbiano riportato un atto sessuale specifico e denominatore è il numero gruppo-specifico di partecipanti HIV-negativi che hanno contribuito alle coppie-anni di follow-up. [‡]Si riferisce alle malattie a trasmissione sessuale (tranne HIV) autoriportate dal partner HIV-negativo.

Rodgers AJ et al. JAMA 2016



Semplicità

Terapia semplice e coformulata
migliora l'aderenza

Disponibilità di >10 regimi completi
in STR

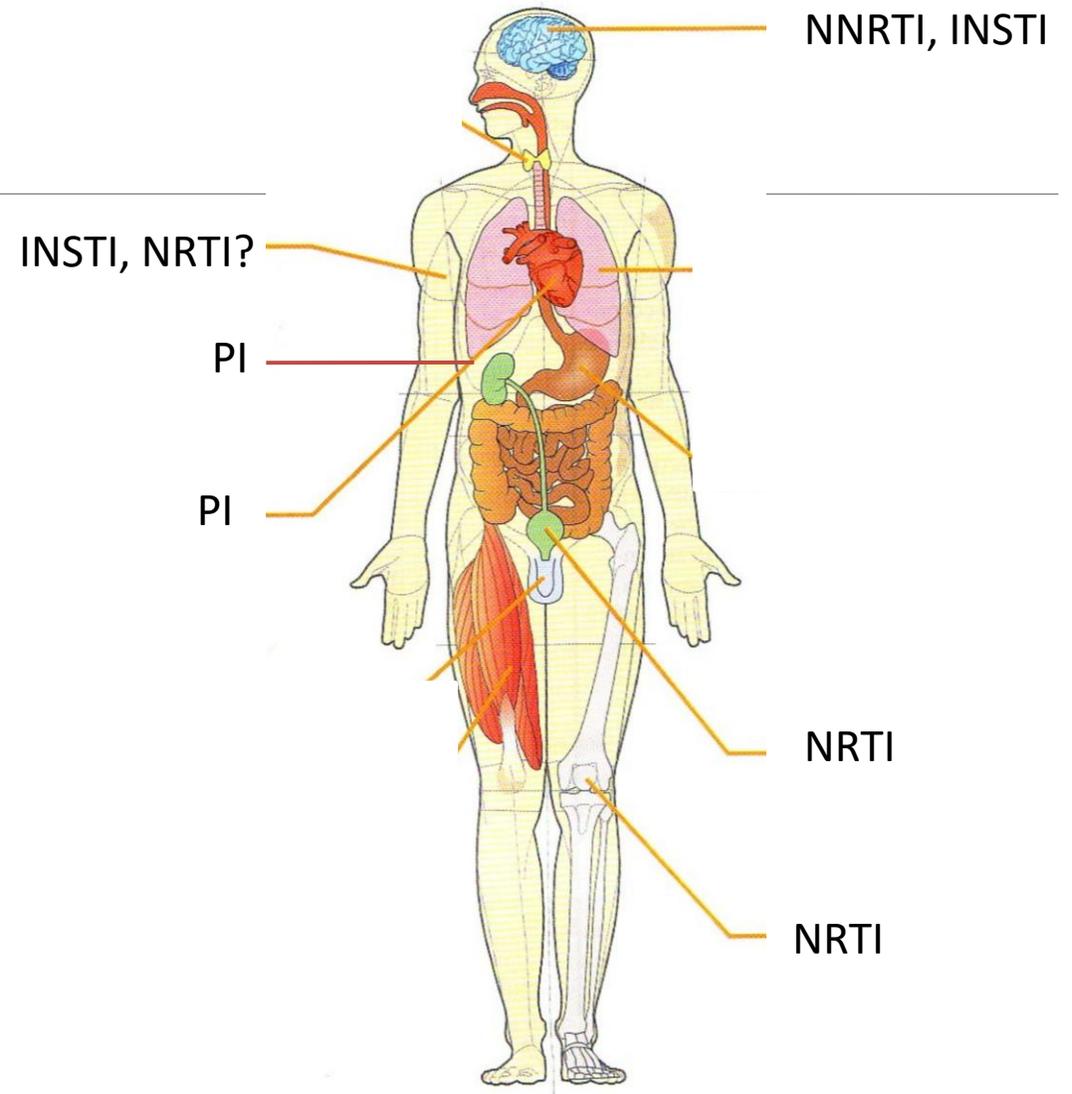
Possibilità di formulazioni iniettive
Long Acting

Regimen	Main requirements	Additional guidance (see footnotes)
Recommended regimens		
2 NRTIs + INSTI		
ABC/3TC + DTG ABC/3TC/DTG TAF/FTC/BIC	HLA-B*57:01 negative HBsAg negative	I (ABC: HLA-B*57:01, cardiovascular risk) II (Weight increase (DTG)) II (Weight increase (BIC, TAF))
TAF/FTC or TDF/XTC + DTG		II (Weight increase (DTG, TAF)) III (TDF: prodrug types. Renal and bone toxicity. TAF dosing)
TAF/FTC or TDF/XTC + RAL qd or bid		II (Weight increase (RAL, TAF)) III (TDF: prodrug types. Renal and bone toxicity. TAF dosing) IV (RAL: dosing)
1 NRTI + INSTI		
XTC + DTG or 3TC/DTG	HBsAg negative HIV-VL < 500,000 copies/mL Not recommended after PrEP failure	II (Weight increase (DTG)) V (3TC/DTG not after PrEP failure)
2 NRTIs + NNRTI		
TAF/FTC or TDF/XTC + DOR or TDF/3TC/DOR		II (Weight increase (TAF)) III (TDF: prodrug types. Renal and bone toxicity. TAF dosing) VI (DOR: caveats, HIV-2)
Alternative regimens		
2 NRTIs + NNRTI		
TAF/FTC or TDF/XTC + EFV or TDF/FTC/EFV	At bedtime or 2 hours before dinner	II (Weight increase (TAF)) III (TDF: prodrug types. Renal and bone toxicity. TAF dosing) VII (EFV: neuro-psychiatric adverse events. HIV-2 or HIV-1 group 0)
TAF/FTC or TDF/XTC + RPV or TAF/FTC/RPV or TDF/FTC/RPV	CD4 count > 200 cells/ μ L HIV-VL < 100,000 copies/mL Not on gastric pH increasing agents With food	II (Weight increase (TAF)) III (TDF: prodrug types. Renal and bone toxicity. TAF dosing) VIII (RPV: HIV-2)
2 NRTIs + PI/r or PI/c		
TAF/FTC or TDF/XTC + DRV/c or DRV/r or TAF/FTC/DRV/c	With food	II (Weight increase (TAF)) III (TDF: prodrug types. Renal and bone toxicity. TAF dosing) IX (DRV/r: cardiovascular risk) X (Boosted regimens and drug-drug interactions)

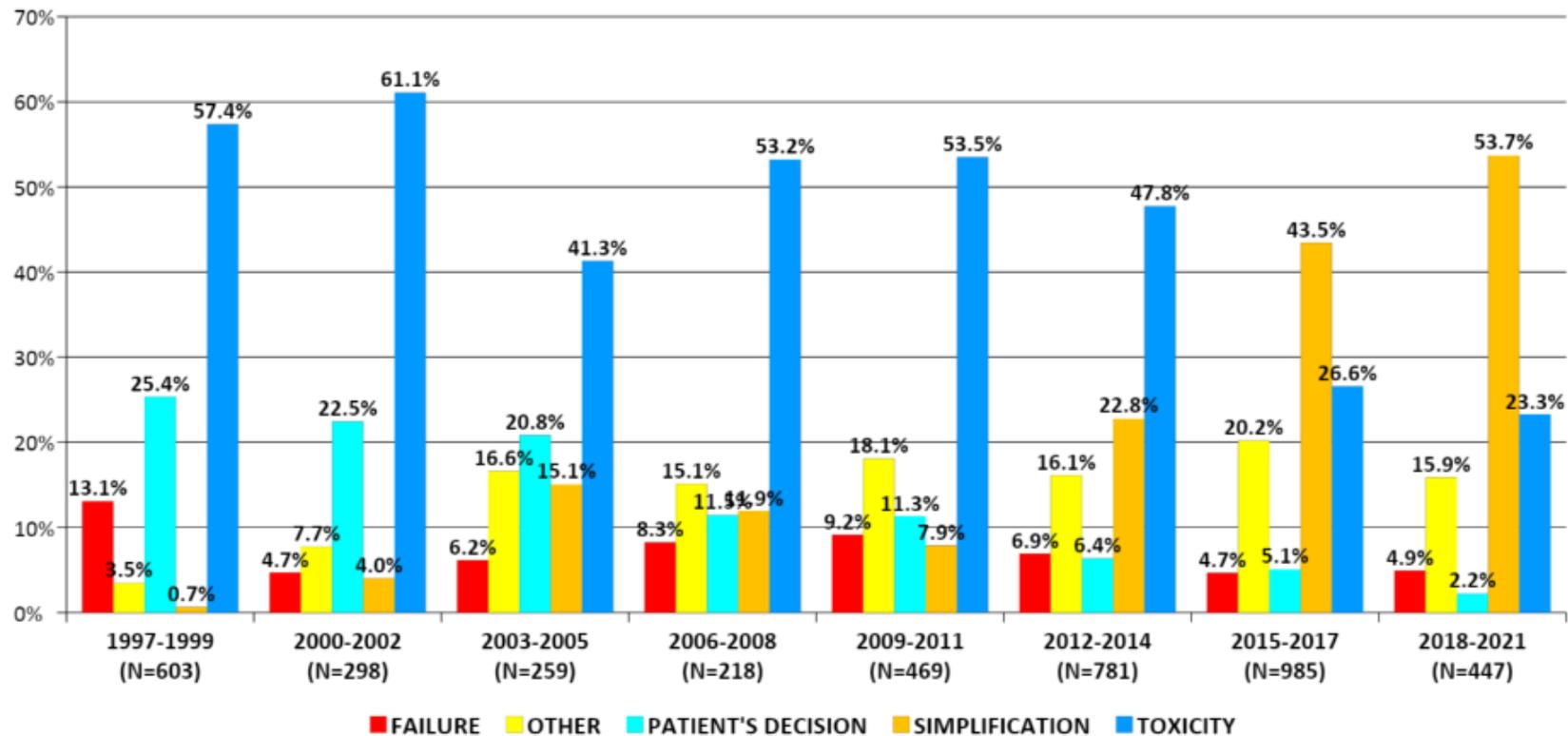
Sicurezza

Tossicità ossea
Tossicità renale
Tossicità cardiovascolare
Tossicità epatica (NFLD)
Weight gain e obesità
Tossicità neuropsichiatrica

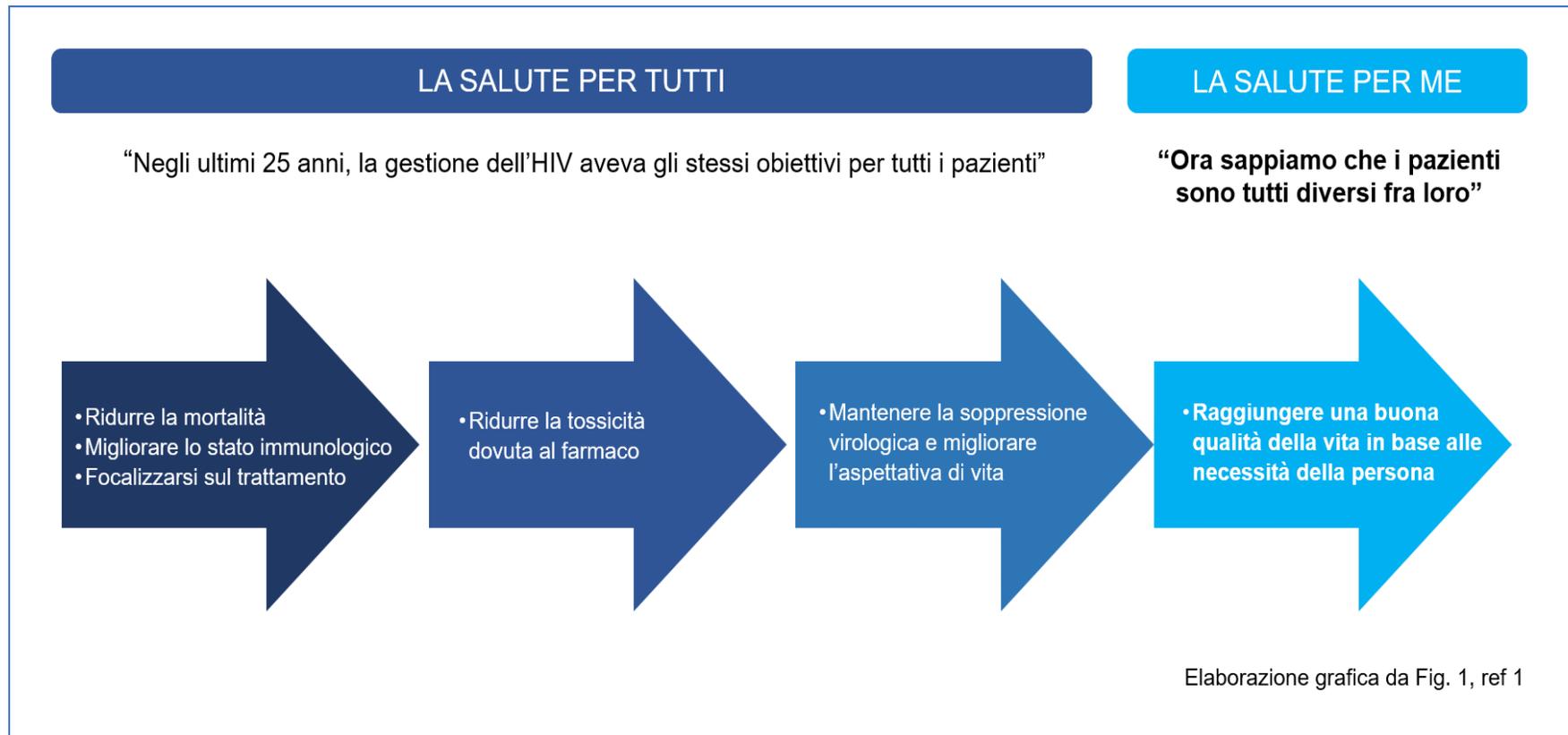
Interazione farmacologiche



**Reasons for stopping at least one drug of the first ART regimen within 1 year,
 according to calendar period of starting
 N = therapy interruptions per period**



Qualità di vita



PROs: patient reported outcomes

PRO: qualsiasi indicazione di esito clinico riportata direttamente dal paziente, senza l'interpretazione del dato da parte del medico o di qualsiasi altra figura professionale. La misurazione dei PRO riguarda qualsiasi aspetto della salute del paziente intesa come non soltanto assenza di infermità ma benessere globale, cioè fisico, mentale, sociale.

A 2017 review identified 117 different HIV-specific PROMs¹ and a 2020 review summarised the following popular topics and sub-topics measured by PROMs in HIV research:²



Healthy ageing: Lifestyle (e.g. physical activity, alcohol and tobacco use); nutrition; loneliness and resilience



Patient empowerment: Self-efficacy; self-management behaviours; perceived knowledge/information seeking; patient activation; resilience, and tolerance of uncertainty



Experience with HIV and ART: Self-reported symptoms; beliefs about treatment; adherence; fatigue, and sleep disorders



Sexual and reproductive health: Sexual dysfunction (lack of desire, sexual arousal disorders or orgasm disorders, sexual pain) and satisfaction with sex life



Alcohol and recreational drugs use: Alcohol consumption and use of cannabis and other psychoactive drugs



Mental health: Anxiety and depression³

Conclusioni

La terapia antiretrovirale garantisce una prospettiva di vita alle PLWHIV pari a alle persone non infette.

Le attuali combinazioni di ARV non solo devono garantire efficacia, sicurezza e semplicità, ma devono poter incidere sulla qualità di vita delle PLWHIV.

Nella cura delle PLWHIV non possiamo limitarci al controllo della malattia, ma dobbiamo mettere al centro del percorso di cura il paziente e il suo benessere globale.



Grazie!

