

VIROLOGICAL RESPONSE AT 24 WEEKS AND SAFETY OF DARUNAVIR/RITONAVIR IN HIV INFECTED PATIENTS



López Centeno B, Polanco Paz M, Sanmartín Fenollera P, Pérez Encinas M Pharmacy Department Hospital Universitario Fundación Alcorcón. Madrid, Spain. 17th Congress EAHP Milan, Italy. 21-23 March 2012



Hospital Universitario Fundación Alcorcón

w Comunidad de Madrid

BACKGROUND

The effectiveness of darunavir boosted with ritonavir (DRV/r) has not been deeply investigated in routine clinical practice.

PURPOSE

To evaluate the <u>effectiveness and safety of treatment with DRV/r combined</u> with an optimised antiretroviral regimen at week 24

MATERIAL AND METHOD

- A retrospective study was performed in non-naive HIV-1-infected patients who started DRV/r from January-2008 to September-2011.
- <u>The following parameters were evaluated</u>: plasma HIV-RNA (viral load-VL, copies/ml) and CD4+ T-cell counts, Child-Pugh-stage and plasma ALT/AST. They were taken at baseline and week 24.

Primary endpoints:

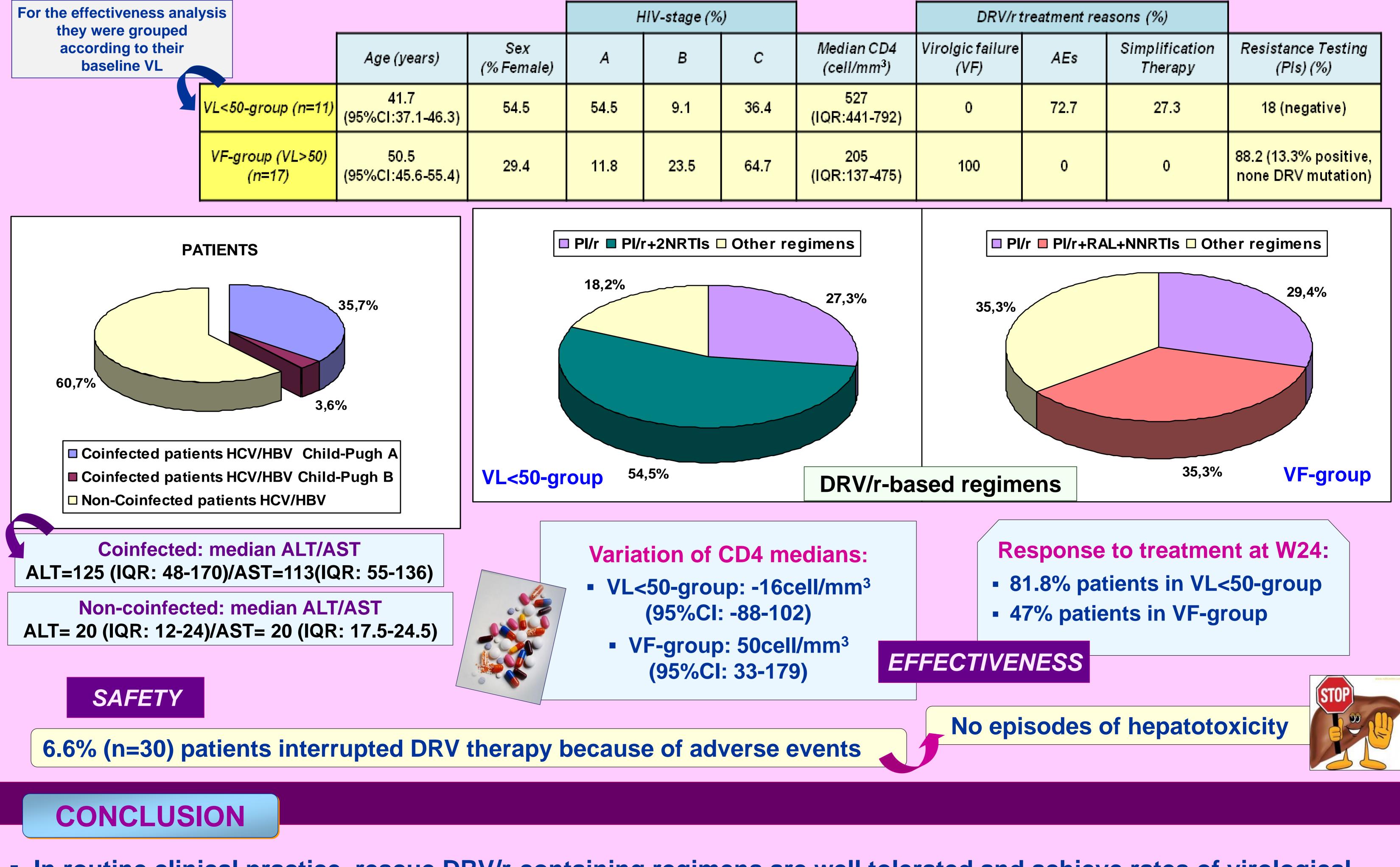
- *i) Effectiveness*: %patients with VL<50copies/ml at week 24.
- *ii) Safety*: discontinued therapy due to intolerance or toxicity.

Secondary endpoints:

- *i) Effectiveness*: CD4 cell increase after week 24.
- *ii) Safety*: hepatotoxicity [ALT/AST concentrations (UI/L)>5N (55/41) in HCV/HBV non-coinfected and >3.5 from baseline in coinfected at week 24].



Thirty patients were enrolled in the study, of whom 28 achieved at least the week 24 of treatment.



- In routine clinical practice, rescue DRV/r-containing regimens are well tolerated and achieve rates of virological suppression similar to those observed in pivotal clinical trials.
- DRV based HAART was well tolerated in HIV non-coinfected and coinfected patients with mild and moderate hepatic impairment.