EFFECTIVENESS, SAFETY, ADHERENCE, AND TREATMENT SATISFACTION IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH LONG-ACTING CABOTEGRAVIR/RILPIVIRINE

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Background and importance:

Migraine is a prevalent and disabling neurological disorder with major impact on quality of life and healthcare resources. Monoclonal antibodies targeting the calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) pathway are effective and well tolerated in migraine prevention. However, many patients show limited response or intolerance to the first anti-CGRP agent, and evidence on switching between these therapies in clinical practice remains scarce. Understanding real-world outcomes of sequential anti-CGRP therapy may help guide personalised treatment strategies.

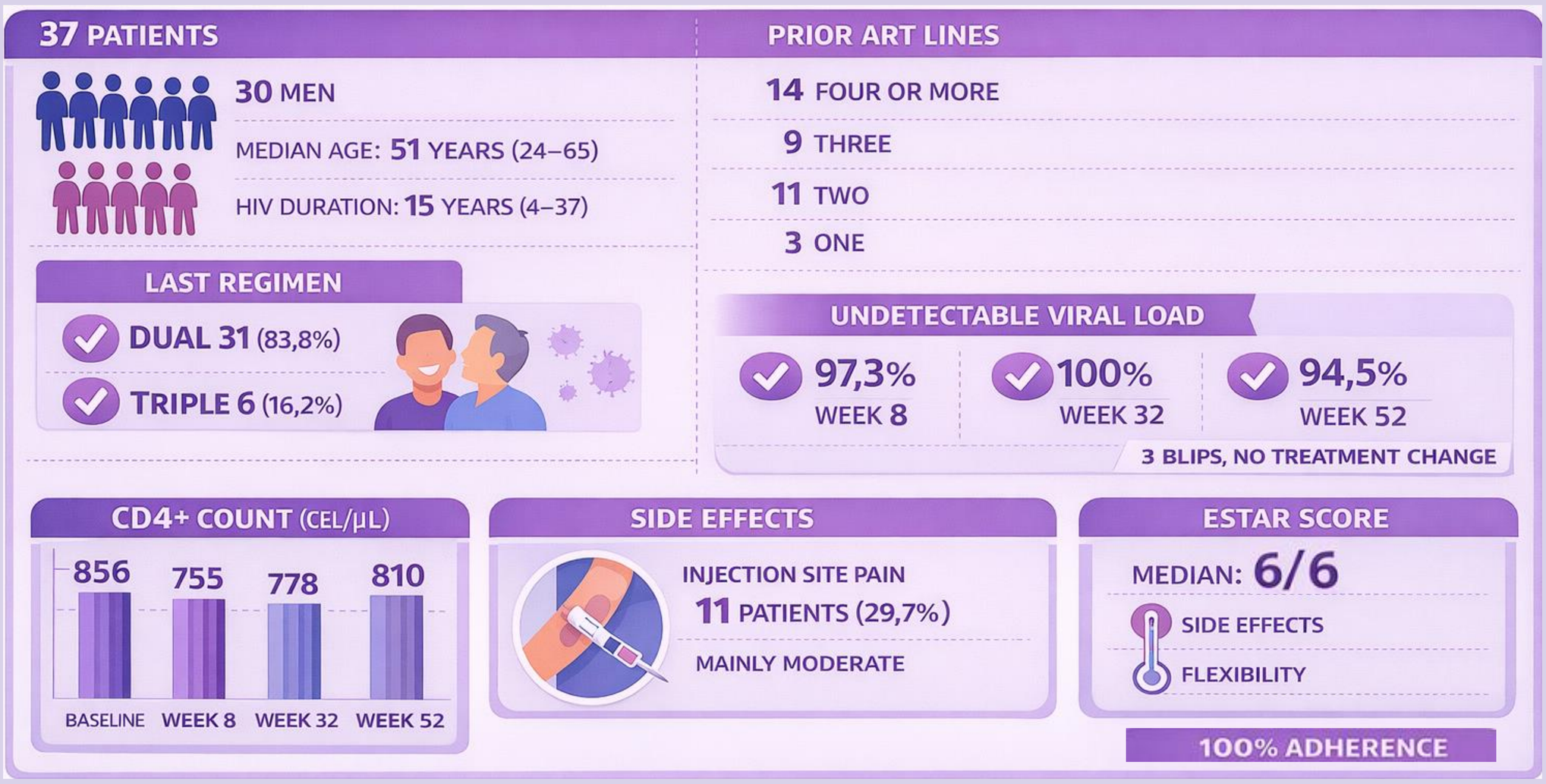
Aim and objectives:

To evaluate the effectiveness, safety, adherence, and treatment satisfaction of patients treated with CAB/RPV LA after one year.

Materials and methods:

A retrospective observational study included all patients receiving CAB/RPV LA at our hospital between July 2023 and December 2024. Variables included demographics, HIV duration, prior ART lines, last oral regimen, viral load (VL <50 copies/mL; blip 50–200), and CD4+ count (baseline, weeks 8, 32, 48). Adverse events (AEs) and satisfaction (ESTAR questionnaire, score 0–6) were recorded.

Results:



Conclusion and relevance:

Long-acting CAB/RPV maintained virological suppression, good safety, and excellent adherence after one year. High satisfaction supports this regimen as an effective and well-accepted maintenance option for virologically suppressed individuals. Continued monitoring is warranted to confirm long-term outcomes.

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