

# Proposal to Darunavir (DRV) the least trough plasma level (TPL) cut off to estimate plasma HIV viral load (HVL) equal or less than 20 copies/ml.

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## Objectives

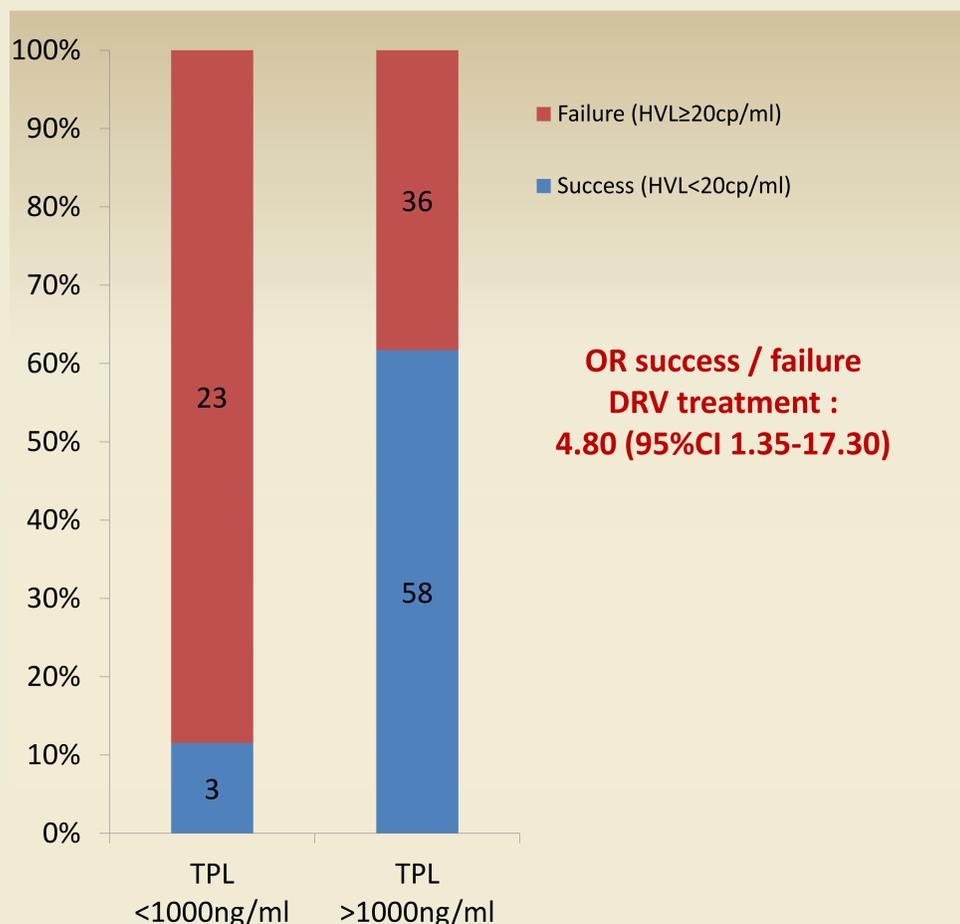
- To find our TPL of DRV from which below this cut-off we can estimate HVL>20 copies/ml
- To check if it is statistically significance this cut-off

## Methods

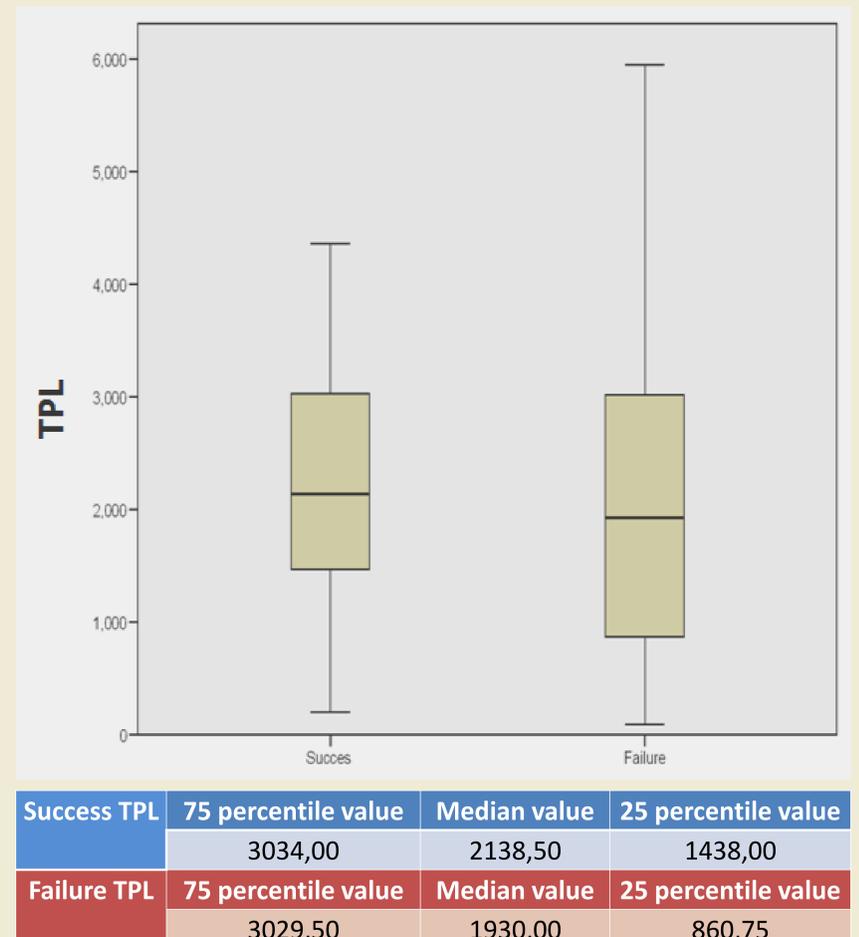
- Cross-sectional observational study that included 51 HIV patients with some drug related problem (DRP), that were receiving TRUVADA® + DRV 800mg once a day for at least 4 months
- 120 blood samples from these patients were collected and assayed by HPLC and rtPCR to quantify TPL and HVL, respectively
- Minimum period between samples for the same patient: 1 month
- Two groups according to TPL of 1000 mcg/l as a random cut-off. In each group, we established the proportion of patients with HVL>20copies/ml

## Results

### Proportion of patients with DRV treatment



### TPL distribution in both groups



## Discussion

- DRV is a high genetic barrier protease inhibitor, which its combination with a booster drug as ritonavir or cobicistat, has shown high effectiveness to wild type such as resistant strains of HIV
- Lack of conclusive population studies have determined a consensual cut-off level using the IC50 which in wild type is 55 microgrames/litre (mcg/l) and in resistant strains is 550 mcg/l
- It is the first study to point at a TPL cut-off for DRV treatment

## Conclusion

- Patients with TPL<1000mcg/l have major risk of therapeutic failure measured by HVL>20 copies/ml
- The 1000mcg/l TPL cut-off is consistent with the 25 percentile value found in the failure group
- We need to increase the size of population in this study to confirm this cut-off