

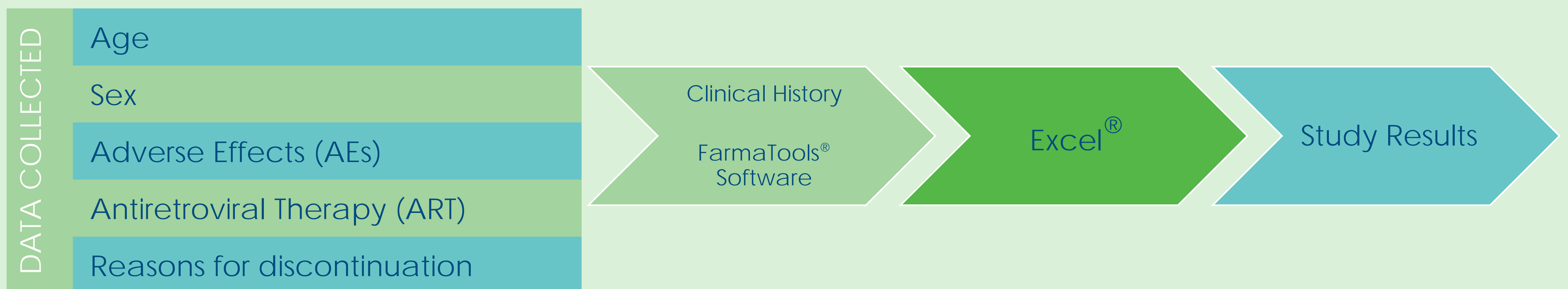
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## Objectives

- To assess the neurotoxicity associated with DTG in the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus infected patients (HIV +).
- To compare our results with those published in recent reports.

## Methods

Dolutegravir treatments



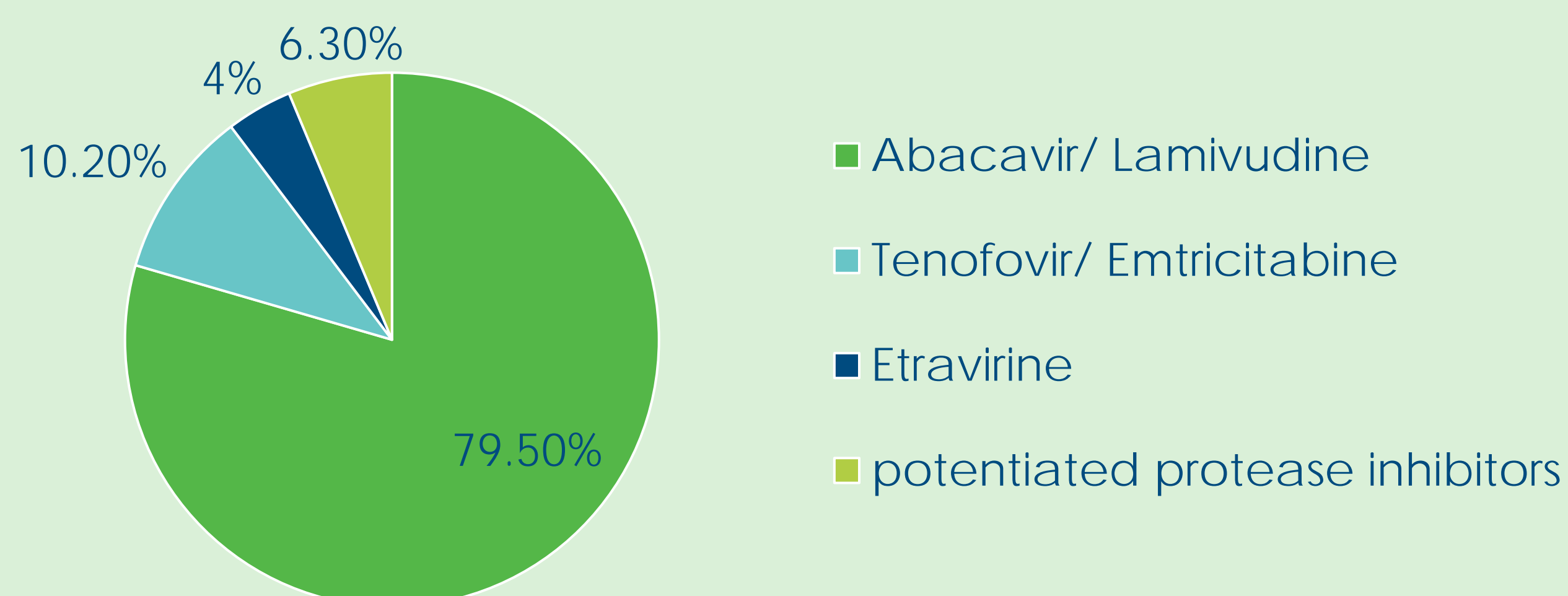
## Results

292 patients

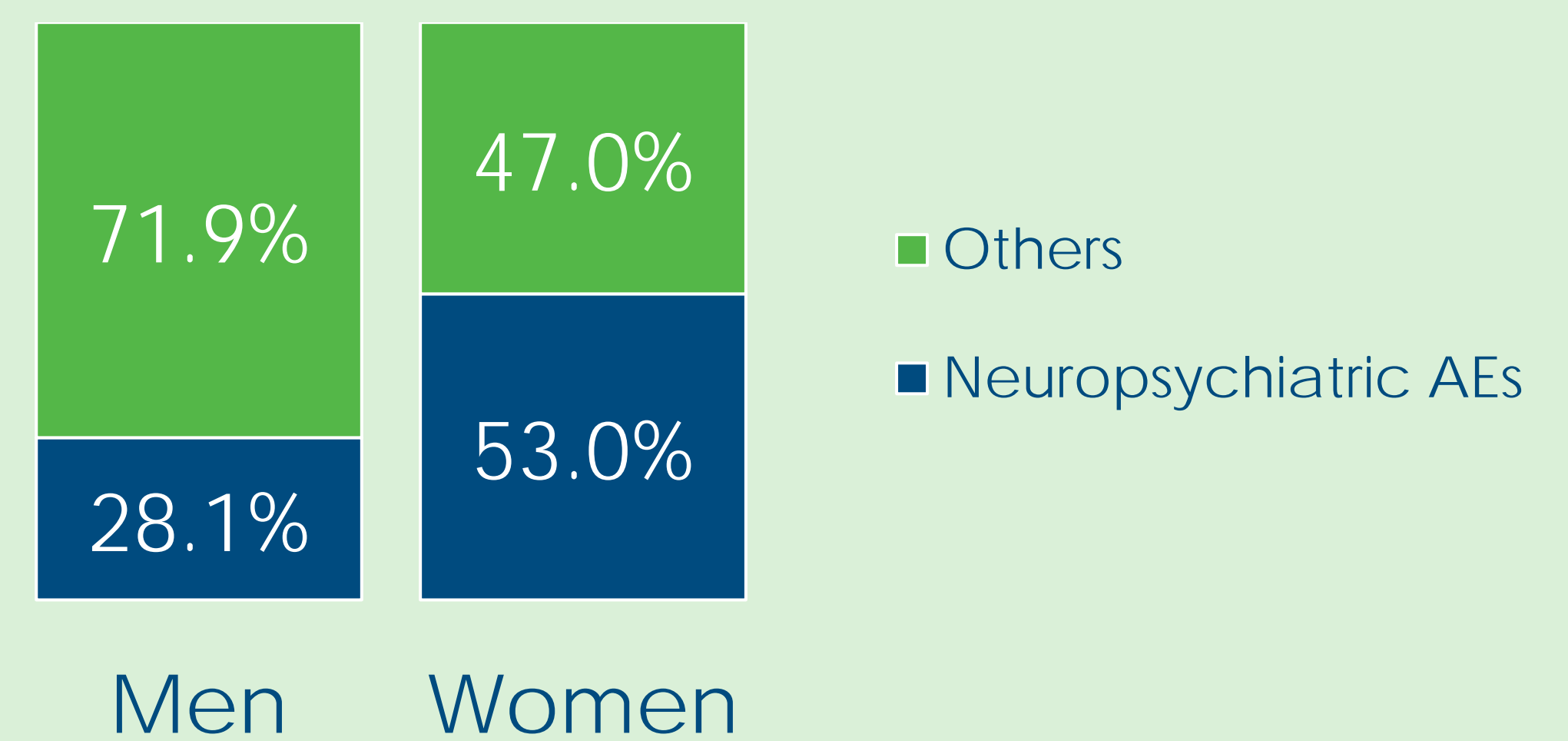


16.78% discontinuation  
(87% of them during 1st year of treatment)

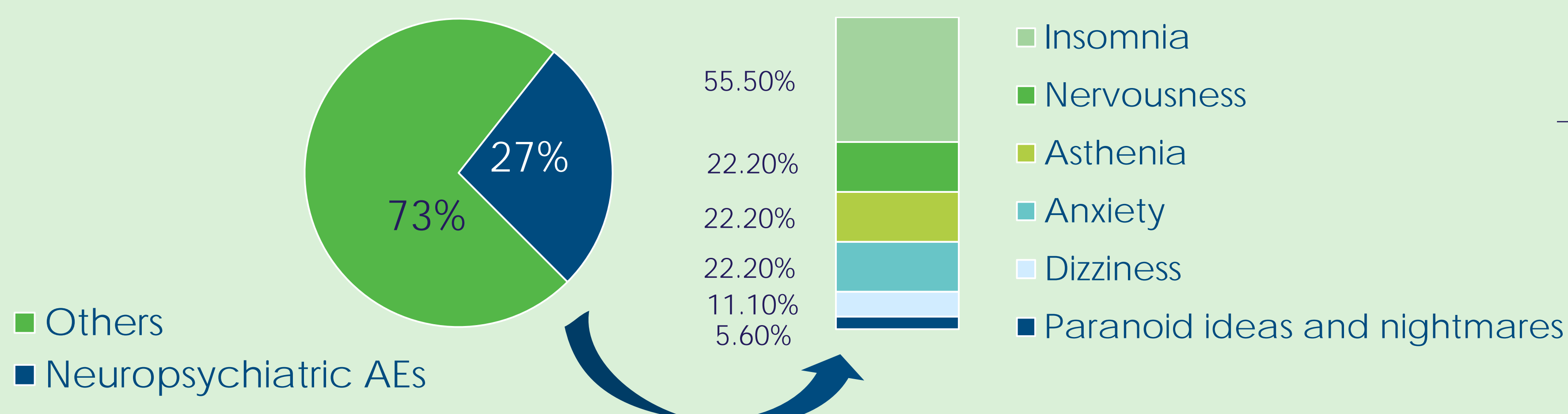
### Concomitant ART



### Reasons for discontinuation (I)



### Reasons for discontinuation (II)



Reversible AEs in 100% of patients after discontinuation

83.3% of patients were receiving Abacavir/ Lamivudine treatment

## Conclusion

- Early discontinuation** of Dolutegravir from neurotoxicity was **frequent**, mainly in **women** and in patients who initiated **Abacavir/Lamivudine** at the same time, but not in elderly patients. Therefore, our results **agree** with those already published in recent reports
- As Dolutegravir is **one of the most** commonly used antiretroviral options both in naive and pretreated patients, **further research** on their safety and neurotoxicity mechanisms are **needed**.

## Acknowledgements

Hoffmann C, Welz T, Sabranski M, Kolb M, Wolf E, Stellbrink HJ, Wyen C. Higher rates of neuropsychiatric adverse events leading to dolutegravir discontinuation in women and older patients. *HIV Med* 2017;18:56–63.