

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH DARUNAVIR PLUS COBICISTAT COMBINATION IN HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS TREATMENT

Tomás Luiz A, Menéndez Naranjo L, Almanchel Rivadeneyra M, Mancebo González A, Fernández Ávila JJ.

Hospital Clínico Universitario Virgen de la Arrixaca

BACKGROUND

Darunavir/cobicistat (DRV/COBI) is an antiviral medicine recently approved in our hospital for simplifying the posology of patients previously treated with darunavir 800mg and ritonavir 100mg, in combination with other medicines.

OBJECTIVES

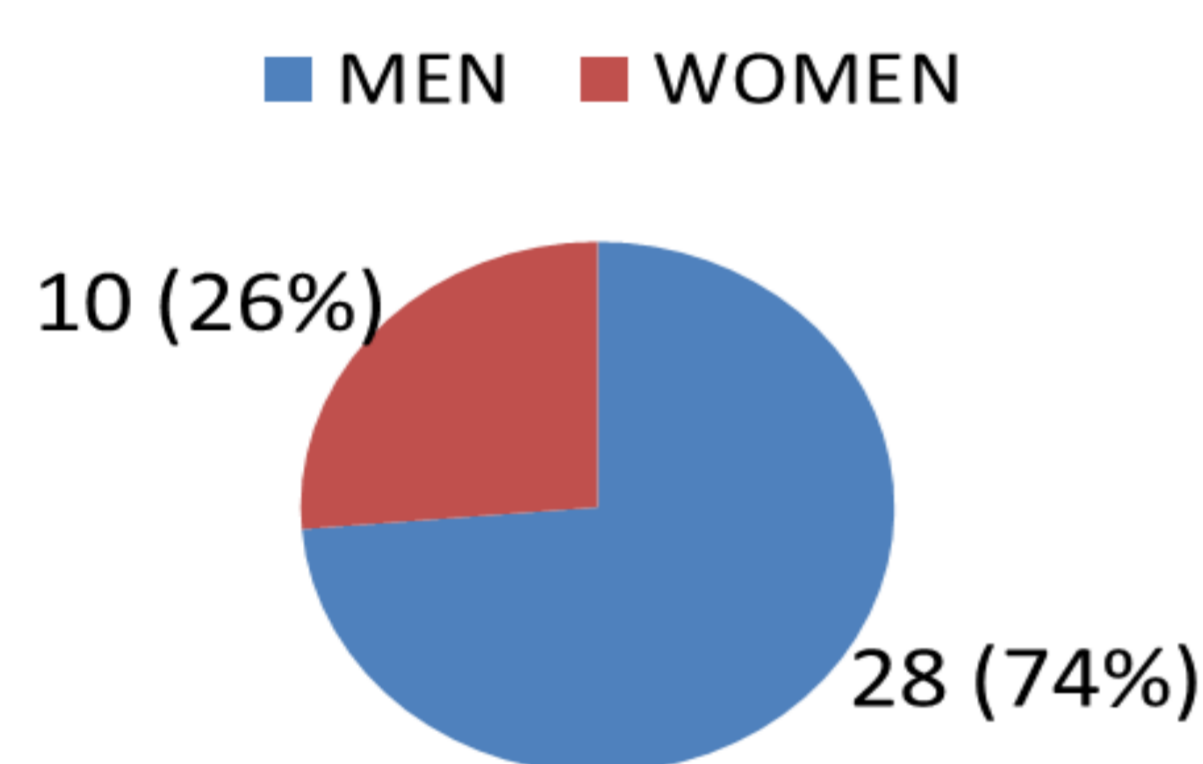
To evaluate short term efficacy and safety of DRV/COBI in HIV-1 infection treatment.

METHODS

Retrospective observational study of all patients who initiated therapy with DRV/COBI between november 2015 and july 2016. Data were collected from electronic clinical history and hospital's electronic prescribing software. The following variables were collected: sex, age, viral load (VL), creatinine (Cr), transaminases (ALT, AST) cholesterol (CHO) and triglycerides (TG) blood levels before starting treatment, and 4 - 8 weeks afterwards. Safety was measured from reported side effects and blood data. Effectiveness was measured by a reduction in viral load to less than 50 copies/ml.

RESULTS

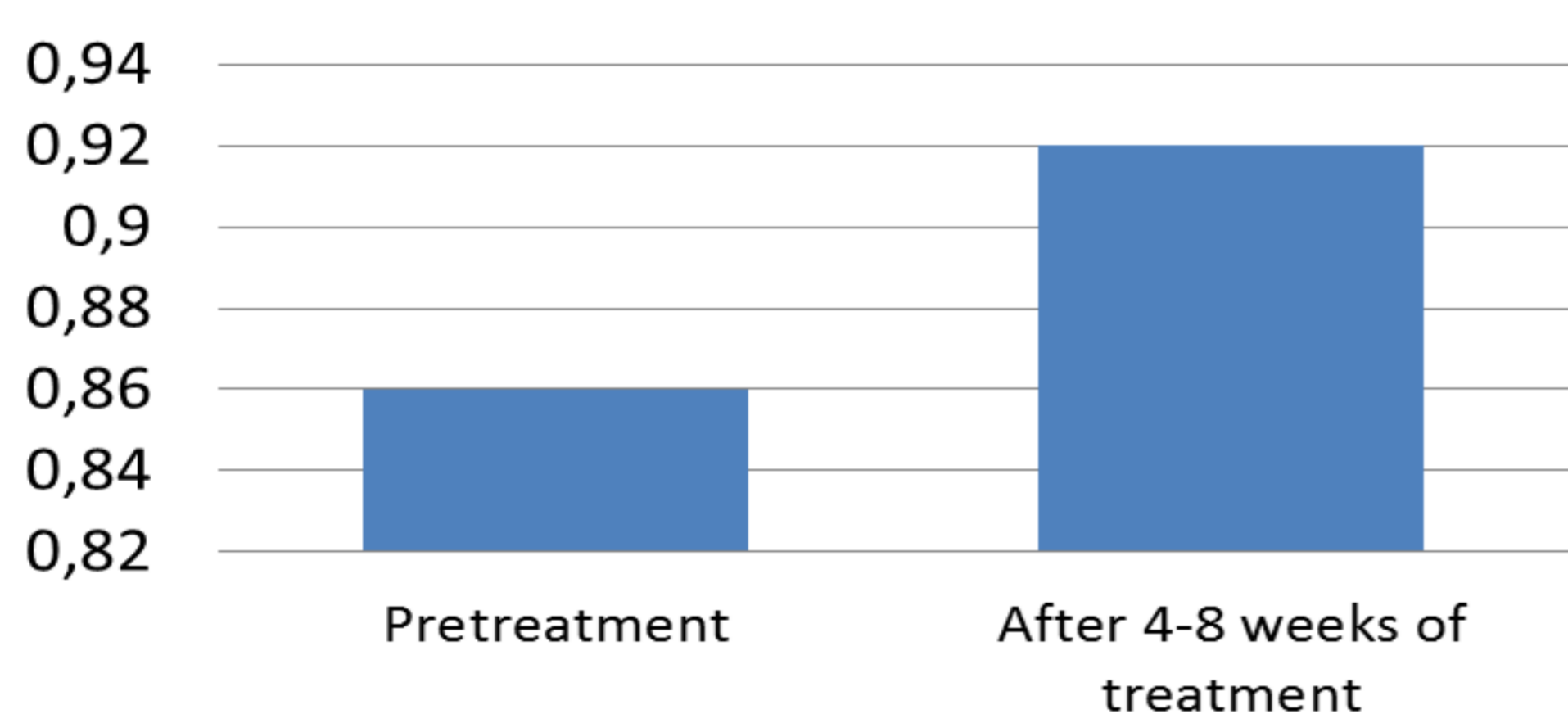
38 patients started treatment



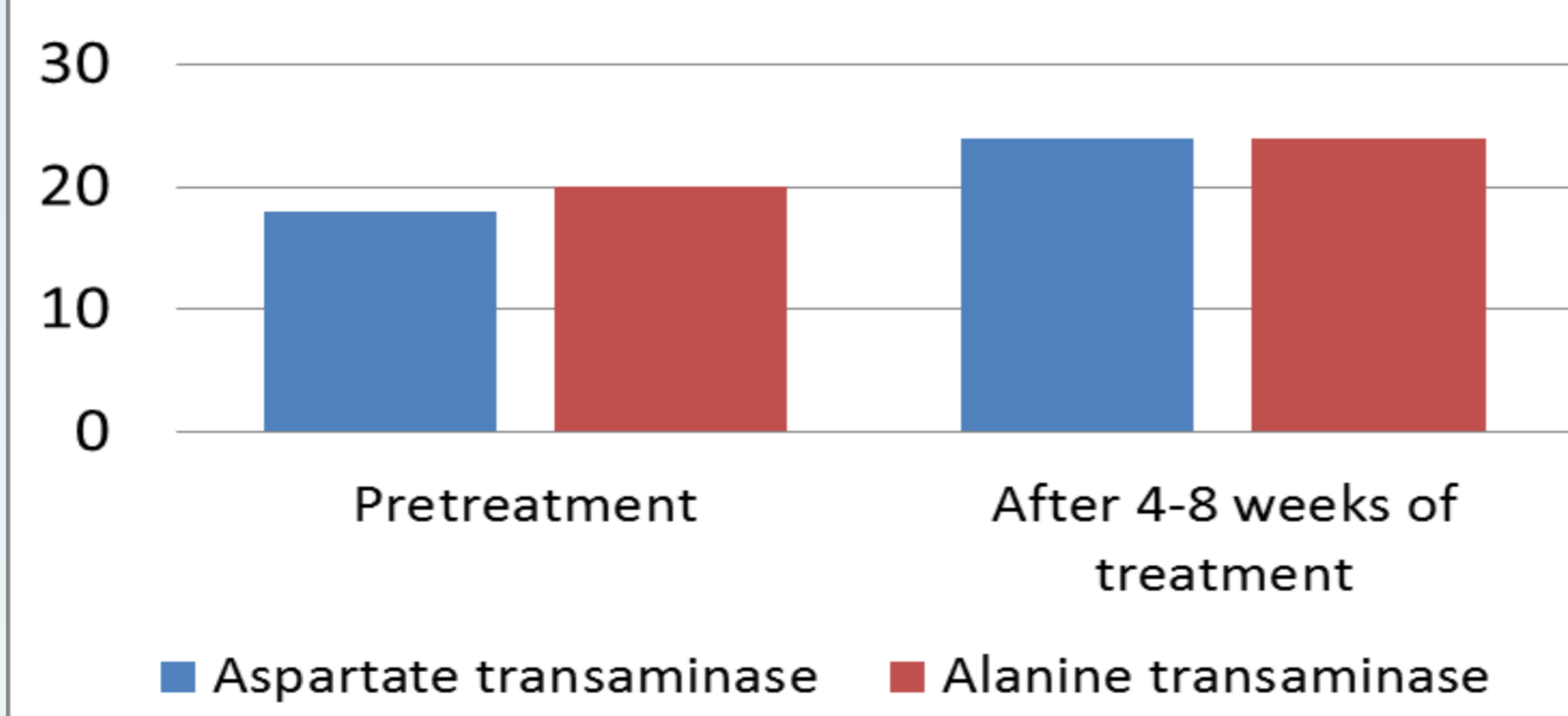
Median age 49 years (23-70)

- Before starting treatment: Except one patient, all patients had undetectable VL.
- After 8 weeks: 4 patients had detectable VL (median value: 178copies/mL [84-421]).
- After 20 weeks of treatment: 2 of them achieved undetectable VL.

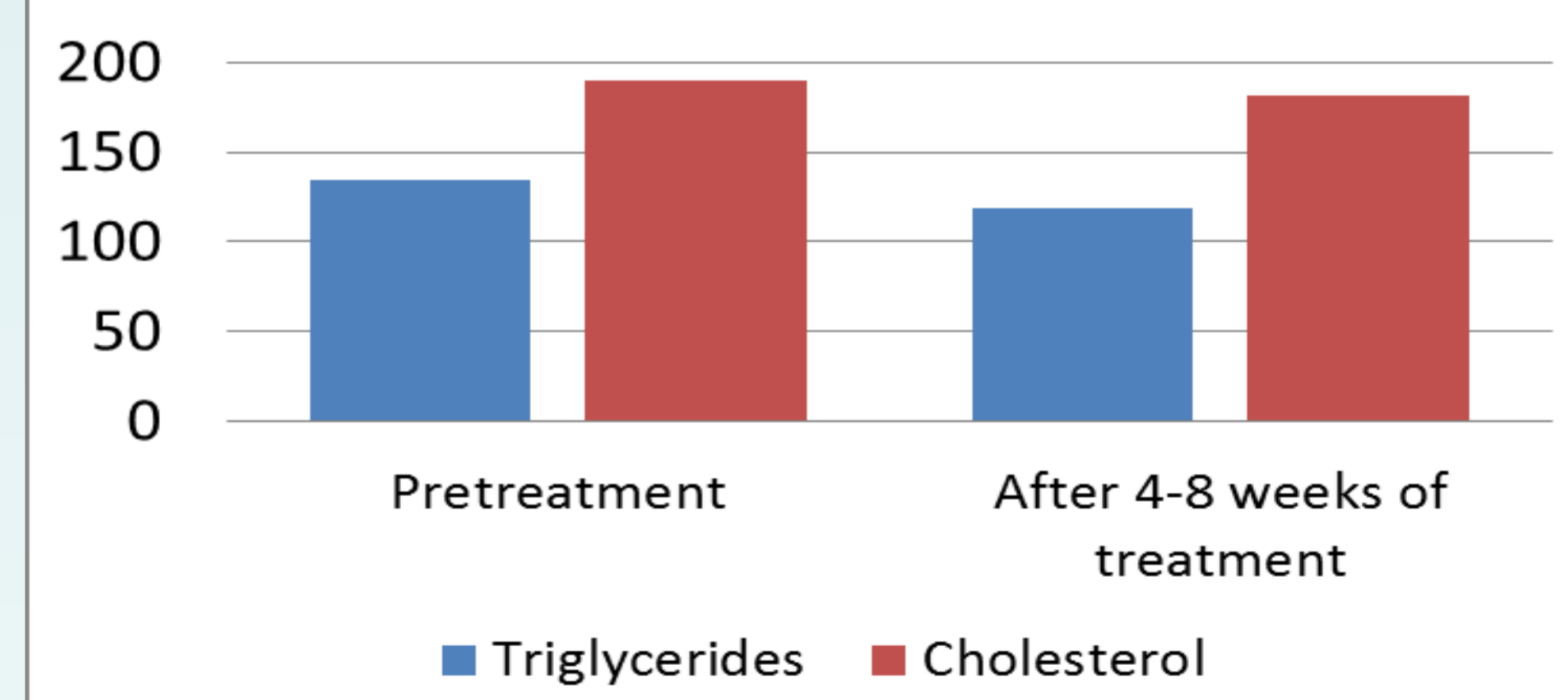
Creatinine (mg/dL)



Transaminases (U/L)



Triglycerides & cholesterol (mg/dL)



4 patients reported gastrointestinal side effects and 1 felt sick (reported nausea)

Five patients discontinued treatment: 2 because of gastrointestinal side effects, 1 due to nausea, and 2 because potential drug interactions.

CONCLUSIONS

DRV/COBI it's a good strategy for simplifying patients treatment because 89.5% of patients had undetectable VL after 4-8 weeks of treatment; but these results are still preliminary. Regarding safety, the main adverse effect was that one gastrointestinal, but in general DRV/COBI was well tolerated.