

# Switching to Atripla® (EFV/FTC/TDF) from ABC/3TC FDC (Kivexa®/Epzicom®) + Efavirenz (EFV) Improves Lipid Levels Towards NCEP Recommendations: Primary Endpoint Results of a 24-week Randomised Study

G Moyle,<sup>1</sup> C Orkin,<sup>2</sup> M Fisher,<sup>3</sup> J Dhar,<sup>4</sup> J Anderson,<sup>5</sup> J Ewan,<sup>6</sup> H Wang<sup>7</sup>, and ROCKET I Study group<sup>8</sup>



Gilead Sciences Ltd.  
Granta Park, Abingdon  
Cambridge, CB21 6GT,  
UK  
Tel: +44 (1223) 897300  
Fax: +44 (1223) 897281

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<sup>1</sup>Chelsea & Westminster Hospital, London, UK; <sup>2</sup>Barts and The London Hospital, London, UK;  
<sup>3</sup>Brighton and Sussex University Hospital, Brighton, UK; <sup>4</sup>University Hospital of Leicester, Leicester, UK;  
<sup>5</sup>Homerton University Hospital NHS Trust, London, UK; <sup>6</sup>Gilead Sciences Ltd, Cambridge, UK;  
<sup>7</sup>Gilead Sciences, Inc, Foster City, US

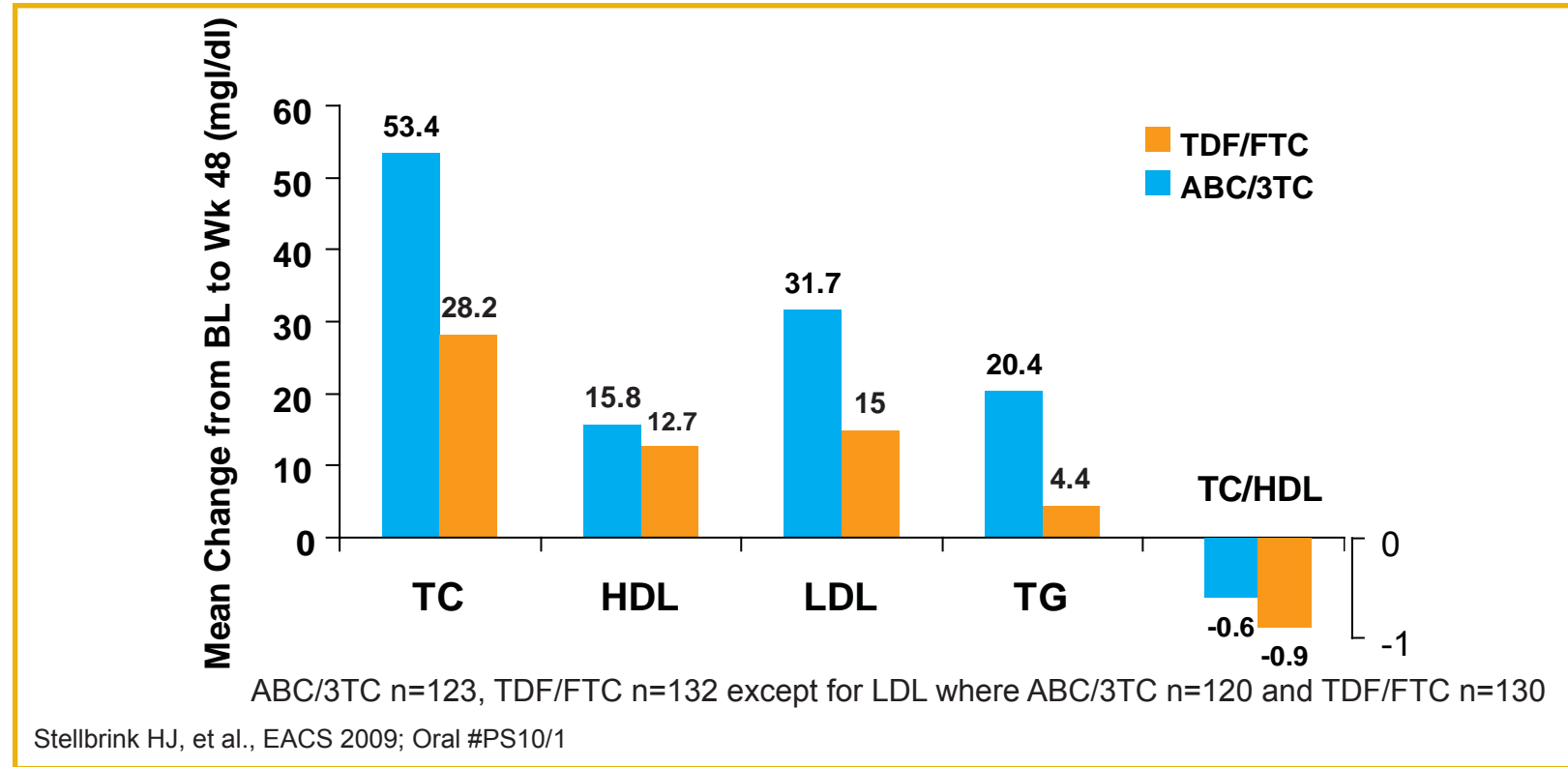
## Background

- Dyslipidaemia contributes to CV risk<sup>1</sup> in HIV infection
- Tenofovir DF-based regimens may have a favourable lipid profile relative to abacavir-based regimens<sup>2</sup>
- We investigated changes in fasting total cholesterol (TC) in hypercholesterolaemic participants switching to the single tablet regimen of Atripla [ATR] from Kivexa + efavirenz [KVX+EFV]

## ASSERT Study

### Lipid Effects of ABC/3TC vs TDF/FTC

- Greater increases from baseline were seen in the ABC/3TC arm compared with the TDF/FTC arm



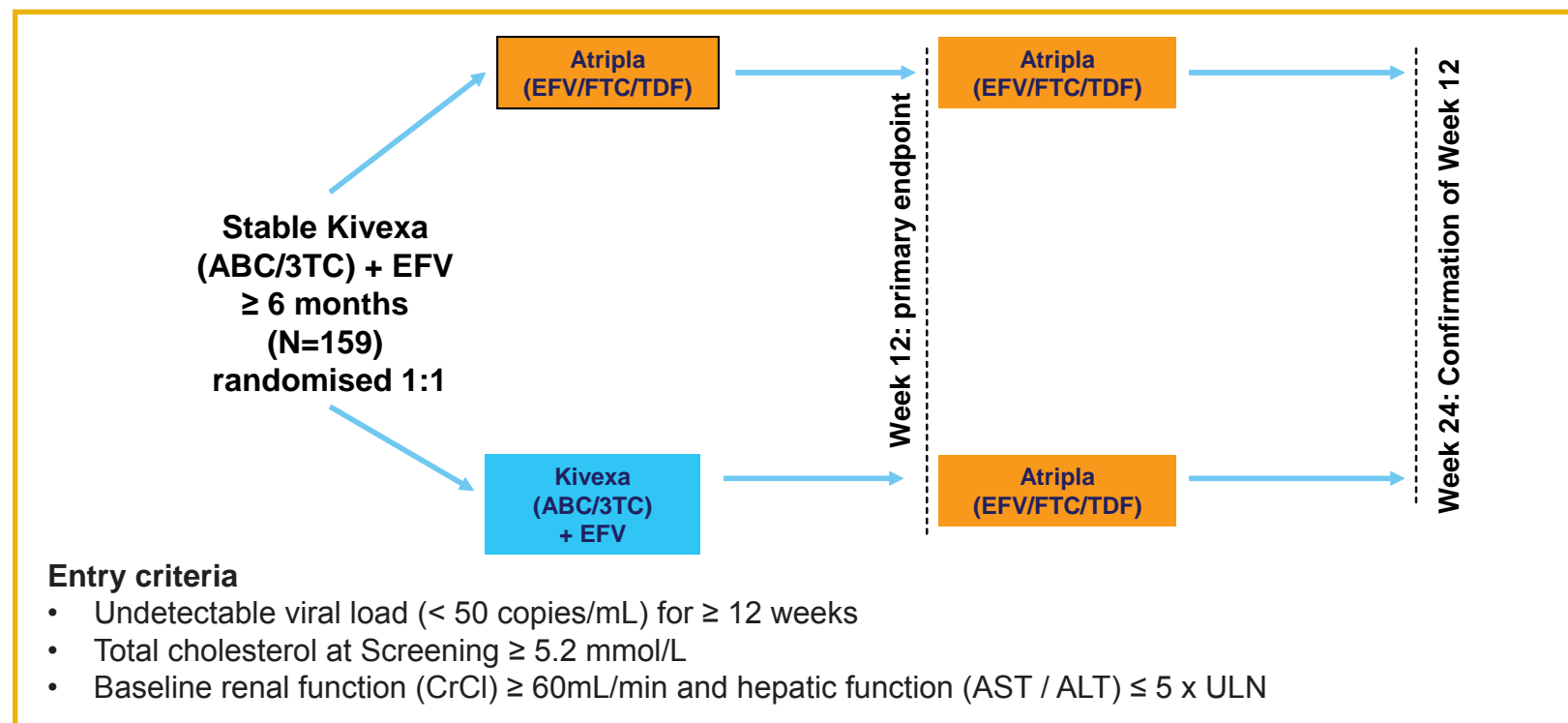
## Objectives

- Primary Objective
  - Determine whether switching from Kivexa + Efavirenz to QD Atripla leads to a reduction in fasting total cholesterol at 12 weeks
- Secondary Objectives
  - Evaluation of fasting metabolic parameters (e.g., LDL, HDL, triglycerides, non-HDL cholesterol and cholesterol ratios)
  - Evaluation of efficacy and safety
  - Evaluation of changes in the 10-year risk for coronary heart disease outcomes as measured by Framingham risk score

## Methods

- 159 participants stable on KVX+EFV for ≥ 6 months with HIV RNA < 50 copies/mL for ≥ 12 weeks and cholesterol ≥ 5.2 mmol/L randomised to switch to ATR or continue KVX +EFV
- 157 /159 randomised participants were treated (two KVX+EFV participants were not dosed)
- At Week 12, participants randomised to KVX+EFV were switched to ATR and all participants continued through to Week 24
- The primary endpoint was change in fasting TC from baseline to Week 12
- Fasting lipid parameters were assessed using NCEP thresholds

Figure 1. Study Design



## Results

Table 1. Baseline Participant Characteristics<sup>a</sup>

	ATR	KVX + EFV
Number of Participants	79	78
Median age in yrs (IQR)	42 (36, 48)	44 (40, 50)
Race		
White	45 (57.0%)	48 (61.5%)
Black	29 (36.7%)	27 (34.6%)
Asian	2 (2.5%)	0
Other	3 (3.8%)	3 (3.9%)
Gender		
Male	61 (77.2%)	64 (82.1%)
HIV RNA <sup>b</sup>		
< 50 copies/mL	76/79 (96.2%)	71/77 (92.2%)
< 400 copies/mL	79/79 (100%)	77/77 (100%)
Median BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (IQR)	25.7 (23.5, 29.3)	25.8 (23.7, 28.0)
Median Fasting Total Cholesterol (IQR) <sup>c</sup>	6.62 (5.97, 7.26)	6.19 (5.80, 6.78)
Number of Participants on Prior Lipid Modifying Agents	9 (11.4%)	13 (16.7%)

- a. Treated Analysis Set  
b. One participant in Kivexa arm did not have a baseline viral load sample  
c. Three participants in the Kivexa arm did not have fasting cholesterol at baseline, one participant in the Kivexa arm had a baseline TC <4.2mmol/L. These participants were excluded from the Modified ITT Analysis set (MITT)

Table 2. Patient Disposition at Week 12<sup>a</sup>

N (%)	ATR (N=79)	KVX + EFV (N=78)
Participants Completing 12 Weeks of Study	78 (98.7%)	74 (94.9%)
Treatment Discontinuation (Prior to Week 12)	1 (1.3%)	4 (5.1%)
Adverse Events <sup>b</sup>	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.3%)
Pregnancy	0	0
Protocol Violation	0	2 (2.5%)
Withdraw Consent	0	0
Investigator's Decision	0	1 (1.3%)

- a. Treated Analysis Set  
b. Adverse Events leading to study drug discontinuation:  
  • ATR arm - anxiety / heartburn / night sweats / general body pain/ palpitations  
  • KVX arm - depression

## Results (cont'd)

Figure 2. Fasting Metabolic Parameters: Week 12 Change from Baseline (MITT Analysis Set (LOCF) Excluding participants who started/modified lipid lowering medications during the study)

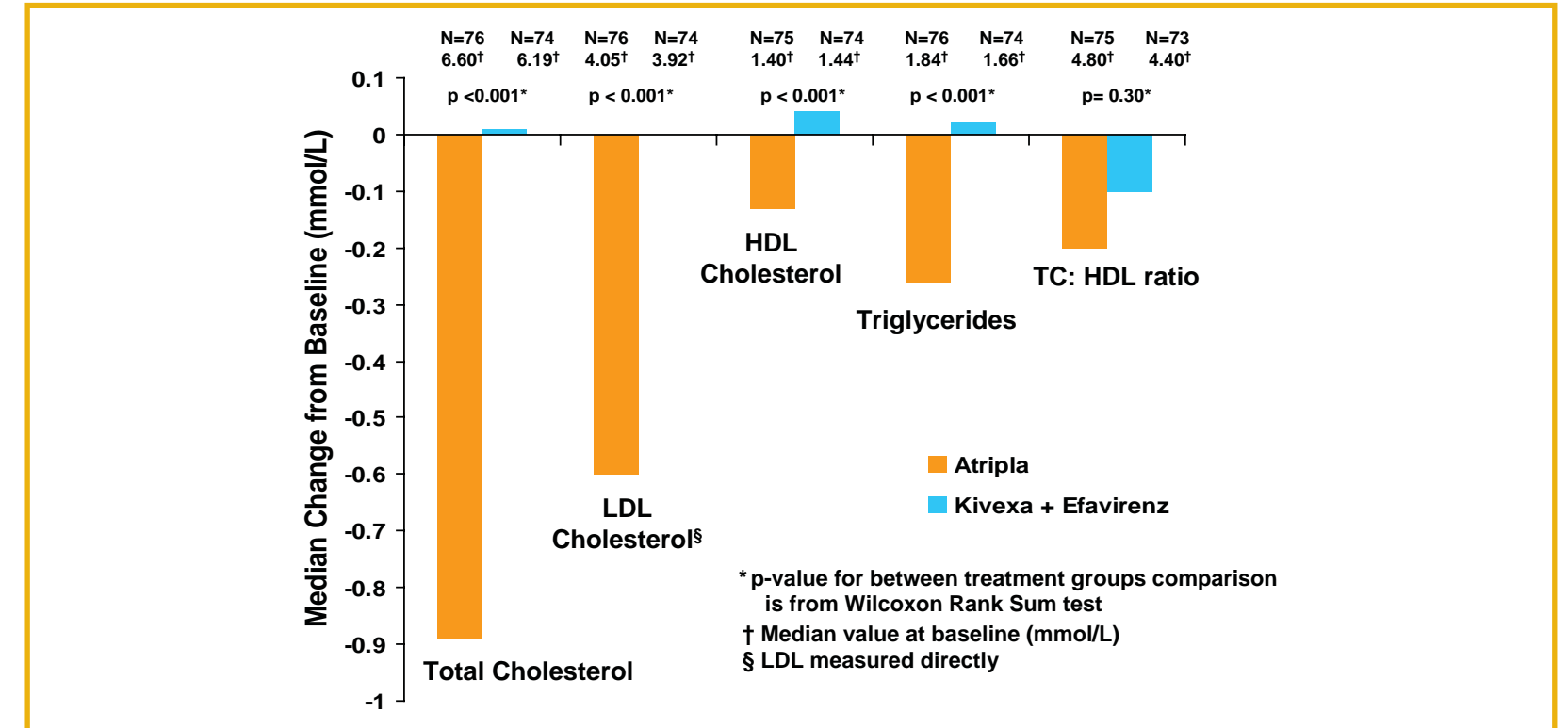


Figure 3. Total Cholesterol by NCEP Thresholds

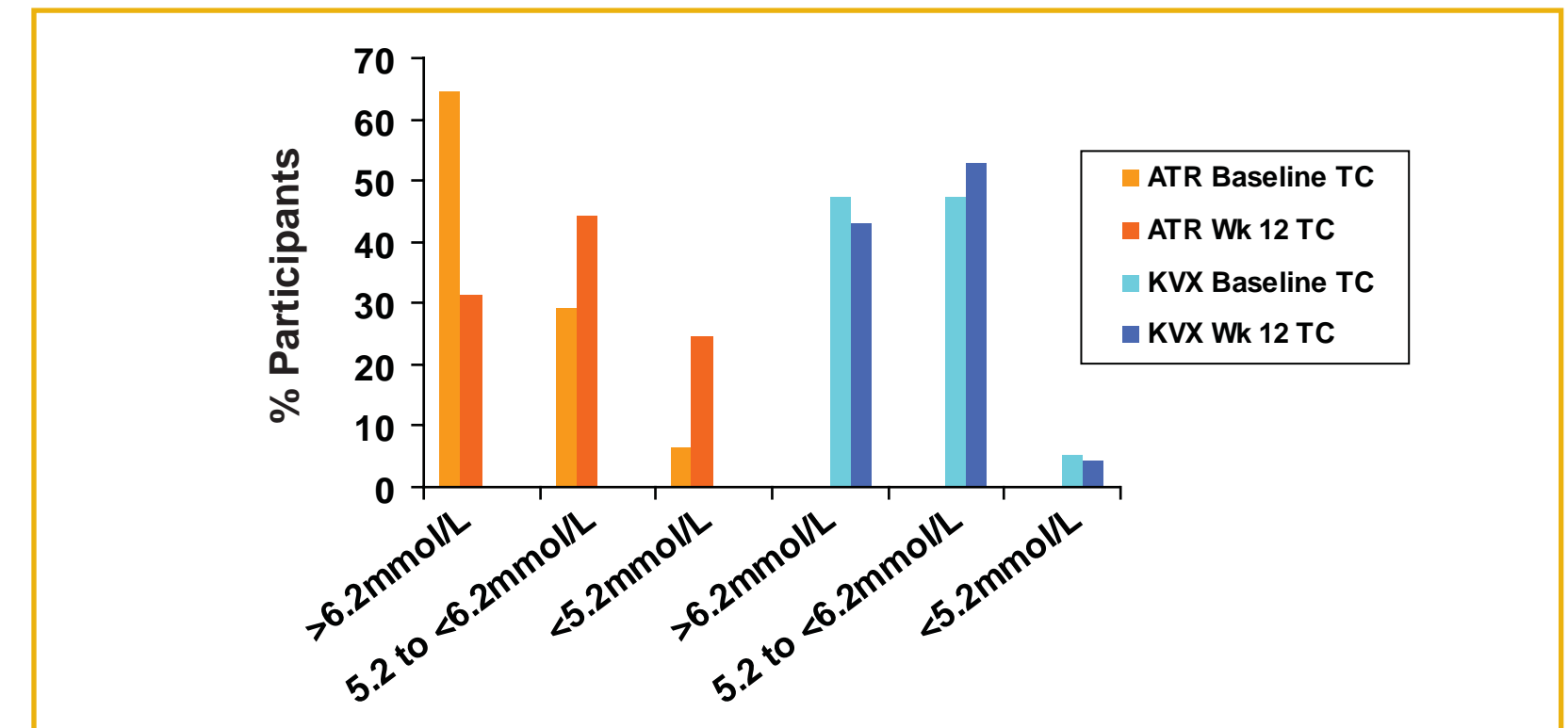


Figure 4. Viral Suppression and CD4 Wk 12 Change from Baseline ITT Analysis Set (Missing = Excluded)

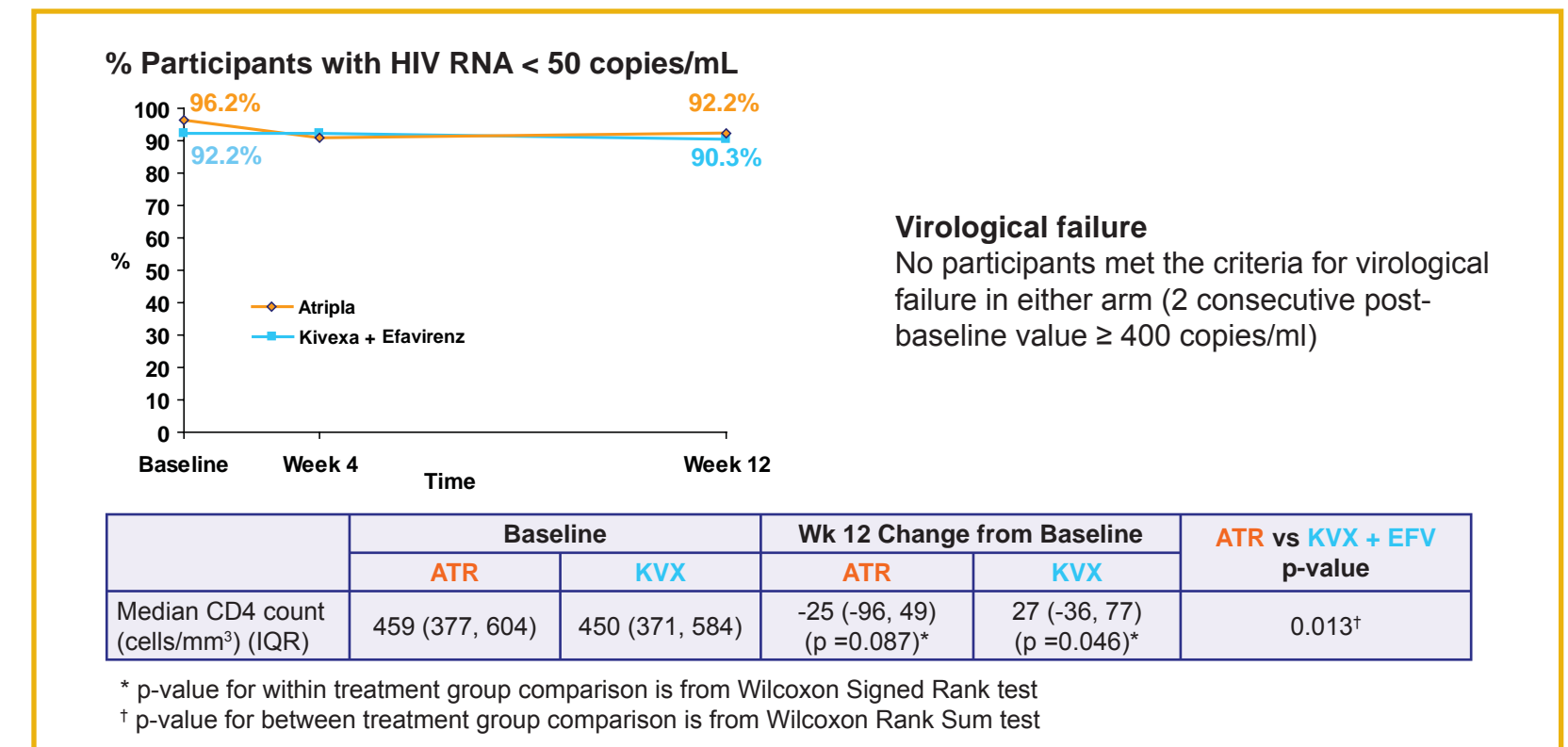
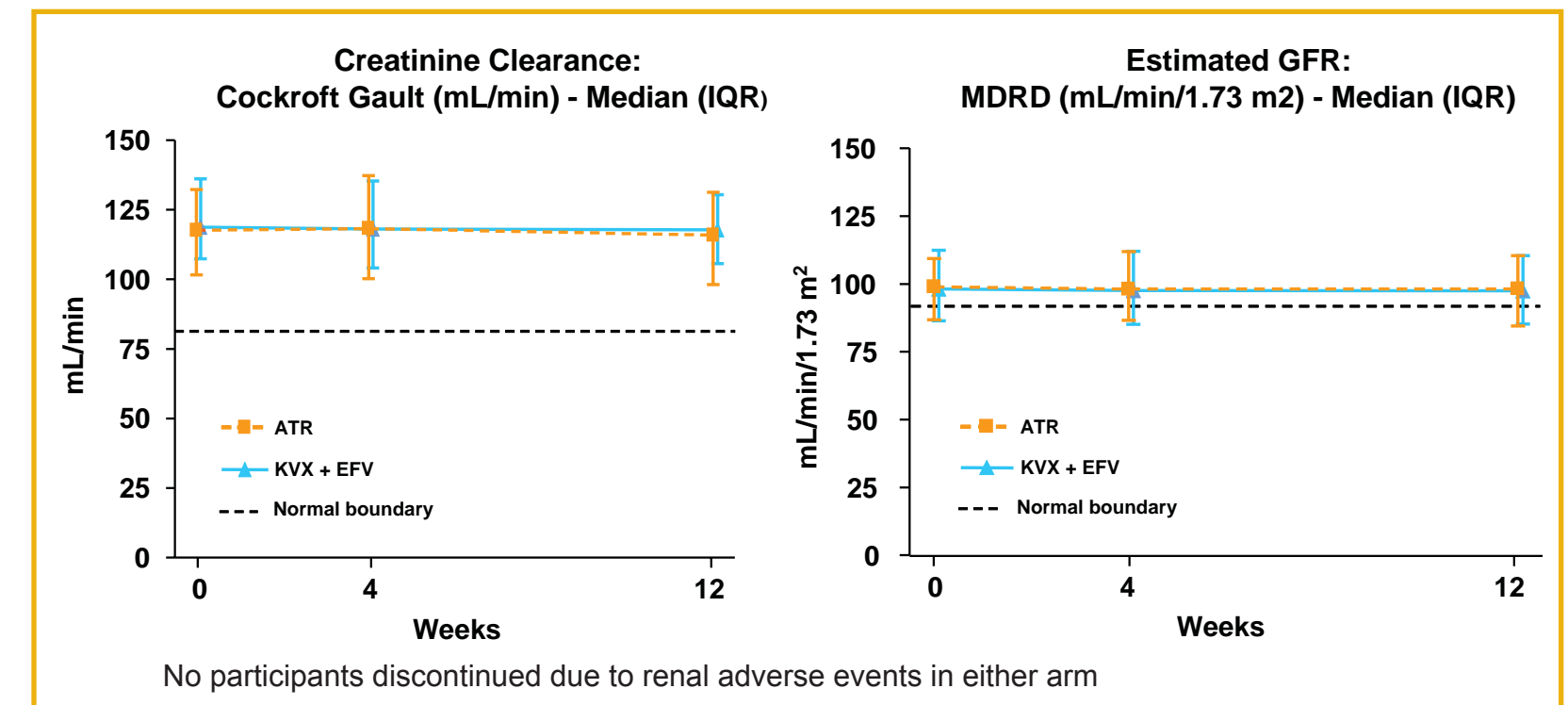


Figure 5. Renal Function



## Conclusions

- Switching to Atripla from Kivexa +Efavirenz significantly improved atherogenic lipid parameters towards desirable levels (per NCEP guidelines)
- Virologic suppression was maintained
- Replacement of Kivexa +Efavirenz with Atripla may be part of an appropriate management approach in hypercholesterolaemic patients

## References

- Grover, SA, et al., Am J Cardiol 2005; 95 (5): 586-591
- Moyle, G et al., AIDS 2006; 20 (16): 2043-2050

## Acknowledgements

### \*The ROCKET I Study Group

- Greater London:** J Ainsworth, A Waters (North Middlesex, London)  
J Anderson, I Reeves, M Kall, S Mguni (Homerton University, London)  
G Brook, M Chikohora (Central Middlesex, London)  
P Hay, F Makia, M Cockerill (St. Georges, London)  
M Johnson, A Carroll, F Turner (Royal Free, London)  
G Moyle, C Fletcher, C Higgs (Chelsea & Westminster, London)  
C Orkin, J Hand, C Desouza, A Isakson (Barts & Royal London)  
**South East England:** M Fisher, K Hobbs, N Perry, T Maher (Brighton & Sussex University)  
**South West England:** A de Burgh Thomas, M Bunting, L Jones (Gloucester Royal)  
**Central England:** D White, G Gilleran (Birmingham Heartlands)  
J Ross, J Harding, K Hood (Selly Oak, Birmingham)  
J Dhar, S Maguya (Leicester Royal Infirmary)  
**North England:** E Morgan, R Hewart (Royal Bolton)  
E Ong, J Gebbie (Newcastle General)  
E Wilkins, Y Clowes, J Guerin (North Manchester General)  
**Scotland:** C Leen, S Morris, L Ellis (Western General, Edinburgh)  
**Northern Ireland:** R Maw, S McKernan (Royal Victoria, Belfast)

C Herath, J Ewan, (Gilead Sciences Ltd) M (Hui) Wang, R Ebrahimi (Gilead Sciences, Inc)  
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