

# Terapia con Análogos de Nucleósidos



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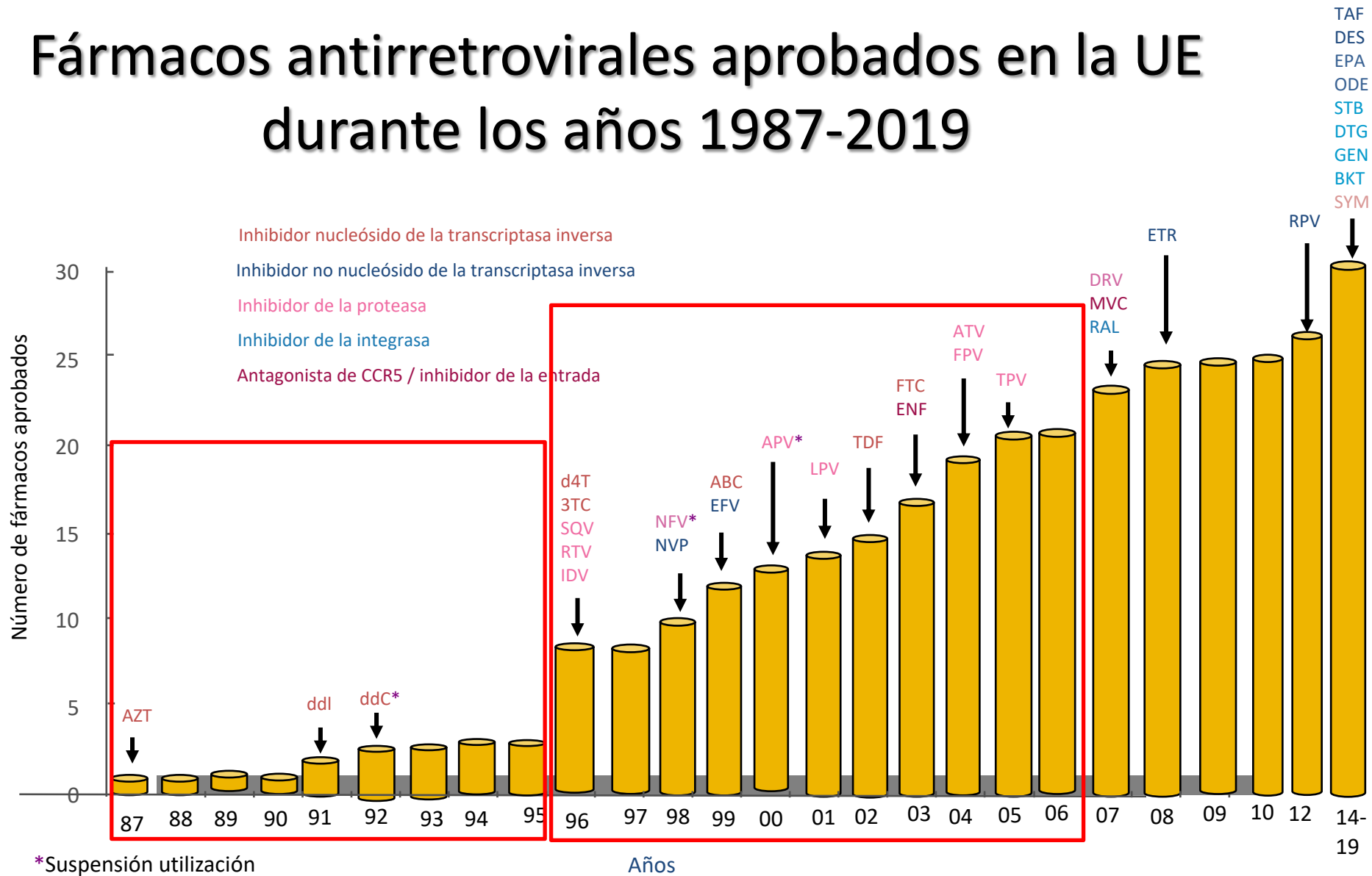
# Esquema

- Evolución histórica del TAR y papel de los ANs
- Intentos de TAR sin ANs
- Datos recientes de TAR simplificado con ANs
- La magia de los ANs
- Conclusiones

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# Fármacos antirretrovirales aprobados en la UE durante los años 1987-2019





# Combinaciones a dosis fijas (CDF) de dos fármacos

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- **Combivir (CBV):** Zidovudina + 3TC
- **Truvada (TVD):** Tenofovir DF + FTC
- **Descovy (DES):** TAF + FTC
- **Kivexa (KVX):** Abacavir + 3TC

# Combinaciones a dosis fijas (CDF) de tres fármacos

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- **Trizivir (TZV):** AZT + 3TC + Abacavir
- **Atripla (ATR):** Tenofovir DF + FTC + Efavirenz
- **Eviplera (EPA):** Tenofovir DF + FTC + Rilpivirina
- **Odefsey (ODE):** TAF + FTC + Rilpivirina
- **Genvoya (GEN):** TAF + FTC + Elvitegravir + Cobi
- **Triumeq (TMQ):** ABC + 3TC + Dolutegravir
- **Symtuza (SYM):** Darunavir + TAF + FTC + Cobi
- **Biktarvy (BTV):** Bictegravir + TAF + FTC

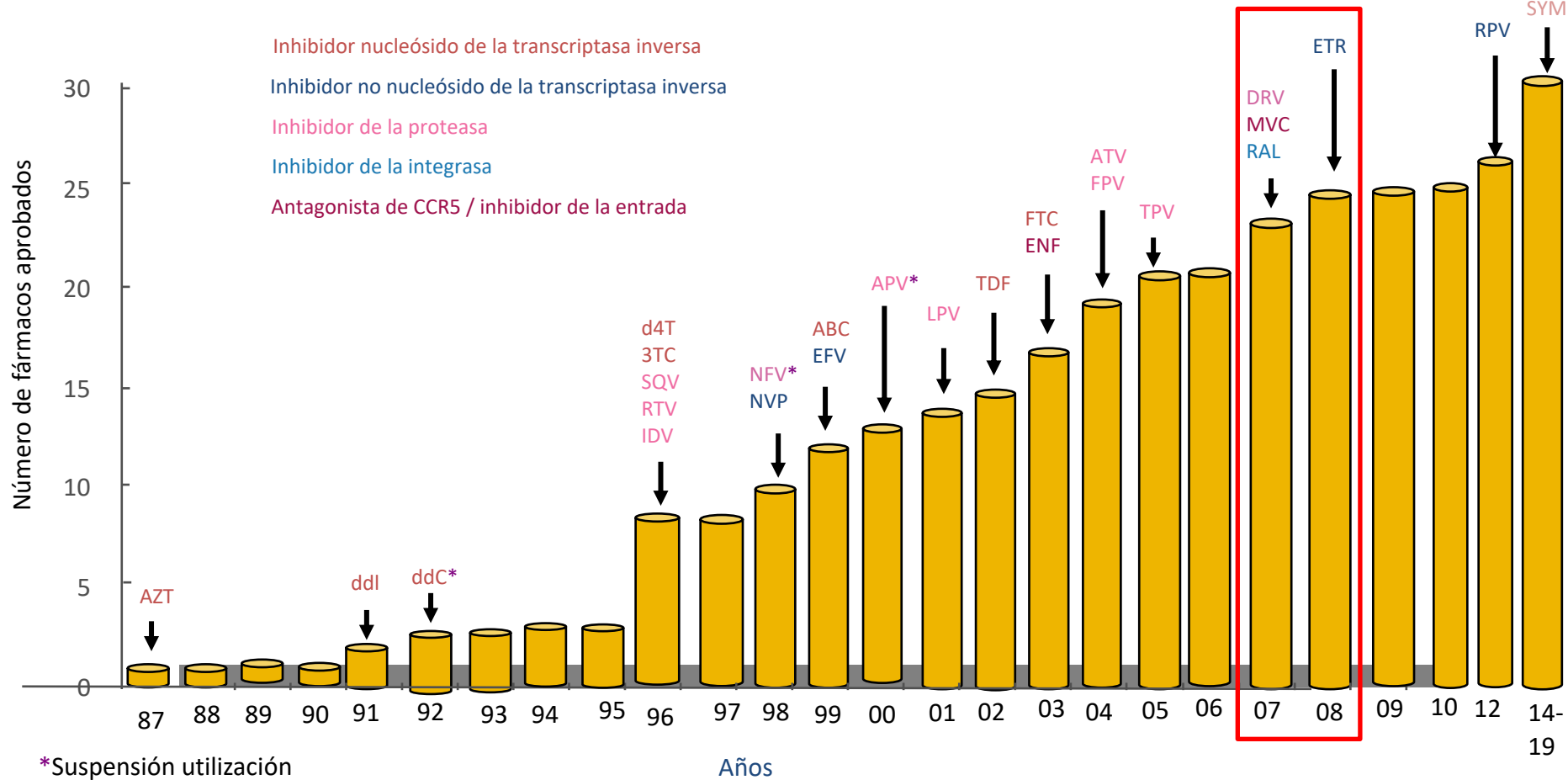
¿Hay algo mágico en los ANs?



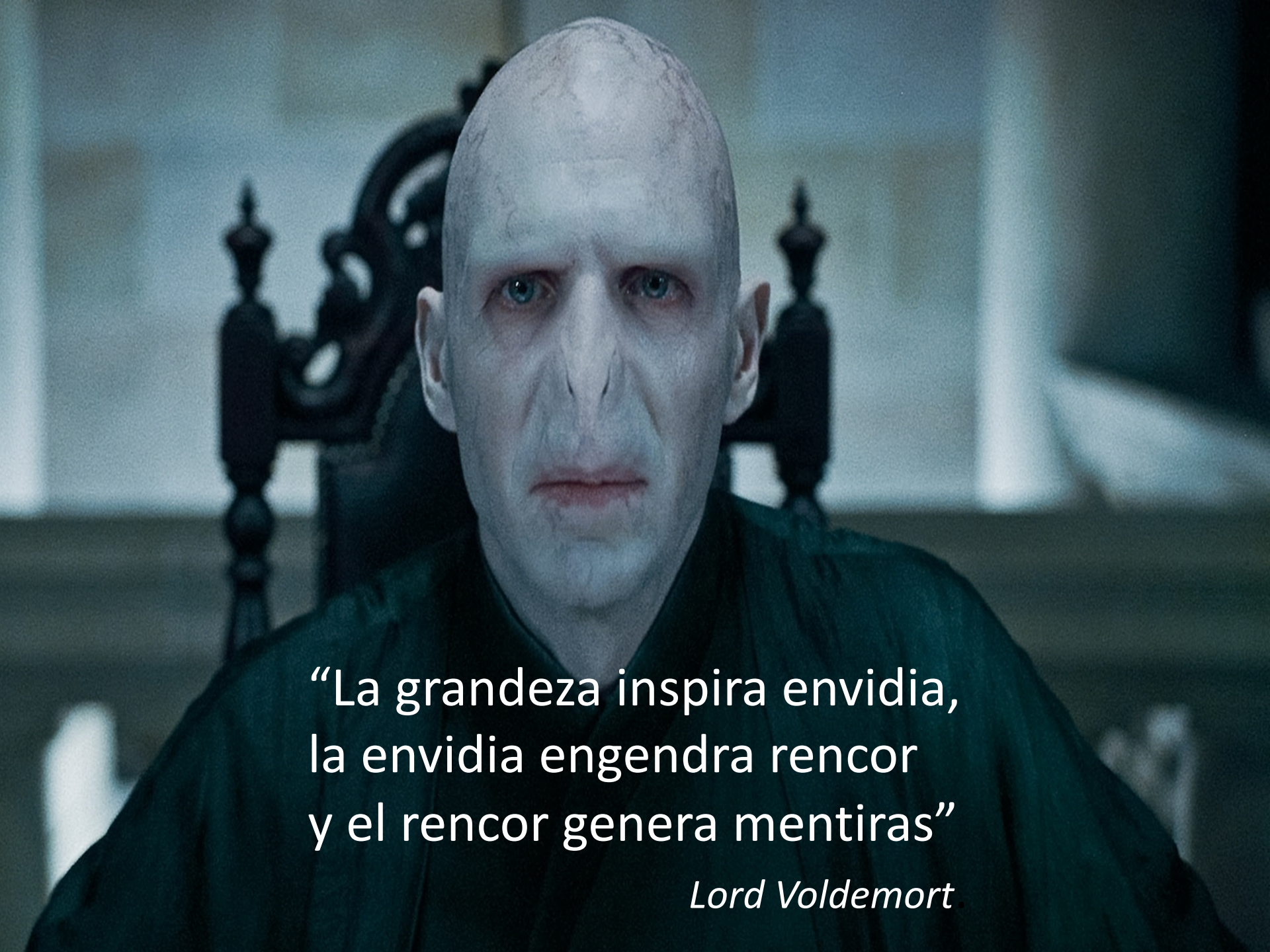
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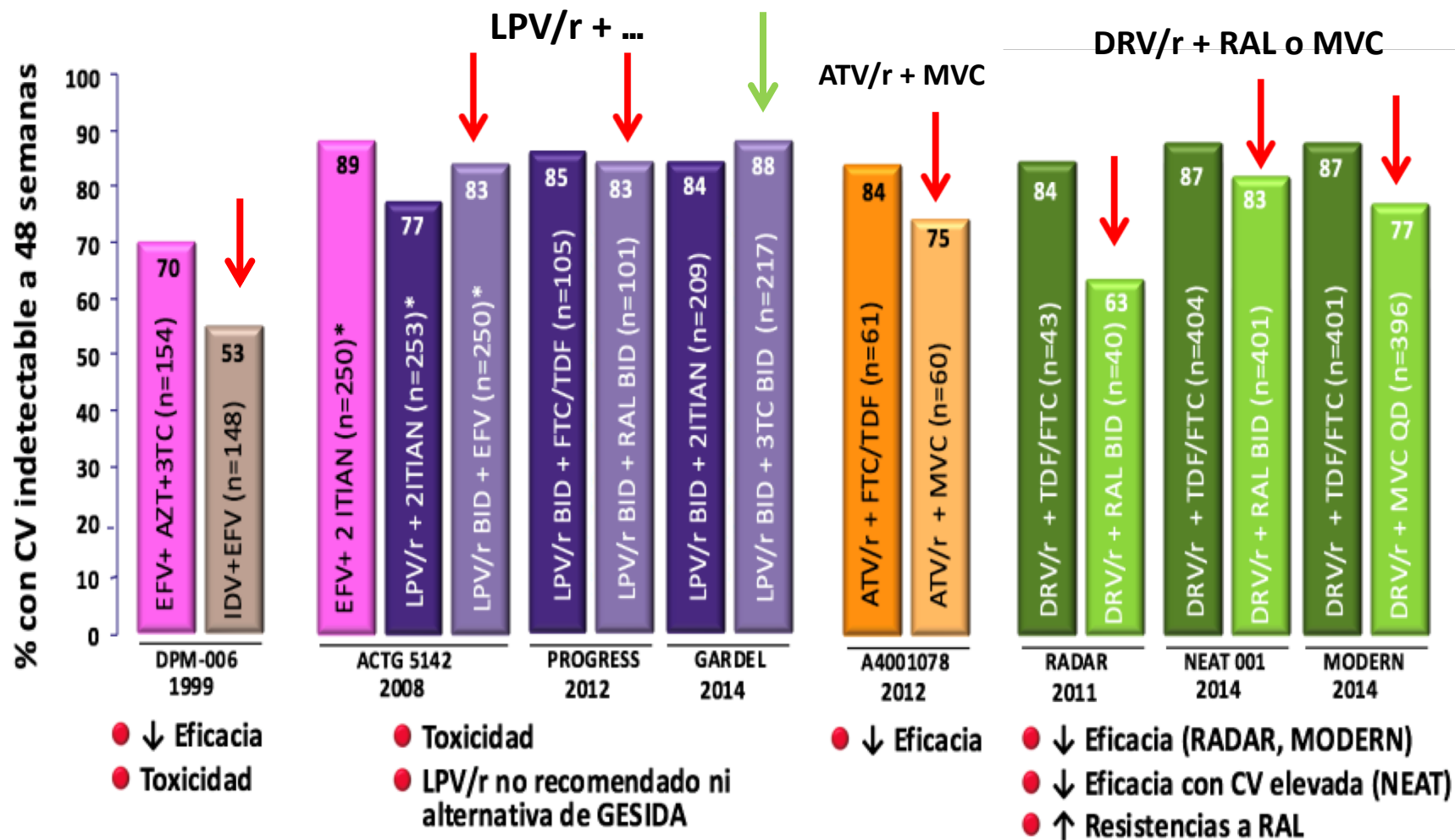


A close-up portrait of Lord Voldemort, the main antagonist of the Harry Potter series. He is bald with a pale, wrinkled forehead, and has bright blue eyes. He is wearing a dark green robe. The background is dark and out of focus, showing some architectural details.

“La grandeza inspira envidia,  
la envidia engendra rencor  
y el rencor genera mentiras”

*Lord Voldemort*

# 2DR sin ANs: 2008 - 2014.



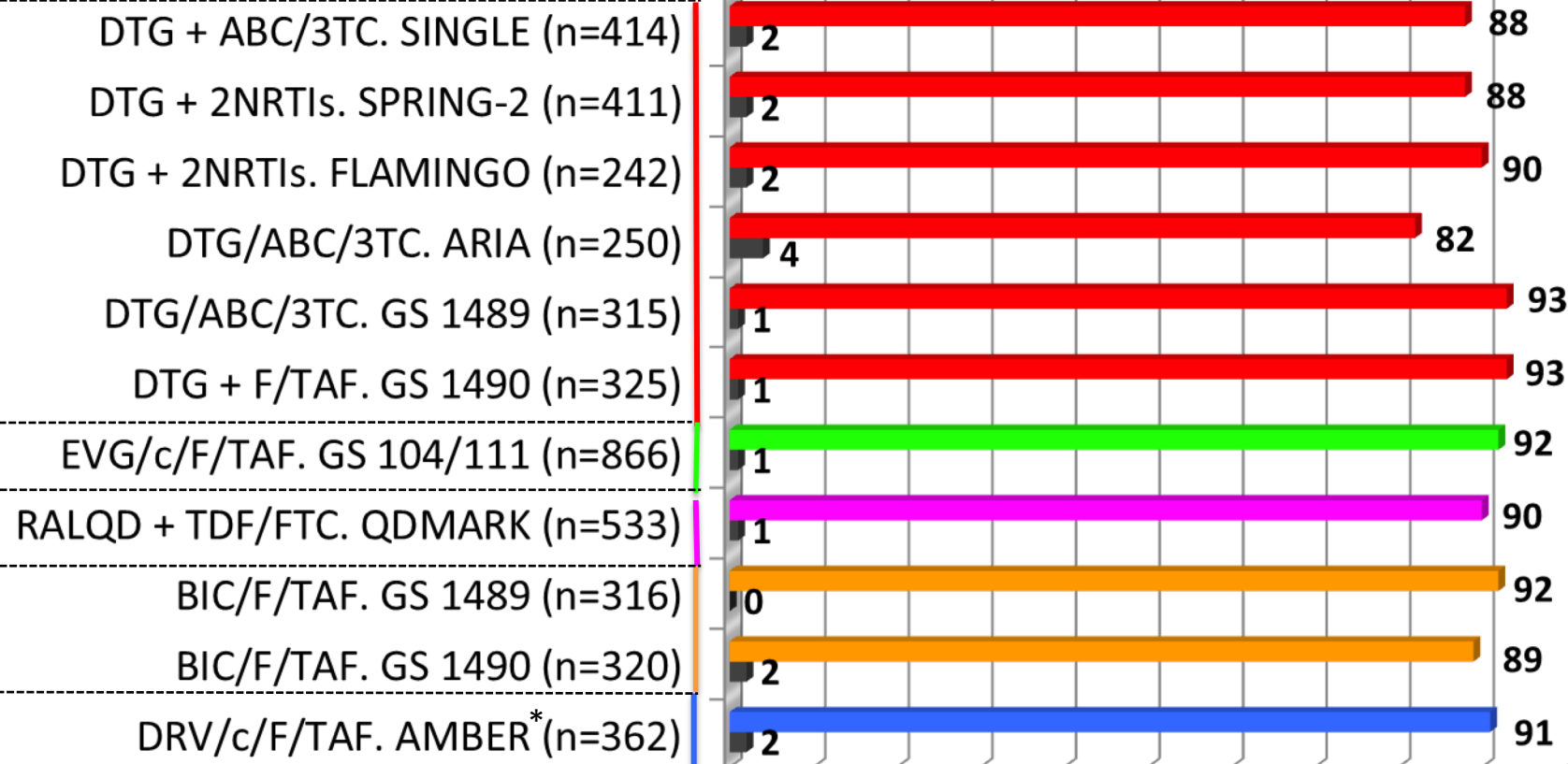
\* 96 semanas

Staszewski S. NEJM 1999;341:1865-73. Riddler SA. NEJM 2008;358:2095-106. Taiwo B. AIDS 2011;25:2113-22. Kozal MJ. HIV Clin Trials 2012;13:119-30. Reynes J. HIV Clin Trials 2011;12:255-67. Bedimo R. PLoS ONE 2014; 9:e106221-10. Raffi F et al. Lancet 2014; 384:1942-51. Lambert. JAC 2016;71:1056-62. Mills A et al. JAIDS 2013;62:164-70. Stellbrink HJ et al. AIDS 2016; 30:1229-38. Cahn P et al. Lancet ID 2014;14:572-80.

# ECA en fase III, regímenes ARV QD más nuevos, naïves.

## Eficacia 48 sem, CV<50 c/mL (ITT)

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



\*Excluye CD4 ≤ 50/mm³

1. S Walmsley. N Engl J Med 2013;369:1807-18.
2. F Raffi. Lancet 2013; 381: 735-43.
3. B Clotet. Lancet 2014; 383: 2222-31.
4. C Orrell. Lancet HIV 2017;12:e536-e546.
5. J Gallant. Lancet 2017; 390: 2063-72.
6. P Sax. Lancet 2017; 390: 2073-82.
7. P Sax. Lancet 2015; 385: 2606-15.
8. P Cahn. Lancet HIV 2017;4(11):e486-e494.
9. C Orkin. EACS 2017, Milano, Abstract PS8/2.



**Tabla 3. Combinaciones de TAR de inicio recomendadas<sup>†</sup>**

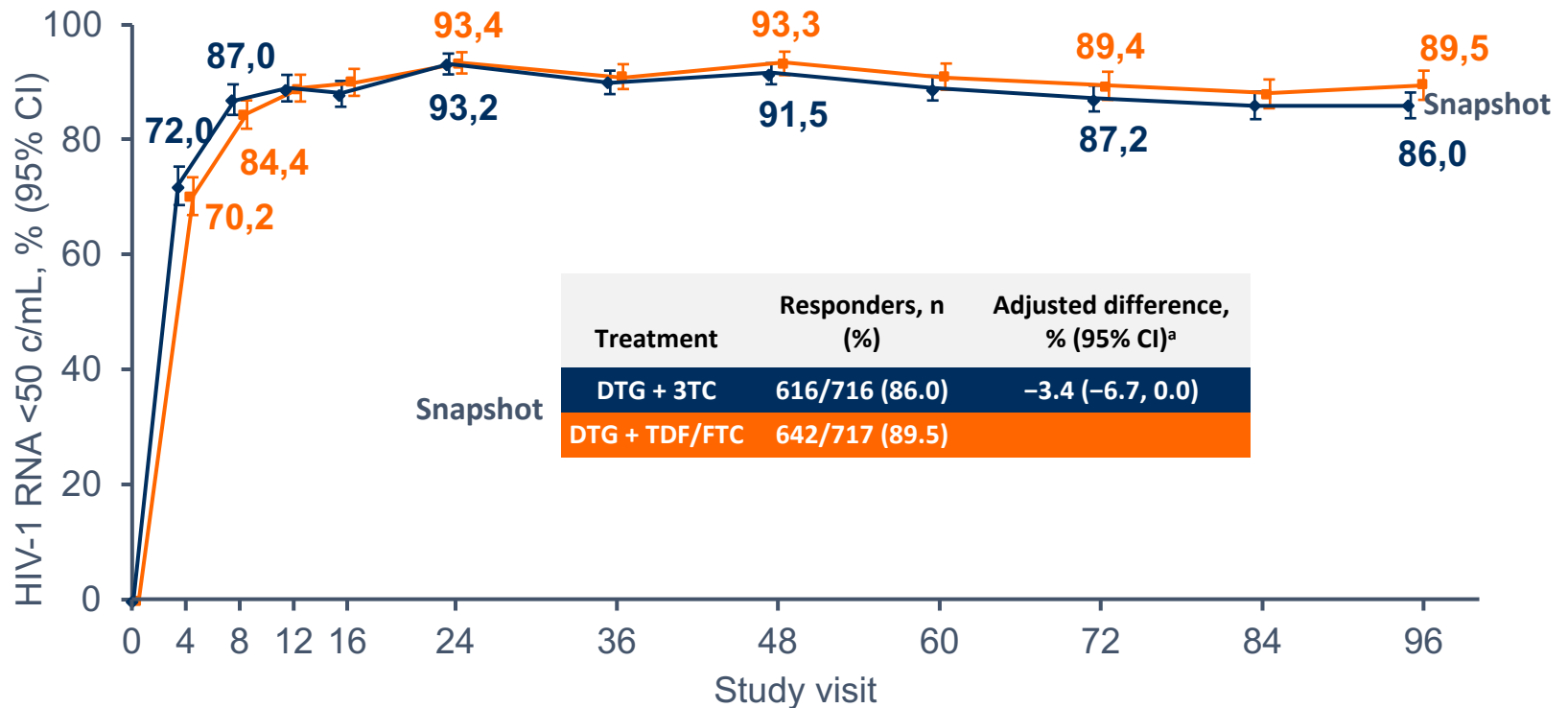
GESIDA/PNS  
Enero 2019

| 3er Fármaco                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Pauta <sup>†</sup>               | Comentarios <sup>‡</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Preferentes.</b> Pautas aplicables a la mayoría de los pacientes y que en ensayos clínicos aleatorizados han mostrado una eficacia no inferior a otras pautas también consideradas actualmente como preferentes o superior frente a otras pautas y presentan ventajas adicionales en tolerancia, toxicidad o un bajo riesgo de interacciones farmacológicas.                     |                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| INI                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | BIC/FTC/TAF*                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | DTG/ABC/3TC                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ABC está contraindicado en pacientes con HLA-B*5701 positivo.</li> <li>- DTG no debe utilizarse en mujeres en edad fértil que no utilicen medidas anticonceptivas eficaces.</li> <li>- No utilizar en pacientes con hepatitis B crónica.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | DTG+FTC/TAF**                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DTG no debe utilizarse en mujeres en edad fértil que no utilicen medidas anticonceptivas eficaces.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | RAL+FTC/TAF**                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RAL puede administrarse indistintamente como 1 comprimido de 400 mg cada 12 horas, o 2 comprimidos de 600 mg (nueva formulación) cada 24 horas.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Alternativas.</b> Pautas eficaces, pero que no se consideran preferentes bien porque su eficacia ha resultado inferior a las pautas preferentes en ensayos clínicos o no se han comparado con pautas preferentes, o porque tienen desventajas potenciales o restricciones en su indicación. Pueden ser, sin embargo, de elección en subgrupos de pacientes o en casos especiales |                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| INI →                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | DTG+3TC                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No recomendado en pacientes con CD4+ menor de 200/mm<sup>3</sup> o CVP &gt;500.000 por no disponerse de información suficiente. Puede considerarse de elección en pacientes con CD4+ &gt;200/mm<sup>3</sup> y CVP &lt;500.000 cop/ml</li> <li>- DTG no debe utilizarse en mujeres en edad fértil que no utilicen medidas anticonceptivas eficaces.</li> <li>- No utilizar en pacientes con hepatitis B crónica.</li> </ul> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | EVG/c/FTC/TAF                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Es imprescindible evaluar posibles interacciones.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| IP potenciado                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | DRV/c/FTC/TAF o DRV/r+FTC/TAF*** | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Puede considerarse de elección cuando se requiera de una pauta con elevada barrera genética (pacientes con problemas de adherencia).</li> <li>- Es imprescindible evaluar posibles interacciones.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| ITINN                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | DOR+FTC/TAF*. **                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existe una combinación de DOR/3TC/TDF en comprimido único, que puede utilizarse siempre que se excluya la presencia de alteración renal o de osteopenia/osteoporosis, y no exista riesgo de desarrollarlas.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | RPV/FTC/TAF**                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No indicado en pacientes con CVP &gt;100.000 copias/mL.</li> <li>- Puede considerarse de elección en pacientes con CVP &lt;100.000 copias/mL.</li> <li>- Realizar previamente un estudio genotípico que descarte mutaciones de resistencia a ITINN</li> <li>- Contraindicado si se utilizan inhibidores de la bomba de protones.</li> <li>- Se debe tomar siempre con una comida.</li> </ul>                               |

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# DTG + 3TC IS NON-INFERIOR TO DTG + TDF/FTC IN SNAPSHOT HIV-1 RNA <50 C/ML AT WEEK 96

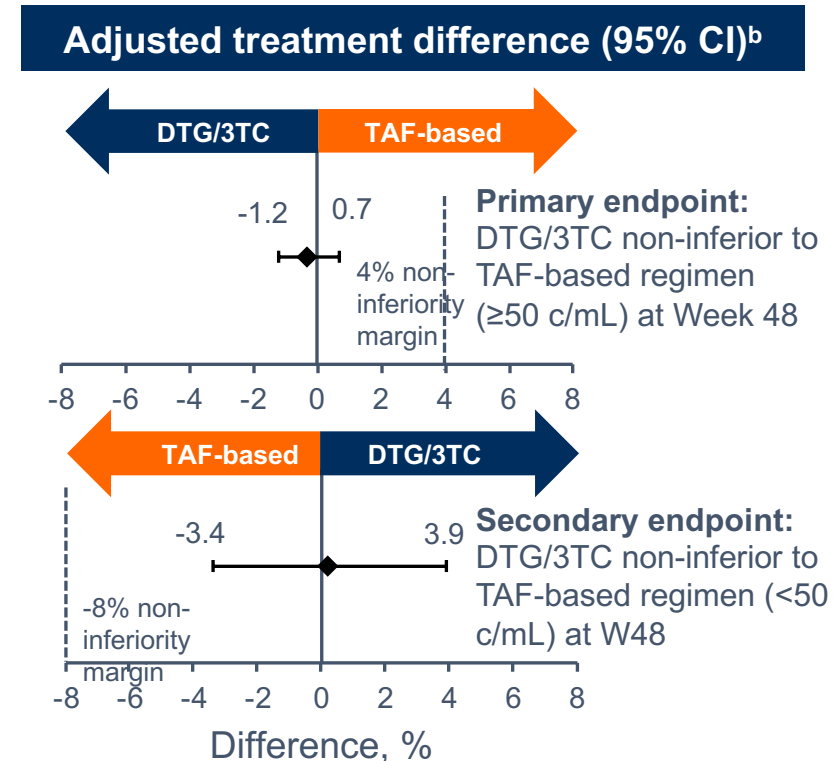
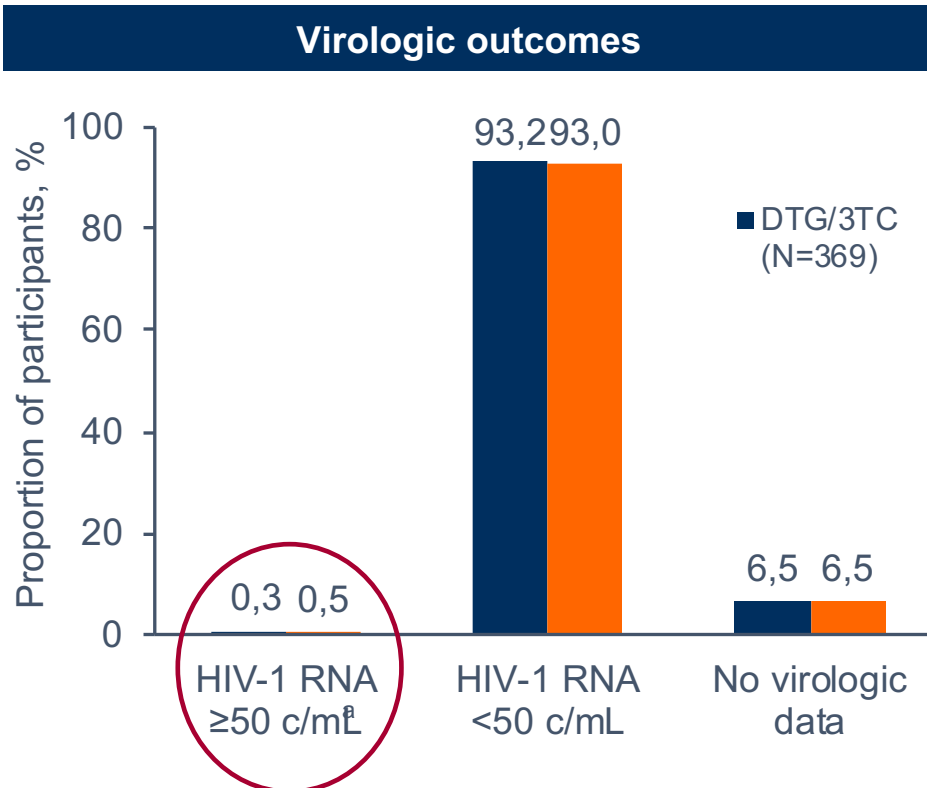


**Non-inferiority criteria were met for GEMINI-1, GEMINI-2, and the pooled analysis<sup>b</sup>**

<sup>a</sup>Based on Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel stratified analysis adjusting for the following baseline stratification factors: plasma HIV-1 RNA ( $\leq 100,000$  vs  $> 100,000$  c/mL), CD4+ cell count ( $\leq 200$  vs  $> 200$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup>), and study (GEMINI-1 vs GEMINI-2). The upper limit of the 95% CI for the pooled analysis was 0.0007%.

<sup>b</sup>In GEMINI-1, HIV-1 RNA <50 c/mL (95% CI) was achieved in 300/356 participants (84.3% [80.5-88.1]) in the DTG + 3TC group and 320/358 (89.4% [86.2-92.6]) in the DTG + TDF/FTC group (adjusted treatment difference [95% CI], -4.9% [-9.8, 0.03]). In GEMINI-2, the corresponding values were 316/360 (87.8% [84.4-91.2]) and 322/359 (89.7% [86.5-92.8]), respectively (adjusted treatment difference [95% CI], -1.8% [-6.4, 2.7]).

# DTG/3TC IS NON-INFERIOR TO TAF-BASED REGIMEN AT WEEK 48 IN TANGO



- In the per-protocol population, 0/352 participants in the DTG/3TC group and 2/358 participants in the TAF-based regimen group had HIV-1 RNA  $\geq 50$  c/mL at Week 48 (adjusted difference,  $-0.6$ ; 95% CI,  $-1.3$  to  $0.2$ )<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Primary endpoint (Snapshot virologic non-response, ITT-E). <sup>b</sup>Based on Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel stratified analysis adjusting for baseline third agent class.

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# Hay magos (ANs) buenos...





Hay magos (ANs) medio buenos...

A portrait of Severus Snape from the Harry Potter series. He is a man with long, dark hair, wearing a dark, high-collared robe. He is standing in a dimly lit room with stone walls and shelves filled with various bottles and jars in the background. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows.

ABC

Severus Snape

# Y hay magos (ANs) malos...



¿Por qué los ANs “buenos”  
son “tan mágicos”?

# Adverse Effects of ARVs and Drug Classes

**Bold:** Frequent effects

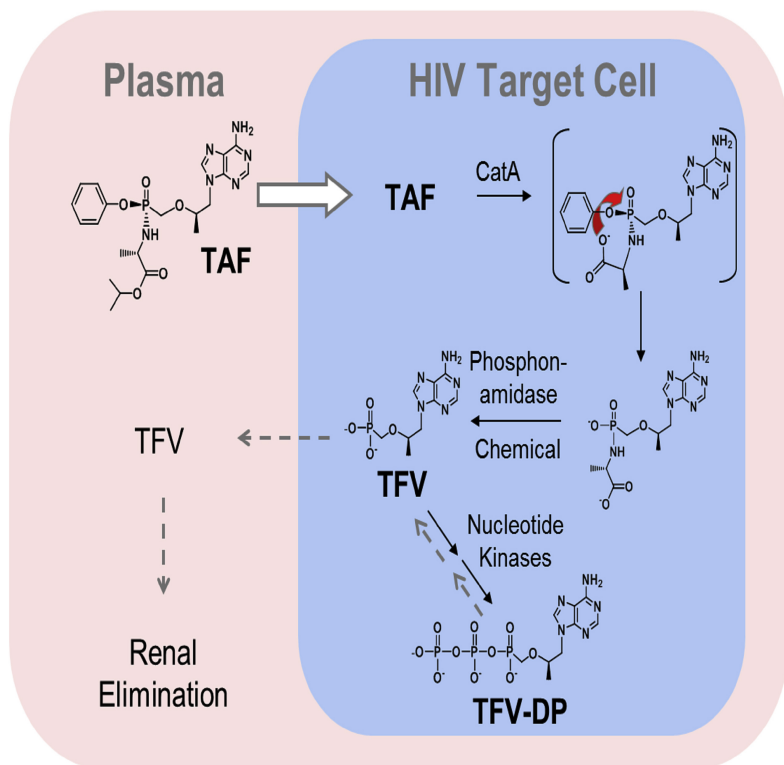
**Red:** Severe effects

**Black:** Neither Frequent nor Severe<sup>(i)</sup>

|                      | Skin     | Digestive             | Liver | CV  | Musculo-skeletal | Genito-urinary | Nervous | Body fat | Metabolic | Other |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------|-----|------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-----------|-------|
| NRTIs                |          |                       |       |     |                  |                |         |          |           |       |
| ABC                  |          | Nausea*<br>Diarrhoea* |       | IHD | Genérico         |                |         |          |           |       |
|                      |          |                       |       |     |                  |                |         |          |           |       |
|                      |          |                       |       |     |                  |                |         |          |           |       |
|                      |          |                       |       |     |                  |                |         |          |           |       |
|                      |          |                       |       |     |                  |                |         |          |           |       |
| 3TC                  |          |                       |       |     | Genérico         |                |         |          |           |       |
| FTC                  |          |                       |       |     |                  |                |         |          |           |       |
| TDF <sup>(ii)</sup>  | Genérico |                       |       |     |                  |                |         |          |           |       |
| TAF <sup>(iii)</sup> |          |                       |       |     |                  |                |         |          |           |       |

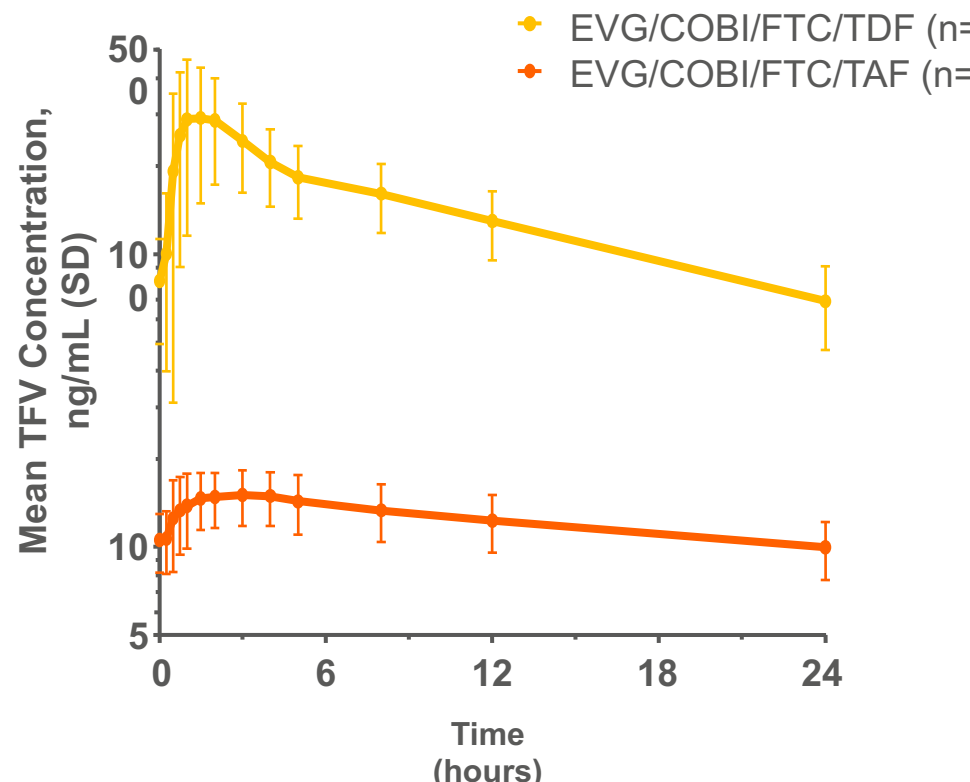
# TAF: Mechanism of action

## Mechanism of HIV-target cell loading by TAF<sup>1</sup>



Detailed description given in slide notes

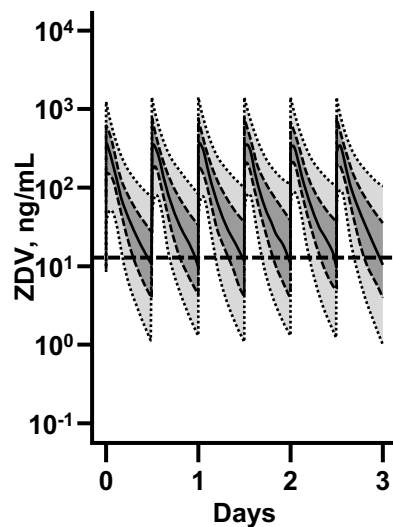
## TFV plasma concentrations<sup>2</sup>



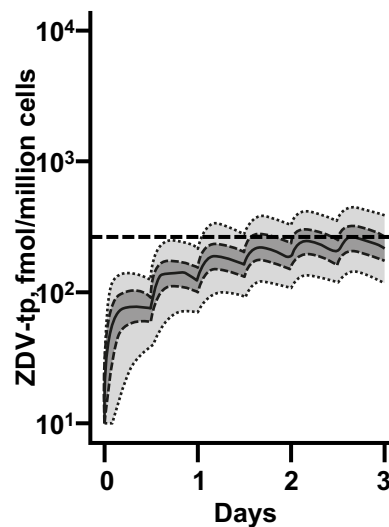
**91% reduction in TFV plasma exposures with EVG/COBI/FTC/TAF compared with EVG/COBI/FTC/TDF**

# 3TC-TP Intracellular PK

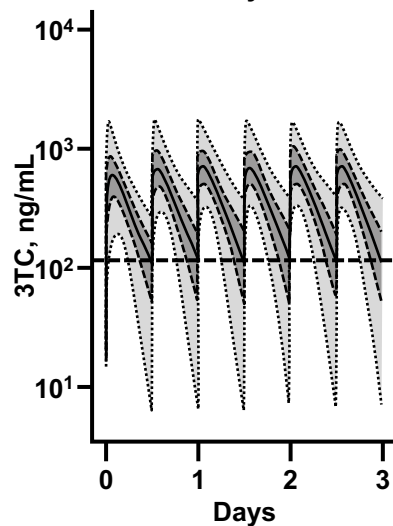
Plasma AZT



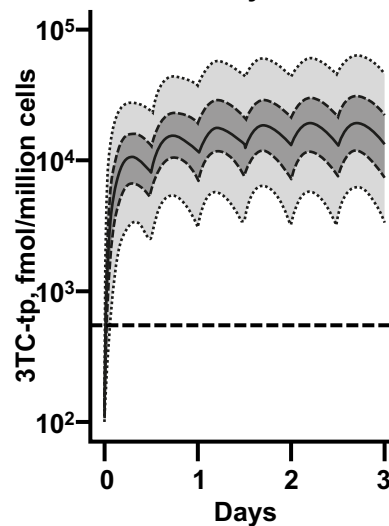
Intracellular AZT-TP



Plasma 3TC

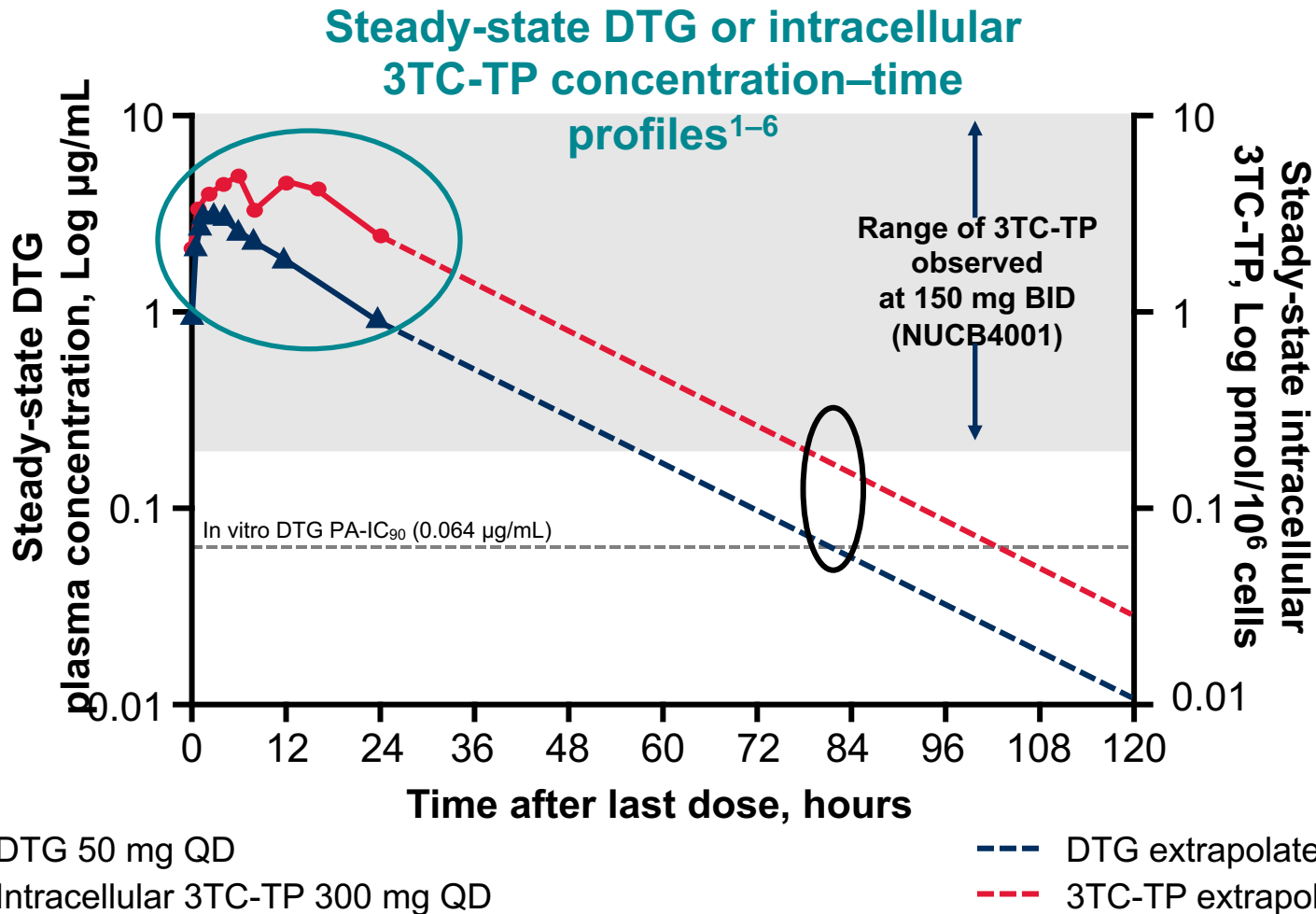


Intracellular 3TC-TP





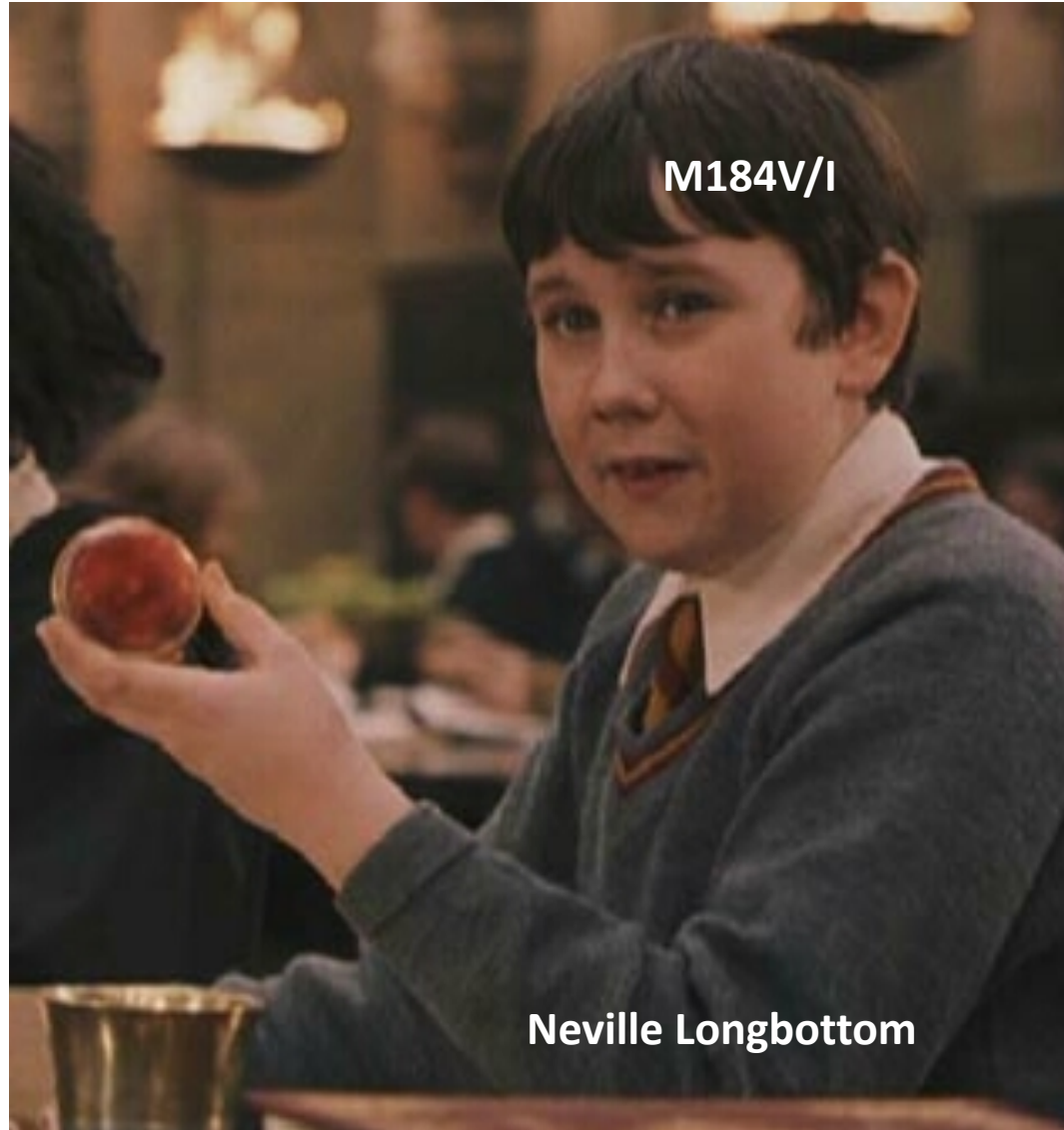
# Plasma DTG & Intracellular 3TC-Triphosphate



Adapted from: . 1. Boffito M et al; AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses 2019. doi: 10.1089/AID.2019.0171. [Epub ahead of print]

2. Moore et al. AIDS 1999;13:2239–50; 3. Yuen et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2004;48:176–82; 4. Min et al. AIDS 2011;25:1737–45; 5. Tivicay PI, September 2018; 6. Song I, et al. IAS 2009. Abstract WEPEB250

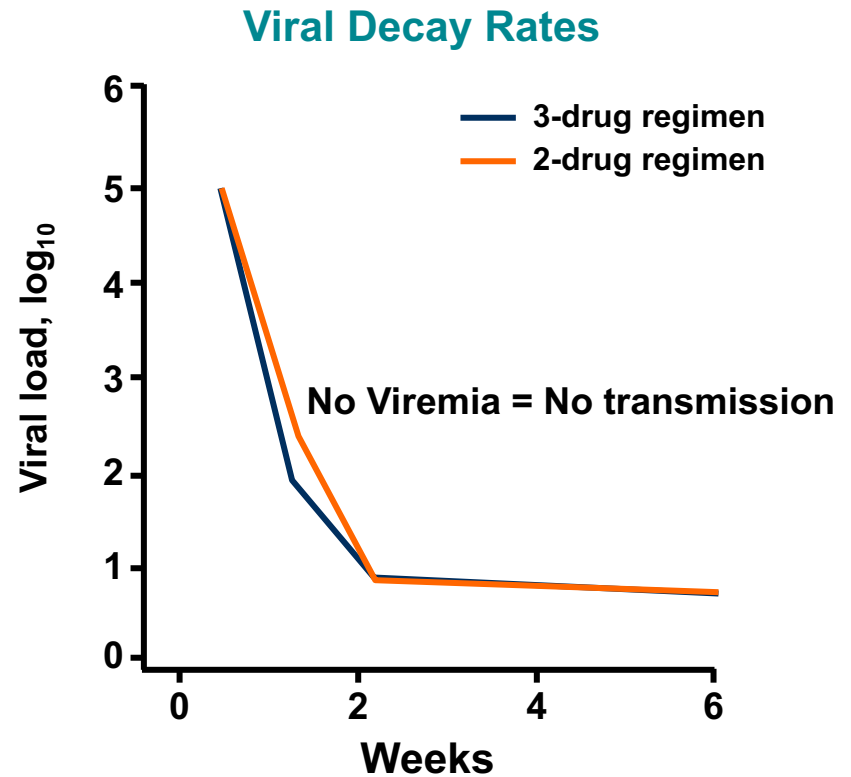
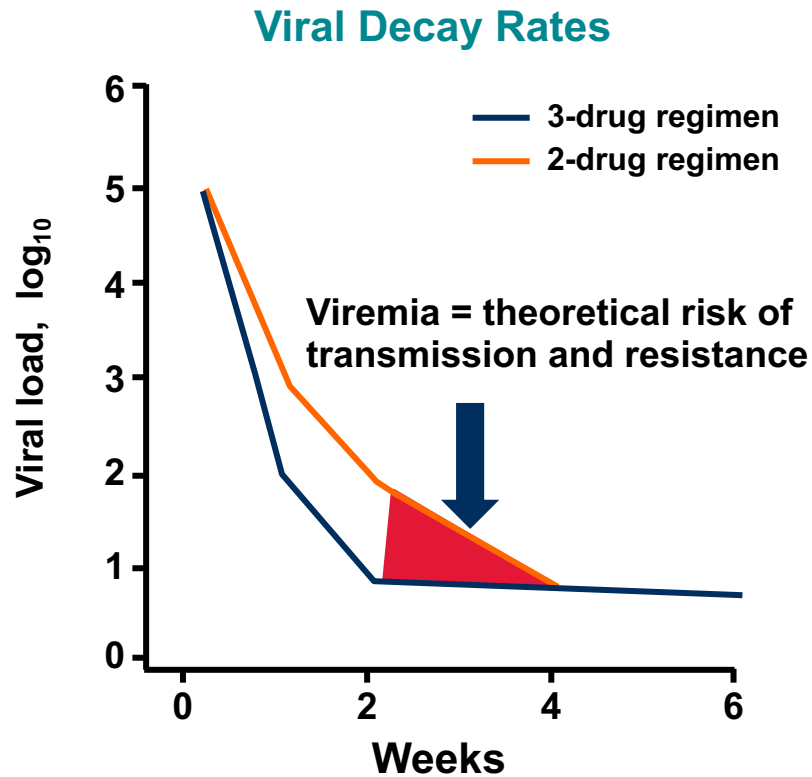
# Algunos magos (ANs) tienen debilidades...o parecen tenerlas



M184V/I

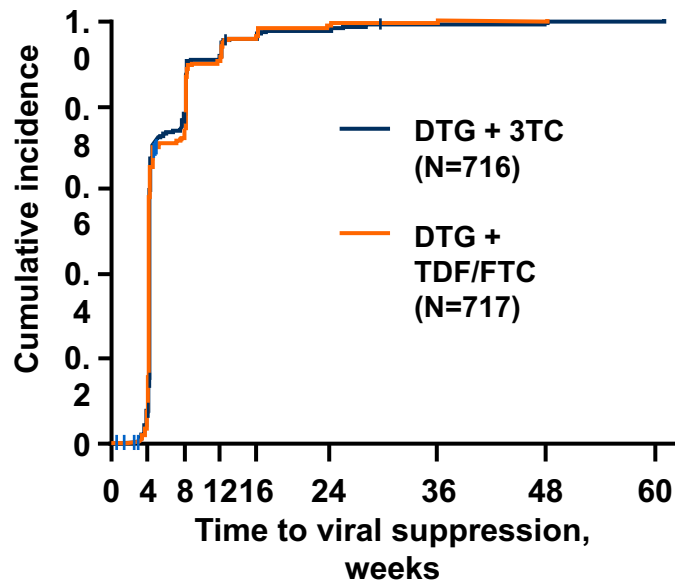
Neville Longbottom

# Viral Dynamics May Influence the Risk of Viral Transmission or Selection of Resistant Variants



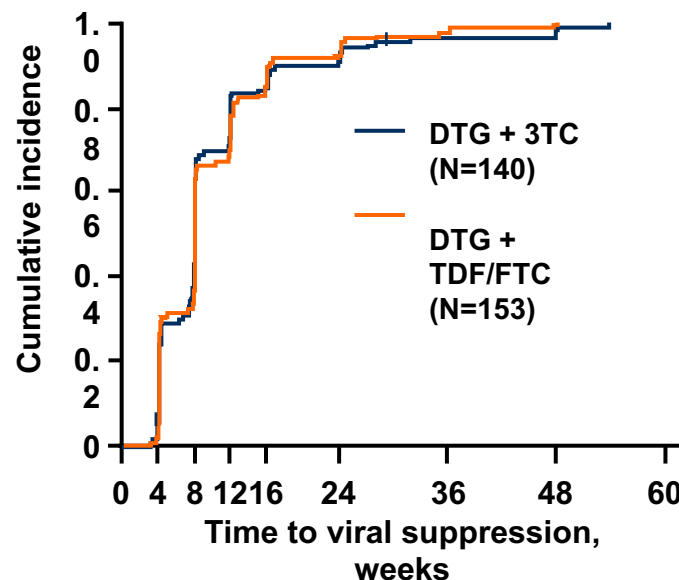
# Time to Viral Suppression: Pooled ITT-E Population (GEMINI)

Overall study population  
(all participants)



| Time to viral suppression | DTG + 3TC (N=716) | DTG + TDF/FTC (N=717) |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Median (95% CI), days     | 29.0 (NE–NE)      | 29.0 (NE–NE)          |
| Hazard ratio (95% CI)     | 1.01 (0.91–1.12)  |                       |

Participants with baseline  
HIV-1 RNA >100,000 c/mL



| Time to viral suppression | DTG + 3TC (N=140) | DTG + TDF/FTC (N=153) |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Median (95% CI), days     | 57.0 (56.0–57.0)  | 57.0 (NE–NE)          |
| Hazard ratio (95% CI)     | 1.00 (0.79–1.26)  |                       |

95% CI for the quartile cannot be estimated  
NE, Not Estimable

# NO TREATMENT-EMERGENT RESISTANCE WAS OBSERVED AMONG PARTICIPANTS WHO MET CONFIRMED VIROLOGIC WITHDRAWAL CRITERIA

|                               |     | GEMINI-1                |                             | GEMINI-2                |                             | Pooled                  |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Variable, n (%)               |     | DTG +<br>3TC<br>(N=356) | DTG +<br>TDF/FTC<br>(N=358) | DTG +<br>3TC<br>(N=360) | DTG +<br>TDF/FTC<br>(N=359) | DTG +<br>3TC<br>(N=716) | DTG +<br>TDF/FTC<br>(N=717) |
| Week 48                       | CVW | 4 (1.1)                 | 2 (0.6)                     | 2 (0.6)                 | 2 (0.6)                     | 6 (0.8)                 | 4 (0.6)                     |
| Week 96                       | CVW | 5 (1.4)                 | 4 (1.1) <sup>a</sup>        | 6 (1.7)                 | 3 (0.8)                     | 11 (1.5)                | 7 (1.0) <sup>a</sup>        |
| Treatment-emergent resistance |     | 0                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                           | 0                       | 0                           |

<sup>a</sup>One participant met the criteria for CVW at Week 12 but was not reported at the Week 48 analysis because of a laboratory reporting error identified after the Week 48 analysis.

# NO CONFIRMED VIROLOGIC WITHDRAWALS WITH DTG/3TC THROUGH WEEK 48 IN TANGO

| n (%)                                                | DTG/3TC<br>(N=369) | TAF-based regimen<br>(N=372) |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Confirmed virologic withdrawal (CVW) <sup>a</sup>    | 0                  | 1 (<1) <sup>b</sup>          |
| Observed resistance mutation at failure <sup>c</sup> | 0                  | 0                            |

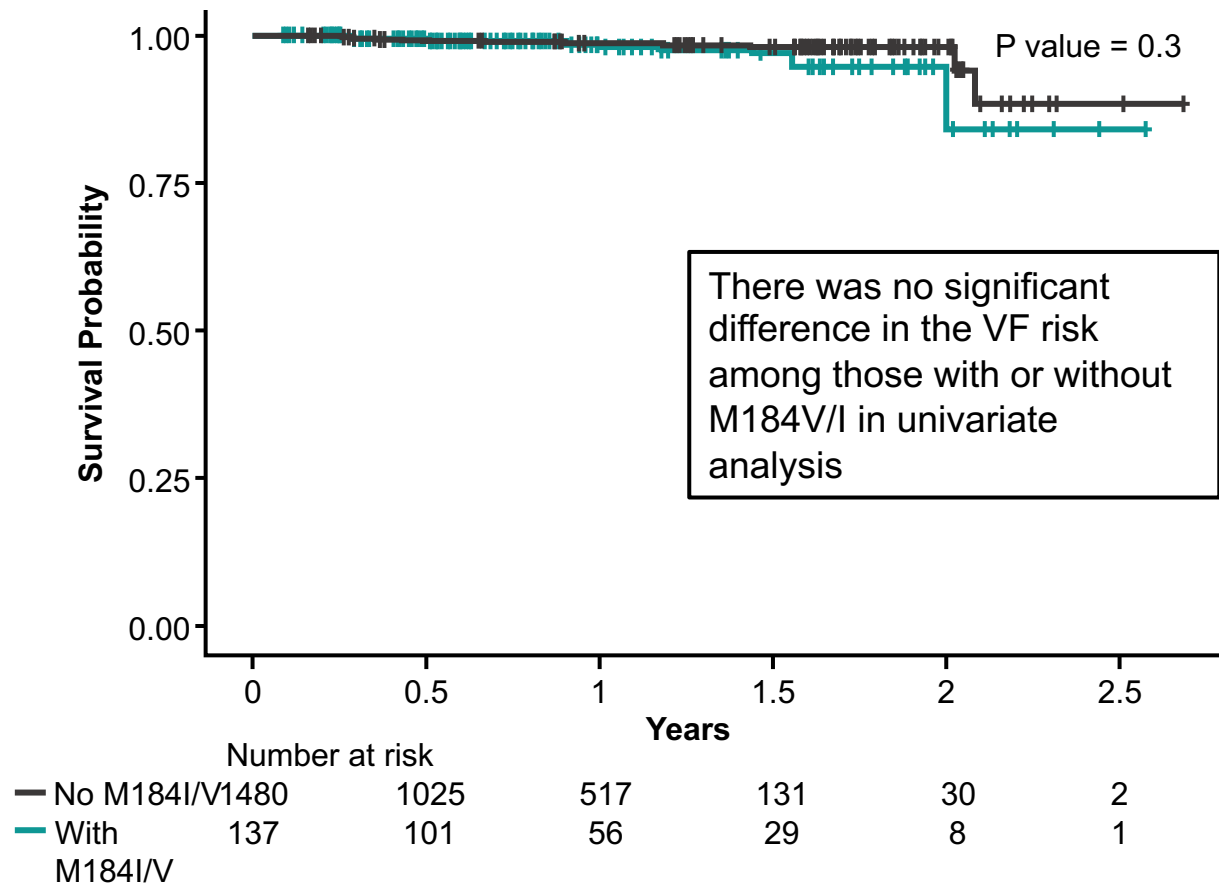
<sup>a</sup>One assessment with HIV-1 RNA  $\geq 200$  c/mL after Day 1 with an immediately prior HIV-1 RNA  $\geq 50$  c/mL.

<sup>b</sup>Treatment interrupted before suspected virologic withdrawal (VL, 38,042 c/mL) and resumed 3 weeks before VL retest (297 c/mL).

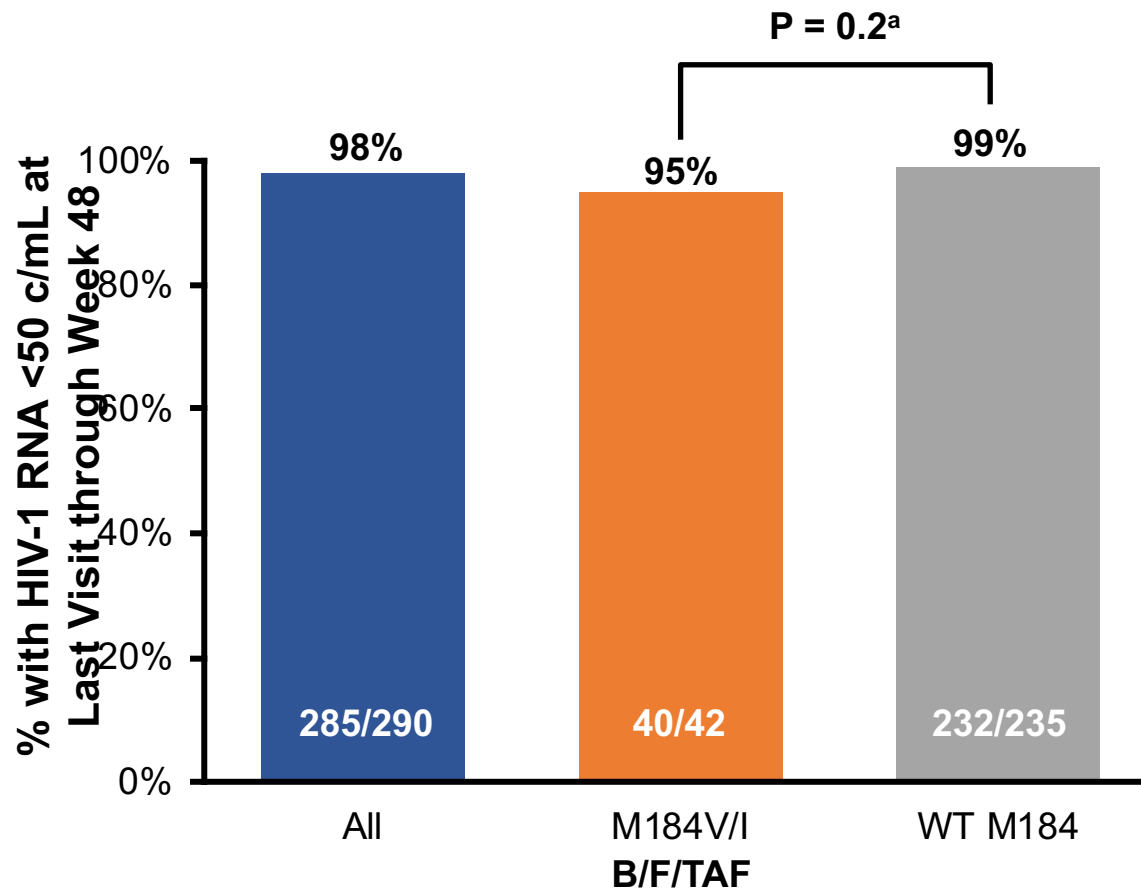
<sup>c</sup>Plasma HIV-1 RNA resistance genotype at failure is compared with baseline PBMC pro-viral resistance genotype.



# Cambio a DTG/ABC/3TC: probabilidad estimada de permanecer libre de FV según presencia de mutaciones M184V/I



# Cambio a BIC/TAF/FTC: supresión virológica en la última visita tras 48 semanas de tratamiento, estratificado según detección de M184V/I



Andreatta K et al. HIV Glasgow 2018; Glasgow, UK. P298.

<sup>a</sup>P-value calculated by Fisher's Exact test.

HIV Glasgow; October 29-31, 2018; Glasgow, UK

# VIROLOGIC RESPONSE BY PRO-VIRAL M184V/I STATUS: POST-HOC ANALYSIS OF STORED BASELINE SAMPLES

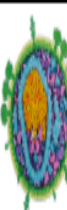
| Participants, n (%)                                 | DTG/3TC<br>(N=318) <sup>a</sup> | TAF-based<br>regimen<br>(N=308) <sup>a</sup> |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Pro-viral M184V/I at baseline<sup>b</sup></b>    | <b>4 (1)</b>                    | <b>3 (1)</b>                                 |
| HIV-1 RNA <50 c/mL at Week 48 <sup>c</sup>          | 4 (100)                         | 3 (100)                                      |
| HIV-1 RNA ≥50 c/mL at Week 48 <sup>c</sup>          | 0                               | 0                                            |
| <b>No pro-viral M184V/I at baseline<sup>b</sup></b> | <b>314 (99)</b>                 | <b>305 (99)</b>                              |
| HIV-1 RNA <50 c/mL at Week 48 <sup>c</sup>          | 314 (100)                       | 303 (99)                                     |
| HIV-1 RNA ≥50 c/mL at Week 48 <sup>c</sup>          | 0                               | 2 (1)                                        |

- All participants in the DTG/3TC group with pro-viral M184V/I at baseline maintained HIV-1 RNA <50 c/mL at Week 48

<sup>a</sup>ITT-E population with baseline pro-viral DNA resistance result (GenoSure Archive®, Monogram Biosciences) with ≥1 post-baseline on-treatment HIV-1 RNA viral load result and excluding participants who have withdrawn from the study because of protocol deviation (n=5).

<sup>b</sup>Percentages based on N.

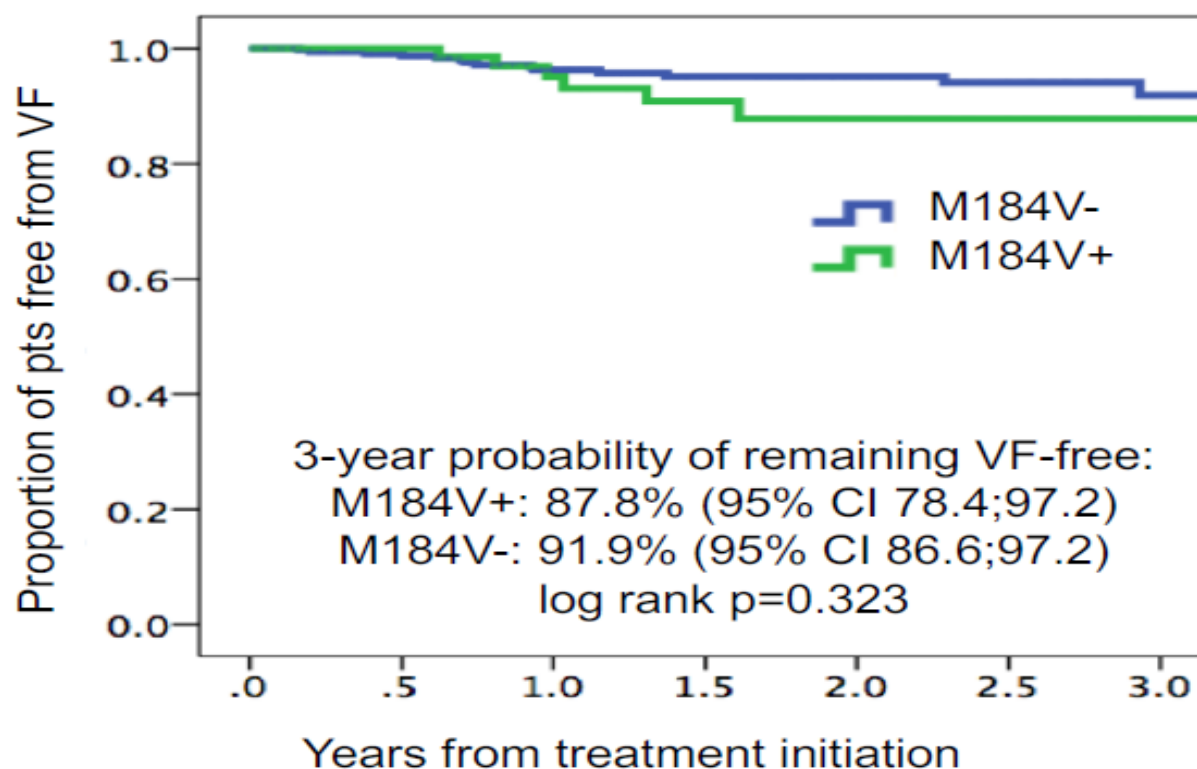
<sup>c</sup>Last available on-treatment HIV-1 RNA viral load through Week 48 analysis using last on-treatment HIV-1 RNA viral load through Week 48 or before discontinuation (percentages based on baseline mutation status n).



Gagliardini R<sup>1,2</sup>, Ciccullo A<sup>1</sup>, Borghetti A<sup>1</sup>, Maggiolo F<sup>3</sup>, Bartolozzi D<sup>4</sup>, Borghi V<sup>5</sup>, Pecorari M<sup>6</sup>, Di Biagio A<sup>7</sup>, Callegaro A<sup>8</sup>, Bruzzone B<sup>9</sup>, Saladini F<sup>10</sup>, Paolucci S<sup>11</sup>, Bellazzi L<sup>12</sup>, Di Giambenedetto S<sup>1</sup>, De Luca A<sup>2</sup>

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**Figure 2: estimated probability of remaining free from VF according to previous M184V detection**



Pero a veces los que parecen más débiles...terminan siendo los más fuertes !!!



# Esquema

- Evolución histórica del TAR y papel de los ANs
- Intentos de TAR sin ANs
- Datos recientes de TAR simplificado con ANs
- La magia de los ANs
- **Conclusiones**

# Conclusiones

- Los ANs **han formado parte** del esqueleto del TAR desde su inicio.
- Los ANs actuales **unen a su potencia intrínseca una excelente tolerabilidad y seguridad, y un perfil de resistencias y farmacocinético favorable.**
- En consecuencia, los ANs actuales **siguen y deben seguir formando parte** de la mayoría de las terapias triples o dobles de elección.