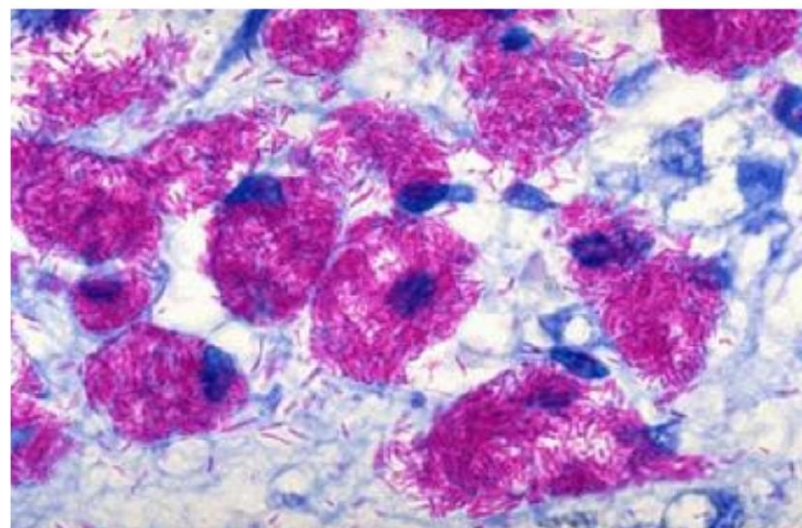
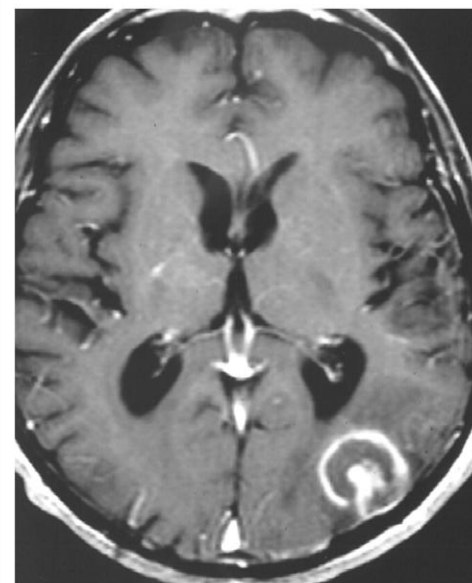
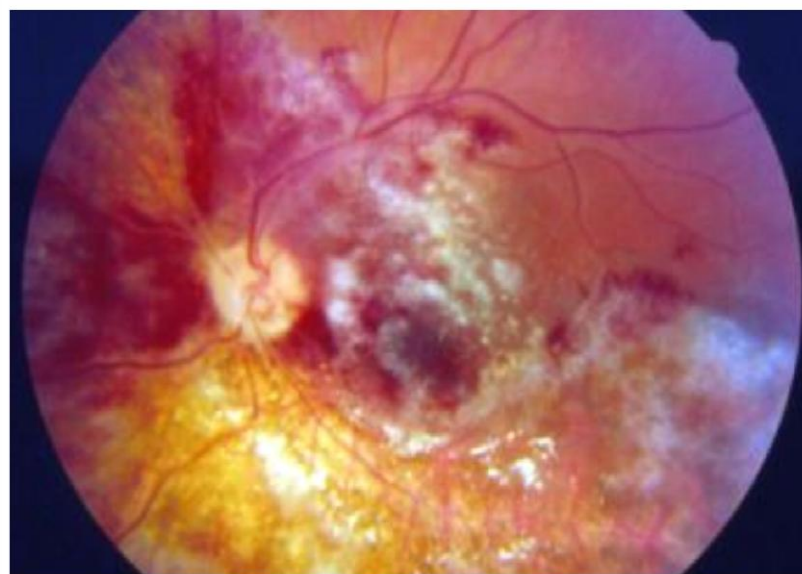




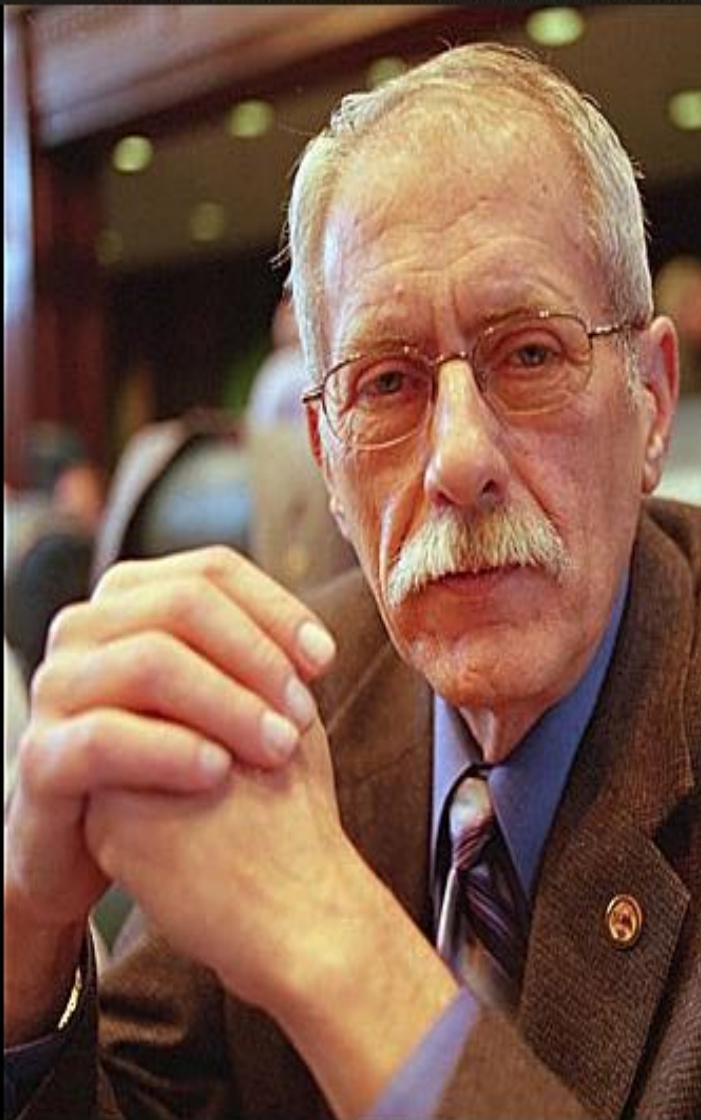
Aids makes us equal







More Americans are living with HIV into middle age and beyond.

**The personal is political**

Larry McKeon, 61, is currently serving his fifth term as a state legislator in Illinois. He is the state's first openly gay and HIV-positive legislator and jokes that his tenure comes with built-in term limits. Photograph by Katja Heinemann / Aurora for TIME

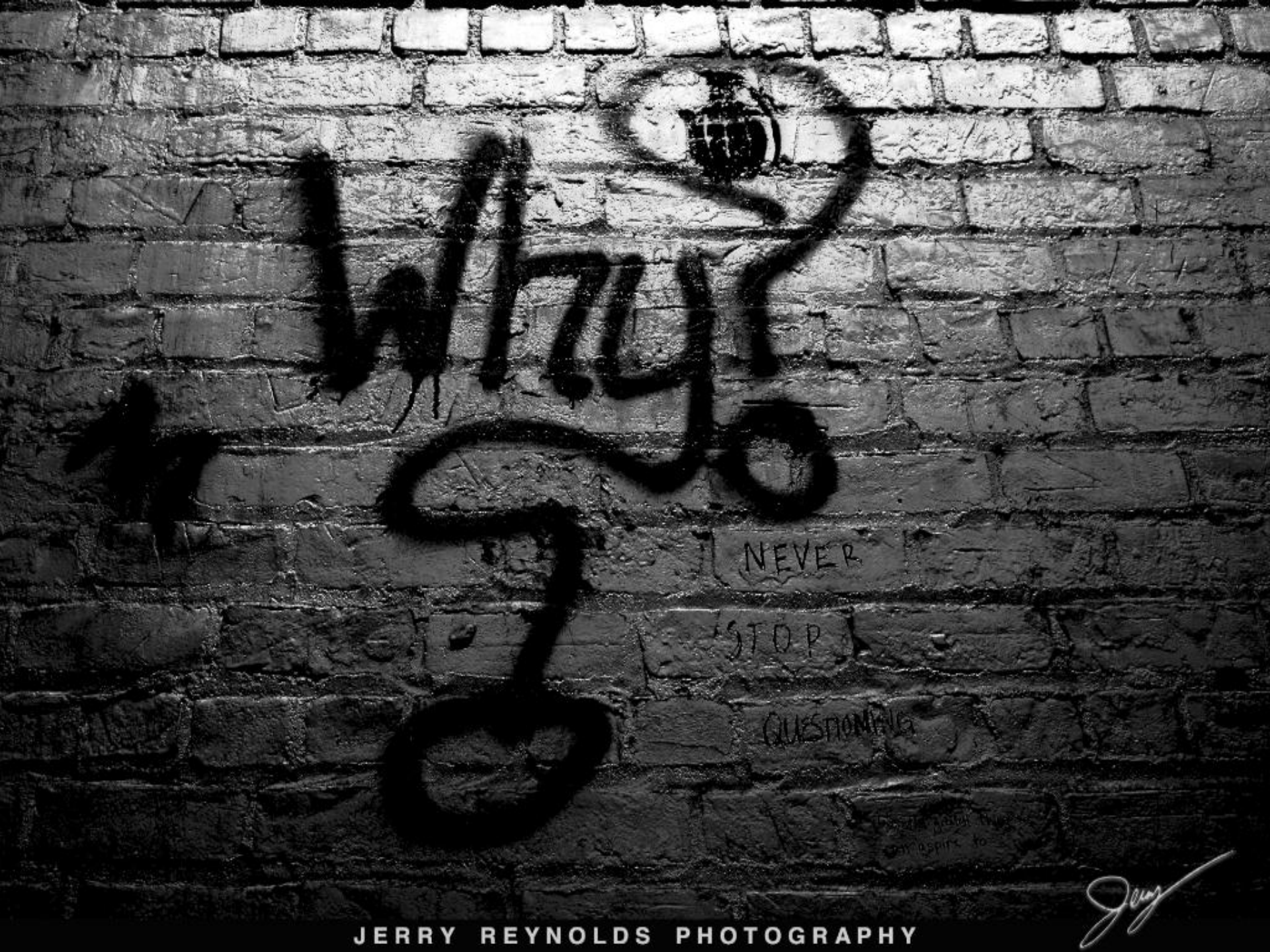
More Americans are living with HIV into middle age and beyond.

[Email This](#)

More Americans are living with HIV into middle age and beyond.

[Email This](#)**Pioneer**

Bill Rydwels, 73, was diagnosed with HIV in 1985. Like many gay men of his generation, Bill buried his partner and then waited to die himself. Photograph by Katja Heinemann / Aurora for TIME



JERRY REYNOLDS PHOTOGRAPHY

Jerry

Available Antiretrovirals 2013

NRTIs

- Abacavir
- Didanosine
- Emtricitabine
- Lamivudine
- Stavudine
- Tenofovir
- Zidovudine

NNRTIs

- Efavirenz
- Nevirapine
- Etravirine
- Rilpivirine

Protease Inhibitors

- Atazanavir
- Darunavir
- Fos-Amprenavir
- Indinavir
- Lopinavir
- Nelfinavir
- Ritonavir
- Saquinavir
- Tipranavir

New Classes

Fusion Inhibitors

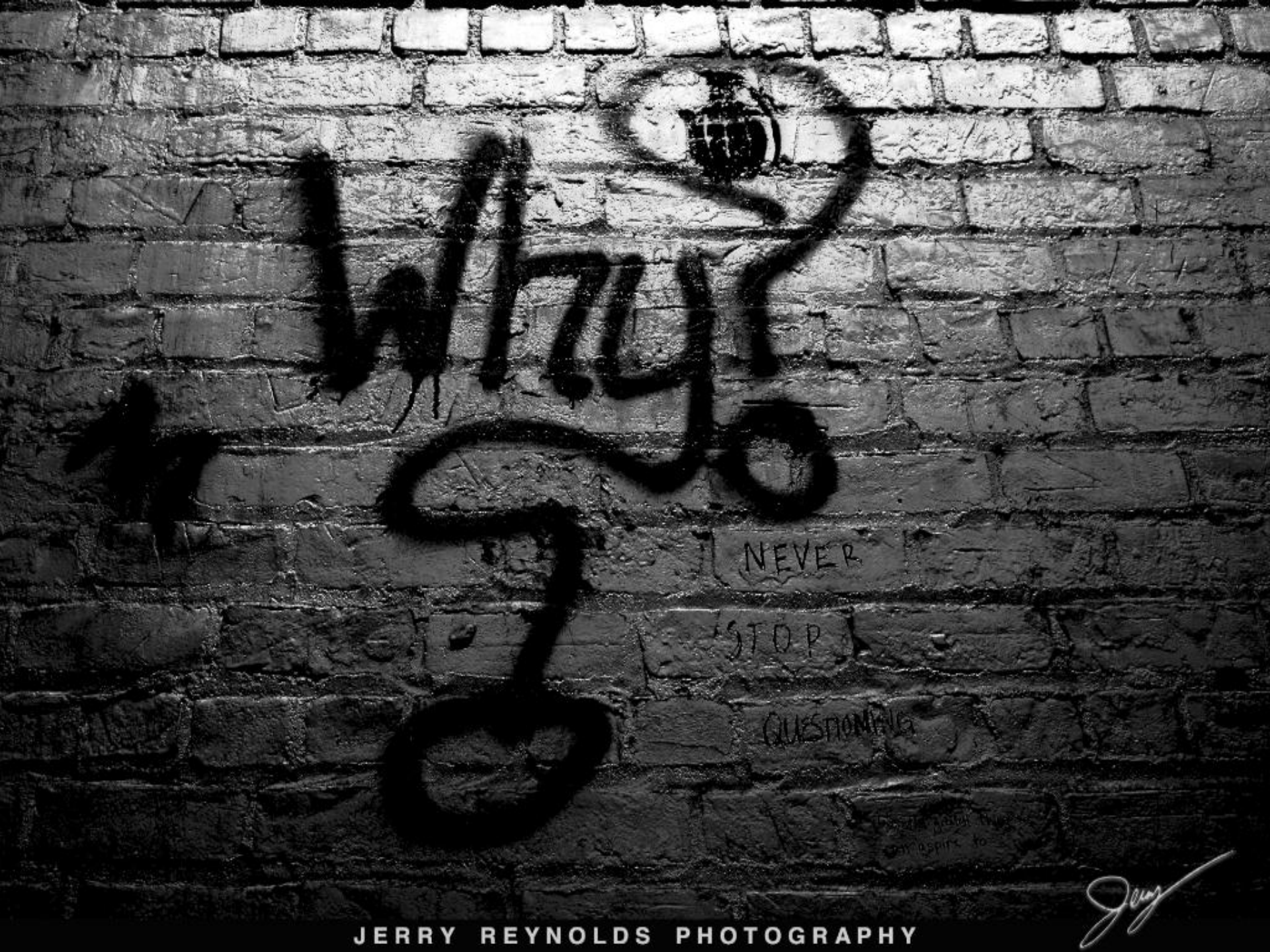
- Enfuvirtide

R5 Inhibitors

- **Maraviroc**

Integrase Inhibitors

- Raltegravir



JERRY REYNOLDS PHOTOGRAPHY

Jerry

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Integrase Inhibitors

- Raltegravir



NEC MORTEN

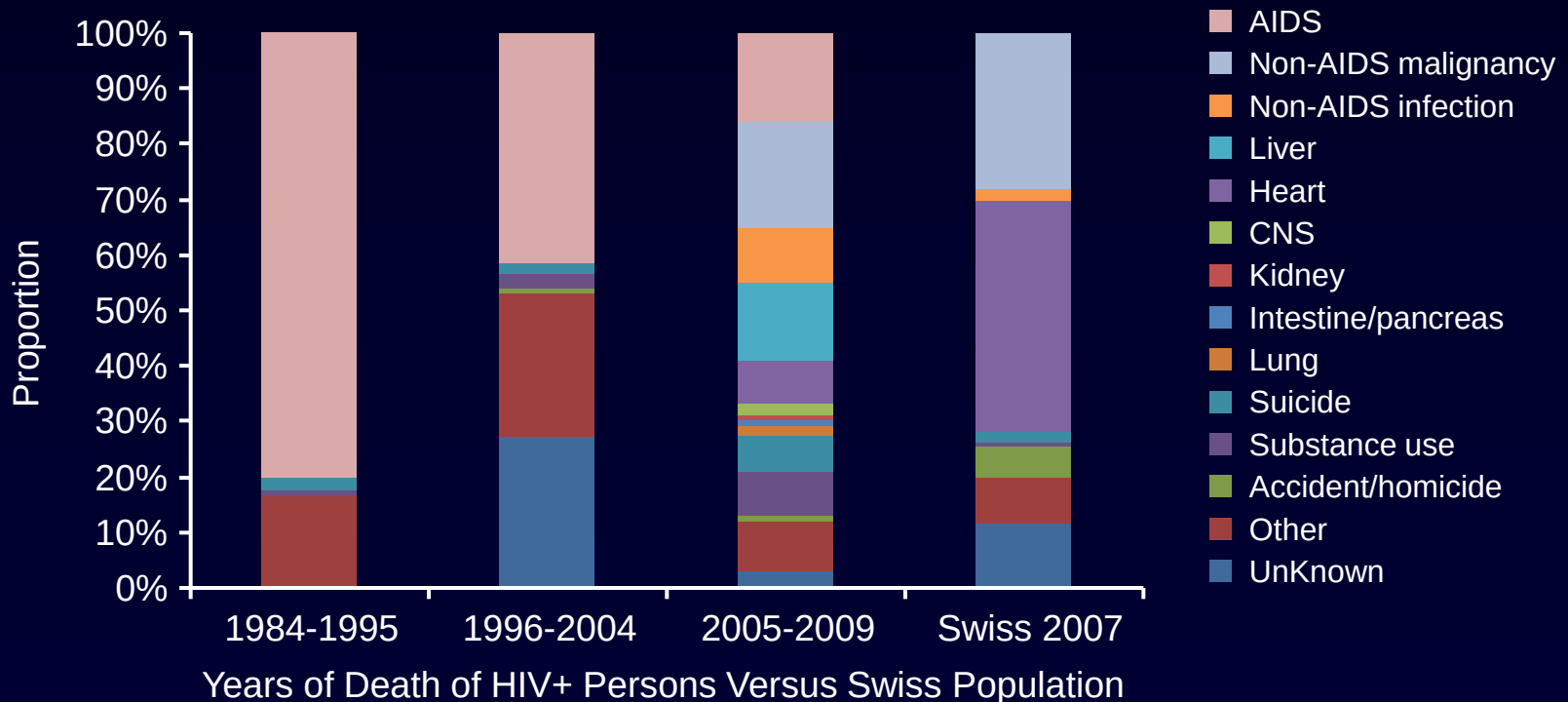
Copyright © 2004 Kristoffer Frisk. All rights reserved.

IPOTEST

Changing Patterns of the Causes of Death in a Swiss Cohort (SHCS)

- SHCS is a prospective observational cohort
- Characteristics of participants that died from 2005-2009
- 459 deaths/9,053 participants (5.1%)

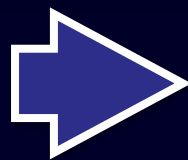
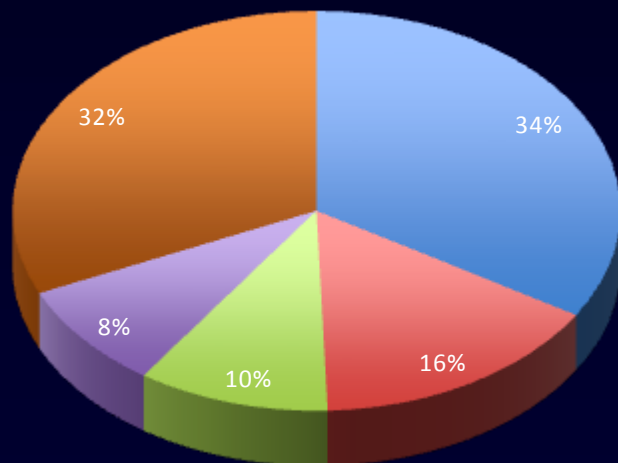
Causes of Death in Participants in the Swiss HIV Cohort Study
in 3 different Time Periods, and in the Swiss Population in 2007



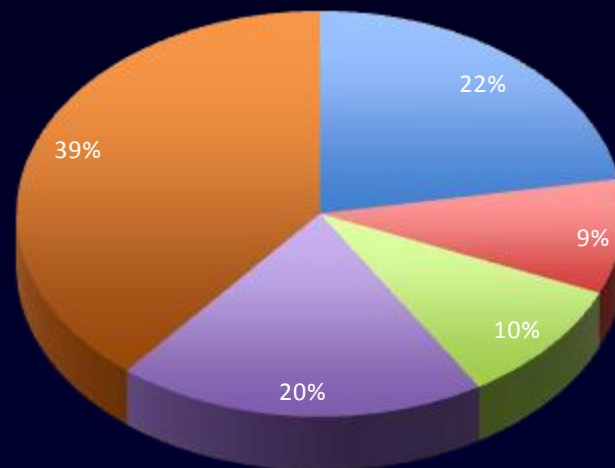
Changes in Causes of Death Over Time in PLWH

- AIDS-related
- Liver-related
- CVD-related
- NADM
- Other/Unknown

1999–2000, N=255

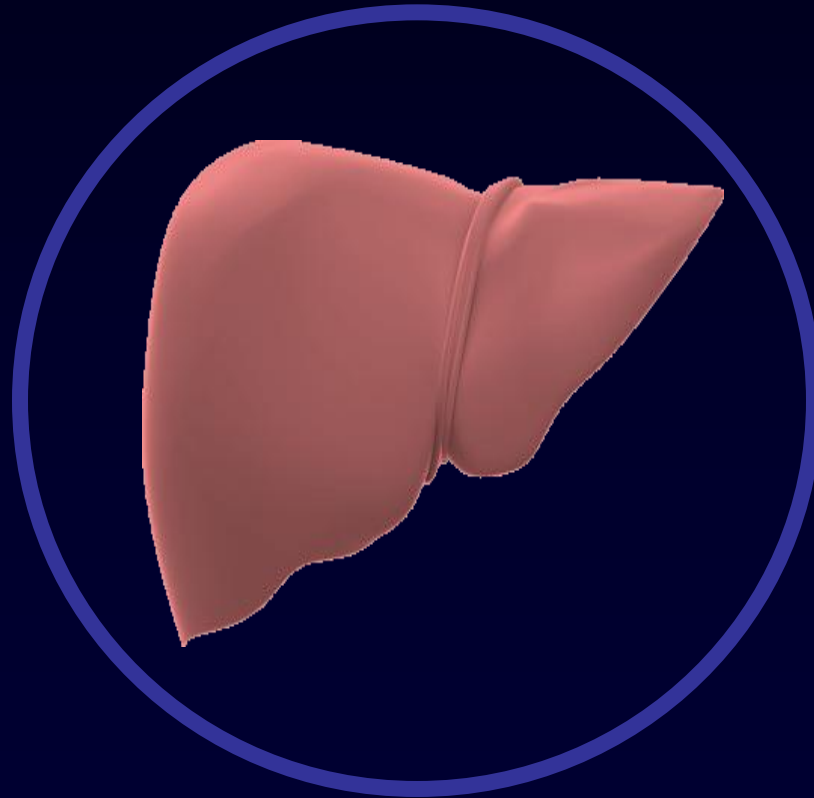


2009–2011, N=548

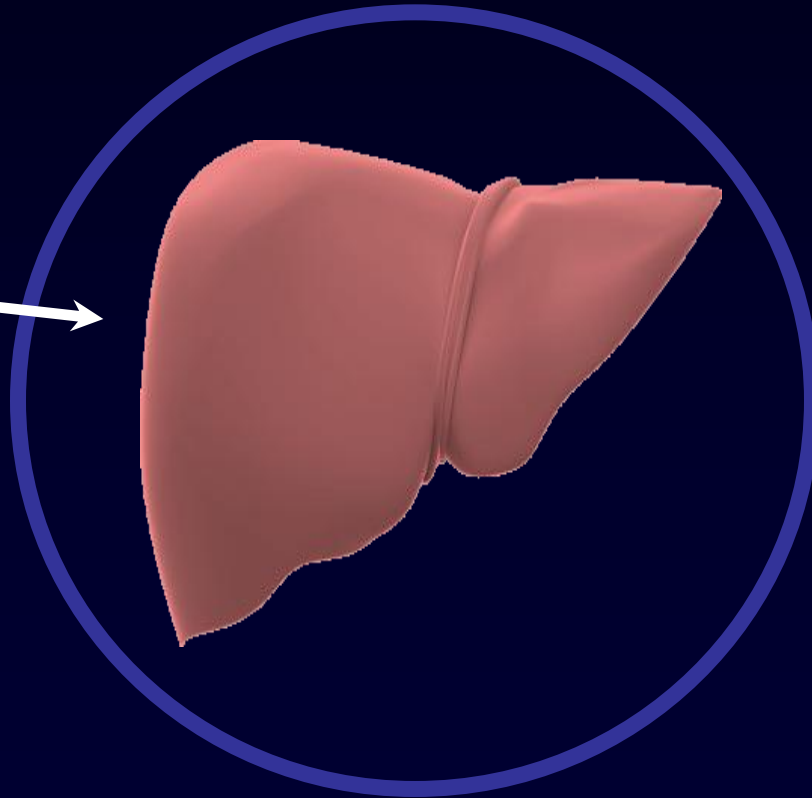


Death rate fell from 17.4 deaths per 1000 per year in 1999-2000 to 8.3 deaths in 2009-2011

PLWH, people living with HIV; NADM, non-AIDS defining malignancies

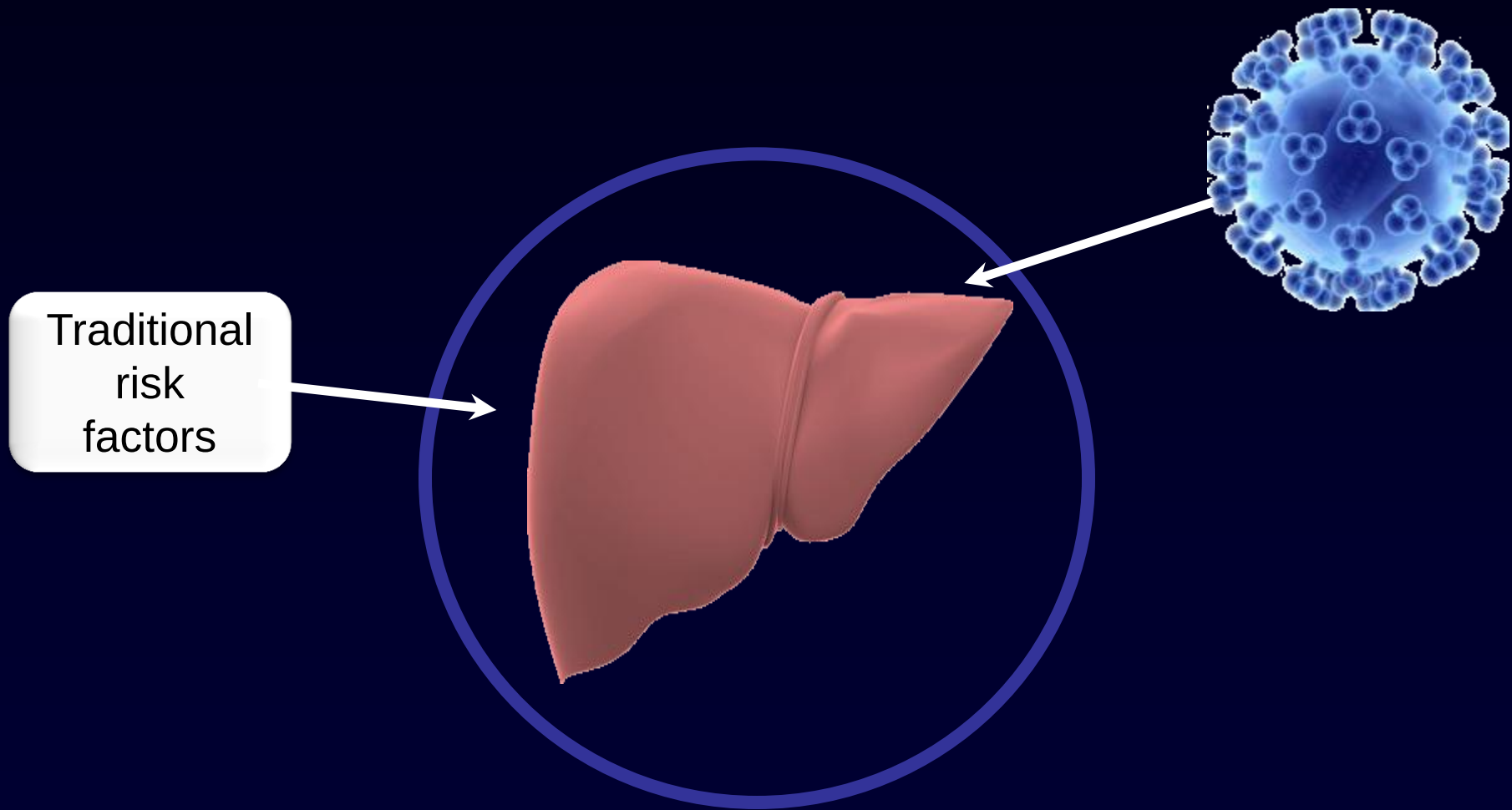


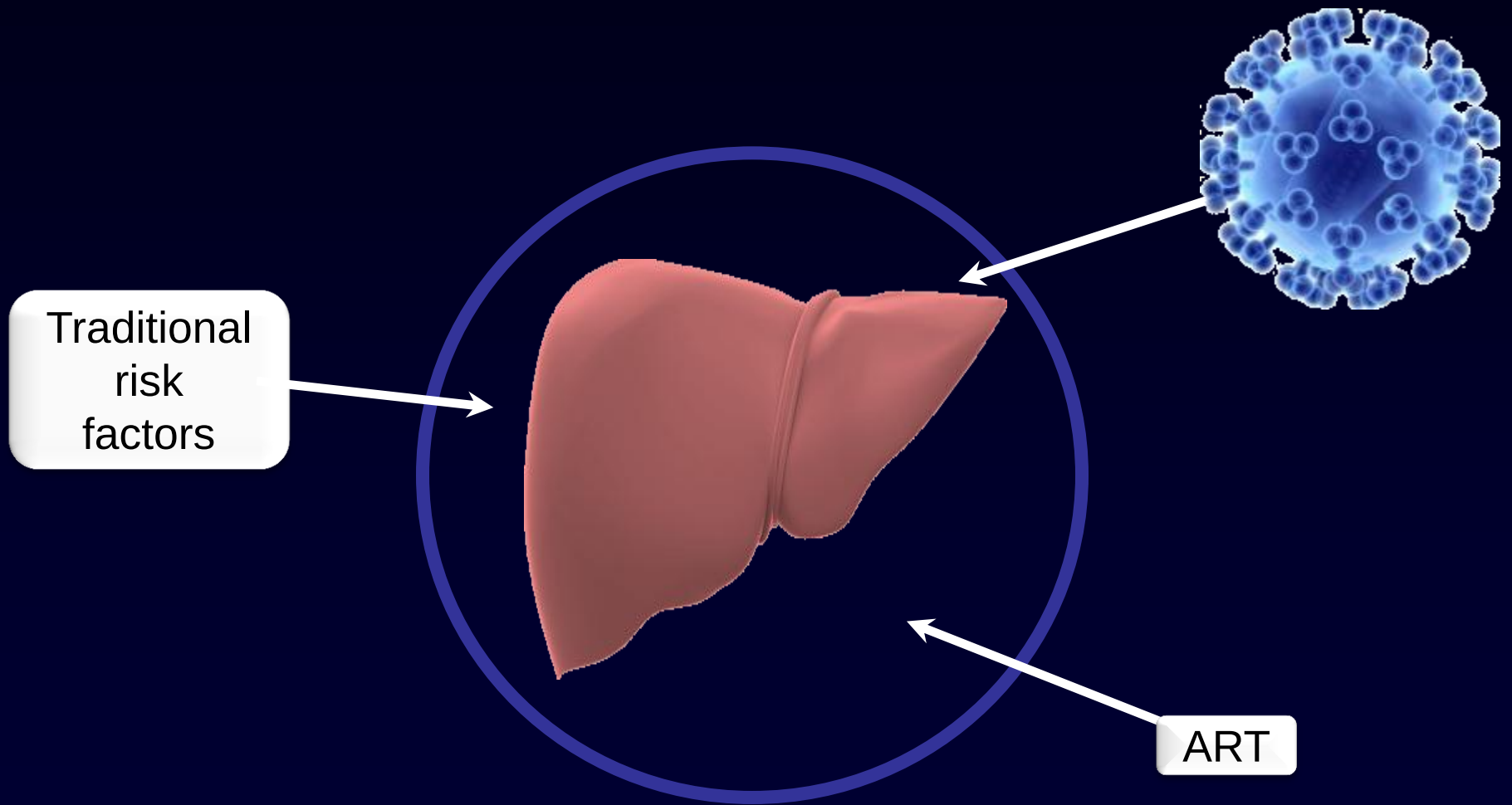
Traditional
risk
factors

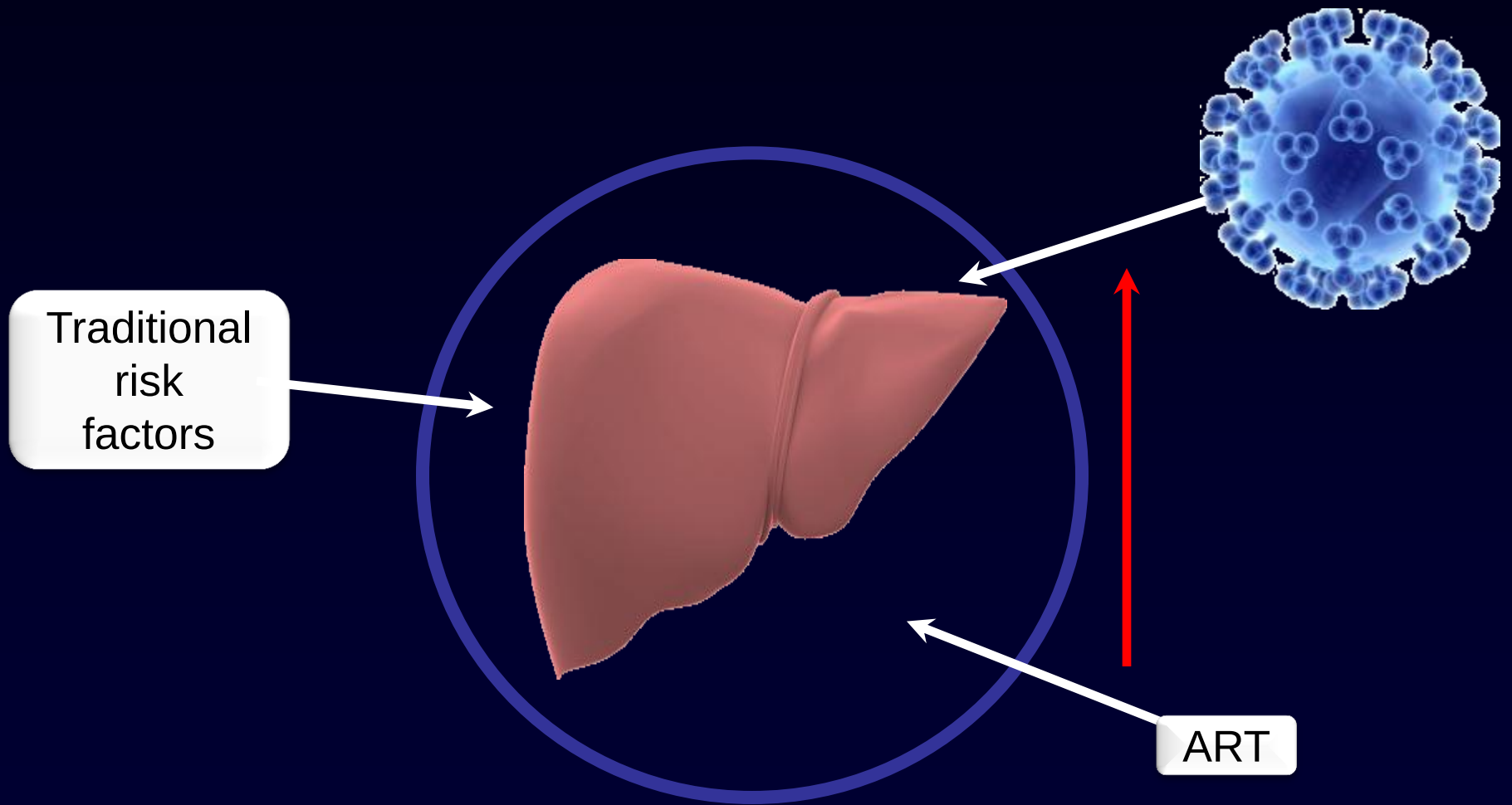


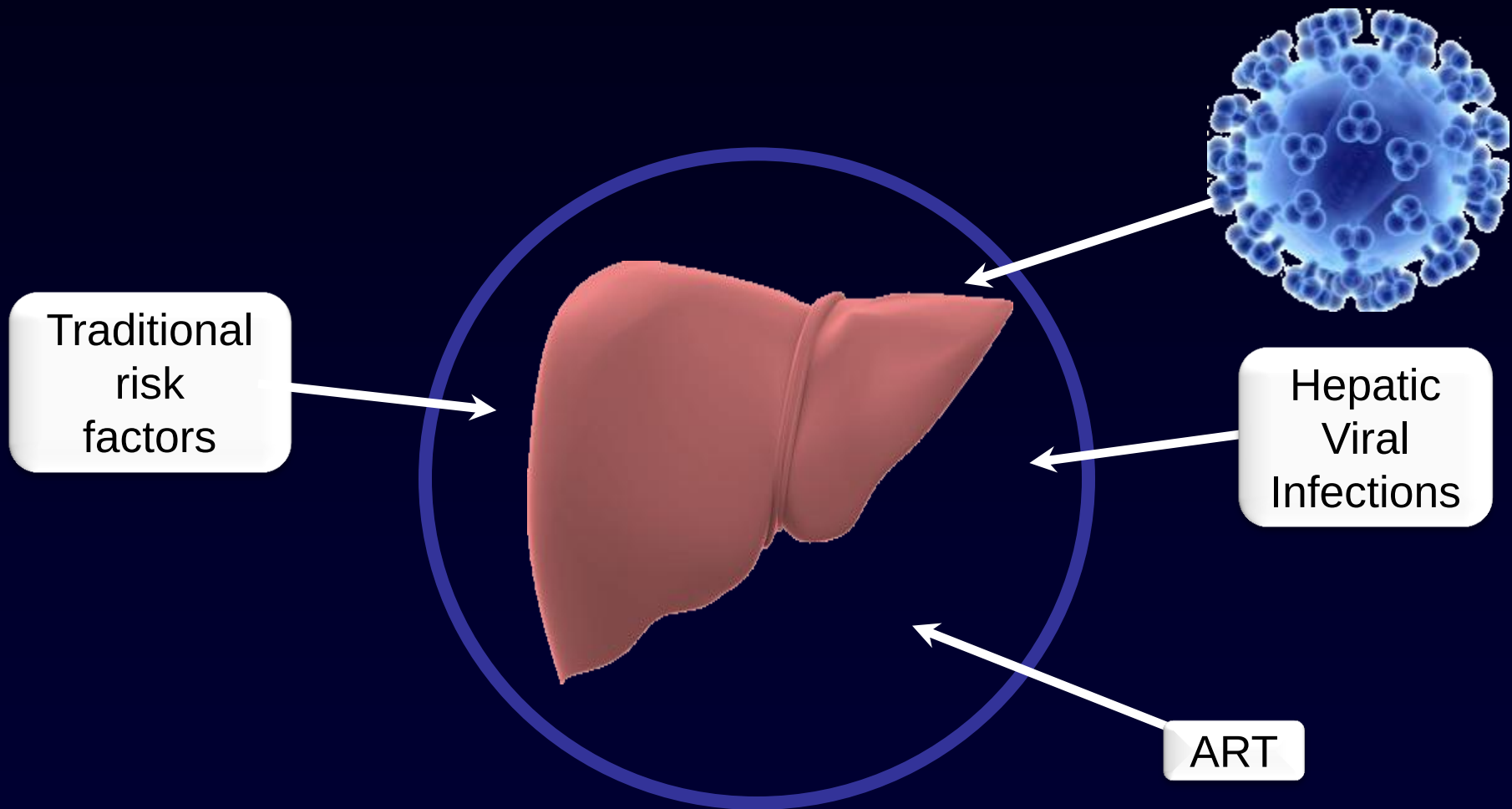
My Doctor said "Only 1 glass of alcohol a day". I can live with that.

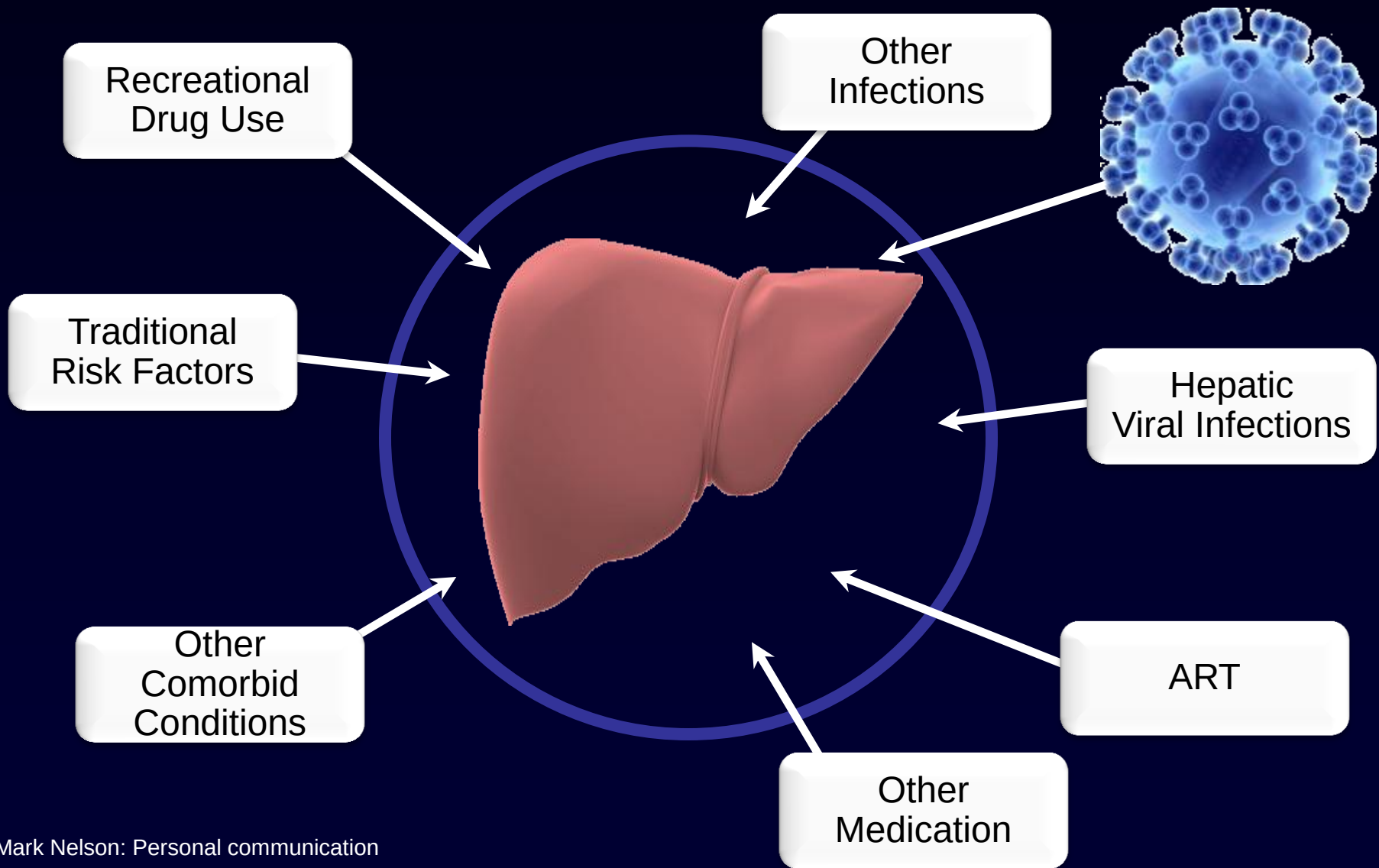


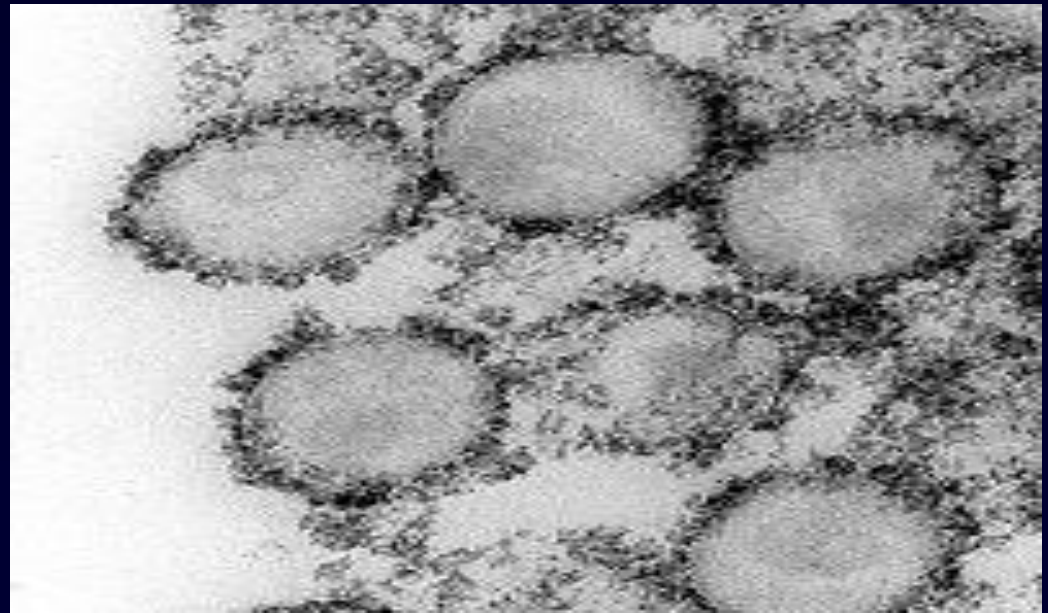


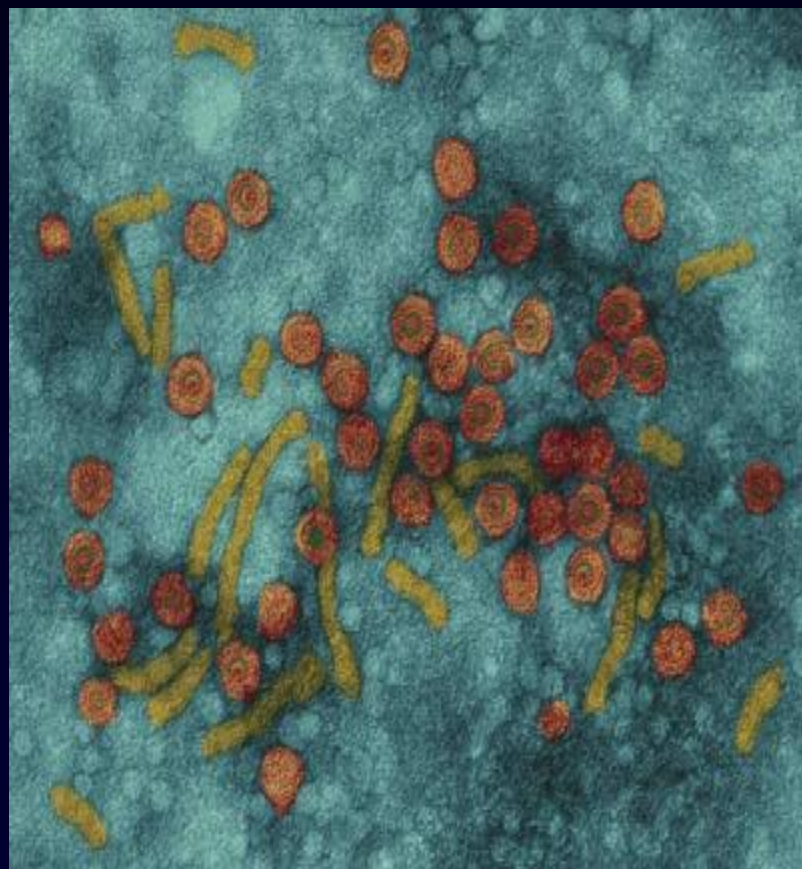




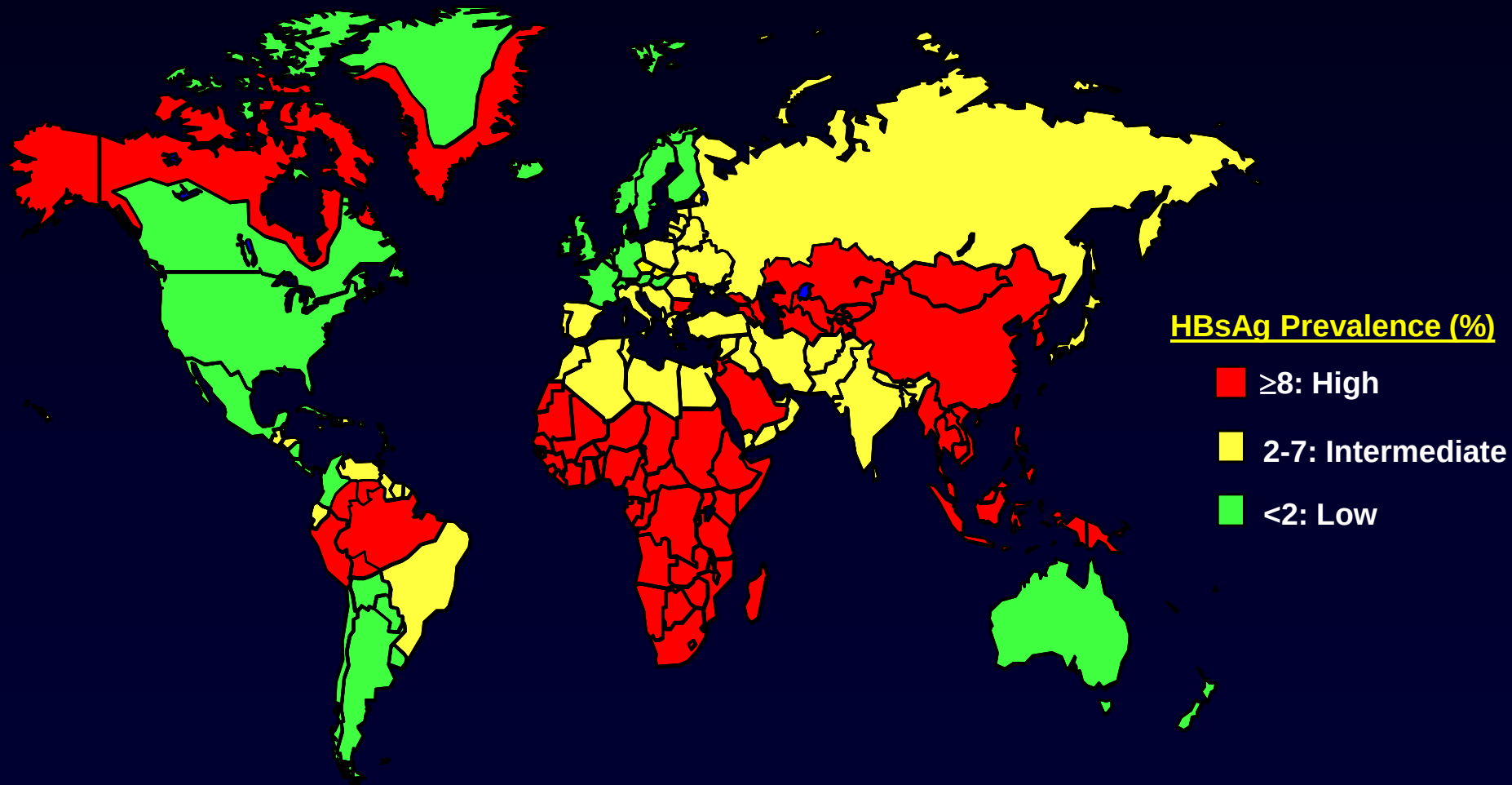




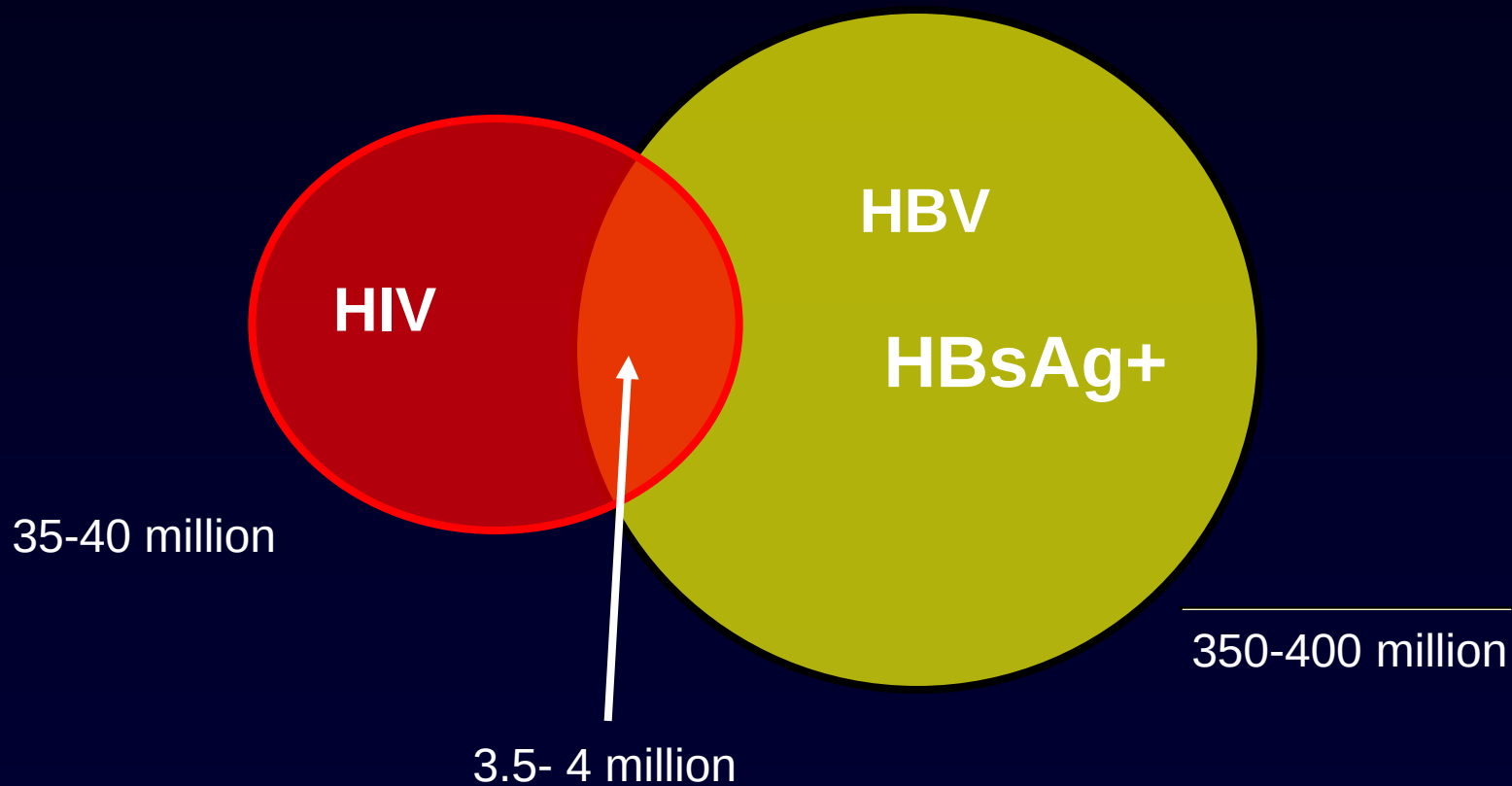




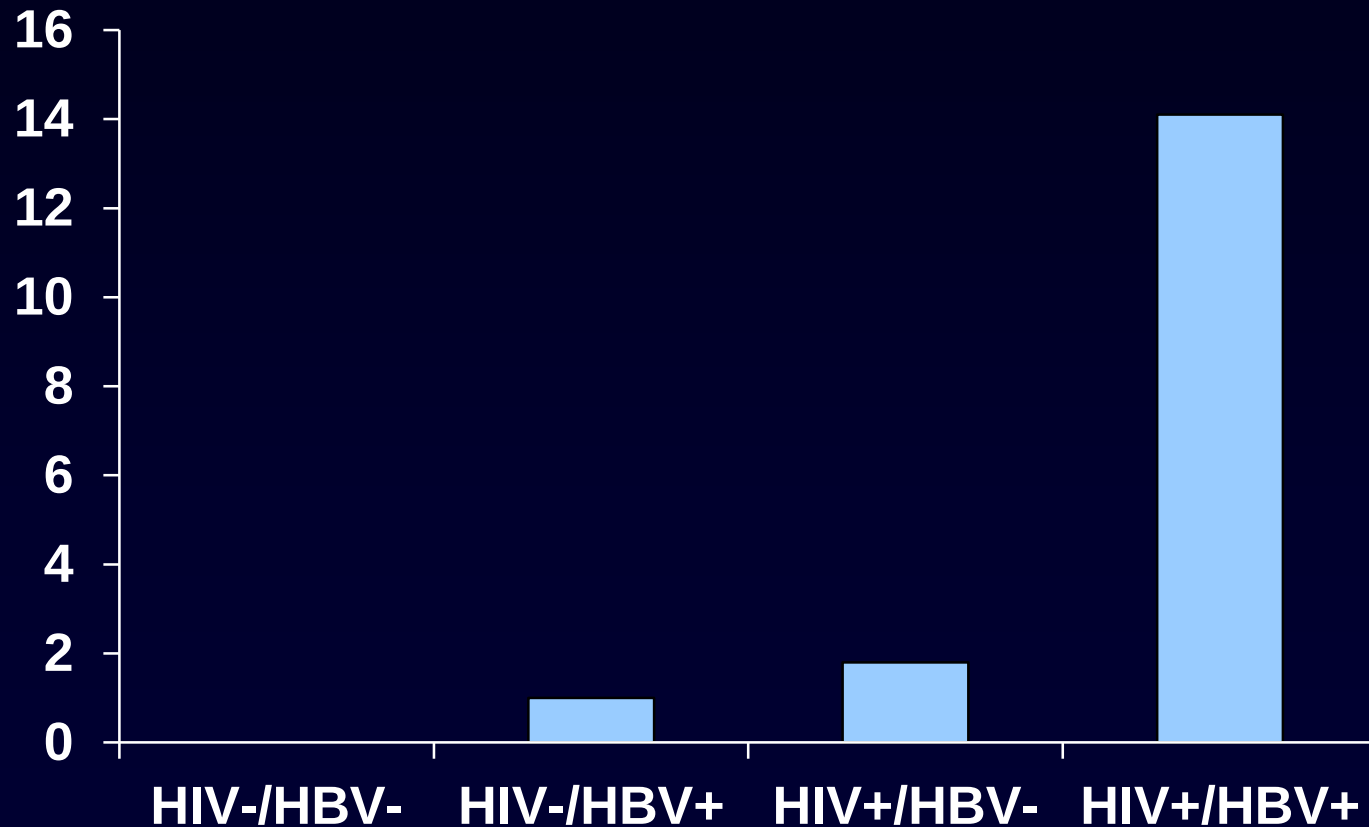
Worldwide Prevalence of Chronic Hepatitis B



Overlapping HIV and HBV Epidemics



Liver Mortality Rate (per 1000 PY) MACS



Anti-HBV Therapies

Immune modulators

IFN-alpha

Pegylated-Interferon-
alpha

Polymerase Inhibitors

Lamivudine

Adefovir

Entecavir

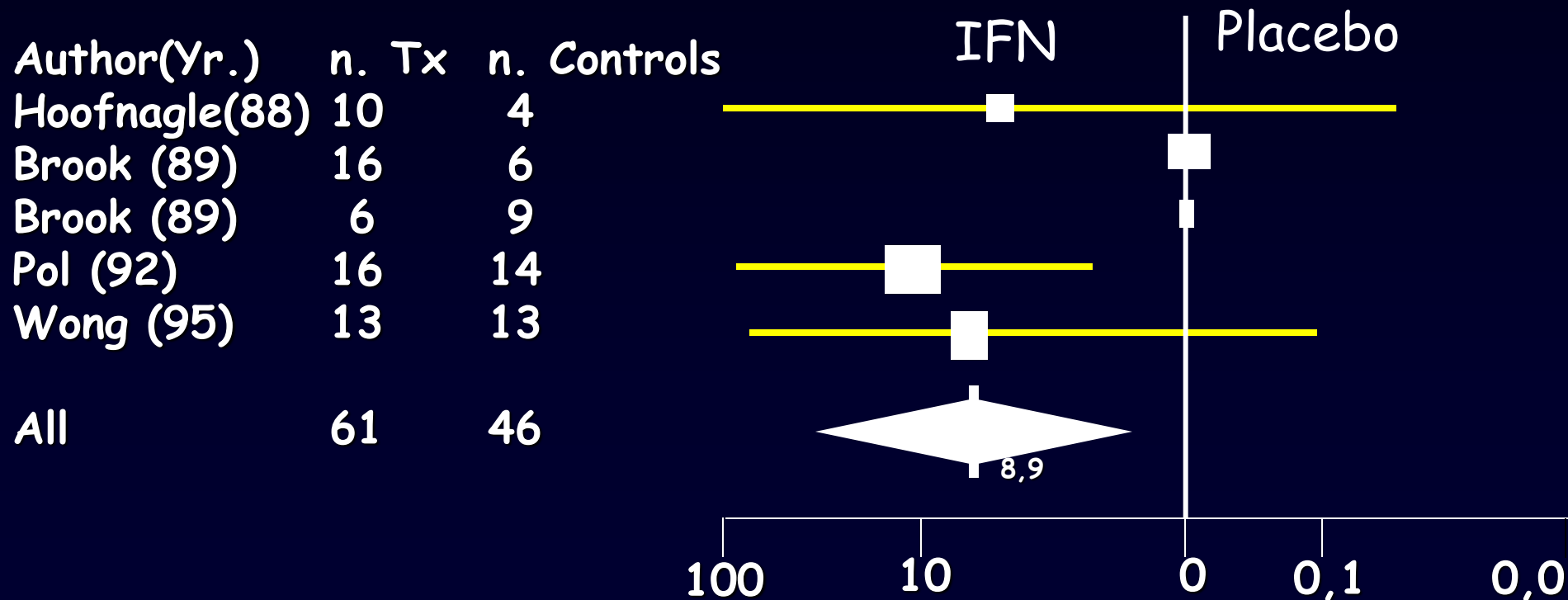
Telbivudine

Tenofovir

Emtricitabine

IFN- α in HBV /HIV co-infection

16 RCT IFN- α vs placebo 837 HBsAg+ - 107 HIV+ included in 5 studies



HBe seroconversion/negativation : HIV+ vs HIV: - 0.38 (CI 0.06-0.7 $P = .02$)

Anti-HBV Therapies

Immune modulators

IFN-alpha

Pegylated-Interferon-
alpha

Polymerase Inhibitors

Lamivudine

Adefovir

Entecavir

Telbivudine

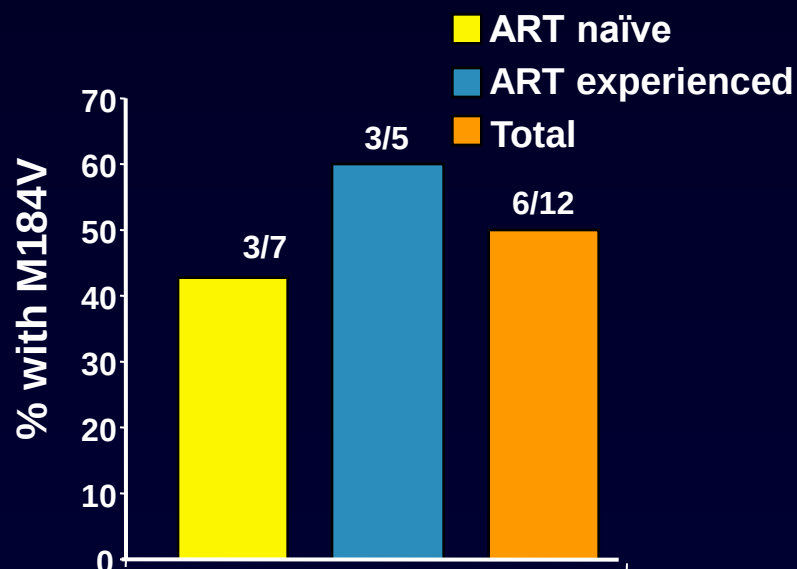
Tenofovir

Emtricitabine

Anti-HIV activity of entecavir

- 17 HIV/HBV coinfectd pts (10 naïve, 7 treatment-experienced from US and Australia) who received entecavir (ETV) monotherapy for HBV therapy
- ETV monotherapy results in clinically significant reduction in HIV RNA in the majority but not all pts and can select for the M184V mutation even in naïve pts
- HIV/HBV coinfectd individuals should not receive ETV monotherapy

Selection of M184V following ETV treatment

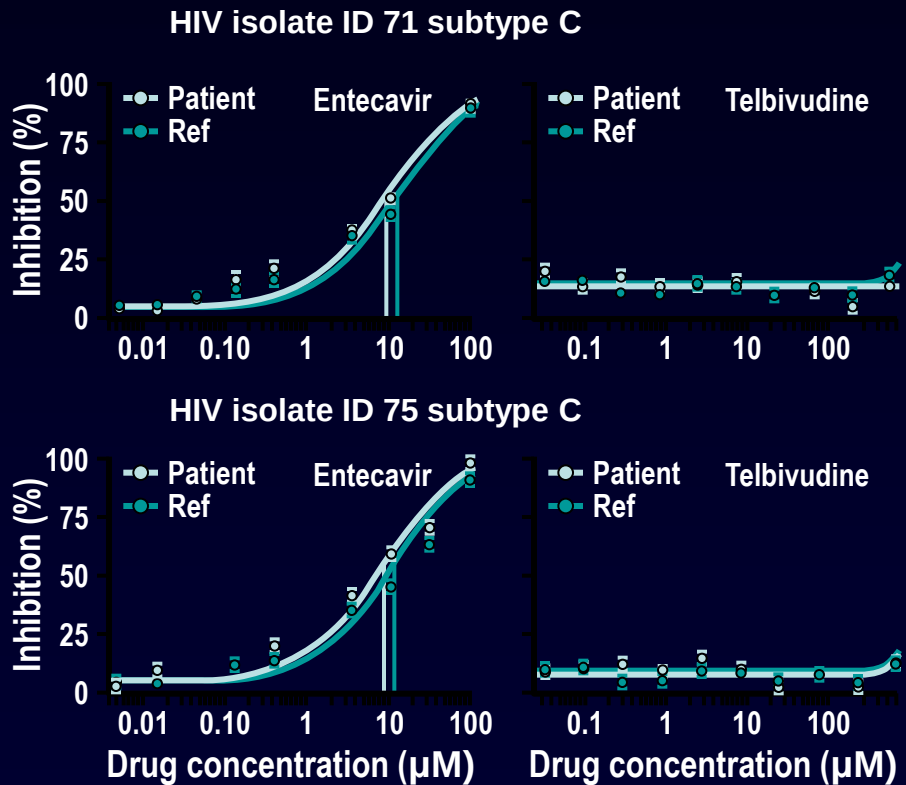
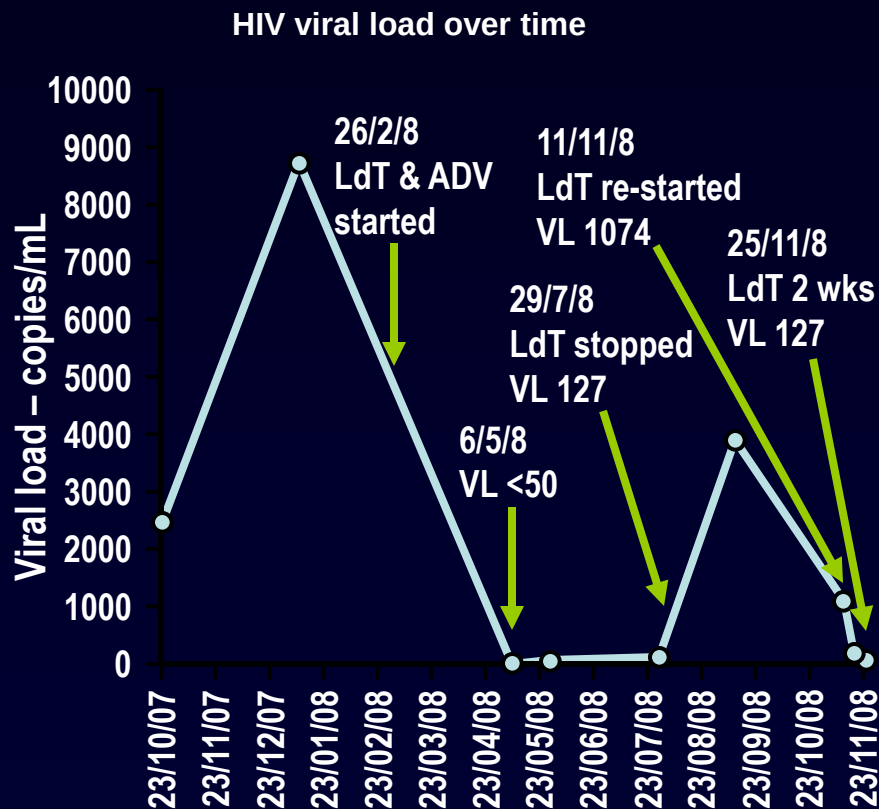


Median time to M184V 148 days 98 days

Univariate analysis for selection of M184V

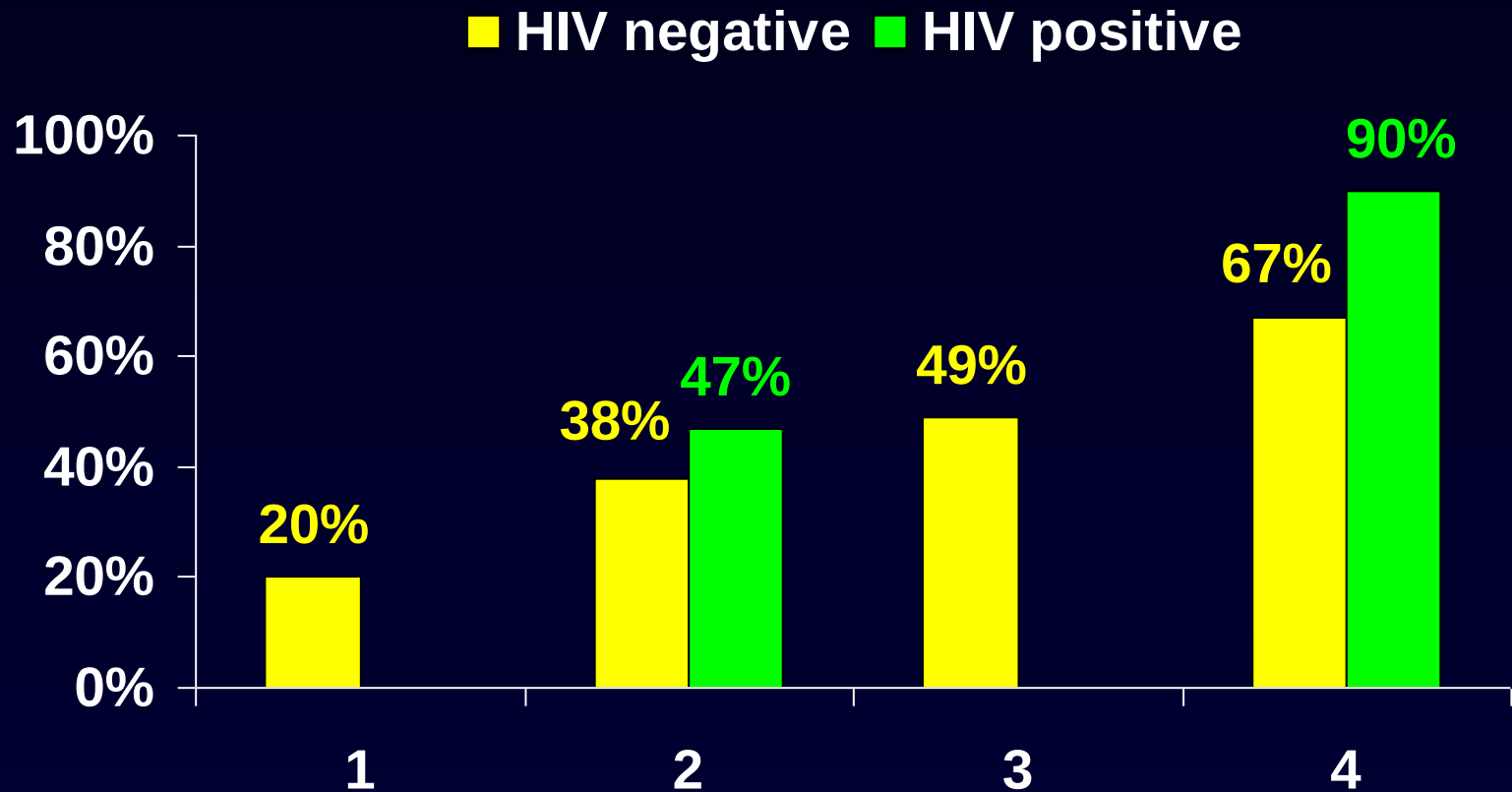
Risk factor	p value
Total duration on ETV	0.05
Magnitude of HBV DNA reduction on ETV	0.04
HIV RNA pre-ETV therapy	0.87
HBV DNA pre-ETV therapy	0.69
Nadir CD4+ count	0.20

Telbuvudine – ?anti-HIV activity



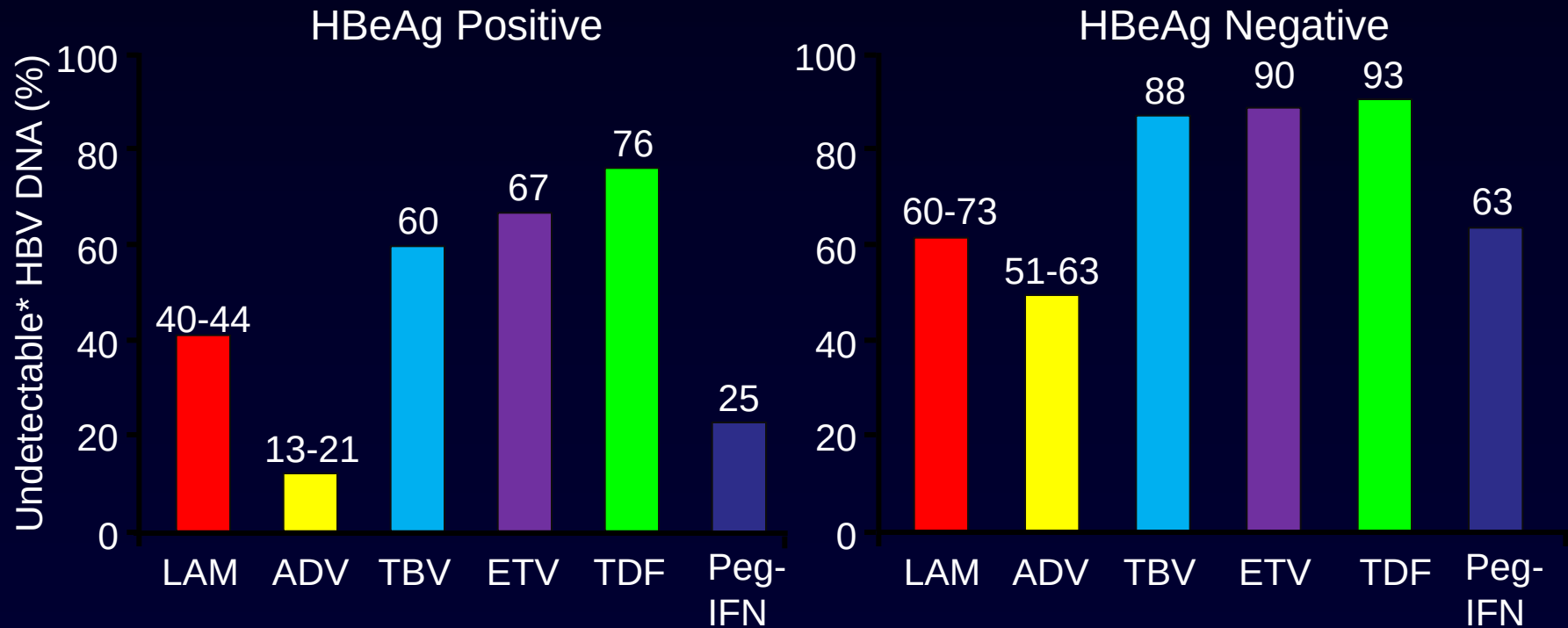
No *in vitro* activity against 8 wild-type HIV-1, 2 drug resistant HIV-1 isolates

Incidence of LAM Resistance in HBV and HBV/HIV Patients



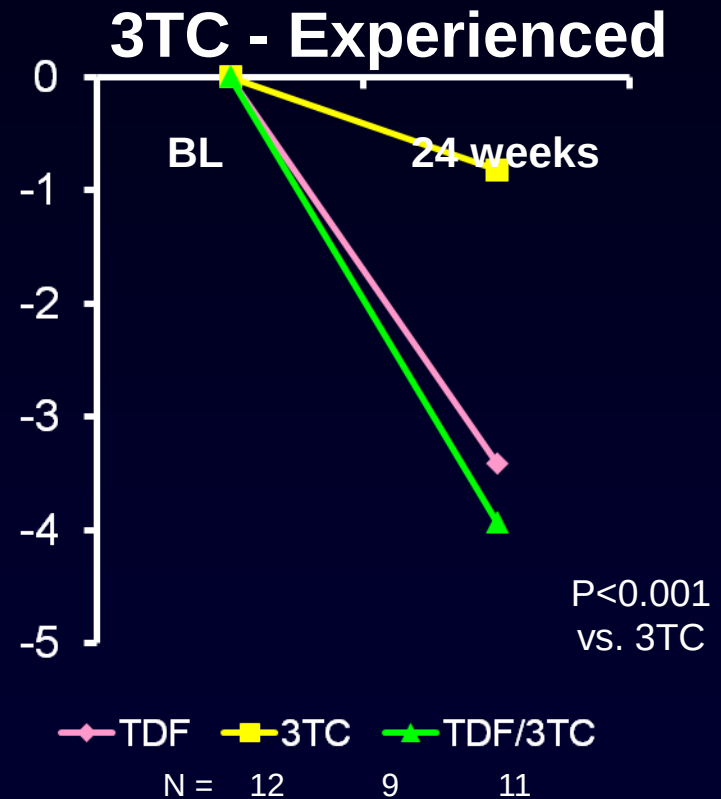
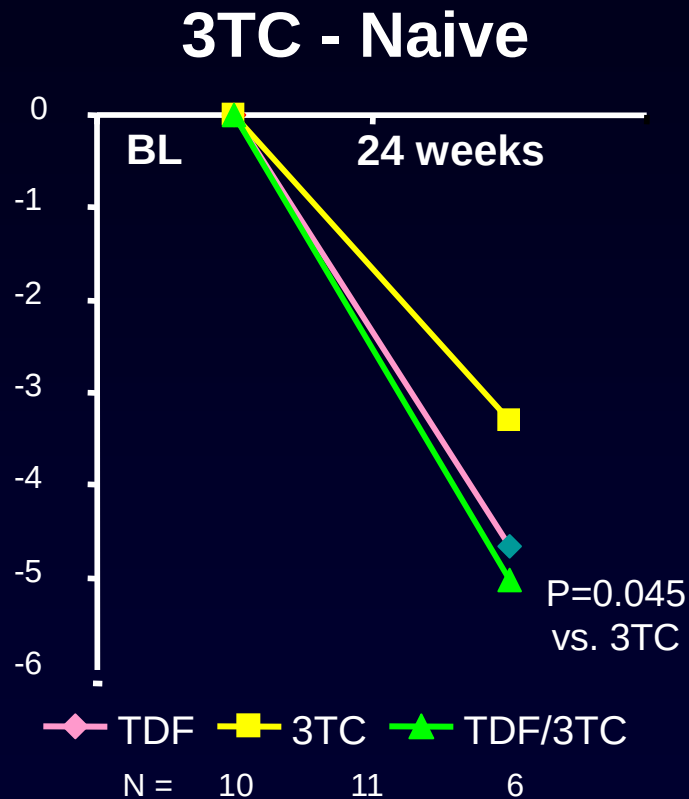
Undetectable* HBV DNA in HBV Patients After 1 Year of Treatment

Not head-to-head trials; different patient populations and trial designs



*By PCR-based assay (LLD ~ 50 IU/mL) except for some LAM studies.

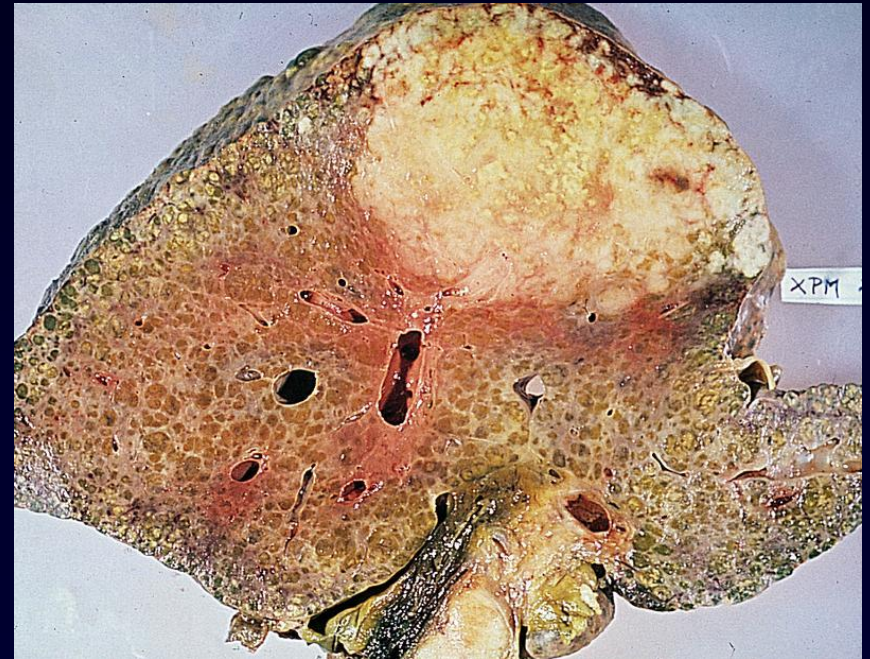
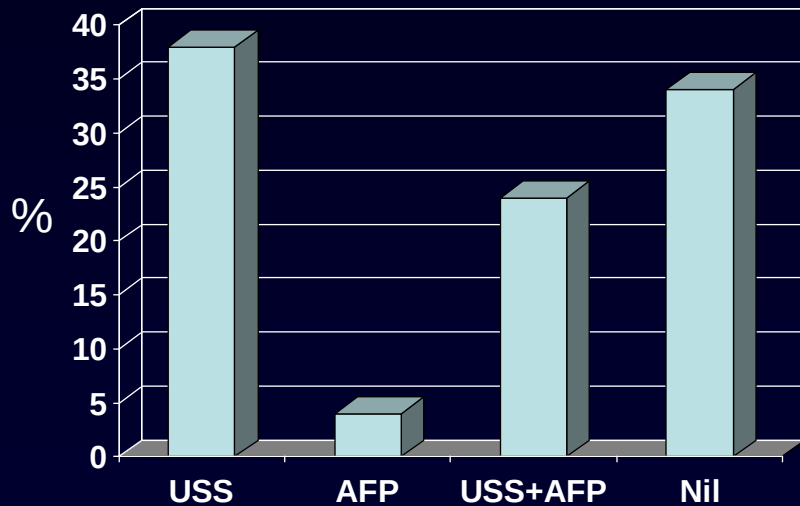
TDF vs. TDF/3TC vs. 3TC in HIV/HBV Co-infected



Conclusion:

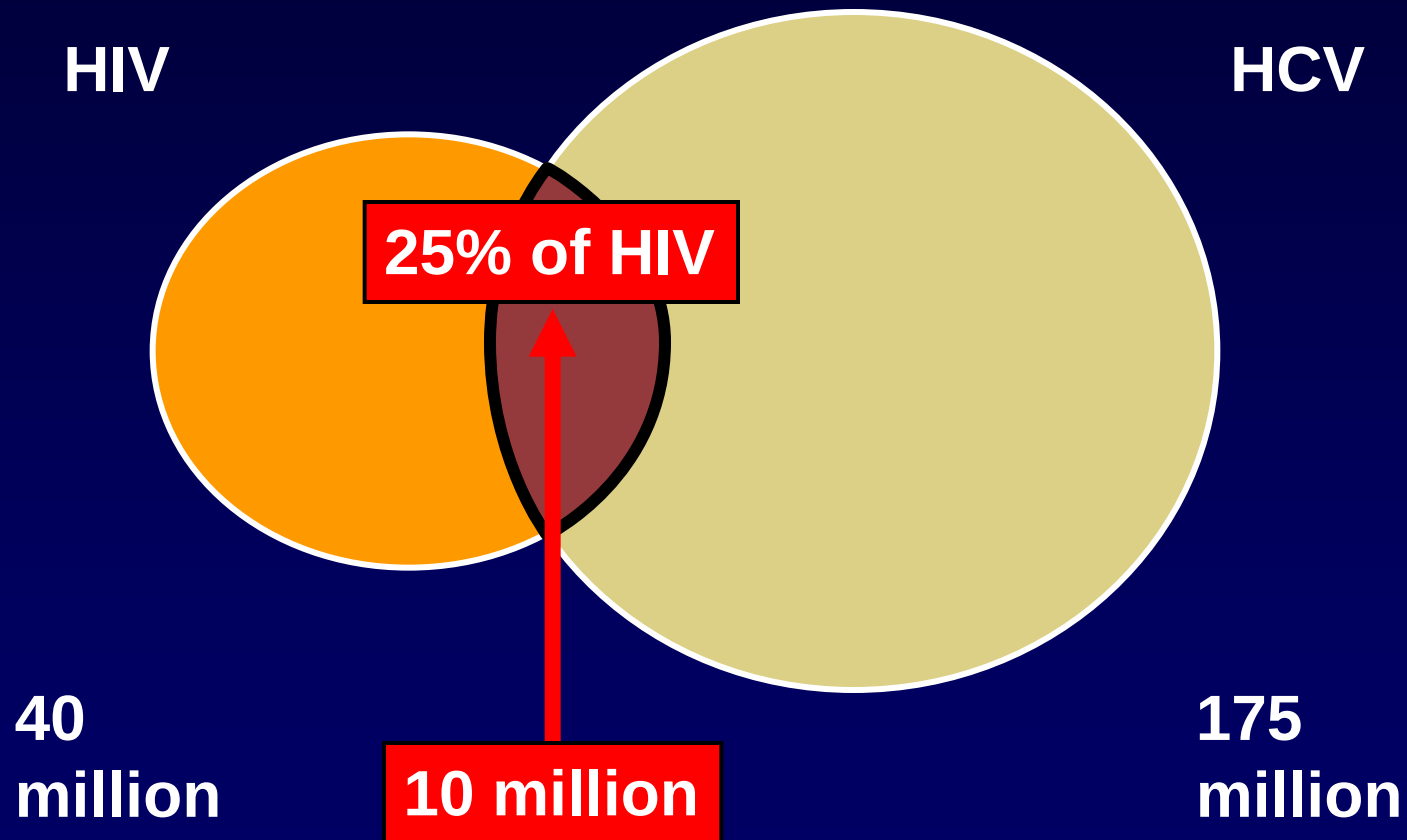
- TDF/3TC superior to 3TC alone but not TDF in HBV naïve
- No benefit continuing 3TC in experienced HBV viraemic patients
- No difference between adding or switching TDF

Screening for Hepatoma





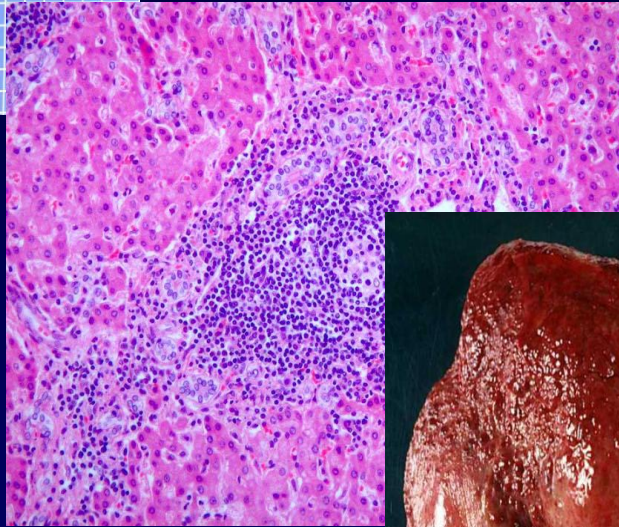
Overlapping HCV & HIV epidemics



Natural History of HCV Liver Disease

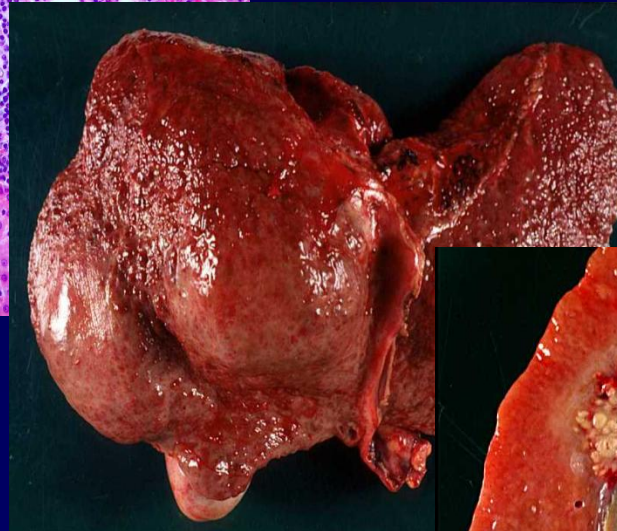


Liver
failure
(2 – 5% / yr)



~55-85%

25-30 yrs



2 - 4% / yr

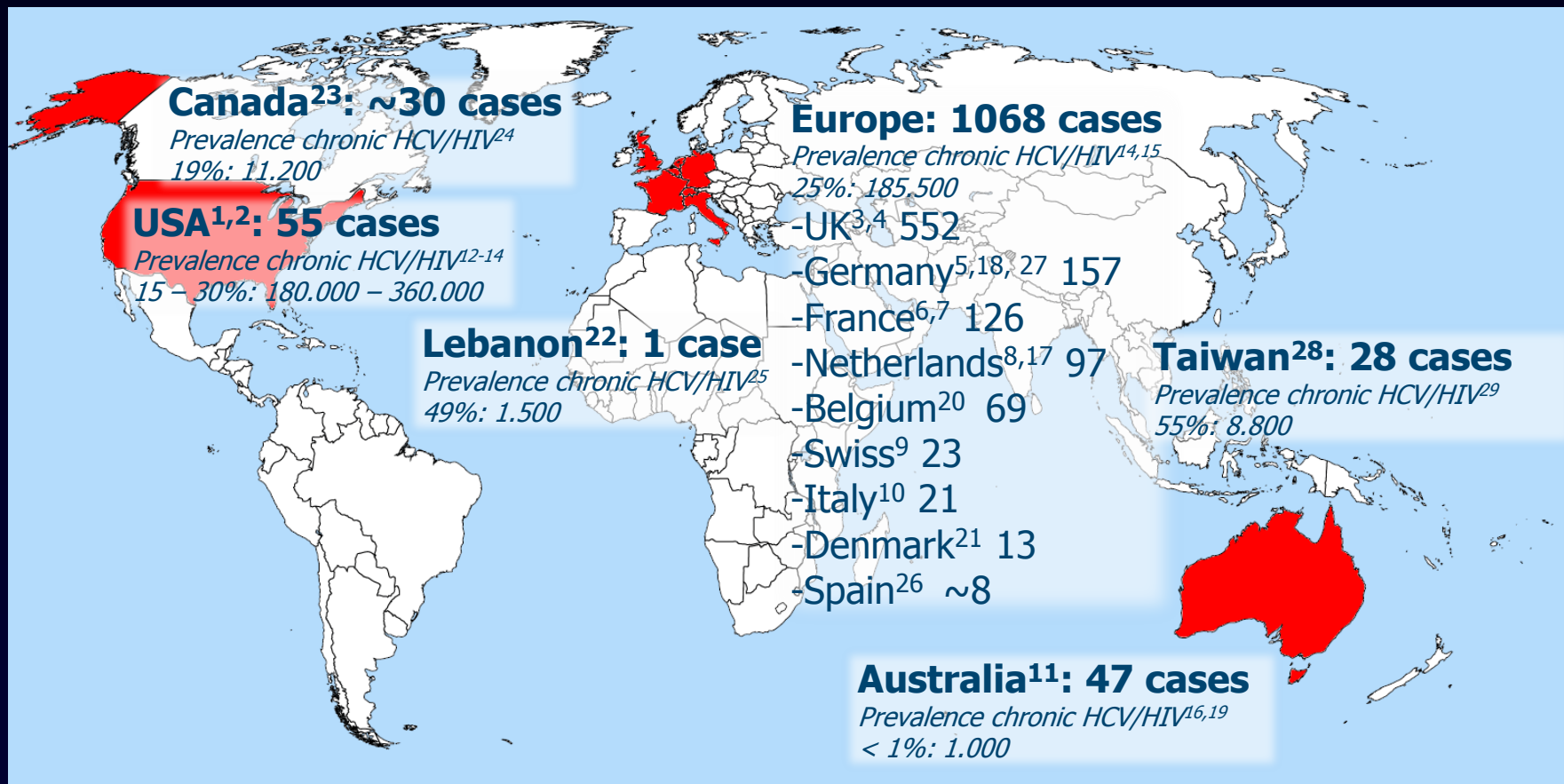


Why do you not want to catch hepatitis C

- Transmission

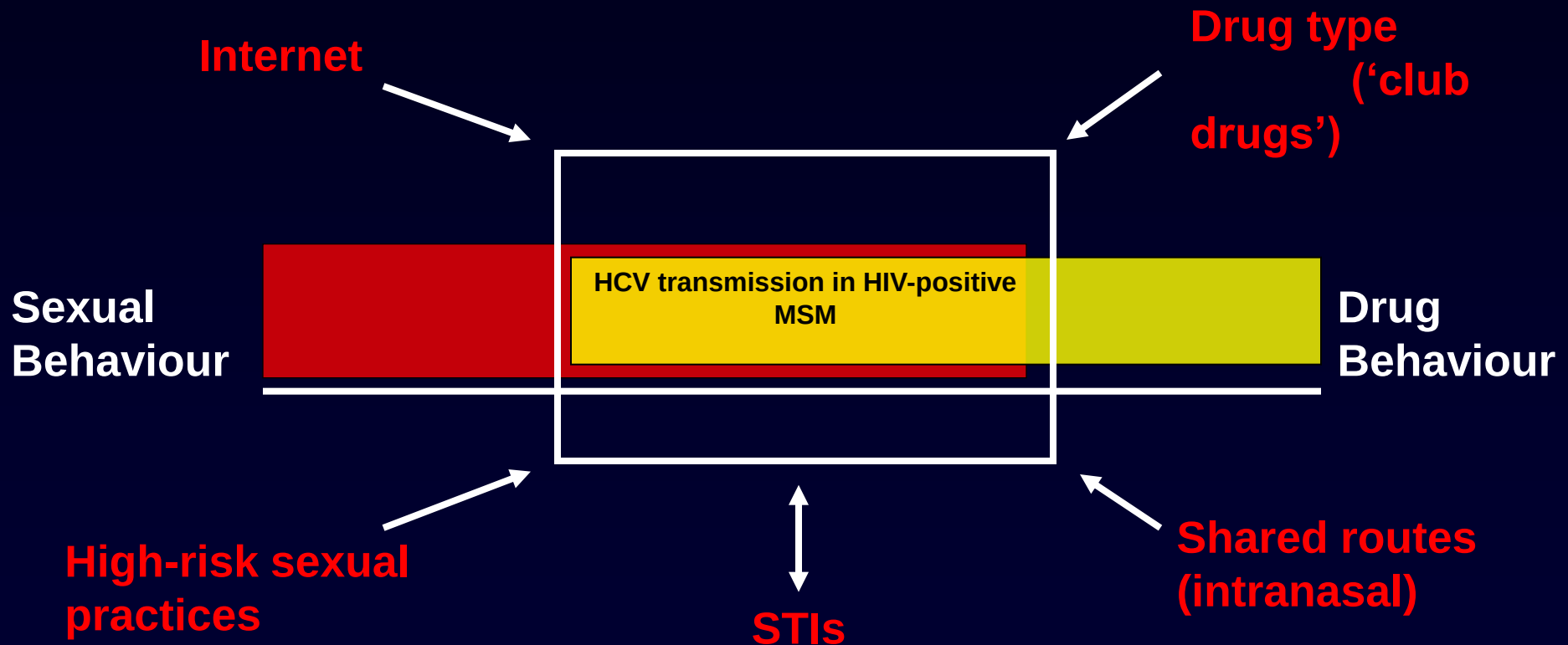


Acute HCV among HIV+ MSM

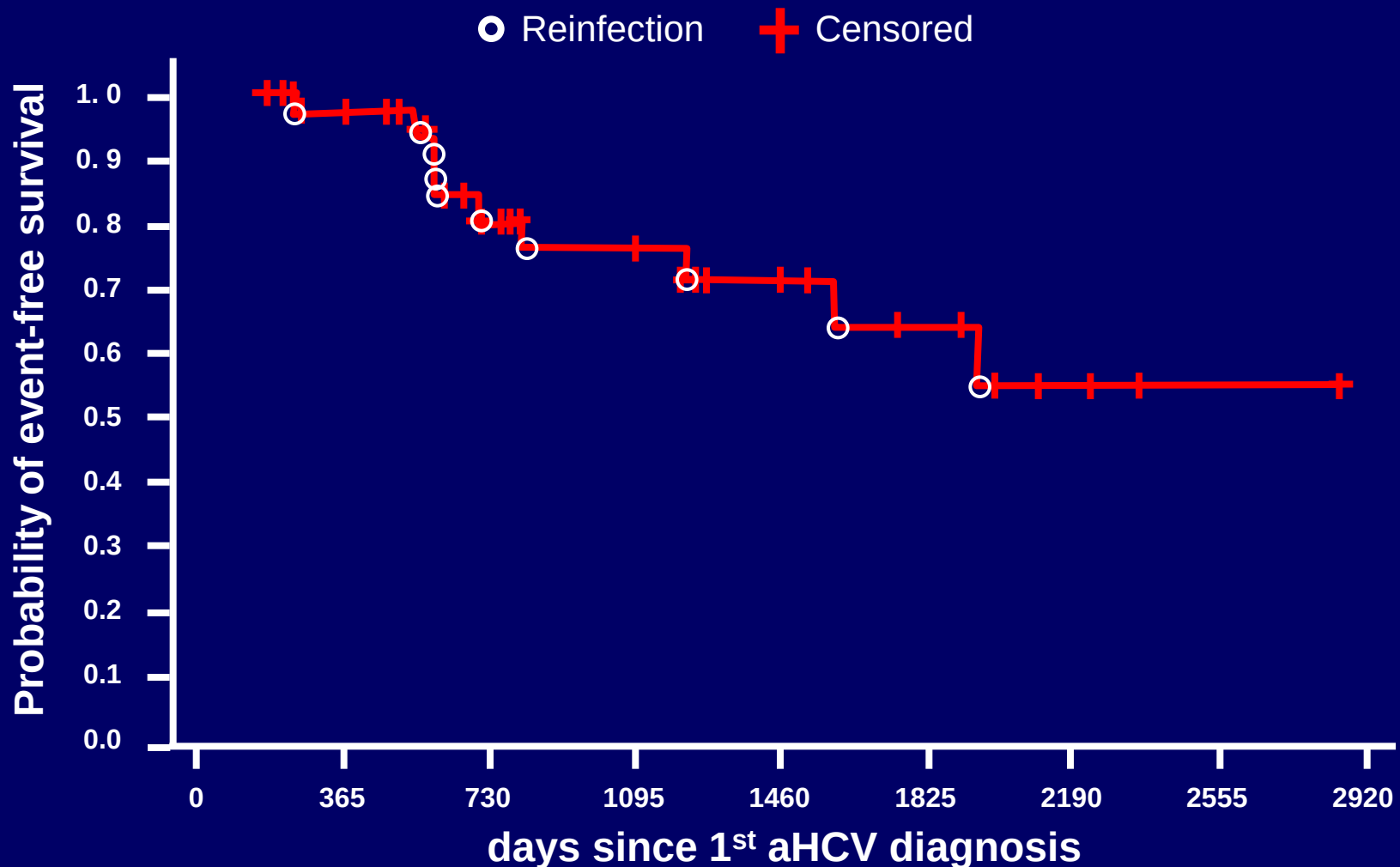


1:Luetkemeyer JAIDS 2006; 2:Cox Gastroenterology 2008; 3:Giraudon Sex Transm Infect 2008; 4:Ruf Eurosurveill 2008; 5:Vogel CID 2009; 6:Gambotti Euro Surveill 2005; 7:Morin Eur J Gastro Hepat 2011; 8:Urbanus AIDS 2009; 9:Rauch CID 2005; 10:Gallotta 4th Works. HIV & Hep. Coinf. 2008; 11:Matthews CID 2009; 12:Sherman CID 2002; 13:Backus JAIDS 2005; 14:UNAIDS Report 2008; 15:Soriano JID 2008; 16:Matthews CID 2011; 17:Arends Neth J Med 2011; 18:Neukam HIV Med 2011; 19:Pfafferott PLoS One 2011; 20:Bottieau Euro Surveill 2010; 21:Barford Scand JID 2011; 22:Dionne-Odom Lancet Infect Dis 2009; 23:Hull personal conversation 2011; 24:Remis Public Health Agency of Canada 2002; 25:UNGASS Country progress Report 2010; 26:Soriano personal conversation 2011; 27:Boesecke 18thCROI Boston 2011 abstract #113; 28:Sun Liver International 2011; 29:Lee J F Med Assoc 2008

Summary



Time from first to second episode of acute HCV infection in 45 subjects with HCV clearance



Protect Yourself and Others



Reports from Europe
and more recently
New York and
San Francisco suggest
that hepatitis C
transmission through
sexual activity is
occurring among gay and
other men who
have sex with men.

This information is provided by the
Hepatitis C Support Project / HCV Advocate and Project Inform.
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Hepatitis C Support Project / HCV Advocate and Project Inform.

*A special thanks to Matt Sharp who
convened the discussion that produced the document.*



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National HIV/AIDS Treatment Hotline:
800-822-7422 (toll-free) or 415-558-9051
(San Francisco Bay Area/International)
Monday-Friday, 10am-4pm (Pacific Time)

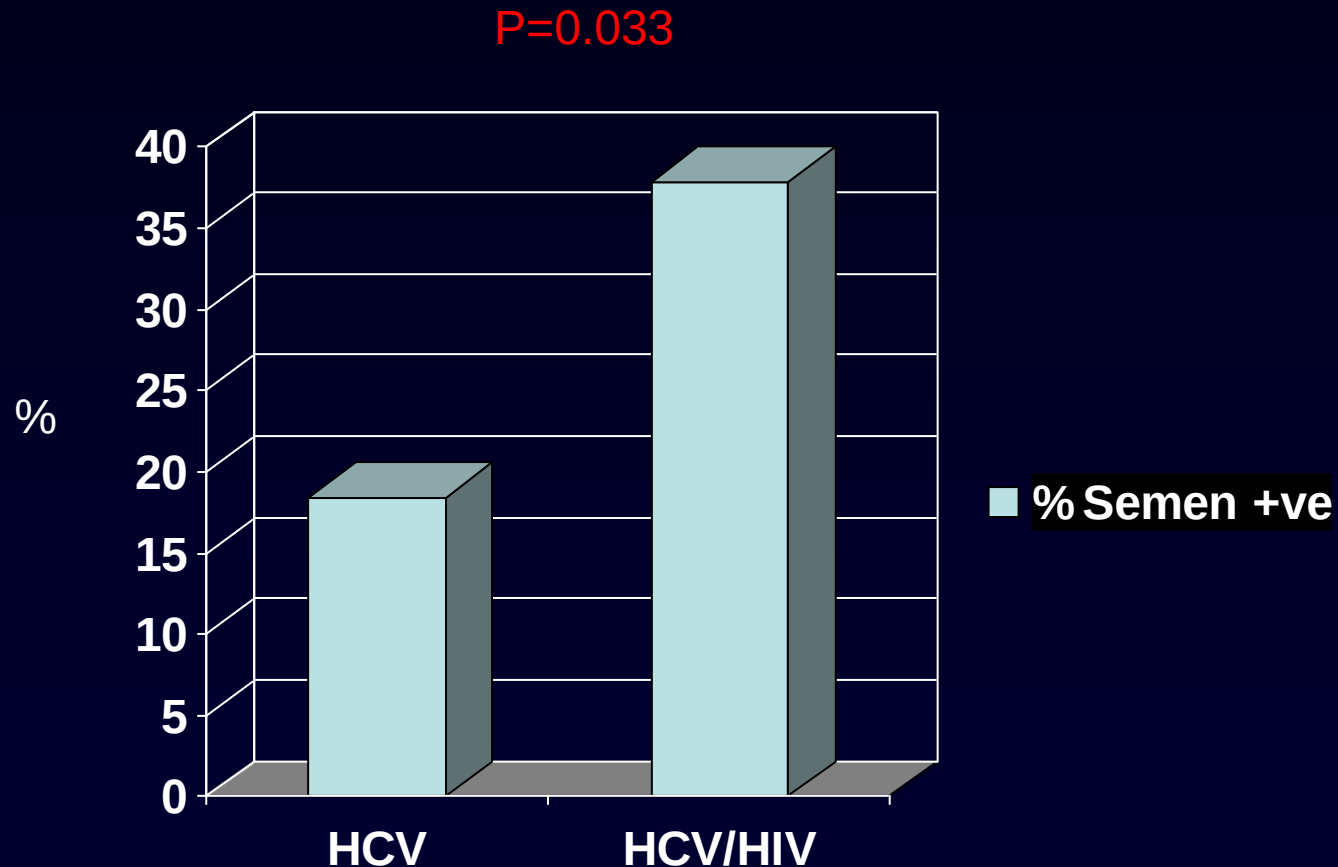
Executive Director
Dana Van Gorder
www.projectinform.org

**Gay Men and
Hepatitis C**
Useful Facts

HCV ADVOCATE
www.hcvadvocate.org



Seminal Positivity for HCV



Hepatitis C Genotype

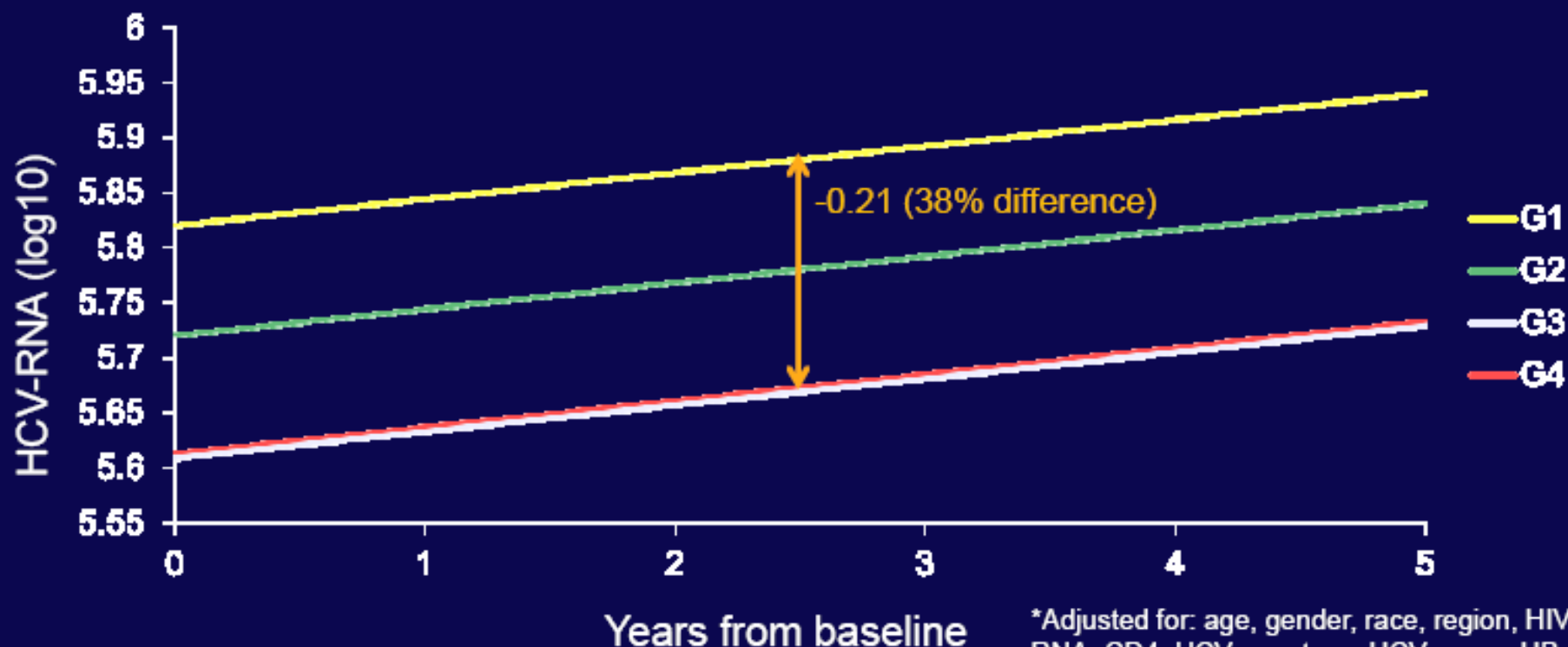
Genotype	NEAT	EUROSIDA
1	66	53
2	3	4
3	13	29
4	18	15

Other small series have reported a preponderance of hepatitis C genotype 1

Results: Genotype

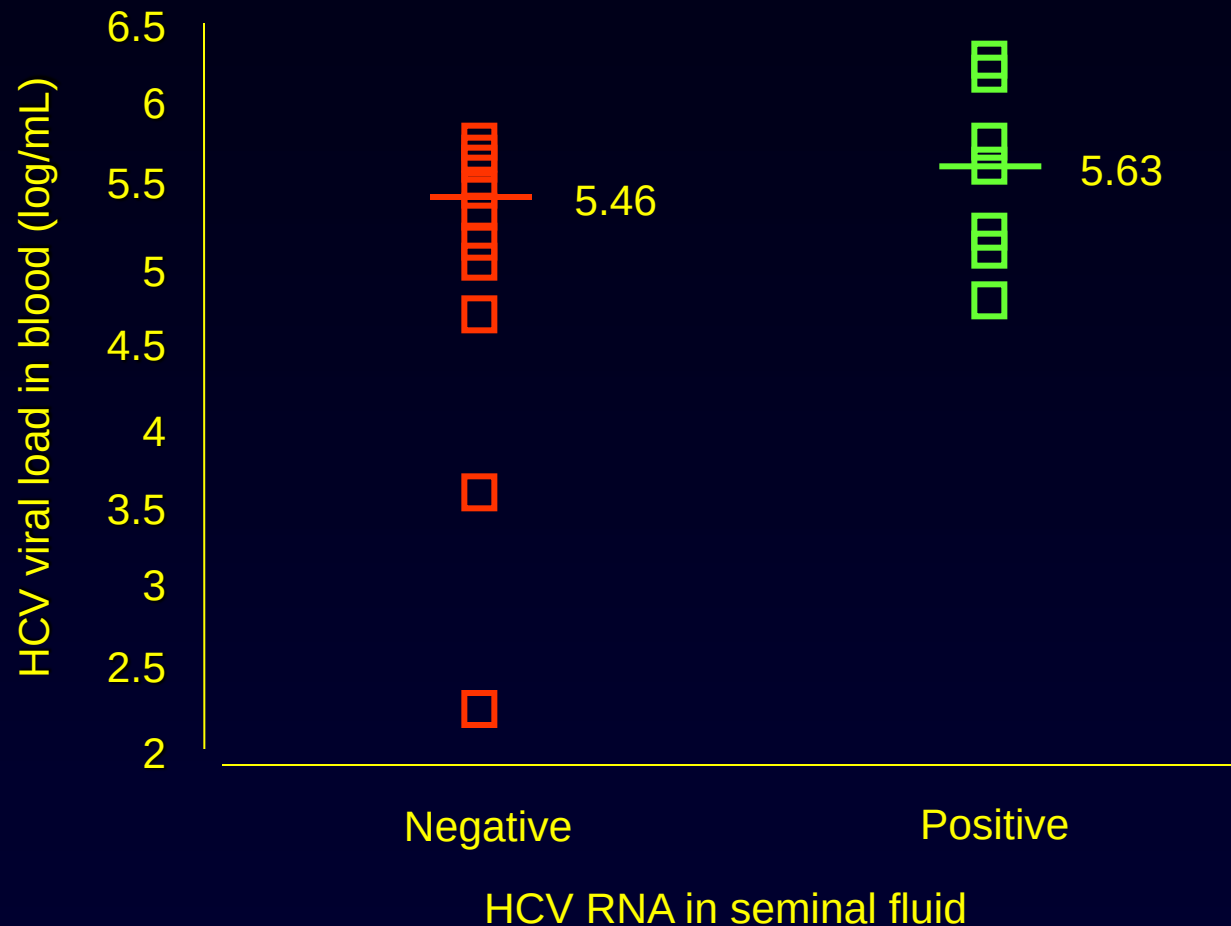
Multivariate Model*

Variable	Estimate (log10)	95% CI	p-value
Time from baseline (years) [SLOPE]	0.024	(0.0042, 0.043)	0.017
HCV Genotype			
1	0		
2	-0.10	(-0.35, 0.15)	0.42
3	-0.21	(-0.31, -0.12)	<0.0001
4	-0.21	(-0.34, -0.084)	0.0012



EuroSIDA

*Adjusted for: age, gender, race, region, HIV-RNA, CD4, HCV genotype, HCV assay, HBsAg, HIV risk group, cART, HCV infection date.

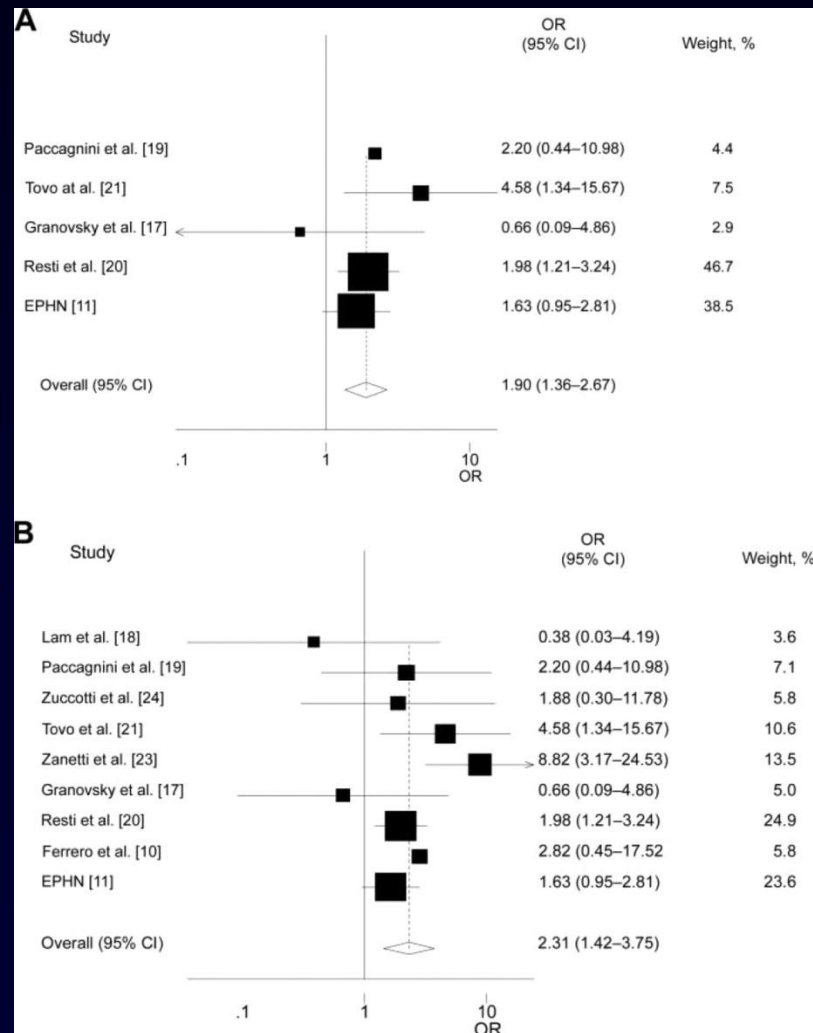


Comparison of HCV blood viral load between patients presenting with HCV RNA positive seminal fluid (n=7) and patients presenting with HCV RNA-negative seminal fluid (n=11)

The bar indicates the median



Increased risk of MTC Transmission HCV with HIV.



Polis C B et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2007;44:1123-1131

Why do you not want to catch hepatitis C

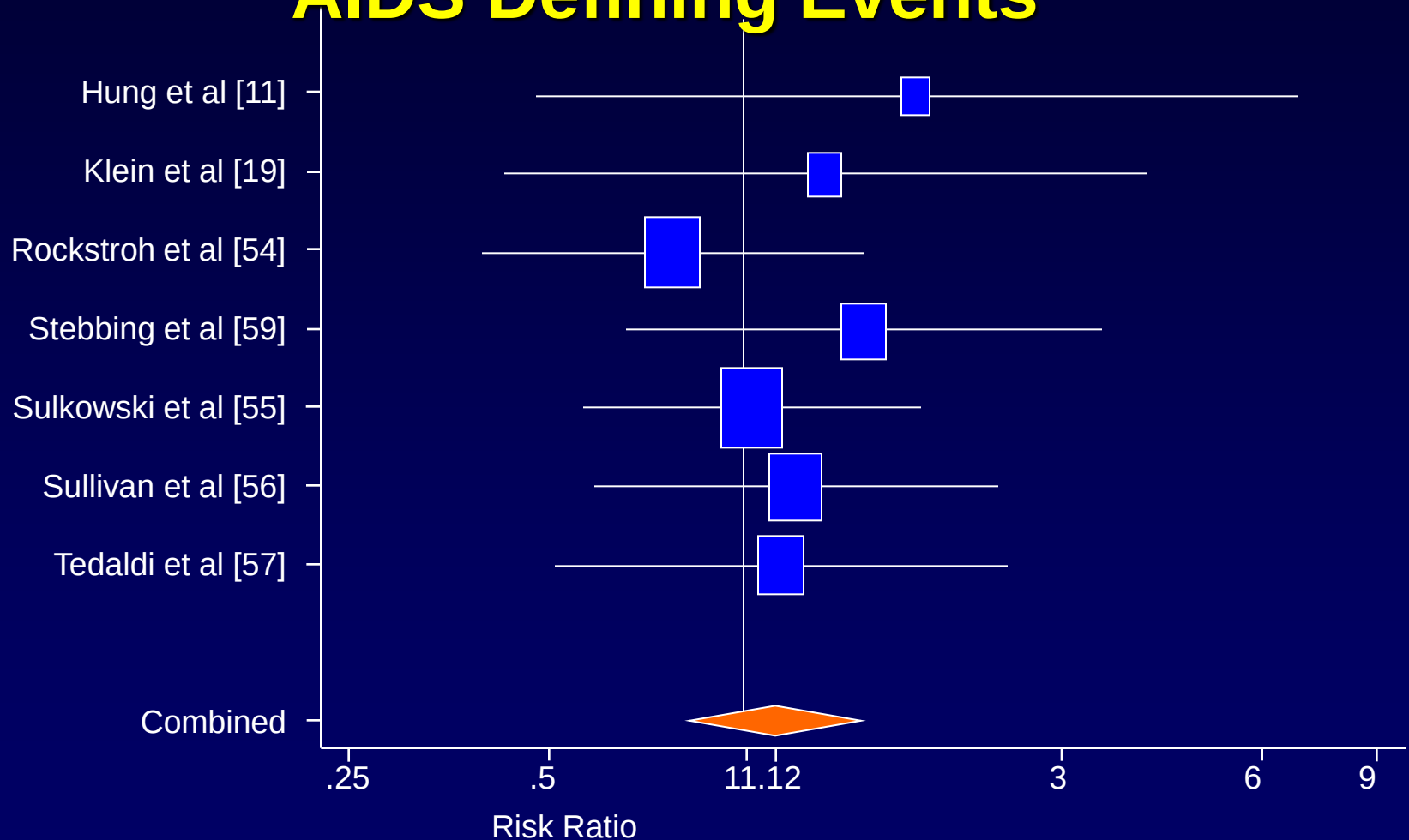
- Transmission
- Stigma

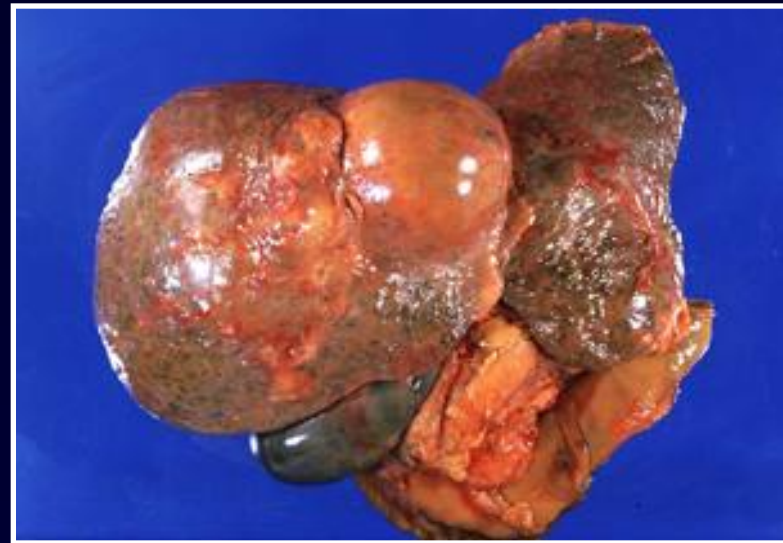


Why do you not want to catch hepatitis C

- Transmission
- Stigma
- More Rapid Progression of disease

No Association of Hepatitis C with AIDS Defining Events

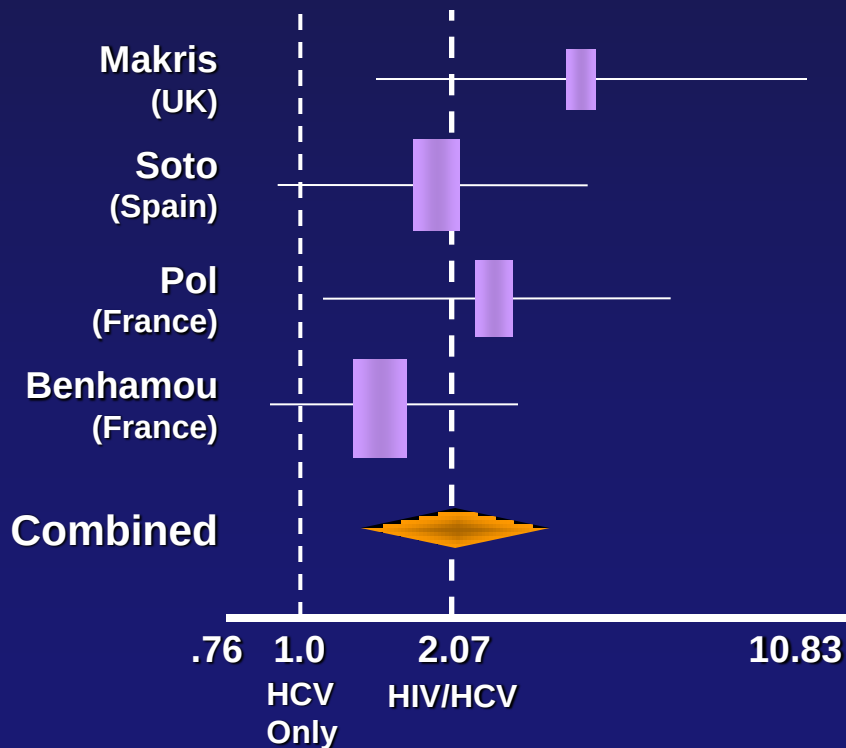




Increased Risk of Cirrhosis and ESLD Due to HIV/HCV Coinfection

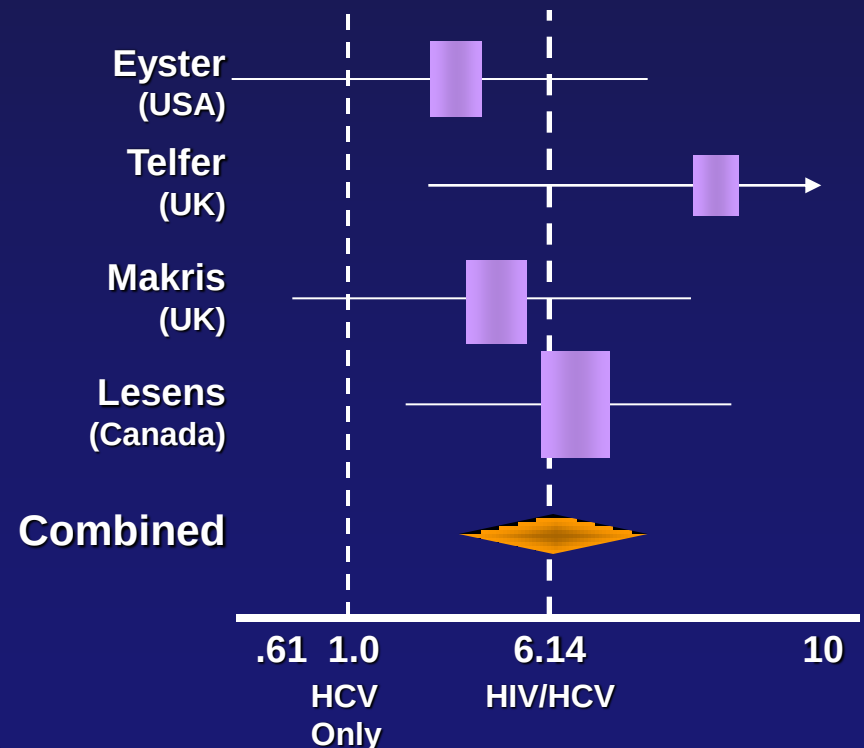
Histologic Cirrhosis

Relative Risk

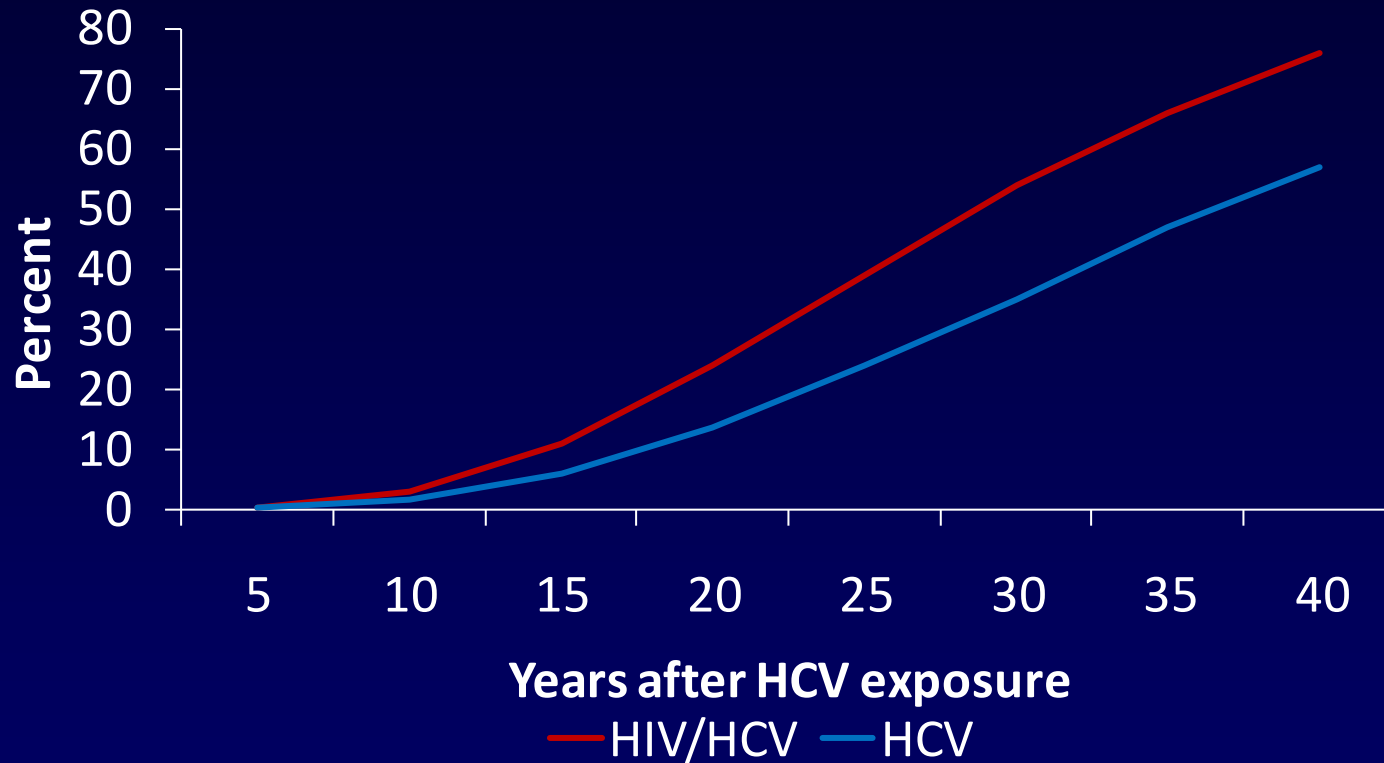


Decompensated Liver Disease

Relative Risk

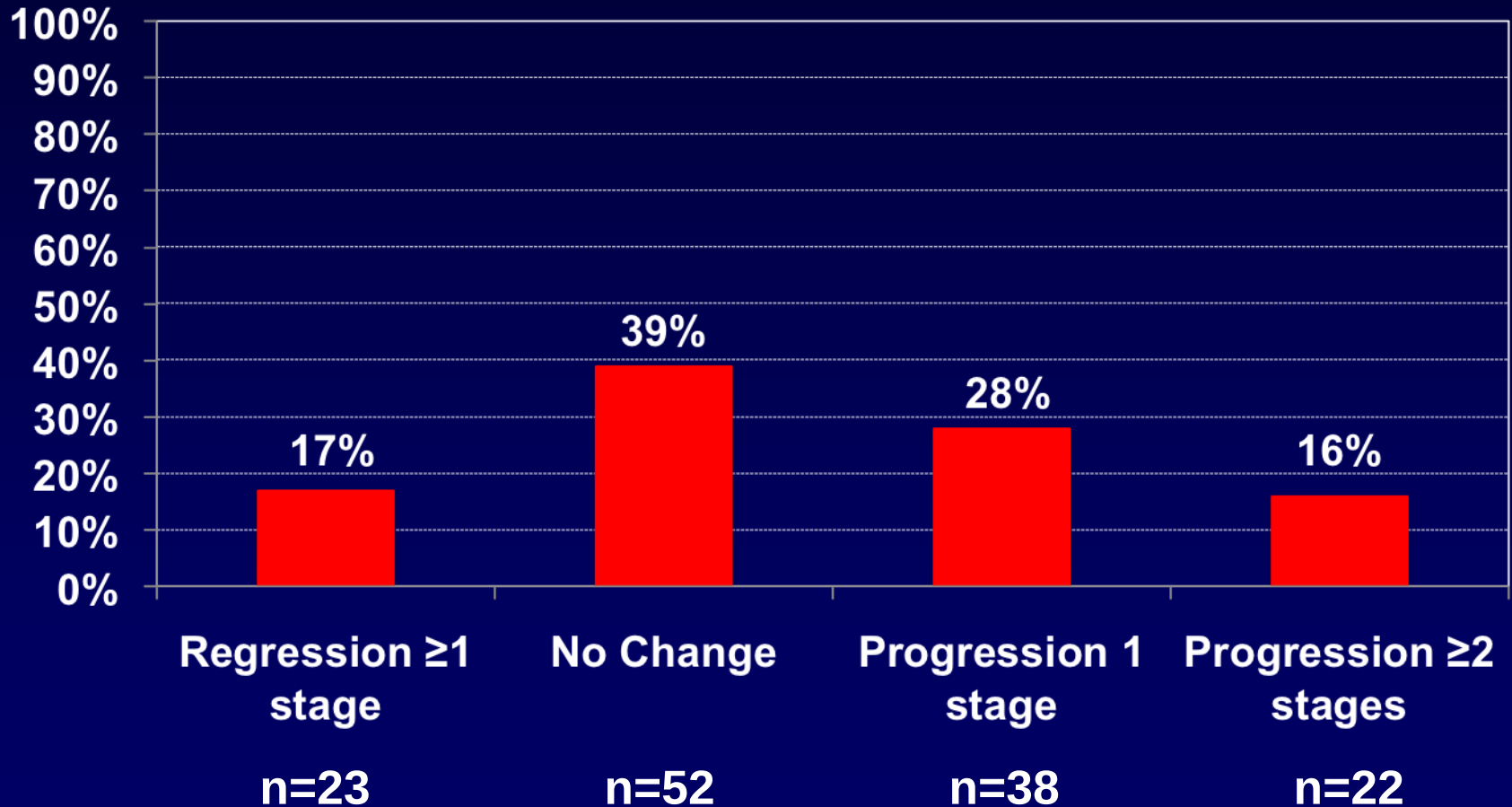


Results: Cumulative probability of cirrhosis



RESULTS (III)

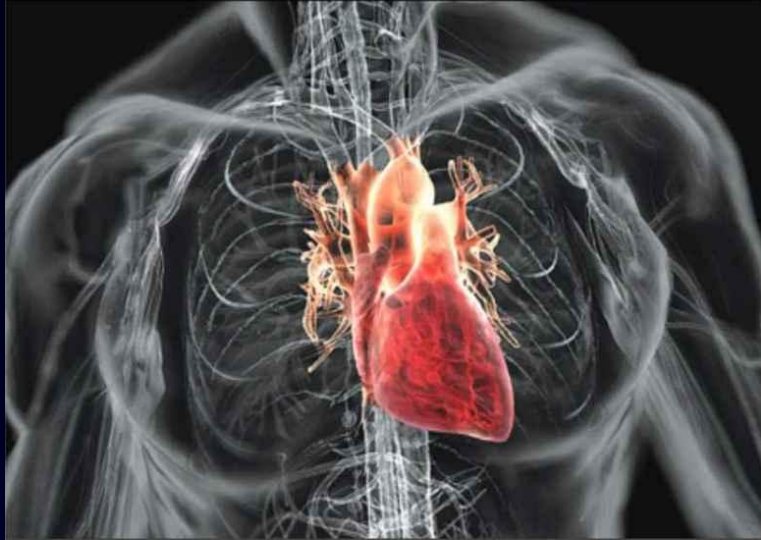
Changes in fibrosis stage between LB



Median (Q1-Q3) time between LB: 3.3 (2-5.2) years

Why do you not want to catch hepatitis C

- Transmission
- Stigma
- More Rapid Progression of disease
- Increase in now known HIV related comorbidities



Top 12 **Ways to Avoid a** **Heart Attack**

Defrim Kërçagu, MD



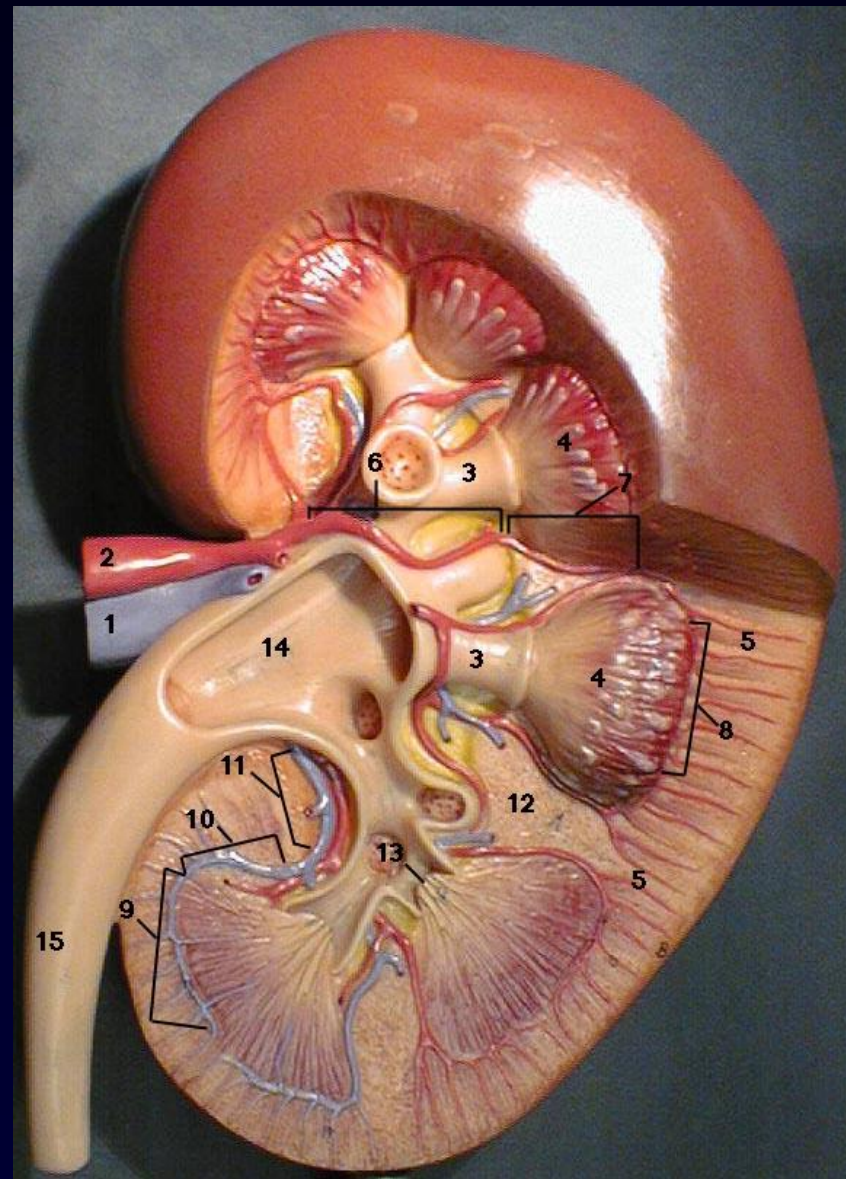
DIABETES

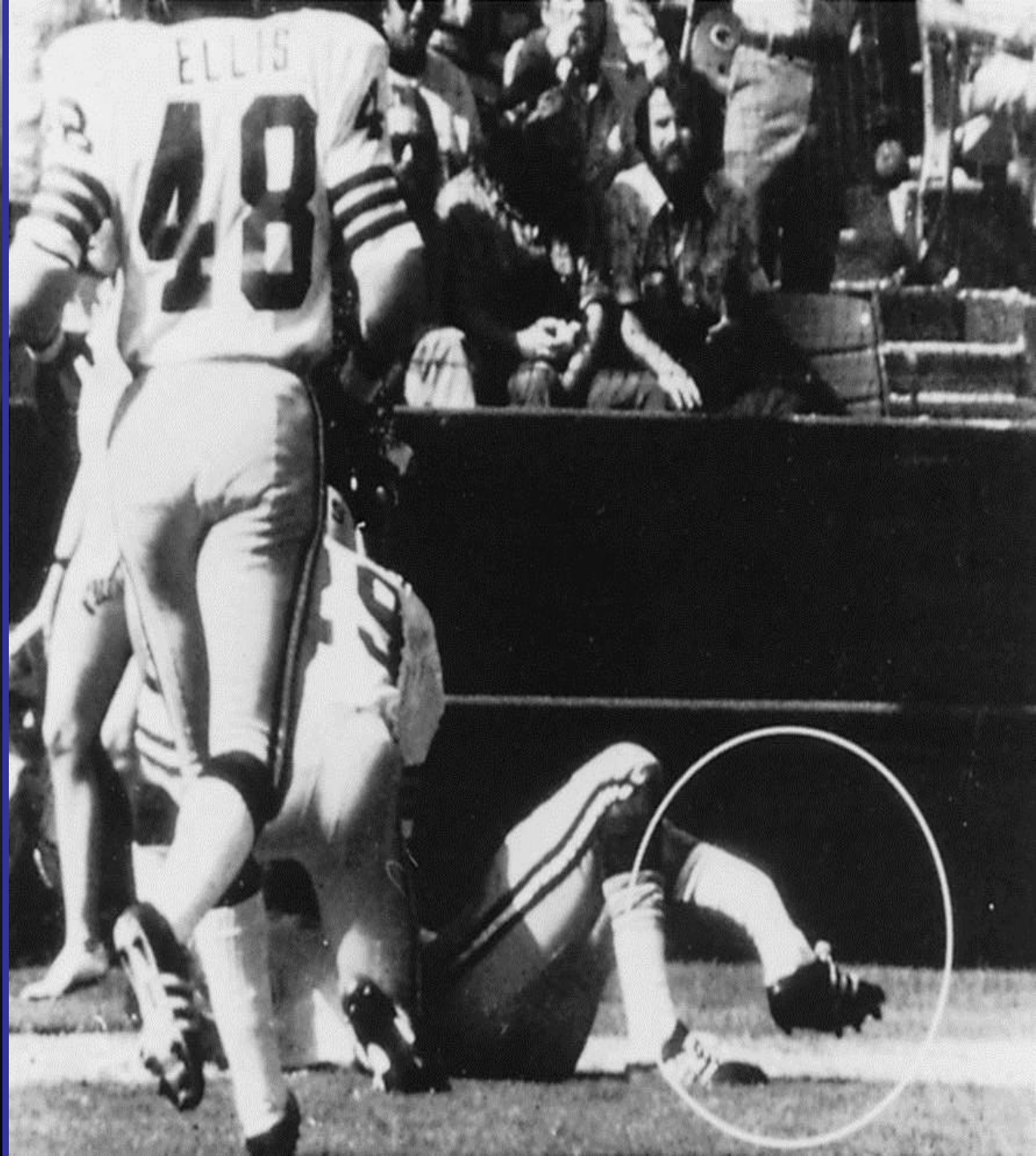
The Essential Guide

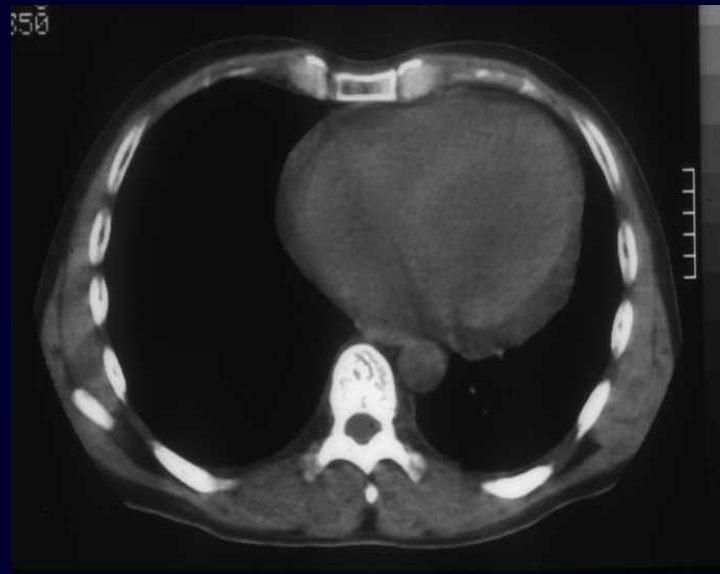
**Need
- 2 -
Know**

**Sue
Marshall**





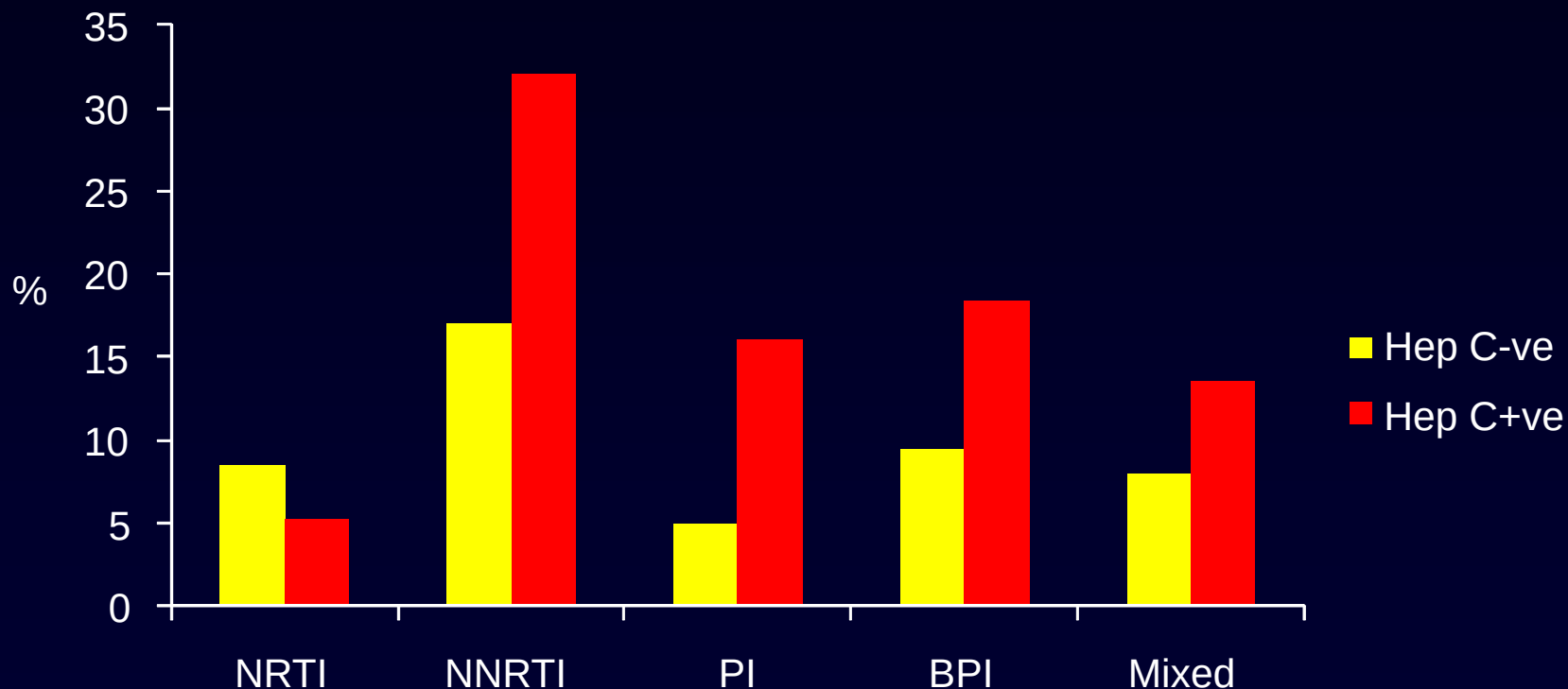




Why do you not want to catch hepatitis C

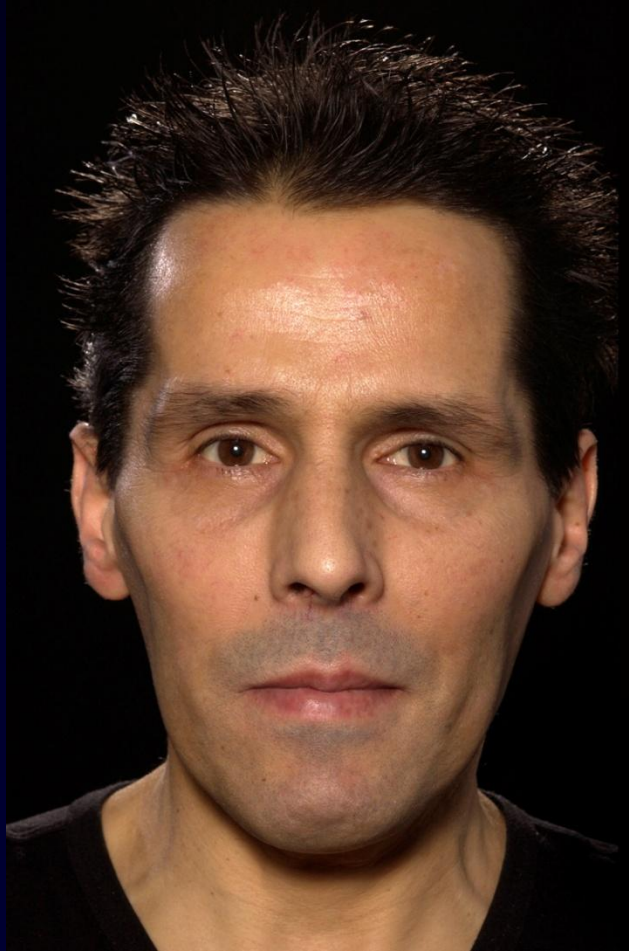
- Transmission
- Stigma
- More Rapid Progression of disease
- Increase in now known HIV related comorbidities
- Increase in HAART toxicity

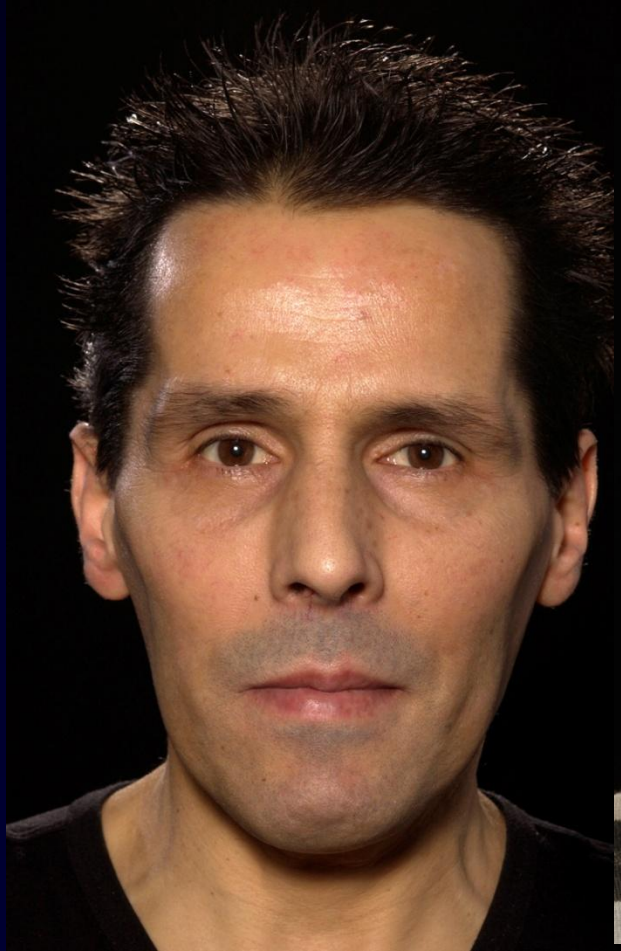
Incidence of Grade 2 or Above Liver Enzyme Elevation

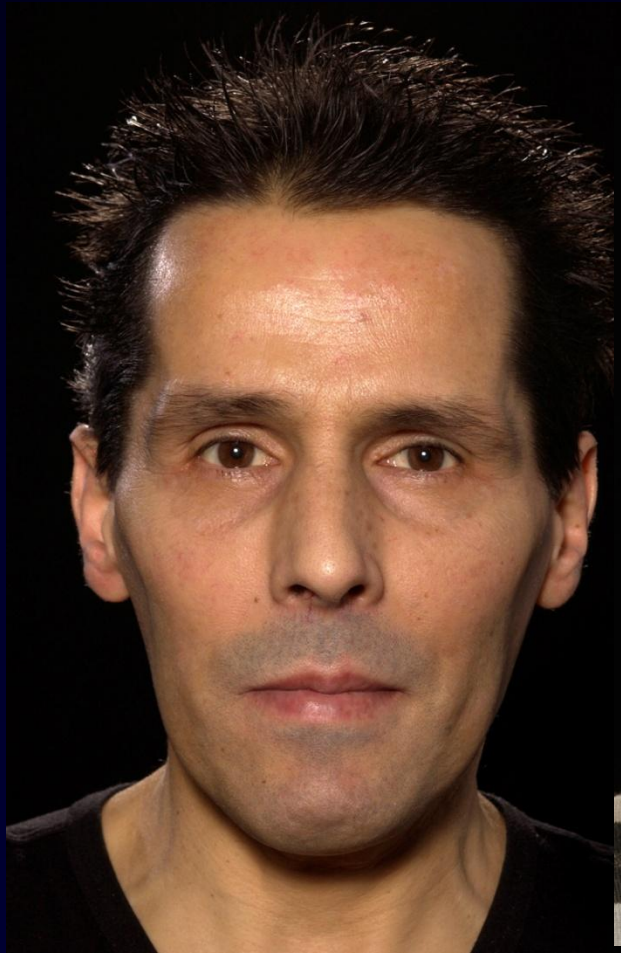


Why do you not want to catch hepatitis C

- Transmission
- Stigma
- More Rapid Progression of disease
- Increase in now known HIV related comorbidities
- Increase in HAART toxicity
- People die

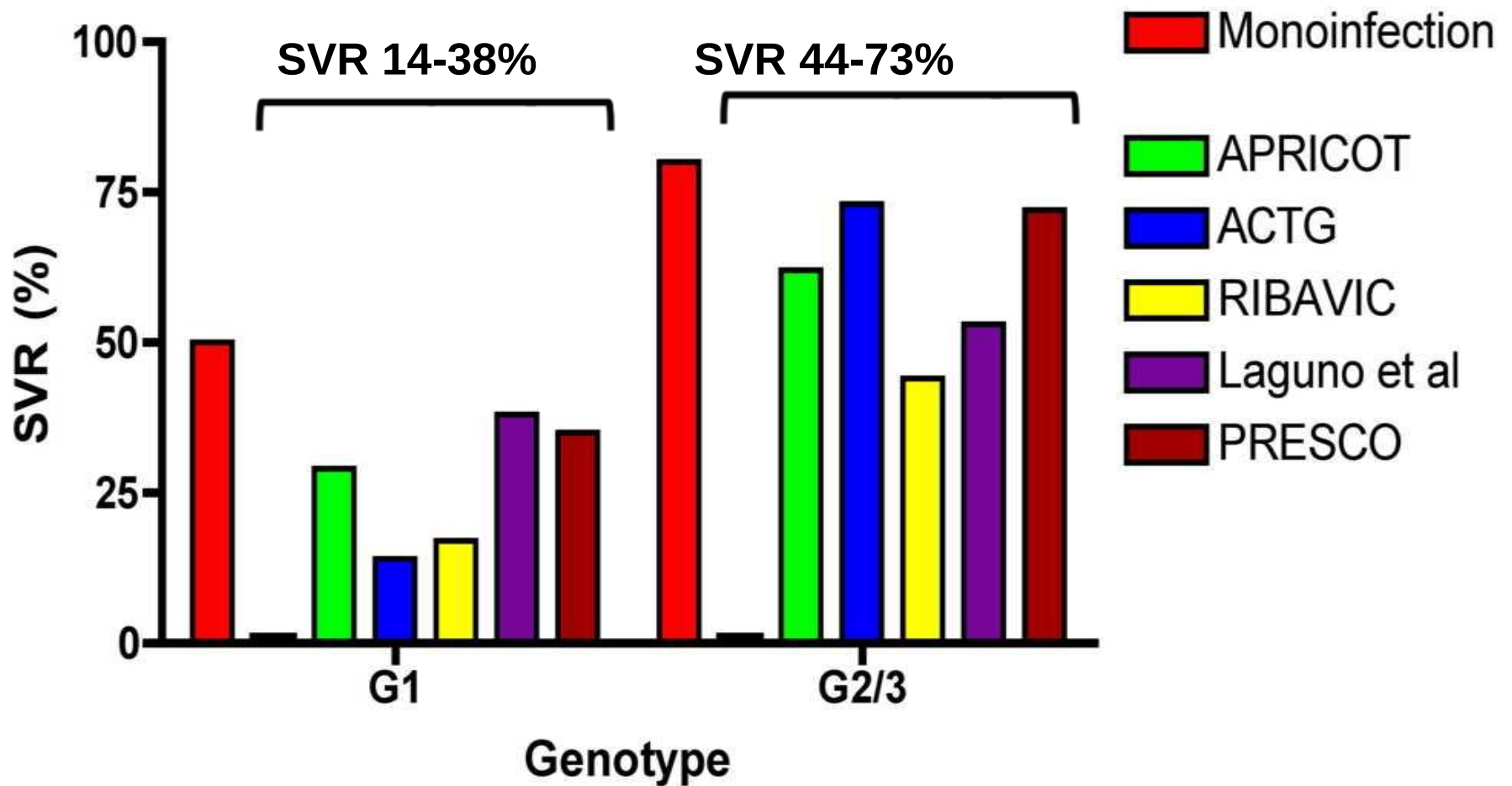








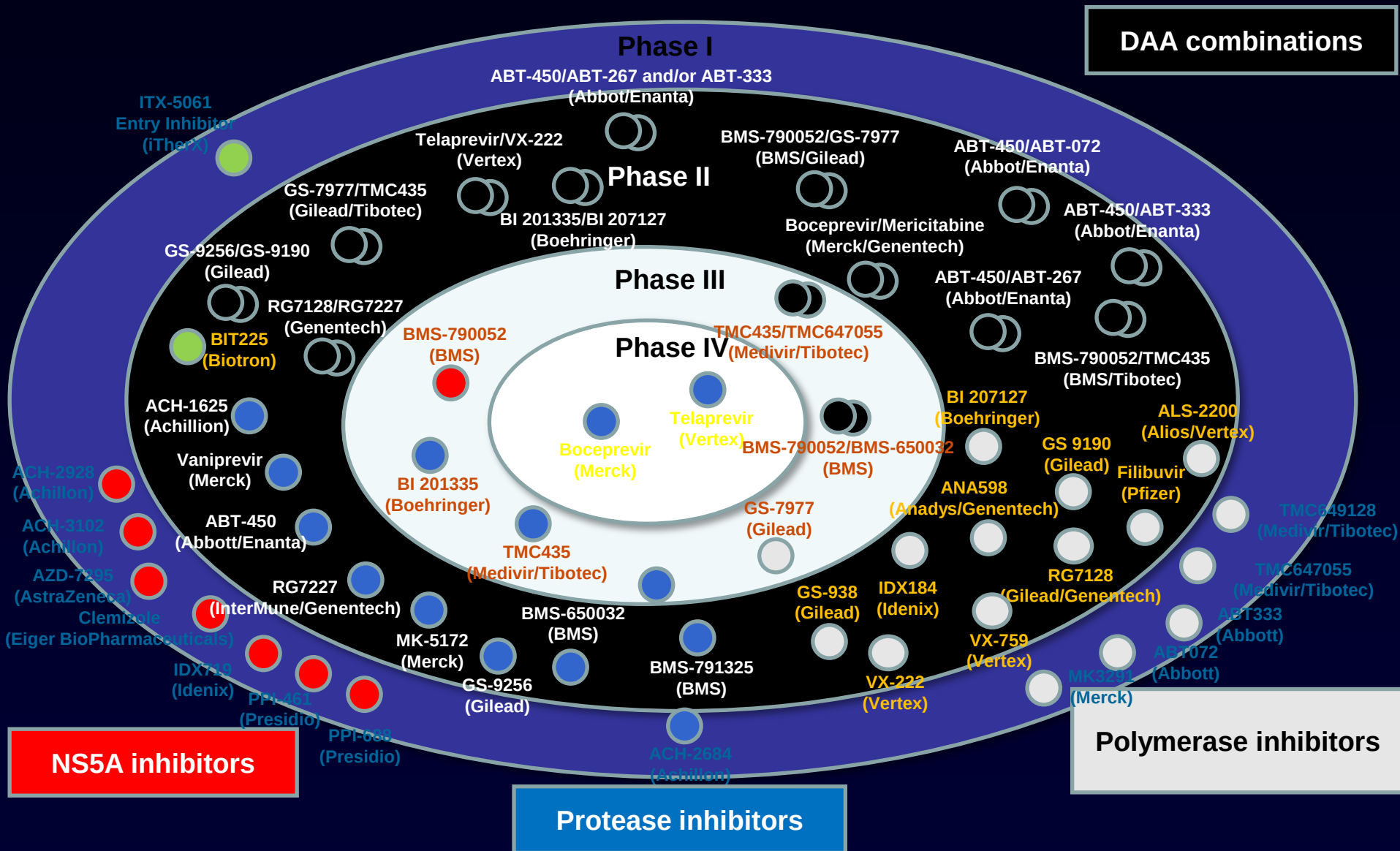
HCV/HIV TREATMENT OUTCOMES



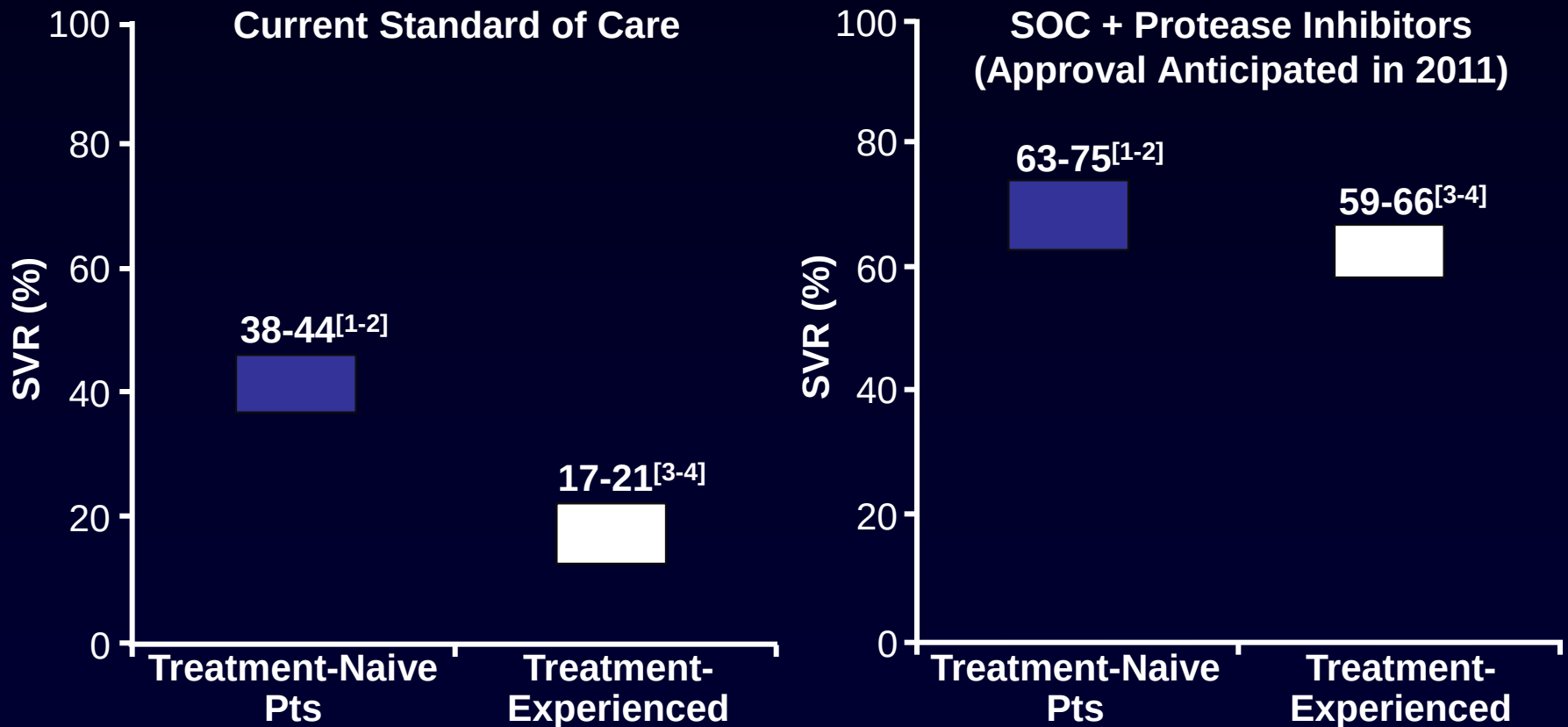
Why lower response rates to anti-HCV therapy in HIV+ patients?

- **More advanced fibrosis grade.**
- **Higher rate of steatosis (NRTIs, etc)**
- **Unfavorable HCV virological features.**
- **Higher discontinuation due to side effects.**
- **Lower drug compliance.**
- **Lower initial HCV-RNA clearance.**
- **Higher relapse rates.**

Hepatitis C pipeline



SVR Rates With BOC and TPV in GT1 Treatment-Naive and -Experienced Pts



1. Poordad F, et al. AASLD 2010. Abstract LB-4. 2. Jacobson IM, et al. AASLD 2010. Abstract 211. 3. Bacon BR, et al. AASLD 2010. Abstract 216. 4. Foster GR, et al. APASL 2011. Abstract 1529.







FEATURING NEW MIXES BY CLEVELAND CITY * DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

D:DREAM

THINGS CAN ONLY
GET BETTER







Treat Now

**IF HEP C WAS ATTACKING
YOUR FACE INSTEAD OF
YOUR LIVER, YOU'D DO
SOMETHING ABOUT IT.**



READY TO FIGHT BACK?

YOU'LL NEVER BE STRONGER THAN YOU ARE TODAY TO STOP THE DAMAGE HEP C IS DOING TO YOUR LIVER. Talk to your doctor now about prescription treatment. Patients in clinical studies overall had a better than 50% chance of reducing the Hep C virus to undetectable levels. Response to treatment may vary based on individual factors. So log on or call, then talk to your doctor to find out if treatment is right for you. And help put Hep C behind you.

HepCSource.com

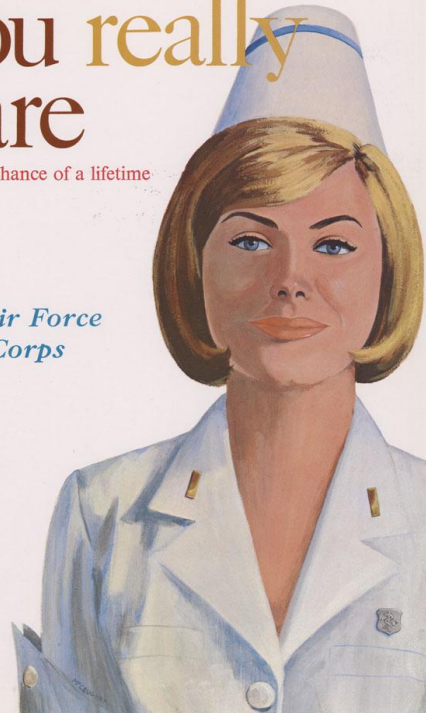
866-HepCSource

866-437-2768

**If you really
Care**

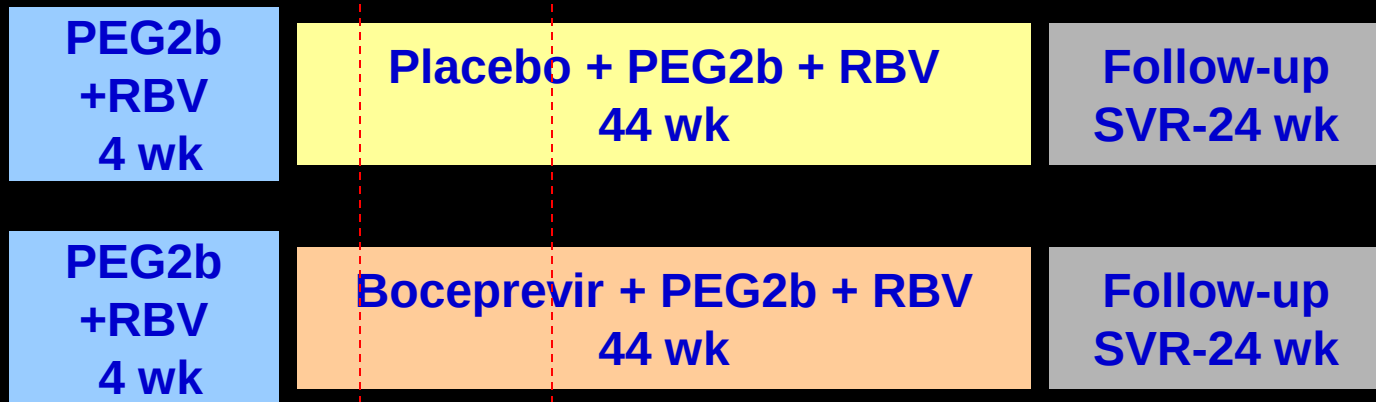
this is your chance of a lifetime

*the U.S. Air Force
Nurse Corps*



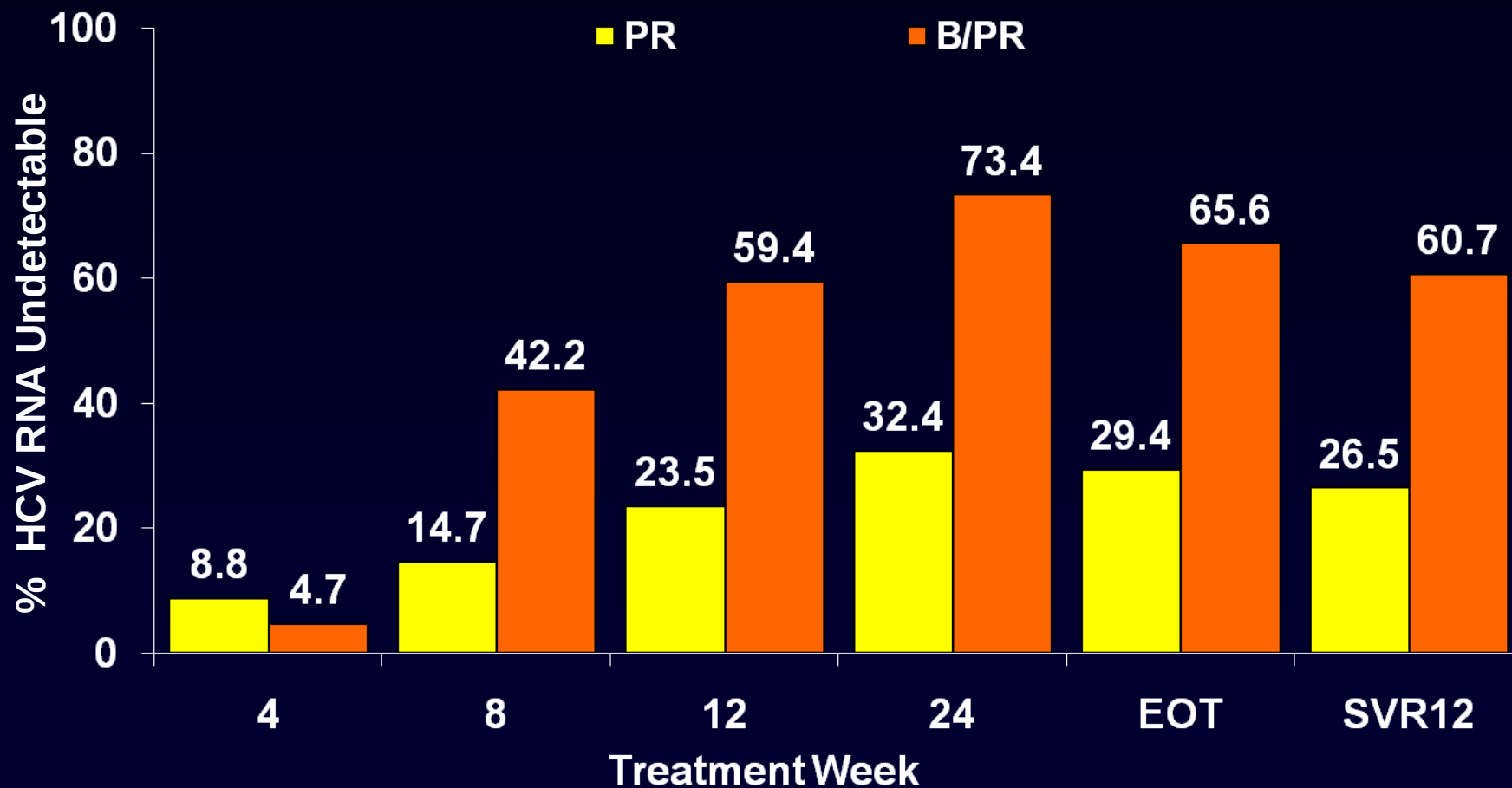


Study Design



- Two-arm study, double-blinded for BOC, open-label for PEG2b/RBV
 - 2:1 randomization (experimental: control)
 - Boceprevir dose 800 mg, TID
- 4-week lead-in with PEG2b/RBV for all patients
 - PEG-2b 1.5 µg/kg QW; RBV 600-1400 mg/day divided BID
- Control arm subjects with HCV-RNA $\geq$ LLQ at TW 24 were offered open-label PEG2b/RBV+BOC via a cross-over arm

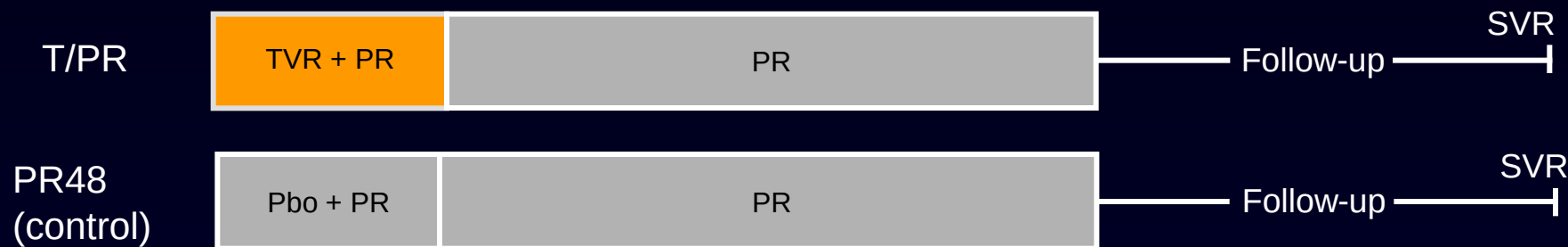
Virologic Response Over Time†



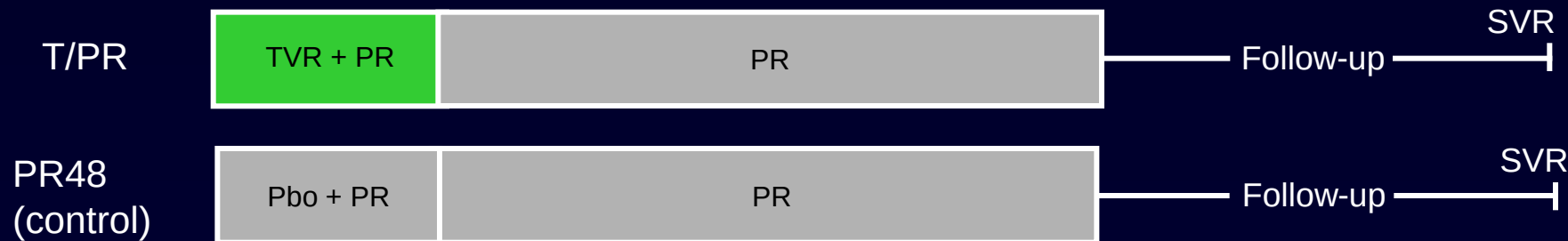
† Three patients undetectable at FW4 have not yet reached FW12 and were not included in SVR12 analysis.

Study Design

Part A: no ART



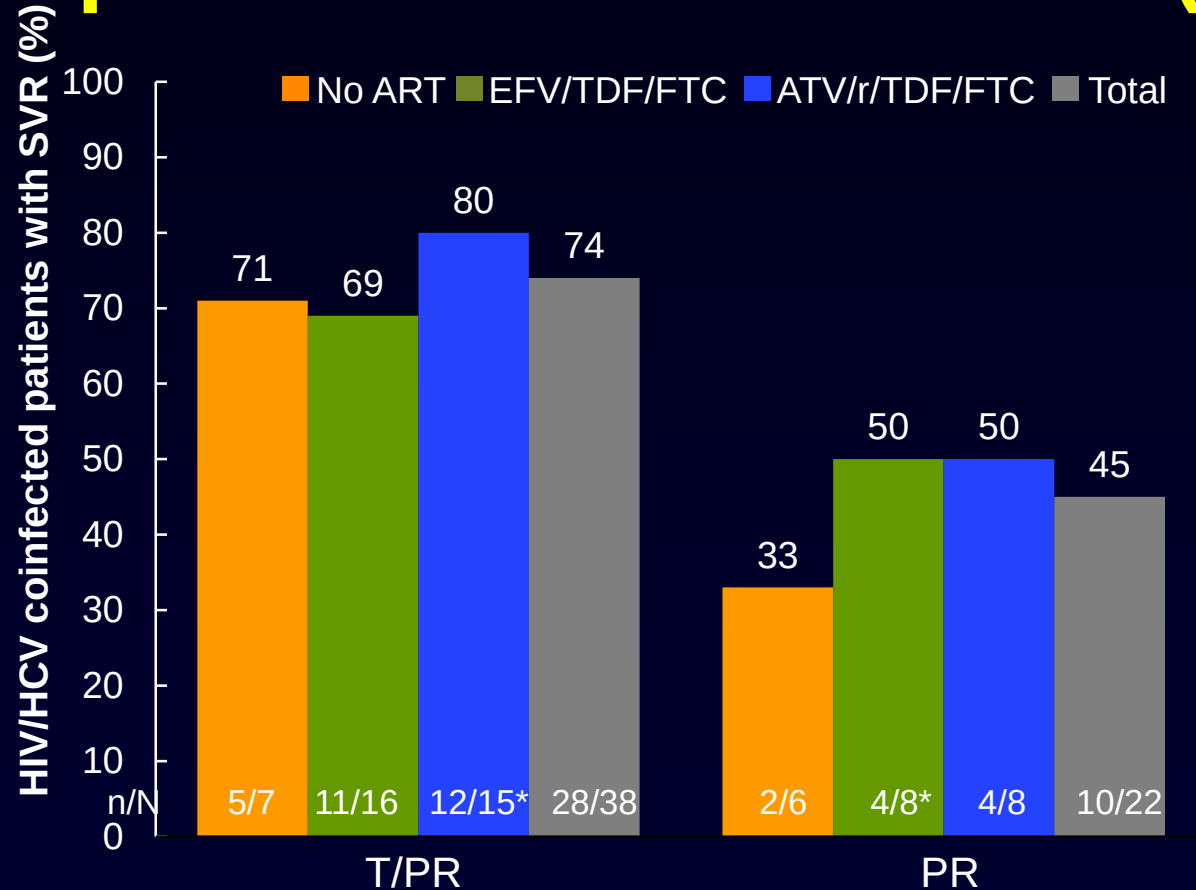
Part B: ART (EFV/TDF/FTC or ATV/r + TDF + FTC or 3TC)



Weeks 0 12 24 36 48 72

(EFV)=efavirenz; (TDF)=tenofovir; (FTC)=emtricitabine; (ATV/r)=ritonavir-boosted atazanavir; (3TC)=lamivudine;
 (T) TVR=telaprevir 750 mg q8h or 1125 mg q8h (with EFV); Pbo=Placebo; (P) Peg-IFN=pegylated interferon alfa-2a (40 kD) 180 µg/wk; (R)
 RBV=ribavirin 800 mg/day or weight-based (1000 mg/day if weight <75 kg, 1200 mg/day for if weight ≥75 kg; France, Germany)
 Roche COBAS® TaqMan® HCV test v2.0, LLOQ of 25 IU/mL (pts with values below 25IU/mL were reported as <25 detectable or undetectable)

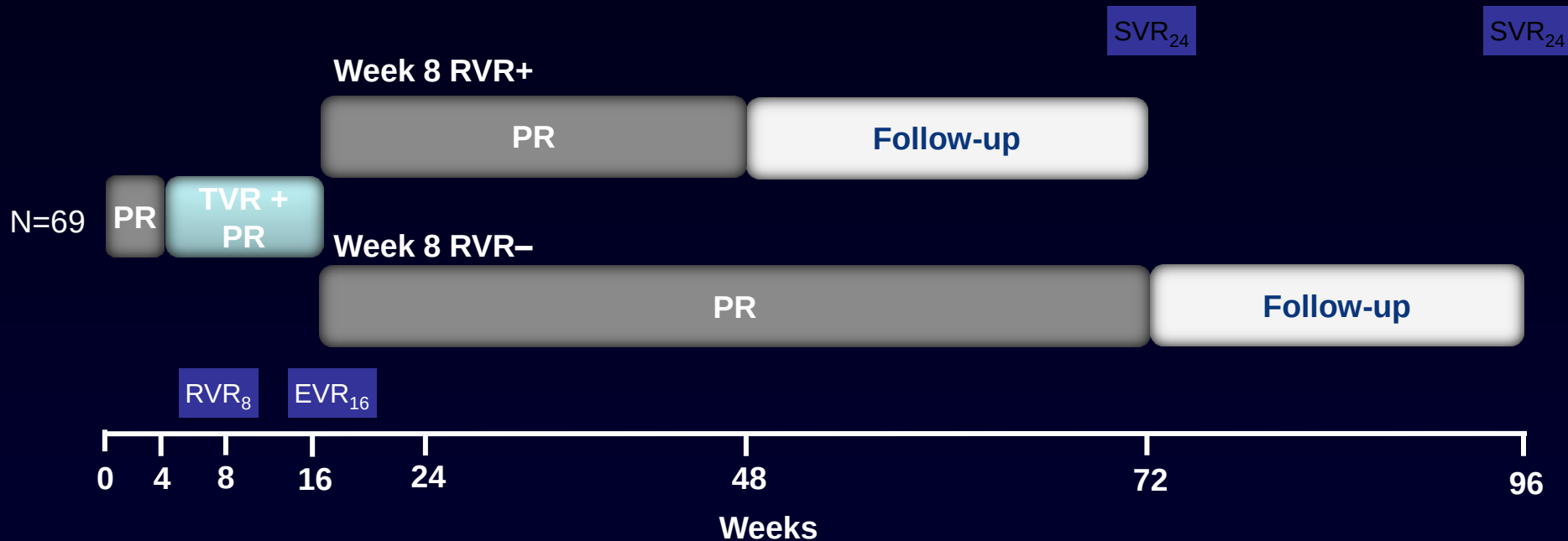
HIV/HCV coinfectd patients: SVR at post-treatment week 24 (SVR₂₄)



*Prior to Week 24 visit, 1 patient in this cohort was lost to follow up. SVR₂₄ was imputed based on SVR₁₂ for this patient.

T/PR, telaprevir in combination with peginterferon alfa-2a and ribavirin; PR, peginterferon alfa-2a and ribavirin

ANRS HC26 TelapreVIH study* in G1 HCV/HIV1 co-infected treatment-experienced patients



- HIV <50 copies/mL, CD4 ≥200/mm³ and ≥15%
- Patients were also administered ART
 - Authorized drugs: ATV, ATV/r, EFV, RAL, TDF, FTC, 3TC

*Null responders with cirrhosis were excluded

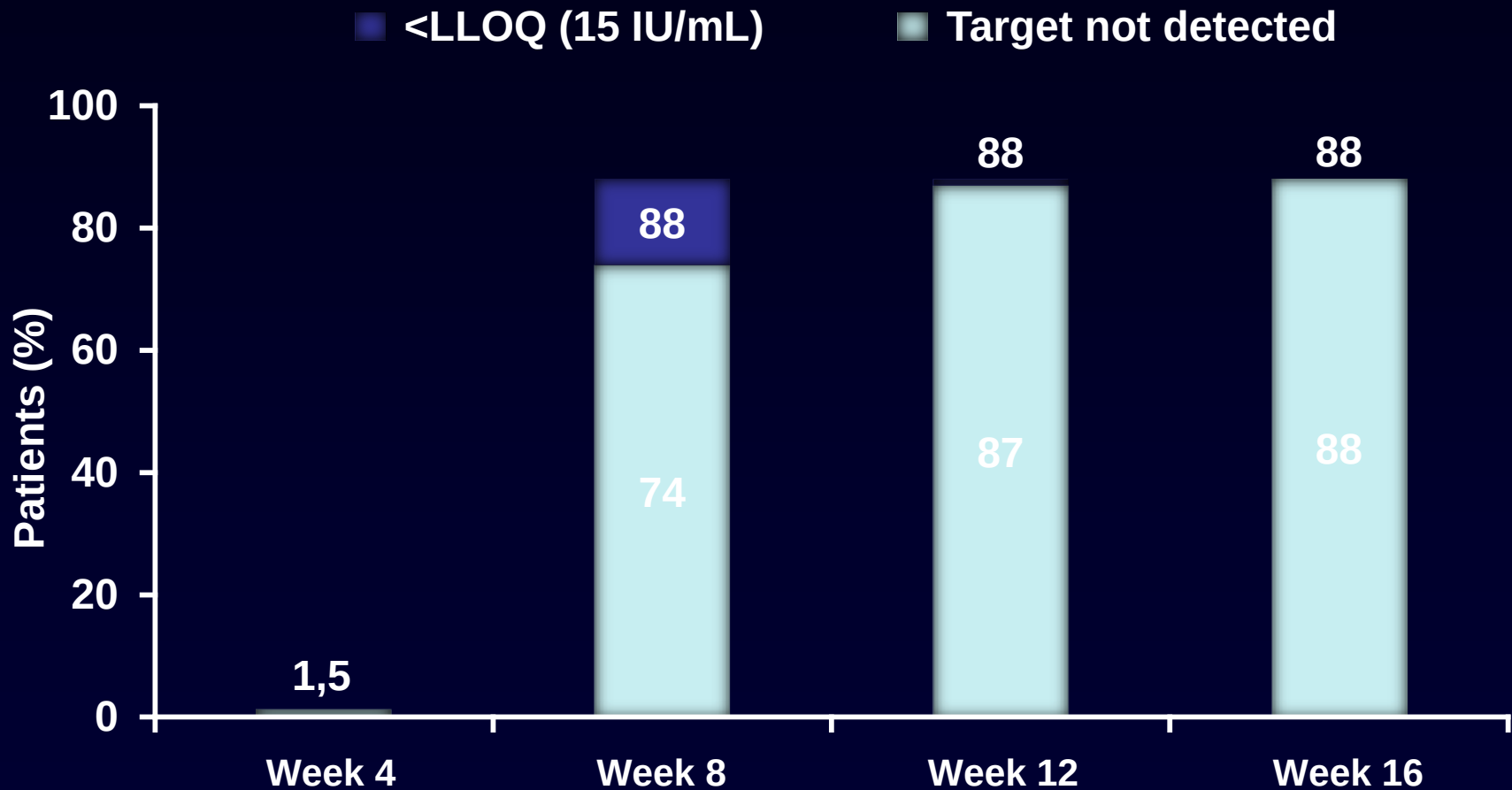
T: telaprevir 750 mg tid (1125 mg tid with EFV); P: Peg-IFN-2a: 180 µg/wk; R: ribavirin 1000–1200 mg/day

Primary objective: SVR₂₄

ART: antiretroviral therapy; ATVr: atazanavir + ribavirin; EFV: efavirenz

RAL: raltegravir; TDF: tenofovir; FTC: emtricitabine; 3TC: lamivudine

Telaprevir: virological response (ITT, n=69)

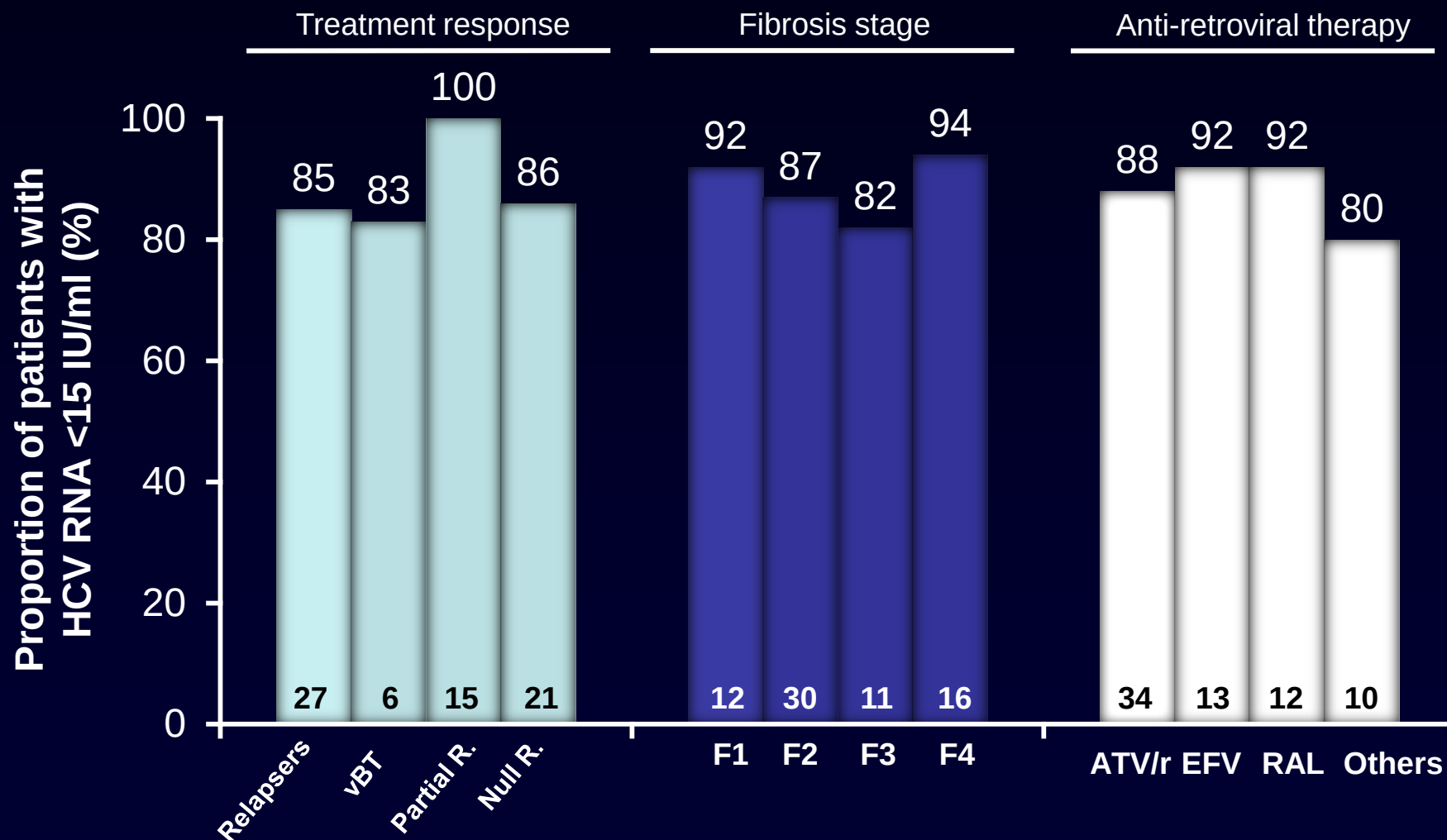


Only 3 patients did not achieve RVR8 and were assigned a 72 week treatment duration

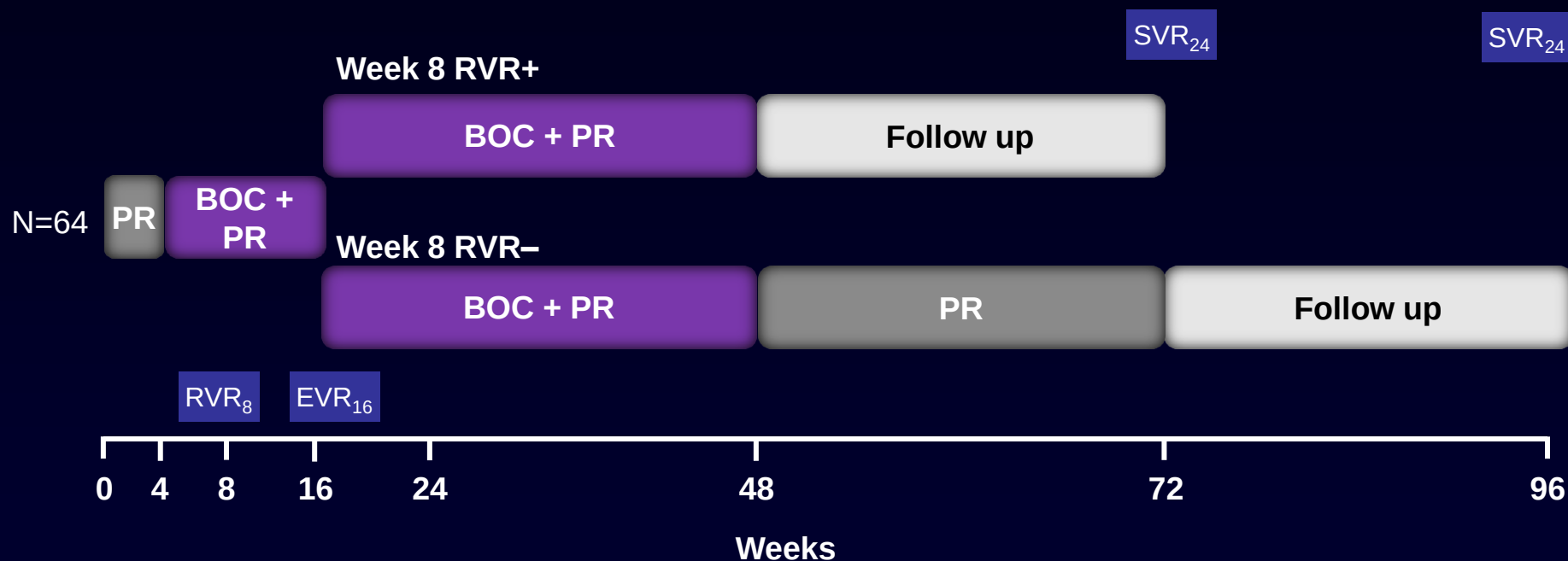
ITT: intent-to-treat ; LLOQ: lower limit of quantification

Cotte L, et al. CROI 2013, Abstract 36

Telaprevir: Week 16 virologic response



Treatment-experienced HCV/HIV co-infected patients: ANRS HC27 BocepreVIH study*



- HIV <50 copies/mL, CD4 $\geq 200/\text{mm}^3$ and $\geq 15\%$
- Patients were also administered ART
 - Authorized drugs: ATV, ATV/r, RAL, TDF, ABC, FTC, 3TC

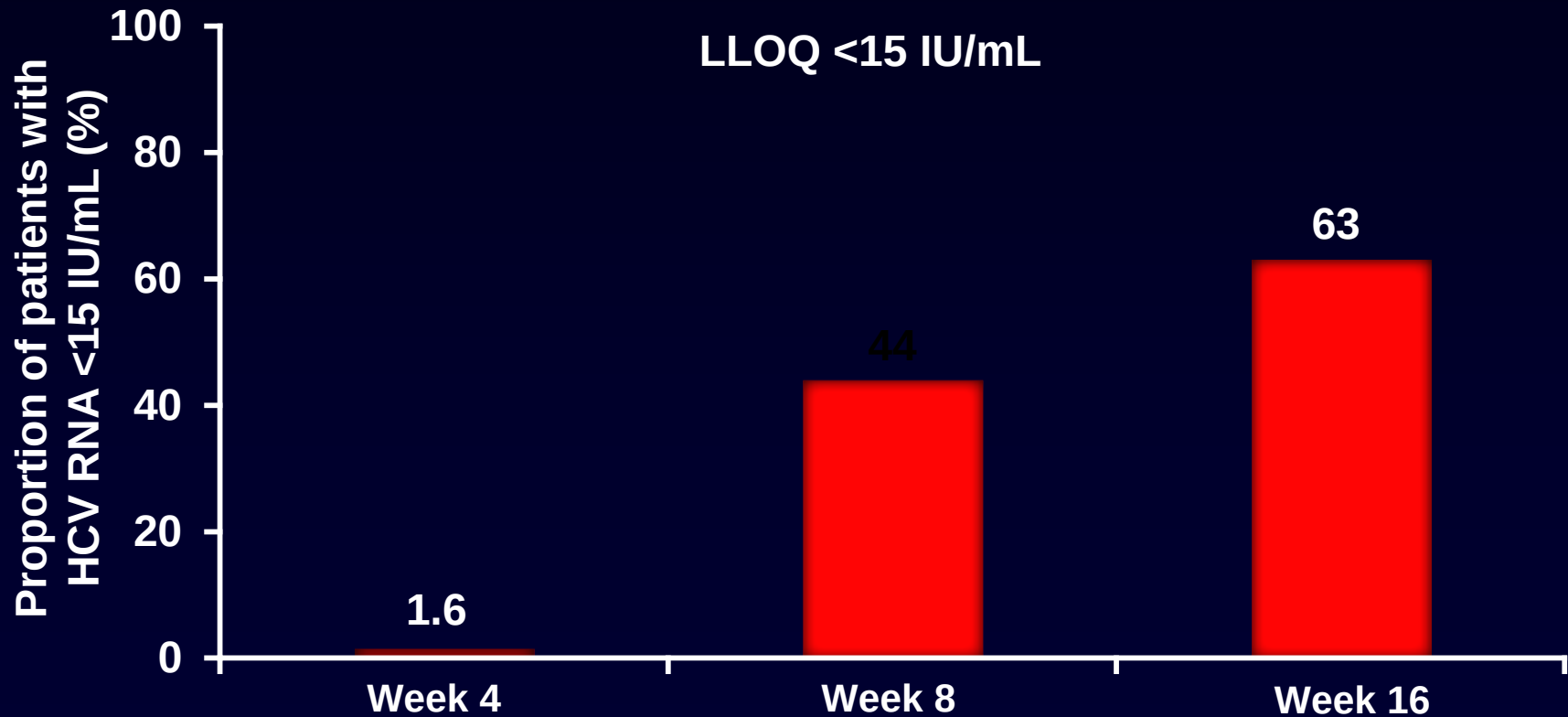
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Primary objective: SVR₂₄

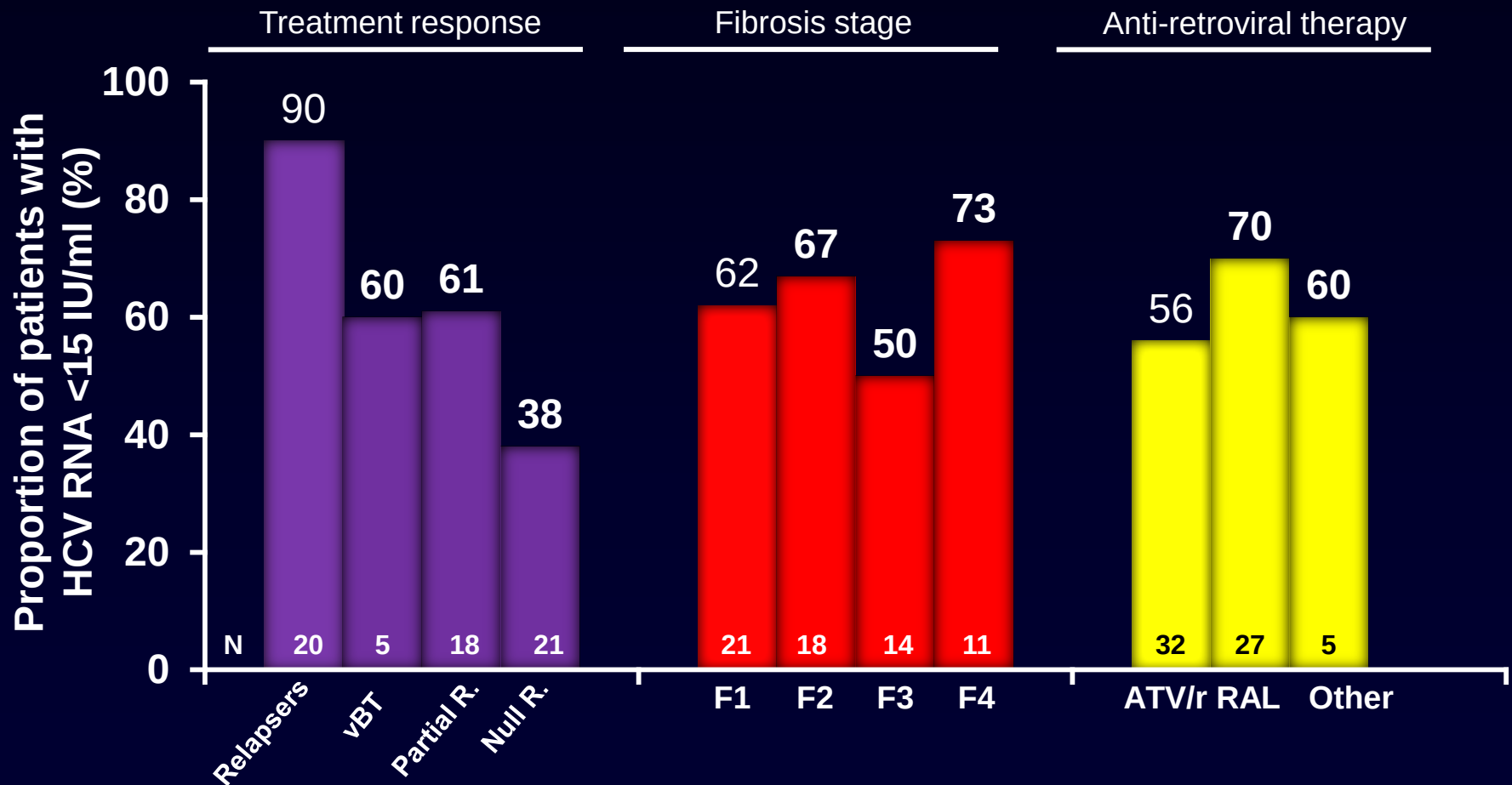
BOC: 800 mg tid; P: Peg-IFN-2b: 1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{wk}$; R: RBV 1000–1200 mg/day

Poizot-Martin I, et al. CROI 2013, Abstract 37

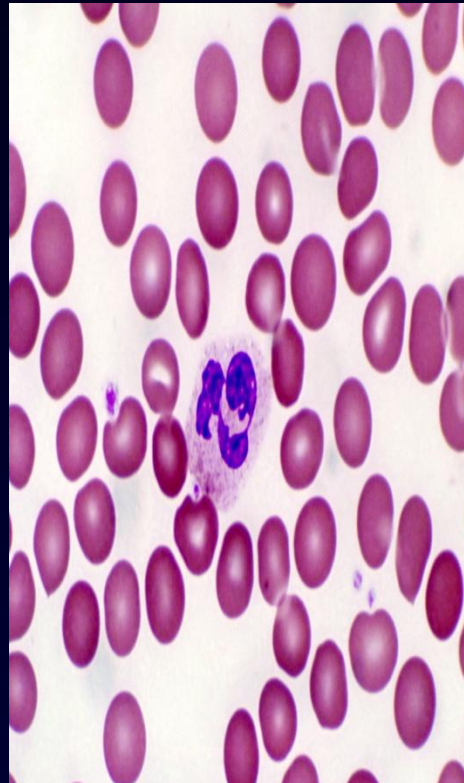
BocepreVIR: virologic response (ITT, n=64)



BocepreVIH: Week 16 virologic response



Boceprevir

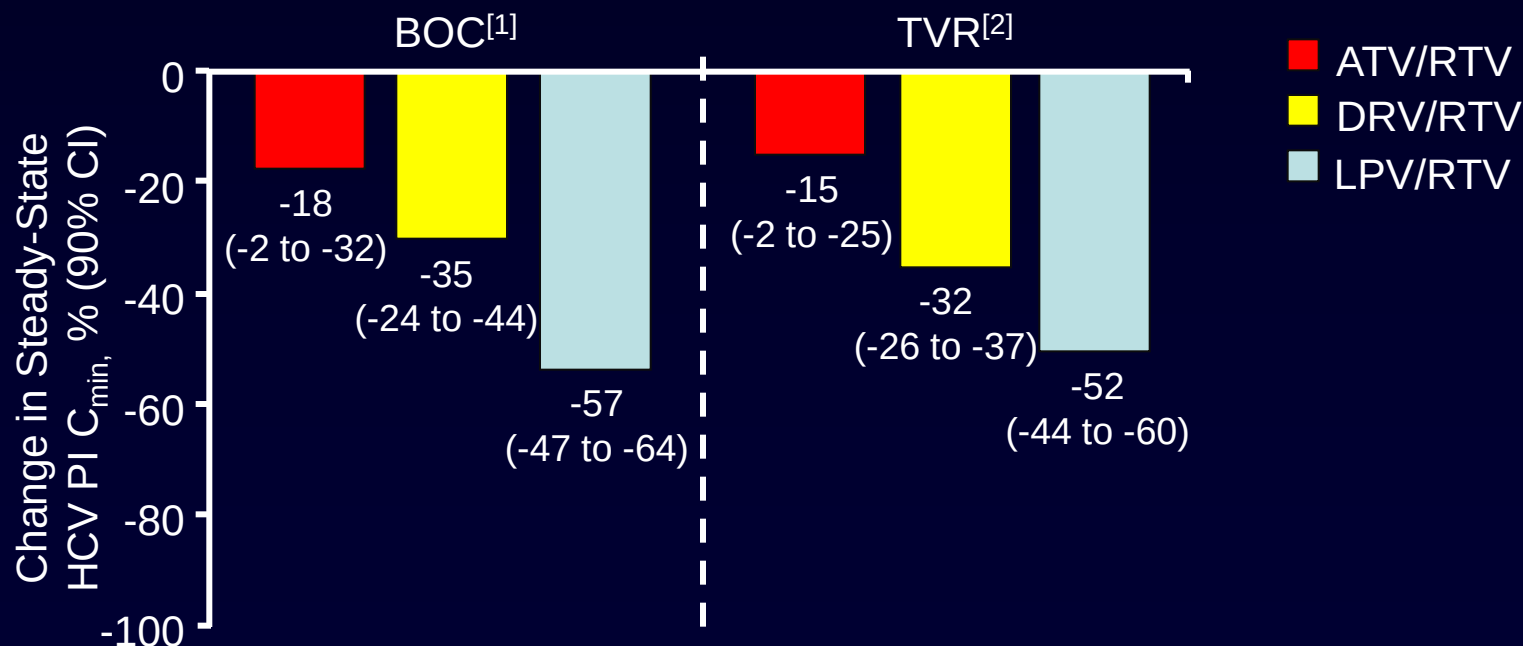


Telaprevir

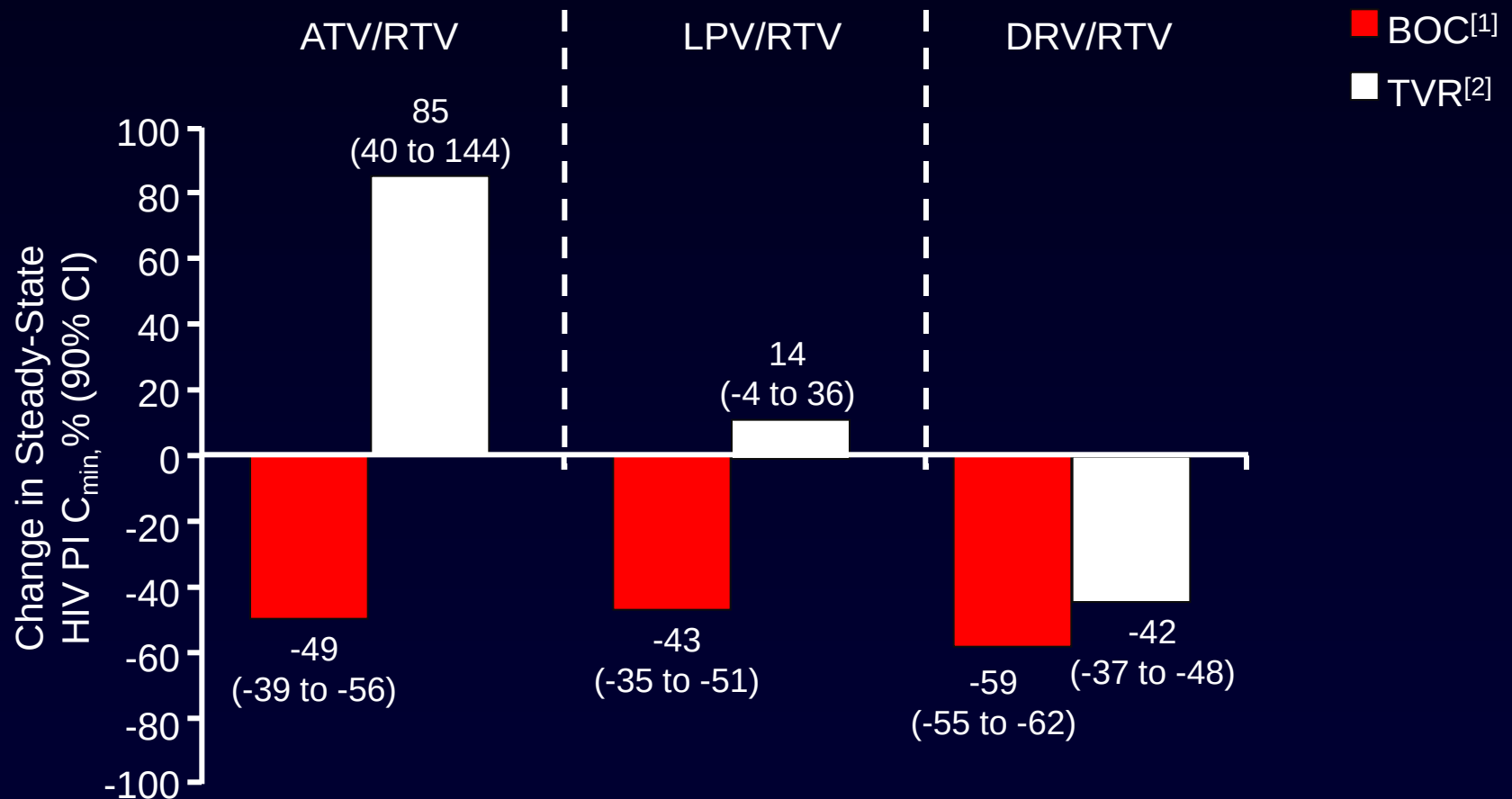


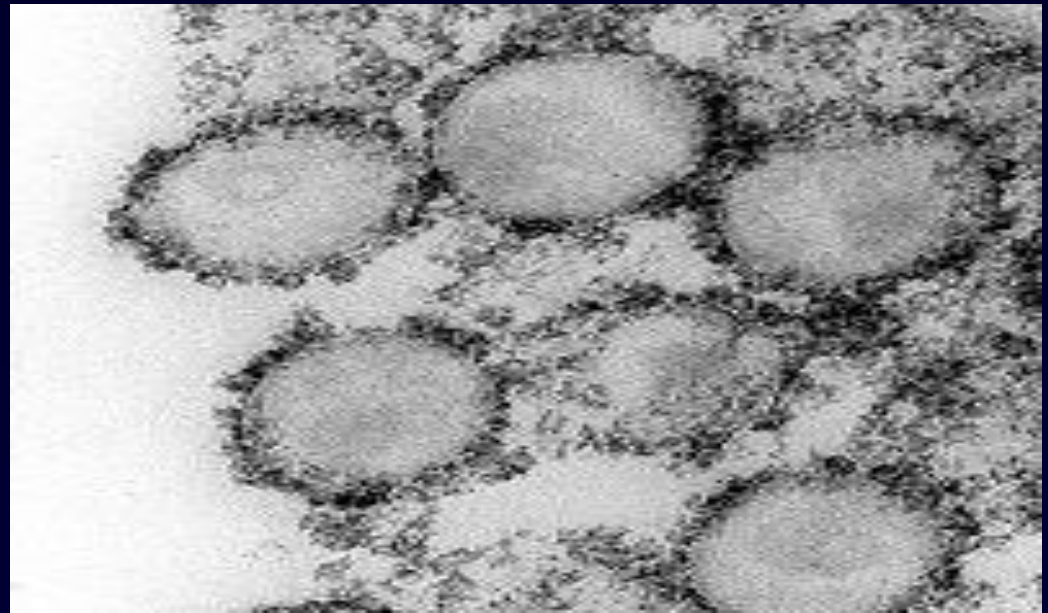
Pharmacokinetic Effects of RTV-Boosted HIV PIs on BOC and TVR

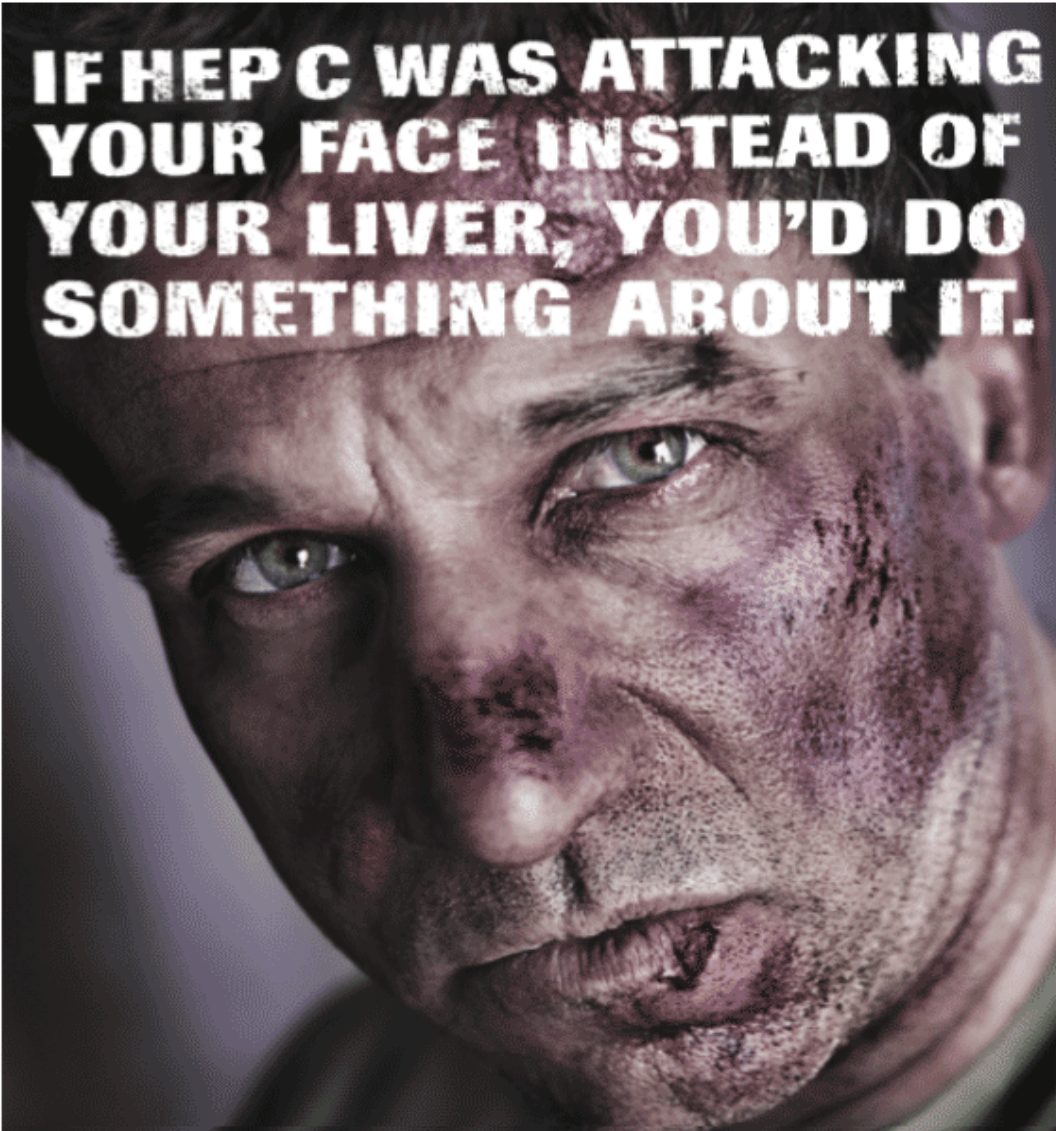
- Similar reductions in BOC and TVR exposures observed with coadministration of ATV/RTV, DRV/RTV, and LPV/RTV
- Prescribing information for TVR does not recommend coadministering TVR with DRV/RTV, FPV/RTV, or LPV/RTV; prescribing information for BOC does not recommend coadministering BOC with any HIV PI



Pharmacokinetic Effects of BOC and TVR on RTV-Boosted HIV PIs







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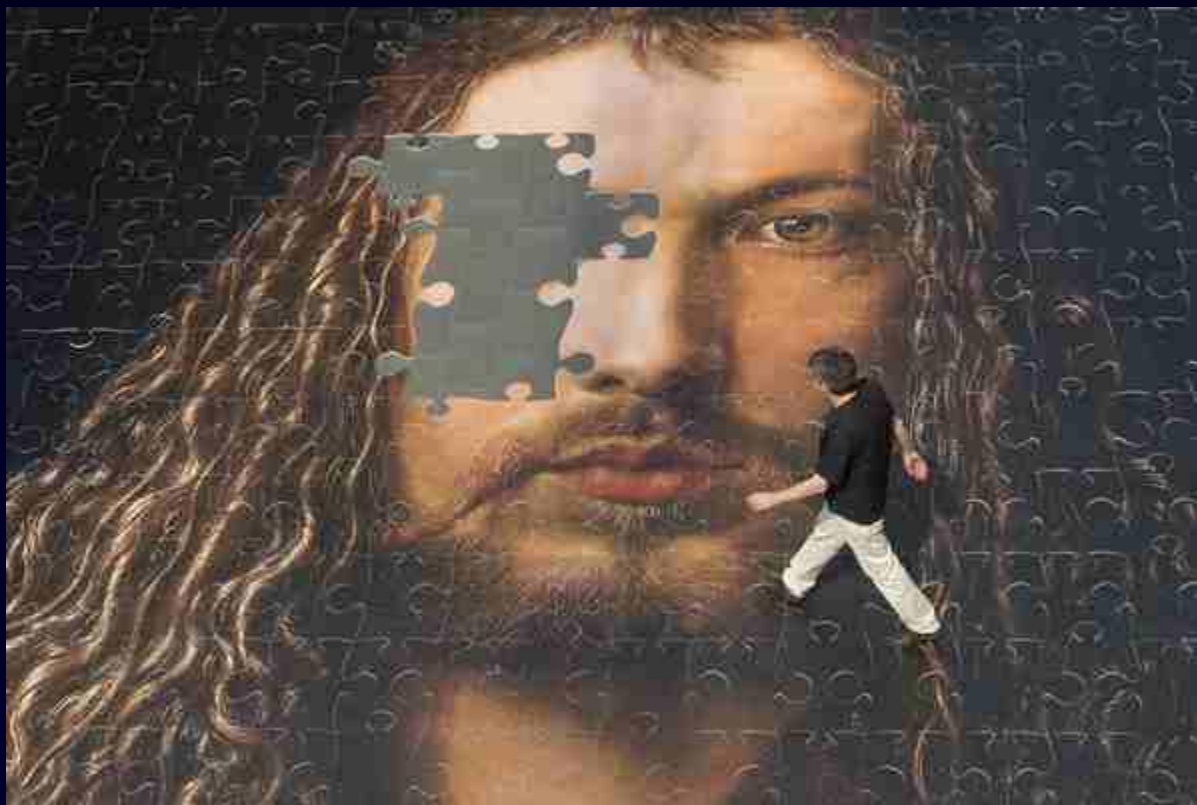
866-HepCSource

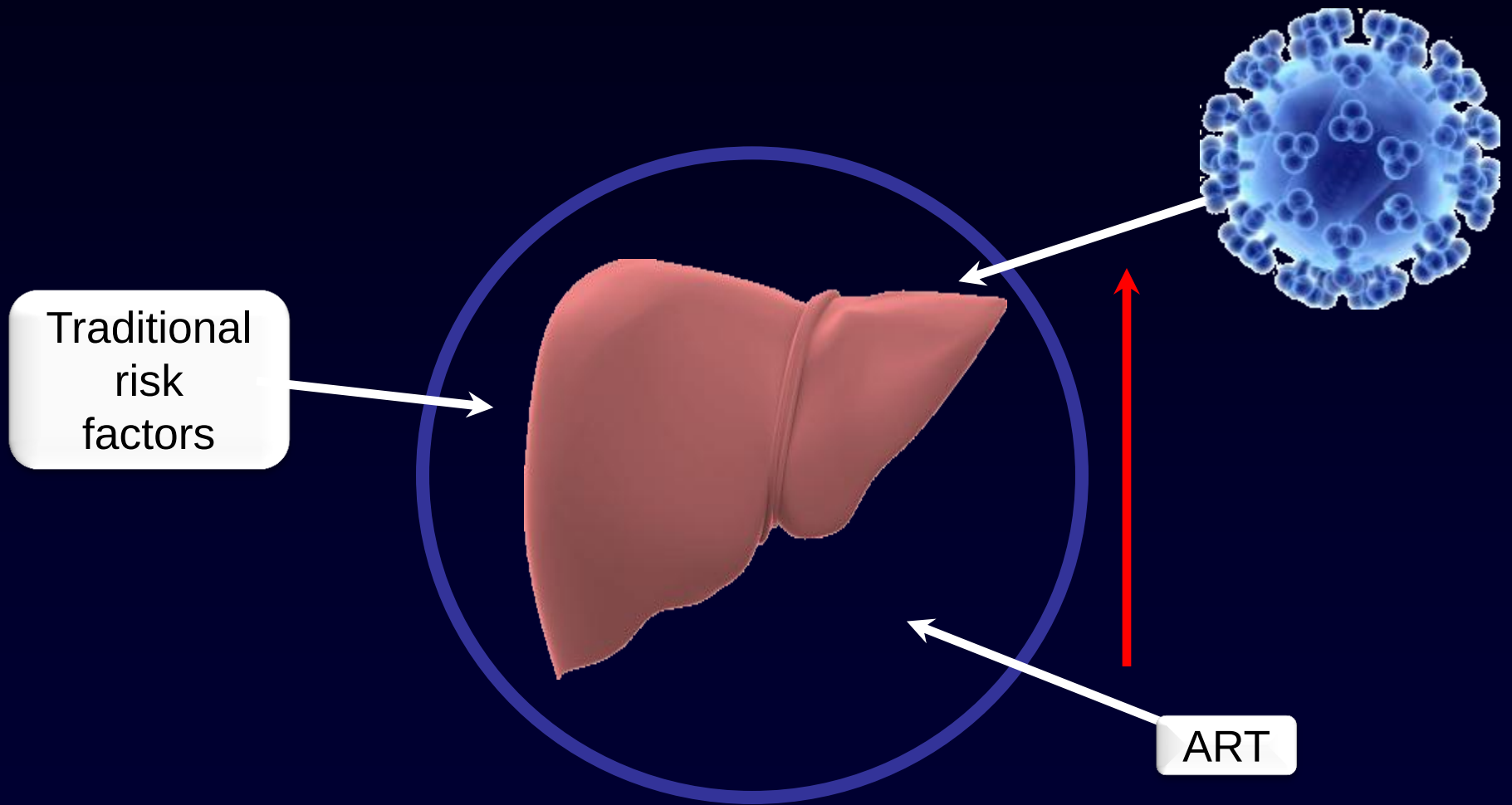
866-437-2768

HEPATITIS C

**One drop of blood can
change your life.**







Available Antiretrovirals 2013

NRTIs

- Abacavir
- Didanosine
- Emtricitabine
- Lamivudine
- Stavudine
- Tenofovir
- Zidovudine

NNRTIs

- Efavirenz
- Nevirapine
- Etravirine
- Rilpivirine

Protease Inhibitors

- Atazanavir
- Darunavir
- Fos-Amprenavir
- Indinavir
- Lopinavir
- Nelfinavir
- Ritonavir
- Saquinavir
- Tipranavir

New Classes

Fusion Inhibitors

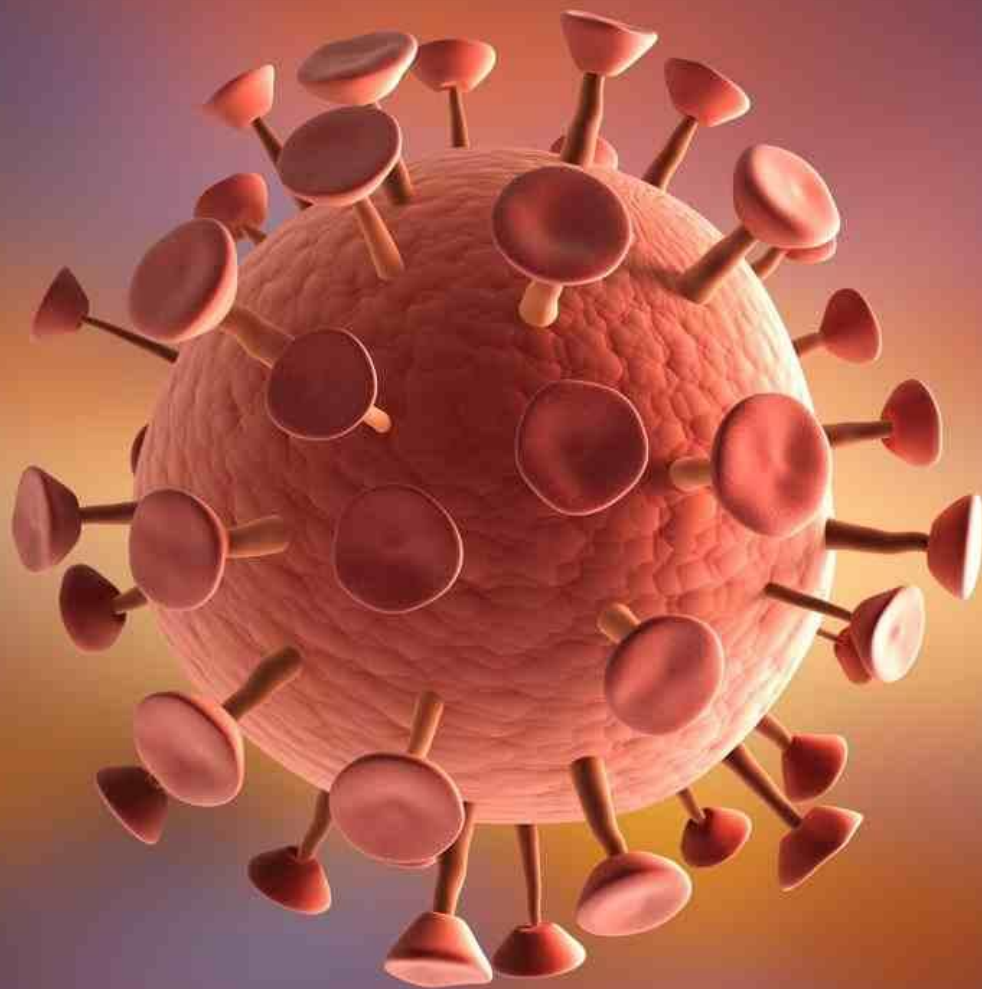
- Enfuvirtide

R5 Inhibitors

- **Maraviroc**

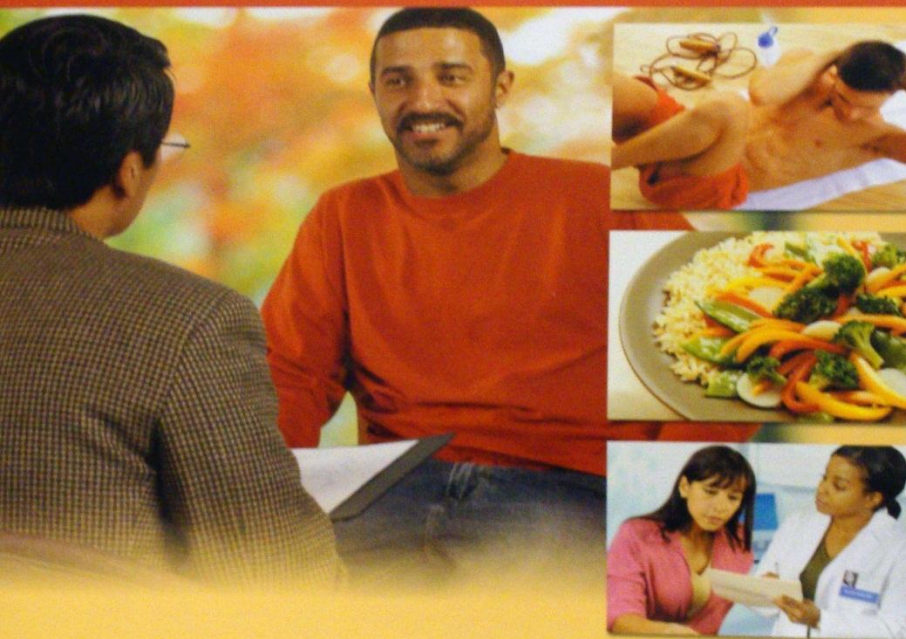
Integrase Inhibitors

- Raltegravir

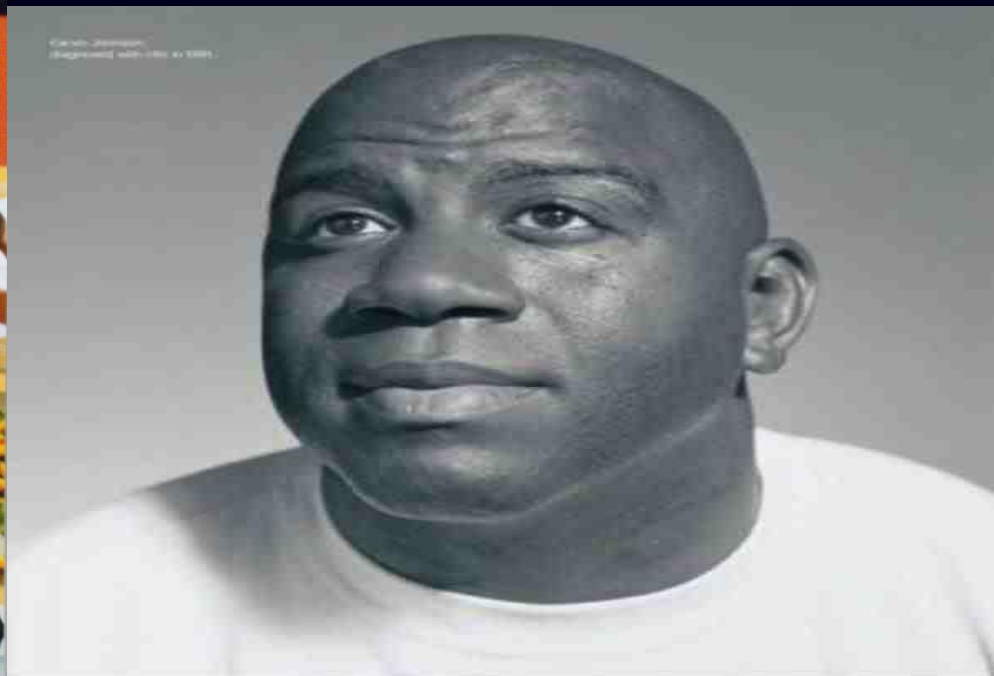


Self-Care Handbook

Living Well with HIV



Curtis Johnson,
diagnosed with HIV in 1981.



*For me, staying healthy with HIV
is about a few basic things:*

A positive attitude. Partnering with my doctor. Taking medicine every day.

One of the keys to living with HIV is finding a treatment plan that may be right for you – then sticking with it. For some people, getting through the first few months of HIV therapy can be tough, so discuss it with your doctor. The decisions you make today can make a huge difference for years to come.

For information about living with HIV, call 1-866-TREAT HIV, or visit www.TreatHIV.com.



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ANDREW VALENTI/PHOTOGRAPH BY ANDREW VALENTI



CRICKET

as explained to a foreign visitor

You have two sides one out in the field and one in.

Each man that's in the side that's in goes out and when he's out he comes in and the next man goes in until he's out.

When they are all out the side that's out comes in and the side that's been in goes out and tries to get those coming in out.

Sometimes you get men still in and not out.

When both sides have been in and out including the not outs.

Thats the end of the game

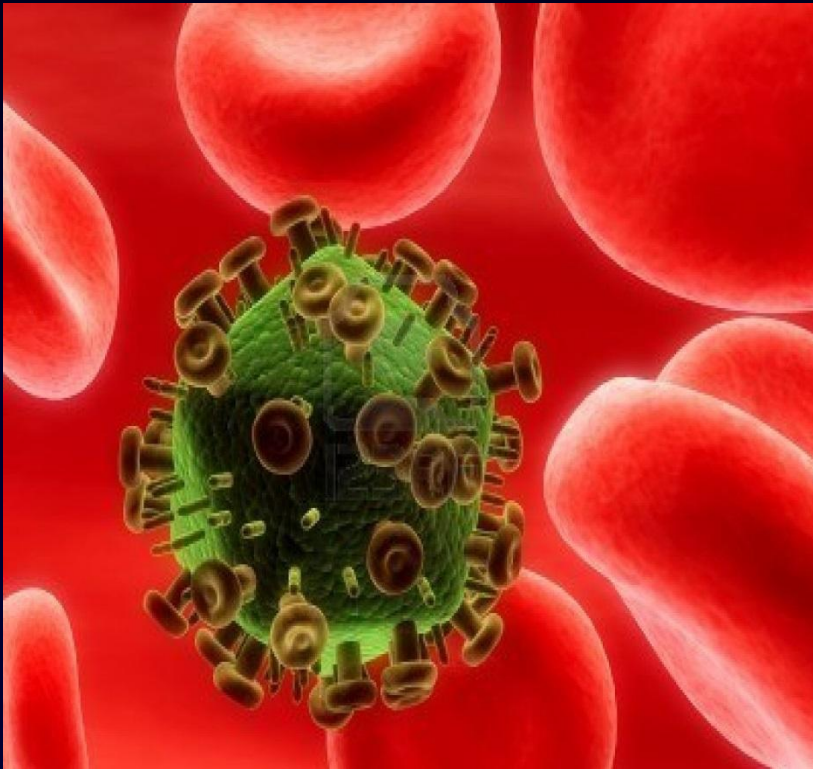
HOWZAT!











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R5 Inhibitors

- **Maraviroc**

Integrase Inhibitors

- Raltegravir

HOW LOW CAN YOU GO?

THE AIM IS TO
KEEP YOUR VIRAL
LOAD UNDER 50,
WHAT WE CALL
UNDETECTABLE.







Drug Resistance



©Vincent Desjardins 2009





*“Drugs don’t work
if people don’t
take them”*

Former US Surgeon
General C. Everett
Koop



- ***“Drugs do work
if people do
take them”***

Mark R. Nelson

UK Surgeon General



- ***“Crappy Drugs are Crappy and dont work because they are Crap”***

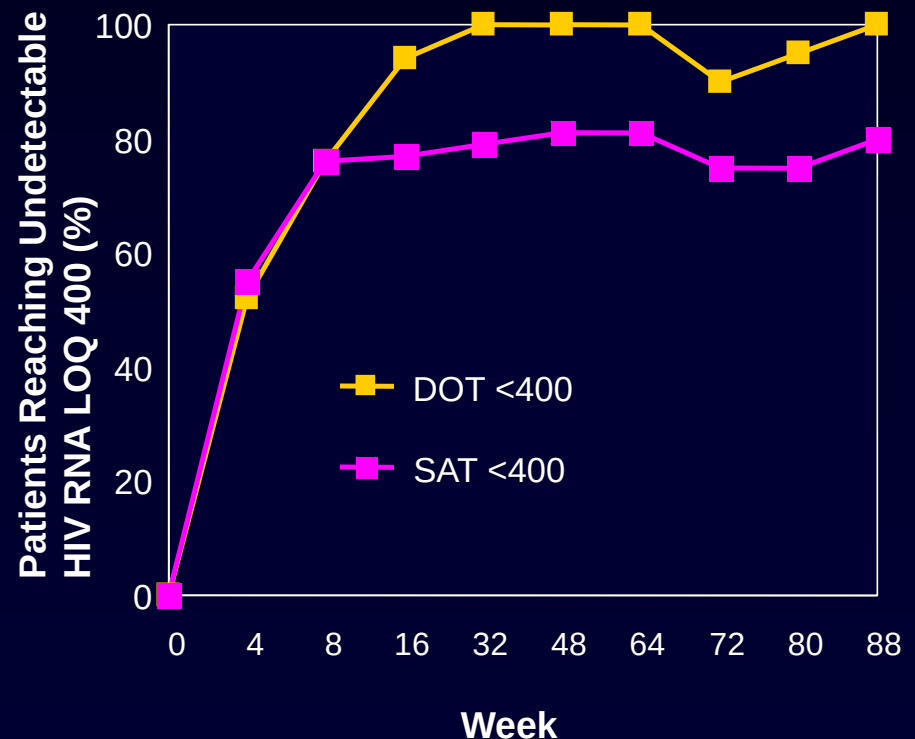
Cassie Workman

Australia

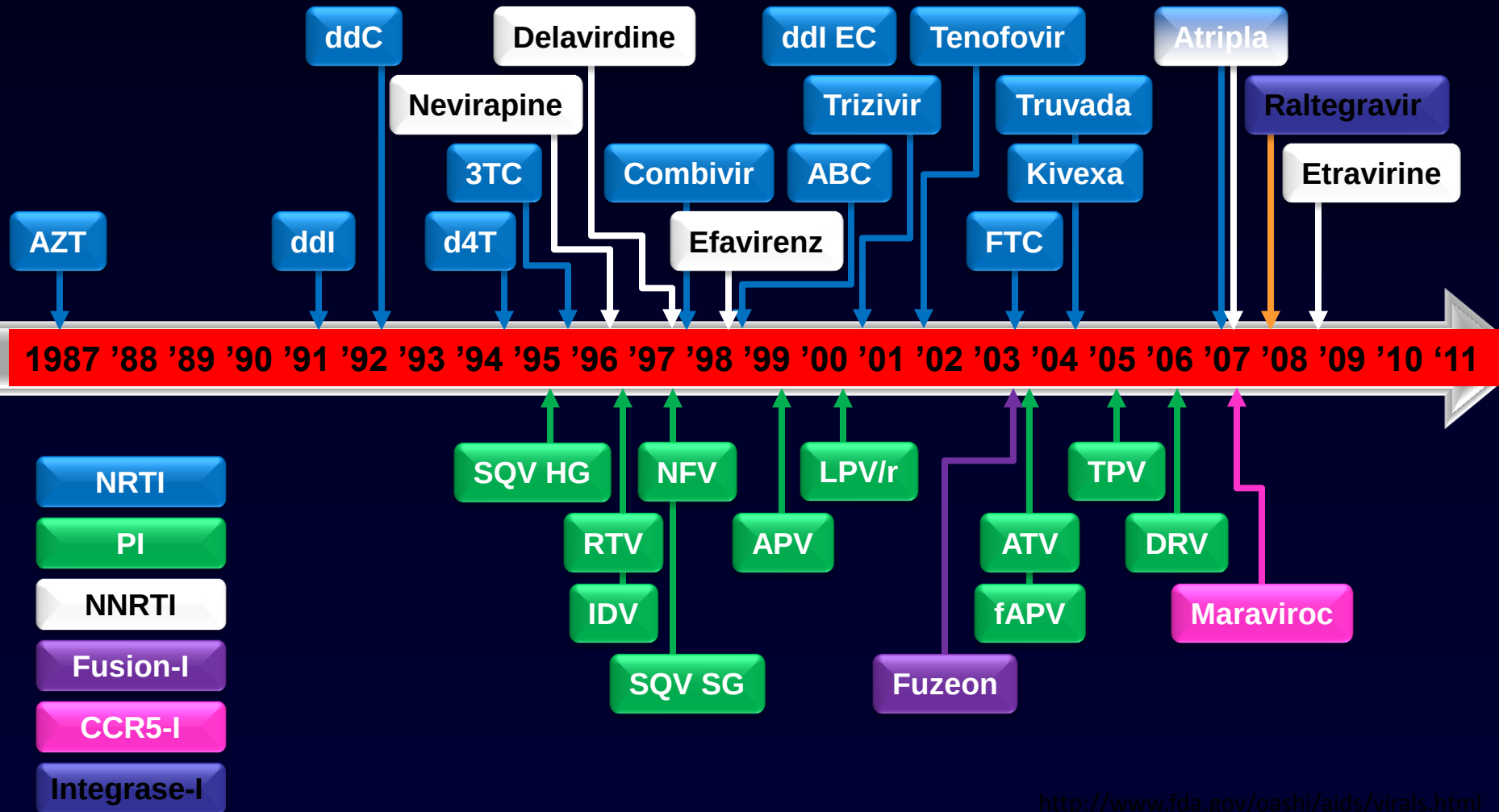
HAART is Highly Effective When Taken as Directed

Directly Observed Therapy (DOT) vs Self-administered Therapy (SAT)

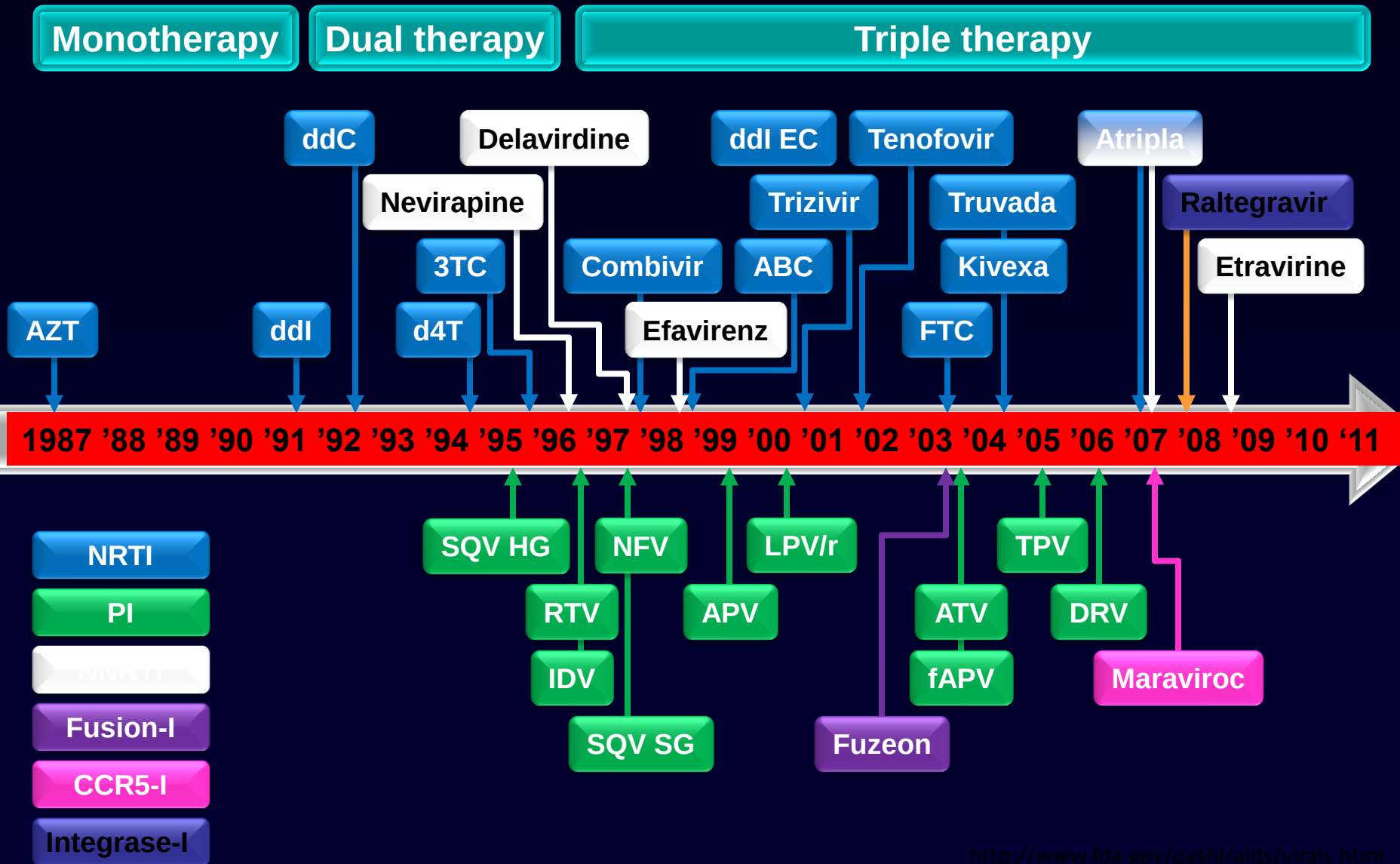
- Patients: Antiretroviral-naïve patients in prison on 3- or 4-drug combinations under DOT vs SAT
- Conclusions
 - HAART works when taken properly
 - DOT group superior at all time points
 - Within SAT group, 4-drug regimens had lowest response (57%)
 - EFV-containing regimens had the best virologic response rates
 - Lower toxicity rate in DOT group



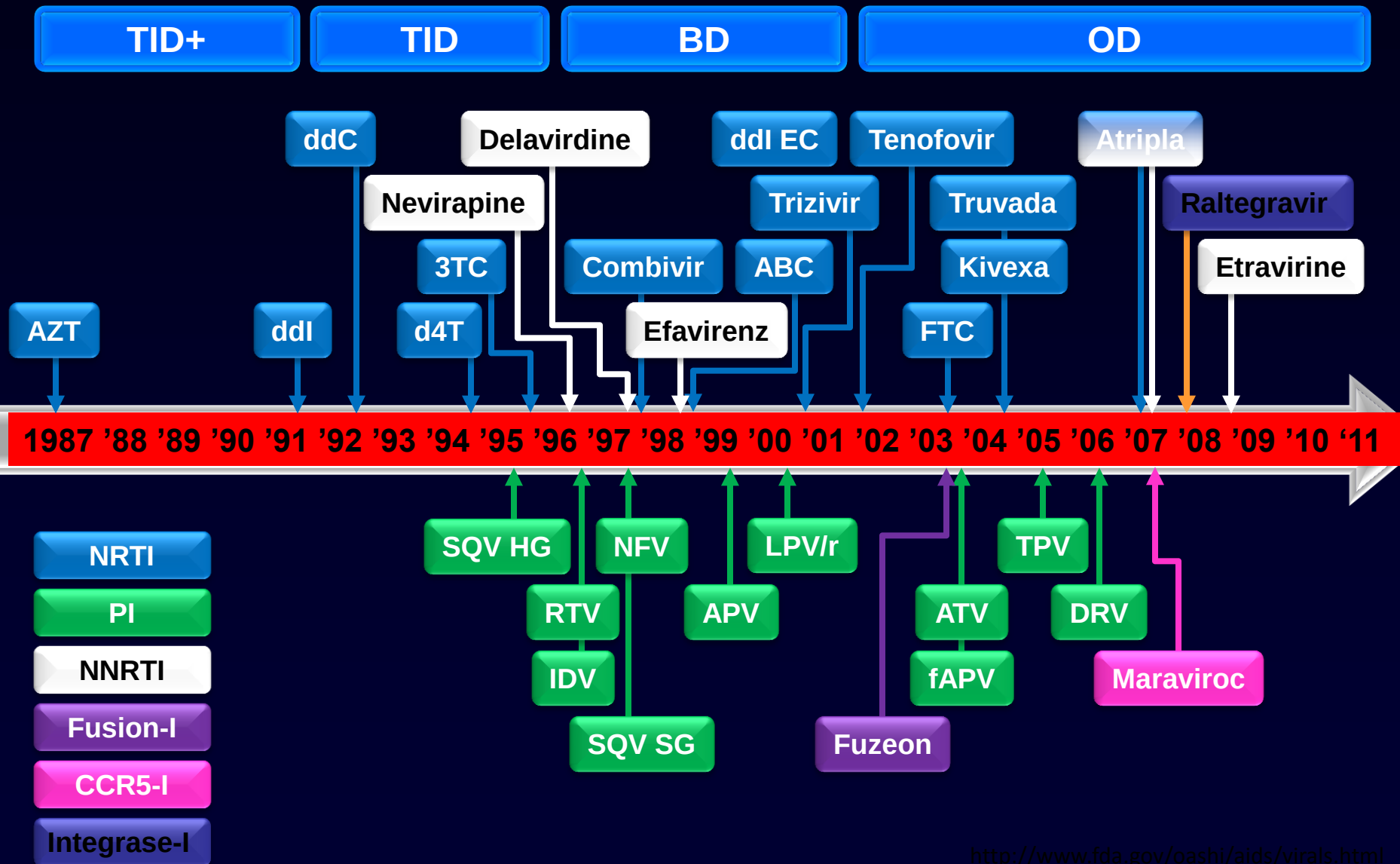
ARV adherence milestones



ARV adherence milestones



ARV adherence milestones



Available Once Daily

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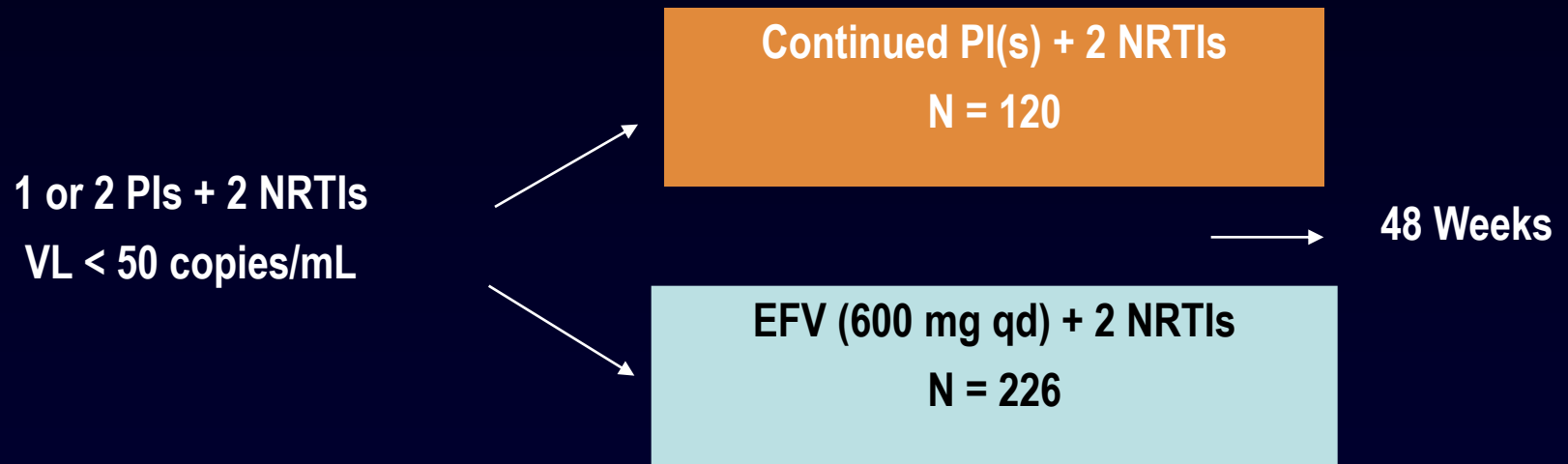
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- **Maraviroc**

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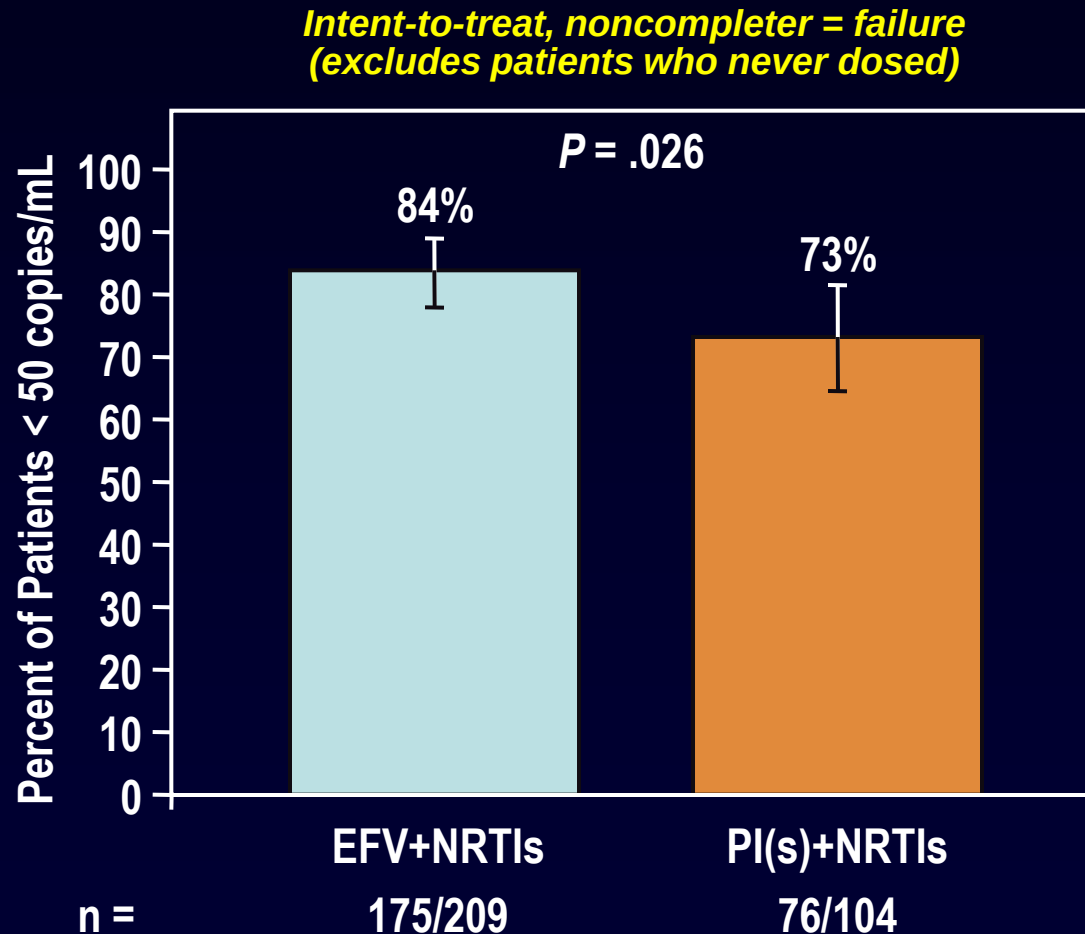
Switching from PI to EFV: Design of DMP 049 Study



NRTIs remained the same as prior to study entry

*** Patients randomized to EFV remained on their PI(s) for 7-day overlap period after starting EFV**

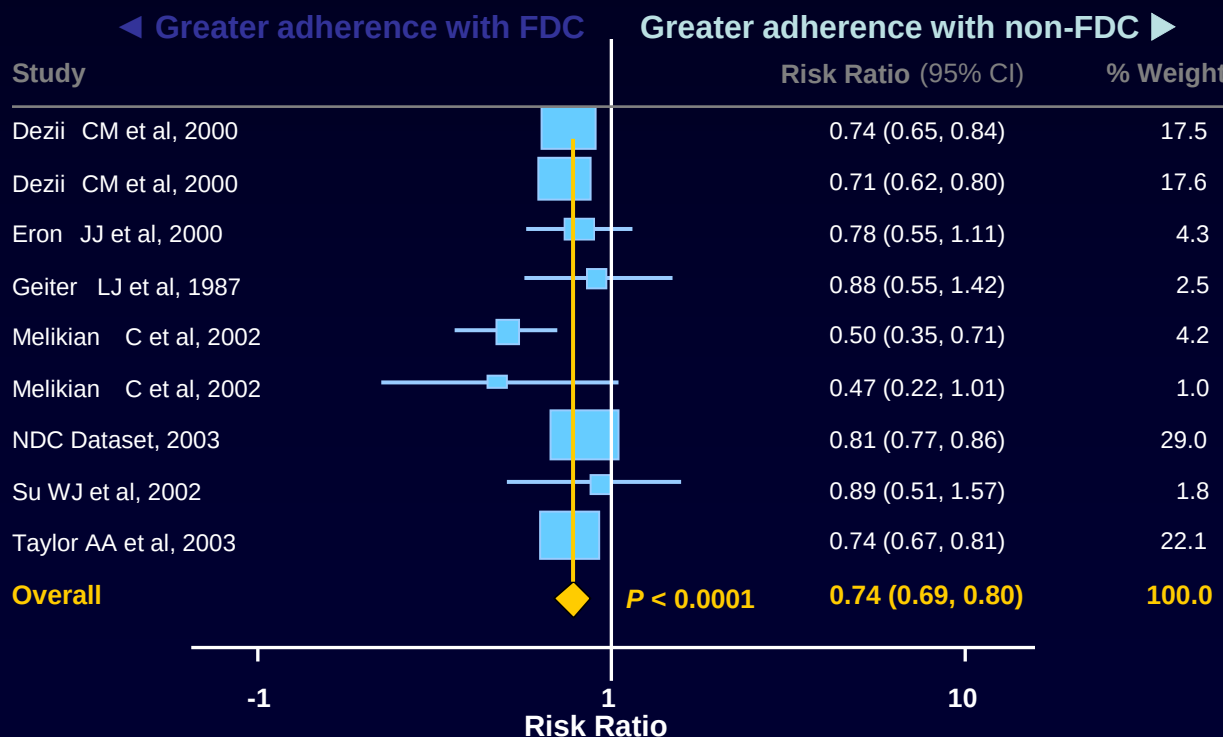
DMP 049 Study: Superior Rates of Viral Suppression at Week 48



Meta Analysis of Adherence with FDC

Meta-analysis of 9 clinical trials in 4 therapeutic areas (TB, HTN, HIV, DM)
11,925 FDC patients and 8317 non-FDC patients

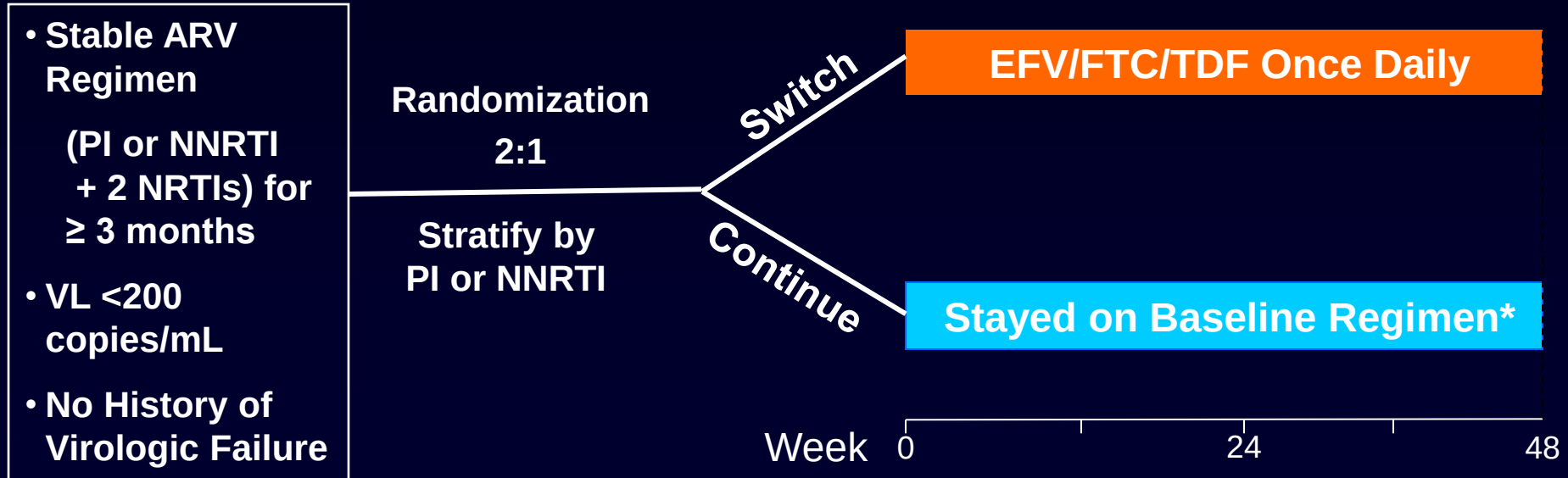
Effect of FDCs versus non-FDC on risk of non-adherence



FDC regimens reduce risk of non-adherence by ~25% (compared to dosing with individual pills)

Study Design

Phase IV, multicenter (55 US sites), open-label study (N = 300)



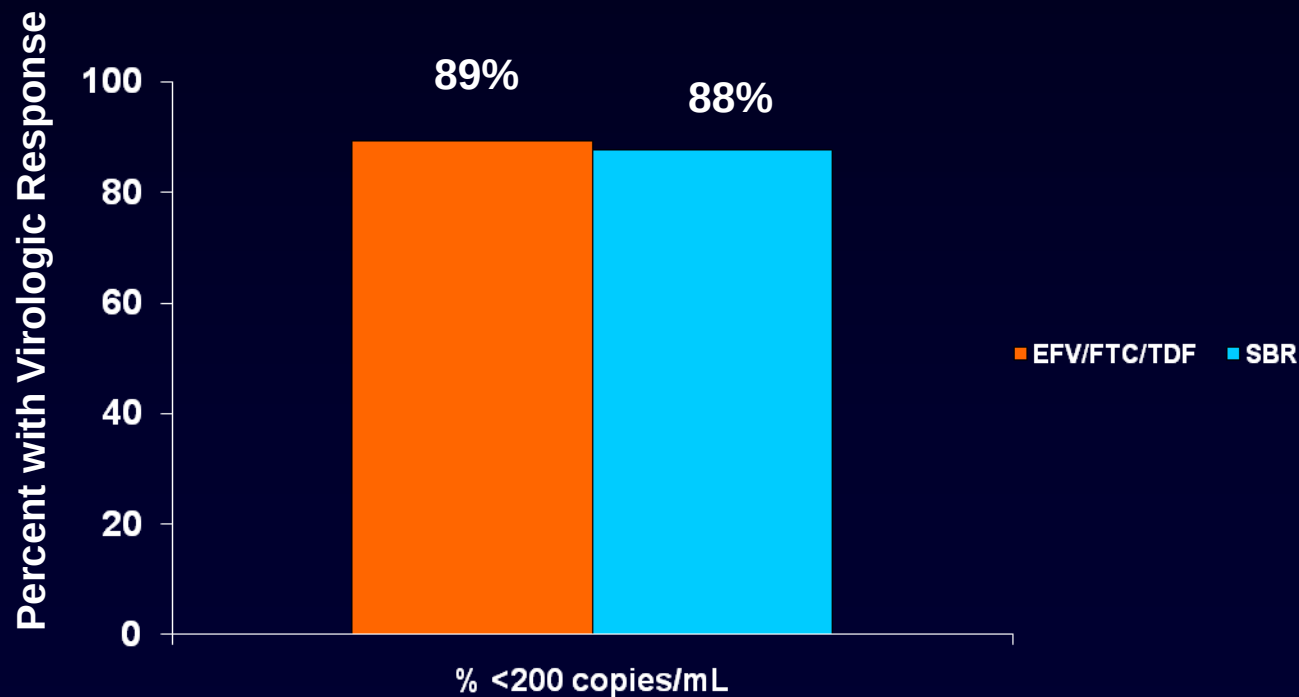
Primary Endpoint: assess non-inferiority of EFV/FTC/TDF vs. SBR in terms of maintenance of HIV-1 RNA <200 copies/mL through Week 48 by TLOVR**analyses

*SBR: stayed on baseline regimen

**Time to loss of Virologic Response Algorithm

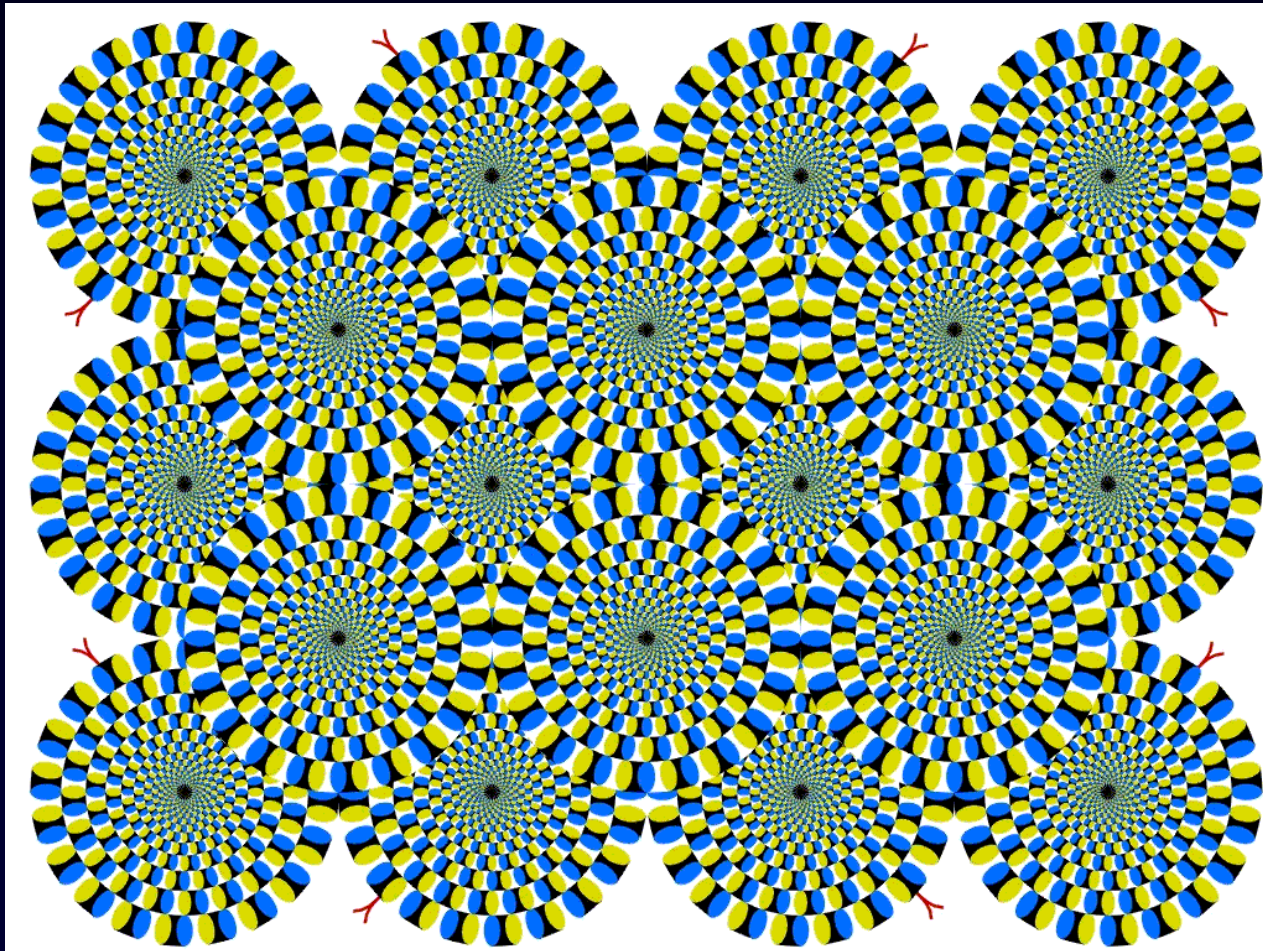
Primary Endpoint Analysis: Percentage of Patients with HIV-1 RNA <200 copies/mL Through 48 Weeks (TLOVR)

Treatment Difference (EFV/FTC/TDF – SBR) and 95% CI:
1.1% (–6.7%, 8.8%)



- The primary endpoint of non-inferiority of EFV/FTC/TDF to SBR was demonstrated

Perception v Reality

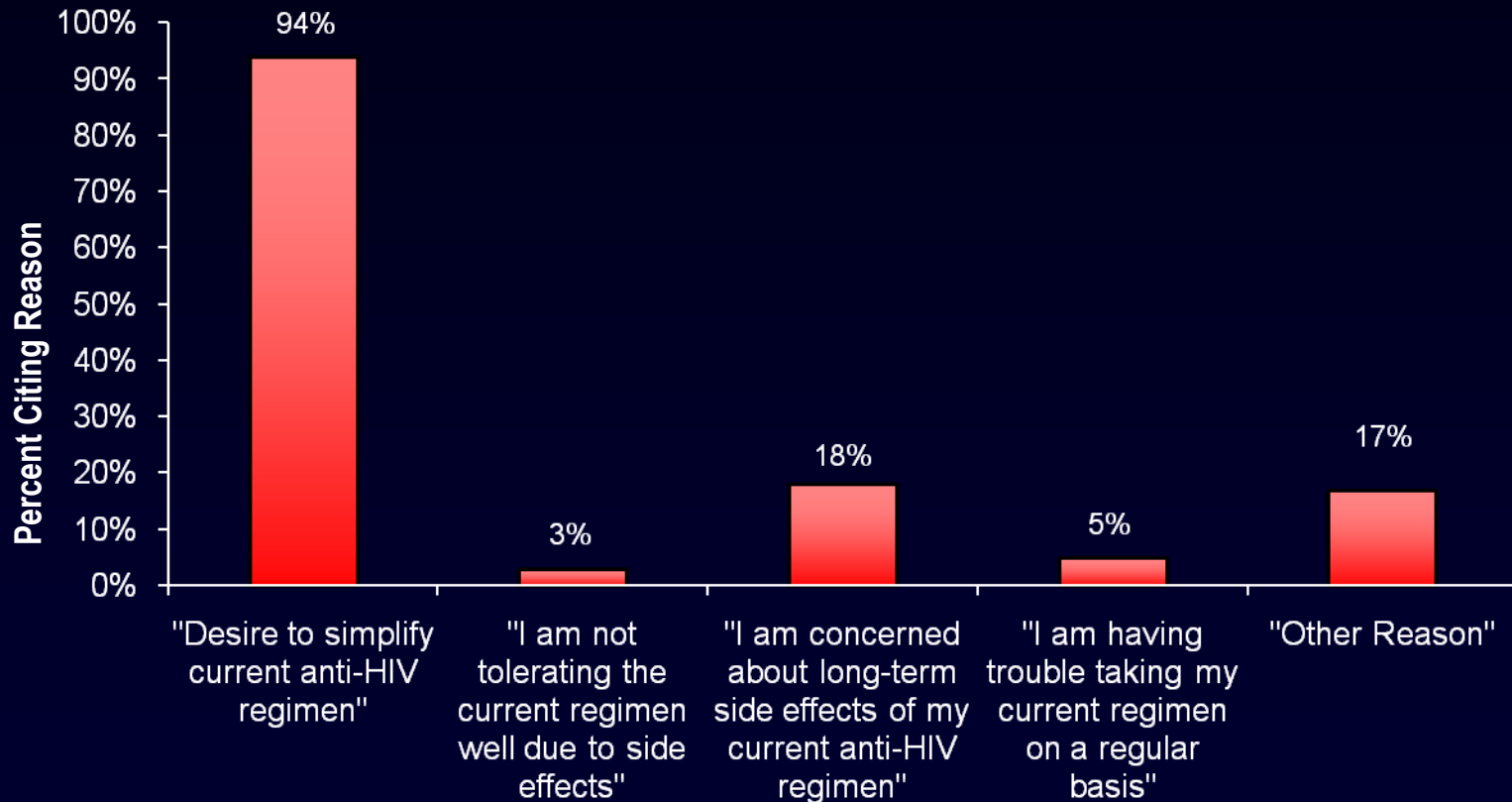


HIPHOP
POW

HIPHOPPOW.COM



Enrollment Survey Reasons for Willingness to Switch

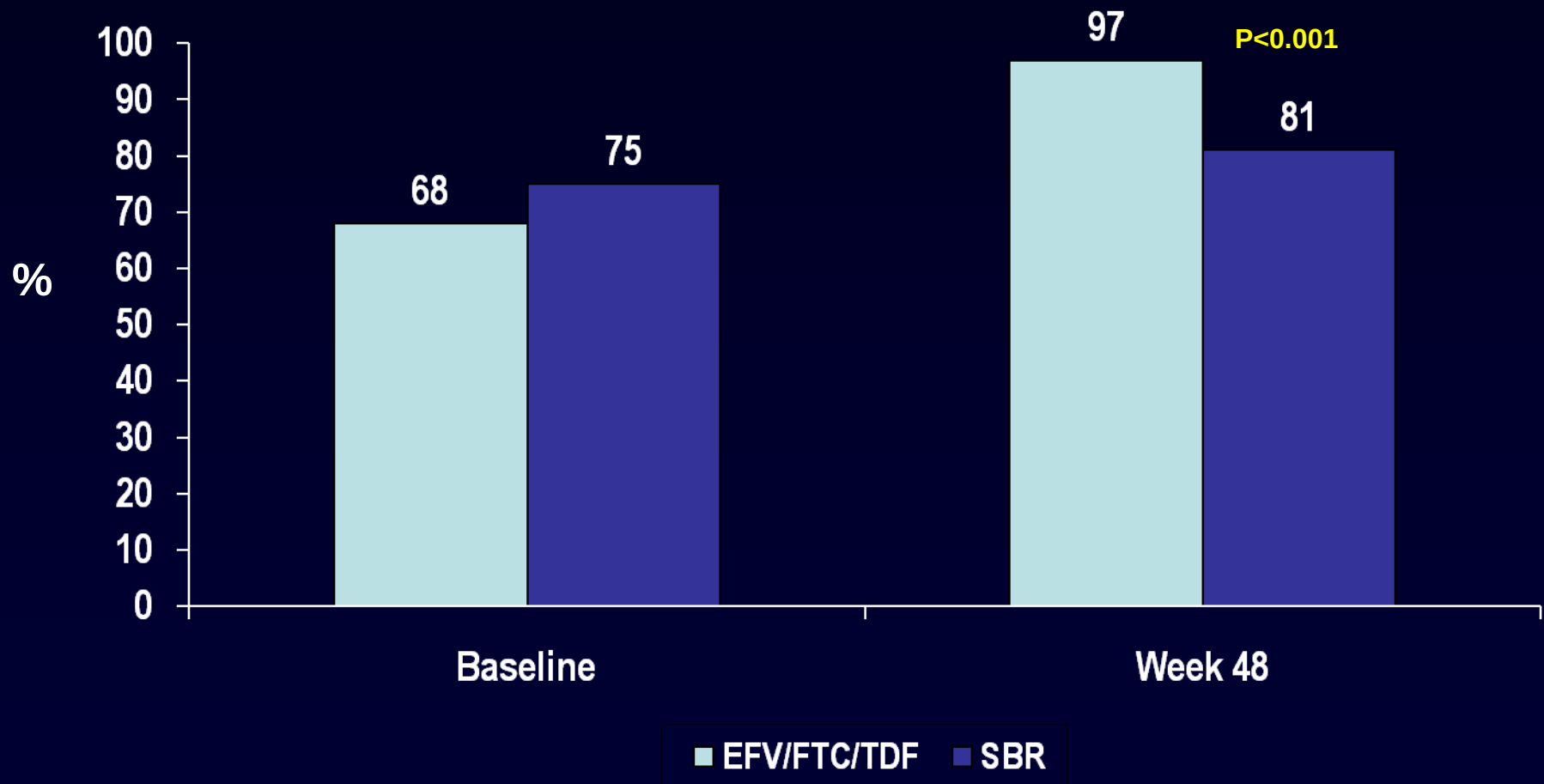


- Other Reasons responses included: "curious," "cost," "hope to find a cure," "interested in research," "lipoatrophy," "asked by doctor to participate," "to help in the understanding of what this could do for others"

Patient Reasons

Perceived Ease of the Regimen for Condition (PERC)

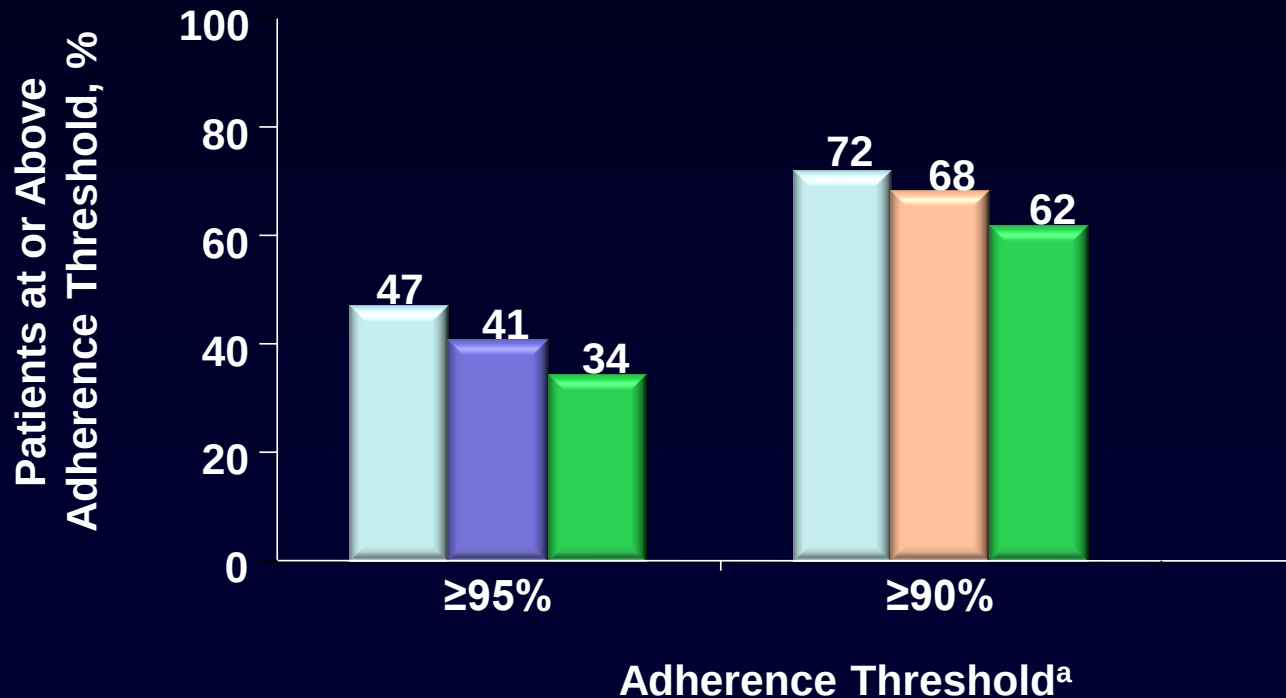
Percentage of patients who found their regimen “very easy to take”



LifeLink Database: Impact of Simplified Regimens on Adherence

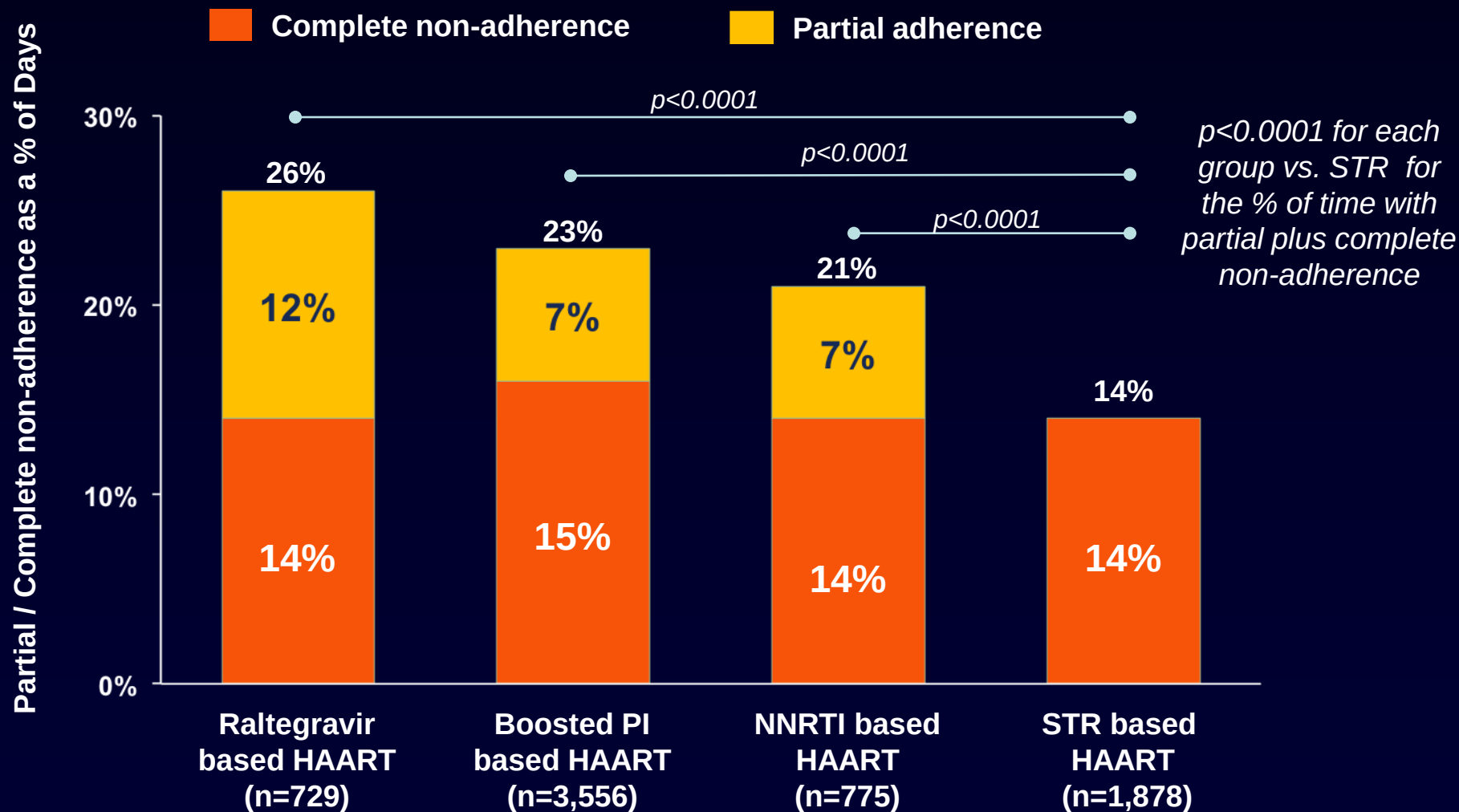
STR associated with 59% greater likelihood of $\geq 95\%$ adherence vs ≥ 3 pills per day
STR generally favorable—significantly greater adherence vs more pills per day

■ Single-pill-per-day regimen ■ 2-pills-per-day regimen ■ ≥ 3 -pills-per-day regimen



^a $P < 0.05$ for single-pill-per-day cohort vs 2- and ≥ 3 -pills-per-day cohorts at all levels of adherence, except vs 2-pills-per-day cohort at 90% level of adherence.

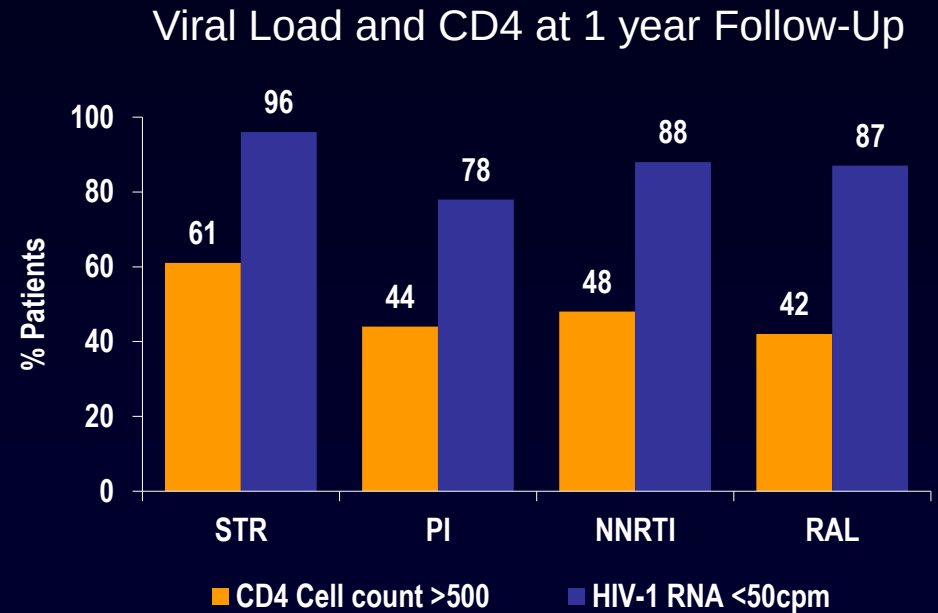
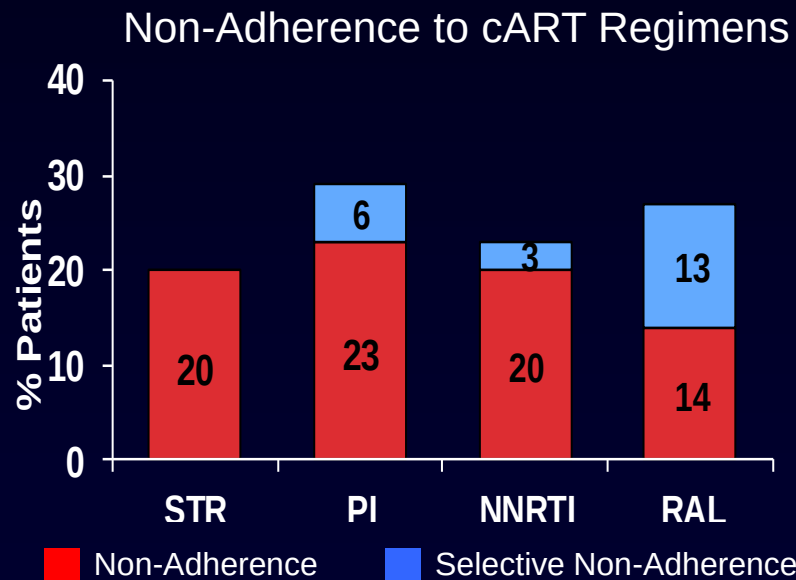
Partial and Complete Non-Adherence to ART



COMPACT

Adherence in pts on an STR or multi-pill regimens

Retrospective, observational cohort analysis in 1,604 HIV+ patients (2008-2010)



SUM: Higher Adherence with the STR vs. multi-pill regimens

STR associated with a higher rate of

- Virologic suppression (VL<50)
- CD4>500 cells/mm³



Common Sense

So rare that it's a super power.



ARV Toxicity – Do Doctors and Patients Think Alike?

Rank	Patient (N=95)	HCP (N=58)
1 (most distressing)	Lipodystrophy	Nausea and vomiting
2	Sleep disturbances	Effect on sexual function
3	Increased risk of MI/stroke	Sleep Disturbance
4	Nausea and vomiting	Diarrhoea
5	Effect on sexual function	Lipodystrophy
6	Itchy rash	Weight gain
7	Jaundice	Increased drowsiness
8	Increased drowsiness	Increased risk of MI/stroke
9	Diarrhoea	Jaundice
10 (least distressing)	Weight gain	Itchy rash

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ARV Toxicity – Do All Patients Think Alike?

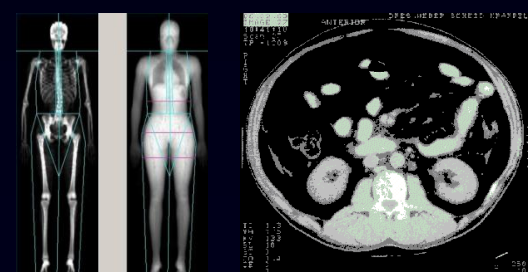
Rank	Patient UK (N=95)	Patient Uganda (N=64)
1 (most distressing)	Lipodystrophy	Diarrhoea
2	Sleep disturbances	Nausea and Vomiting
3	Increased risk of MI/stroke	Lipodystrophy
4	Nausea and vomiting	Itchy Rash
5	Effect on sexual function	Effect on sexual function
6	Itchy rash	Increased drowsiness
7	Jaundice	Jaundice
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10 (least distressing)	Weight gain	Weight gain

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9	Diarrhoea	Sleep Disturbance
10 (least distressing)	Weight gain	Weight gain



Glucose metabolism impairment

Dyslipidaemia

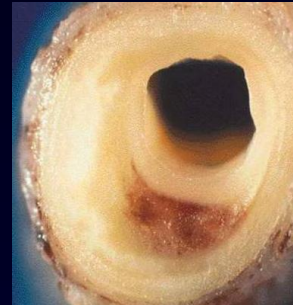
Abnormalities of body composition



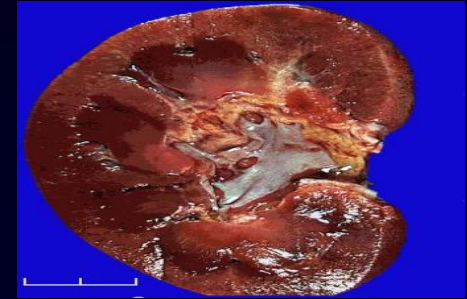
Body image alterations



HAND



CVD



Hepatic steatosis



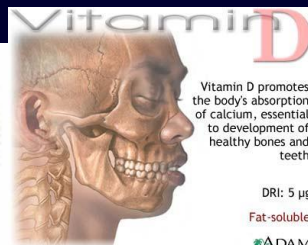
Bone & Kidney disease



Depression



Hypertension



Vitamin D



Type 2 diabetes



Cancer



Sexual Dysfunction

To Tolerate



THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH

AND HOW TO USE IT

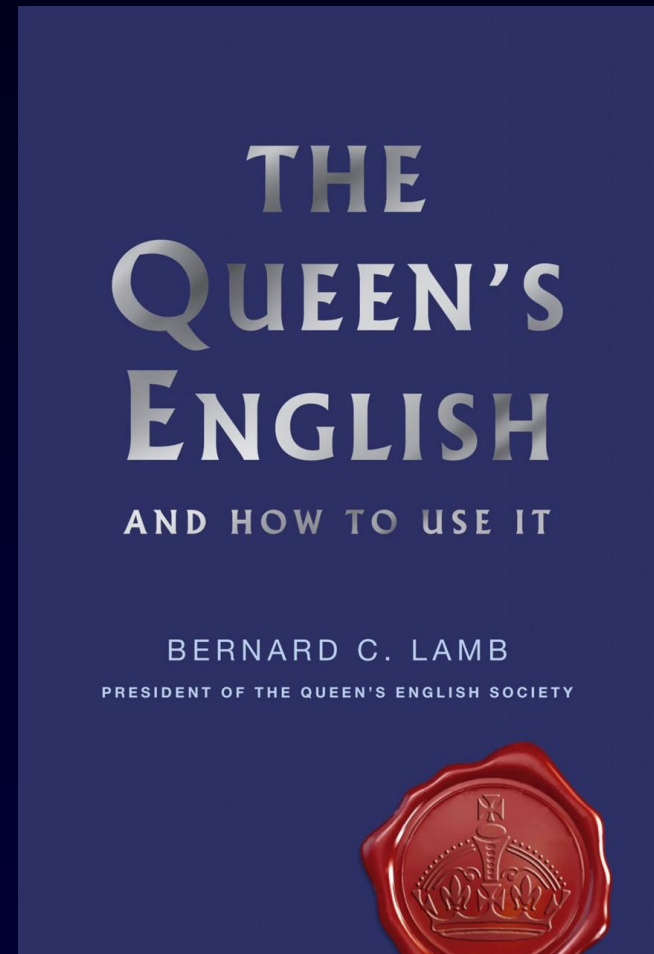
BERNARD C. LAMB

PRESIDENT OF THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH SOCIETY

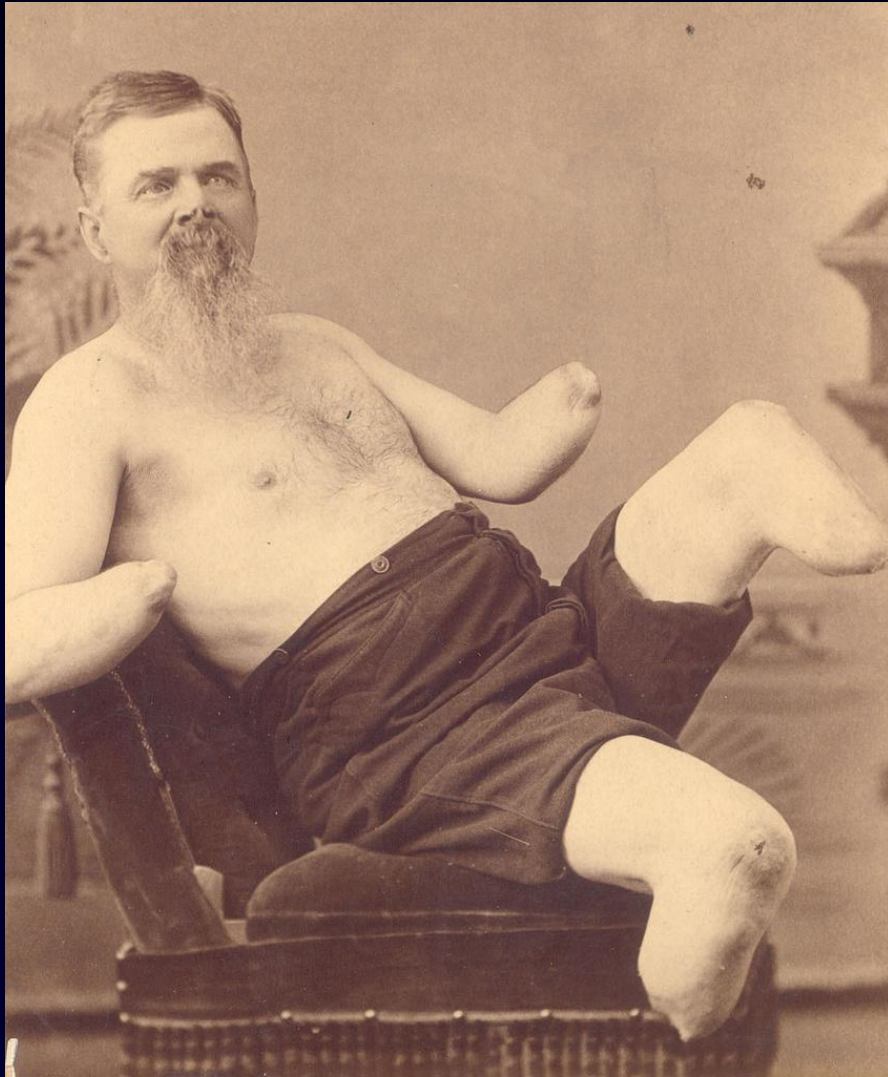


To Tolerate

- To endure









Bruce in New Zealand



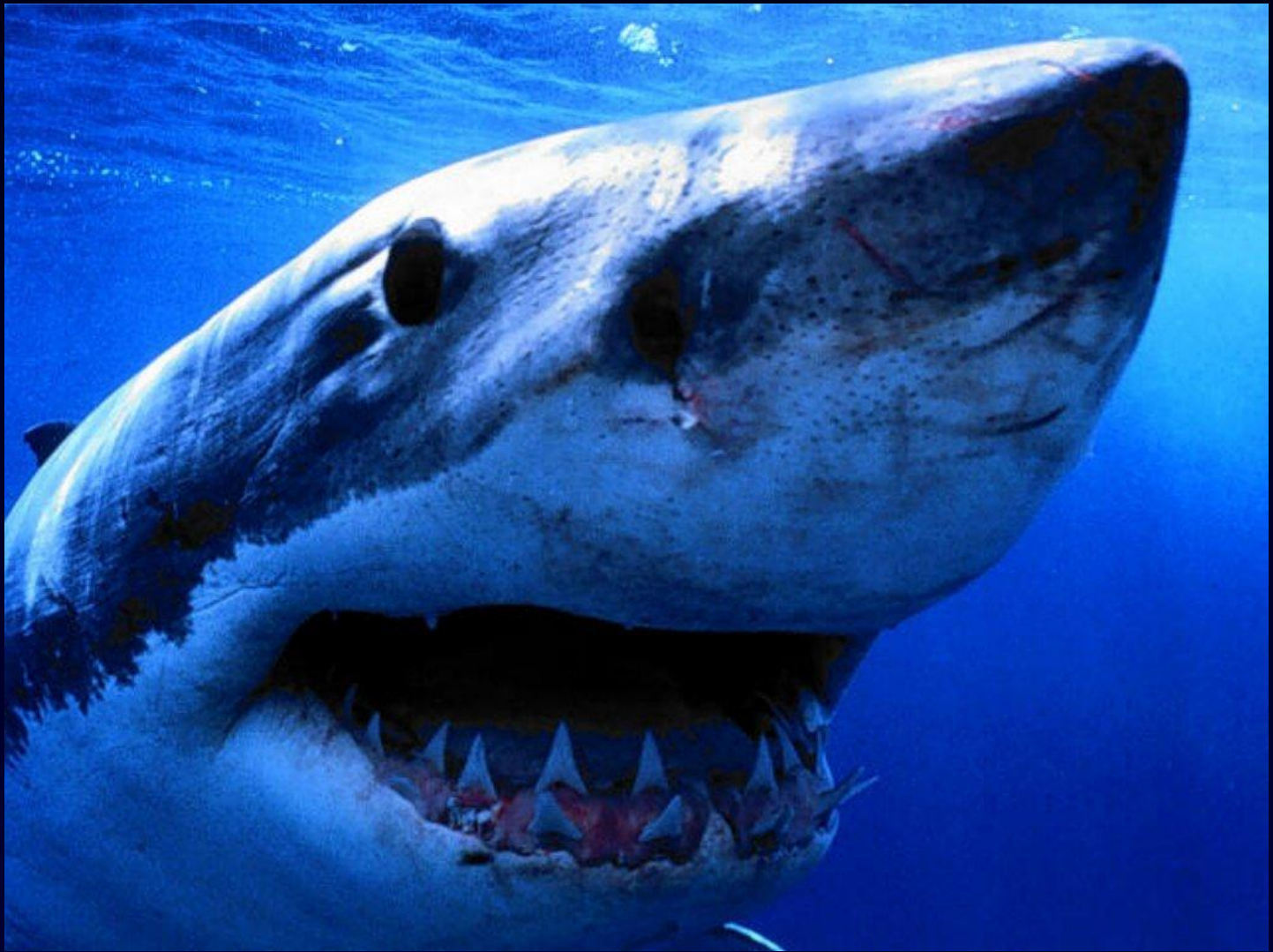
WELLY HANSEN

KODEN

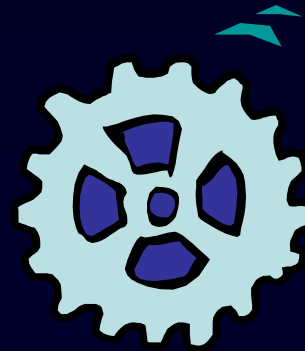
Canon

cluberry



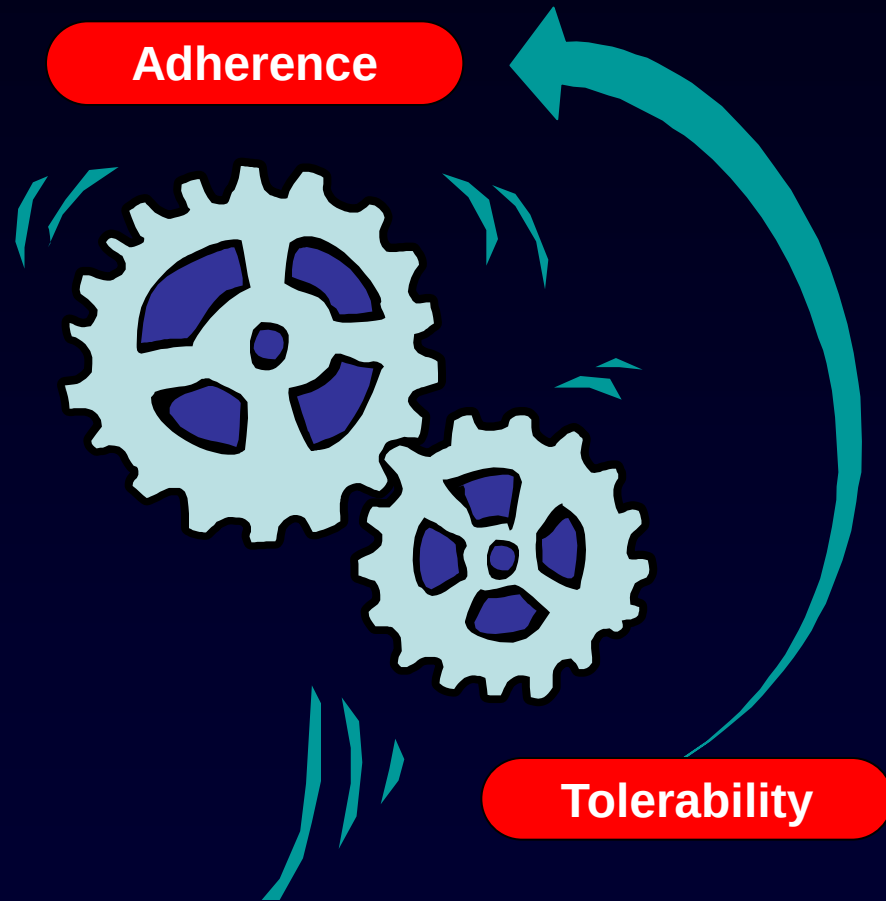


Tolerability drives adherence, which drives efficacy

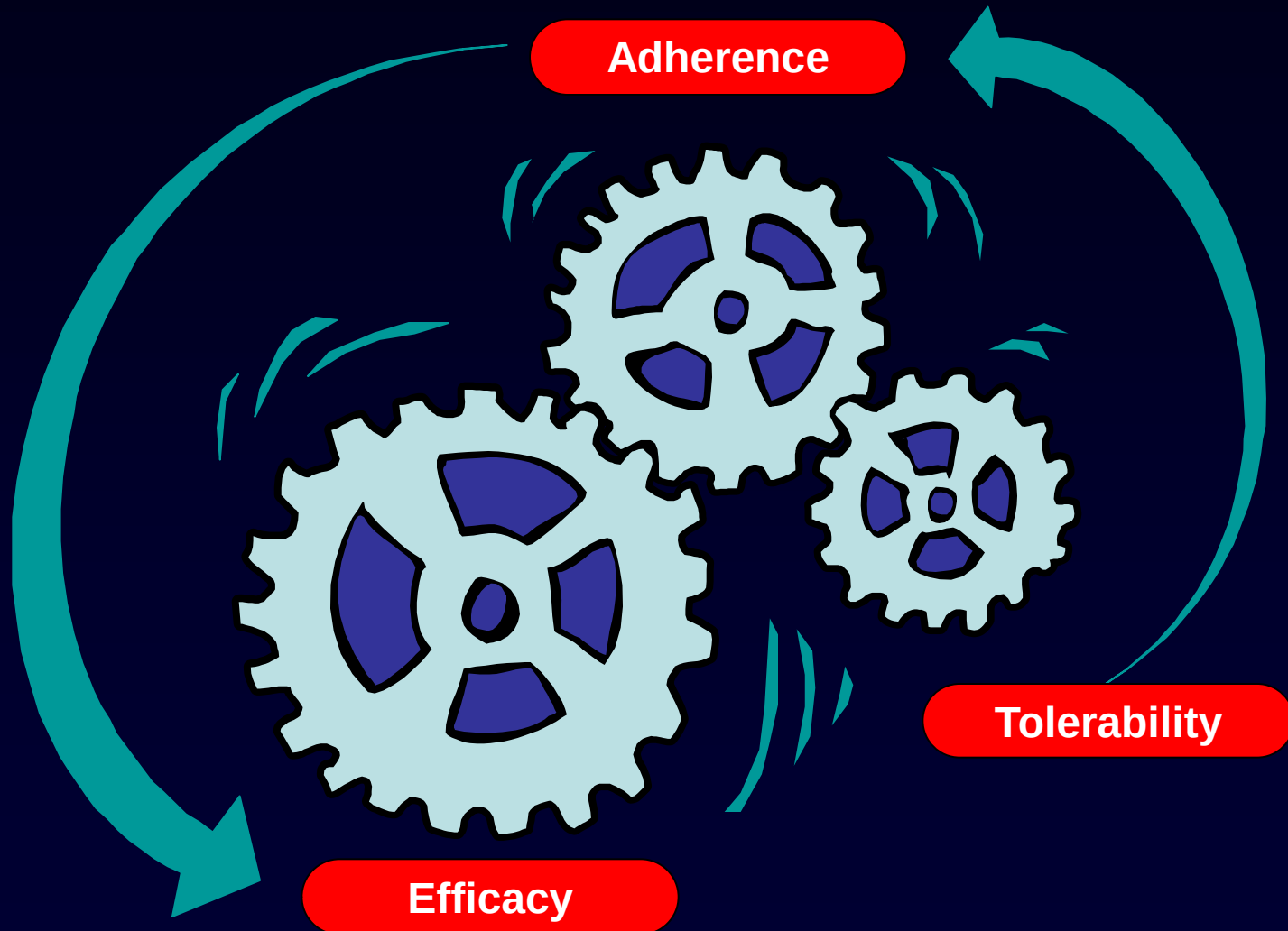


Tolerability

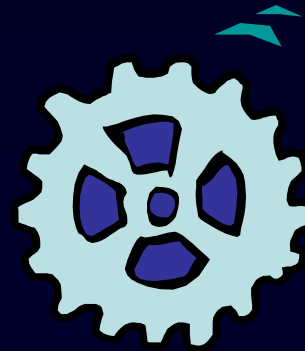
Tolerability drives adherence, which drives efficacy



Tolerability drives adherence, which drives efficacy

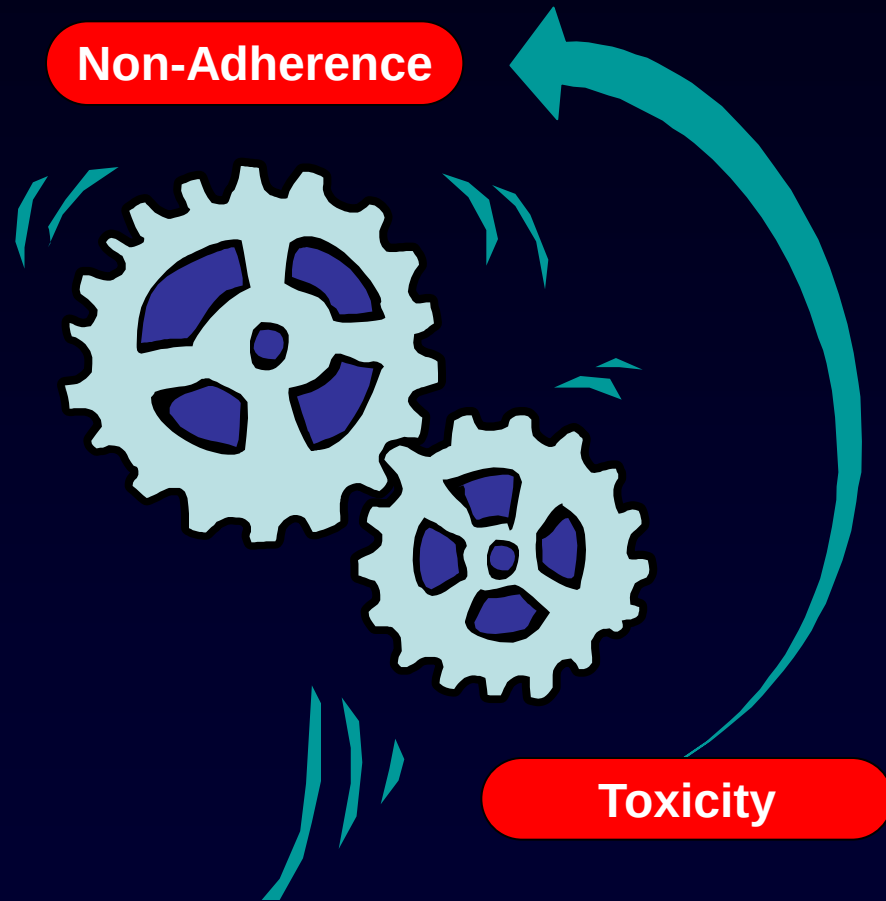


Toxicity drives non-adherence, which drives failure

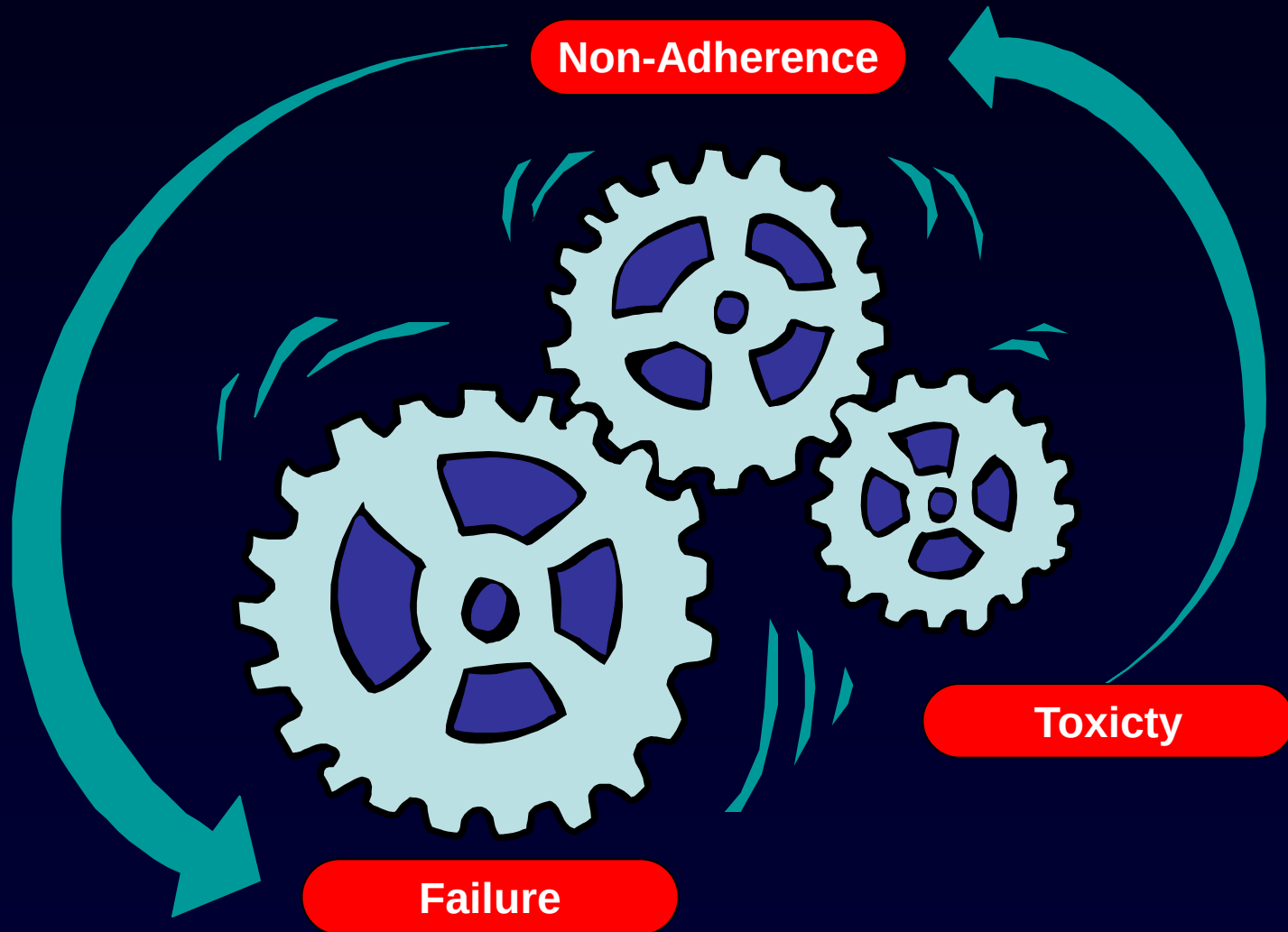


Toxicity

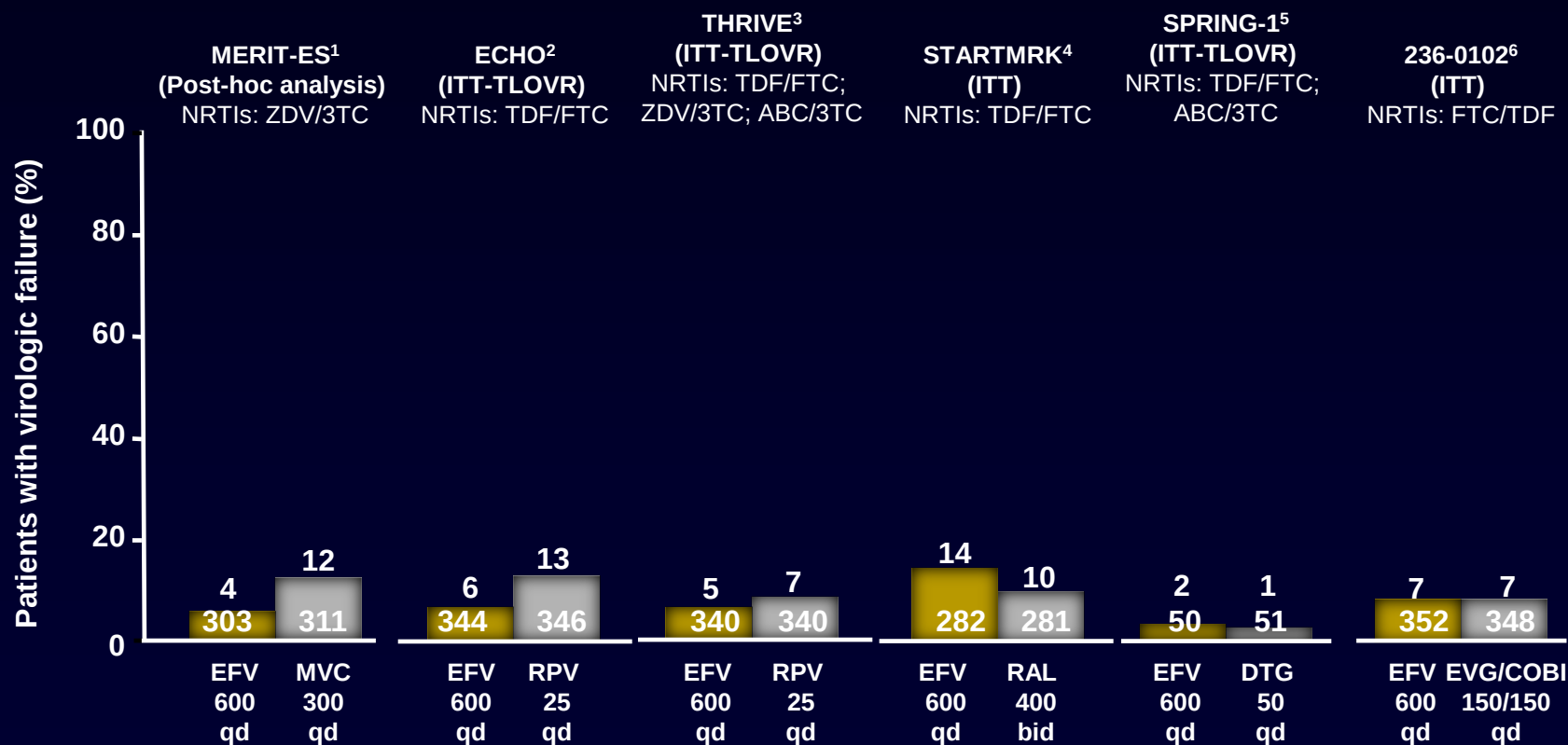
Toxicity drives non-adherence, which drives failure



Toxicity drives non-adherence, which drives failure



Rates of Virologic Failure at Week 48



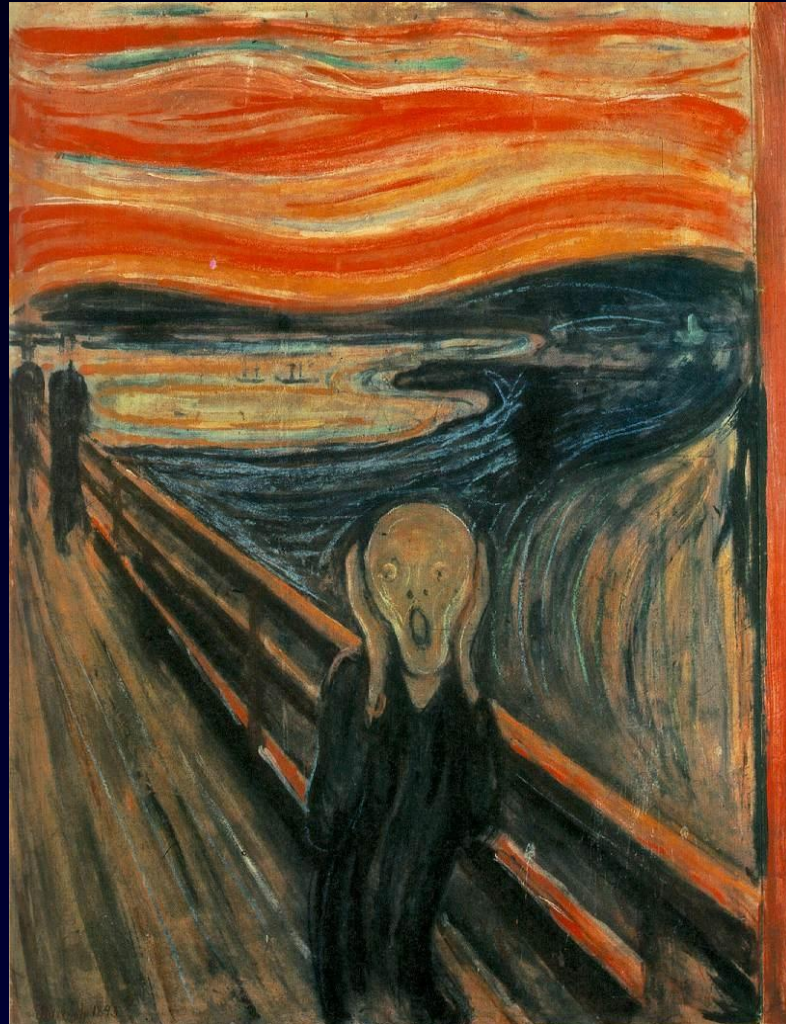
VL=viral load; ITT=intent-to-treat; TLOVR=time-to-loss of virologic response
EVG=elvitegravir; COBI=cobicistat; DTG= dolutegravir

1. Cooper DA, et al. J Infect Dis 2010;201:803-13; 2. Molina JM, et al. Lancet 2011;378:238-46
3. Cohen CJ, et al. Lancet 2011;378:229-37; 4. Lennox JL, et al. Lancet 2009 5;374:796-806
5. van Lunzen J, et al. IAS 2011. Abstract TUBA0102; 6. Sax P, et al. CROI 2012. Abstract 101

ATRIPLA

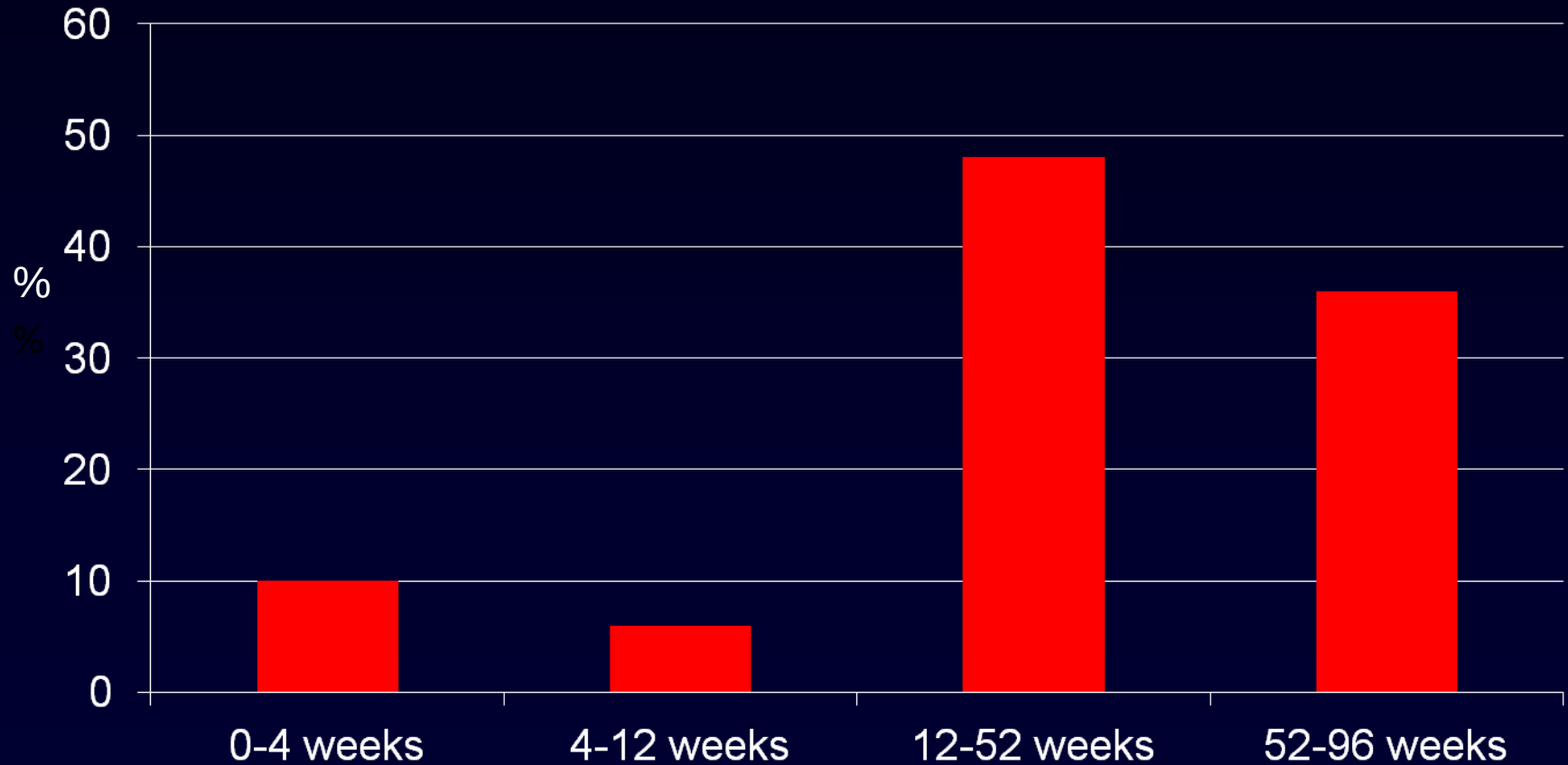
WORSHIP OR DIE







Time to switch for CNS toxicity



+ Against Bipartisanship, by Frank Rich, 28 / The Myth of the Independent Voter, p. 32

NEW YORK

REBECCA
BLACK
MODEL
p. 71

OCTOBER 3, 2011

Is She Just Too Old For This?

New parents
over 50—
child-rearing's
final
frontier.
**By Lisa
Miller**

















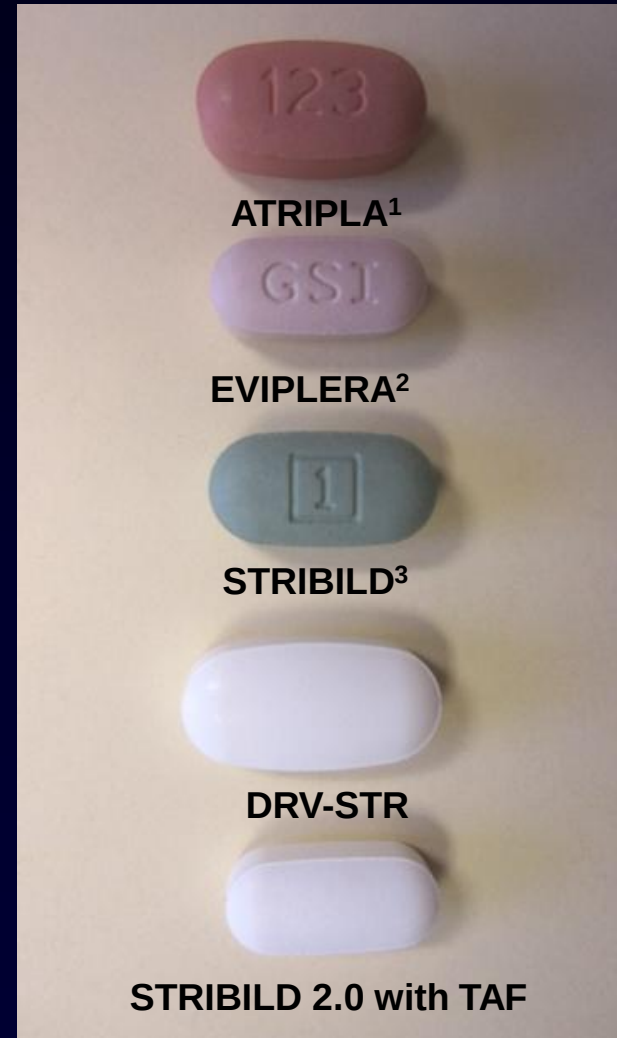
Single Tablet Regimens (STRs)

Current

- **ATRIPLA (1550 mg)**
- **EVIPLERA (1150 mg)**
- **STRIBILD (1350 mg)**

Future

- **DRV-STR (1550 mg)**
 - DRV/COBI/FTC/TAF
- **STRIBILD 2.0 (1050mg)**
- **DOLUTEGRAVIR/ABACAVIR/LAMIVUDINE**



1. Mathias AA, et al. JAIDS;2007;46(2):167-73

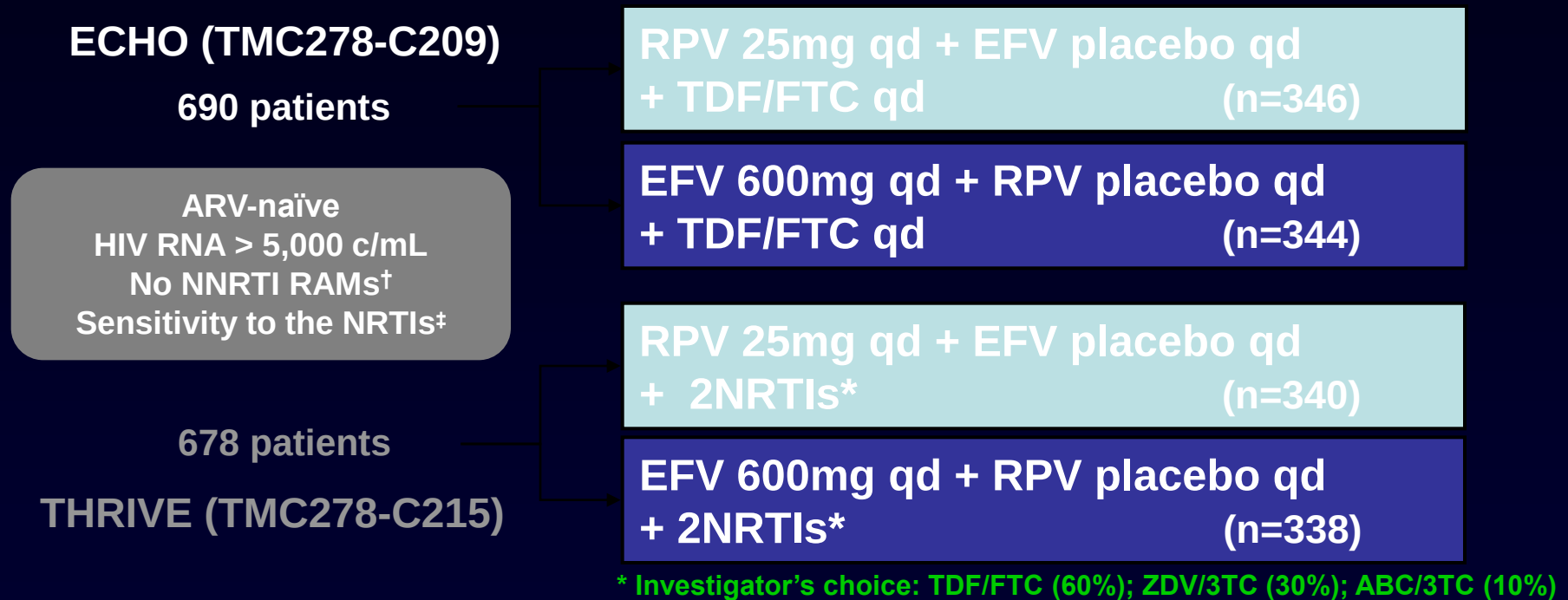
2. Mathias AA, et al. IAC 2010; Vienna. THLBPE17

3. German P, et al. JAIDS 2010;55:323-329

ECHO and THRIVE – Phase 3 Studies

Study Designs

Randomized, double-blind, double-dummy, multicenter, 96-week study

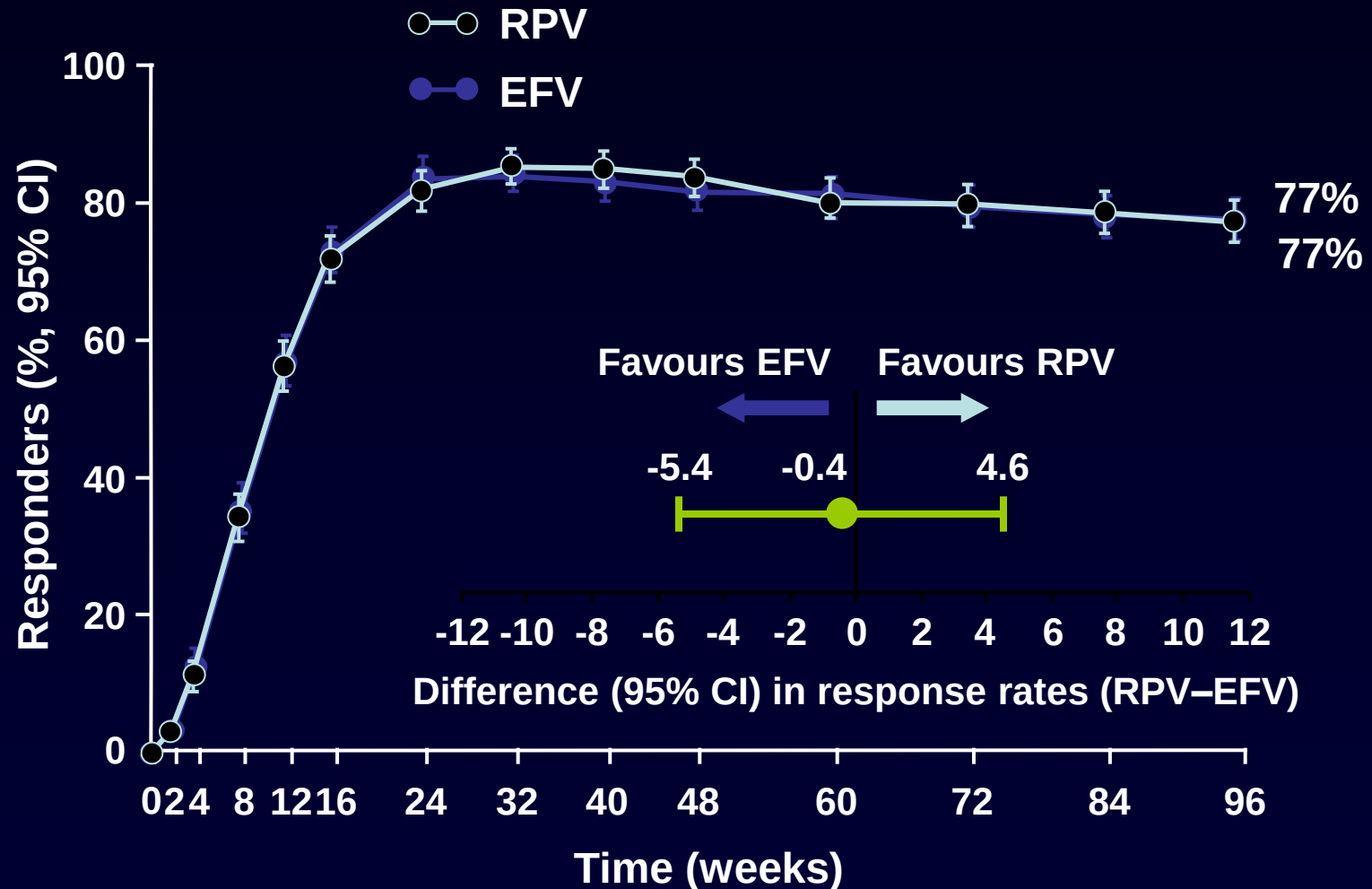


- Primary objective: to demonstrate non-inferiority (12% margin) vs. EFV in confirmed virologic response (viral load [VL] <50 copies/mL, ITT-TLOVR) at Week 48

[†] From 39 NNRTI RAMs based on list of 44¹; [‡] Based on Virco[®]TYPE HIV-1

¹ Ambuzer L et al. Antivir Ther 2009;14:103–9

Viral load <50 c/mL (ITT-TLOVR)



Pooled ECHO & THRIVE (wk 96 FTC/TDF Dataset) Virologic Outcome* by Baseline VL

SNAPSHOT

%	Pooled	
	RPV N=550	EFV N=546
Virologic Response (VL <50 c/mL)	77.3	76.7
Virologic Failure	14.4	8.4
VL ≥ 50 copies/mL at Week 96	3.5	3.3
Virologic failure leading to discontinuation	6.7	2.0
Discontinued due to other reason with last VL ≥ 50 c/mL	3.6	3.1
No Viral Load Data in 96 week window	8.4	14.8
Discontinued due to AE/death	3.6	8.8
Discontinued due to other reason and last available VL < 50 c/mL (or missing)	4.4	5.7
Missing data during window but on study	0.4	0.4

*ITT Snapshot analysis uses last viral load value in the Week 96 window (90–103 weeks)



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Chandan



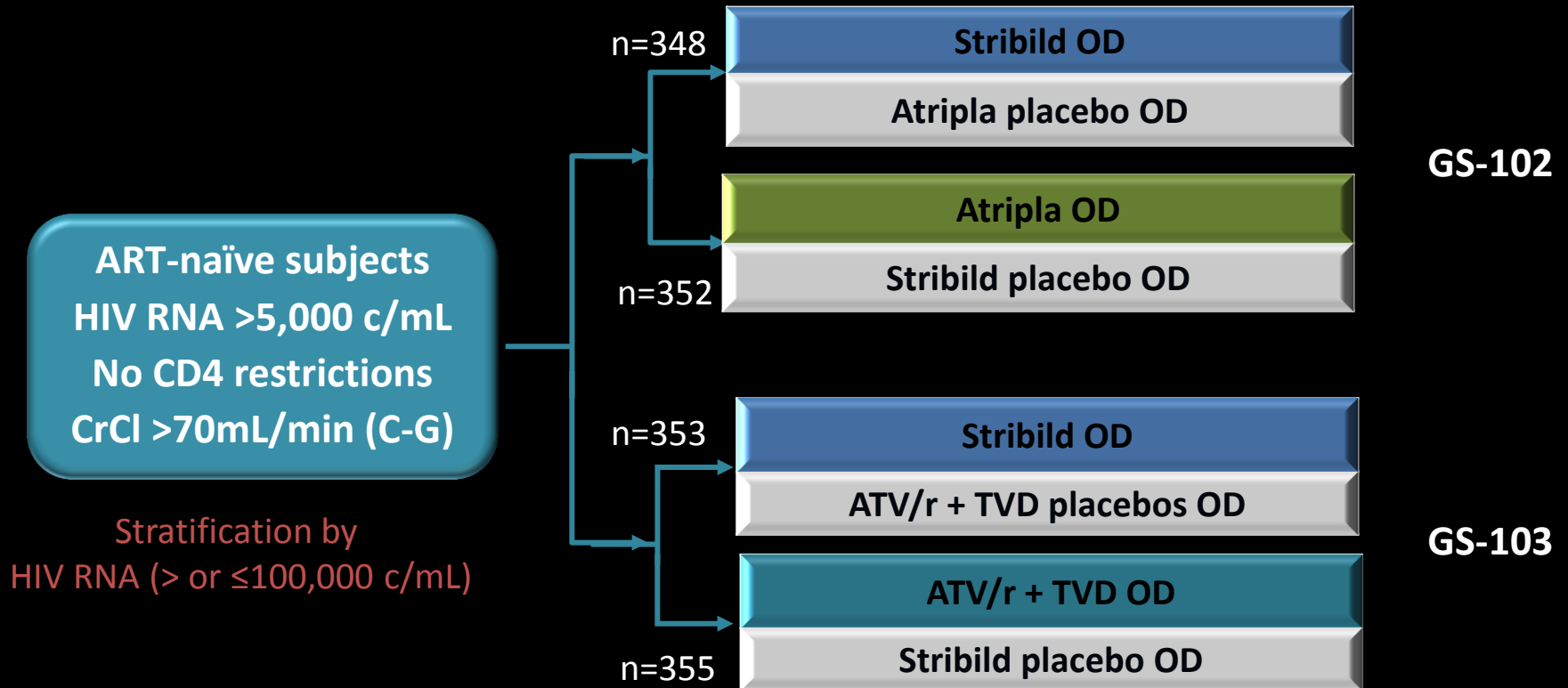
Gugal



Study Design

Stribild Phase 3 Studies

- Multicentre, randomised, Phase 3, blinded, 192-week studies

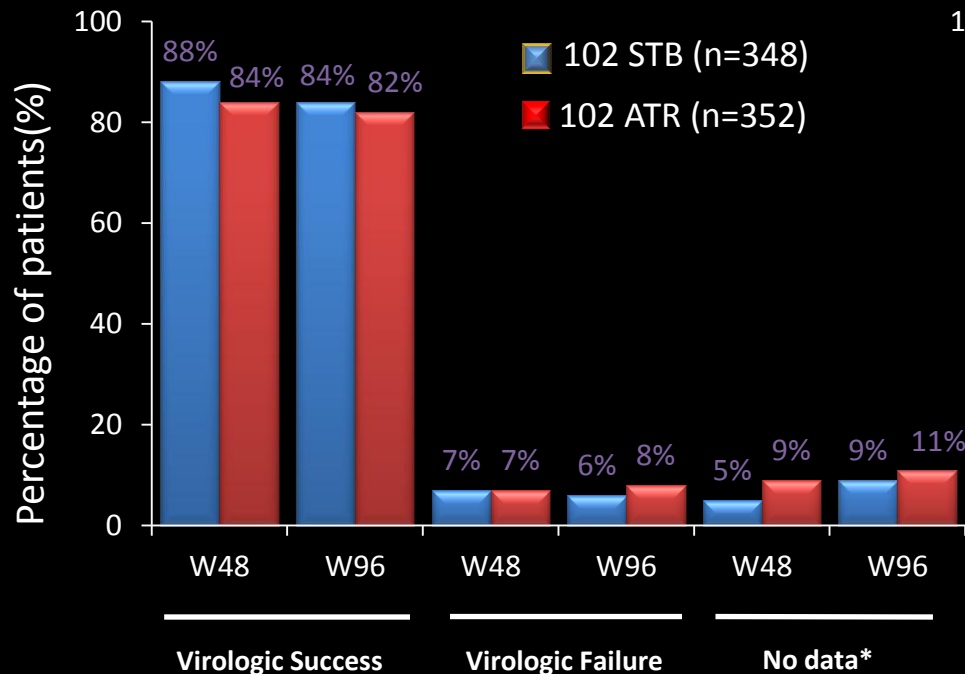


Primary endpoint: HIV-1 RNA <50 c/mL at Week 48;
FDA Snapshot analysis with non-inferiority margin of 12%

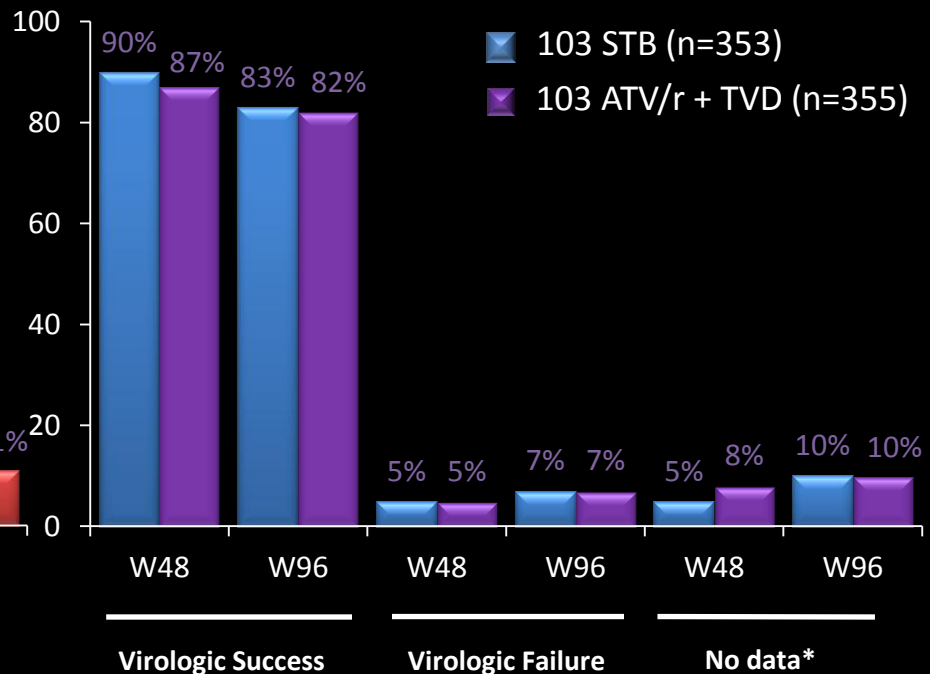
HIV-1 RNA <50 c/mL

Week 96

Phase 3 GS-102 : STB vs. ATR



Phase 3 GS-103: STB vs. ATV/r + TVD

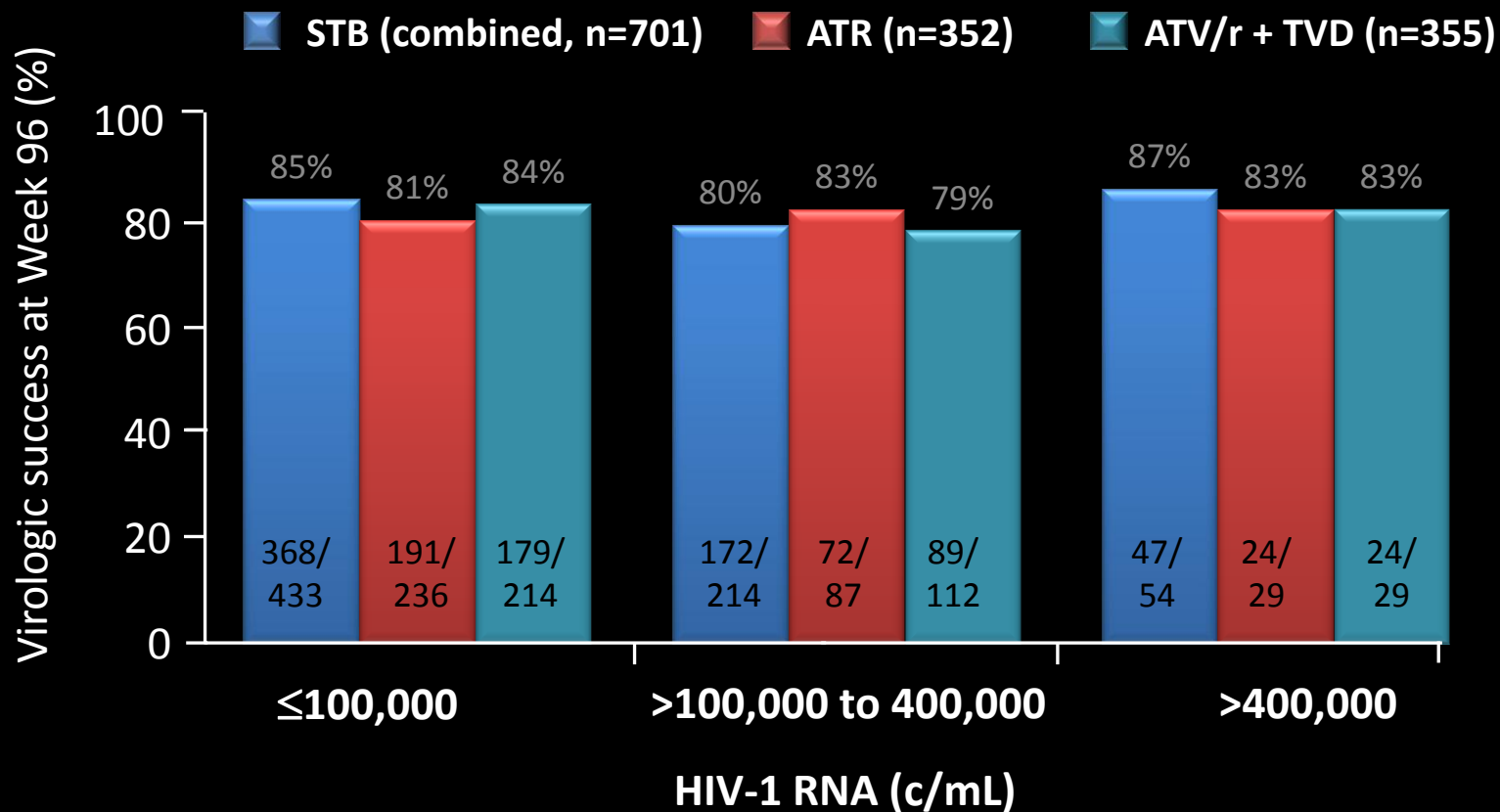


No virologic data in window defined as: missing HIV RNA data but on study, discontinued drug due to AE or death, or discontinued drug for reasons other than AE, death, and lack/loss of efficacy with last HIV RNA <50 copies/mL

For the Week 96 virologic success, the analysis window is defined as from Study 631-714

Efficacy by Baseline HIV-1 RNA Subgroup

Combined Study GS-102 and -103 – Week 96



Virologic success (HIV-1 RNA <50 c/mL) as defined by FDA Snapshot algorithm
p-value for all comparison vs. STB: non-significant (>0.05)

Summary of Common Adverse Events

Combined Study GS-102 and -103 – Week 96

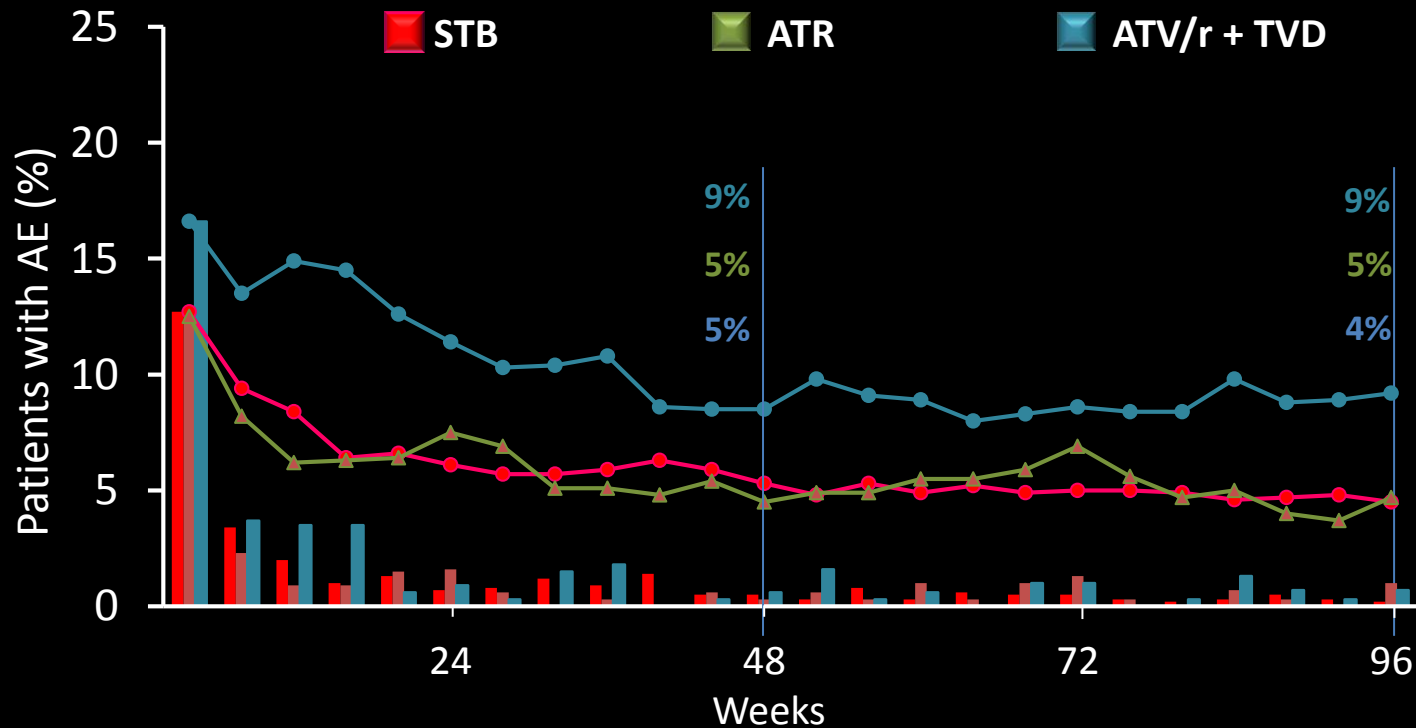
Adverse event *	STB (combined, n=701)		ATR (n=352)		ATV/r + TVD (n=355)	
	Wk 48	Wk 96(Δ)	Wk 48	Wk 96(Δ)	Wk 48	Wk 96(Δ)
Diarrhoea	22%	+3%	19%	+5%	27%	+4%
Nausea	20%	+1%	14%	+1%	19%	+2%
Rash event	17%	+4%	28%	+3%	18%	+5%
Upper respiratory infection	15%	+6%	11%	+6%	16%	+4%
Headache	15%	+2%	10%	+2%	12%	+3%
Fatigue	13%	+1%	13%	+2%	13%	+3%
Depression	8%	+3%	11%	+3%	6%	+5%
Insomnia	8%	+2%	14%	+2%	5%	+2%
Nasopharyngitis	7%	+3%	5%	+3%	8%	+3%
Abnormal dreams	9%	+0.1%	27%	+1%	4%	+0.3%
Sinusitis	6%	+2%	8%	+3%	5%	+3%
Dizziness	6%	+1%	24%	+1%	7%	+1%
Ocular icterus	0.3%	0	0	0	14%	0

* >10% of patients in any group over 96 weeks

Common Gastrointestinal AEs (All Grades)

Combined Study GS-102 and -103 – Week 96

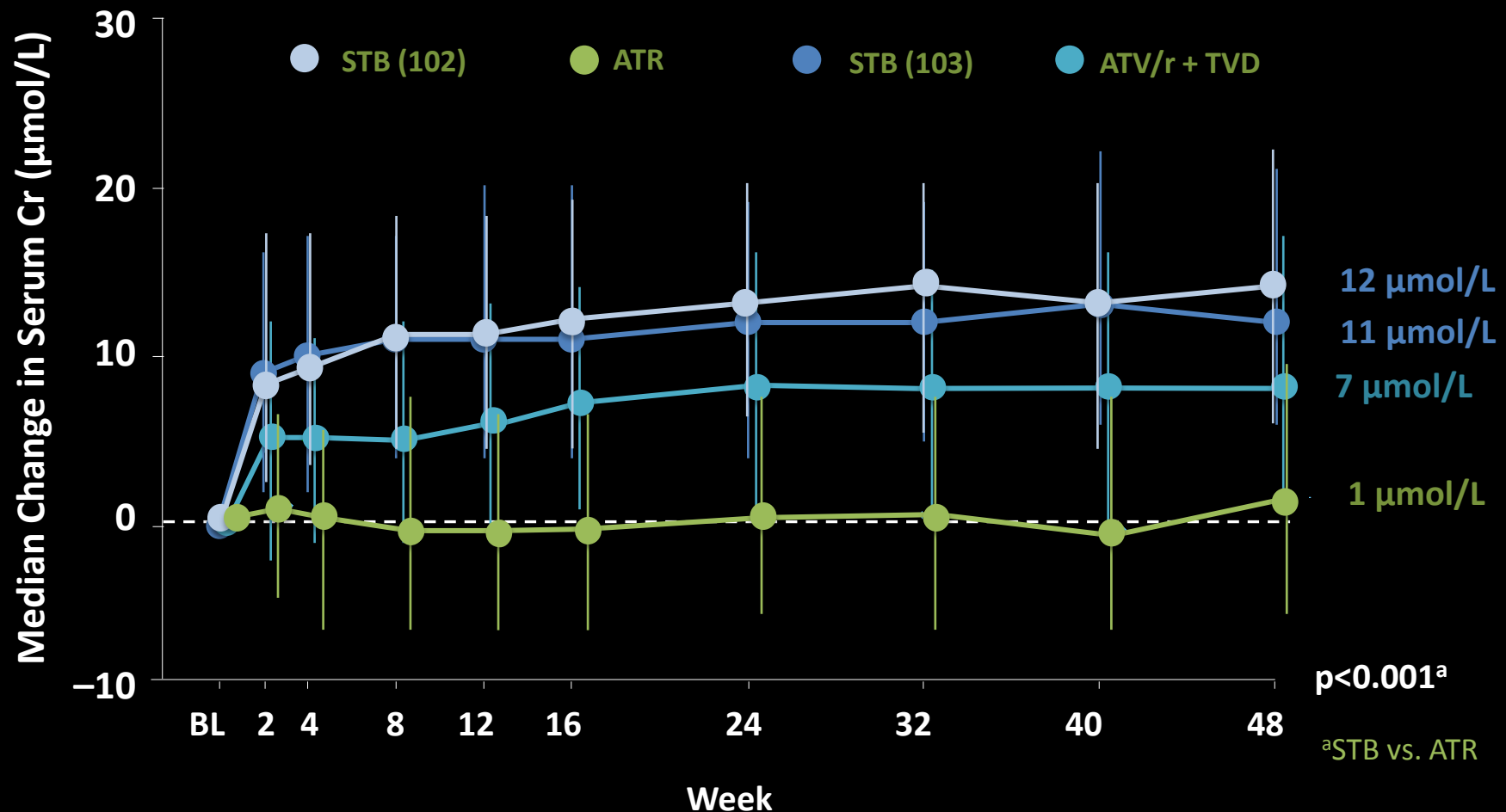
Diarrhoea



Most were Grade 1 (STB 74% vs. ATR 73% vs. 68% ATV/r + TVD)

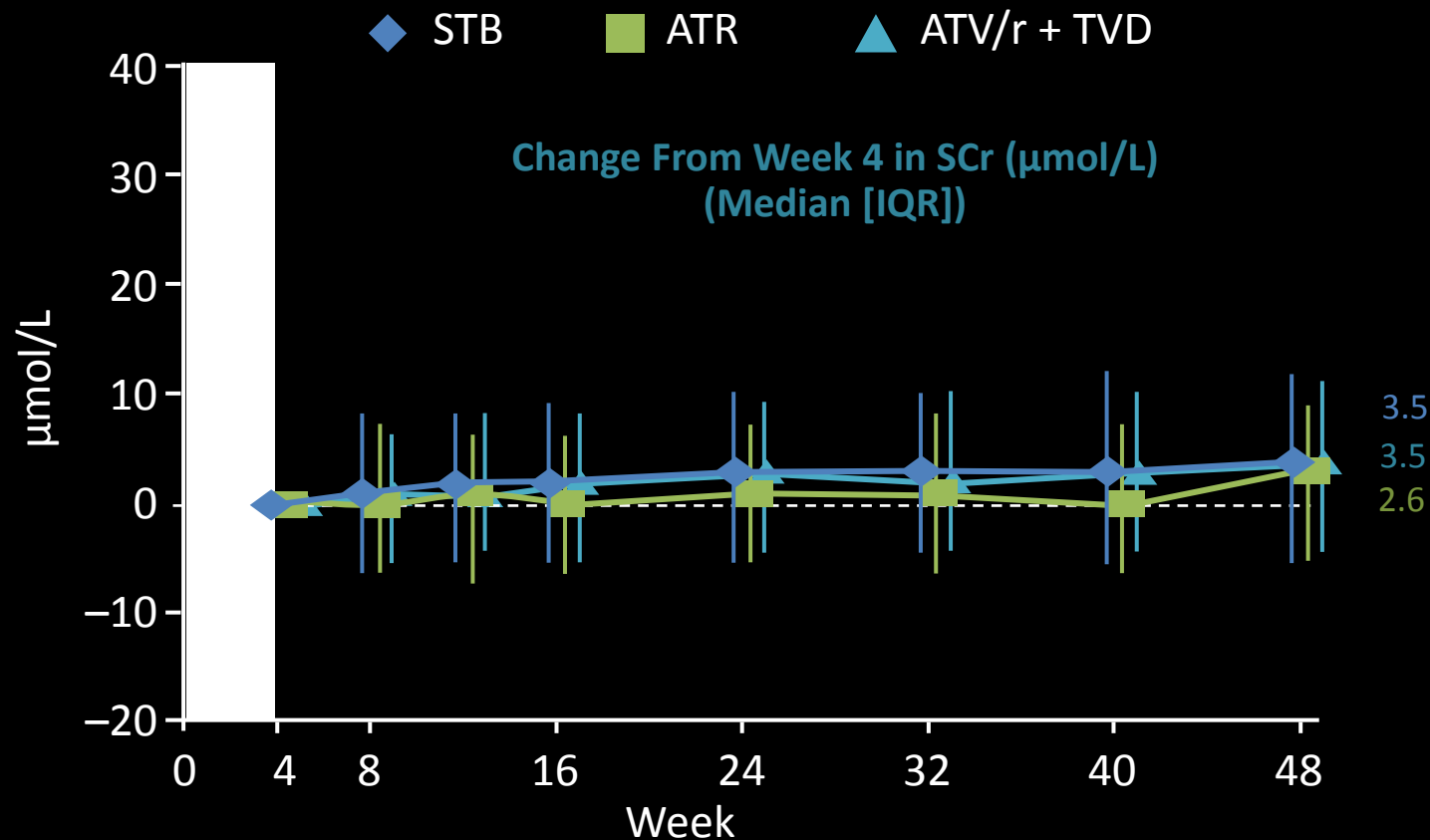
Bar (incidence): Patients with new onset or worsening AEs at each 4-week window
 Line (prevalence): Patients with ongoing events in the window

Median (IQR) Change From Baseline in Serum Creatinine Combined GS-102 and -103 Stribild vs. ATR or ATV/r + TVD



Studies 102, 103 & 104: Renal Safety Analysis

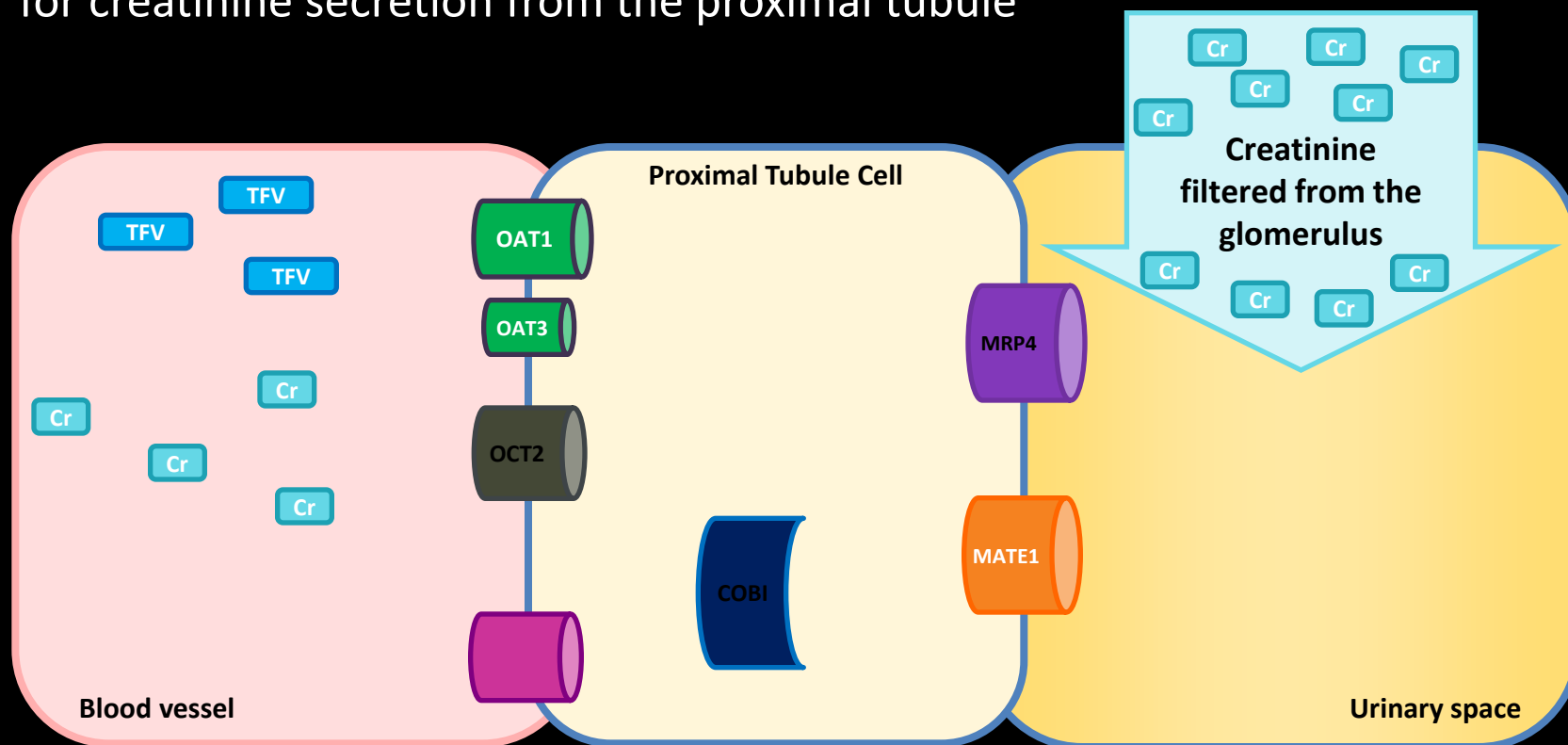
Changes in serum creatinine from Week 4



Cobicistat Inhibits Active Tubular Secretion of Creatinine

Resulting in Increased Serum Creatinine

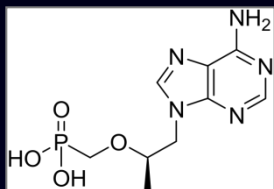
- Preclinical studies indicate that cobicistat blocks a transport pathway used for creatinine secretion from the proximal tubule





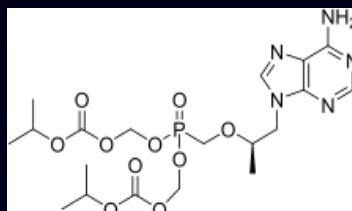
Tenofovir Alafenamide (TAF)

Next Generation Prodrug of Tenofovir-increased liver, lymph concentration



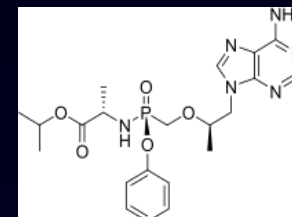
TFV

Tenofovir



TDF

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate



TAF

Tenofovir Alafenamide

TAF 10mg in E/C/F/TAF has PK comparable to TAF 25mg alone²

–COBI ↑ TAF levels ~2.2-fold

Gut Plasma Lymphoid Cells

TFV 

TDF → TDF/TFV

TAF → TAF → TAF → TFV

Cathepsin A

TFV-MP

TFV-DP

Relative to TDF 300 mg, TAF 25 mg has¹:

- Increased anti-HIV-1 activity in Phase 1
- Increased intracellular TFV-DP levels by ~7-fold
- Decreased circulating plasma TFV levels by ~90%
- Lower levels of TFV in kidney and bone tissue expected

¹P Ruane, et al. CROI 2012; Paper # 103

²S Ramanathan, et al. IWCPHT 2012; Abstract O_13

Virologic Response (M=F, ITT)

GS-US-292-0102 – Week 24 Analysis

Resistance

3 subjects met protocol-specified criteria for resistance analysis

Confirmed >400 copies/mL of HIV-1 RNA at Week 24 or the discontinuation visit

E/C/F/TAF arm (n=1)

1 subject with Week 24 rebound

No resistance detected

STB arm (n=2)

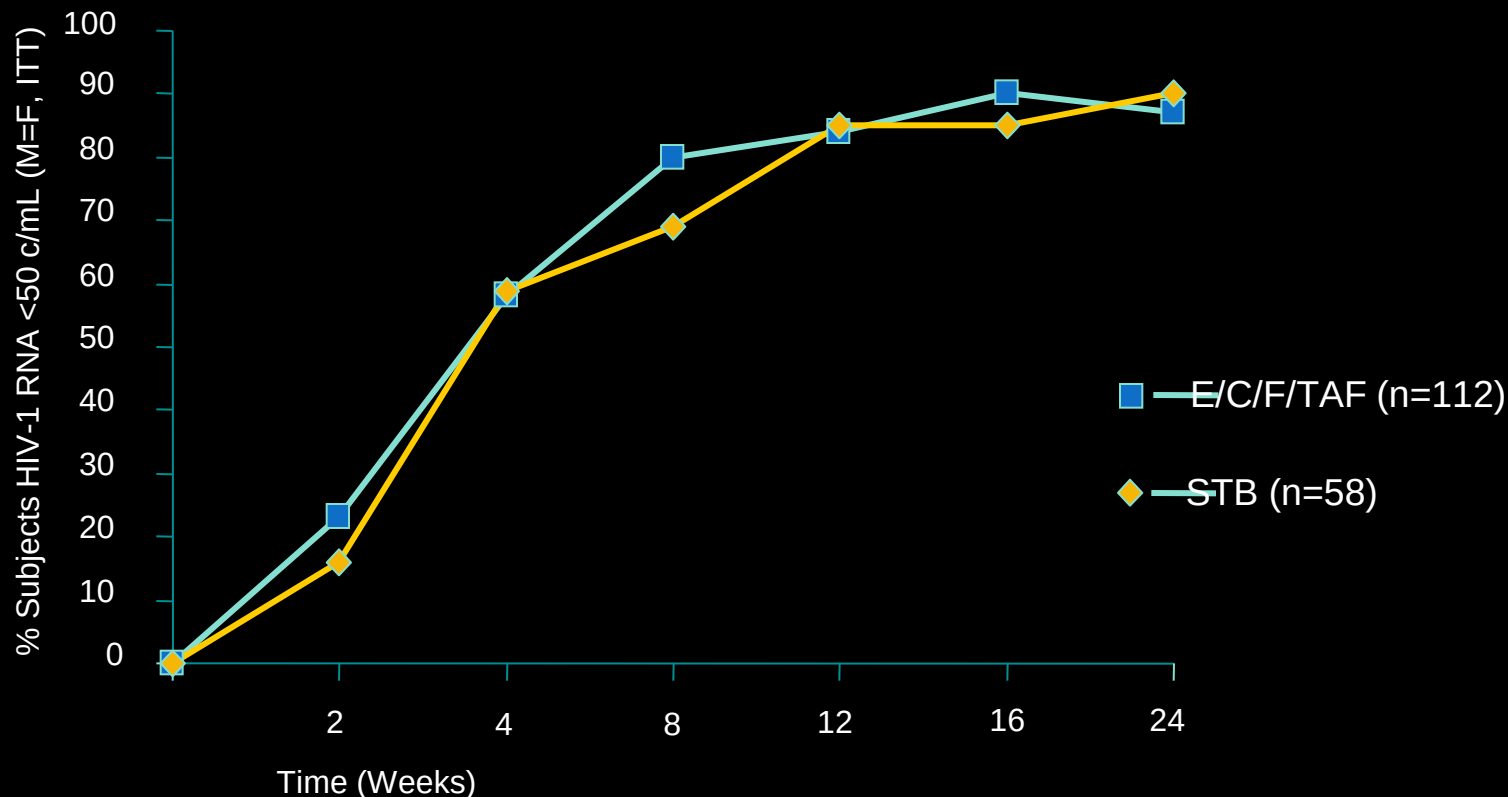
1 subject with persistent viremia

NRTI resistance (M184V + K70E)

No EVG resistance

1 subject with late rebound

No resistance detected



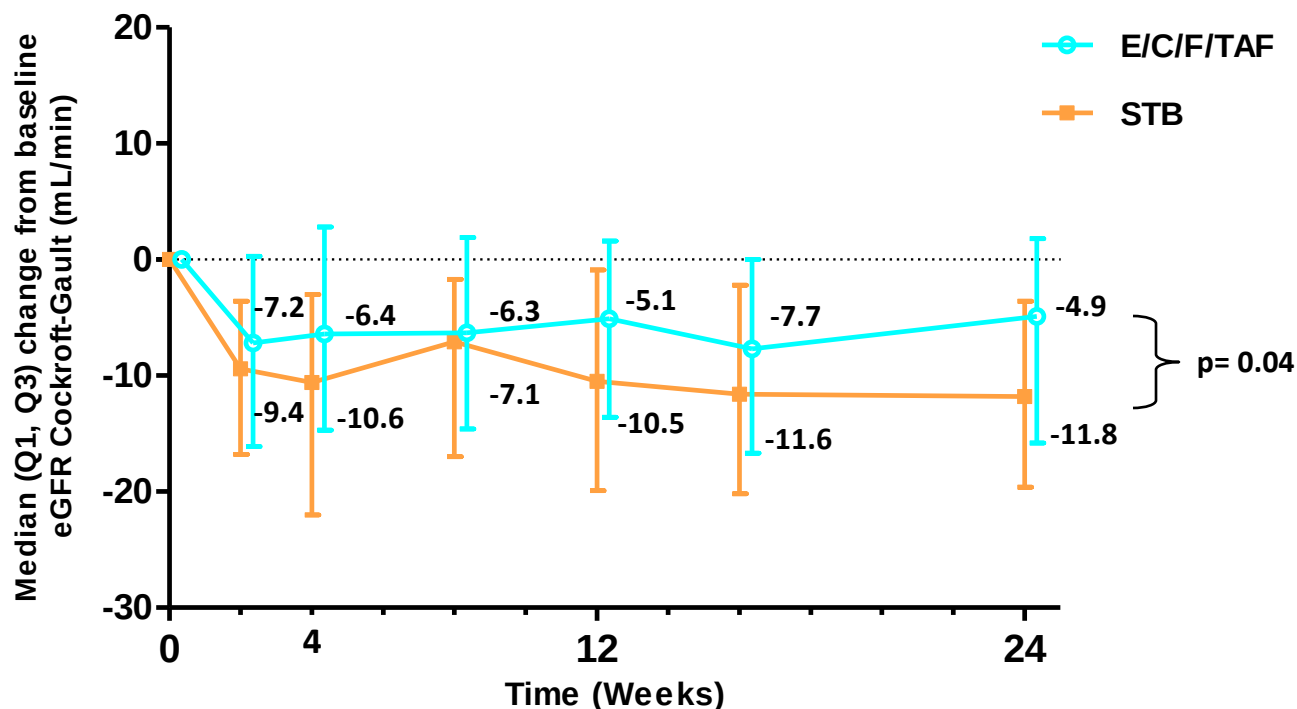
Mean change from baseline CD4+ cell count:

E/C/F/TAF, +163 cells/ μ L

STB, +177 cells/ μ L (p = 0.76)

Median Estimated GFR (Cockcroft-Gault)

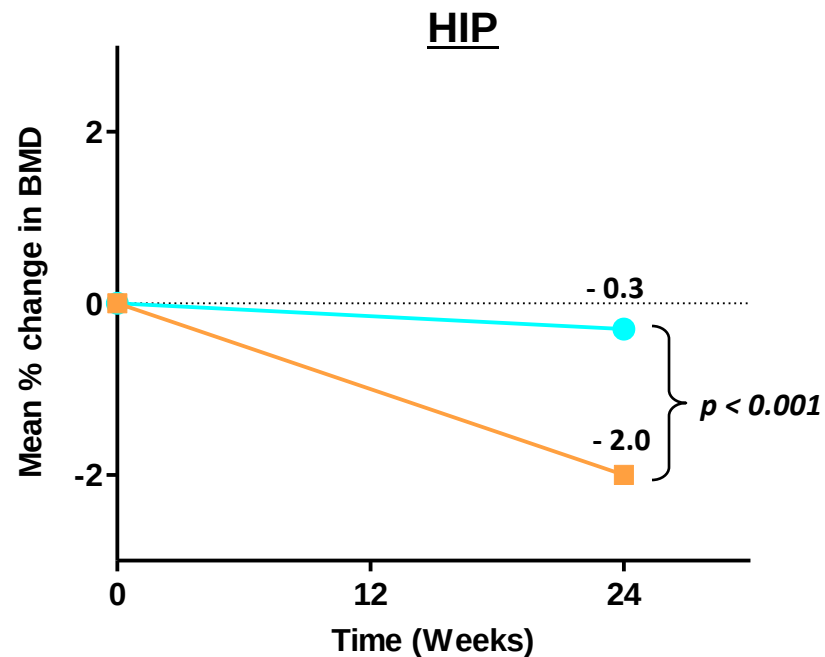
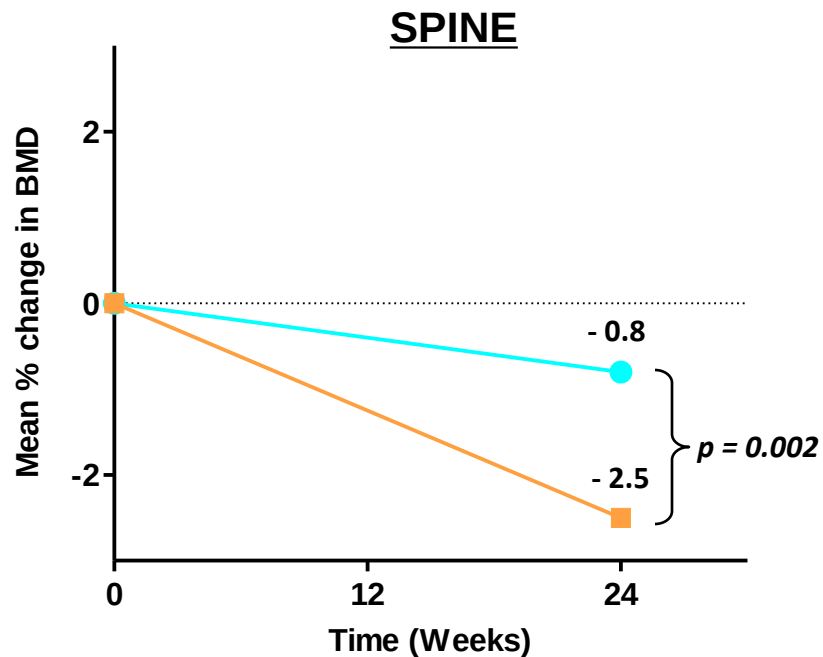
GS-US-292-0102 – Week 24 Analysis



◆ **Change in eGFR at Week 24**
– **E/C/F/TAF: -4.8 mL/min**
– **STB: -11.8 mL/min (p=0.04)**

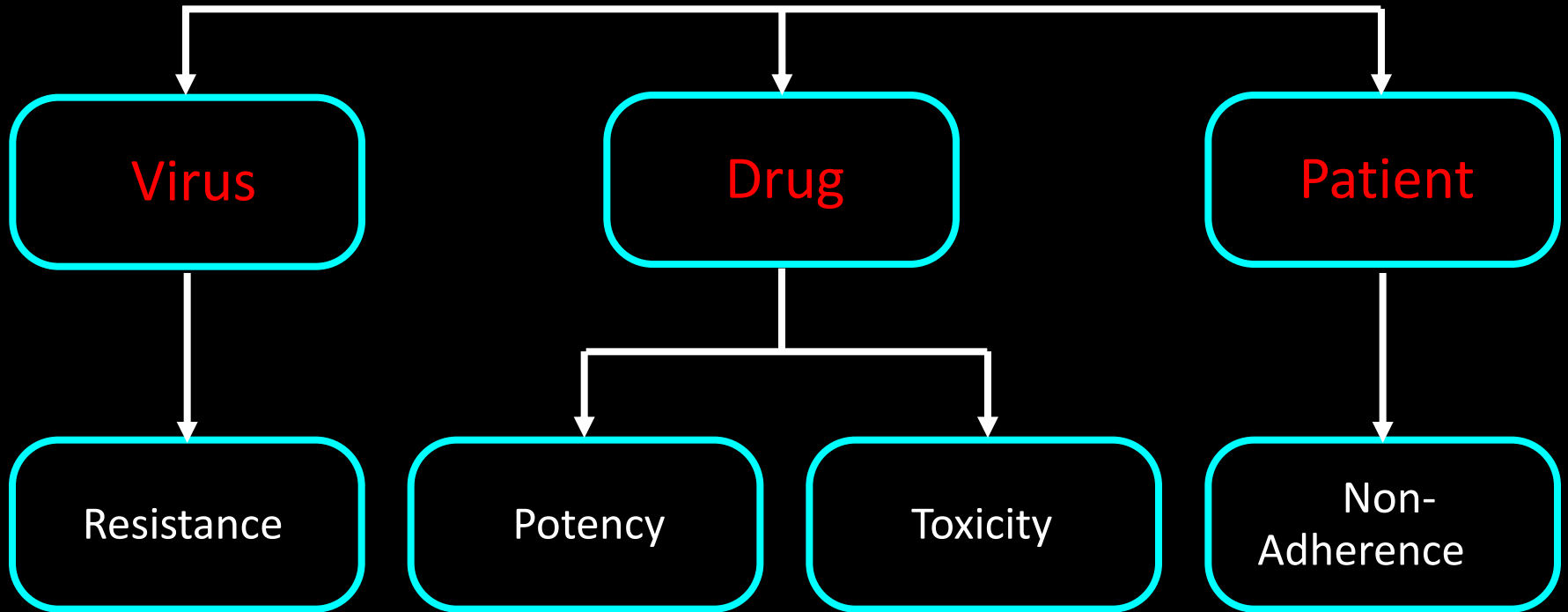
Percent Change in Bone Mineral Density (DEXA)

GS-US-292-0102 – Week 24 Analysis



- ◆ **Proportion of subjects with no decrease in BMD**
- **Spine: E/C/F/TAF, 38%; STB, 12%**
 - **Hip: E/C/F/TAF, 41%; STB: 23%**

Why do therapies fail?





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