

# **On Demand PrEP with Oral TDF/FTC in MSM Results of the ANRS Ipergay Trial**

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# Disclosures

- Advisory Boards: BMS, Gilead, GSK  
Janssen, Merck, ViiV
- Research Grants: Merck and Gilead

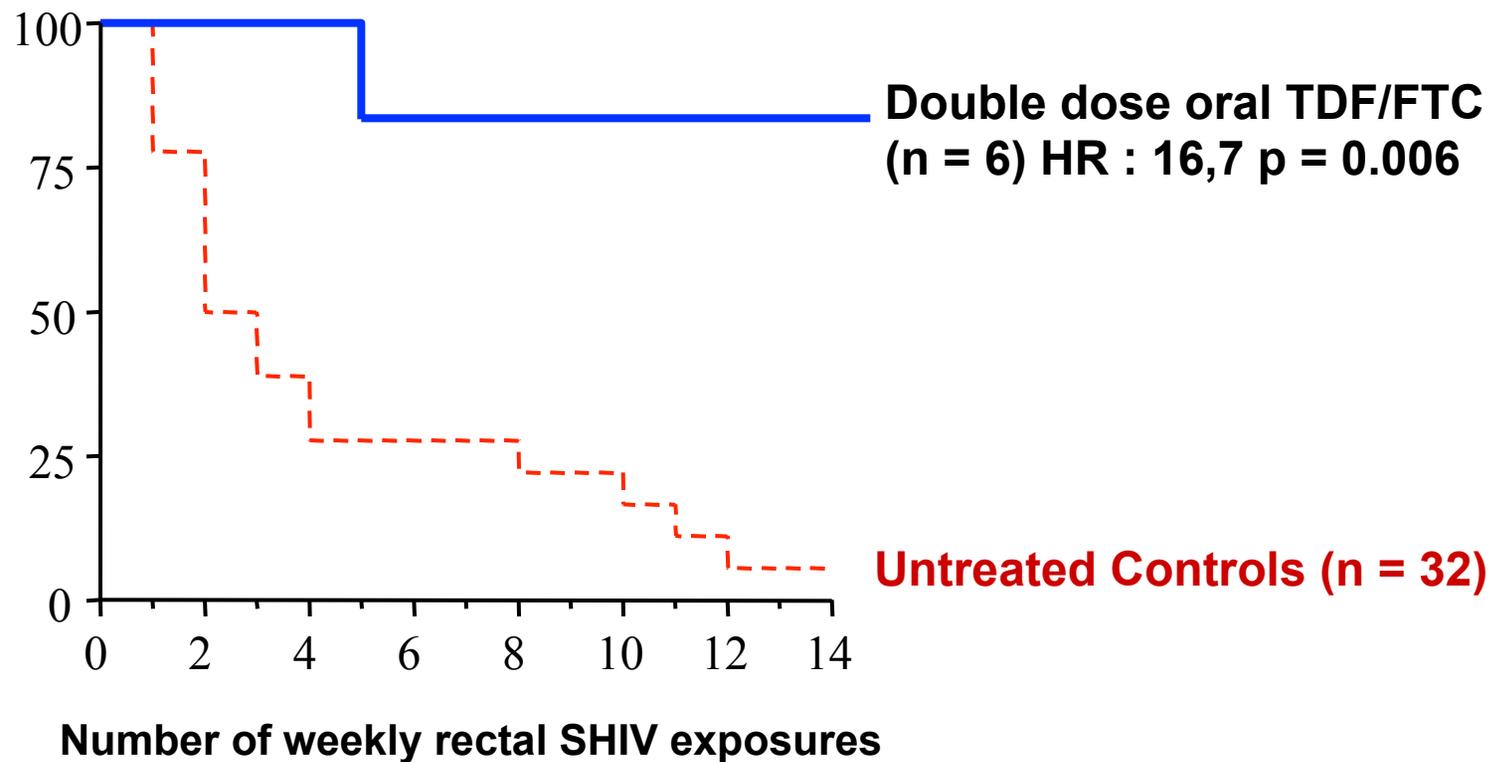
# Background

- High number of new HIV infections among MSM in France and Canada
- Conflicting results from PrEP trials with oral daily TDF/FTC: Adherence « Achilles' heel » of PrEP
- More convenient dosing regimen: « On demand »
- Could improve adherence, safety and cost-effectiveness and make PrEP more attractive
- Supported by animal models



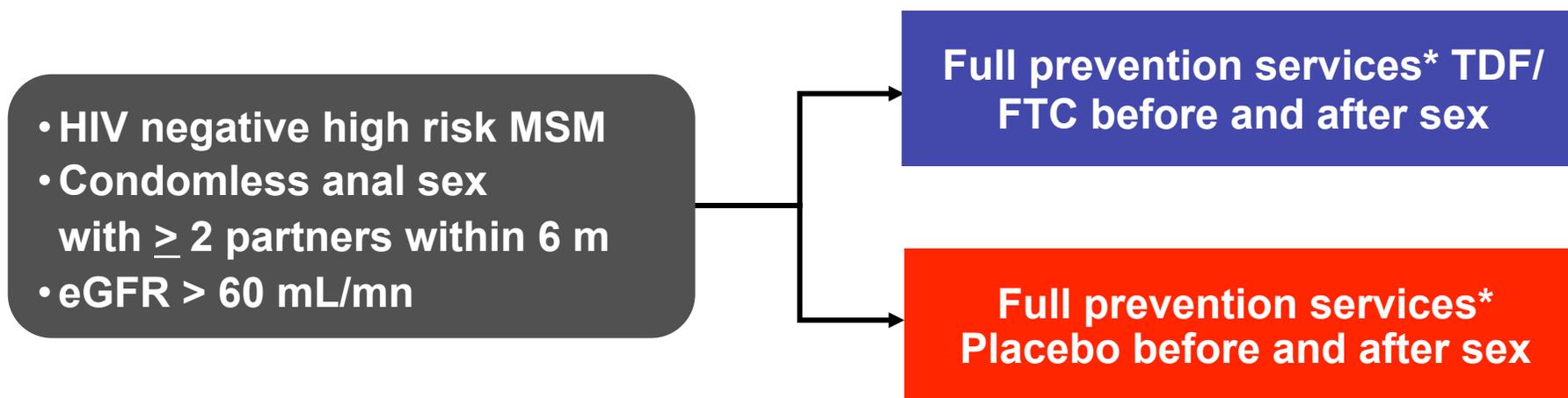
# Effect of a Double Dose of oral TDF/FTC (-2h, + 24h)

% Uninfected Macaques



# Study Design

## Double-Blinded Randomized Placebo-Controlled Trial

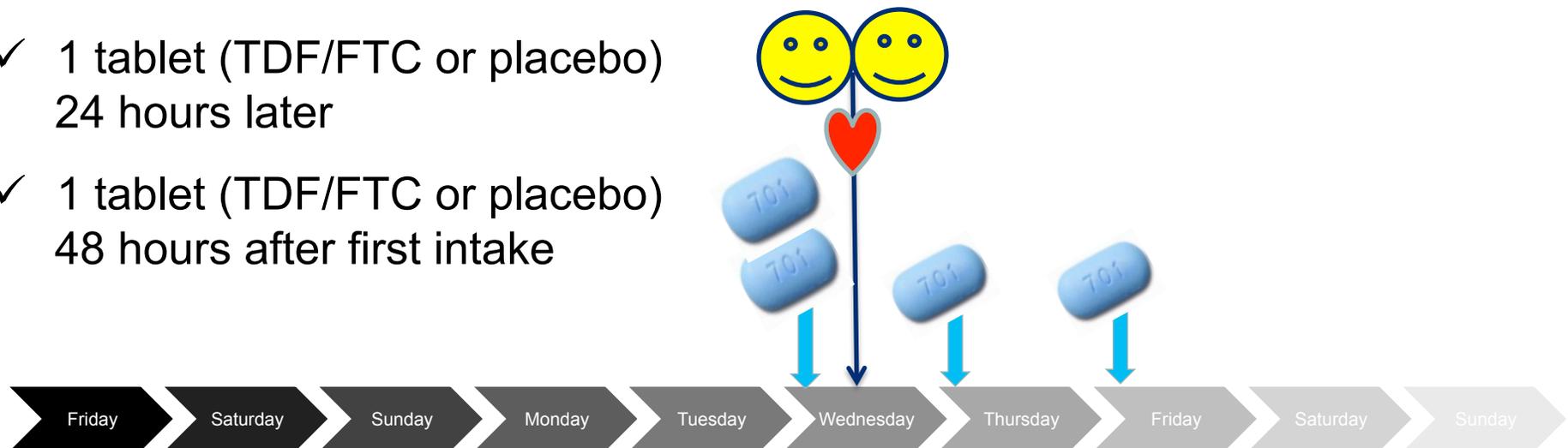


\* Counseling, condoms and gels, testing and treatment for STIs, vaccination for HBV and HAV, PEP

- End-point driven study : with 64 HIV-1 infections, 80% power to detect a 50% relative decrease in HIV-1 incidence with TDF/FTC (expected incidence: 3/100 PY with placebo)
- Follow-up visits: month 1, 2 and every two months thereafter

# Ipergay : Event-Driven iPrEP

- ✓ 2 tablets (TDF/FTC or placebo)  
2-24 hours before sex
- ✓ 1 tablet (TDF/FTC or placebo)  
24 hours later
- ✓ 1 tablet (TDF/FTC or placebo)  
48 hours after first intake



# Study Endpoints

## Primary Efficacy Endpoint: HIV-1 infection

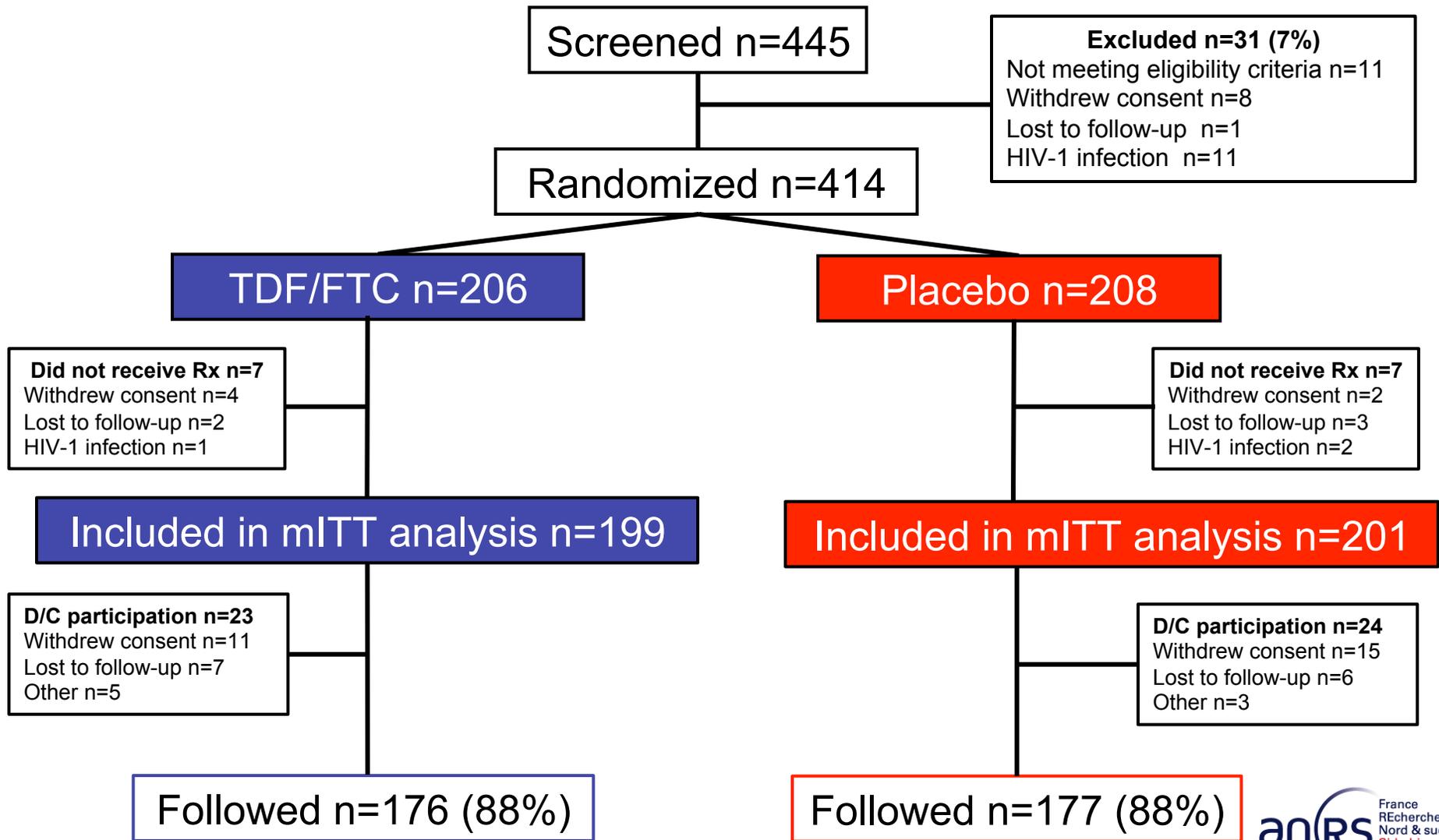
- HIV seroconversion using a 4<sup>th</sup> generation assay combining Ab/Ag detection on serum or detection of HIV-1 RNA in plasma (stored plasma samples used to date time of infection)

## Secondary end-points

- Safety and tolerability
- Adherence (pill count, plasma drug levels, computer assisted self-interviews (CASIs))
- Sexual behavior (condom use, number of sexual acts, number of partners)
- Sexually transmitted infections

➡ October 23, 2014 (7<sup>th</sup> meeting) the DSMB recommended the discontinuation of the placebo arm and that on demand PrEP be offered to all participants

# Study Flow-Chart



# Baseline Characteristics

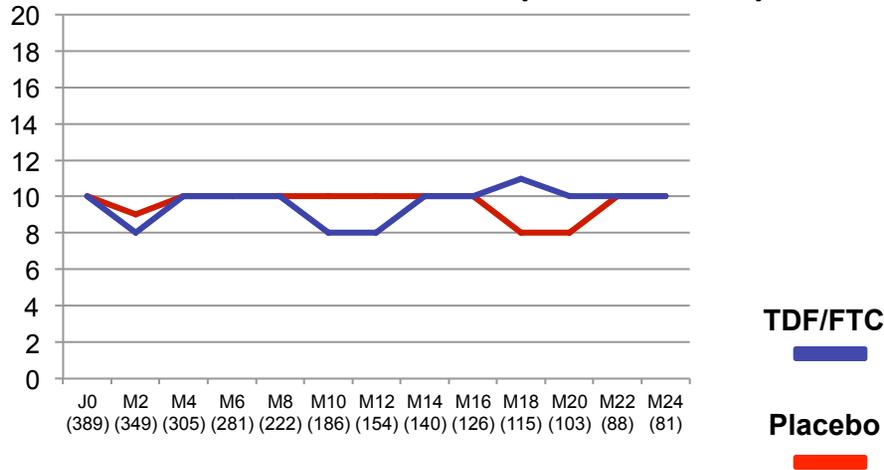
| Characteristics (Median, IQR) or (n, %) | TDF/FTC<br>n = 199 | Placebo<br>n = 201 |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Age (years)                             | 35 (29-43)         | 34 (29-42)         |
| White                                   | 190 (95)           | 184 (92)           |
| Completed secondary education           | 178 (91)           | 177 (89)           |
| Employed                                | 167 (85)           | 167 (84)           |
| Single                                  | 144 (77)           | 149 (81)           |
| History of PEP use                      | 56 (28)            | 73 (37)            |
| Use of psychoactive drugs*              | 85 (44)            | 92 (48)            |
| Circumcised                             | 38 (19)            | 41 (20)            |
| Infection with NG, CT or TP**           | 43 (22)            | 59 (29)            |
| Nb sexual acts in prior 4 weeks         | 10 (6-18)          | 10 (5-15)          |
| Nb sexual partners in prior 2 months    | 8 (5-17)           | 8 (5-16)           |

\* in last 12 months: ecstasy, crack, cocaine, crystal, speed, GHB/GBL

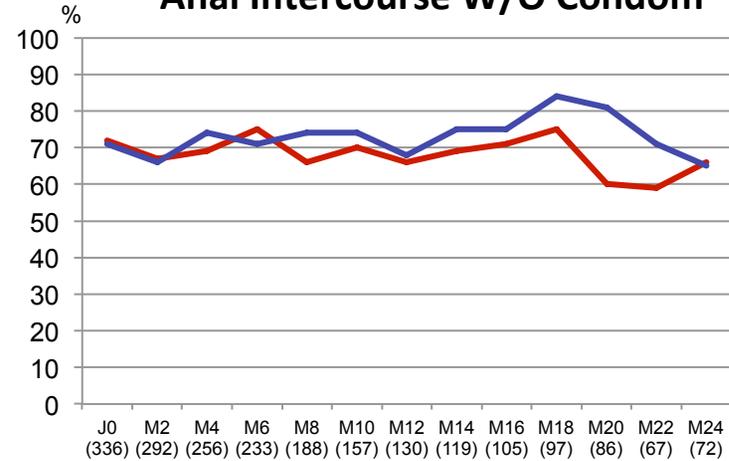
\*\* NG: Neisseria gonorrhoeae, CT: Chlamydia trachomatis, TP: Treponema pallidum

# Sexual Behavior

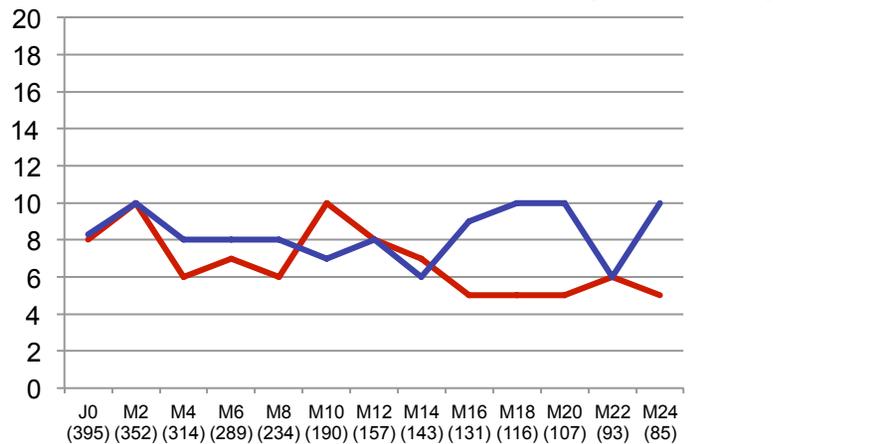
**Median Nb of Sexual Acts (last 4 weeks )**



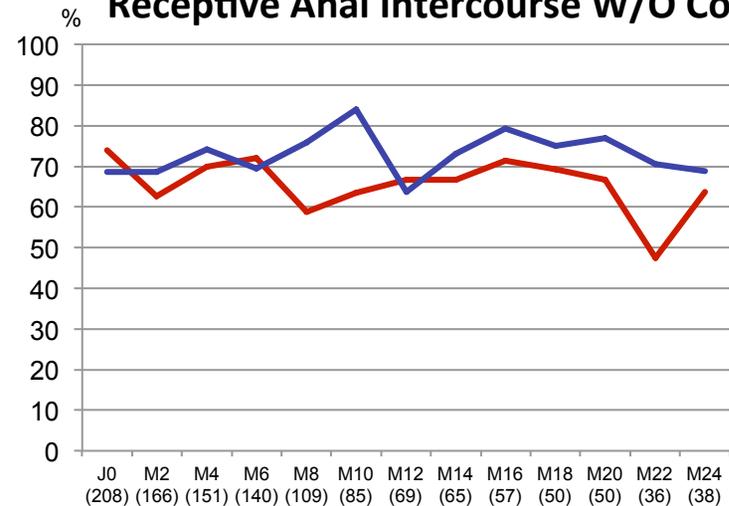
**Anal Intercourse W/O Condom**



**Median Nb of Sexual Partners (2 months)**



**Receptive Anal Intercourse W/O Condom**

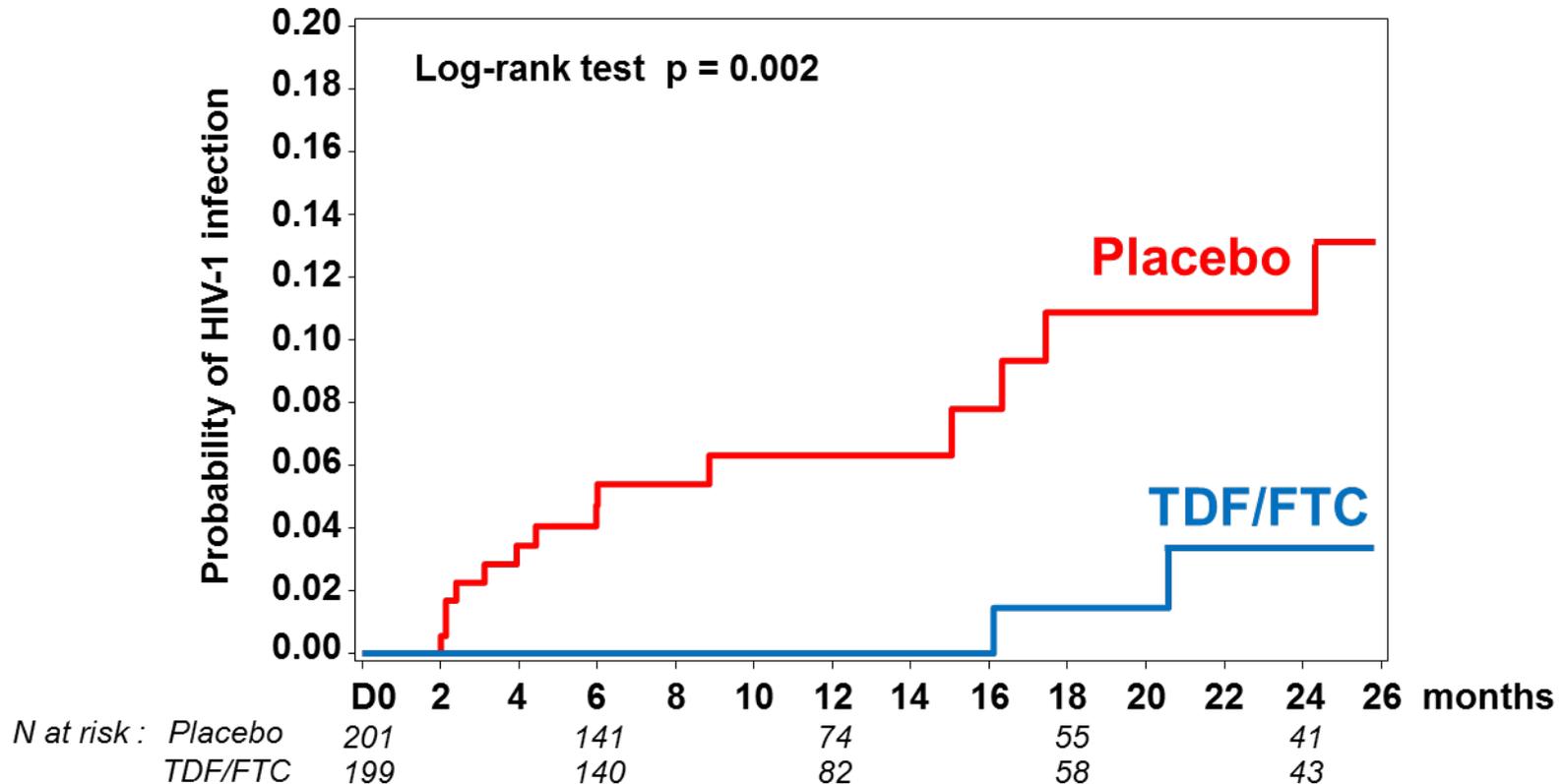


# Sexually Transmitted Infections

- 276 STIs were diagnosed in 141 participants

|                    | TDF/FTC<br>n=199 |           | Placebo<br>n=201 |           | P value |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|---------|
|                    | Nb Pt (%)        | Nb Events | Nb Pt (%)        | Nb Events |         |
| <b>Chlamydia</b>   | 43 (22)          | 61        | 34 (17)          | 48        | 0.23    |
| <b>Gonorrhoeae</b> | 38 (19)          | 50        | 45 (22)          | 67        | 0.42    |
| <b>Syphilis</b>    | 19 (10)          | 19        | 19 (10)          | 25        | 0.98    |
| <b>HCV</b>         | 3 (<2)           | 3         | 3 (<2)           | 3         | 1.00    |
| <b>Any STI</b>     | 76 (38)          | 133       | 65 (32)          | 143       | 0.22    |

# KM Estimates of Time to HIV-1 Infection (mITT Population)



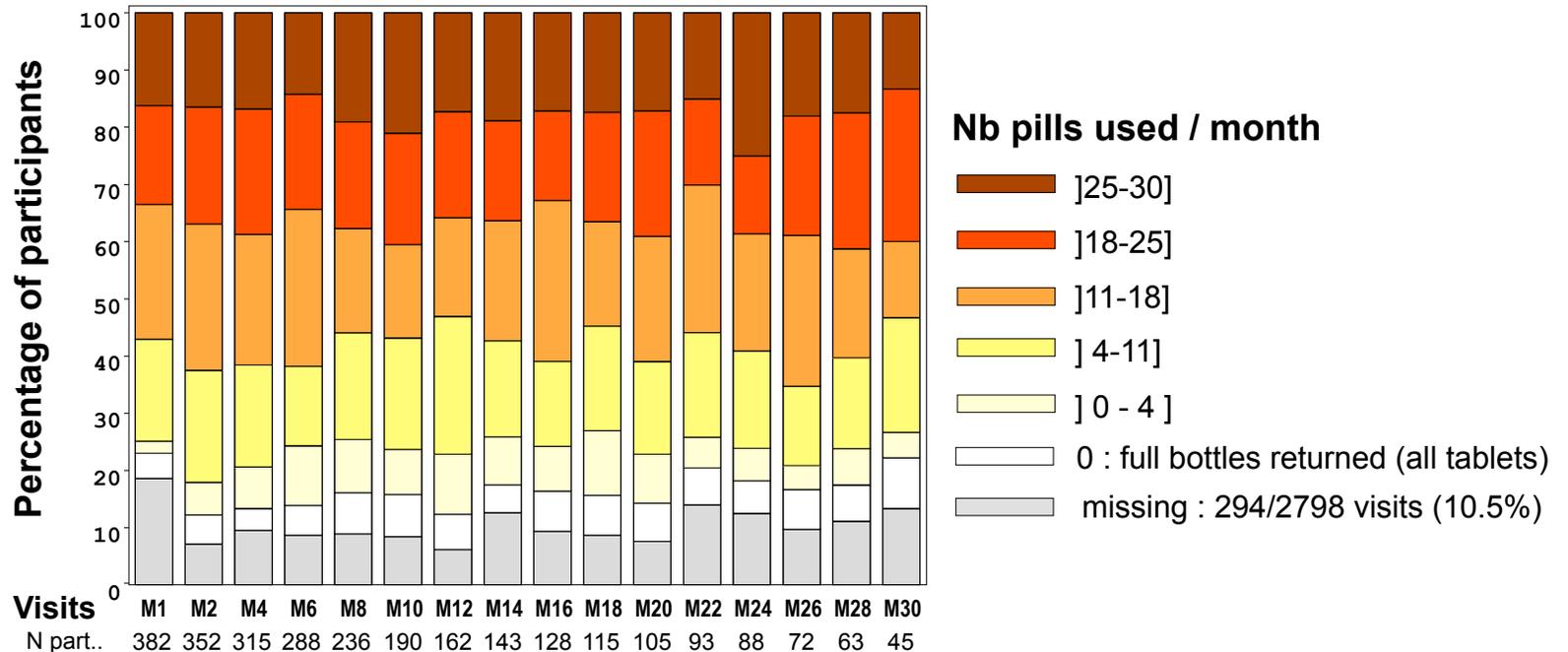
Mean follow-up of 13 months: 16 subjects infected

**14 in placebo arm** (incidence: 6.6 per 100 PY), **2 in TDF/FTC arm** (incidence: 0.94 per 100 PY)

**86% relative reduction in the incidence of HIV-1 (95% CI: 40-99,  $p=0.002$ )**

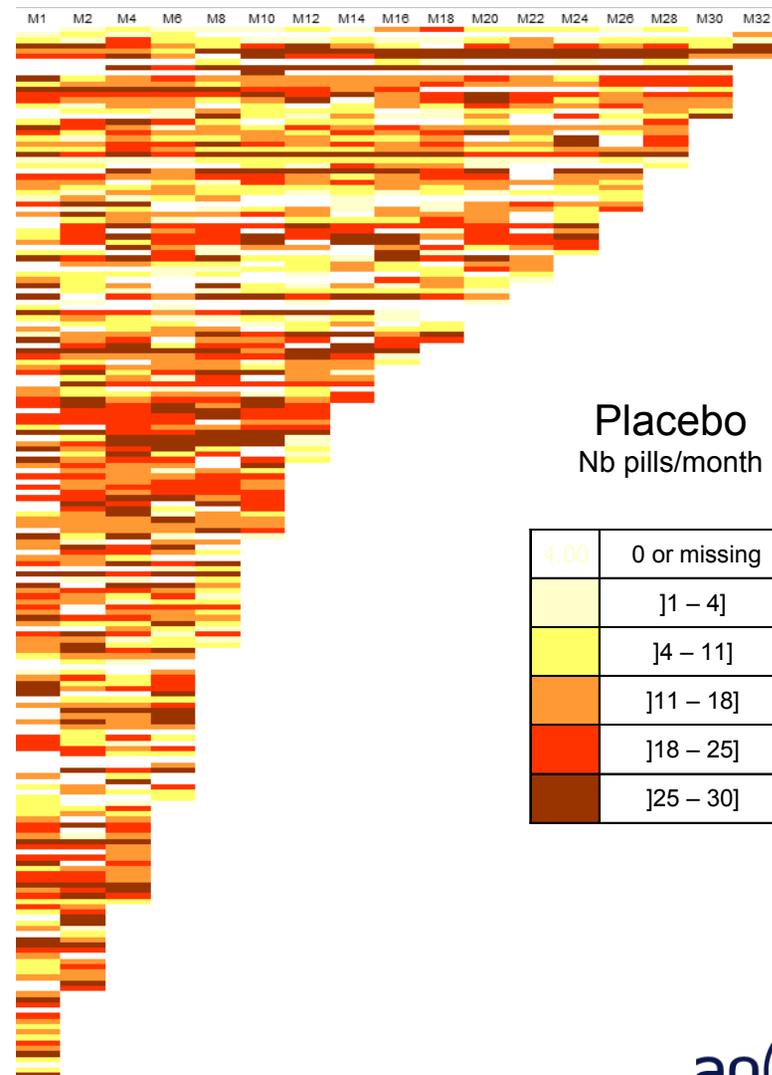
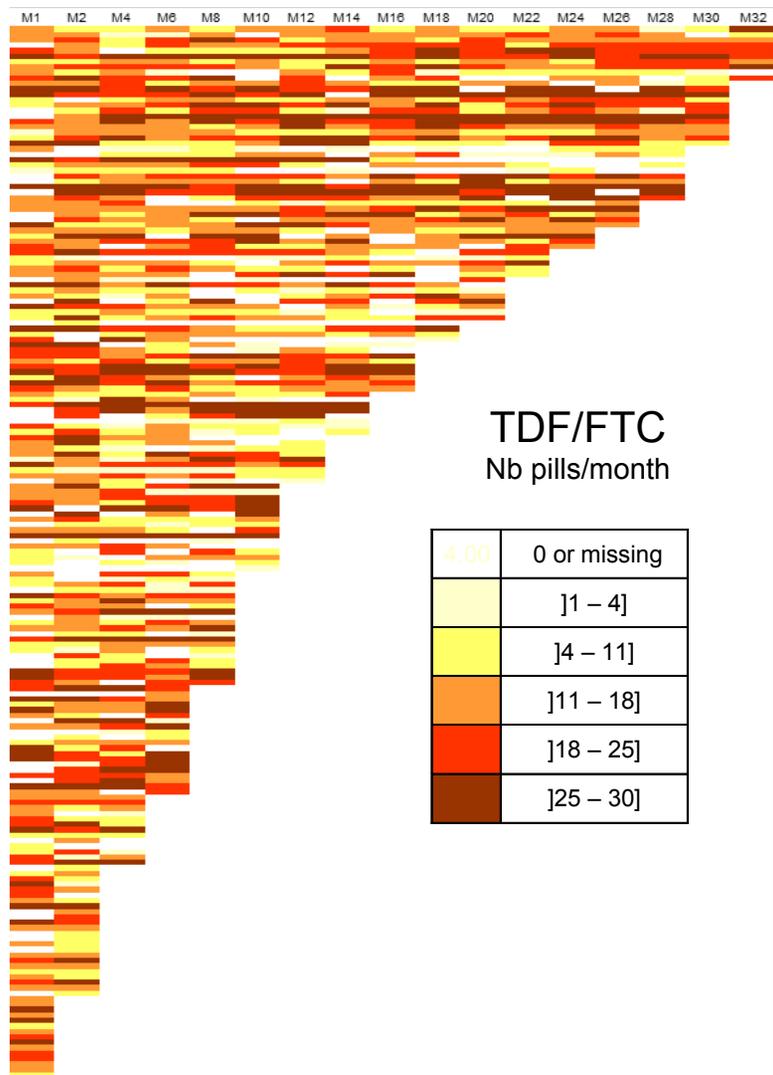
NNT for one year to prevent one infection : 18

# Adherence by Pill Count



- **Median number of pills/month (IQR):** 16 pills (10-23) in the placebo arm and 16 pills (12-24) in the TDF/FTC arm ( $p=0.84$ )
- **48 participants (12%) received PEP**  
25 (13%) in the TDF/FTC arm and 23 (11%) in the placebo arm ( $p=0.73$ )

# Adherence by Pill Count



# Adherence Assessed by CASIs

## PrEP use during the last sexual intercourse

1212 sexual intercourses assessed in 319 participants

| % PrEP Use<br>(min-max) | <b>TDF/FTC</b><br>n = 649 acts | <b>Placebo</b><br>n = 563 acts | <b>Total</b><br>% (min-max) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Correct use*</b>     | <b>45 (36-57)</b>              | <b>40 (22-49)</b>              | <b>43 (35-51)</b>           |
| <b>Suboptimal use</b>   | <b>27 (14-35)</b>              | <b>31 (18-44)</b>              | <b>29 (20-38)</b>           |
| <b>No PrEP</b>          | <b>27 (15-37)</b>              | <b>29 (24-44)</b>              | <b>28 (20-38)</b>           |

\* According to the protocol, or at least one pill before and one pill after sex

# Adverse Events

| Nb of Participants (%)  | TDF/FTC<br>n=199 | Placebo<br>n=201 | P value |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| Any AE                  | 184 (92)         | 178 (89)         | 0.18    |
| Any Serious AE          | 18 (9)           | 16 (8)           | 0.70    |
| Any Grade 3 or 4 AE     | 17 (9)           | 14 (7)           | 0.56    |
| Treatment D/C due to AE | 1*               | 0                |         |
| Drug-Related GI AEs     | 25 (13)          | 11 (6)           | 0.013   |
| Nausea/vomiting         | 15               | 2                |         |
| Abdominal pain          | 11               | 4                |         |
| Diarrhea                | 7                | 5                |         |

\* deep veinous thrombosis with suspected DDI with dabigatran

# Lab Abnormalities

| Nb of Participants (%)    | TDF/FTC<br>n=199 | Placebo<br>n=201 | P value |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| <b>Grade 1 Creatinine</b> | 28 (14%)*        | 15 (7%)          | 0.042   |
| <b>Proteinuria ≥ 2+</b>   | 10 (5%)          | 9 (5%)           | 0.83    |
| <b>Glycosuria ≥ 2+</b>    | 1 (1%)           | 0 (0%)           | 1.00    |
| <b>All Grades ALAT</b>    | 33 (17%)         | 26 (13%)         | 0.37    |
| <b>Grade 3 or 4 ALAT</b>  | 1 (1%)**         | 4 (4%)***        | 0.36    |

\* 2 Participants in the TDF/FTC arm had a transient creatinine clearance < 60 ml/mn

\*\* Acute HCV infection

\*\*\* Acute HCV infection in 3 and syphilis in one

# Conclusions

- In this population of high risk MSM, incidence of HIV-1 infection in the placebo arm was higher than expected
- “On Demand” oral PrEP with TDF/FTC was very effective with a 86% (95% CI: 40-99) reduction in HIV-incidence
- Adherence to PrEP was good supporting the acceptability of “on demand” PrEP
- Safety of “on demand” TDF/FTC was overall similar to placebo except for gastrointestinal AEs
- No evidence of risk compensation
- On demand PrEP: attractive alternative to daily PrEP in high risk MSM who do not use condoms consistently

# Acknowledgments

- The Participants
- The Study Staff and Peer-Counselors
- The Trial Scientific Committee
- The DSMB
- The Community Advisory Board
- The ANRS Staff
- INSERM SC10-US19



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# **Pragmatic Open-Label Randomised Trial of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis: the PROUD study**

<http://www.proud.mrc.ac.uk/>

# Disclaimers

- Gilead Sciences plc provided drug free of charge, and distributed it to participating clinics
- Gilead Sciences plc provided funds for the additional diagnostics including the pharmacokinetic sub-study

# Sexual health service in England

- ~220 sexual health clinics, linked through professional guidelines
- Accessed by 110,000 HIV negative gay men per year
- Diagnoses made and services provided reported to Public Health England

# Rationale

- **To determine whether PrEP worked as well as iPrEx in this setting (44% reduction in HIV)**
- **Why might effectiveness be less in real world?**
- Adherence less
  - trial schedules monthly
  - well resourced for adherence support
- Behaviour riskier
  - participants constantly reminded that they could be on placebo, and that effectiveness was unknown
  - well resourced for behaviour change interventions

# PROUD Pilot



GMSM reporting UAI last/next 90days; 18+;  
and willing to take a pill every day

Randomize HIV negative MSM  
(exclude if treatment for HBV/Truvada contra-indicated)

Risk reduction includes  
Truvada **NOW**

Risk reduction includes  
Truvada **AFTER 12M**

Follow **3 monthly** for up to 24 months

Main endpoints in Pilot: recruitment and retention  
From April 2014: HIV infection in first 12 months

# Designed to mimic real-world

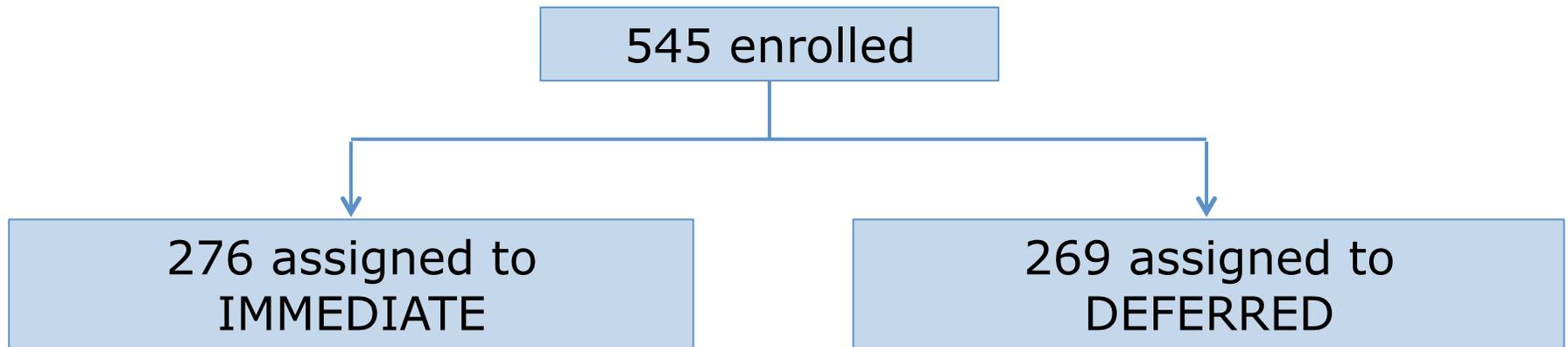
- Eligibility: routine clinic data and p24Ag/Ab serology at enrolment (no PCR)
- Safety: serum creatinine when starting and annually; additional tests if 1+ protein on dipstick
- STIs: (mainly) quarterly HIV, syphilis, HCV, gonorrhoea and chlamydia according to routine clinic
- Behaviour change interventions according to routine clinic (sexual risk, adherence, addiction)
- **Study procedures: web-randomisation, data entry, participant-completed questionnaires**



## **Results:**

**Population, Prescribing, Tolerability**

# Participant randomization



# Baseline demographics<sup>1</sup>

| <b>Characteristics</b>                       | <b>Immediate</b> | <b>Deferred</b> |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Age, median (IQR)</b>                     | 35 (30 – 43)     | 35 (29 – 42)    |
| <b>Ethnicity</b> White                       | 80%              | 82%             |
| <b>Born UK</b> No                            | 40%              | 40%             |
| <b>Education</b> University                  | 59%              | 60%             |
| <b>Employment</b> Full-time                  | 70%              | 73%             |
| <b>Sexuality</b> Gay                         | 96%              | 94%             |
| <b>Current relationship</b> No               | 53%              | 55%             |
| <b>Recreational drug use<sup>2</sup></b> Yes | 76%              | 64%             |

<sup>1</sup> 539/545 (99%) questionnaires returned

<sup>2</sup> in the last 90 days

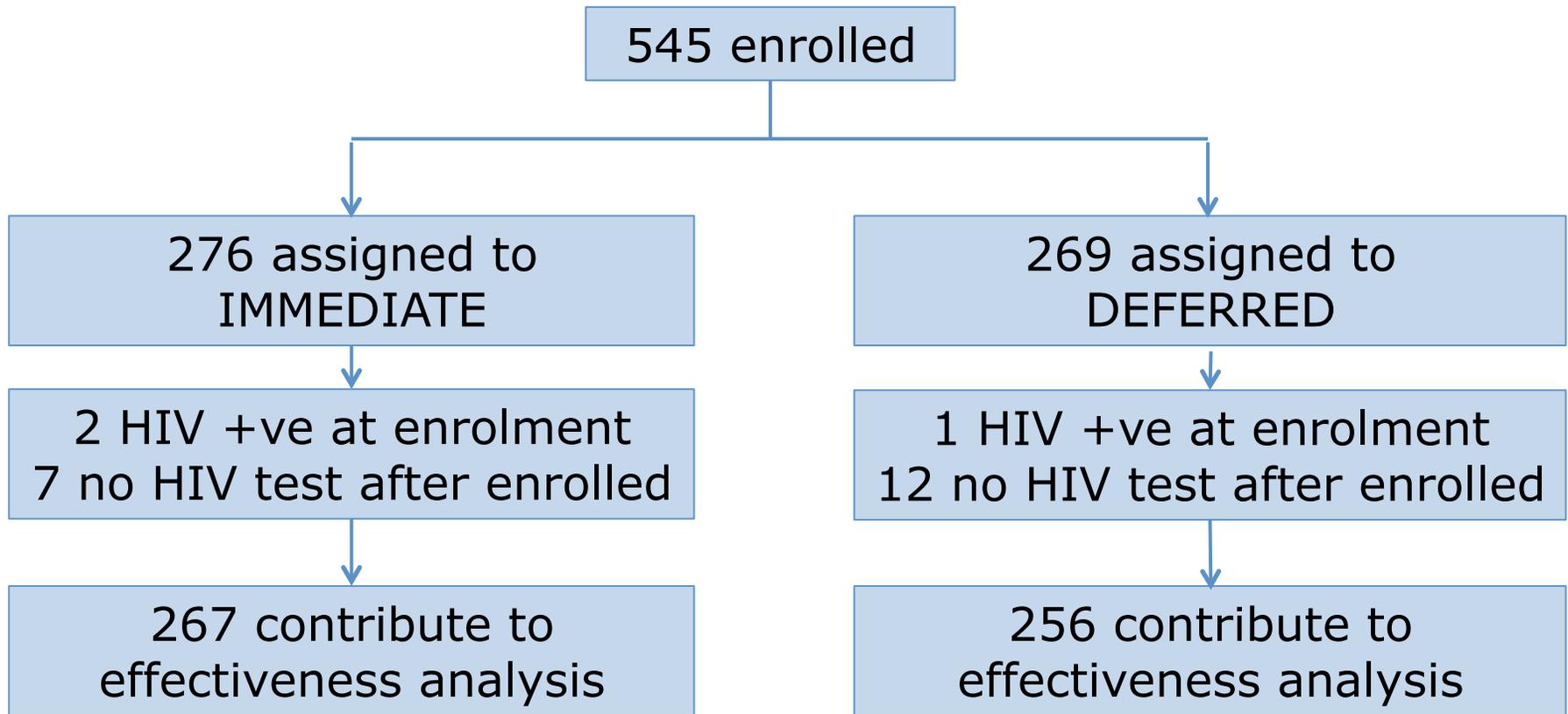


# PrEP interruptions for medical event

- **PrEP interrupted** by 28 participants (**both groups**) but only **13** had events considered related to drug:
  - nausea alone or with diarrhoea/abdominal pain/aches and fatigue (n=5)
  - decline in creatinine clearance (n=2)
  - headache (n=2)
  - joint pain, with fatigue in one case (n=2)
  - sleep disturbance (n=1)
  - flu-like illness (n=1)
- **PrEP re-started** by 11 of 13 participants above



**Results:**  
**HIV endpoint**



### **Calculation of person-years:**

From enrolment to the first of the following

- HIV test at m12, or
- HIV test at the time of access to PrEP, or
- diagnosis of HIV infection

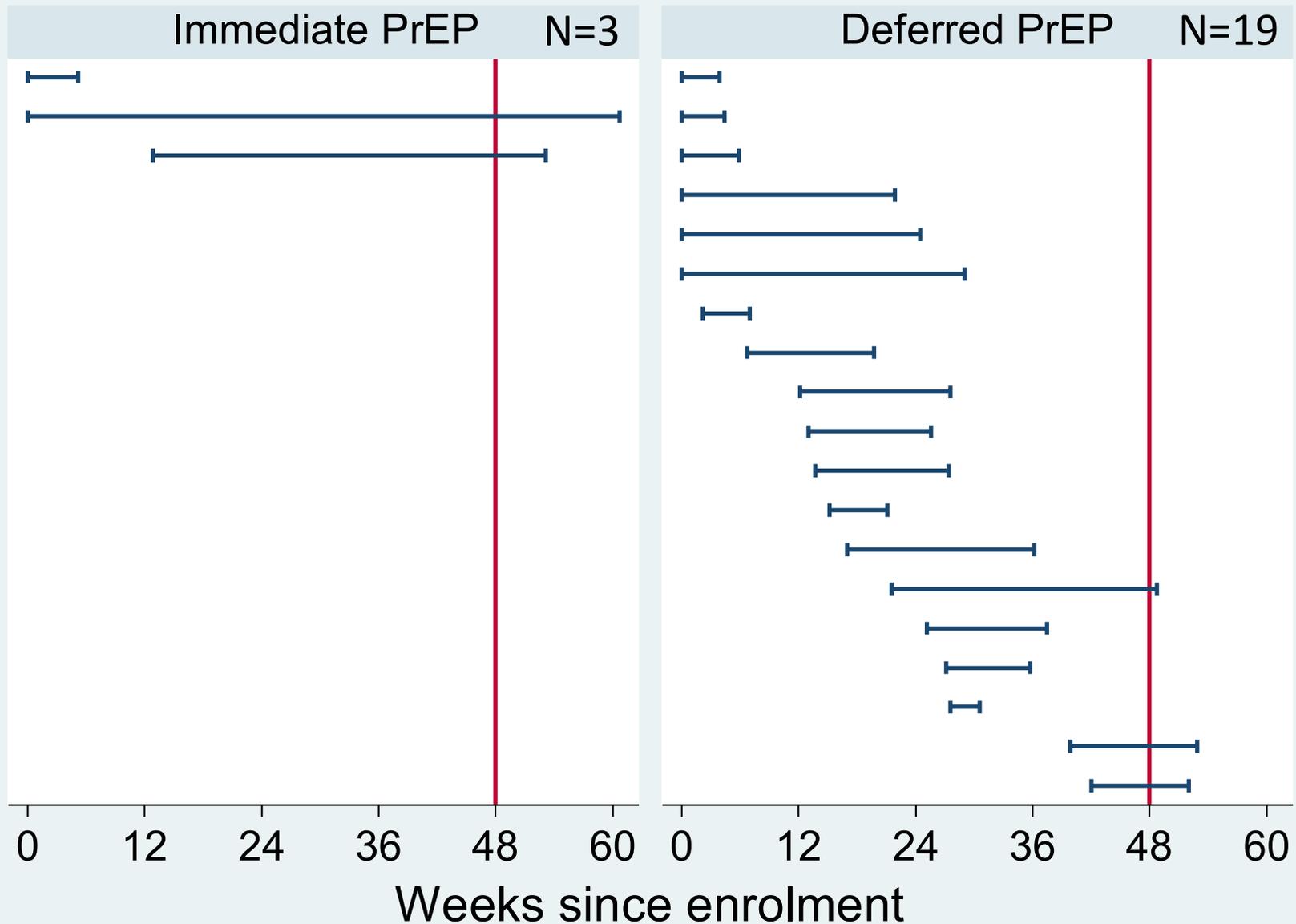
# Completeness of follow-up for HIV

- **Expected** person-years calculated assuming they had precisely followed protocol schedule

## Observed/expected follow-up:

- Immediate: 239/261 person years (92%)
- Deferred: 214/242 person years (88%)

# Individual incident HIV infections



# HIV Incidence

| <b>Group</b> | <b>No. of infections</b> | <b>Follow-up (PY)</b> | <b>Incidence (per 100 PY)</b> | <b>90% CI</b> |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Overall      | 22                       | 453                   | 4.9                           | 3.4–6.8       |
| Immediate    | 3                        | 239                   | 1.3                           | 0.4–3.0       |
| Deferred     | 19                       | 214                   | 8.9                           | 6.0–12.7      |

**Efficacy** =86% (90% CI: 58 – 96%)

**P value** =0.0002

**Rate Difference** =7.6 (90% CI: 4.1 – 11.2)

**Number Needed to Treat** =13 (90% CI: 9 – 25)

# Drug Resistance

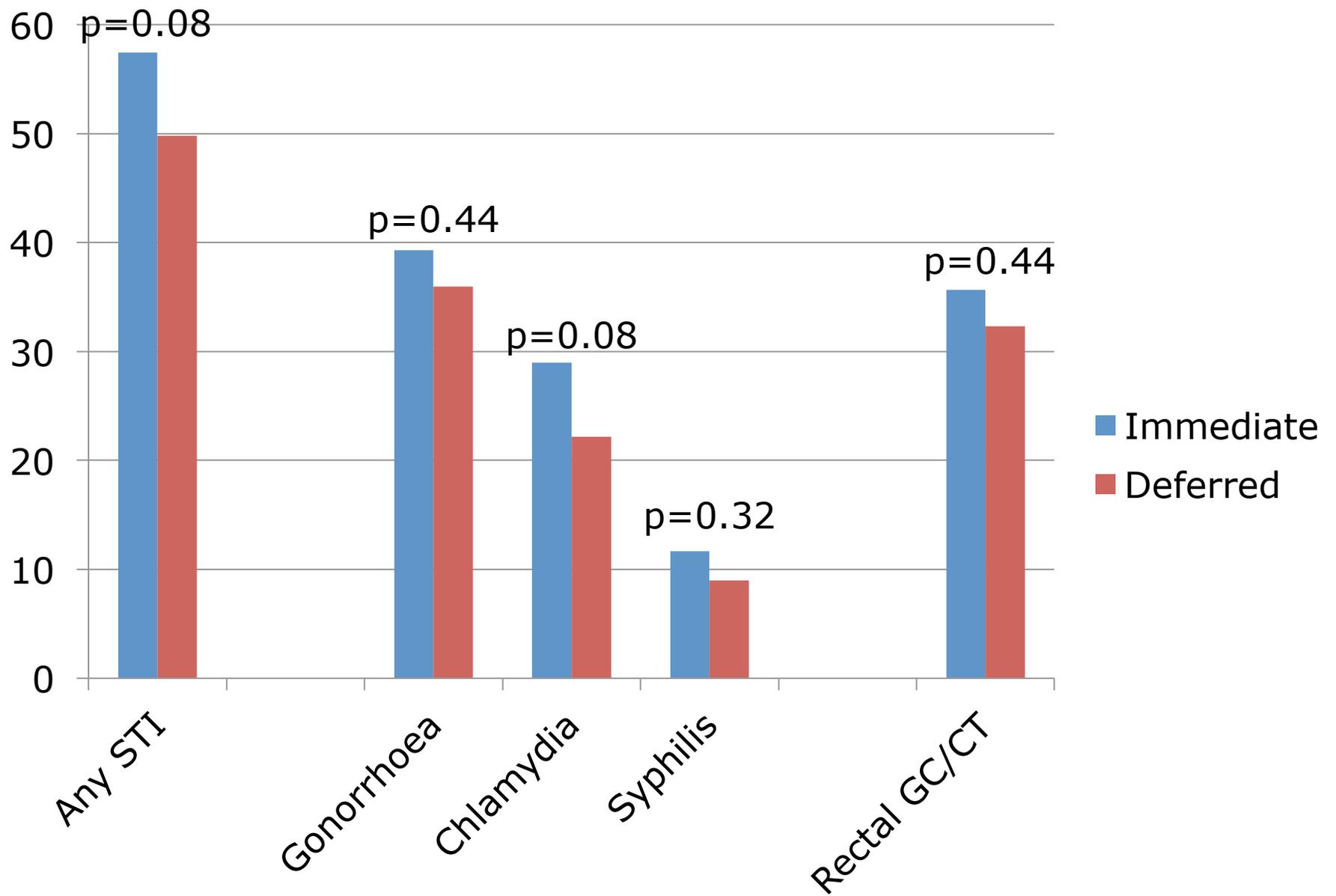
- **3** of **6** individuals who were seroconverting around baseline (immediate group) or month 12 (deferred group) developed **M184V/I** mutations (as a mixture with wild type)
- **K65R** was not detected



# **Results:**

## **STI endpoints**

# STIs

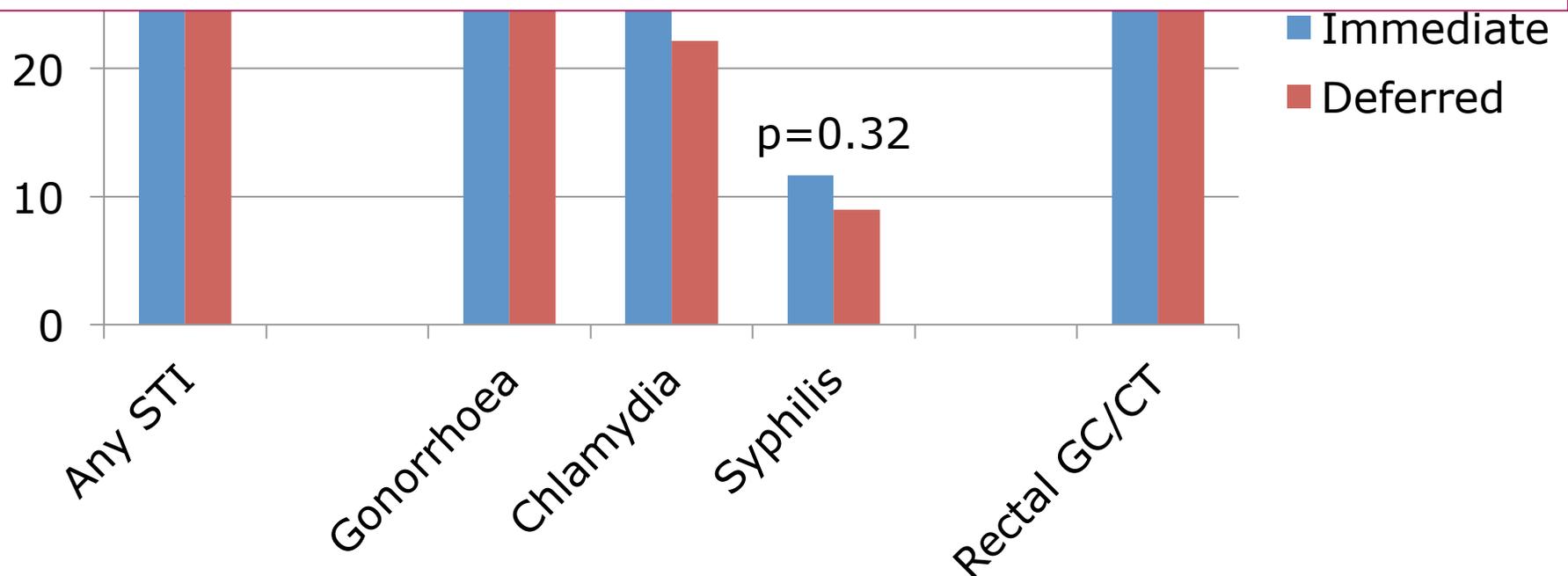


# STIs



## Caveat

Number of screens differed between the groups:  
e.g. Rectal gonorrhoea/chlamydia  
974 in the IMM group and 749 in the DEF





# **Results:**

## **Sexual behaviour**

## Reported sexual behaviour (preliminary)

| <b>Anal sex partners in last 90 days</b><br><b>BASELINE n=539</b> | <b>Immediate</b><br>Median (IQR) | <b>Deferred</b><br>Median (IQR) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total number of partners                                          | 10.5 (5-20)                      | 10 (4-20)                       |
| Condomless partners, participant receptive                        | 3 (1-5)                          | 2 (1-5)                         |
| Condomless partners, participant insertive                        | 2.5 (1-6)                        | 3 (1-7)                         |
| <hr/>                                                             |                                  |                                 |
| <b>Anal sex partners in last 90 days</b><br><b>MONTH 12 n=349</b> | <b>Immediate</b><br>Median (IQR) | <b>Deferred</b><br>Median (IQR) |
| Total number of partners                                          | 10 (3-24)                        | 8 (3-15)                        |
| Condomless partners, participant receptive                        | 3 (1-8)                          | 2 (1-5)                         |
| Condomless partners, participant insertive                        | 3 (1-8)                          | 3 (1-6)                         |

# Conclusions

- HIV incidence in the population who came forward to access PrEP was much higher than predicted based on all MSM attending sexual health clinics
- Despite extensive use of PEP in the deferred period
- Our concerns about PrEP being less effective in the real world were unfounded
  
- MSM incorporated PrEP into existing risk reduction strategies which continued to include condom use
- There was no difference in STIs, which were common in both groups
  
- Clinics were able to adapt routine practice to incorporate PrEP

# Acknowledgements (1)



## Study participants

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**Independent members:** Mike Adler (Co-Chair), Gus Cairns (Co-Chair), Dan Clutterbuck, Rob Cookson, Claire Foreman, Stephen Nicholson, Tariq Sadiq, Matthew Williams

**Investigator members:** Brian Gazzard, Noel Gill, Anne Johnson, Sheena McCormack, Andrew Phillips

**Gilead:** Matt Bosse, Rich Clarke, Jim Rooney, Murad Ruf

**University of Liverpool:** Saye Khoo

**Independent Data Monitoring Committee:** Anton Pozniak, Simon Collins, Fiona Lampe

## **Community Engagement Group**

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**Advisors:** Ingrid Young, Ford Hickson, Lisa McDaid, Marsha Rosengarten, Nicolas Lorente, Agata Pacho, Elizabeth Poliquin, Anthony Nardone, Catherine Dodds, Adam Bourne, David Dolling, Sheena McCormack, Rob Horne