HPTN 076: Safety and Pharmacokinetics of Rilpivirine LA through Week 76 in HIV-uninfected Women

N.D. Sista1, S. Li2, M. Marzingke3, N. Mgod4, J. Justman5, S. Swaminathan6, A. Adevyee7, E. Plowow-Manning8, S. Pathak9, J. Farrioret7 and L-G Bekker6 on behalf of the HPTN 076 study team

1FHI 360, Durham, NC, US; 2Statistical Center for HIV/AIDS Research and Prevention, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA, US; 3Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, US; 4University of Zimbabwe, Harare, Zimbabwe; 5ICAP at Columbia University, New York, NY, US; 6Rutgers, New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, US; 7DAIDS/NAID/HIV, Rockville, MD, US; 8University of Cape Town, Cape Town, SA

HPTN 076 evaluated the safety and pharmacokinetics (PK) of the long-acting injectable form of the non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, long-acting rilpivirine (RPV LA) from Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Belgium as a potential PrEP agent. The results for the primary objectives were presented at CROI 2017 (Poster #3245). Acceptability data are presented in the IAS Posters WEEPE09596.

METHODS

• HPTN 076, a phase 2, double-blind, 2:1 randomized trial, enrolled women to receive a monthly injection of the study product or placebo.

• A total of 136 women, median age of 31 years, were enrolled. Of these, 98 (64 LA [80%], 34 P [81%]) received all six doses.

• From Week 4 to 76, there were 15 product discontinuations (9 LA, 6 P); 32 weeks after the last injection, 100% of participants had plasma RPV concentrations >96% were >PAIC90 in nearly all participants 32 weeks after the last injection.

• Prior to injections, there was a 28-day oral run-in administration phase with a maximum of six occasions, eight weeks apart at study Weeks 4, 12, 20, 28, 36, and 44 during the Injection Phase. Each dose consisted of two gluteal, intramuscular (IM) injections. The last dose was at Week 44 and participants were followed through Week 76.

• Participants presenting with >1 injection dose; there were no significant differences in AEs, including liver enzyme elevations, which may indicate drug concentrations be between the protein-adjusted 95% inhibition concentration (PAIC90) of HIV, and up to four times above the PAIC90.

• RPV plasma concentrations exceeded the 4xPAIC90 reference concentration in nearly all participants eight weeks after the last injection and remained above the PAIC90 in nearly all participants 32 weeks after the last injection.

• The HPTN 076 Study Team acknowledges the trial regulatory and Data Safety Monitoring Board, and the following study site staff for their support: Emavundleni CRS in Cape Town, South Africa; Sibaya CRS in Durban, South Africa; The HPTN 076 Study Team acknowledges the following study site staff for their support: Emavundleni CRS in Cape Town, South Africa; Sibaya CRS in Durban, South Africa; Thembalihle CR, Khayelitsha, South Africa; Emmarentia CR, Sandton, South Africa.

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• Rilpivirine LA, 1200 mg every eight weeks was well tolerated and safe through 76 weeks in African and US women.

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• CVF and RF were collected on Dacron swabs prior to VT biopsy. CVF, RF and VT samples collected at Weeks 36, 44, and 28, 36, and 44 during the Injection Phase. Participants with >1 injection dose; there were no significant differences in AEs, including liver enzyme elevations, which may indicate drug concentrations be between the protein-adjusted 95% inhibition concentration (PAIC90) of HIV, and up to four times above the PAIC90.

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