

# Long-Acting Injectable Cabotegravir: the Future of HIV PrEP?

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#### **Disclosures**

No conflicts of interest or relationships to disclose. Will be discussing an investigational antiretroviral.

Full HPTN 083 study results not yet available. Will be reviewing data from a preliminary DSMB analysis today.

See press release and webinar:

https://www.hptn.org/news-and-events/announcements/cab-la-proves-be-highly-effective-prevention-hiv-acquisition



#### Outline

- General notes about cabotegravir
- News from the phase 3 PrEP trial (and why it's a big deal)
- Questions, concerns, and next steps for long-acting PrEP



### What is Cabotegravir?

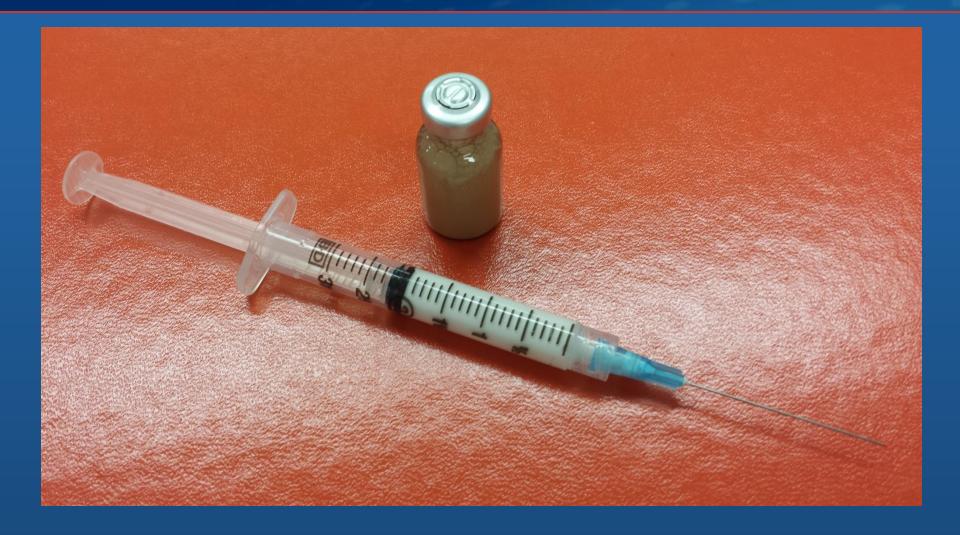


### Cabotegravir (CAB)

- Investigational integrase strand transfer inhibitor
- Potential infrequent dosing and parenteral administration
  - Oral half-life: 40 hours
  - Parenteral nanosuspension (IM, SC) half-life: 21-50 days
  - Median time from discontinuation to undetectable plasma level (IM, SC): 43-66 weeks
- Metabolized by UGT1A1 (main pathway) & UGT1A9
  - Minimal CYP metabolism; likely few drug interactions
- Relatively <u>low</u> barrier to resistance



### Injectable Long-Acting Cabotegravir





# What is the HPTN 083 Trial and What's the Big News?



## HPTN-083



A Phase 2b/3 Double Blind Safety and Efficacy Study of Injectable Cabotegravir Compared to Daily Oral TDF/FTC, for Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis in HIV-Uninfected Cisgender Men and Transgender Women who have Sex with Men

**Target enrollment:** 4,500 HIVuninfected cisgender men and transgender women who have sex with men and who are at risk of HIV acquisition

**Primary outcome:** HIV Prevention effectiveness of cabotegravir compared to daily oral TDF/FTC

**Vietnam** 

**United** States

Peru

**Brazil** 

**Argentina** 

South Africa

Slide courtesy of Dr. Raphael Landovitz, UCLA

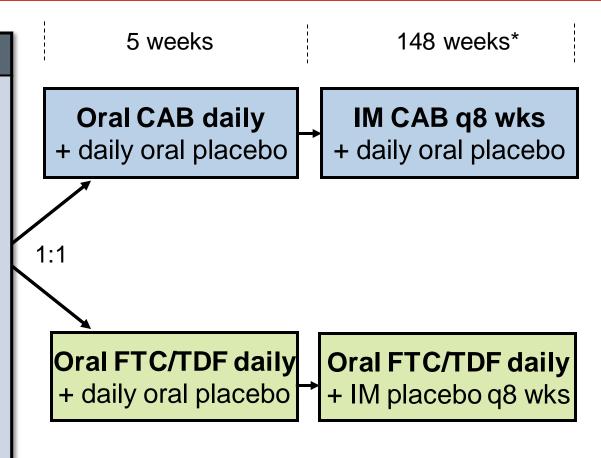
Thailand

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02720094

## IM CAB Every 2 Months vs Oral Daily FTC/TDF for HIV PrEP HPTN 083: Study Design

#### **Study Design**

- Phase 2b/3, multinational, double blind, double dummy, randomized trial to assess efficacy of longacting IM cabotegravir (CAB) compared to daily oral FTC/TDF for preventing HIV infection
- Enrolled cisgender MSM and transgender women at high risk for HIV
- Endpoints: incident HIV infections; safety



\*Followed by 48 weeks oral FTC/TDF daily



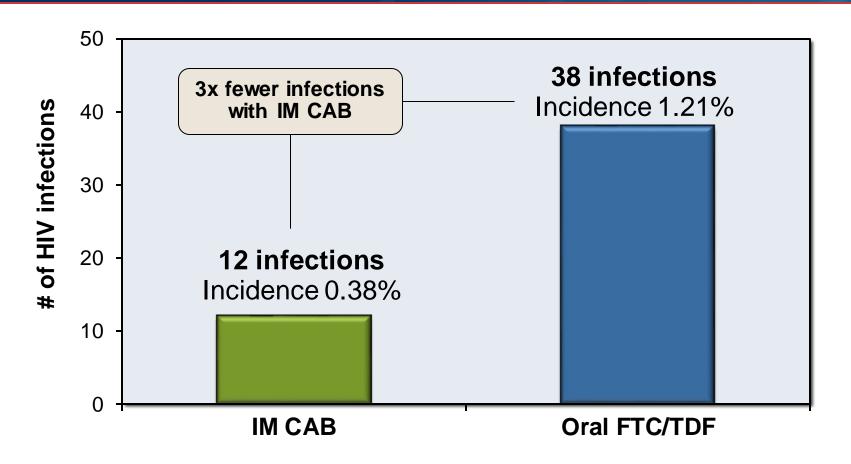
## IM CAB Every 2 Months vs Oral Daily FTC/TDF for HIV PrEP HPTN 083: Study Population

- Participants: 4,565 MSM and transgender women enrolled
  - Average age: 28
  - 66% under age 30
  - 40% under age 25
  - 12% transgender women
  - 50% black/African American at US sites



Source: https://www.hptn.org

## IM CAB Every 2 Months vs Oral Daily FTC/TDF for HIV PrEP HPTN 083: Results



Estimated background HIV incidence rate: 4.5%; actual overall incidence rate: 0.79% AE's more frequent with IM CAB: injection site reactions, pyrexia, elevated BP



## Injectable Cabotegravir for HIV PrEP Outstanding Questions and Concerns

- Necessary oral lead-in? Oral tail?
  - Is "direct to inject" safe?
- Risk of missed doses?
  - Why did the 12 HIV infections in CAB arm occur?
  - Did these individuals acquire integrase resistance?
- Cost, timing of FDA evaluation, clinical logistics
- Comparison to oral FTC/TAF
- Weight change over time
  - CAB had neutral effect on weight in prior small study



### Long-Acting HIV PrEP What's Next?

- HPTN 084: similar design in cisgender women in Africa
  - Started approximately 1 year after HPTN 083
  - DSMB review: study should continue; review again this year
  - Will assess for superiority of IM CAB vs oral FTC/TDF
- FDA re-assessment of IM CAB/RPV-LA for treatment
- Further work towards other long-acting PrEP agents:
  - Examples: islatravir (NRTTI), GS-6207 (capsid inhibitor)



## Long-Acting HIV PrEP Summary

- Preliminary analysis demonstrates that IM cabotegravir every 2 months is statistically non-inferior to daily oral FTC/TDF for HIV PrEP
- Potential for enormous benefit: easier adherence, reduced side effects (option with significant renal insufficiency?), reduced stigma and fear of intimate partner violence
- Full analysis and FDA review pending



### Poll

 What percentage of persons currently taking oral PrEP do you anticipate would transition to IM PrEP administered in clinic every 2 months?

- A) 0-25%
- B) 25-50%
- C) 50-75%
- D) >75%



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