Safety and Efficacy of DTG vs EFV and TDF vs TAF in Pregnancy: IMPAAACT 2010 TRIAL

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Materials from CROI 2020 Presentation


Background and Rationale

• WHO now recommends dolutegravir (DTG)-based antiretroviral treatment (ART) globally
• Countries are transitioning from efavirenz (EFV)- to DTG-based first-line ART
  – Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate (TAF) is a recommended first-line agent for adults in the US
• It is essential to obtain pregnancy safety and efficacy data for agents that are expected to be widely used by women during pregnancy, such as DTG and TAF
643 mothers and their babies were enrolled in about 1 year.

Pregnant women were randomly assigned, in pairs with their babies, to one of three groups.

- **EFV/TDF/FTC**: Efavirenz / Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate / Emtricitabine
- **DTG + TDF/FTC**: Dolutegravir + Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate / Emtricitabine
- **DTG + TAF/FTC**: Dolutegravir + Tenofovir alafenamide / Emtricitabine
VESTED Study Drug Regimens

- **EFV/FTC/TDF**
- **DTG+FTC/TDF**
- **DTG+FTC/TAF**
Final Enrolling VESTED Sites

22 sites in 9 countries

Botswana (2): Gaborone; Molepolole
Brazil (4): Inst de Puericultura e Pediatria Martagao; Gesteira; Hosp Fed dos Servidores do Estado; SOM Fed Univ Minas Gerais; Hosp Geral de Nova Iguacu
India (1): BJMC
South Africa (4): Umlazi; FAMCRU; Soweto; Wits RHI Shandukani
Tanzania (1): KCMC
Thailand (3): Siriraj; Chiang Rai; Chiang Mai Univ
Uganda (2): MUJHU; Baylor-Uganda
United States (2): Univ Miami; Univ Fl Jacksonville
Zimbabwe (3): St. Mary’s; Seke North; Harare Family Care
IMPAACT 2010 Study Design

Arm 1: Maternal DTG+FTC/TAF During Pregnancy and Postpartum
- Maternal follow-up for ~12-26 weeks prior to delivery
- Maternal and infant follow-up for 50 weeks after delivery (infant receives local standard prophylaxis)

Arm 2: Maternal DTG+FTC/TDF During Pregnancy and Postpartum
- Maternal follow-up for ~12-26 weeks prior to delivery
- Maternal and infant follow-up for 50 weeks after delivery (infant receives local standard prophylaxis)

Arm 3: Maternal EFV/FTC/TDF During Pregnancy and Postpartum
- Maternal follow-up for ~12-26 weeks prior to delivery
- Maternal and infant follow-up for 50 weeks after delivery (infant receives local standard prophylaxis)

Some mothers and babies have finished the study. Others are still participating.

We are sharing results now based on what has been learned:
- During pregnancy and at delivery
- In the first month after babies are born
The combination of ARVs with DTG were more effective than the combination with EFV at controlling HIV in pregnant.

ARV Combination with EFV

EFV/TDF/FTC

91% of mothers
Low viral load

ARV Combination with DTG

DTG+TDF/FTC or DTG+TAF/FTC

98% of mothers
Low viral load

This was learned by comparing the number of mothers in each group who had a low HIV viral load at delivery.
The combination of ARVs with DTG and TAF had the best pregnancy outcomes.

Some examples of bad pregnancy outcomes are having a baby early, having a baby that is very small, or having a baby die while in the womb.
Additional Results

- Two babies were found to have HIV within the first 14 days of life. These babies were born to mothers who received ARVs with DTG.
- No babies had neural tube defects.
More to Come!

• These results are only the first part of what we hope to learn from IMPAACT 2010 (VESTED).
• The study is continuing to look at the combinations of ARVs in mothers and babies as planned.
Conclusions

- **The study showed that all three combinations of ARVs were safe in pregnancy.** The combinations also controlled the amount of HIV in mothers’ blood well in pregnancy.
  - The combinations of ARVs with DTG were more effective than the combination with EFV at controlling HIV in pregnancy.
  - The combination of ARVs with DTG and TAF had the best pregnancy outcomes.

- **Results affirm the WHO recommendation to use DTG in all populations, including pregnant women and people of childbearing potential.**
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