Immunovirological outcome, genotypic changes and treatment adherence in HIV-1 infected children under lopinavir/ritonavir therapy

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BACKGROUND

Co formulation lopinavir/ritonavir (L/R) simplifies drug administration, which is very useful in HIV-infected paediatric patients. This combination has shown substantial activity against PI-resistant virus. Virological response to therapy with L/R has previously been associated with baseline genotypic pattern although genotypic resistance to L/R has not been completely defined. No single mutation has been found to confer high-level resistance to L/R, but resistance mutations selected by other PIs can contribute to virological failure. Different patterns or scores have been associated to L/ R genotypic resistance. The old Kaletra mutation score was based on these 11 mutations: L10F/I/R/V, K20M/R, L24I, M46I/L, F53L, I54L/T/V, L63P, A71I/L/T/V, V82A/ METHODS

F/T, I84V, and L90M. The ATU score by ANRS French Group reported a new set of 10 mutations: positions 10, 20, 24, 33, 36, 47, 48, 54, 82 and 84, that better predicted virological response compared to the old score. Although recent studies have suggested that six or more mutations are required to reduce L/R sensitivity, update research reports that 3 or 4 may suffice. Parkin et al report that mutations at positions 46, 54 and 82 were found to have a stronger than average effect on resistance. Mutations associated with greater than tenfold reductions in L/R susceptibility are 10I, 71V, 90M, 54V, 46I, 84V, 46L, 73S and 20R. According to Abbott^R, manufacturer of lopinavir, virological failure in the presence of three of these mutations was very unusual

in the absence of a change at codon 82 (Calvez 2001). In addition, the universal Pis associated mutations (UPAMs), including V82A/F/L/S/T, I84L/V, L90M, and L331I/V/F, confer cross-resistance to most PIs.

Consequently, to achieve a consensus pattern more information about genotypic changes in patients treated with L/R and virological failure is need.

OBJETIVES

To analyze the immunovirological outcome, genotypic changes and treatment adherence in 13 HIVinfected children, either antiretroviral-naïve (n=1) or (PI)-experienced (n=12) patients.

RESULTS

- 12 patients good adherence
- 12 patients good L/R plasmatic concentrations
- 12 patients increase CD4 cell count over 500 cells/ml
- 5 patients viraemia undetectable (42%)

Total mutations

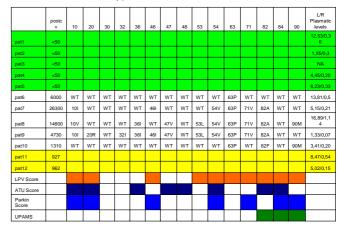
Patients Characteristics at Baseline Mear Range Age (years) CD4 1-13 9 566 (28%) 45-1000 (3-32%) Load Viral HIV 34800 16100->750000 (median) Copies/ml Time since 8 years 0,7-12 years diagnosis Previous PI 2 0-3 Number of Mutations at Baseline genotype Old LPV Score 2,3 1-5 ATU Score 1,4 0-5 Parkin Score 2,2 0-4 UPAMs 0,7 0-2

1-7

RT mutations in Patients with Virological

	Failure >1000 Copies/ml															
	treatment	41	u	67	63	70	74	103	108	118	181	184	190	210	215	219
Patts	revitapine +D4T +L/R	411	wτ	wт	WΤ	wτ	wτ	wτ	wr	wr	181 C	wт	wr	WΤ	wr	wτ
Pat7	sbacavir+D4T+L/ R	WΤ	wτ	67 N	WΤ	70 R	wτ	103 N	wτ	1181	w	wτ	wr	wτ	215 F	219 Q
parts	abacavir+D4T+ 3TC+L/R	41	44D	wτ	wτ	wτ	74V	103 N	wr	1181	w	184V	wr	210 W	215Y	wτ
pert9	abacavir+ etavirenz + L/R	41L	44D	67 N	eaD	wτ	wτ	103 N	wτ	wr	181 C	wт	wr	210 W	215 C	WT
Pat10	tenofovir+ D4T+ L/R	41L	44D	wт	WΤ	wτ	74V	wτ	1081	1181	181 C	wт	190 A	210 W	wt	wτ

PI Genotypic Mutations after Treatment



REFERENCES

- Parkin N et al. Improving lopinavir genotype algorithm through phenotype correlations: novel mutation patterns and amprenavir cross-resistance. AIDS 17(7):955-961, 2003.
- Calvez V et al. Identification of individual mutations in HIV protease-associated with virological response to lopinavir/ritonavir therapy. Antiviral Therapy 6 (supp 1): 64, 2001.
- De Luca A et al. Improved prediction of virological response to lopinavir/ritonavir in salvage therapy using new interpretation rules of baseline genotypic resistance. Antiviral Therapy 8 (suppl 1): \$406, 2003.
- Zolopa A et al. Genotypic predictors of response to lopinavir/ritonavir in clinical practice. Antiviral Therapy 8 (suppl1): \$415, 2003
- Monno L et al. HIV-1 phenotypic susceptibility to lopinavir (LPV) and genotypic analysis in LPV/r-naive subjects with prior protease inhibitor experience. JAIDS 33(4):439-447, 2003

Plasma viraemia quantification : CA HIV-1 monitor (Roche Molecular system)

- CD4 cell count by cytometric flow
- Sequencing of RT and protease gene by Tru Gene (Bayer laboratories) in patients with detectable load viral (over 1000 copies/ml)
- Virological Failure was defined as viral load > 50 copies/ml after a minimum of 12 months of treatment with L/R

HIV-1viral load Evolution and Numberof mutations (NM) at

Baseline Genotype In patients with Good Adherence

 pt2
 pt3
 pt4
 pt5
 pt6
 pt7
 pt8
 pt9
 pt10
 pt11

 4
 3
 NA
 NA
 1
 5
 1
 3
 3
 3

2 1 NA NA 0 2 5 1 1

4 3 2 NA NA 0 3 4 1 2 3

1 1 0 NA NA 0 3 4 1 2 3 0

 4
 4
 2
 3
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 4,5
 5,8
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1

1 0

Oral interview with patient and their family about

· Plasma concentration measure of L/P by HPLC

adherence treatment

INM Old Score

I NMATU Scor

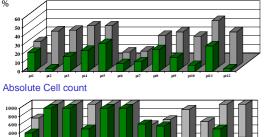
NMParkin Score

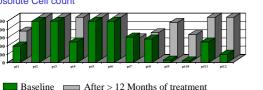
■ Nº UPAMS Mutat

Vears of L/R tre Previous IP

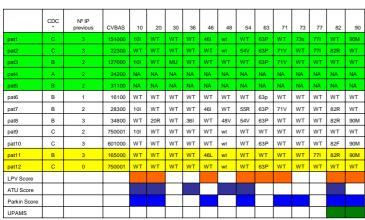
ad Viral after Tre Load Viral Baseline * Patient 12: Naive







PI Genotypic Mutations at Baseline



CONCLUSIONS

- Our Patients showed good adherence to L/P. A good immunological (100%) but milder virological (40%) response were observed.
- The patients with virological failure developed these mutations: 10I, 20R, 36I, 46I,47 V (2 patients) 53L, 54V (3 patients) ,63P, 71V (2 patients), and 82A (3 patients)
- The most frequent mutations in patients with virological failure and available genotype (5 patients) were 63P (5 Patients) 82A/F (4 patients) 54V and 71V (3 patients)
- The absence of PI resistance in one patient with virological failure is remarkable
- Further studies are required for a better definition of L/P-associated resistance mutations