



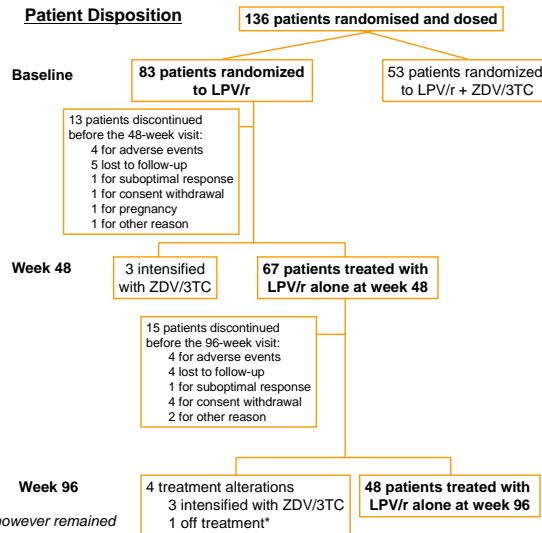
Week-96 end of trial analysis of antiretroviral-naïve patients randomized to the lopinavir/ritonavir single drug arm in the MONARK trial

J. Ghosn^{1,3}, P. Flandre², C. Delaugerre³, M.-L. Chaix³, P. Dellamonica⁴, R.A. Rode⁵, Y. Wang⁵, M. Norton⁵, I. Cohen-Codar⁶, P. NgoVan⁶, C. Rouzioux³, and JF. Delraissy¹ for the MONARK Study Group

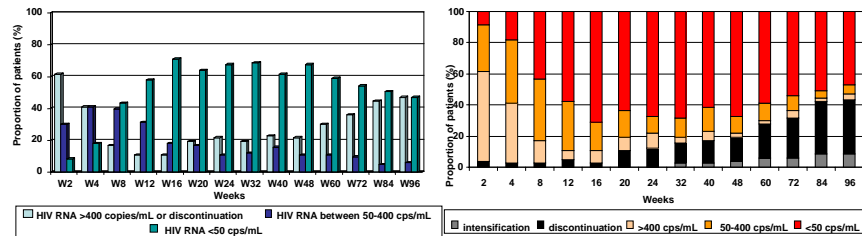
The MONARK trial enrolled 136 antiretroviral-naïve patients who were randomized and dosed with either lopinavir/ritonavir (LPV/r) monotherapy (n=83) or LPV/r + AZT/3TC (n=53).

We focus here on patients in the LPV/r monotherapy arm followed through Week 96. The on-treatment (OT) analysis considers only patients who had an HIV-RNA <50 copies/mL at Week 48 (n=56). The intent-to-treat (ITT) analysis involves all patients randomized to LPV/r monotherapy (n=83).

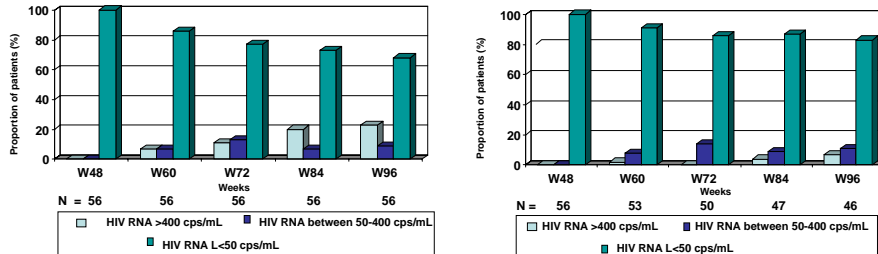
Patient Disposition



ITT analysis (missing data = failure) from baseline through W96 for patients randomized to LPV/r monotherapy



ITT (left) and OT (right) analysis focusing on patients randomized to the LPV/r monotherapy arm, and who had reached an HIV-RNA <50 cp/mL at W48



- The follow-up of the 56 patients, virologically controlled at Week 48, indicate that 46 of them remained on LPV/r monotherapy at Week 96, with 38/46 (83%) having HIV RNA <50 copies/mL.
- Factors associated with sustained undetectable HIV-RNA through W96 were baseline HIV-RNA and an HIV-RNA <400 copies/mL at W2.
- PI-associated resistance mutations were evidenced in 5/83 patients in the monotherapy arm from baseline to W96 (46I+63P at W40, W44, 13V+46I+76V at W62, 10F+82A at W76 and 76V at W90). Among these 5 patients with selected PI resistance mutations, 3/5 intensified with NRTIs and re-suppressed to <50 copies/mL, 1/5 was switched to nevirapine + AZT/3TC, 1/5 continued on LPV/r monotherapy (investigator's decision).

CONCLUSIONS

- LPV/r monotherapy was able to maintain sustained viral suppression up to W96 in patients who already achieved an HIV-RNA <50 cp/ml at W48: 83% of patients with HIV-RNA <50 cp/mL at W48 maintained an HIV-RNA <50 cp/mL at W96.
- The occurrence in some patients of low-level viremia (50-500 copies/mL) may increase the risk for drug resistance. Major PI-associated resistance mutations were evidenced in 5 out of 83 (6%) patients treated with LPV/r monotherapy between baseline and W96. However, these mutations did not jeopardize future therapeutic options in any of the 5 patients.

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Principal Investigator & Scientific Coordination: Pr. Jean-François DELFRAISSY, Le Kremlin Bicêtre Hospital Paris, France.

¹Bicêtre Hospital, Internal Medicine and Infectious Diseases Department, Le Kremlin Bicêtre, France, ²Université Pierre et Marie Curie, INSERM U720, Paris, France, ³Necker Hospital, Virology Department, René Descartes Paris 5 University, EA MRT 3620, Paris, France, ⁴L'Archet Hospital, Infectious Diseases Department, Nice, France, ⁵Abbott Park, Chicago, United States, ⁶Abbott France, Rungis, France