

In chronically HIV-1-infected patients long-term antiretroviral therapy initiated above 500 CD4/mm³ achieves better HIV-1 reservoirs' depletion and T-cell count restoration



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Background (1)

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PLOS PATHOGENS

Post-Treatment HIV-1 Controllers with a Long-Term Virological Remission after the Interruption of Early Initiated Antiretroviral Therapy ANRS VISCONTI Study

Asier Sáez-Cirión^{1*}, Charline Bacchus², Laurent Hocqueloux³, Véronique Avettand-Fenoel^{4,5}, Isabelle Girault⁶, Camille Lecuroux⁶, Valerie Potard^{7,8}, Pierre Versmisse¹, Adeline Melard⁴, Thierry Prazuck³, Benjamin Descours², Julien Guergnon², Jean-Paul Viard^{5,9}, Faroudy Boufassa¹⁰, Olivier Lambotte^{6,11}, Cécile Goujard^{10,11}, Laurence Meyer^{10,12}, Dominique Costagliola^{7,8,13}, Alain Venet⁶, Gianfranco Pancino¹, Brigitte Autran², Christine Rouzioux^{4,5*}, the ANRS VISCONTI Study Group¹

- ❑ PTC are characterized by^{1,2}:
 - Early cART, within primary-infection (PHI)
 - Weak viral reservoir (HIV-DNA <2.3 log/10⁶ PBMC)
 - High immune restoration (CD4 ≈ 900/mm³, CD4/CD8 >1)

- ❑ 900-1000 CD4/mm³ is the median count in HIV-uninfected people³

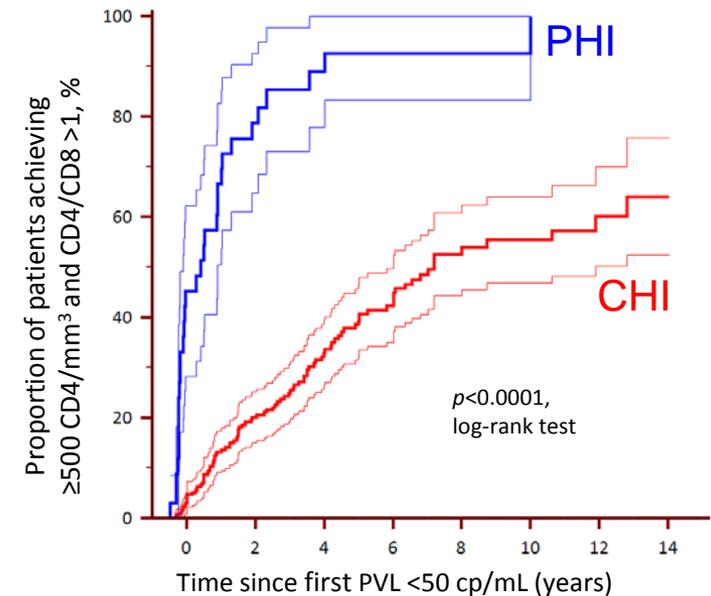
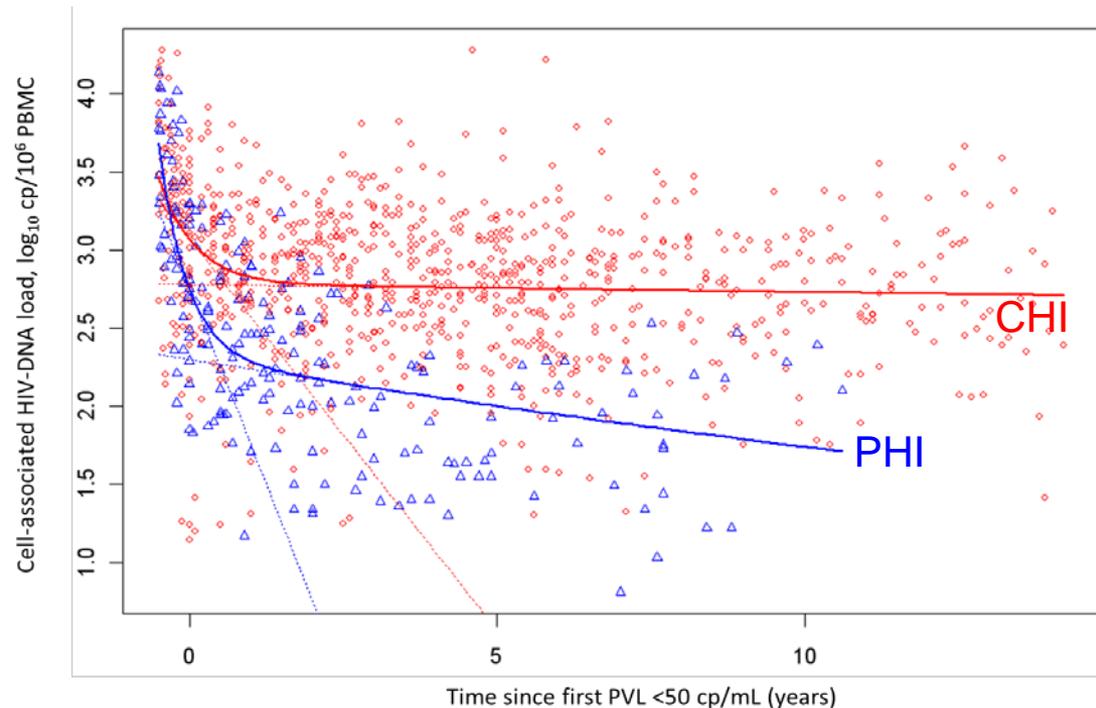
¹ Saez-Cirion, PLoS Pathogens 2013

² ANRS Symposium – IAS 2013

³ Le, NEJM 2013

Background (2)

- Our group also has shown that cART started at PHI induces¹:
 - Deep depletion of the viral reservoir
 - Better CD4 (>500) and CD4/CD8 (>1) restoration



- It is uncertain how long after PHI such viro-immunologic benefit remains possible
 - What about chronically-infected patients (CHI) with CD4 nadir $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$?

- ❑ **We designed a composite primary endpoint (PEP):
the proportion of chronically-infected patients (i.e. Fiebig VI)
under efficient cART achieving**
 - **a normal CD4+ T cell count ($\geq 900/\text{mm}^3$)**
 - **AND a normal CD4/CD8 ratio (>1)**
 - **AND a low HIV-DNA level ($<2.3 \text{ Log cp}/10^6 \text{ PBMC}$)
according to their CD4 nadir**

- ❑ **Secondary endpoint:**
 - **% achieving the same status with CD4+ T cell count $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$**

- ❑ **Factors leading to the primary endpoint were determined
(Cox proportional-hazards regression)**

Patients and methods

- ❑ Monocentric, longitudinal study in a prospective French cohort (Orléans)
- ❑ Including HIV-1-infected adults
 - treated at the chronic phase (Fiebig VI)
 - whatever the nadir CD4 count (≥ 500 , 200-499, < 200)
 - whose VL became/remained < 50 cp/mL under cART
 - 'blip' accepted between 50-200 cp/mL
- ❑ Data collected
 - Demographic data, contam. modal, CDC stage, hepatitis co-infection
 - CD4 nadir and highest plasma VL
 - CD4, CD8 and plasma VL (every 3-4 months)
 - Total cell-associated HIV-DNA in the PBMC (Biocentric, Bandol, France) (before treatment, when possible, then at least once a year)
 - HLA B*, activation markers (CD38, HLA-DR)
- ❑ Individual CD4 count, CD4/CD8 ratio and HIV-DNA curves over time were modeled to avoid fluctuations around the values of interest

Results (1)

From 2005 to 2012:

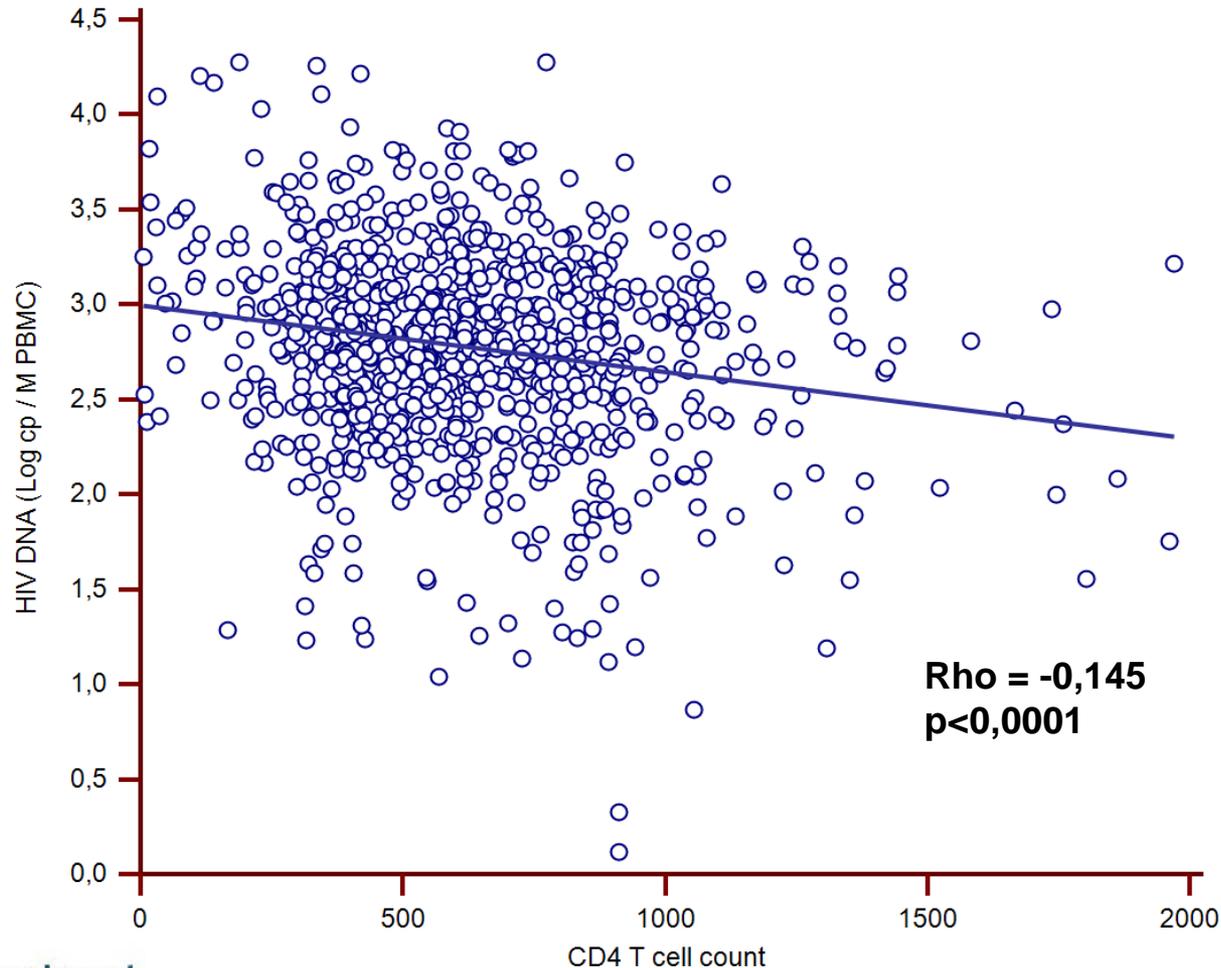
- 309 patients with sustained undetectable VL were included in the study
- Follow-up with undetectable VL:
 - Overall: 1407 patient-years
 - Median: 3.7y (IQR:1.5-6.8)
 - Mean: 4.6y \pm 3.9 (SD)
- Overall measurements:
 - CD4, CD4/CD8 and plasma VL (n=4900)
 - HIV-DNA (n=1500)
 - In 77/309 patients (25%) HIV-DNA was determined before cART initiation
- No patient met primary/secondary endpoint before cART initiation

Results (2) : patients characteristics

Median or %	≥500 (n=30)	200-499 (n=155)	<200 (n=124)	P-value
Age, y	34	39	40	0.047
Sex M, %	73%	52%	56%	0.11
White ethnicity, %	60%	54%	54%	0.8
MSM, %	40%	34%	27%	0.3
AIDS-related illnesses, %	10%*	7%	36%	<0.0001
Nadir CD4 count, per mm ³	577	292	101	<0.0001
Highest VL, Log cp/mL	4.6	5.0	5.3	0.0004
Time from diagn. to cART, y	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.02
Current cART, PI-based, %	47%	47%	44%	0.9

Results (3)

- Overall, HIV-DNA correlated negatively with CD4 count during suppressive cART



Immuno-virologic parameters at last visit

Median (IQR) or %	≥500 (n=30)	200-499 (n=155)	<200 (n=124)	P-value
VL<50 cp/mL, y	2.0 (0.5-4.6)	3.3 (1.4-6.2)	4.6 (2.1-8.1)	0.003
Last CD4/mm ³	1011	662	515	<0.0001
Last CD4/CD8	1.25	0.88	0.66	<0.0001
HIV-DNA, Log cp/10 ⁶ PBMC	2.51 (1.9-2.8)	2.78 (2.4-3.1)	2.91 (2.6-3.1)	0.0009



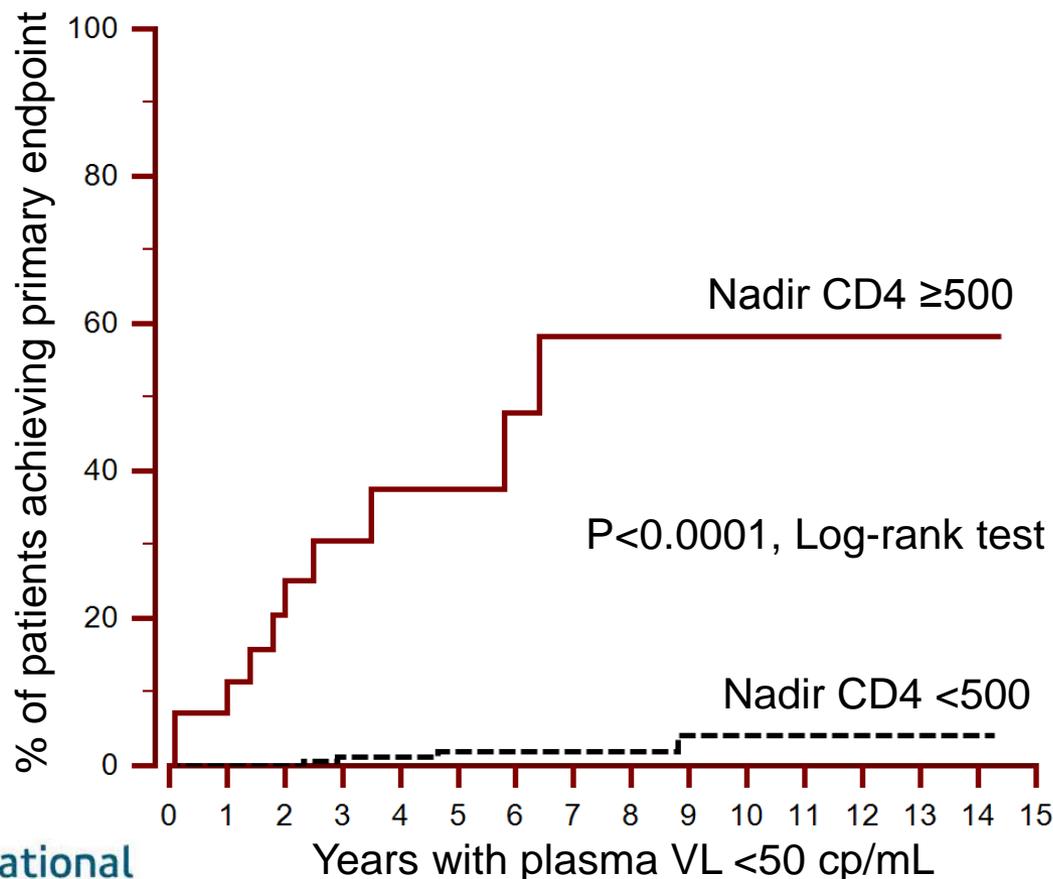
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Last CD4/mm ³	1011	662	515	<0.0001
% with CD4 ≥900	67%	12%	6%	<0.0001
% with CD4 ≥500	100%	76%	50%	<0.0001
Last CD4/CD8	1.25	0.88	0.66	<0.0001
% with CD4/CD8 >1	73%	36%	16%	<0.0001
HIV-DNA, Log cp/10 ⁶ PBMC	2.51 (1.9-2.8)	2.78 (2.4-3.1)	2.91 (2.6-3.1)	0.0009
% with HIV-DNA <2.3	39%	21%	11%	0.001
% with all 3 objectives (CD4 ≥900)	30%	3%	0%	<0.0001
% with all 3 objectives (CD4 ≥500)	30%	7%	2%	0.0001

Results (5) : predictive factor

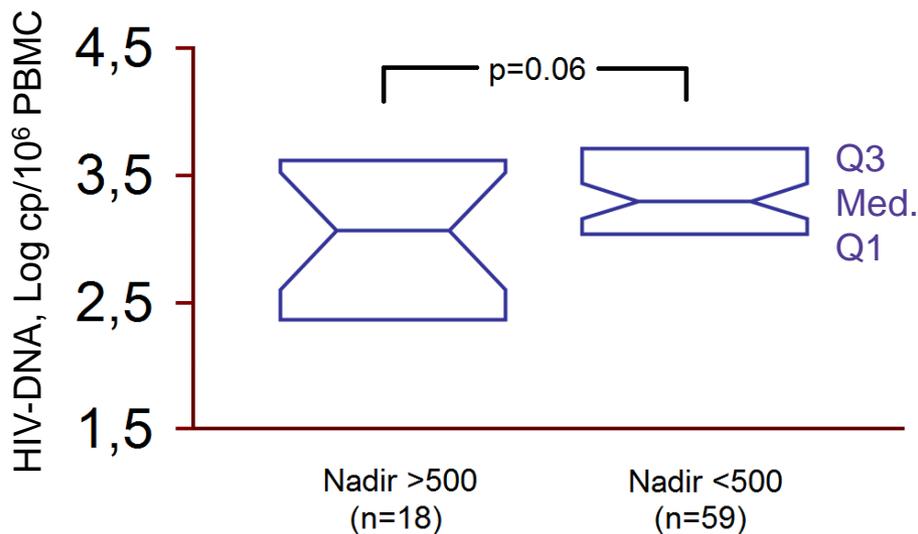
- In a Cox model, nadir CD4 count $\geq 500/\text{mm}^3$ was the only predictor of achieving the primary endpoint: HR = 56 (95%CI:15-209), $p < 0.0001$

Kaplan-Meier estimates of the probability of achieving PEP according to the nadir CD4 stratification



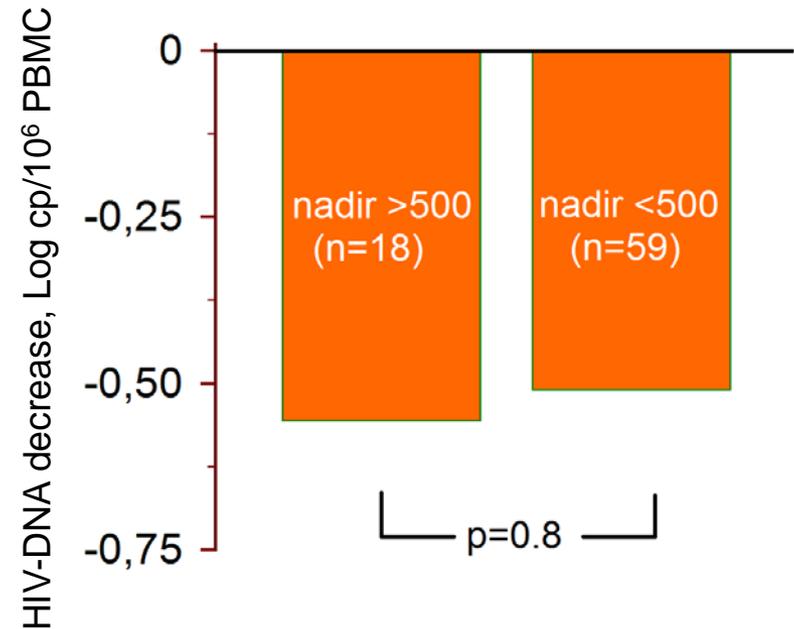
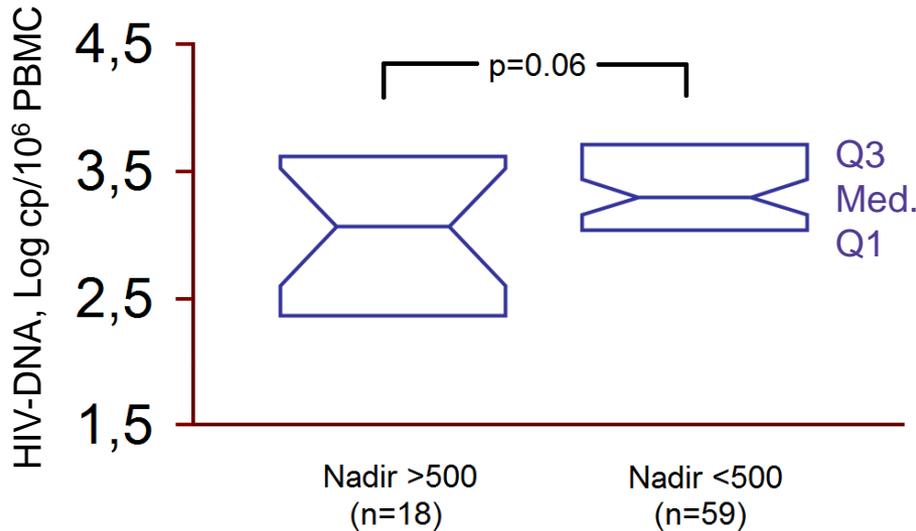
Results (6)

- In the sub-group (n=77) where HIV-DNA was determined before cART initiation:
 - Nadir CD4 ≥ 500 was associated with slightly lower HIV-DNA level before cART initiation



Results (6)

- In the sub-group (n=77) where HIV-DNA was determined before cART initiation:
 - Nadir CD4 ≥ 500 was associated with slightly lower HIV-DNA level before cART initiation
 - Whereas median HIV-DNA decrease was similar after one year of viral suppression under cART



Discussion - Conclusions

- ❑ Our results support early treatment, even in patients with high CD4 count
- ❑ One third of CHI_{>500} achieved a 'normal' T cell count (CD4 $\geq 900/\text{mm}^3$ and CD4/CD8 > 1) together with a low viral reservoir
 - no less than those treated at PHI (unpublished personal data)
 - as seen in most of PTC
 - whereas CHI-infected pts treated < 500 CD4 are unlikely to achieve it
- ❑ In CHI_{>500}, a lower pre-therapeutic HIV-DNA level is likely to explain part of this good viro-immunologic outcome
- ❑ CHI_{>500} may be better candidates to benefit from a therapeutic vaccine and / or drugs emptying viral reservoirs (and thus to achieve a functional cure?)

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ANRS AC32 Group

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