The 48-Week Efficacy and Safety of Switching to Fixed-Dose Efavirenz/Emtricitabine/Tenofovir DF in HIV-1-Infected Patients Receiving HAART

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Results (cont’d)

Figure 4. Median (QR) Change Fasting Total Cholesterol through Week 48 (Post-Switch)

- Study 34 is a 144-week randomized trial comparing the safety and efficacy of emtricitabine/tenofovir DF (TDF) to the individual components versus tenofovir/didanosine (TDF/3TC) in combination with efavirenz (EFV) in treatment-naive patients.
- After completing 144 weeks, patients in both arms were given the option to switch their antiretroviral regimens to the fixed-dose combination emtricitabine/tenofovir DF (ATR) once daily taken on an empty stomach, preferably at bedtime.
- Results after 48 weeks of follow-up post-switch are presented.

Table 1. Demographic and Disease Characteristics (At Time of Switch)

Table 2. Most Frequent Treatment-Related Adverse Events

Table 3. Serum Creatinine through Week 48 (Post-Switch)

Table 4. Serum Phosphorus through Week 48 (Post-Switch)

Conclusions

- In patients receiving HAART for 144 weeks, virologic suppression was maintained 48 weeks after switching from TDF/EFV or CBV/EFV to a single tablet once-daily regimen of EFV/FTC/ATR (ATR).
- Decreases in fasting triglycerides and fasting cholesterol were seen 48 weeks after switching from CBV/EFV to ATR.
- Renal function remained stable through 48 weeks post-switch.