

# A Phase 3, Randomized, Controlled Clinical Trial of Bictegravir in a Fixed-Dose Combination, B/F/TAF, vs DTG/ABC/3TC in Treatment-Naïve Adults at Week 96



Gilead Sciences, Inc.  
333 Lakeside Drive  
Foster City, CA 94404  
Tel: (650) 574-3000  
Fax: (650) 578-9264

Wohl, David; Yazdanpanah, Yazdan; Baumgarten, Axel; Clarke, Amanda; Hagins, Debbie; Ramgopal, Moti N; White, Kirsten; Collins, Sean; Chirino, Ruby; Silva, Fernando; Martin, Hal

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Chapel Hill, NC USA; Hôpital Bichat Claude Bernard Paris France; Zentrum für Infektiologie Berlin Prenzlauer Berg (ZIBP) Berlin Germany; Royal Sussex County Hospital Brighton UK; Central Texas Clinical Research Austin, TX USA; Midway Immunology Center Fort Pierce, FL USA; Gilead Sciences Inc Foster City, CA USA; Public Health & Medical Affairs Gilead Sciences Inc Mexico City Mexico

## Introduction

- Bictegravir, a novel, potent INSTI with a high barrier to resistance, was coformulated with emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide into a single-tablet regimen (B/F/TAF) and is approved in the US, Europe, Australia, and Canada as Biktarvy®
- Unboosted, once daily dosing without regard to food
- B/F/TAF was noninferior at Week 48 to standard-of-care comparators, with no treatment-emergent resistance, and was well tolerated in five randomized phase 3 studies in adults, including a study of 470 women<sup>1-5</sup>
- The current trial compares B/F/TAF to coformulated dolutegravir, abacavir, and lamivudine (DTG/ABC/3TC) in treatment-naïve adults and is ongoing in a double blind fashion to W144
- B/F/TAF is associated with significantly fewer “bothersome” symptoms, primarily GI and neuropsychiatric, than DTG/ABC/3TC by patient reported outcomes (PRO)<sup>6</sup>
- Similar bone and renal profiles were observed at Week 48<sup>7</sup>
- We now report cumulative efficacy and safety results through Week 96

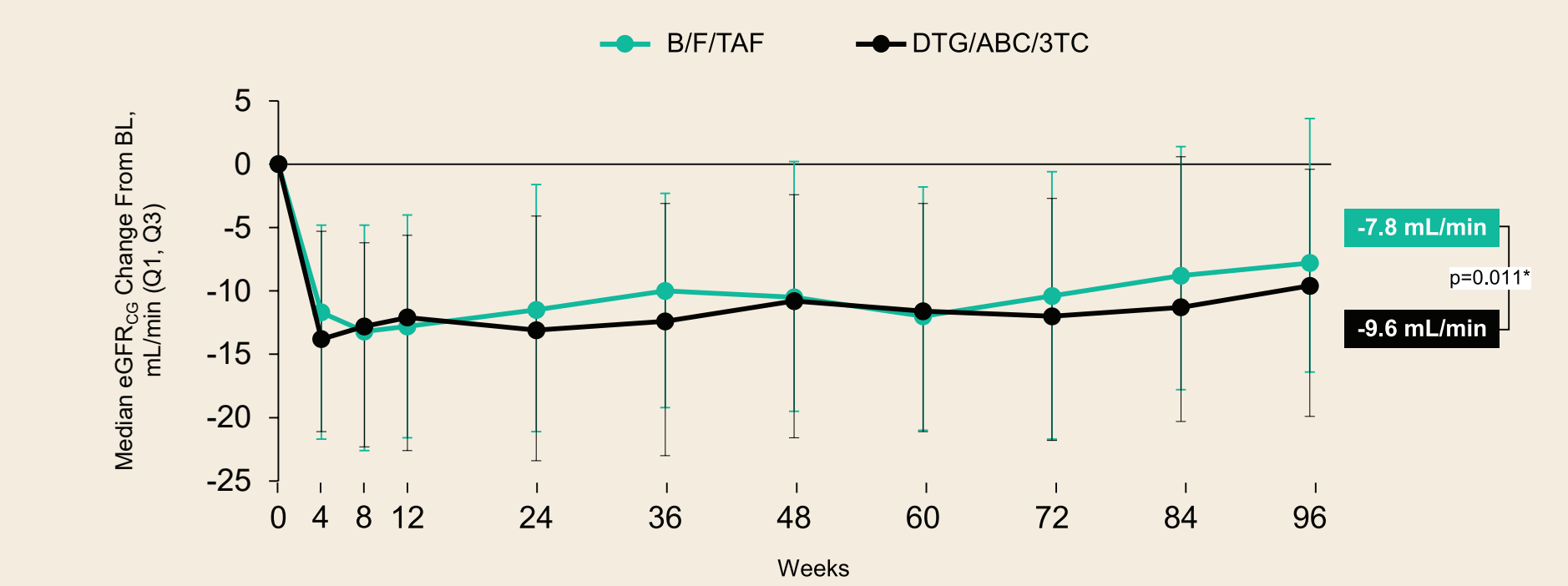
## Results

### Resistance Analysis Population

	B/F/TAF n=314	DTG/ABC/3TC n=315
Resistance analysis population	0	5
Emergent resistance	0	0

- Virologic Rebound at or after Week 8
  - Confirmed virologic failure without resuppression
- Two consecutive HIV-1 RNA tests  $\geq 50$  c/mL after achieving  $< 50$  c/mL and HIV-1 RNA  $\geq 200$  c/mL at the confirmation test
- or
- $\geq 1 \log_{10}$  copies/mL increase in HIV-1 RNA from nadir
  - HIV-1 RNA  $\geq 200$  c/mL at Week 96 or last visit on study drug (did not require confirmation)
- The second, confirmatory sample was sent for resistance analysis, unless there was no follow-up sample

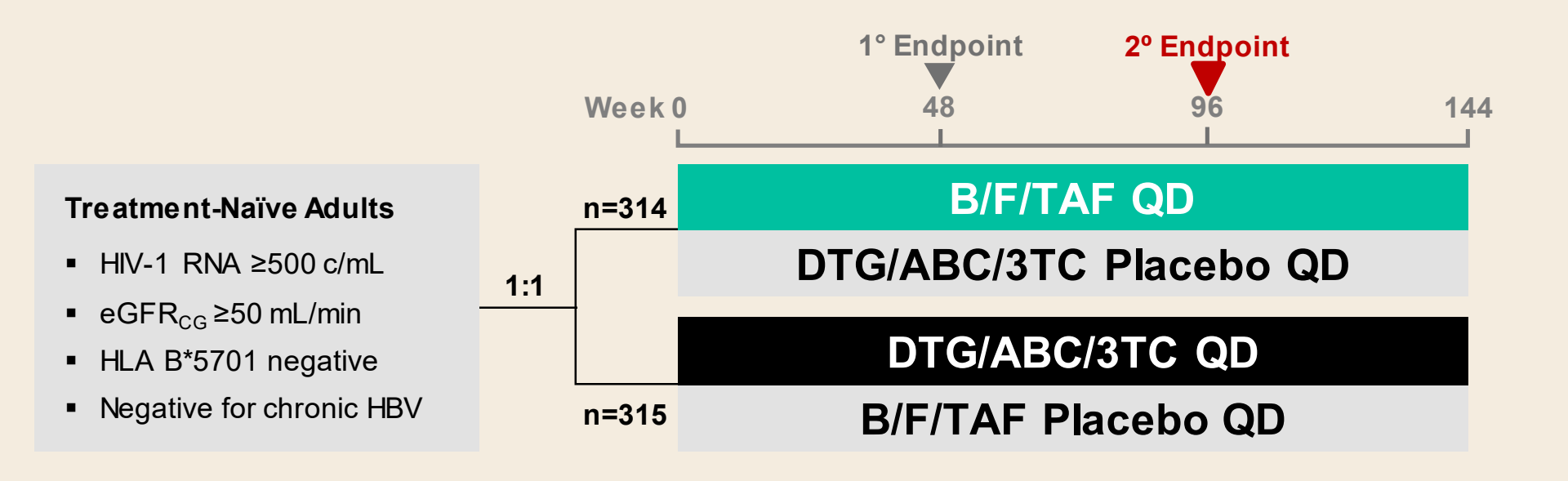
### Change from Baseline in eGFR<sub>CG</sub> Through Week 96



BL, baseline; Q, quartile.  
\* 2-sided Wilcoxon rank sum test.

- No discontinuations due to renal adverse events and no proximal tubulopathy in the B/F/TAF arm

### GS-US-380-1489 Study Design



- Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, active-controlled study
  - Stratified by HIV-1 RNA, CD4 cell count, geographic region (North America, Europe)
- Primary endpoint: proportion with HIV-1 RNA  $< 50$  copies/mL at Week 48
  - B/F/TAF 92.4% vs DTG/ABC/3TC 93.0% with HIV-1 RNA  $< 50$  c/mL ( $p=0.78$ )
- Secondary endpoint: proportion with HIV-1 RNA  $< 50$  copies/mL at Week 96
  - Noninferiority margin of 12% based on FDA Snapshot algorithm

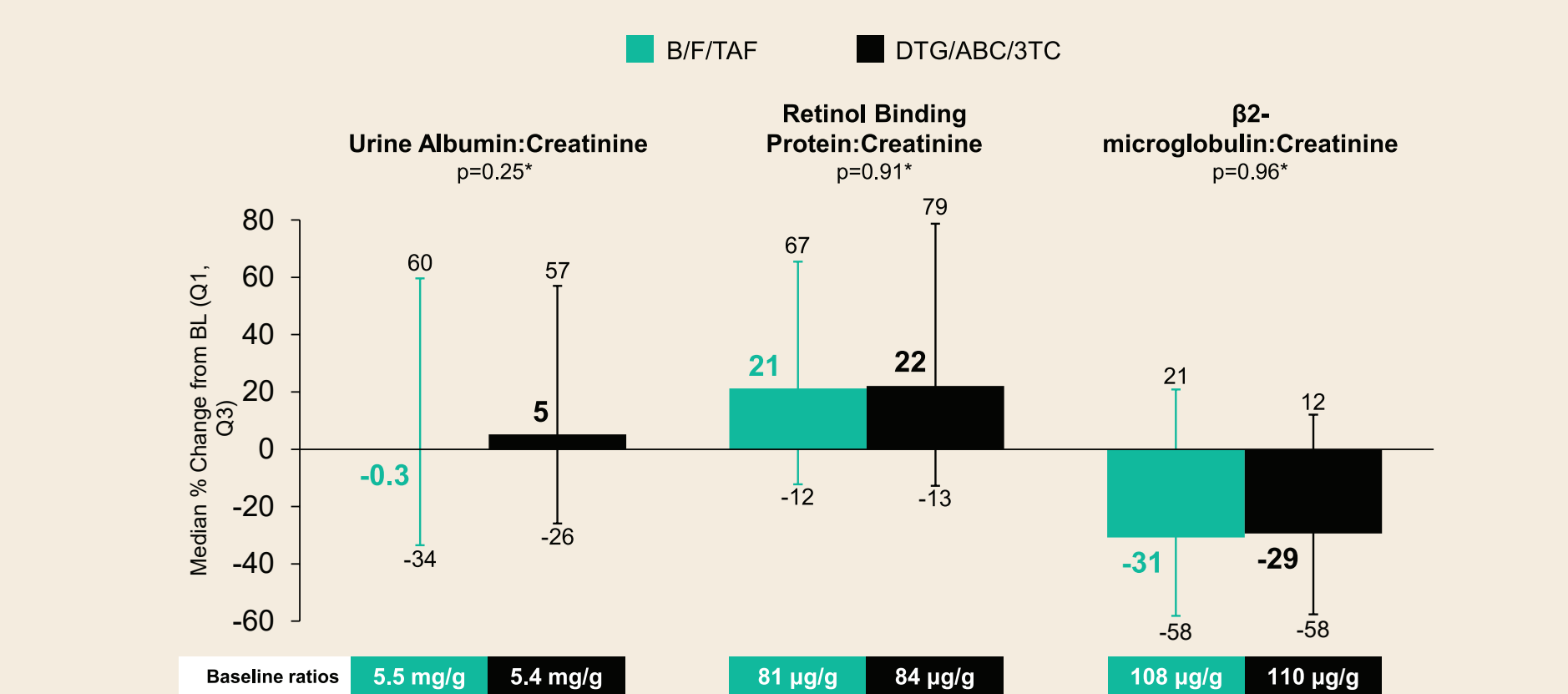
### AEs Leading to Study Drug Discontinuation Through W96

B/F/TAF n=314	DTG/ABC/3TC n=315
0	5 (1.6%)
	Nausea,* rash* [Day 4]
	Thrombocytopenia* [Day 50]
	Chronic pancreatitis/steatorrhea* [Day 134]
	Depression* [Day 248]
	Renal failure [Day 621]

- 2 deaths were reported in the B/F/TAF arm:
  - Recreational drug overdose [Day 771]
  - Suicide [Day 656]

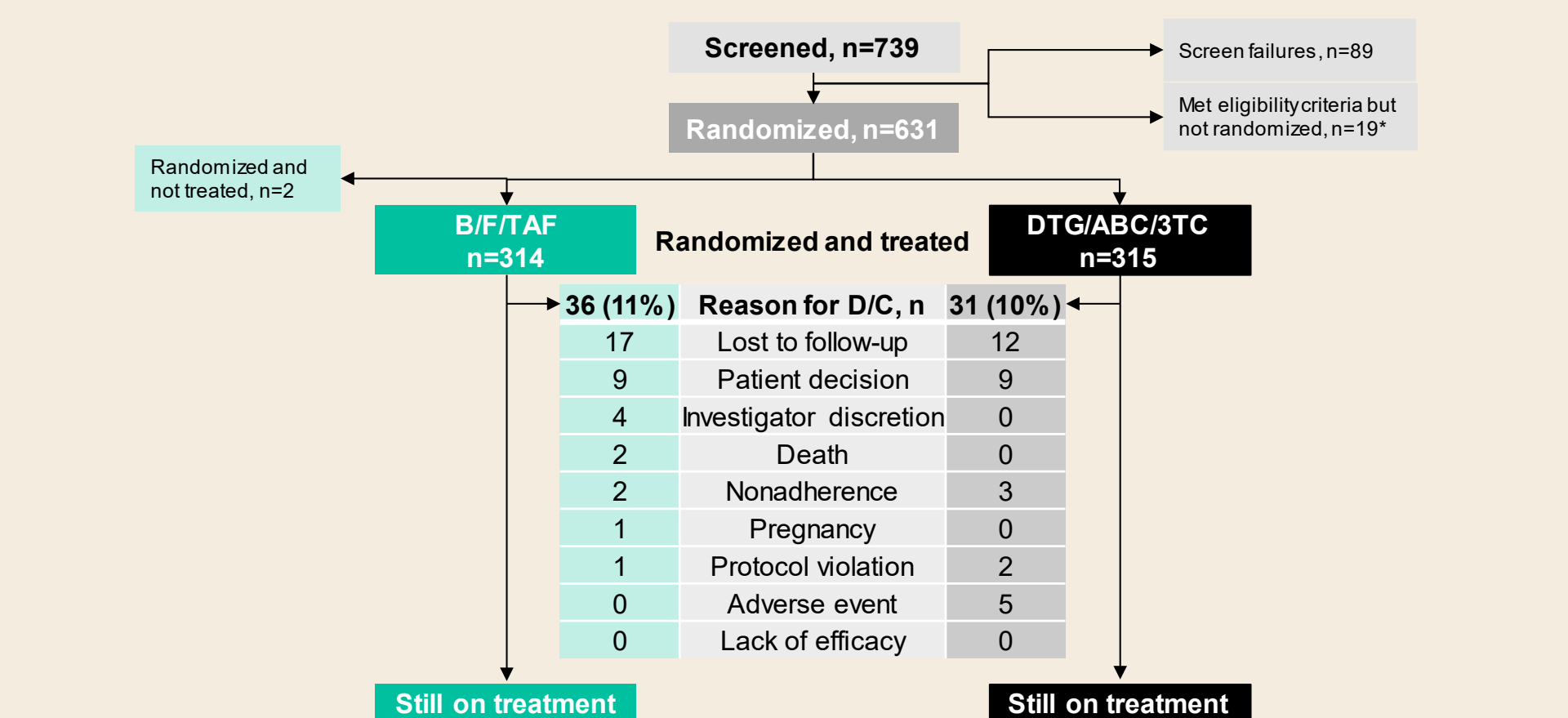
\* Reported as Treatment-Related.

### % Change from Baseline in Quantitative Proteinuria at W96



\* Difference in percentage change from BL for each marker tested between treatment groups by Wilcoxon rank sum test

### Participant Disposition From Baseline to W96



\* Lost to follow-up (n=8), withdrew consent (n=6), investigator's discretion (n=2), adverse event (n=1), outside of visit window (n=1), other (n=1).

### All Grade Adverse Events ( $\geq 10\%$ ) Through Week 96

All Grade, %	B/F/TAF n=314	DTG/ABC/3TC n=315
Diarrhea	15	16
Headache	13	16
Nausea	11	24
Nasopharyngitis	11	12
Upper respiratory tract infection	11	16
Fatigue	9	11
Syphilis	9	12
Back pain	8	10
Insomnia	7	10

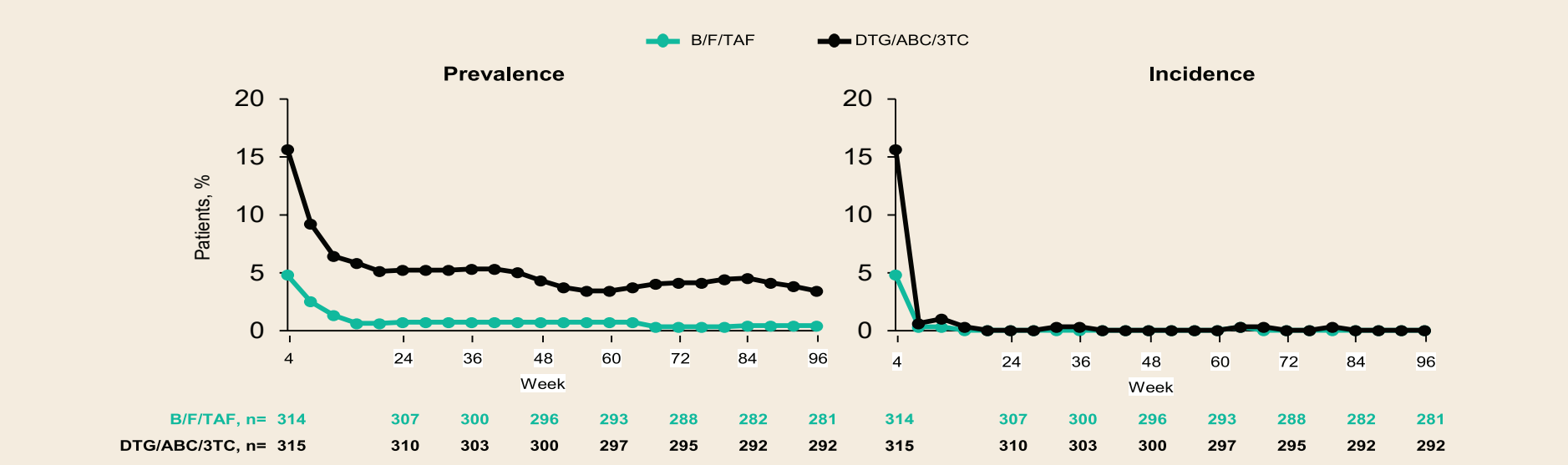
\* Difference in nausea between treatment groups, Fisher exact test

### Baseline Characteristics

	B/F/TAF n=314	DTG/ABC/3TC n=315
Age, median years (range)	31 (18-71)	32 (18-68)
Male, %	91	90
Race/ethnicity, %		
Black or African descent	36	36
White	58	57
Hispanic/Latino ethnicity	23	21
HIV-1 RNA, median log <sub>10</sub> c/mL (IQR)	4.42 (4.03, 4.87)	4.51 (4.04, 4.87)
HIV-1 RNA $> 100,000$ c/mL, %	17	16
CD4 cell count, median cells/ $\mu$ L (IQR)	443 (299, 590)	450 (324, 608)
CD4 count $< 200$ cells/ $\mu$ L, %	11	10
Asymptomatic HIV infection, %	91	91
eGFR <sub>CG</sub> , median mL/min (IQR)	126 (108, 146)	123 (107, 144)

c, copies; eGFR<sub>CG</sub>, estimated glomerular filtration rate by Cockcroft-Gault; IQR, interquartile range.

### Prevalence and Incidence of Nausea



### Any Drug-related Adverse Events ( $\geq 3\%$ ) Through Week 96

All Grade, %	B/F/TAF n=314	DTG/ABC/3TC n=315
Any drug-related AE	28	40
Nausea	6	17
Diarrhea	6	4
Headache	5	5
Fatigue	3	3

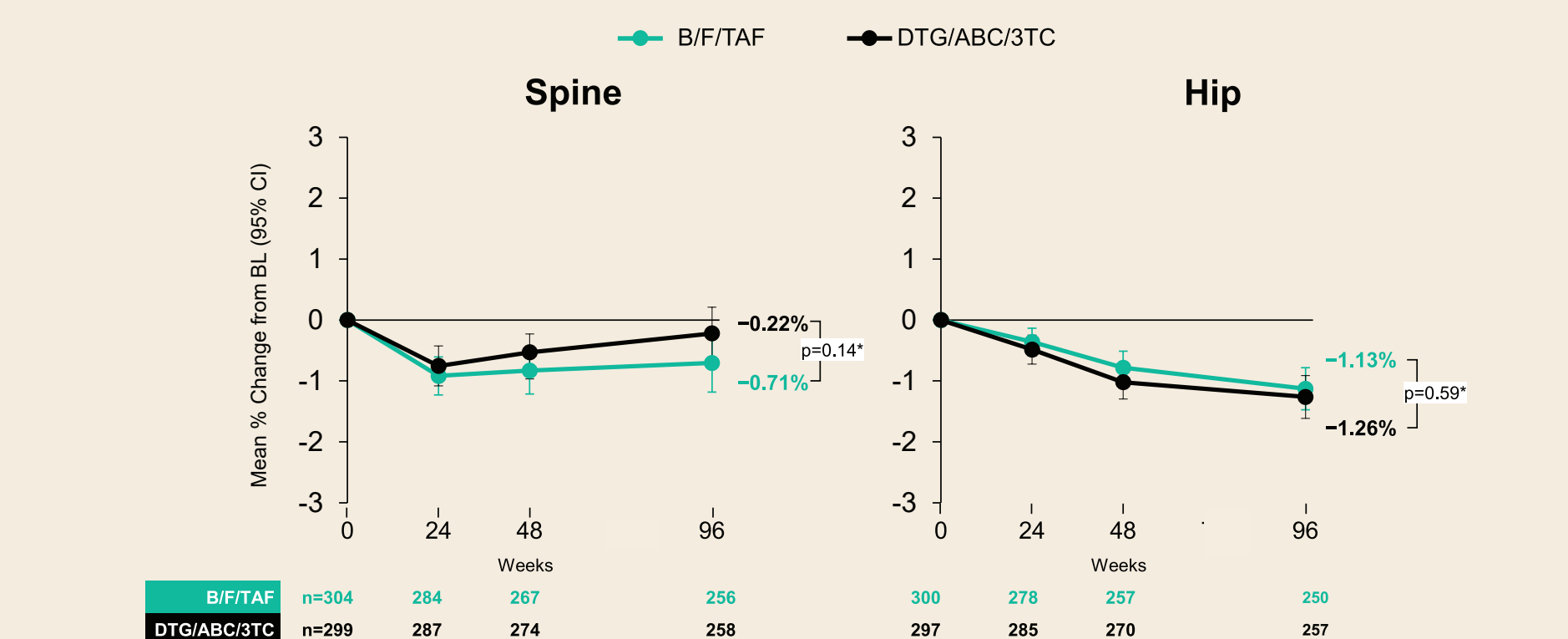
\* Difference in overall treatment-related AEs between treatment groups, Fisher exact test.  
† Difference in treatment-related nausea between treatment groups, Fisher exact test

### Laboratory Abnormalities ( $\geq 2\%$ ) Through Week 96

Grade 3 or 4, %	B/F/TAF n=314	DTG/ABC/3TC n=315
CK	6	5
AST	4	3
LDL cholesterol	3	4
Neutropenia	3	4
Amylase	3	3

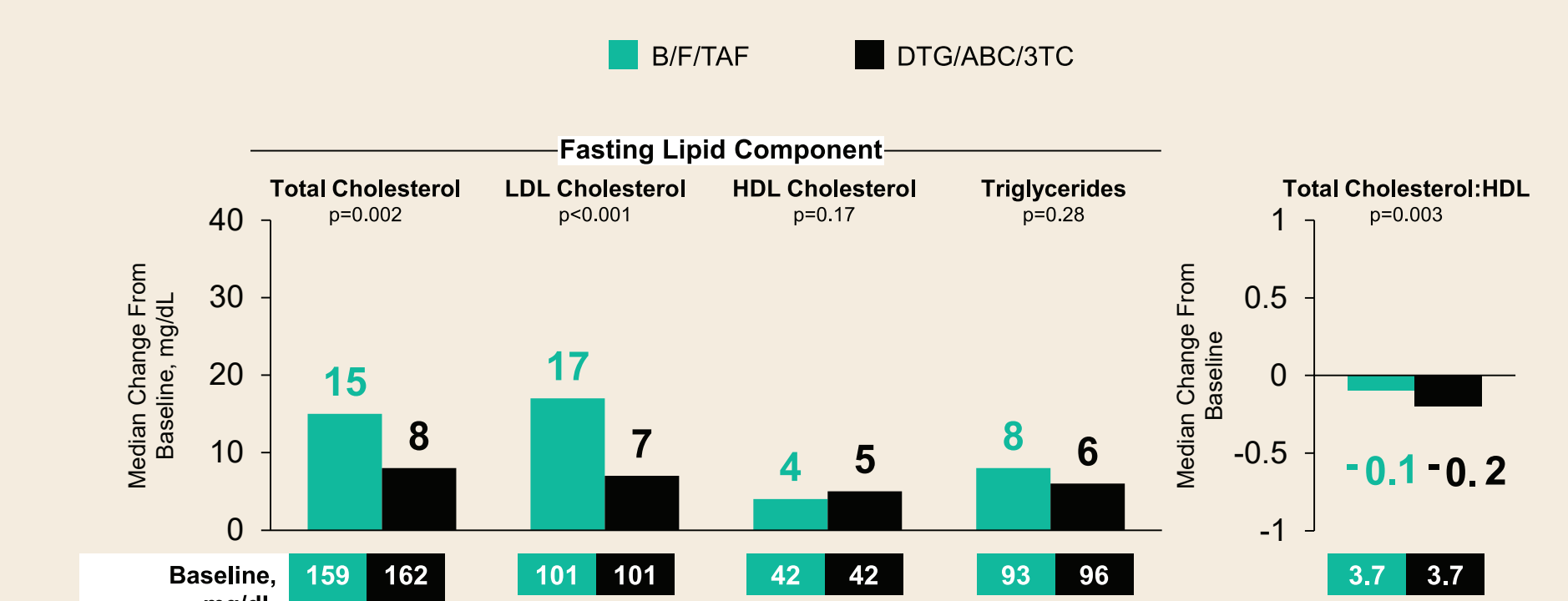
AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CK, creatine kinase; LDL, low-density lipoprotein

### Mean % Changes in Spine and Hip BMD Through W96



CI, confidence interval.  
\* Comparison of B/F/TAF vs DTG/ABC/3TC at Week 96 by ANOVA model.

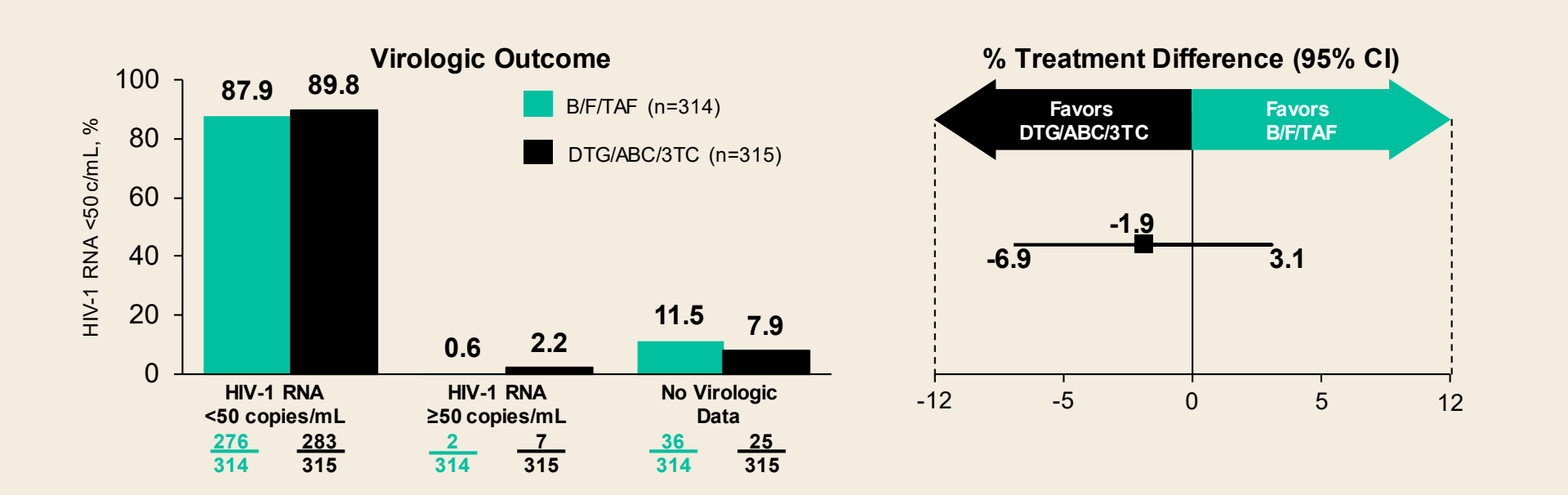
### Fasting Lipid Changes at W96



## Conclusions

- Initial HIV-1 therapy with B/F/TAF was noninferior to DTG/ABC/3TC at Week 96 by Snapshot algorithm with high rates of virologic suppression (HIV-1 RNA  $< 50$  copies/mL)
  - 87.9% B/F/TAF vs 89.8% DTG/ABC/3TC
- No treatment-emergent resistance
- B/F/TAF was well tolerated, with no AEs leading to discontinuation (vs 5 in the DTG/ABC/3TC arm)
  - Nausea was reported more frequently in the DTG/ABC/3TC arm ( $p < 0.001$ )
  - More treatment-related AEs were reported in the DTG/ABC/3TC arm ( $p = 0.002$ )
- Changes from baseline in bone mineral density and renal markers were comparable between treatment arms, with no cases of renal tubulopathy
- There were small differences in the change in median TC, LDL, and TC:HDL ratio, however, there was no difference in the proportion of participants initiating lipid-lowering agents between the two arms
- These results provide further evidence of longer-term safety, efficacy, and high barrier to resistance of B/F/TAF in people living with HIV-1

### Virologic Outcome at W96



At Week 96, noninferiority confirmed by pre-specified analyses for HIV-1 RNA  $< 50$  c/mL:

- Per-protocol: B/F/TAF 99.6% vs DTG/ABC/3TC 98.9%
- Missing=Failure: B/F/TAF 87.9% vs DTG/ABC/3TC 90.8%
- Missing=Excluded: B/F/TAF 98.9% vs DTG/ABC/3TC 99.3%

Mean CD4 increase from baseline at Week 96:

- B/F/TAF +287 cells/ $\mu$ L vs DTG/ABC/3TC +288 cells/ $\mu$ L ( $p=0.94$ )

No participant developed treatment-emergent resistance through Week 96

## References

- Gallant et al. Lancet 2017; 390:2063-72.
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- Molina et al. Lancet HIV 2018; 5:e357-65.
- Daar et al. Lancet HIV 2018; 5:e347-56.
- Kitoy et al. CROI 2018; March 3-7, Boston, Abstract #500.
- Wohl et al. Patient 2018; 11(5):561-73.