Introduction

- Globally, the majority of people living with HIV (PLH) are cis-women, and the number of women acquiring HIV infection continues to rise.
- Research guidelines have long advocated for sex-based assessment of drug efficacy, toxicity, and tolerability profiles, but women continue to be underrepresented in clinical trials assessing efficacy and safety of antiretroviral treatment (ART) among PLH.
- One of the consequences of this restricted representation is the absence of definitive information about the specific efficacy and safety of ART in women.

Objective

- To evaluate the efficacy and safety of TAF vs TDF for ART initiation or switch in cis-women in a pooled analysis of 7 studies (only including cis-women referred to as women herein), and to compare outcomes to those in men.

Methods

Studies Included in Integrated Analysis

- 715 women and 560 men in pooled analyses of the randomized trials with similar efficacy in terms of virologic suppression and renal dysfunction.

Baseline Characteristics

- Gender: 779 women, 337 men
- Median age: 41 years
- Median CD4 cell count: 358 cells/μL
- HIV-1 RNA: <50 c/mL

Results

- Of treatment naïve men, 87% on TAF and 85% on TDF achieved HIV-1 RNA <50 c/mL at Week 96; suppression was maintained in 91% of virologically suppressed men on TDF vs 96% on TAF.
- Efficacy results were similar for TAF vs TDF in both women and men.

Conclusions

- Cis-women who initiated or switched to TAF had significantly improved BMD and renal function compared to those on TDF.
- Women initiating or switching to TAF had less tubular proteinuria and less eGFR decline vs TDF.
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Tenofovir Alafenamide vs Tenofovir DF in Women: Pooled Analysis of 7 Clinical Trials

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