BACKGROUND

• TAF has been associated with lower lipids levels.
• Many patients on stable TDF-containing regimens have been switched to TAF-containing regimens with a focus on reducing bone renal and metabolic adverse effects.
• The impact of removing TDF and lipids remains unclear in real-world clinical practice.

OBJECTIVE:

To describe the change in serum total cholesterol (CHOL), low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL), high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL) and triglyceride (TG) levels in a large, diverse population of PLWH in the U.S. with previous TDF-to-TAF switch.

METHODS

• Study source: OPERA database of electronic health records from 93,170 PLWH (84 clinics, 18 U.S. states/territories)
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• Inclusion Criteria:
  1. Age ≥18 years
  2. TDF-containing regimen for ≥4 weeks
  3. Switched directly from TDF to TAF between 5NOV2015 and 31MAR2018

RESULTS

• Sensitivity analysis: restricted to PLWH without any change in ART other than switch from TDF to TAF
• Comparison pre- vs. post-switch dyslipidemia severity: Pearson’s Chi-square test

Dyslipidemia was categorized based on the NCEP ATPIII guidelines (Table 1)

DISCUSSION

• Switching from TDF to TAF was associated with development of less hyperlipidemia baseline profiles

KEY FINDINGS:

• Switching from TDF to TAF was associated with development of less hyperlipidemia baseline profiles
• Lipid changes were not driven by boosting agent use
• Lipid changes were not driven by other ART components
• Lipid changes were not driven by other ART components

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SUPPORT

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FOOTNOTE

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