

INFLAMMATORY AND ATHEROGENESIS MARKERS 148 WEEKS POST-SWITCH TO DTG + RPV IN SWORD-1/-2

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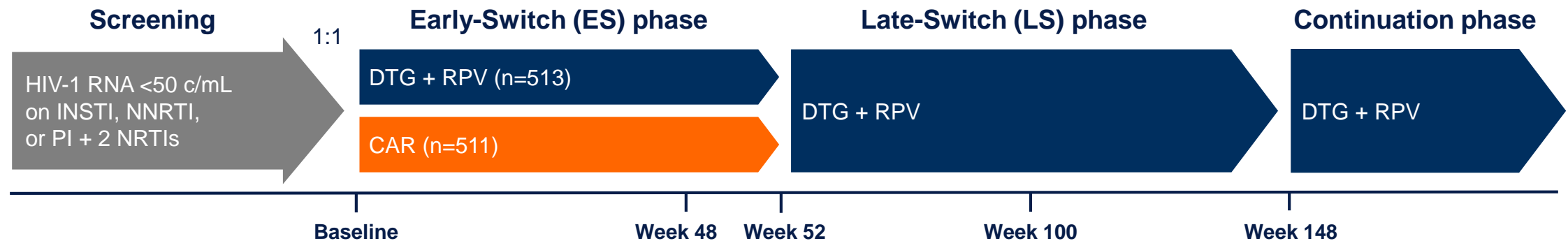
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SWORD-1/-2 Are Ongoing, Identically Designed, Randomized, Multicenter, Open-label, Parallel-Group, Non-inferiority Studies

- The SWORD studies demonstrated non-inferiority of switching to the 2-drug regimen DTG + RPV vs continuing 3- or 4-drug current ART (CAR) at Week 48, and virologic suppression was maintained with DTG + RPV through Week 148¹⁻²
- Chronic inflammation is a hallmark of HIV despite treatment³
- Non-AIDS-defining illnesses are an ongoing challenge, even with current improved regimens in PLHIV. Multiple causes may contribute to inflammation, including HIV and other concomitant factors³
- Biomarkers of inflammation and atherogenesis were evaluated from Baseline to Week 48 for DTG + RPV and CAR and non-comparatively for DTG + RPV post-switch through Week 148 (analysis complete)

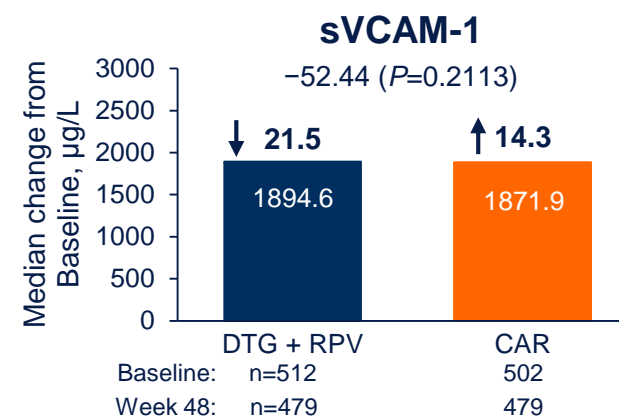
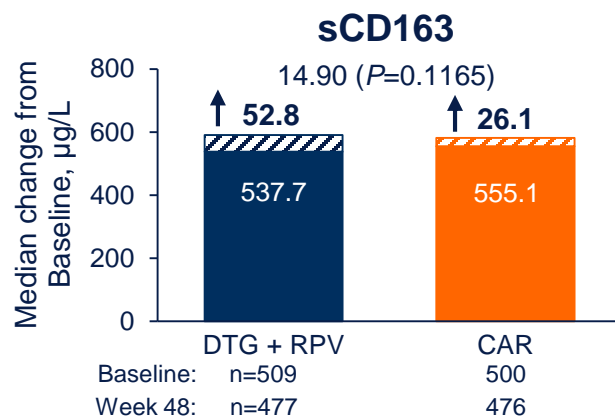
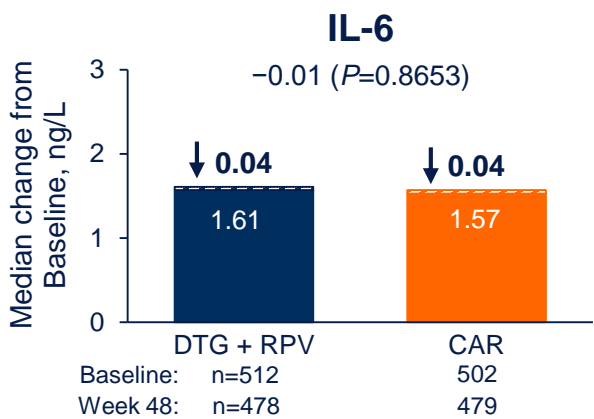
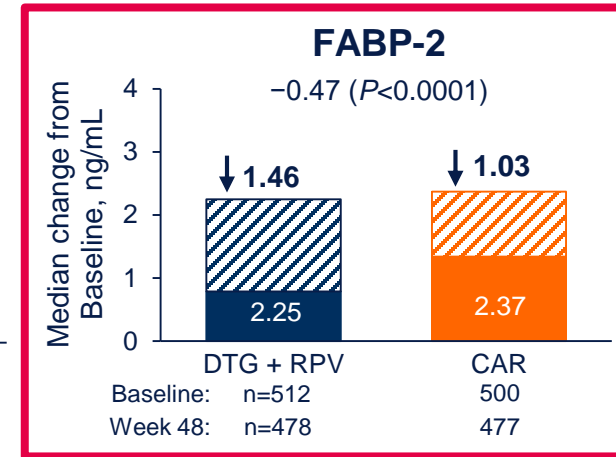
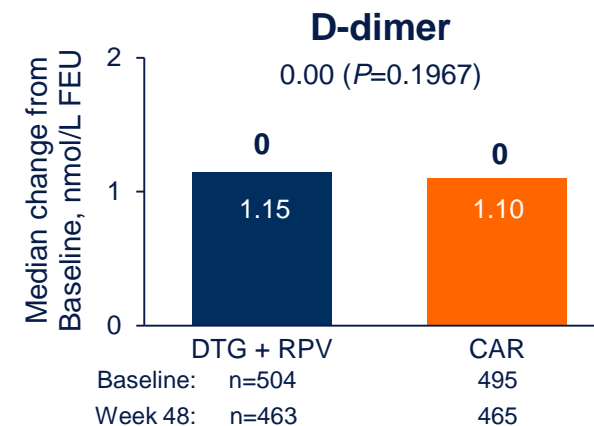
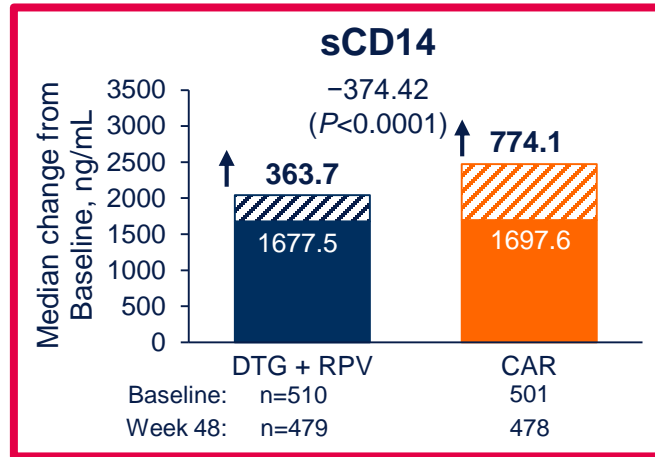
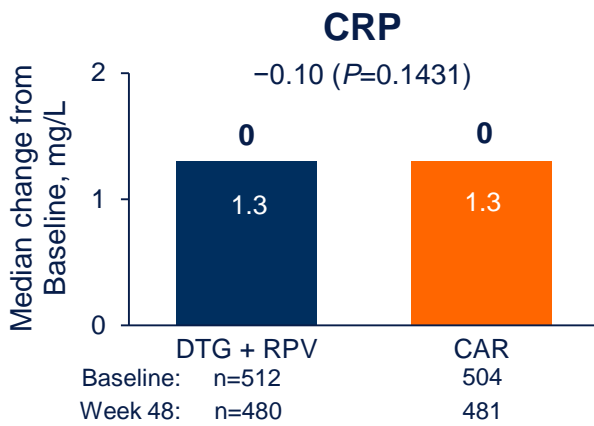


1. Llibre et al. *Lancet*. 2018;391:839-849. 2. van Wyk et al. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2020;85:325-330. 3. Deeks et al. *Immunity*. 2013;39:633-645.

Controlled Early-Switch (ES) Phase: Change From Baseline to Week 48 Across Biomarkers

Inflammatory biomarkers

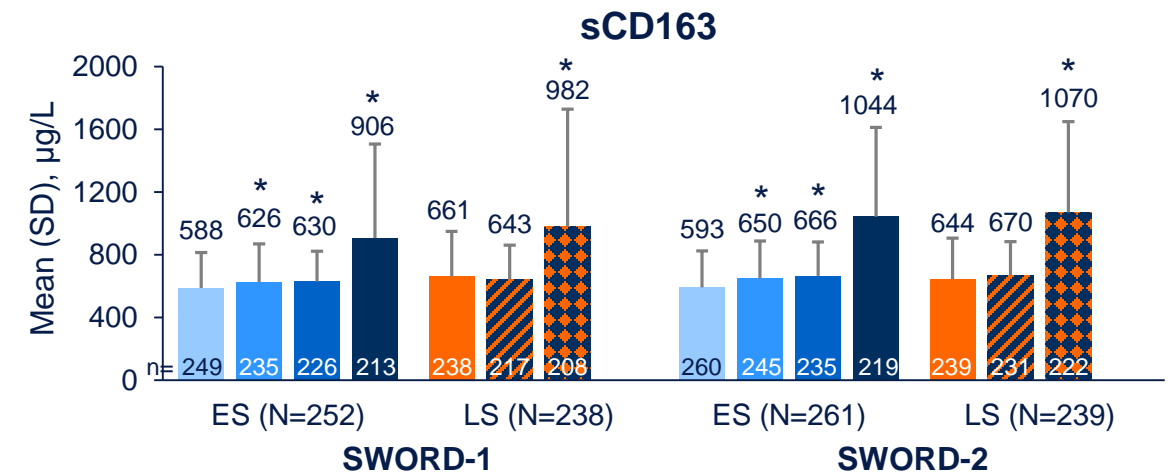
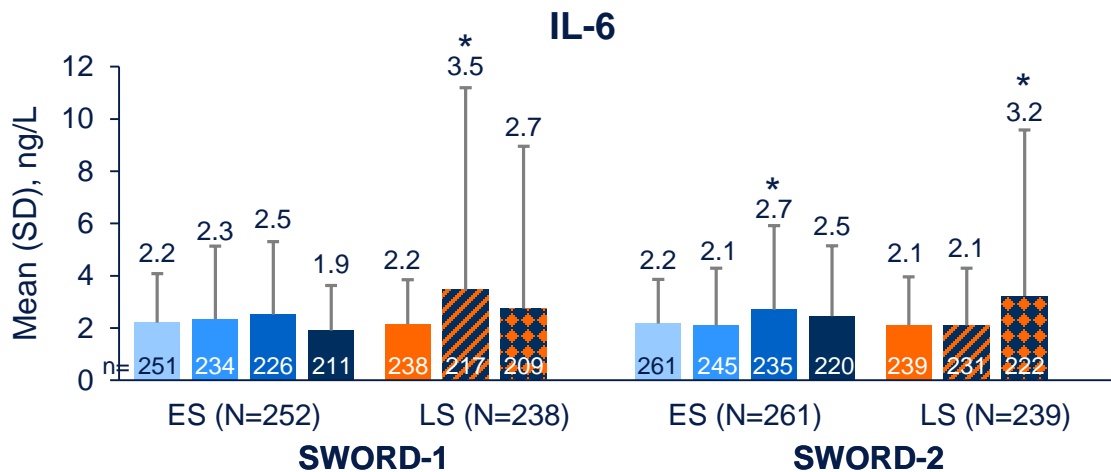
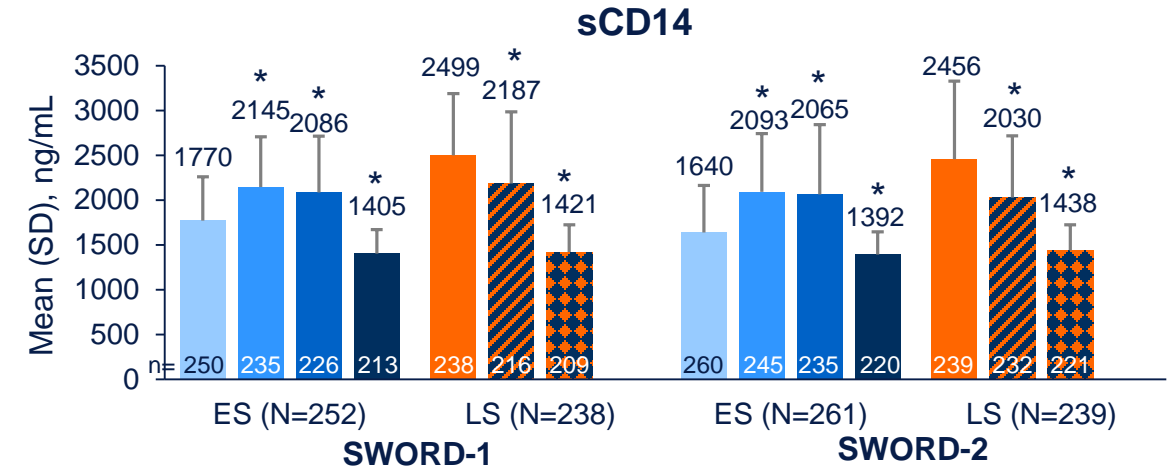
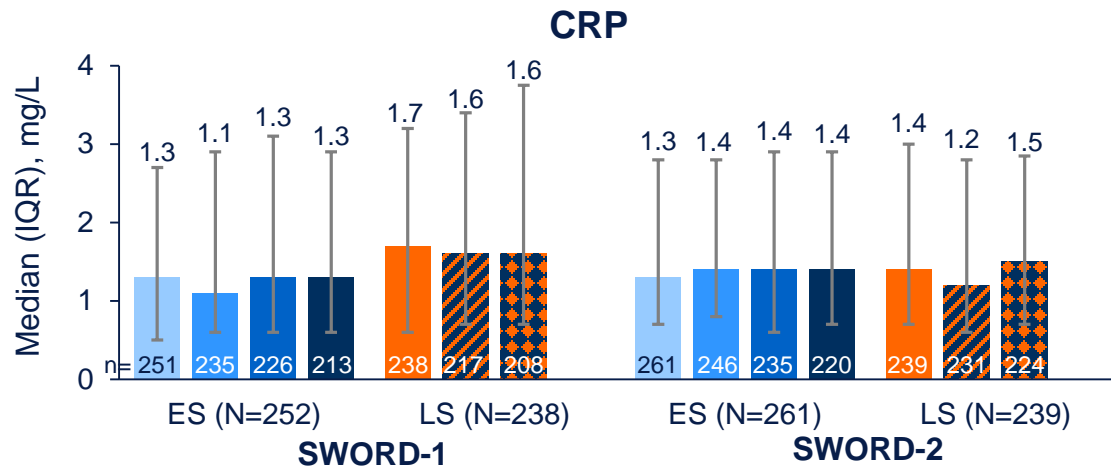
Atherogenesis biomarkers



DTG + RPV ■ Baseline value ▨ Change from Baseline at Week 48
CAR ■ Baseline value ▨ Change from Baseline at Week 48

Graphs show pooled data from SWORD-1/-2 studies. Median treatment difference (DTG + RPV group – CAR group) and P values on each graph were performed post hoc. CRP, C-reactive protein; FABP-2, fatty acid binding protein-2; IL-6, interleukin-6; s, soluble; VCAM-1, vascular cell adhesion molecule-1.

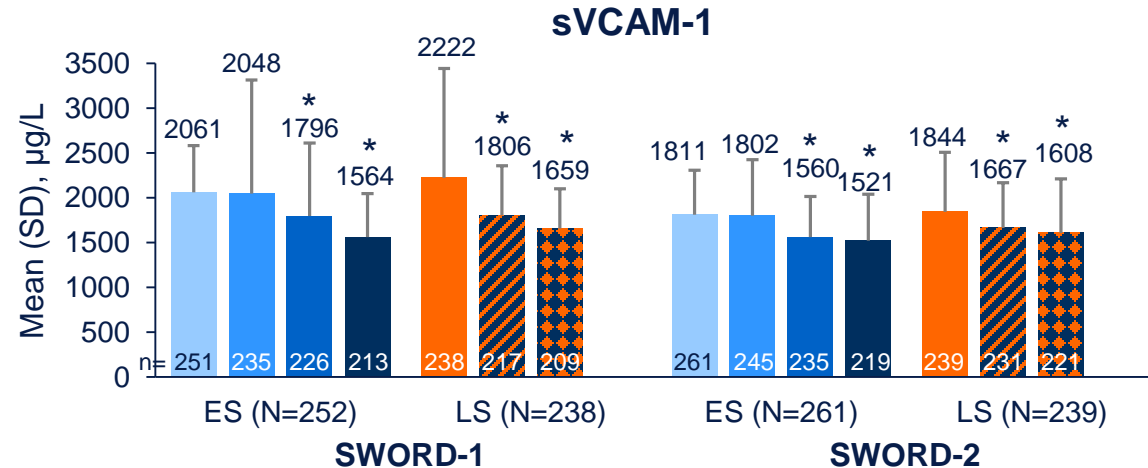
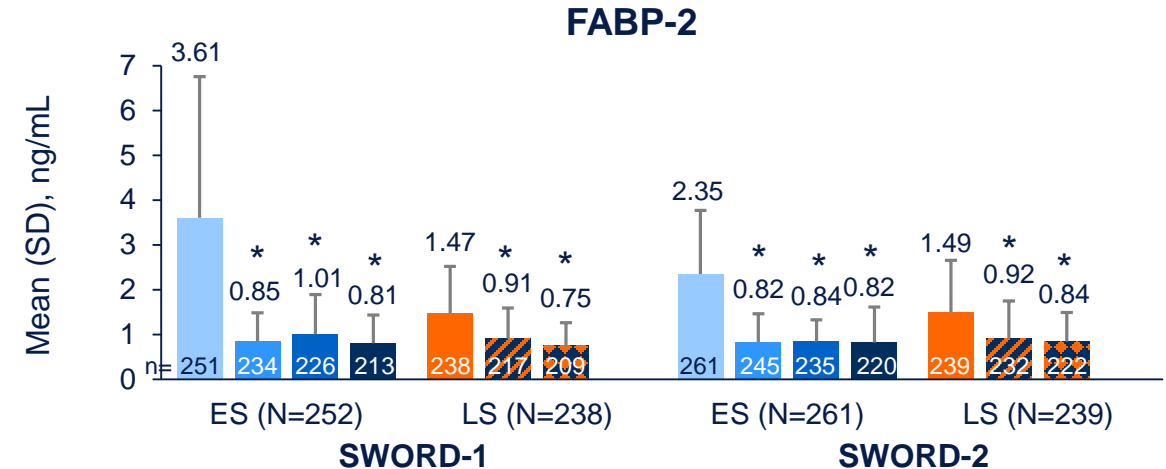
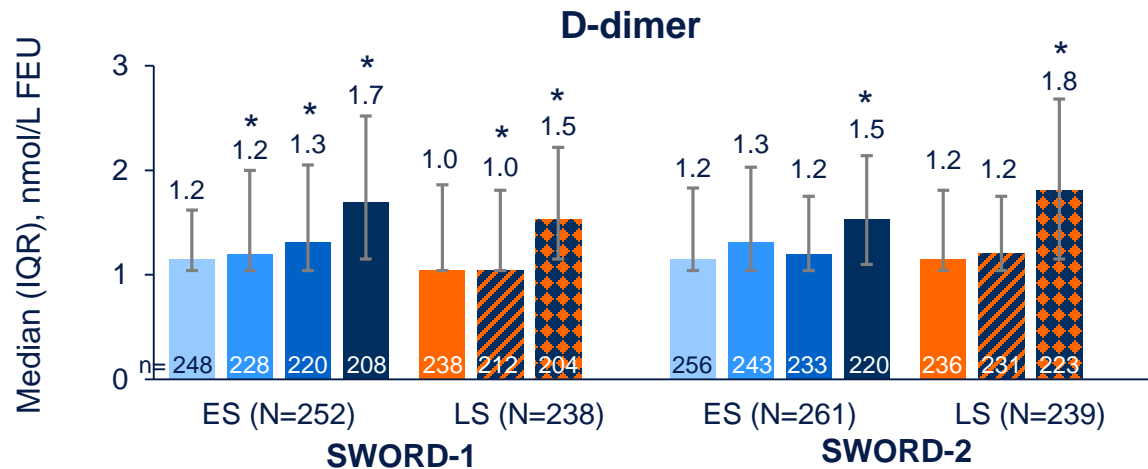
No Consistent Pattern of Change Across Inflammatory Biomarkers Was Observed Post-Switch to DTG + RPV Up to Week 148



Plots represent absolute values for each biomarker. Error bars show variance from median or mean value. *P* values that reached statistical significance for a longitudinal change from Baseline or LS Baseline are indicated with an asterisk. CRP, C-reactive protein; ES, Early Switch; IL-6, interleukin-6; LS, Late Switch; s, soluble.

ES Baseline Week 48 Week 100 Week 148
 LS LS Baseline Week 100 Week 148

No Consistent Pattern of Change in Atherogenesis Biomarkers Was Observed Post-Switch to DTG + RPV Up to Week 148



Plots represent absolute values for each biomarker. Error bars show variance from median or mean value. *P* values that reached statistical significance for a longitudinal change from Baseline or LS Baseline are indicated with an asterisk. ES, Early Switch; FABP-2, fatty acid binding protein-2; LS, Late Switch; sVCAM-1, soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule-1.

- The increase in D-dimer was not consistent with the other biomarkers of atherogenesis or across the 2 SWORD studies
- Reductions consistently observed for FABP-2 post-switch across ES and LS groups in SWORD-1 and SWORD-2 suggest no impact on enterocyte integrity and fatty acid metabolism
- Reduction in sVCAM-1 post-switch in SWORD-1 and SWORD-2 but timing differed in ES vs LS groups

ES Baseline Week 48 Week 100 Week 148
 LS LS Baseline Week 100 Week 148

Conclusions

- In the randomized controlled ES phase, comparison of change from Baseline to Week 48 in the DTG + RPV group vs the CAR group revealed no consistent patterns for inflammatory or atherogenesis biomarkers
- Longitudinally up to Week 148, no consistent pattern of change was observed after switch to DTG + RPV from CAR in
 - Inflammatory biomarkers: no change was observed in CRP, and the pattern of change was generally inconsistent across sCD14, IL-6, and sCD163
 - Atherogenesis biomarkers: FABP-2 and sVCAM-1 showed sustained reductions post-switch, and increases in D-dimer were inconsistent across both the ES and LS groups and across the 2 SWORD studies
- Overall, these results from SWORD-1 and SWORD-2 illustrate the lack of a consistent pattern of change in biomarkers post-switch to the 2DR DTG + RPV and hence provide no evidence for an association of increased inflammation or atherogenesis with the 2DR while maintaining virologic suppression

CRP, C-reactive protein; ES, Early Switch; FABP-2, fatty acid binding protein-2; IL-6, interleukin-6; LS, Late Switch; s, soluble; VCAM-1, vascular cell adhesion molecule-1.