PERSIMUNE

CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR PERSONALISED MEDICINE OF INFECTIOUS COMPLICATIONS IN IMMUNE DEFICIENCY

Exposure to antiretrovirals and development of chronic kidney disease

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*The Data Collection on Adverse events of Anti-HIV Drugs

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Introduction

- Several studies show an association between the use of some antiretroviral drugs (TDF, ATV/r, LPV/r, other PI/r, ABC) and renal impairment[1-4]
- Continued controversy whether this association is either cumulative and risk increases as exposure to antiretrovirals increase or an '*early hit*' [5-6]
- Minimal data with long term exposure to antiretrovirals in persons with initially normal eGFR to show whether risk of renal impairment continues to increase or plateaus with longer term (>5 years) exposure

[1]Ryom JID 2013; [2]Mocroft AIDS 2010; [3]Scherzer AIDS 2012; [4]Hamada CID 2012; [5]Laprise CID 2013; Arribas JAIDS 2008; Yombi AIDS 2014.

Study Objective

- Determine if the reported association between antiretrovirals (TDF, ATV/r, LPV/r, other PI/r and ABC)[1-4] and CKD is cumulative among persons with an initially normal renal function (>90 mL/min/1.73m^2)

[1]Ryom JID 2013; [2]Mocroft AIDS 2010; [3]Scherzer AIDS 2012; [4]Hamada CID 2012

Methods

- Included persons with baseline eGFR > 90 mL/min/1.73m^2
- Baseline : first eGFR after 1/1/2004
- D:A:D* participants followed from baseline until earliest of
  - CKD (confirmed [>3 months apart] eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m^2)
  - last eGFR
  - 1/1/2013
  - last visit plus 6 months
- Exclusions
  - <2 eGFRs after baseline
- eGFRs calculated using Cockcroft Gault, standardised for body surface area

Statistical Methods

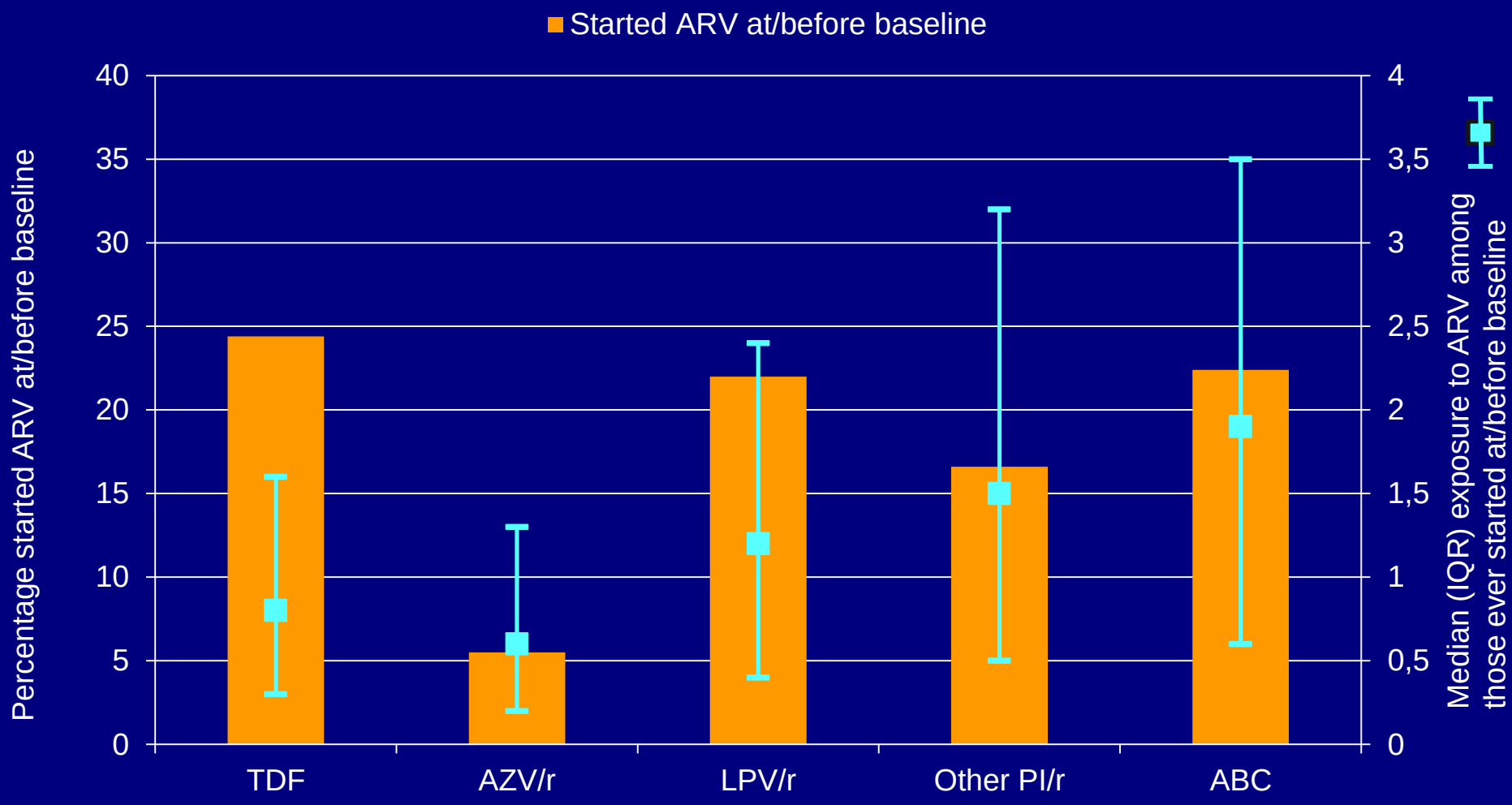
- Poisson regression was used to estimate the incidence of CKD associated with cumulative exposure to, or time since stopping,
  - Tenofovir (TDF)
  - Ritonavir-boosted atazanavir (ATV/r)
  - Lopinavir (LPV/r)
  - Other ritonavir-boosted protease inhibitors (other PI/r)
  - Abacavir (ABC)

Patient characteristics at baseline N=23560

		Did not develop CKD		Developed CKD	
		N	%	N	%
All		**23350**	**99.1**	**210**	**0.9**
Gender	Male	16982	72.7	147	70.0
Race	White	10647	45.6	123	58.6
HIV Risk	MSM / IDU	10495 / 3002	44.9 / 12.9	74 / 66	35.2 / 31.4
Hypertension[1]	Yes	1812	7.8	32	15.2
CVD[1]	Yes	106	0.5	3	1.4
HCV+	Yes	3057	13.1	61	29.1
AIDS	Yes	5096	21.8	76	36.2
Diabetes[1]	Yes	705	3.0	22	10.5
VL < 400	Yes	13142	56.3	133	63.3
		Median	IQR	Median	IQR
Age	Years	39	33 – 44	47	41 – 54
CD4	/mm^3	441	294 – 629	388	244 – 565
Nadir CD4*	/mm^3	240	119 – 380	160	57 – 279
eGFR	mL/min/1.73m^2	110	100 – 125	102	95 - 114

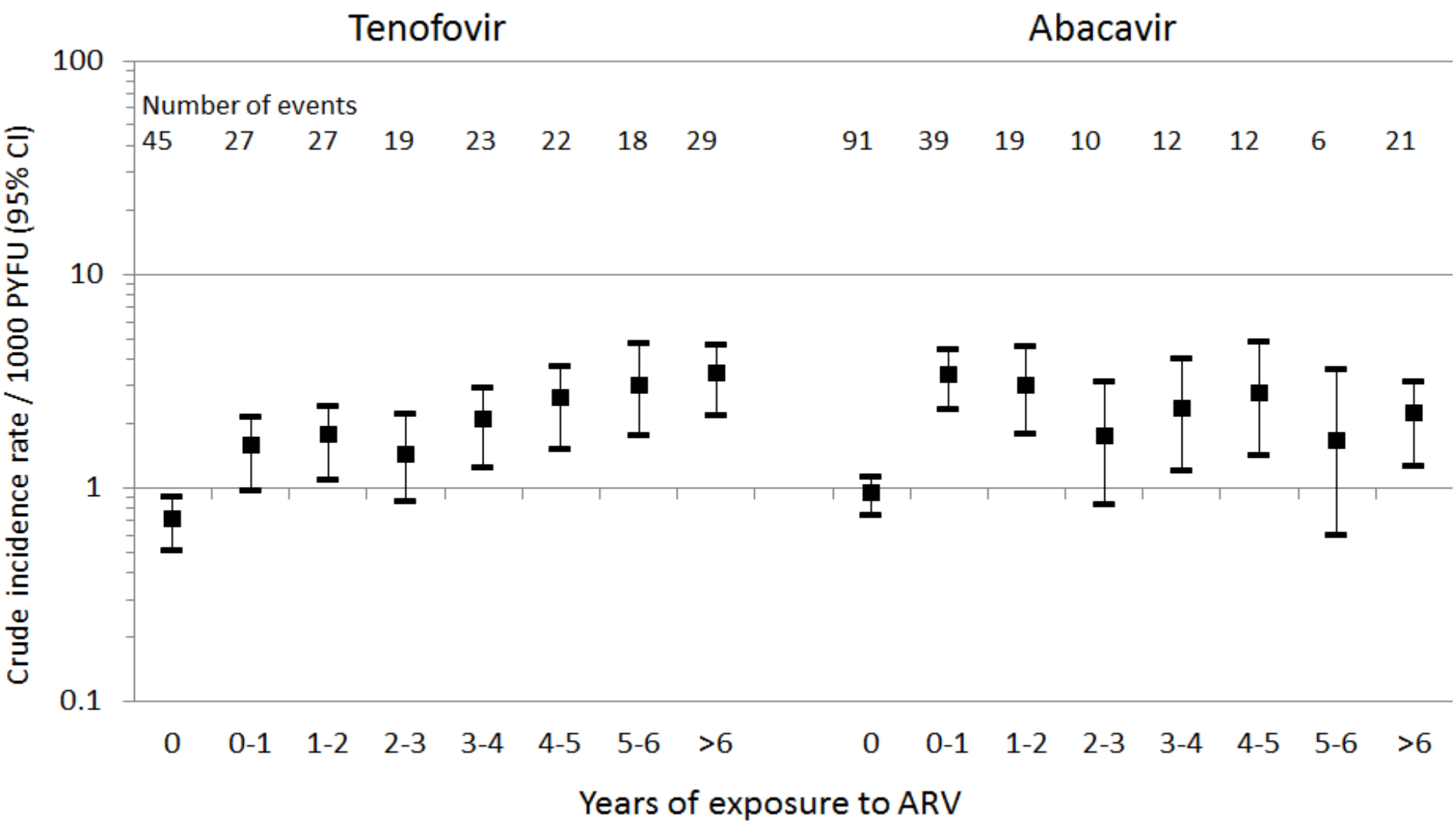
[1]Ryom et al, JID 2013; IQR interquartile range. Baseline : first eGFR after 1 January 2004. *Lowest CD4 prior to baseline

Exposure to antiretrovirals at/before baseline



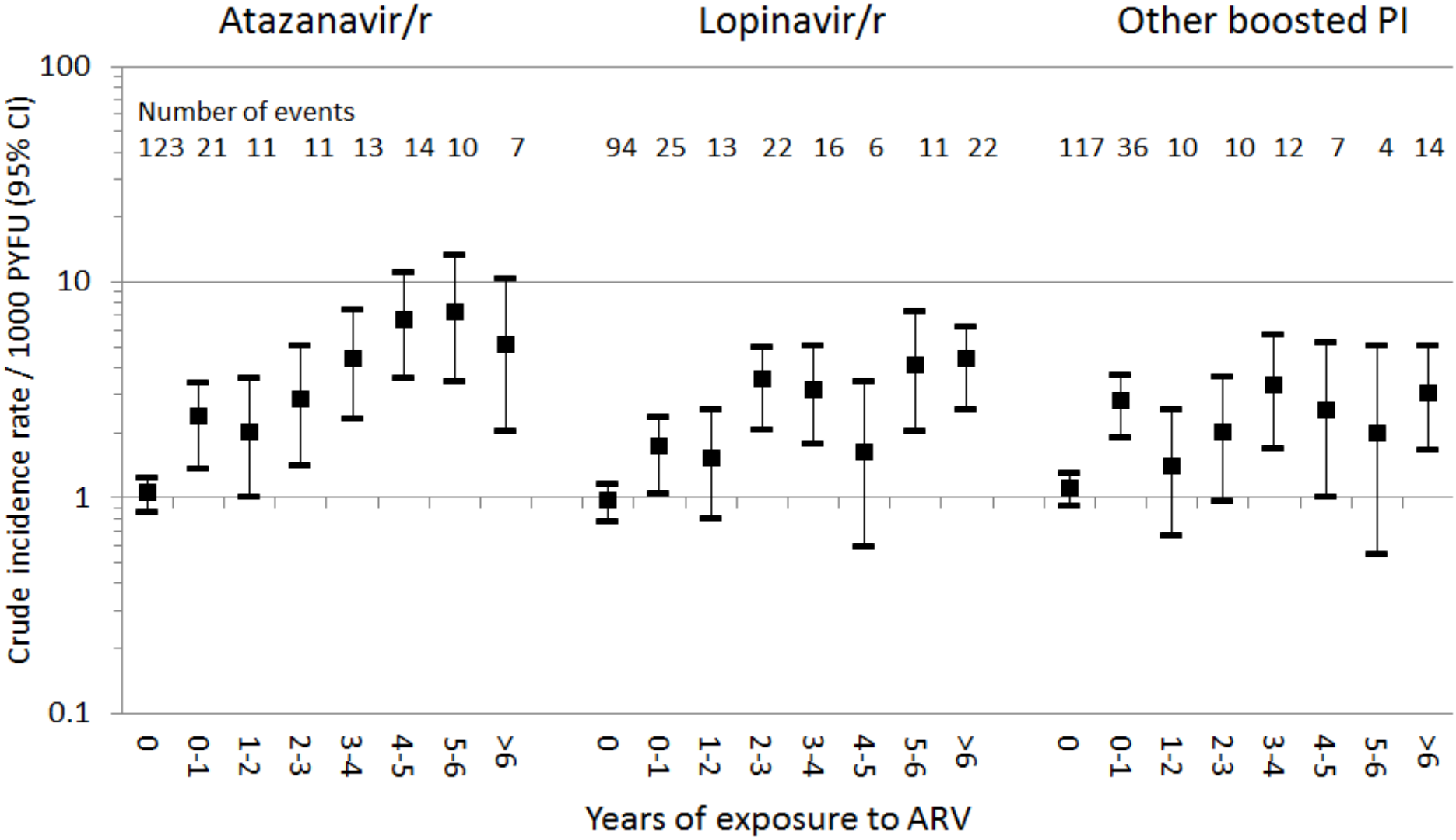
Ever started ARV at/before baseline					
N	5353	1298	5185	4376	5272
% stopped	12.9	21.1	35.5	67.1	38.6

Crude incidence rates of CKD and cumulative exposure to TDF and ABC



CKD; chronic kidney disease; confirmed (>3 months apart) eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73m^2

Crude incidence rates of CKD and cumulative exposure to ATV/r, LPV/r and PI/r



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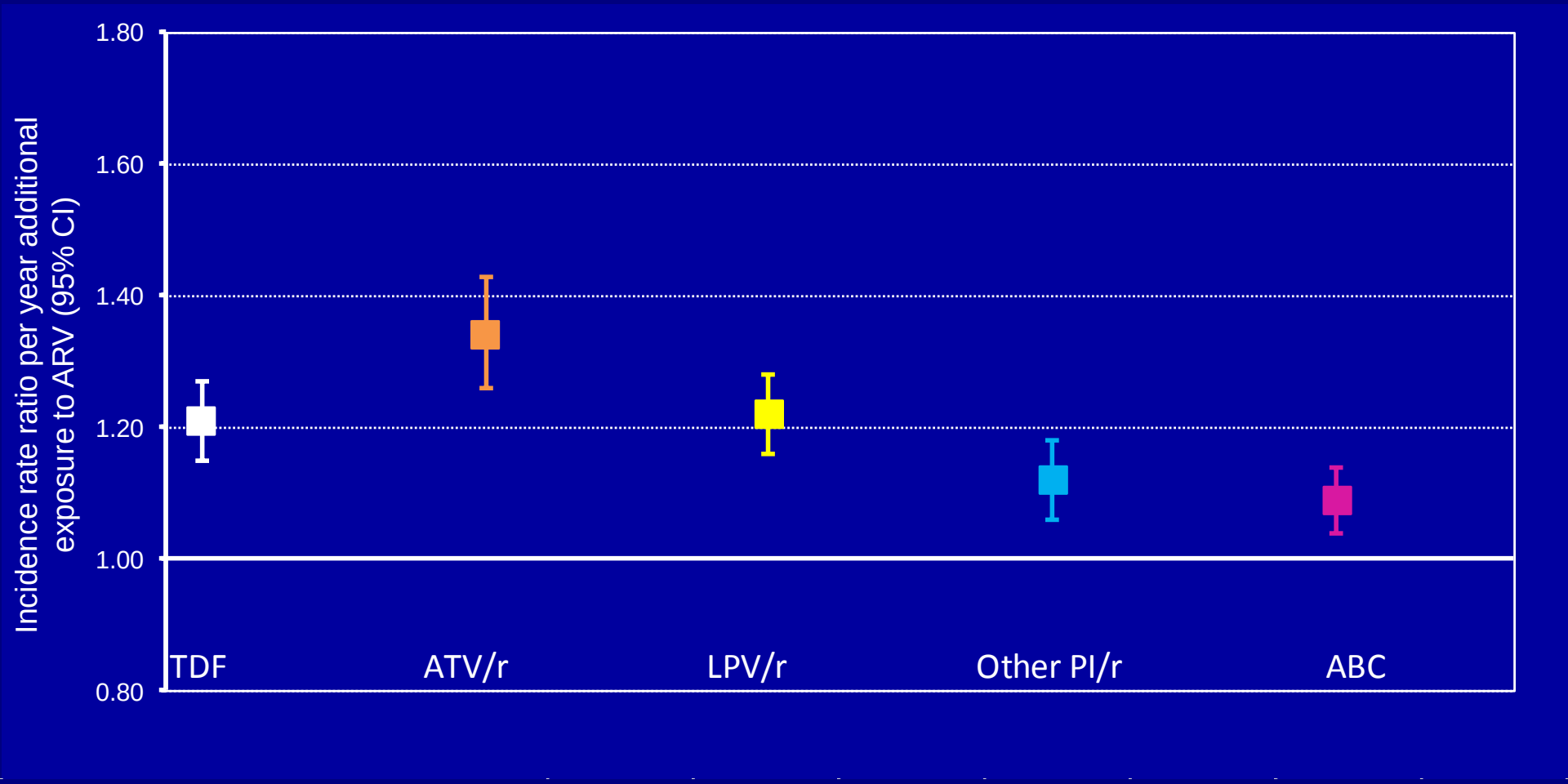
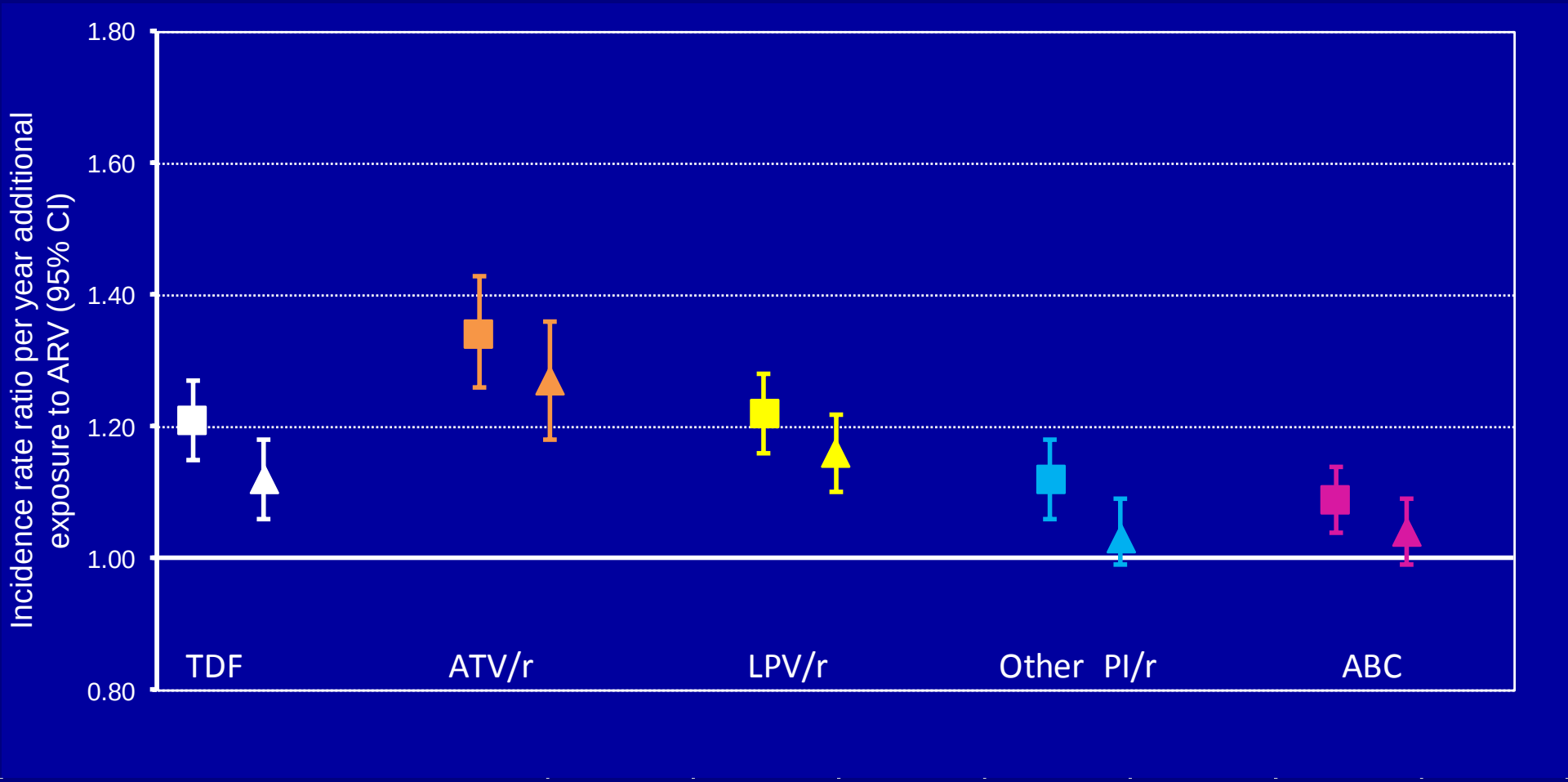
Relationship between increasing exposure to ARVs and CKD



Relationship between increasing exposure to ARVs and CKD

Univariate *Multivariate**



*adjusted for gender, race, HIV exposure, study, prior CVD, age, baseline date, baseline eGFR and CD4 nadir as fixed variables at baseline. Hepatitis B and C status, smoking status, BMI, family history of CVD, HIV viral load, CD4 count, anaemia, diabetes, hypertension, starting cART, and an AIDS diagnosis within the previous 12 months was included as time-updated covariates. Models were additionally adjusted for cumulative exposure to indinavir and mutually adjusted for use of other ARVs

Cumulative effect of ARVs

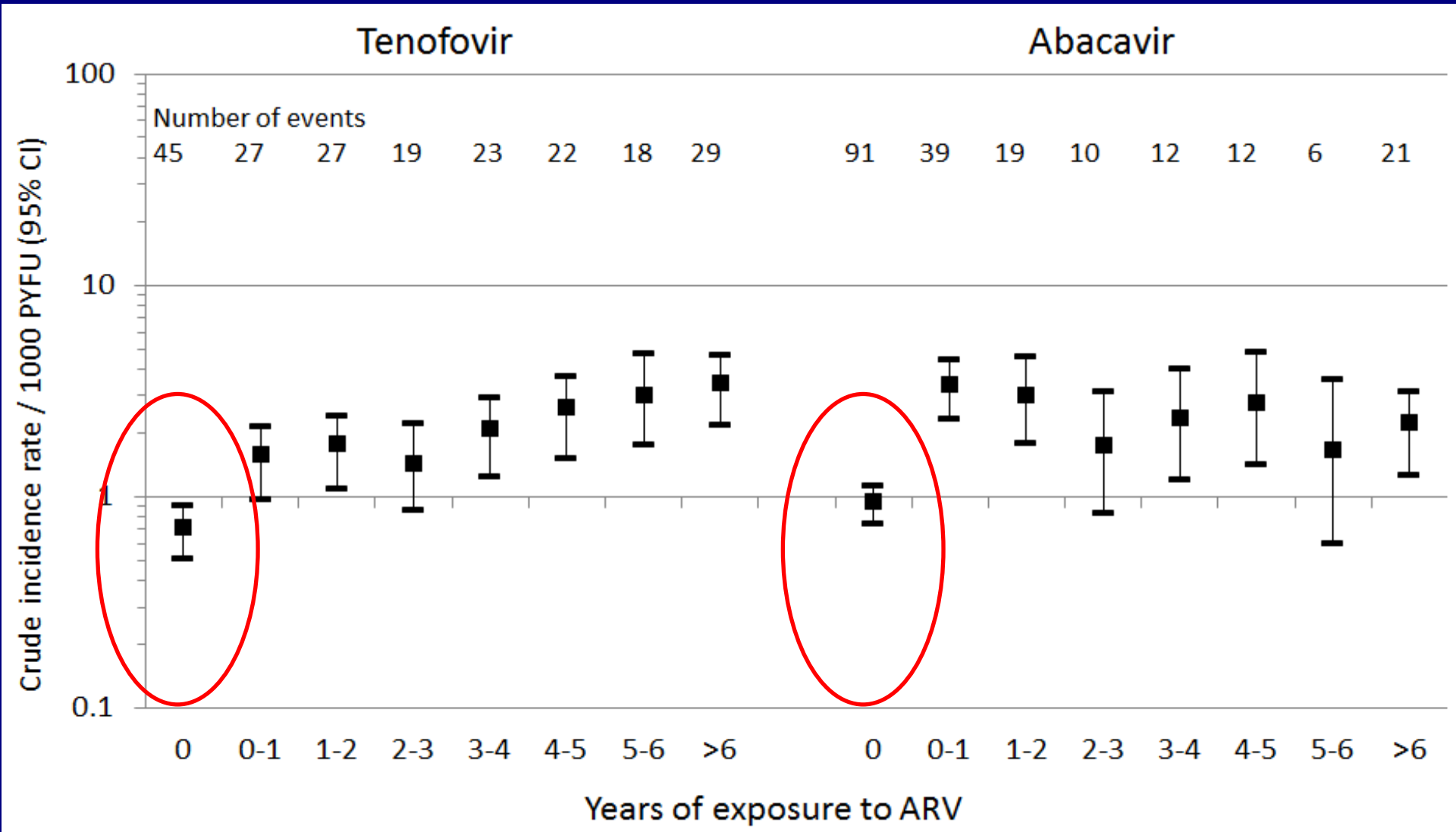
- Although a modest effect per year, risk is cumulative over time

	TDF	ATV/r	LPVr
1 year	1.12 (1.06 – 1.18)	1.27 (1.18 – 1.36)	1.16 (1.10 – 1.22)
2 years	1.25 (1.12 – 1.39)	1.61 (1.40 – 1.84)	1.35 (1.21 – 1.50)
5 years	1.74 (1.33 – 2.27)	3.27 (2.32 – 4.61)	2.11 (1.62 – 2.75)

- Underlying risk of CKD varies considerably[1] and increased risk will be most significant in those at highest risk of CKD

[1]Mocroft et al, PLoS Med 2015

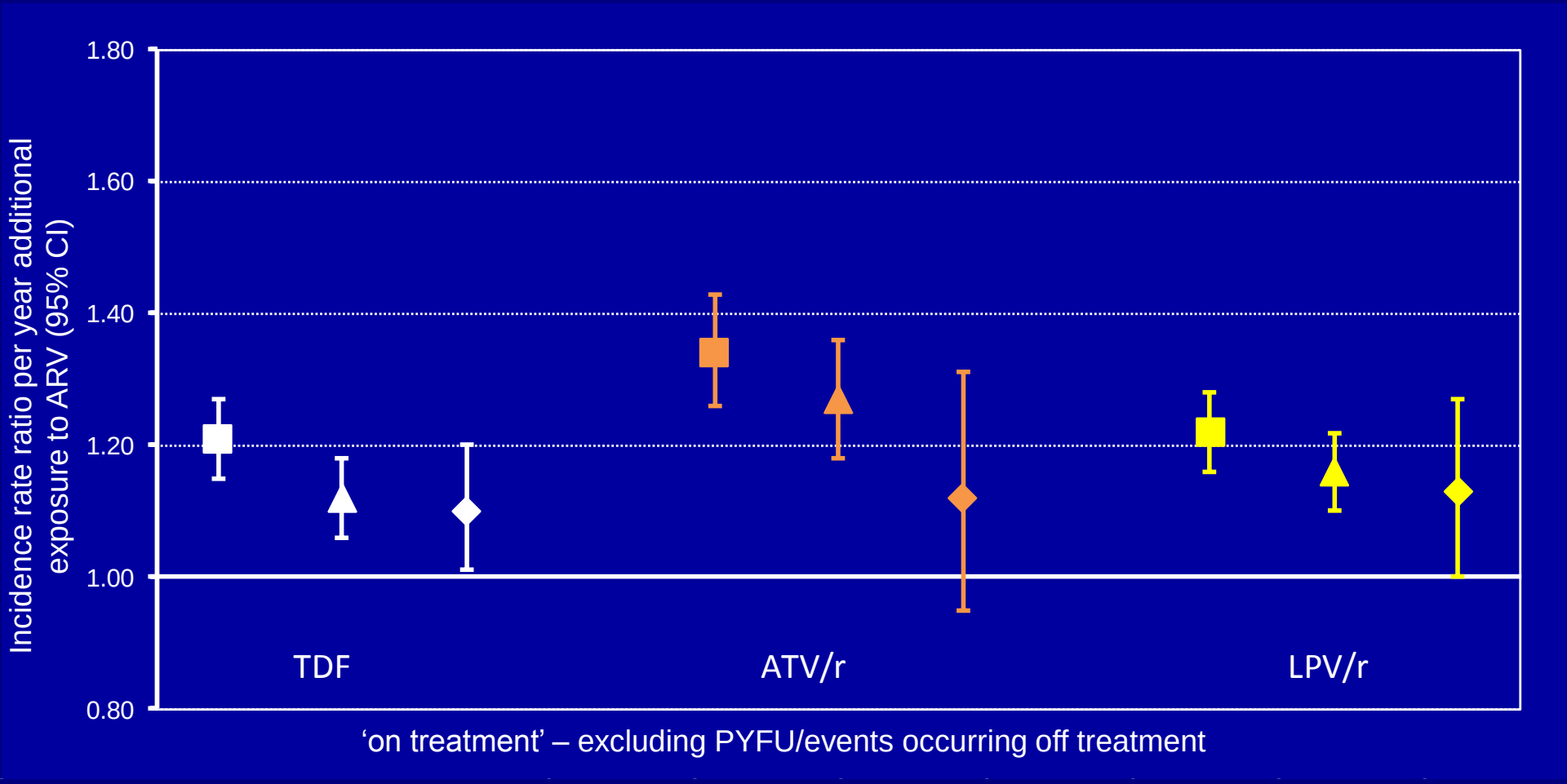
Crude incidence rates of CKD and cumulative exposure to TDF and ABC



CKD; chronic kidney disease; confirmed (>3 months part) eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73m^2

Relationship between increasing exposure to ARVs and CKD

Univariate *Multivariate** *Multivariate (on treatment)*



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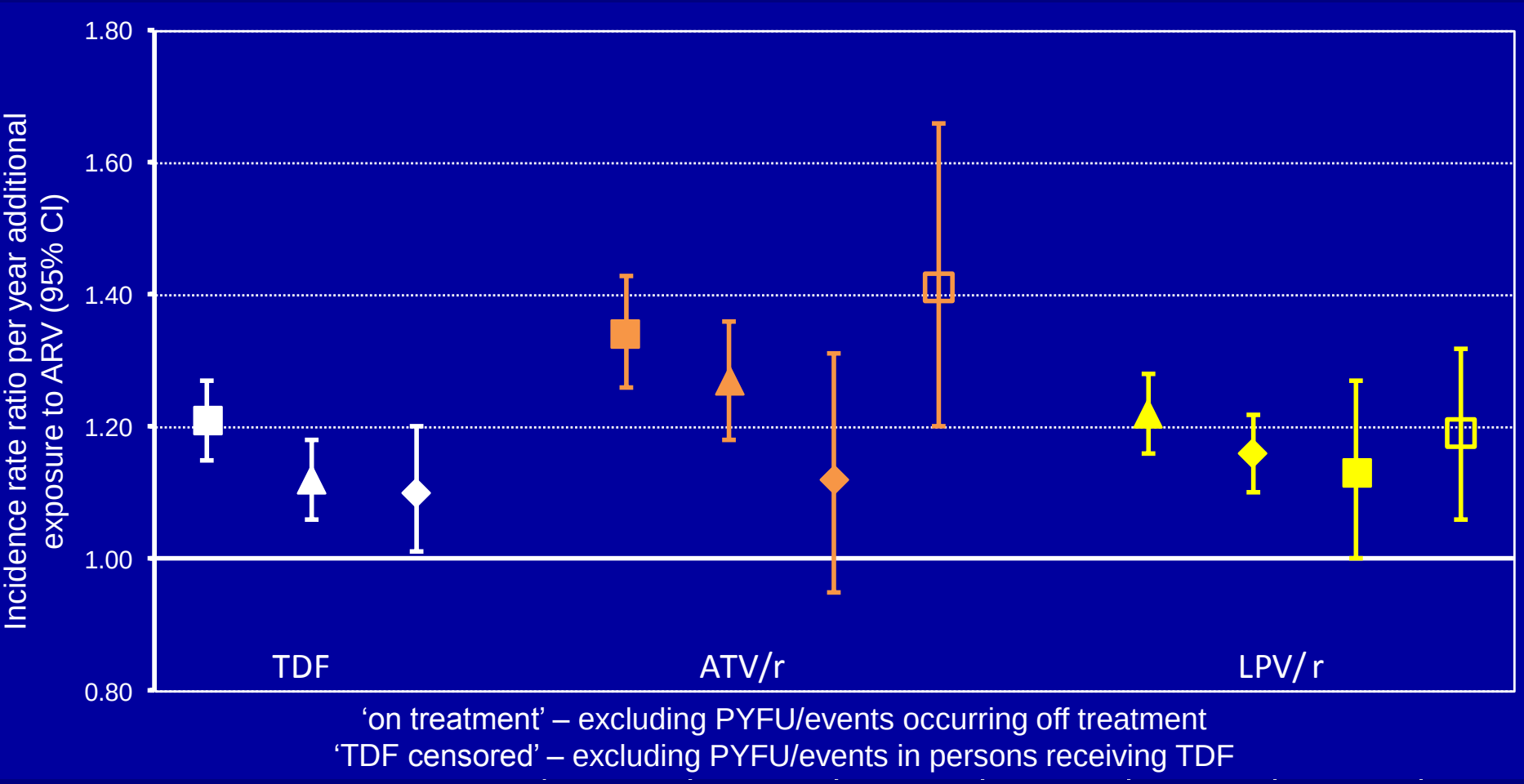
Relationship between increasing exposure to ARVs and CKD

Univariate *Multivariate** *Multivariate (on treatment)* *Multivariate (TDF censored)*



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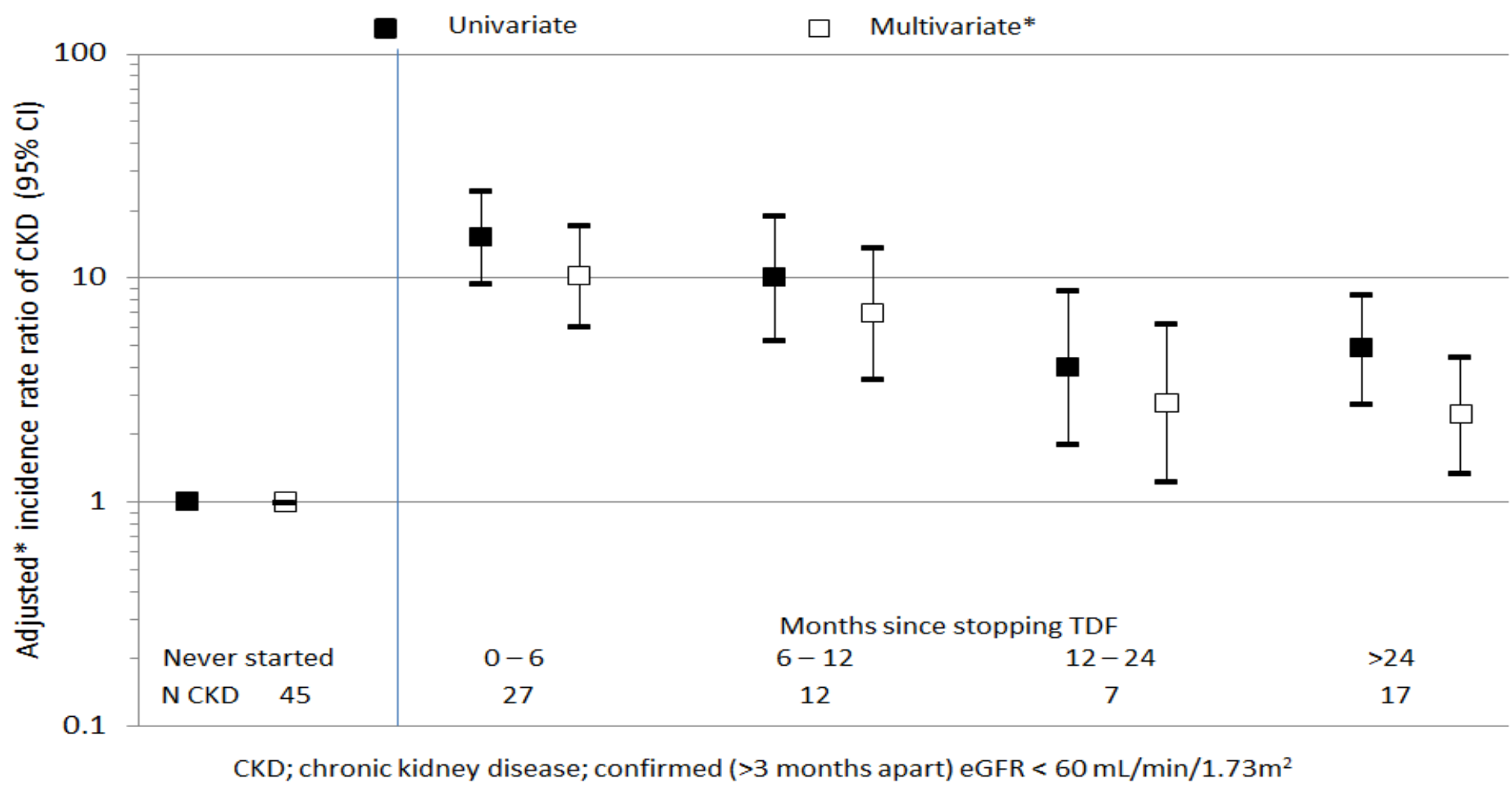
Time since stopping ARVs and development of CKD



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Limitations

- D:A:D does not have data on proteinuria and limited information on race from some participating cohorts
  - Results consistent with CKD-EPI and to findings from others[1]
- Not yet enough power / follow-up to look at unboosted ATV or lesser used ARVs (tipranavir/darunavir)
- Considerably longer follow-up needed to determine if risk continues to increase with longer (>6 years) exposure
- Analyses with CKD as endpoint confounded by switching ARVs (esp. TDF) as eGFR declines

[1]Mocroft et al, AIDS 2010

Conclusions

- Study shows cumulative increasing risk of CKD with increasing exposure to TDF, ATV/r, LPV/r in persons with an initially normal eGFR

- Although a modest effect per year, risk is cumulative over time

	TDF	ATV/r	LPVr
1 year	1.12	1.27	1.16
2 years	1.25	1.61	1.35
5 years	1.74	3.27	2.11

- Consistent results
  - censoring for co-administered ARVs
  - for chronic renal impairment (confirmed eGFR < 70 mL/min/1.73m^2)*

- Individuals risk of CKD can be calculated using D:A:D CKD risk score[1] to help determine benefits / risk of incorporating these ARVs into ongoing treatment regimen

*data not shown. [1]Mocroft et al PLoS Med 2015

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Steering Committee: Members indicated w/ *; ¢ chair;
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