



Oral Abstract Session-12

Wednesday, March 12, 2025

193 - Estimation of Prevention-Effective CAB-LA Concentrations Among MSM/TGW in HPTN 083

Brett S. Hanscom

Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center, Seattle, WA, USA

Disclosure: Dr Hanscom has no financial relationships with ineligible companies to disclose.

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Estimation of prevention-effective CAB-LA concentrations among MSM/TGW in HPTN 083

Brett Hanscom*, Mark A. Marzinke, Robert Bies, Deborah J. Donnell, Craig Hendrix, Xinnong Li, Zhe Wang, Carolina Acupil, Alex Rinehart, James F. Rooney, Lydia Soto-Torres, Marybeth McCauley, Beatriz Grinsztejn, Raphael J. Landovitz

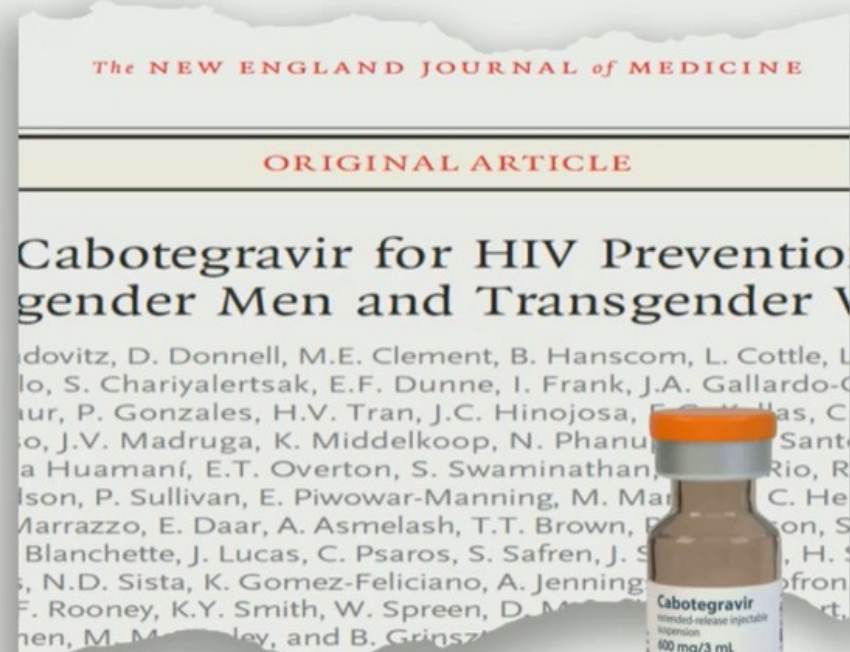
*Fred Hutch Cancer Center, Seattle, WA, USA

CROI 2025, 3/12/2025



Introduction

- HIV Prevention Trials Network (HPTN) 083 demonstrated that Cabotegravir (CAB) is highly effective for HIV prevention and superior to TDF/FTC in men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender women (TGW).



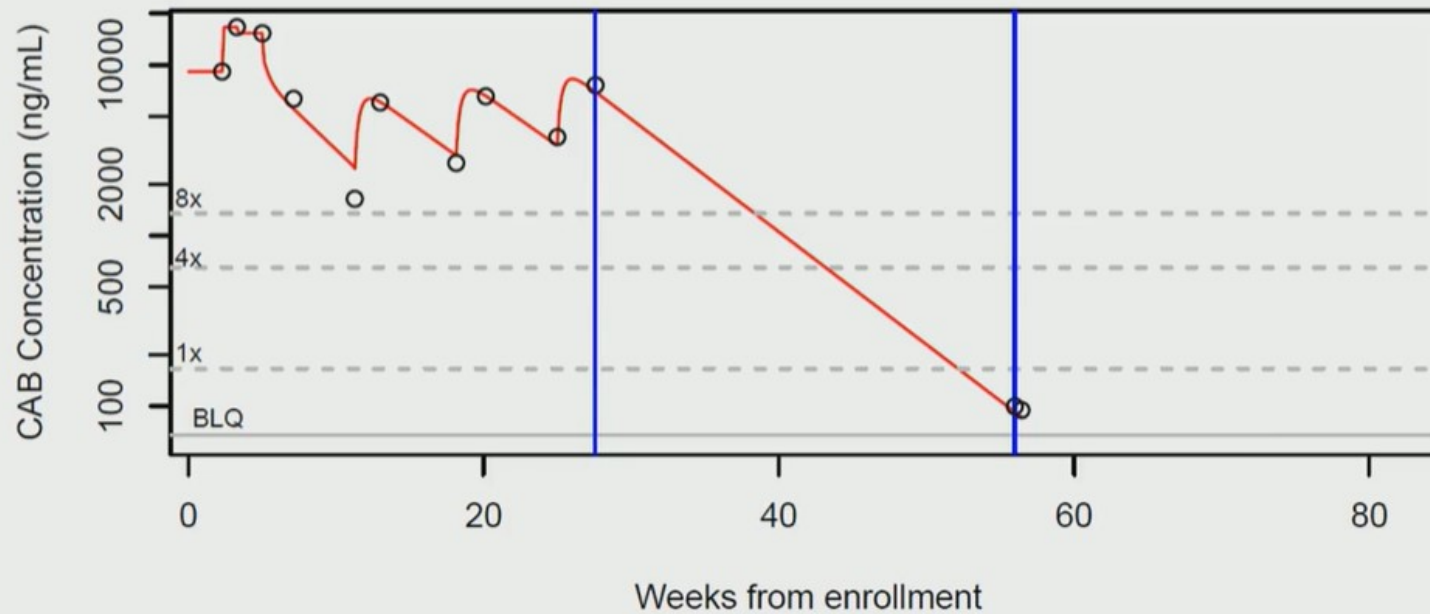
The study regimen consisted of daily oral 30mg tablets for 5 weeks, followed by two 600mg IM injection 4 weeks apart and 600mg injections every 8 weeks thereafter for a maximum of 3 years.

Objective

- **Objective:** Estimate the plasma CAB concentration associated with protection against HIV infection in HPTN 083
- **Challenges:**
 - The trial only studied a single treatment regimen.
 - CAB concentrations assessed at discrete, sparse time points
 - HIV-exposure and infection timing unknown

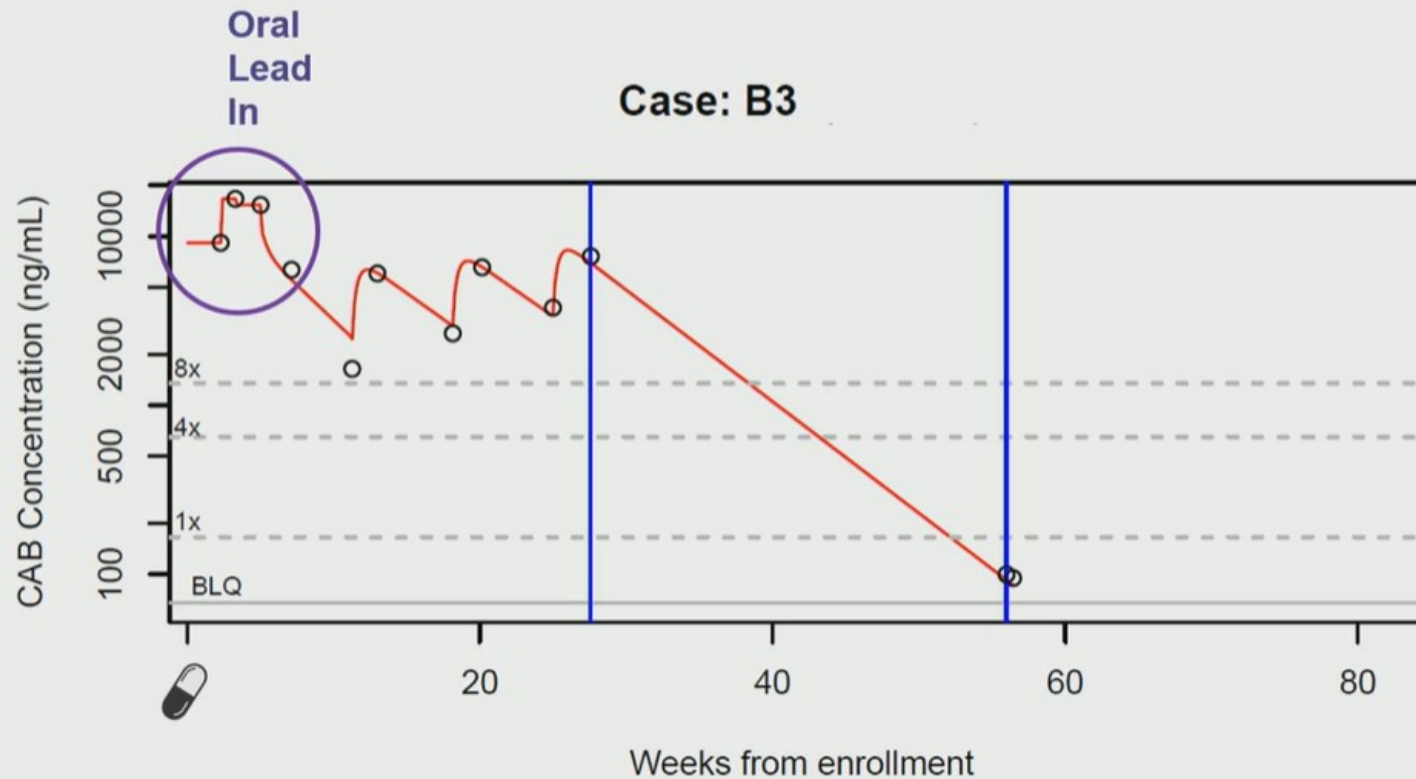
Example / Challenges

Case: B3



*Architect Ag/Ab testing, Geenius IFA confirmatory testing, m2000 Abbott quantitative viral load testing with a LLOQ of 40 c/mL, and Hologic Aptima Qualitative viral load testing; on select cases SCA (single copy assay) viral load .

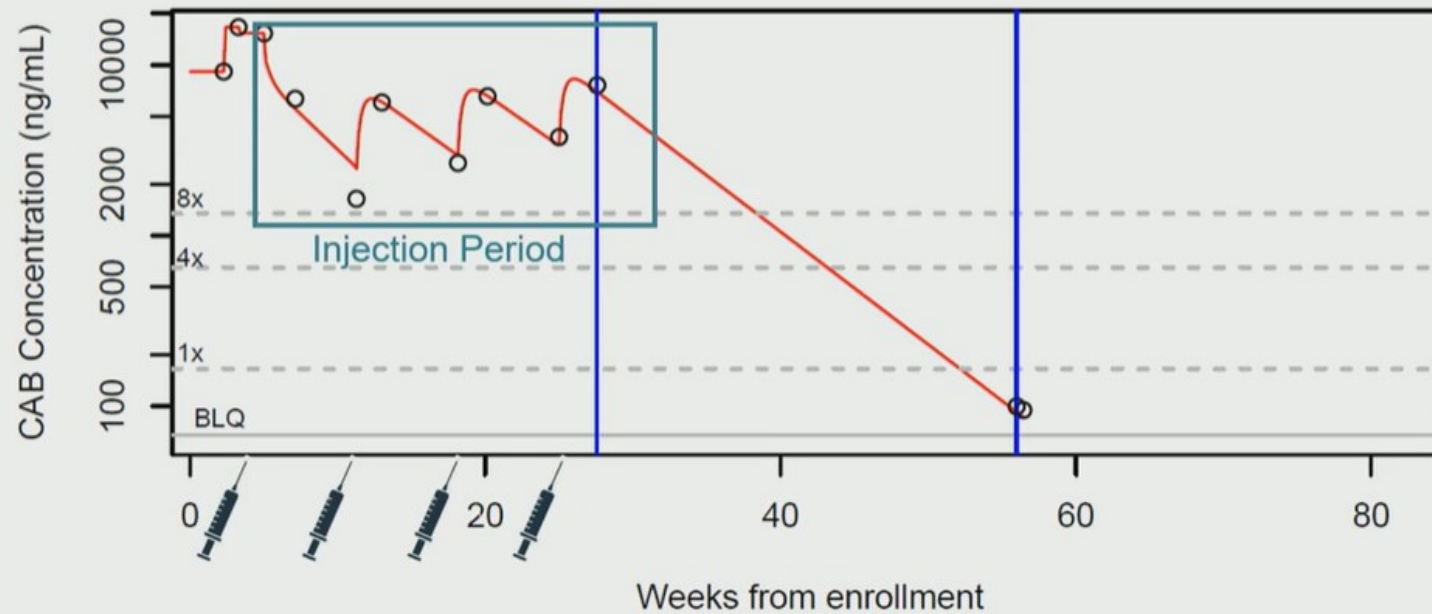
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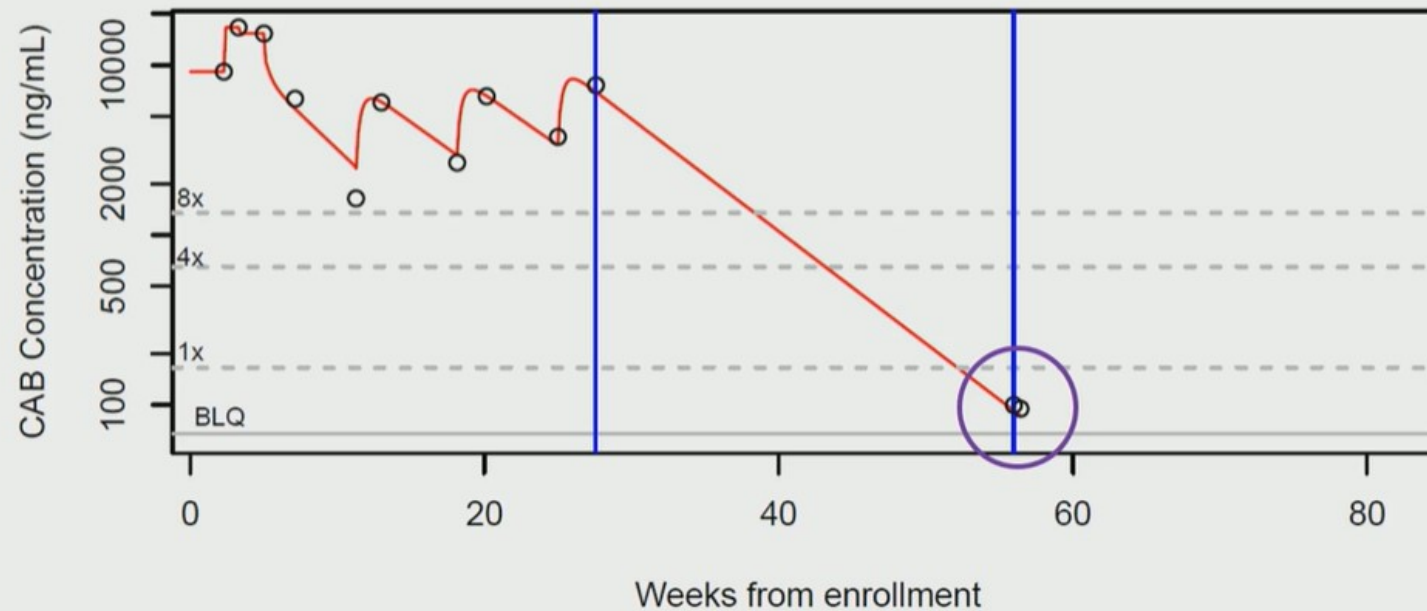
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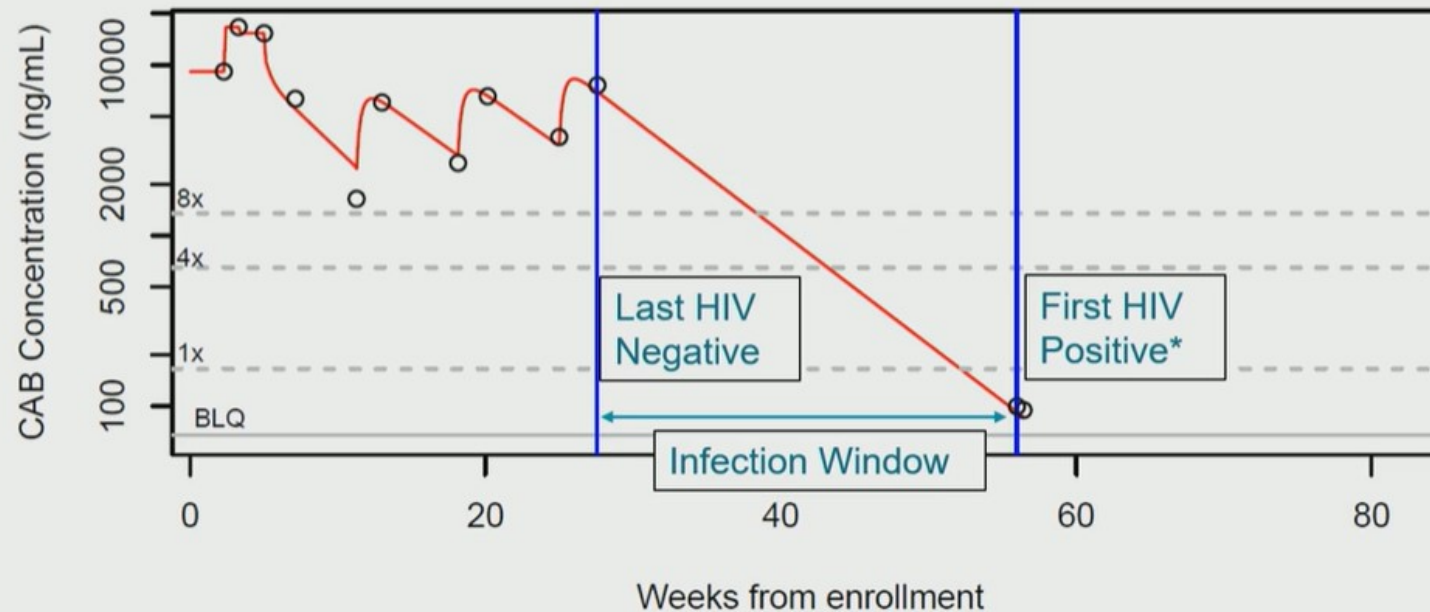
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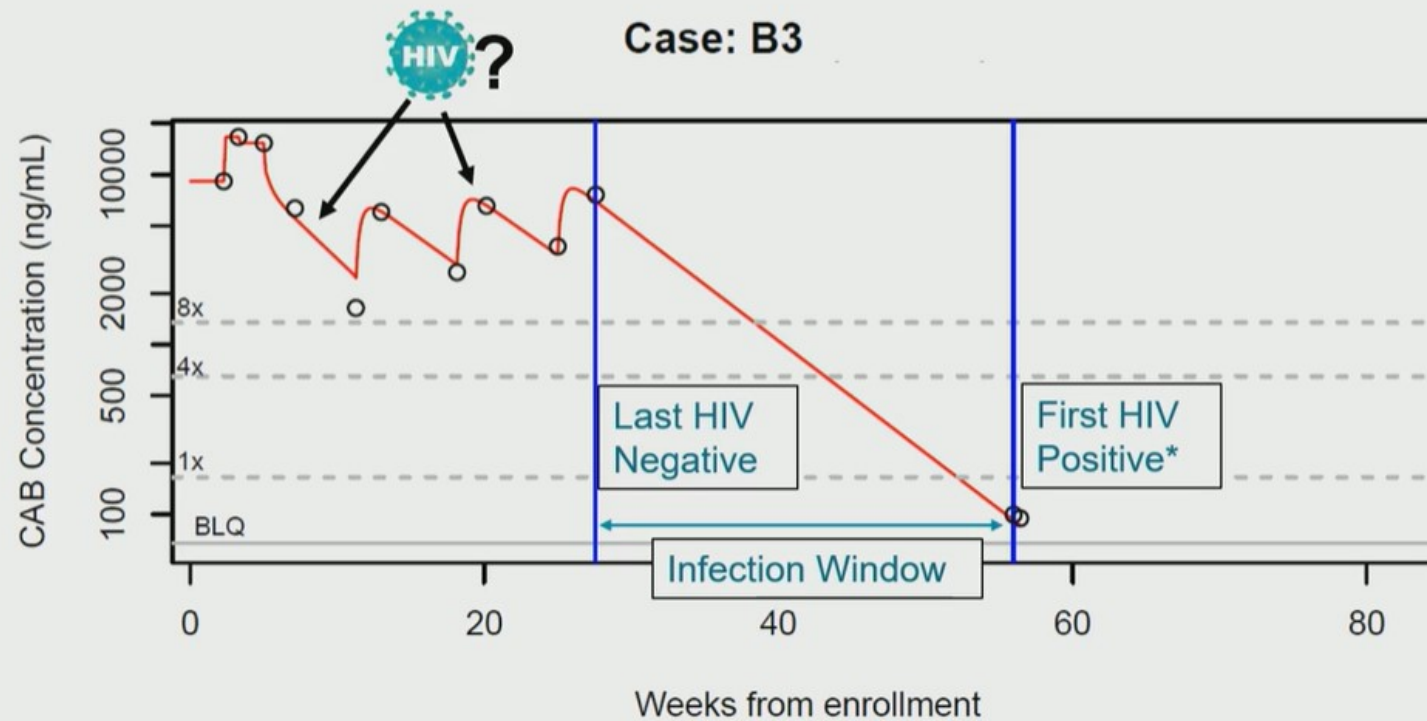
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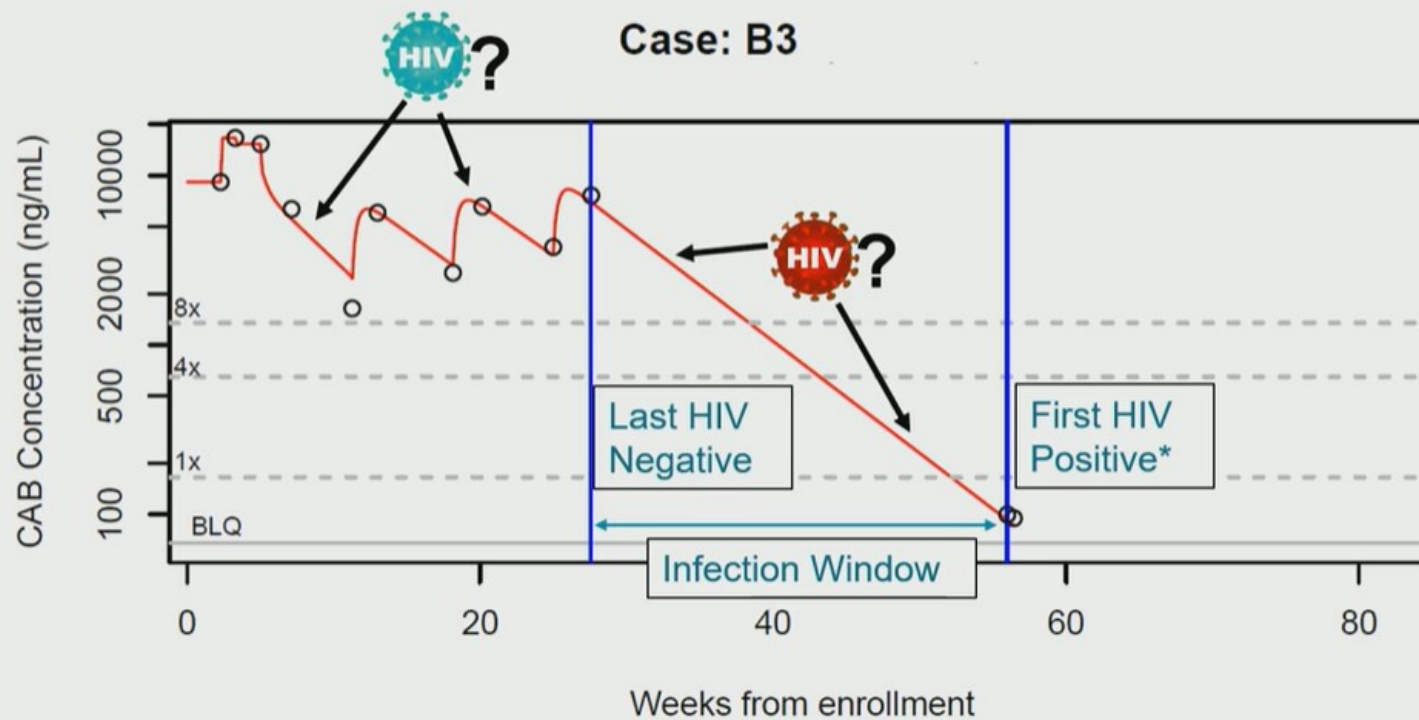
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Nested Case-Control Design

- Cases: all incident HIV cases from the primary and year-one analyses whose infection occurred within 3 years from enrollment
- Controls: selected at a 4:1 ratio
- Matching factors
 - Region (Africa, Asia, Latin America, US)
 - Gender identity (Cisgender MSM, TGW)
 - Race (Black, Non-black)
 - Duration of follow-up at least as long as the case prior to detection¹ of HIV
- Final count: 25 cases, 99 controls²

¹ First-positive HIV date as determined by sensitive testing at the central lab and confirmed by the EAC.

² One of the initially selected control participants later was found to be HIV-positive and was excluded from the analysis.

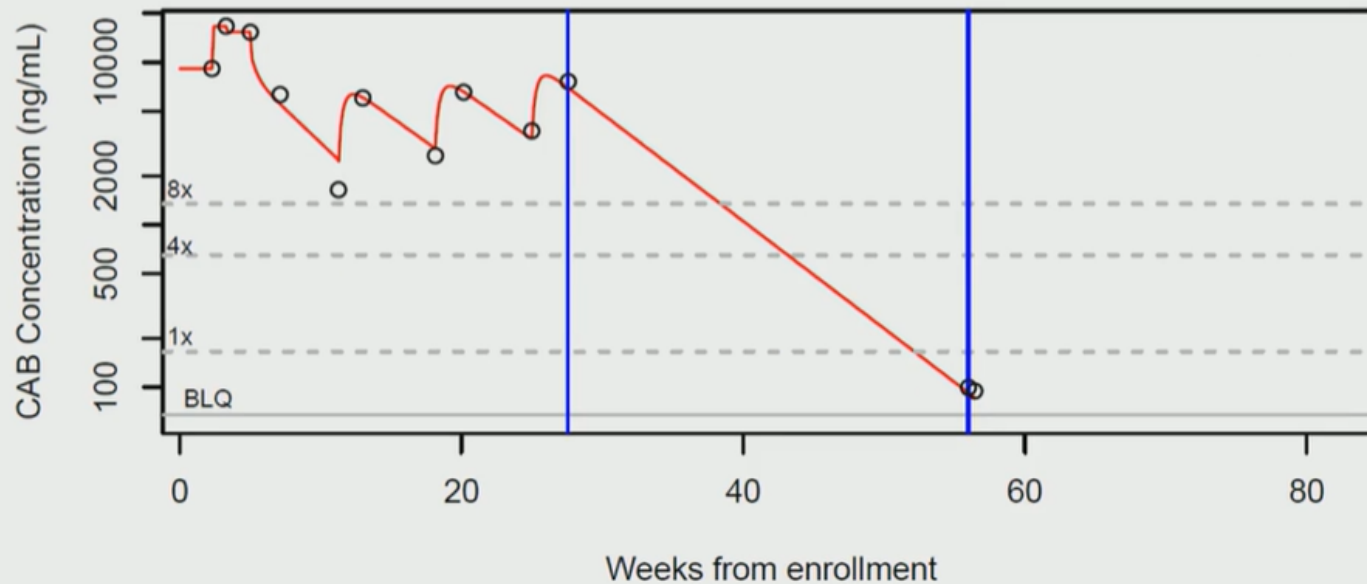
PK Assessment / Categorization

- CAB concentrations assessed in stored samples for cases and controls
- Full concentration-time curves estimated for all participants
- Participants classified according to CAB concentrations during the infection window

CAB Exposure Categories

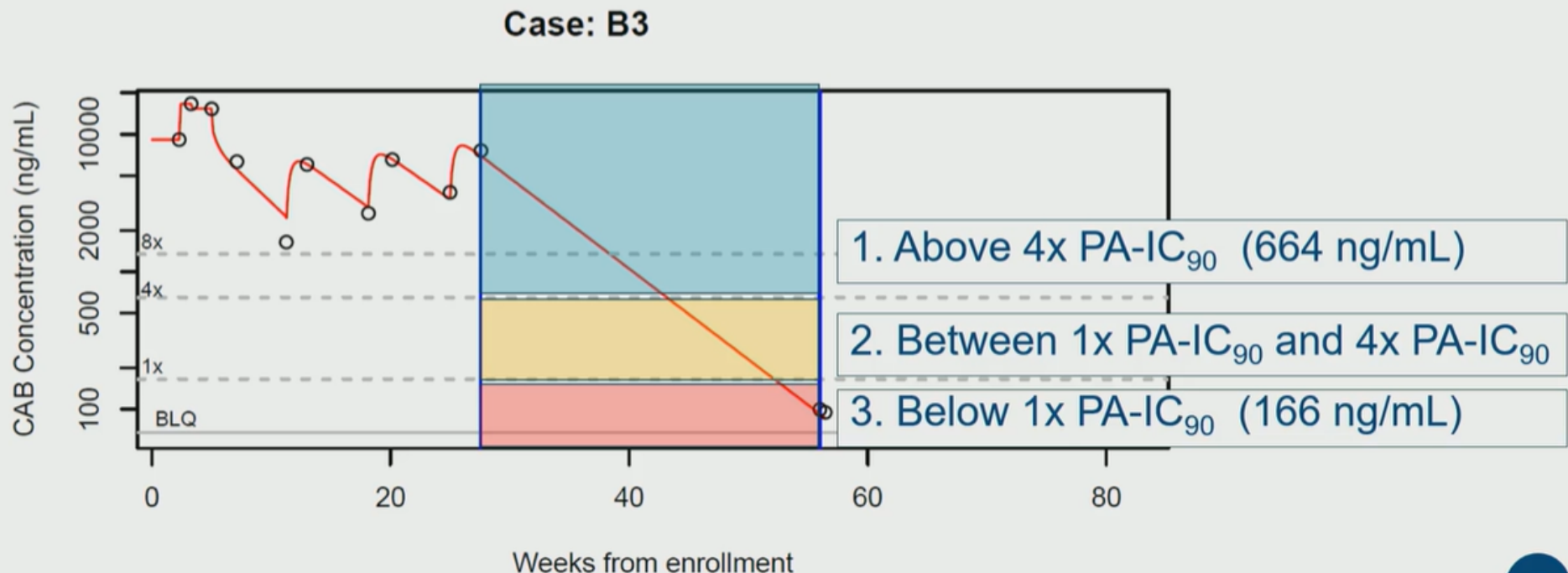
Classification according to minimum CAB concentration during the infection window:

Case: B3

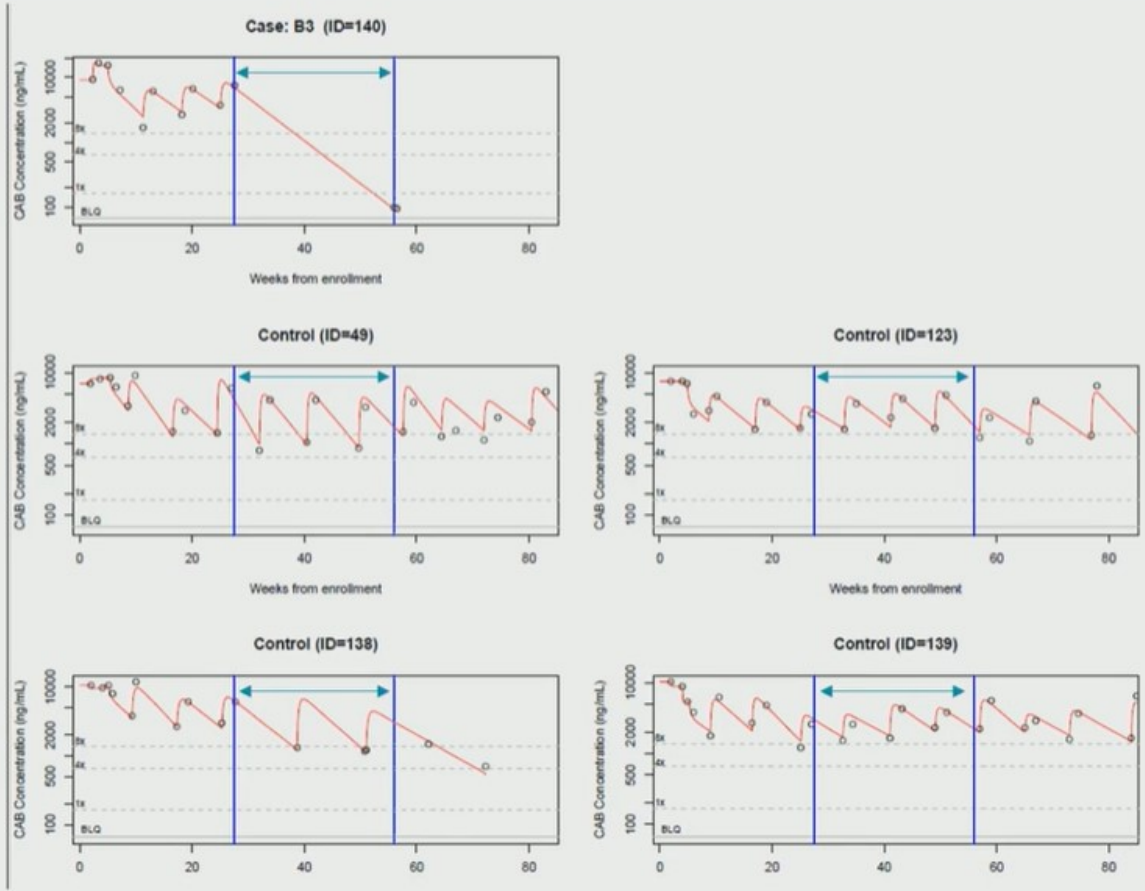


CAB Exposure Categories

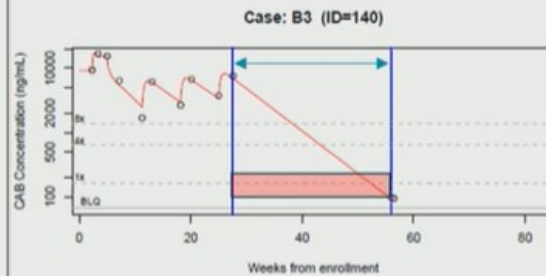
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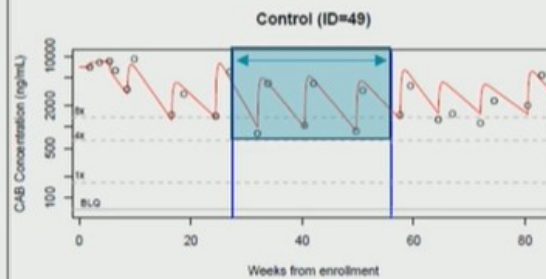
Example Case-Control Set



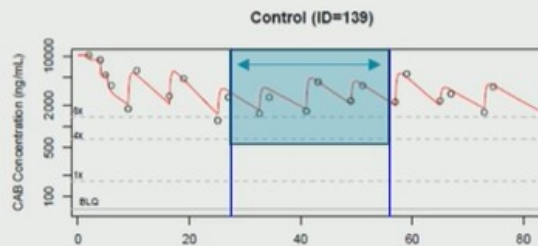
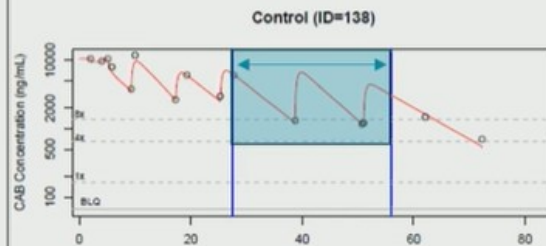
Example Case-Control Set



Minimum Below
 $1 \times \text{PA-IC}_{90}$



Minimum Above
 $4 \times \text{PA-IC}_{90}$



Results

Minimum plasma CAB during acquisition window	Cases (n=25) <i>n (%)</i>	Controls (n=99) <i>n (%)</i>	Risk Reduction (95% CI)
< 1x PA-IC ₉₀	16 (64)	14 (14)	(ref)
≥ 1x PA-IC ₉₀ and < 4x PA-IC ₉₀	2 (8)	10 (10)	79 (-20, 96)
≥ 4x PA-IC ₉₀	7 (28)	75 (76)	93 (77, 98)

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Conclusions

- The approved 8-weekly 600mg dosing has been shown to reliably achieve CAB above 4x PA-IC₉₀ (664 ng/mL)
- We observe a strong, statistically significant association between CAB concentrations above 4x PA-IC₉₀ and HIV protection
 - These results are consistent with non-human primate model results
- CAB LA is estimated to provide over 90% reduction in the probability HIV acquisition among MSM and TGW

Acknowledgments



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- SCHARP (Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center)
- Leadership and Operations Center (FHI360)

Pharmaceutical Support

- ViiV Healthcare
- Gilead Sciences, Inc.

HPTN 083 Study Team

**Community Program Managers
Community Educators & Recruiters,
CAB Members**

Our 43 study sites in 7 countries

**And most of all, our study
participants**