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Women have enhanced bone loss associated with phosphaturia and CD4R cell restoration during initial antiretroviral therapy**Robert C. Kalayjian^{a,b}, Jeffrey M. Albert^c, Serge Cremers^d, Samir K. Gupta^e, Grace A. McComsey^f, Karin L. Klingman^g, Carl J. Fichtenbaum^h, Todd T. Brownⁱ, Babafemi O. Taiwo^j, and the ACTG A5224s, A5303 Teams**

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: We compared bone mineral density (BMD) changes and their correlates, between men and women participating in two randomized trials of initial (ART) regimens, with or without tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF).

METHODS: Covariates in linear regression models of 48-week hip and spine %BMD changes, by dual energy X-ray absorptiometry, included baseline and 48-week changes in plasma viral load (pVL), CD4 cells, plasma C-terminal telopeptide, procollagen 1 N-terminal propeptide and glomerular filtration rates; and the 48-week area under the curve of fractional excretion of phosphate (FEP-AUC).

RESULTS: Despite overall hip and spine BMD declines of 2.8% and 2.9%, respectively, pVL suppression to <50 vs. 50 copies/mL was associated 1.0% ($P=0.02$) and 0.8% ($P=0.01$) less BMD decline. Women had lower baseline spine ($P=0.04$; $n=59$ women, 418 men) and hip BMD

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Potential Conflicts of Interest

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($P=0.01$) in adjusted models, with 1.7% more hip decline on ART than men ($P=0.001$). Serum phosphate was positively associated with baseline spine BMD in women ($P=0.03$) but not men, and FEP-AUC was negatively associated with spine BMD changes, particularly in women randomized to TDF-regimens ($P=0.03$ & 0.054 for interactions by sex, and randomization to TDF vs. non TDF-regimens, respectively; $n=44$ women, 326 men). Women also had 0.6% ($P=0.004$) more hip BMD decline than men associated with each 100 CD4 cell/ μL increase on ART ($P=0.02$; $n=49$ women, 379 men).

CONCLUSIONS: Women randomized to TDF-containing ART had accentuated spine loss associated with phosphaturia, and accentuated hip loss associated with CD4 restoration, regardless of TDF-exposure. Viral load suppression reduced bone loss.

INTRODUCTION

Persons living with HIV (PLWH) on antiretroviral therapy (ART) have a higher prevalence of osteoporosis and an increased fracture risk compared to the general population (1–4). Average bone mineral density (BMD) declines of 2 to 6% develop predominately during the first year of ART, and the largest of these are associated with regimens that include tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) or protease inhibitors (5–8). In a large sample of PLWH in the US, the incidence of fracture increased from 1.78 per 100 person-years (py) in those with normal BMD, to 2.10 and 7.62 per 100 py, in those with osteopenia and osteoporosis, respectively (9). Among U.S. Veterans with HIV, increasing cumulative exposure to TDF or protease inhibitors was associated with higher incidence of fracture (10). PLWH also have an over-representation of traditional risk factors for bone loss, which combined with the detrimental effects on bone by ART and other HIV-specific factors, also contribute to lower BMD and increased fracture risk (10–13).

Among PLWH, women have faster rates of bone loss, maintain lower BMD and have higher rates of fracture than men (3, 14, 15). It is not known whether, or to what extent the detrimental effects of ART on bone, or other HIV-specific correlates of bone loss, differ between men and women. To examine this question, we compared hip and spine BMD changes, and their correlates, between men and women during the first 48 weeks of initial ART in participants of two multicenter AIDS Clinical Trials Group randomized trials (ACTG studies A5224s and A5303).

METHODS

Study Design and Treatment Regimen

A5224s is a metabolic substudy of a larger trial that compared TDF–emtricitabine vs. abacavir–lamivudine, combined with either efavirenz or atazanavir plus ritonavir as initial ART (5, 16). A5303 compared initial ART with TDF vs. maraviroc, each combined with emtricitabine and darunavir plus ritonavir (17). ART-naïve participants with plasma VL >1,000 copies/mL, who were 16 years for A5224s, or 18 years for A5303, were eligible to participate. Eligibility for A5224s was additionally restricted to participants who did not use medications for osteoporosis, and eligibility for A5303 was restricted to participants

with R5 tropism. Additional information can be found about these studies at [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov): NCT 00118898 and 01400412.

The Institutional Review Board of each study site approved the protocol. All participants provided written informed consent.

Measurements of BMD, Phosphaturia and Bone Turnover

Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) scans of the left hip and lumbar spine (L1-L4) were performed within 4 weeks prior to randomization, using either a Lunar [GE Healthcare, Fairfield, Connecticut] or Hologic [Hologic Incorporated, New Bedford, Massachusetts] DXA scanner. A second scan was performed at week-48 (± 4 weeks) using the same scanning system. All DXA scans were read centrally at the Body Composition Analysis Center at Tufts University. The European Spine Phantom was used for cross-calibration of DXA machines and quality assurance at each study site.

Phosphaturia was measured as the week 0 to 48 area under the curve of the fractional excretion of phosphate (FEP-AUC) from urine and serum specimens collected at weeks 0 and 48, calculated using the trapezoidal rule (18, 19).

Bone turnover was measured in A5303 participants only, at weeks 0, 24 and 48 in plasma as C-terminal telopeptides of type I collagen (CTX), and procollagen 1 intact N-terminal propeptide (P1NP). CTx was measured by ELISA (Immunodiagnostic Systems, Scottsdale, Arizona) with inter- and intra-assay variabilities of 9.7% and 1.7%, respectively (normal range: 0.142–1.351 pg/mL for postmenopausal women). P1NP was measured by radioimmunoassay (Immunodiagnostic Systems, Scottsdale, Arizona) with inter- and intra-assay variabilities of 8.3 and 6.5%, respectively (normal range 16–96 pg/mL for postmenopausal women).

Statistical Analysis

Baseline, and 48-week changes from baseline, in time-varying covariates were compared by sex, and by randomization to TDF *vs.* non TDF-containing regimens, using the Wilcoxon rank-sum test for continuous, and the Pearson chi-square test for categorical variables. Baseline for all covariates except BMD was defined as the randomization date (designated as week 0); baseline for BMD measurements were defined as up to 4 weeks before randomization. The exploratory covariates included baseline serum phosphate and 48-week FEP-AUC, as well as baseline and 48-week changes from baseline in: CD4 cell counts, glomerular filtration rates (using the CKD-EPI equation), CTx and P1NP.

Separate multivariable linear regression models tested the independent contributions to baseline hip and spine BMD, and to the 48-week changes from baseline of BMD by each exploratory variable. Adjusting variables that were retained in the models regardless of significance included age, sex, race (as black, not Hispanic *vs.* white, Hispanic regardless of race, and other races/ethnicities), baseline hip or spine BMD, randomization status to TDF *vs.* non TDF-containing regimens, baseline plasma viral load (pVL), and pVL at week-48 (as <50 *vs.* ≥ 50 copies HIV-RNA/mL). Models of hip BMD were additionally adjusted for baseline body mass index (BMI).

These models were extended to test interactions by sex and randomization status, where significance was defined by $P < 0.10$. Stratified, unadjusted models by sex and randomization status explored any significant interactions that were detected. All analyses used SAS version 9.4 [SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina].

RESULTS

Included in this analysis were 499 participants, 433 of whom had baseline and week-48 hip or spine BMD measurements [Table 1]. Complete CD4 cell and phosphaturia data was available in 429 and 374 of these 433 participants, respectively. Turnover markers were measured only in 453 participants (n=220). Data from participants who represented extreme outliers in the distributions of hip BMD changes (n=3), or of the 48-week area under the curve of FEP-AUC (n=4) was excluded for the linear regression models.

Participants randomized to TDF vs. non TDF-containing regimens had significantly more hip (3.6 % vs. 2.4%, $P < .0001$; Table 2) and spine BMD decline (3.6 % vs. 1.9%, $P < .0001$). They also had significantly larger increases in bone turnover markers ($P < .0001$, for CTx and P1NP), greater 48-week FEP-AUC ($P = 0.01$) and more GFR decline (4.33 vs. 0.54 ml/min/1.73m², $P = 0.004$).

Sixty-one (12%) participants were women, who were significantly older (40 vs. 37 years, $P = 0.02$) and more likely to be black than the men (28% vs. 48%, $P < .0001$). They also had significantly higher baseline BMI ($P = 0.03$) and serum phosphate concentrations ($P = 0.001$), significantly lower FEP-AUC ($P = 0.03$), and a trend towards larger increases in the bone formation marker P1NP ($P = 0.07$).

Correlates of Baseline Spine BMD

Women had a 0.39 g/cm² ($P = 0.04$) lower average baseline spine BMD than men in adjusted models. Baseline BMI ($P < .0001$) and serum phosphate concentrations were positively associated with baseline spine BMD, but the latter association depended on sex ($P = 0.04$ for the interaction by sex; n=49 women, 427 men; Figure 1A & Supplementary Table). In stratified analyses, serum phosphate was positively associated with BMD in women ($P = 0.03$) but not men ($P = 0.97$).

Baseline & Time-varying Correlates of 48-Week Spine BMD Changes

Participants randomized to TDF vs. non TDF-containing regimens had a 1.8% larger average spine BMD decline ($P < .0001$) in adjusted models [Supplementary Table]. BMD change was positively associated with baseline spine BMD ($P = 0.0002$), negatively associated with baseline pVL (1.3% greater decline per every 1 log₁₀ greater HIV RNA copies/mL; $P < .0001$) and positively associated with viral suppression at week-48 (1.0% less BMD decline with suppression to <50 vs. 50 copies/mL; $P = 0.02$). Women had a 0.6% larger average BMD decline than men, but this difference was not significant ($P = 0.35$).

Phosphaturia, baseline and CD4 cells, GFR and bone turnover markers were significantly associated with 48-week spine BMD changes in separate, adjusted models [Supplementary

Table]. Sex modified associations with phosphaturia; and randomization status modified associations with phosphaturia and GFR.

Each 2% increased FEP-AUC was associated with a 0.8% ($P=0.03$) larger average spine BMD decline in women vs. men, and with a 0.4% ($P=0.054$) larger average decline in participants randomized to TDF vs. non TDF-containing regimens [Supplementary Table]. In analyses stratified by sex among participants randomized to TDF-regimens, this magnitude of phosphaturia was associated with a 1.4% average decline in women ($P=0.03$, Figure 1B), but was not significantly associated with BMD changes in men ($P=0.17$). Phosphaturia was not associated with BMD spine changes in participants randomized to non TDF-containing regimens, regardless of sex.

Associations between GFR and spine BMD decline also depended on randomization status. A 5 ml/min*1.73 m² GFR decline over 48 weeks was associated with a 0.4% larger average BMD decline in participants randomized to TDF vs. non TDF-regimens ($P=0.01$ for the interaction by randomization status; Figure 1C & Supplementary Table). In stratified analyses, this association was also only significant among participants randomized to TDF-regimens ($P=0.01$).

Changes in spine BMD on ART was negatively associated with CD4, with an average BMD decline of 0.3% for every 100 CD4 cells/ μ L increase ($P=0.02$). Although the effect size associated with this CD4 cell increase was larger in women (0.8%, $P=0.01$) than men (0.3%, $P=0.04$), these differences were not significant ($P=0.38$ for the interaction by sex; $n=49$ women and 379 men; Figure 2A & Supplementary Table).

Each 1 S.D. increased CTx over 24 weeks, or increased P1NP over 48 weeks, was associated with average spine BMD declines of 0.7% ($P=0.02$) and 1.1% ($P<.0001$; Supplementary Table), respectively. The small number of women with turnover markers ($n=19$) precluded reliable comparisons by sex. If bone resorption was instead estimated by 48-week changes from baseline in CTx, the strength of association fell to a 0.5% average BMD decline ($P=0.08$). Plasma CTx and absolute CD4 cell counts were weakly correlated ($r=0.16$, $P=0.01$; $r=0.12$, $P=0.06$; and $r=0.11$, $P=0.09$ at weeks 0, 24 and 48, respectively).

Correlates of Baseline Hip BMD

Women had a 0.05 g/cm² ($P=0.01$) lower average baseline hip BMD than men in adjusted models. Baseline hip BMD was negatively associated with age ($P<.0001$), positively associated with baseline BMI ($P<.0001$), and black participants had larger baseline hip BMD than non-blacks ($P=0.01$). In contrast to the spine, serum phosphate was not associated with baseline hip BMD.

Baseline & Time-Varying Correlates of 48-Week Hip BMD Change

Participants randomized to TDF vs. non TDF-containing regimens had a 1.5% ($P<.0001$) larger average hip BMD decline in adjusted models, and women had a 1.7% ($P=0.001$) larger decline than men. Hip BMD changes were positively associated with baseline hip BMD ($P=0.001$), negatively associated with baseline pVL (0.6% per each 1 log₁₀ greater

HIV-RNA copies/mL; $P=0.003$), and positively associated with pVL suppression to < 50 vs. 50 copies/mL at week-48 (0.8% less BMD decline, $P=0.01$; Supplementary Table).

Changes in hip BMD were associated with baseline and CD4 cells and turnover markers [Supplementary Table], but neither phosphaturia nor GFR were associated with hip BMD changes. Each 100 fewer baseline CD4 cells/ μ L was associated with a 0.1% larger average BMD decline ($P=0.02$), while sex modified associations with CD4 so that women had an average 0.6% more BMD decline than men for every 100 CD4 cell/ μ L increase ($P=0.02$ for the interaction by sex; $n=48$ women, 376 men; Figure 2B). In stratified analyses, this magnitude of CD4 increase was associated with an average BMD decline of 0.9% ($P=0.003$) in women, but CD4 was not associated with BMD changes in men ($P=0.59$).

Each 1 S.D. increased CTx and P1NP over 48 weeks was associated with a 0.5% ($P=0.02$), and 0.7% ($P=0.001$) average hip BMD decline, respectively. In contrast to the spine, the strength of association between CTx fell to 0.3% ($P=0.14$) if bone resorption was instead estimated by 24-week changes from baseline in this marker.

DISCUSSION

In this pooled analysis of 2 randomized trials comparing 48-week BMD changes with the initiation of TDF vs. non-TDF regimens in HIV-infected ART naïve persons, we observed significant differences in the correlates of bone loss that depended on bone site (spine vs. hip), sex and TDF-exposure. Participants randomized to TDF-containing regimens had accentuated spine BMD loss associated with phosphaturia, particularly among women. Women also had significantly more hip loss than men associated with CD4 restoration, regardless of TDF-exposure. Despite overall spine and hip BMD declines of 2.8% and 2.9%, respectively, with initial ART, pVL suppression to < 50 vs. 50 copies/mL was associated with 1.0% and 0.8% less BMD loss.

Bone turnover is a synchronized process of osteoclast-derived resorption, osteoblast-derived collagen matrix deposition and mineralization. Plasma CTx, a marker of bone resorption, increases within 2 weeks after initiating ART, reaching peak levels by 24 weeks (20). Plasma P1NP, a marker of new bone formation involving type I collagen matrix deposition, reaches peak levels approximately one year after ART initiation (21). In the present study, the differential associations of spine vs. hip BMD with CTx when comparing 24- and 48-week changes from baseline, suggests earlier resorption of spine (predominately composed of trabecular bone) than hip (predominately cortical bone), a dynamic that is also evident with perimenopausal bone loss (22).

The mineralization of collagen fibrils by osteoblasts incorporates carbonated hydroxyapatite, whose source of calcium and phosphate is derived from serum (23). Serum phosphate is tightly regulated by parathyroid hormone and fibroblast growth factor-23 via intestinal phosphate absorption, and by phosphate reabsorption in the proximal renal tubules (24). As in the present study, menopausal women retain phosphate, maintaining higher serum concentrations with lower urinary phosphate excretion than men or pre-menopausal women (25). The positive association between serum phosphate and baseline spine BMD among

women in the present study also is consistent with a similar previous association in postmenopausal women (26). These observations implicate contributions by menopausal bone loss to the differential associations by sex, between markers of phosphate homeostasis and changes in spine BMD. Because bone mineralization is a late step in remodeling, the differential associations with phosphaturia between spine and hip similarly implies earlier remodeling of the spine.

Consistent with previous studies, participants randomized to TDF-containing regimens had significantly larger increases in bone turnover markers, which were associated with BMD declines (6, 13, 20, 27, 28). TDF also may induce a proximal renal tubulopathy leading to urinary phosphate wasting, with or without GFR reductions, by engaging drug transporters in the renal tubular membrane (29–31). The risk for tubulopathy may be accentuated by concomitant protease inhibitor-use, including ritonavir, which also may directly engage these renal drug transporters, or enhance TDF exposure via drug-drug interactions (32, 33). This tubulopathy has been postulated as a mechanism of BMD decline with TDF (27, 34), but evidence for this effect is conflicting.

A previous analysis of A5224s participants did not detect an association between phosphaturia (as FEP) and hip or spine BMD changes (35). In this subset, the association between FEP-AUC and spine BMD decline was not significant among women ($r=0.13$, $P=0.52$, $n=27$), or in those randomized to TDF-containing regimens ($r=0.14$, $P=0.18$, $n=90$) probably because of the smaller sample size. In a second study of men with HIV receiving TDF, the urinary retinol-binding protein to creatinine ratio (a marker of renal tubule dysfunction), but not FEP, was negatively associated with spine BMD (36). In a third longitudinal study of mostly men with HIV who received TDF, phosphaturia (as FEP) was negatively associated with femoral neck BMD decline, a site with approximately equal proportions of trabecular and cortical bone (37). Tenofovir alafenamide (TAF) achieves higher intracellular accumulation, with lower plasma concentrations, and is associated with significantly less tubulopathy and BMD decline than TDF (38). In adults with low BMD, switching from TDF to TAF was associated with increased hip BMD, which was predicted by higher FEP (39). Although it is difficult to reconcile these disparate observations, the significant associations between phosphaturia as well as GFR changes, with early spine BMD loss in the present study supports an interpretation of TDF-mediated renal tubulopathy leading to impaired trabecular bone mineralization, particularly affecting women.

Among HIV specific factors, CD4 cell increases, nadir CD4 cell counts, and pre-ART pVL were previously associated with BMD loss after ART-initiation (11, 20). The importance of T-cell restoration in ART-associated bone loss is supported by an animal model simulating ART-associated immune restoration that adoptively transferred T-cells from healthy mice into T-cell receptor knockout mice (40). Consistent with the present study, CTx levels were previously correlated with CD4 cell counts in HIV patients who initiated ART (20). We extend this observation by demonstrating more hip loss, for the same magnitude of CD4 restoration in women than men. Previous studies have demonstrated negative associations between BMD and pVL suppression on ART (41). Although we also observed net detrimental effects by initial ART on BMD, we detected salutary effects by pVL suppression.

This study is limited by a relatively small number of women. Menstrual history and biological markers of menopause also were not captured in women, nor was the history of current or past tobacco or alcohol use among all participants. Bone turnover markers were measured in A5303 participants only, precluding reliable comparisons by sex with these markers. Nevertheless, the prospective study design with uniform measurements of BMD and other exploratory variables, in the context of randomized, initial ART regimens are major strengths of this study.

Upon ART-initiation, women who received TDF had enhanced spine BMD loss compared to men in association with phosphaturia. Women also had larger hip and spine BMD declines for the same magnitude of CD4 cell restoration as men, regardless of TDF exposure. Despite overall BMD declines with initial ART, viral suppression mitigated bone loss. The complex interactions that we observed involving bone site, sex and TDF-exposure may be explained by simultaneous and overlapping effects of perimenopausal bone loss, TDF-associated bone toxicity, adverse bone effects by immune restoration and beneficial effects of viral suppression. Because of the importance of bone health among PLWH, a better understanding of these sex differences in ART-associated BMD loss is warranted.

Interventions that have been shown to reduce early bone loss at the time of ART initiation include high dose vitamin D and calcium supplementation and single dose zoledronic acid (42, 43). BMD also improves when switching from TDF to TAF (38), or to other non-TDF containing regimens, but TDF remains a critical component of ART particularly in low-income countries where the majority of PLWH are women.

Clinicians are encouraged to screen for bone disease, avoid TDF and ritonavir-boosted protease inhibitors in patients at risk for fragility fractures, and to advise patients about preventative measures including lifestyle assessments, and considerations for vitamin D and calcium supplementation (44).

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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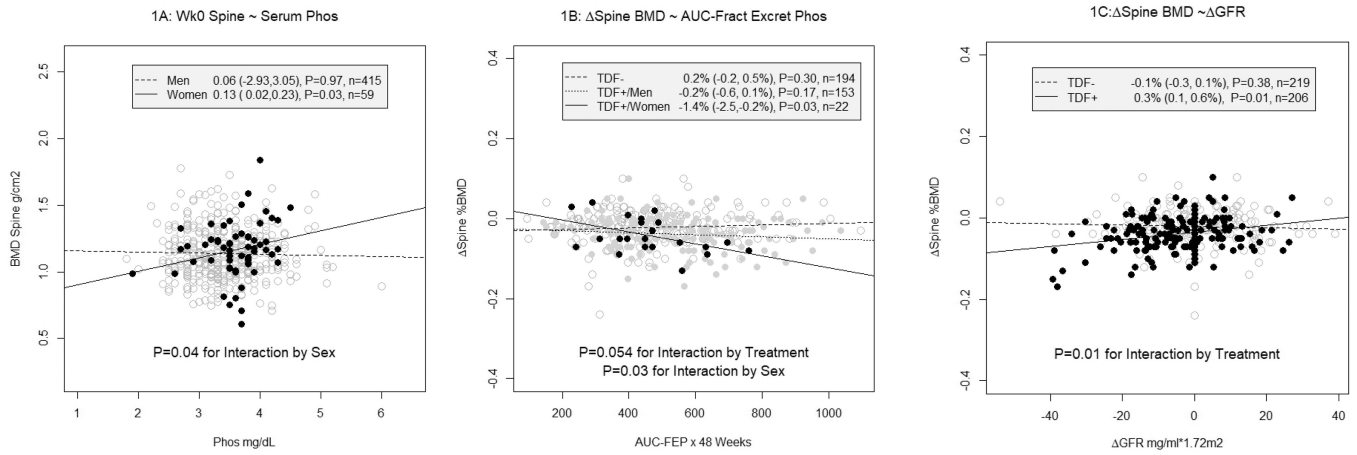


Figure 1: Scatter plots of baseline BMD and 48-week changes from baseline BMD with serum phosphate (1A), 48-week AUC-fractional excretion of phosphate (1B) and 48-week changes from baseline in GFR.

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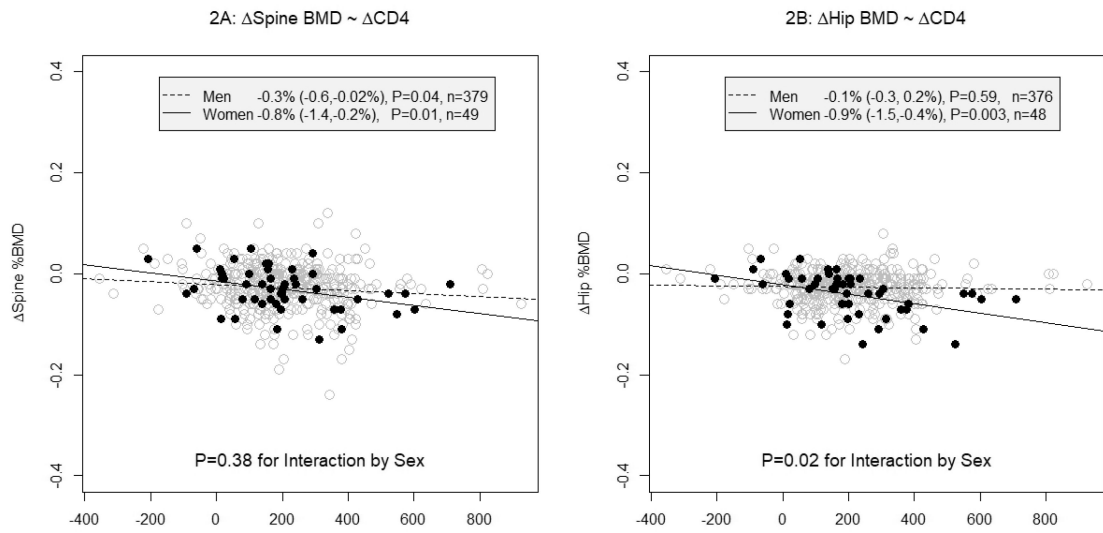


Figure 2: Scatter plots of 48-week changes from baseline of BMD of spine (2A) and hip (2B) with 48-week changes from baseline of CD4 cell counts.

Table 1: Baseline Characteristics by randomization to TDF vs. non TDF-containing regimens, and by sex

ART regimen <i>n</i> (%)	Randomization-status			Sex		<i>P</i>
	TDF+ (n=245)	TDF- (n=254)		Women (n=61)	Men (n=438)	
TDF/FTC/PI-r	176 (72%)	-		16 (26%)	160 (37%)	
TDF/FTC/EFV	69 (28%)	-		11 (18%)	58 (13%)	
ABC/3TC/PI-r	-	65 (26%)		6 (10%)	59 (13%)	
MVC/FTC/PI-r	-	119 (47%)		14 (23%)	105 (24%)	
ABC/3TC/EFV	-	70 (27%)		14 (23%)	56 (11%)	
Age years <i>mean</i> (\pm S.D.)	37 \pm 10.6	37 \pm 10.4		40 \pm 10.8	37 \pm 10.4	0.02
Female <i>n</i> (%)	27 \pm 11%	34 \pm 13%				
Race/Ethnicity <i>n</i> (%)						<.0001
White	114 (47%)	114 (45%)		17 (28%)	211 (48%)	
Black, Not Hispanic	72 (29%)	90 (35%)		36 (59%)	126 (29%)	
Hispanic	51 (21%)	43 (17%)		8 (13%)	86 (20%)	
Other	8 (3%)	7 (3%)		0 (0%)	15 (3%)	
BMI kg/m ² <i>mean</i> (\pm S.D.)	25.8 \pm 4.7	25.8 \pm 4.8		27.4 \pm 5.7	25.6 \pm 4.5	0.03
log ₁₀ VL copies/mL <i>mean</i> (\pm S.D.)	4.6 \pm 0.7	4.6 \pm 0.7		4.3 \pm 0.6	4.6 \pm 0.7	0.01
Week 0 CD4 cells/ μ L <i>mean</i> (\pm S.D.)	320 \pm 207	317 \pm 200		314 \pm 198	319 \pm 205	0.68
Week 0 BMD g/cm ² <i>mean</i> (\pm S.D.)						
Spine	1.14 \pm 0.19	1.14 \pm 0.18		1.17 \pm 0.21	1.14 \pm 0.18	0.13
Hip	1.05 \pm 0.16	1.06 \pm 0.17		1.02 \pm 0.15	1.06 \pm 0.16	0.27
Serum PHOS mg/dL <i>mean</i> (\pm S.D.)	3.5 \pm 0.6	3.4 \pm 0.6		3.6 \pm 0.5	3.4 \pm 0.6	0.001
FFP% <i>mean</i> (\pm S.D.)	10.8 \pm 10.3	9.5 \pm 4.9		9.6 \pm 5.0	10.2 \pm 8.4	0.69
GFR ml/min*1.72m ² <i>mean</i> (\pm S.D.)	106.46 \pm 17.38	108.49 \pm 18.40		106.89 \pm 19.41	107.59 \pm 17.72	0.68

FTC= emtricitabine, PI-r=ritonavir boosted protease inhibitor, EFV=efavirenz, ABC=abacavir, MVC=maraviroc

Baseline to Week-48 Changes by Randomization Arm and Sex

Table 2:

	All	Randomization Status		Sex		
		TDF+	TDF-	Women	Men	P
Baseline to Week 48 % BMD: mean ±S.D.	Spine	-2.8 ±4.4	-1.9 ±4.3	-3.0 ±4.0	-2.7 ±3.6	0.03
	Hip	-2.9 ±3.9	-2.4 ±4.2	-4.6 ±5.8	-2.7 ±3.6	0.54
Week-48 Plasma Viral Load: (n, %)	200 copies/mL	446 (94%)	224 (93%)	53 (91%)	393 (95%)	0.36
	50 copies/mL	214 (45%)	111 (46%)	20 (34%)	194 (47%)	0.09
Baseline to Week 48 CD4 cells/μL mean ±S.D.	199 ±161	186 ±154	214 ±171	186 ±176	201 ±159	0.25
Baseline to Week 24 CTx pg/mL	0.12 ±0.25	0.21 ±0.26	0.04 ±0.21	0.16 ±0.24	0.12 ±0.25	0.77
Baseline to Week 48 CTx pg/mL mean ±S.D.	0.12 ±0.26	0.19 ±0.28	0.05 ±0.21	0.18 ±0.28	0.11 ±0.25	0.53
Baseline to Week 48 PINP pg/mL mean ±S.D.	13.7 ±23.1	22.0 ±24.8	6.1 ±18.6	19.3 ±20.6	13.2 ±23.3	0.10
Baseline to Week 48 FEF-AUC mean ±S.D.	510 ±250	550 ±306	474 ±179	449 ±153.6	519 ±260	0.03
Baseline to Week 48 GFR mg/mL*1.73 m ² mean ±S.D.	-2.37 ±12.99	-4.33 ±12.22	-0.54 (13.43)	-3.24 (12.13)	-2.20 (13.02)	0.90