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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Response to First-Line Ritonavir-Boosted Protease Inhibitors (PI/r)-Based Regimens in HIV Positive Patients Presenting to Care with Low CD4 Counts: Data from the Icona Foundation Cohort

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Abstract

Background

There are no data comparing the response to PI/r-based regimens in people presenting for care with low CD4 counts or AIDS (LC).

Aim

To compare the response to LPV/r-, DRV/r- or ATV/r-based cART regimens in LC initiating cART from ART-naive.

Methods

We included people enrolled in Icona with either CD4 counts \leq 350 cells/mm³ (low CD4-LC) or CD4 counts \leq 200 cells/mm³ (very low CD4-VLC) and/or AIDS, starting their first Pl/r-based regimen after 2008. Initial regimens were compared by intention-to-treat: i) time to viral failure (VF) (first of 2 consecutive VL>200 copies/mL after \geq 6 months); II) time to Pl/r discontinuation/switching for any cause (TD) and for toxicity (TDT); III) treatment failure (TF) (VF or TD). Kaplan-Meier and Cox analyses were used.

Results

1,362 LC patients were included (DRV/r 607; ATV/r 552; LPV/r 203); 813 VLC. In a median of 18 months (IQR:7–35), the 1-year probability of VF and TF were 2.8% (1.9–3.8) and

21.1% (18.7–23.4). In the adjusted analysis, patients initiating ATV/r had a 53% lower chance, and those initiating DRV/r a 61% lower chance of TD, as compared to LPV/r; the risk of TF was more likely in people starting LPV/r. Results were similar among VLC; in this subgroup LPV/r including regimens demonstrated a lower chance of VF.

Conclusions

We confirmed in LC a low chance of virological failure by 1 year, with small differences according to Pl/r. However, larger differences were observed when comparing longer-term endpoints such as treatment failure. These results are important for people presenting late for care.

Introduction

The recently published START trial has demonstrated that antiretroviral therapy (cART) should be started as early as possible after HIV diagnosis [1]; this is based on solid clinical evidence of what had up to this point only been shown in biological and observational studies [2–3]. Altogether these findings have dramatically changed the approach to cART and recently published guidelines are all in favour of initiation of ART as soon as possible after HIV diagnosis [4–7].

Nevertheless, worldwide and including in resource-rich countries, a rate ranging from 40 to 60% of patients are diagnosed when they have already an AIDS defining disease or a low CD4 count, and these individuals will not benefit from new indications on early therapy [8–9]. Historically, HIV-infected patients have been labelled as 'late presenters' for care on the basis of the established threshold described in older versions of the treatment guidelines, e.g. individuals with a diagnosis of AIDS and/or CD4 counts of less than 350 cells/mm³ or individuals with a even more advanced stage of HIV disease (a diagnosis of AIDS and/or CD4 counts of less than 200 cells/mm³) at the time of their first presentation for '[10]. These groups have been extensively described in large collaborative cohort studies both in Europe and in other parts of the world (8, 9). At present, the definition of 'late presenters' is no more applicable, as everybody diagnosed with HIV should be treated independently from CD4 counts, otherwise could be defined as 'late presenter'. We therefore choose the definitions of 'low CD4 counts (LC) and very low CD4 count (VLC) to define people diagnosed with AIDS and/or CD4 count ≤ 350 cells/mm³ or ≤ 200 cells/mm³, respectively.

Although newer drugs belonging to the integrase inhibitors class (raltegravir, dolutegravir and elvitegravir) as well as newer generation NNRTI (rilpivirine) are now the most commonly used drugs included as third agents in first-line cART, darunavir/r and atazanavir/r are still among the preferred options in most treatment guidelines, including Italian ones. Lopinavir/r, in contrast, is now only considered as an alternative option by all Guidelines [4-7]. Nevertheless, ritonavir-boosted protease inhibitors (PI/r)-containing regimens remain regimens with strong supporting evidence of clinical efficacy, for which clinicians have long term experience in clinical use and are a still considered as first line options in persons with presumably low adherence or in cases with missing drug resistance tests before starting cART, due to their high genetic barrier [4-7].

Head to head randomised clinical trials comparing individual PI/r, lopinavir/ritonavir (LPV/r), darunavir/ritonavir (DRV/r) and atazanavir/ritonavir (ATV/r) are not numerous and none of those performed up to date could clearly demonstrate the superiority of one of these

over the others with regards to potency in the subset of severely immunodepressed patients. With respect to the safety profile, LPV/r has been shown to be less tolerable than the other two and this is the main reason why it is no longer considered a preferred option [11-13]. However, the choice of the best regimen in individuals with advanced HIV disease remains particularly challenging. Randomized trials sufficiently powered to compare treatment response in people with advanced disease starting PI/r-based regimens are either lacking or suffer from small sample size or short duration of follow-up [11-13].

Even if drug comparative analyses using observational data are, by nature, controversial and conflict remains regarding whether they should performed at all, they may convey useful information when no randomized comparison has been performed or planned. Also, patients have generally been followed up for longer in the observational setting as compared to clinical trials and cohorts include populations that are often selected out of randomized studies.

For these reasons, we performed an analysis of the outcomes of severely immunodepressed patients in the ICONA cohort initiating a first cART regimen with ritonavir boosted PI-including regimens, aiming at testing whether their response to treatment may vary according to the type of PI/r initiated.

Methods

Patient population

ICONA Foundation Study (ICONA) is a multi-centre prospective observational study of HIV-1-infected patients, which was set up in 1997. Eligible patients are those starting cART when they are naive to antiretrovirals, regardless of the reason for which they had never been previously treated and of the stage of their disease. The ICONA Foundation study has been approved by IRB of all the participating centers; sensitive data from patients are seen only in aggregate form. All patients sign a consent form to participate in ICONA, in accordance with the ethical standards of the committee on human experimentation and the Helsinki Declaration (1983 revision). Demographic, clinical and laboratory data and information on therapy are collected for all participants and recorded using electronic data collection [www.icona.org]. Details of the study are described elsewhere [14].

We focussed on two groups of individuals using the historical definitions of late presenters as developed by an International Consensus:

- 1. diagnosis of AIDS and/or CD4 count \leq 350 cells/mm³ (low CD4 count group -LC)
- 2. diagnosis of AIDS and/or CD4 count ≤200 cells/mm³ (very low CD4 count -VLC)

Within these groups, we selected individuals who initiated their initial cART regimen when there were still ART-naïve after 31/12/2008. These initial cART had to include two nuclesoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs, either tenofovir+emtricitabine (TDF/FTC) or abacavir +lamivudine (ABC/3TC) + either ritonavir-boosted lopinavir (LPV/r), or ritonavir-boosted atazanavir (ATV/r), or ritonavir-boosted darunavir (DRV/r). In addition, individuals had to have at least one month of clinical follow-up to be included in the analysis.

The response to these initial regimens was compared according to the specific PI/r started with respect of four main outcomes:

- time to virological failure (VF) defined at time of the first of 2 consecutive VL>200 copies/ mL after ≥6 months of ART;
- 2. time to treatment discontinuation/switching of the PI/r component of the regimen regardless of the reason (TD) and

- 3. discontinuation because of toxicity (TDT);
- 4. treatment failure (TF) defined as time to VF or to discontinuation/switching of the PI/r component of the regimen.

All causes of discontinuation are collected in the ICONA database as reported by the treating physician. In particular, clinicians are asked to report for each single drug which was the main reason for discontinuing it. These reasons include the broad categories of simplification (defined either as the reduction of drugs included in the regimen or the decrease in daily doses or pills), intolerance, toxicity, failure (either virological, immunological or clinical), non-adherence, planned interruption (including structured treatment interruption, end of pregnancy and medical decision) and other causes (including patients decision, pregnancy, enrolment or ending of a clinical trial and drug-drug interaction).

The main exposure of interest was the specific PI/r initiated and a separate Cox regression model was fitted for the risk of VF, TD, TDT, and TF. The same set of potential confounders were considered for all four models which included: age, gender, comorbidities, calendar year of starting cART, nadir lymphocyte T CD4+ cell count, HIV-RNA plasma level at cART initiation, whether TDF/FTC or ABC/3TC were used in the initial regimen.

Statistical analysis

The main characteristics of the two study populations (LC and VLC) have been described and compared according to the initial PI/r started. Prevalence in the categorical variables has been compared across the strata using a chi-square test. Continuous variables have been compared using non-parametric tests.

The response to initial regimen was compared using an intention-to-treat analysis with respect to the four main outcomes described in the previous paragraph (i.e. patients were allocated to their initial PI/r regardless of subsequent treatment switches).

Standard survival analysis by Kaplan-Meier (KM) curves and Cox regression models was used; KM estimates with 95% confidence intervals at 1 and 3 years from cART initiation were computed and KM curves shown; unadjusted and adjusted relative hazards (RH) were computed and reported. Confounding was addressed by standard multivariable modelling including potential confounders in the adjusted models. Cox regression models were further stratified for clinical site of enrolment. All analyses have been performed using SAS version 9.4.

Results

A total of 1,362 LC patients fulfilling the inclusion criteria were analysed: 607 (44.6%) received DRV/r, 552 (40.5%) ATV/r and 203 (14.9%) LPV/r-including regimens. Characteristics of LC patients according to PI-including regimen are described on Table 1: 326 (23.9%) patients were women, 25% were non-Italian, median CD4 count was 165 cells/mmc (IQR: 59–266), median HIV RNA log 10 copy levels/ml was 5.00 (4.40–5.49), 150 (11.0%) had a diagnosis of AIDS at baseline. There were wide variations in demographic and clinical variables according to regimen: LPV/r receiving regimens individuals started cART in earlier years, were more frequently women, less frequently infected through homosexual contacts, more frequently non Italians (see Table 1). Subjects starting ATV/r including regimens had less frequently a AIDS diagnosis at baseline [AIDS at baseline: 88 (14.5%) DRV/r; 26 (12.8%) LPV/r; 36(6.5%) ATV/r; p <.001]. Backbone with nucleoside pairs was mainly represented by tenofovir+emicitrabine (TDF +FTC), given in 1207 (88.6%) of patients.

DRV/r was given mainly as QD regimen (in 489 patients-80.6%), but 87 patients (14.3%) were given 600mg BID dosage and in 31 (5.1%) the scheduled dosage was unknown.

Table 1. Characteristics of patients—LC group: CD4 ${\leq}350$ cells/mm 3 or AIDS.

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HBsAg, n(%) 0 0.638 Negative 515 (84.8%) 462 (83.7%) 178 (87.7%) 1155 (84.8%) Positive 10 (1.6%) 13 (2.4%) 4 (2.0%) 27 (2.0%) Not tested 82 (13.5%) 77 (13.8%) 21 (10.3%) 180 (13.2%) HCVAb, n(%) 0.115 0.115 180 (13.2%) Negative 486 (80.1%) 434 (78.6%) 165 (81.3%) 1085 (79.7%) Positive 52 (8.6%) 70 (12.7%) 21 (10.3%) 1134 (9.8%) Not tested 69 (11.4%) 48 (8.7%) 17 (8.4%) 0.077 Not tested 69 (11.4%) 48 (8.7%) 157 (77.3%) 1003 (73.6%) Yes 62 (10.2%) 83 (15.0%) 24 (11.8%) 169 (12.4%) Not tested 92 (15.2%) 76 (13.8%) 22 (10.8%) 190 (14.0%) Calendar year of baseline** <0.01	Yes	7 (1.2%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)		9 (0.7%)
Negative 515 (84.8%) 462 (83.7%) 178 (87.7%) 1155 (84.8%) Positive 10 (1.6%) 13 (2.4%) 4 (2.0%) 27 (2.0%) Not tested 82 (13.5%) 77 (13.9%) 21 (10.3%) 180 (13.2%) HCVAb, n(%) 496 (80.1%) 434 (78.6%) 165 (81.3%) 1085 (79.7%) Positive 52 (8.6%) 70 (12.7%) 21 (10.3%) 143 (10.5%) Not tested 69 (11.4%) 48 (8.7%) 157 (77.3%) 1003 (73.6%) Yes 62 (10.2%) 83 (15.0%) 24 (11.8%) 169 (14.4%) Not tested 92 (15.2%) 76 (13.8%) 22 (10.8%) 190 (14.0%) Age, years 0.012 2012 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2011, 2013) 2	HBsAg, n(%)				0.638	
Positive 10 (1.6%) 13 (2.4%) 4 (2.0%) 27 (2.0%) Not tested 82 (13.5%) 77 (13.9%) 21 (10.3%) 180 (13.2%) HCVAb, n(%) 2 21 (10.3%) 0.115 180 (13.2%) Negative 486 (80.1%) 434 (78.6%) 165 (81.3%) 1085 (79.7%) Positive 52 (8.6%) 70 (12.7%) 21 (10.3%) 143 (10.5%) No 52 (8.6%) 70 (12.7%) 21 (10.3%) 103 (73.6%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 69 (11.4%) 48 (8.7%) 157 (77.3%) 1003 (73.6%) Yes 62 (10.2%) 83 (15.0%) 24 (11.8%) 169 (12.4%) Not tested 92 (15.2%) 76 (13.8%) 22 (10.8%) 190 (14.0%) Calendar year of baseline** Median (IQR) 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Go count, cells/mmc Median (IQR) 131 (42, 248) 212 (99, 285) 150 (58, 246)	Negative	515 (84.8%)	462 (83.7%)	178 (87.7%)		1155 (84.8%)
Not tested 82 (13.5%) 77 (13.9%) 21 (10.3%) 180 (13.2%) HCVAb, nf%) 486 (80.1%) 434 (78.6%) 165 (81.3%) 1085 (79.7%) Positive 52 (8.6%) 70 (12.7%) 21 (10.3%) 143 (10.5%) Not tested 69 (11.4%) 48 (8.7%) 17 (8.4%) 134 (9.8%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 453 (74.6%) 393 (71.2%) 157 (77.3%) 1003 (73.6%) No 453 (74.6%) 393 (71.2%) 157 (77.3%) 1003 (73.6%) Yes 62 (10.2%) 83 (15.0%) 24 (11.8%) 169 (12.4%) Not tested 92 (15.2%) 76 (13.8%) 22 (10.8%) 190 (14.0%) Galendar year of baseline** <001	Positive	10 (1.6%)	13 (2.4%)	4 (2.0%)		27 (2.0%)
HCVAb, n(%) m 0.115 Negative 486 (80.1%) 434 (78.6%) 165 (81.3%) 1085 (79.7%) Positive 52 (8.6%) 70 (12.7%) 21 (10.3%) 143 (10.5%) Not tested 69 (11.4%) 48 (8.7%) 177 (8.4%) 134 (9.8%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 68 (11.4%) 48 (8.7%) 157 (77.3%) 1003 (73.6%) Yes 62 (10.2%) 83 (15.0%) 24 (11.8%) 169 (12.4%) Not tested 92 (15.2%) 76 (13.8%) 22 (10.8%) 190 (14.0%) Calendar year of baseline** 0.118 2012 (2011, 2014) Age, years 0.1182 2012 (2011, 2013) Median (IQR) 40 (33, 49) 39 (32, 47) 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc 0.0002 Median (IQR) 131 (42, 248) 212 (99, 285) 150 (58, 246) 165 (59, 266) CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.0002 Median (IQR) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) </td <td>Not tested</td> <td>82 (13.5%)</td> <td>77 (13.9%)</td> <td>21 (10.3%)</td> <td></td> <td>180 (13.2%)</td>	Not tested	82 (13.5%)	77 (13.9%)	21 (10.3%)		180 (13.2%)
Negative 486 (80.1%) 434 (78.6%) 165 (81.3%) 1085 (79.7%) Positive 52 (8.6%) 70 (12.7%) 21 (10.3%) 143 (10.5%) Not tested 69 (11.4%) 48 (8.7%) 17 (8.4%) 134 (9.8%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 1003 (73.6%) 1003 (73.6%) Yes 62 (10.2%) 83 (15.0%) 24 (11.8%) 169 (12.4%) Not tested 92 (15.2%) 76 (13.8%) 22 (10.8%) 190 (14.0%) Calendar year of baseline** 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2014 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2014 (200, 2012)	HCVAb, n(%)				0.115	
Positive 52 (8.6%) 70 (12.7%) 21 (10.3%) 143 (10.5%) Not tested 69 (11.4%) 48 (8.7%) 17 (8.4%) 134 (9.8%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 0.077 No 453 (74.6%) 393 (71.2%) 157 (77.3%) 1003 (73.6%) Yes 62 (10.2%) 83 (15.0%) 24 (11.8%) 169 (12.4%) Not tested 92 (15.2%) 76 (13.8%) 22 (10.8%) 190 (14.0%) Calendar year of baseline** 0.182 Median (IQR) 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years 0.182 Median (IQR) 40 (33, 49) 39 (32, 47) 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc Median (IQR) 675 (441, 1001) 739 (514, 1151) 708 (483, 1068) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL Median (IQR) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) 4.89 (4.26, 5.42	Negative	486 (80.1%)	434 (78.6%)	165 (81.3%)		1085 (79.7%)
Not tested 69 (11.4%) 48 (8.7%) 17 (8.4%) 134 (9.8%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 453 (74.6%) 393 (71.2%) 157 (77.3%) 1003 (73.6%) Yes 62 (10.2%) 83 (15.0%) 24 (11.8%) 169 (12.4%) Not tested 92 (15.2%) 76 (13.8%) 22 (10.8%) 190 (14.0%) Calendar year of baseline** 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Median (IQR) 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years 0.182 0.182 0.182 Median (IQR) 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc Median (IQR) 131 (42, 248) 212 (99, 285) 150 (58, 246) 165 (59, 266) CD4 count radir, cells/mmc Median (IQR) 675 (441, 1001) 739 (514, 1151) 758 (513, 1147) 708 (483, 1068)	Positive	52 (8.6%)	70 (12.7%)	21 (10.3%)		143 (10.5%)
Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 0 0.077 No 453 (74.6%) 393 (71.2%) 157 (77.3%) 1003 (73.6%) Yes 62 (10.2%) 83 (15.0%) 24 (11.8%) 169 (12.4%) Not tested 92 (15.2%) 76 (13.8%) 22 (10.8%) 190 (14.0%) Calendar year of baseline** 2012 (2011, 2013) Median (IQR) 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years 0.182 0.182 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2019, 2015) 150 (58, 246) 165 (59, 266) Median (IQR) 40 (33, 49) 39 (32, 47) 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc	Not tested	69 (11.4%)	48 (8.7%)	17 (8.4%)		134 (9.8%)
No 453 (74.6%) 393 (71.2%) 157 (77.3%) 1003 (73.6%) Yes 62 (10.2%) 83 (15.0%) 24 (11.8%) 169 (12.4%) Not tested 92 (15.2%) 76 (13.8%) 22 (10.8%) 190 (14.0%) Calendar year of baseline** <<.001	Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%)				0.077	
Yes 62 (10.2%) 83 (15.0%) 24 (11.8%) 169 (12.4%) Not tested 92 (15.2%) 76 (13.8%) 22 (10.8%) 190 (14.0%) Calendar year of baseline** Median (IQR) 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years 0.182 0.182 Median (IQR) 40 (33, 49) 39 (32, 47) 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc 0.002 Median (IQR) 131 (42, 248) 212 (99, 285) 150 (58, 246) 165 (59, 266) CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.002 Median (IQR) 675 (441, 1001) 739 (514, 1151) 758 (513, 1147) 708 (483, 1068) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.0008 Median (IQR) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) 4.89 (4.26, 5.42) 4.99 (4.47, 5.46) 5.00 (4.40, 5.49) Site geographical position, n(%) 130 (51.1%) 336 (60.9%)	No	453 (74.6%)	393 (71.2%)	157 (77.3%)		1003 (73.6%)
Not tested 92 (15.2%) 76 (13.8%) 22 (10.8%) 190 (14.0%) Calendar year of baseline** 190 (14.0%) Median (IQR) 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years 0.182 0.182 Median (IQR) 40 (33, 49) 39 (32, 47) 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc 39 (32, 47) Median (IQR) 131 (42, 248) 212 (99, 285) 150 (58, 246) 165 (59, 266) CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.002 0.002 Median (IQR) 675 (441, 1001) 739 (514, 1151) 758 (513, 1147) 708 (483, 1068) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL North 310 (51.1%) 336 (60.9%) 99 (48.8%) 745 (54.7%)	Yes	62 (10.2%)	83 (15.0%)	24 (11.8%)		169 (12.4%)
Calendar year of baseline** < < < < < < <	Not tested	92 (15.2%)	76 (13.8%)	22 (10.8%)		190 (14.0%)
Median (IQR) 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years 0.182 0.182 Median (IQR) 40 (33, 49) 39 (32, 47) 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc 39 (33, 47) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc 131 (42, 248) 212 (99, 285) 150 (58, 246) 165 (59, 266) CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 Median (IQR) 675 (441, 1001) 739 (514, 1151) 758 (513, 1147) 708 (483, 1068) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.008 0.008 0.008 Median (IQR) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) 4.89 (4.26, 5.42) 4.99 (4.47, 5.46) 5.00 (4.40, 5.49) Site geographical position, n(%) 5.03 (3.3.4%) 174 (31.5%) 74 (36.5%) 4.50 (4.40, 5.49) South 310 (51.1%) 336 (60.9%) 99 (48.8%) 745 (54.7%) Center 203 (33.4%) 174 (31.5%) 74 (36.5%) 451 (33.1%) Diabetes, n(%) 9	Calendar year of baseline**				<.001	
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Median (IQR) 40 (33, 49) 39 (32, 47) 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc Image: cells/mmc 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) 39 (33, 47) Median (IQR) 131 (42, 248) 212 (99, 285) 150 (58, 246) Image: cells/mmc 0.002 165 (59, 266) CD8 count, cells/mmc 675 (441, 1001) 739 (514, 1151) 758 (513, 1147) 708 (483, 1068) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 675 (441, 1001) 739 (514, 1151) 758 (513, 1147) 708 (483, 1068) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.008 0.008 5.00 (4.40, 5.49) Site geographical position, n(%) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) 4.89 (4.26, 5.42) 4.99 (4.47, 5.46) 5.00 (4.40, 5.49) North 310 (51.1%) 336 (60.9%) 99 (48.8%) 745 (54.7%) 743 (55.7%) Center 203 (33.4%) 174 (31.5%) 74 (36.5%) 4451 (33.1%) 745 (54.7%) South 94 (15.5%) 42 (7.6%) 30 (14.8%) 0.0049 23 (1.7%) Yes 9 (1.5%)	Age, years				0.182	
CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc 131 (42, 248) 212 (99, 285) 150 (58, 246) 165 (59, 266) Median (IQR) 131 (42, 248) 212 (99, 285) 150 (58, 246) 165 (59, 266) CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.002 0.002 100 (002) Median (IQR) 675 (441, 1001) 739 (514, 1151) 758 (513, 1147) 708 (483, 1068) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.008 0.008 0.008 Median (IQR) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) 4.89 (4.26, 5.42) 4.99 (4.47, 5.46) 5.00 (4.40, 5.49) Site geographical position, n(%) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) 4.89 (4.26, 5.42) 4.99 (4.47, 5.46) 5.00 (4.40, 5.49) North 310 (51.1%) 336 (60.9%) 99 (48.8%) 745 (54.7%) Center 203 (33.4%) 174 (31.5%) 74 (36.5%) 451 (33.1%) South 94 (15.5%) 42 (7.6%) 30 (14.8%) 166 (12.2%) Diabetes, n(%) 9 (1.5%) 14 (2.5%) 0 (0.0%) 23 (1.7%) Smoking, n(%) 9 (1.5%) 14 (2.5%) 0 (0.0%) 23 (1.7%) No 293 (Median (IQR)	40 (33, 49)	39 (32, 47)	39 (33, 47)		39 (33, 47)
Median (IQR) 131 (42, 248) 212 (99, 285) 150 (58, 246) 165 (59, 266) CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.002 0.002 Median (IQR) 675 (441, 1001) 739 (514, 1151) 758 (513, 1147) 708 (483, 1068) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.008 0.008 0.008 Median (IQR) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) 4.89 (4.26, 5.42) 4.99 (4.47, 5.46) 5.00 (4.40, 5.49) Site geographical position, n(%) North 310 (51.1%) 336 (60.9%) 99 (48.8%) 745 (54.7%) Center 203 (33.4%) 174 (31.5%) 74 (36.5%) 451 (33.1%) South 94 (15.5%) 42 (7.6%) 30 (14.8%) 166 (12.2%) Diabetes, n(%) 0 0.049 23 (1.7%) Smoking, n(%) 14 (2.5%) 0 (0.0%) 23 (1.7%) Smoking, n(%) 293 (48.3%) 240 (43.5%) 103 (50.7%) 636 (46.7%) Ves 182 (30.0%) 213 (38.6%) 61 (30.0%) 456 (33.5%) 270 (19.8%)	CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc				<.001	
CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.002 Median (IQR) 675 (441, 1001) 739 (514, 1151) 758 (513, 1147) 708 (483, 1068) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.008 0.008 0.008 Median (IQR) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) 4.89 (4.26, 5.42) 4.99 (4.47, 5.46) 5.00 (4.40, 5.49) Site geographical position, n(%) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) 4.89 (4.26, 5.42) 4.99 (4.47, 5.46) 5.00 (4.40, 5.49) North 310 (51.1%) 336 (60.9%) 99 (48.8%) 745 (54.7%) Center 203 (33.4%) 174 (31.5%) 74 (36.5%) 451 (33.1%) South 94 (15.5%) 42 (7.6%) 30 (14.8%) 166 (12.2%) Diabetes, n(%) 9 (1.5%) 14 (2.5%) 0 (0.0%) 23 (1.7%) Smoking, n(%) 10 (0.020 10.02	Median (IQR)	131 (42, 248)	212 (99, 285)	150 (58, 246)		165 (59, 266)
Median (IQR) 675 (441, 1001) 739 (514, 1151) 758 (513, 1147) 708 (483, 1068) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.008 0.008 0.008 Median (IQR) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) 4.89 (4.26, 5.42) 4.99 (4.47, 5.46) 5.00 (4.40, 5.49) Site geographical position, n(%) </td <td>CD8 count, cells/mmc</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.002</td> <td></td>	CD8 count, cells/mmc				0.002	
Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.008 Median (IQR) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) 4.89 (4.26, 5.42) 4.99 (4.47, 5.46) 5.00 (4.40, 5.49) Site geographical position, n(%)	Median (IQR)	675 (441, 1001)	739 (514, 1151)	758 (513, 1147)		708 (483, 1068)
Median (IQR) 5.07 (4.43, 5.55) 4.89 (4.26, 5.42) 4.99 (4.47, 5.46) 5.00 (4.40, 5.49) Site geographical position, n(%) </td <td>Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.008</td> <td></td>	Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL				0.008	
Site geographical position, n(%) < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < <t< td=""><td>Median (IQR)</td><td>5.07 (4.43, 5.55)</td><td>4.89 (4.26, 5.42)</td><td>4.99 (4.47, 5.46)</td><td></td><td>5.00 (4.40, 5.49)</td></t<>	Median (IQR)	5.07 (4.43, 5.55)	4.89 (4.26, 5.42)	4.99 (4.47, 5.46)		5.00 (4.40, 5.49)
North 310 (51.1%) 336 (60.9%) 99 (48.8%) 745 (54.7%) Center 203 (33.4%) 174 (31.5%) 74 (36.5%) 451 (33.1%) South 94 (15.5%) 42 (7.6%) 30 (14.8%) 166 (12.2%) Diabetes, n(%) 9 (1.5%) 14 (2.5%) 0 (0.0%) 23 (1.7%) Yes 9 (1.5%) 14 (2.5%) 0 (0.0%) 23 (1.7%) Smoking, n(%) 293 (48.3%) 240 (43.5%) 103 (50.7%) 636 (46.7%) Yes 182 (30.0%) 213 (38.6%) 61 (30.0%) 456 (33.5%) Unknown 132 (21.7%) 99 (17.9%) 39 (19.2%) 270 (19.8%)	Site geographical position, n(%)				<.001	
Center 203 (33.4%) 174 (31.5%) 74 (36.5%) 451 (33.1%) South 94 (15.5%) 42 (7.6%) 30 (14.8%) 166 (12.2%) Diabetes, n(%) 0.049 0.049 23 (1.7%) Yes 9 (1.5%) 14 (2.5%) 0 (0.0%) 23 (1.7%) Smoking, n(%) 293 (48.3%) 240 (43.5%) 103 (50.7%) 636 (46.7%) Yes 182 (30.0%) 213 (38.6%) 61 (30.0%) 456 (33.5%) Unknown 132 (21.7%) 99 (17.9%) 39 (19.2%) 270 (19.8%)	North	310 (51.1%)	336 (60.9%)	99 (48.8%)		745 (54.7%)
South 94 (15.5%) 42 (7.6%) 30 (14.8%) 166 (12.2%) Diabetes, n(%) 0.049 0.049 23 (1.7%) Yes 9 (1.5%) 14 (2.5%) 0 (0.0%) 23 (1.7%) Smoking, n(%) 293 (48.3%) 240 (43.5%) 103 (50.7%) 636 (46.7%) Yes 182 (30.0%) 213 (38.6%) 61 (30.0%) 456 (33.5%) Unknown 132 (21.7%) 99 (17.9%) 39 (19.2%) 270 (19.8%)	Center	203 (33.4%)	174 (31.5%)	74 (36.5%)		451 (33.1%)
Diabetes, n(%) 0.049 Yes 9 (1.5%) 14 (2.5%) 0 (0.0%) 23 (1.7%) Smoking, n(%) 0.020 0.020 0.020 No 293 (48.3%) 240 (43.5%) 103 (50.7%) 636 (46.7%) Yes 182 (30.0%) 213 (38.6%) 61 (30.0%) 456 (33.5%) Unknown 132 (21.7%) 99 (17.9%) 39 (19.2%) 270 (19.8%)	South	94 (15.5%)	42 (7.6%)	30 (14.8%)		166 (12.2%)
Yes 9 (1.5%) 14 (2.5%) 0 (0.0%) 23 (1.7%) Smoking, n(%) 293 (48.3%) 240 (43.5%) 103 (50.7%) 636 (46.7%) No 293 (48.3%) 213 (38.6%) 61 (30.0%) 456 (33.5%) Unknown 132 (21.7%) 99 (17.9%) 39 (19.2%) 270 (19.8%)	Diabetes, n(%)				0.049	
Smoking, n(%) 0.020 No 293 (48.3%) 240 (43.5%) 103 (50.7%) 636 (46.7%) Yes 182 (30.0%) 213 (38.6%) 61 (30.0%) 456 (33.5%) Unknown 132 (21.7%) 99 (17.9%) 39 (19.2%) 270 (19.8%)	Yes	9 (1.5%)	14 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)		23 (1.7%)
No 293 (48.3%) 240 (43.5%) 103 (50.7%) 636 (46.7%) Yes 182 (30.0%) 213 (38.6%) 61 (30.0%) 456 (33.5%) Unknown 132 (21.7%) 99 (17.9%) 39 (19.2%) 270 (19.8%)	Smoking, n(%)				0.020	
Yes 182 (30.0%) 213 (38.6%) 61 (30.0%) 456 (33.5%) Unknown 132 (21.7%) 99 (17.9%) 39 (19.2%) 270 (19.8%)	No	293 (48.3%)	240 (43.5%)	103 (50.7%)		636 (46.7%)
Unknown 132 (21.7%) 99 (17.9%) 39 (19.2%) 270 (19.8%)	Yes	182 (30.0%)	213 (38.6%)	61 (30.0%)		456 (33.5%)
	Unknown	132 (21.7%)	99 (17.9%)	39 (19.2%)		270 (19.8%)

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

PLOS

		PI/r started			
Characteristics	DRV/r	ATV/r	LPV/r	p-value*	Total
	N = 607	N = 552	N = 203		N = 1362
Total cholesterol, mg/dL				0.009	
Median (IQR)	151 (123, 180)	157 (134, 182)	160 (140, 184)		155 (131, 182)
HDL cholesterol, mg/dL				0.017	
Median (IQR)	36 (28, 44)	37 (31, 46)	37 (30, 47)		36 (30, 45)
Use of statins, n(%)				0.601	
Yes	7 (1.2%)	4 (0.7%)	1 (0.5%)		12 (0.9%)
Use of blood pressure lowering drugs, n(%)				0.819	
Yes	20 (3.3%)	21 (3.8%)	6 (3.0%)		47 (3.5%)
Time from HIV diagnosis to date of starting cART, months				<.001	
Median (IQR)	1 (1, 5)	2 (1, 25)	2 (1, 17)		2 (1, 13)
egfr (CKD_Epi formula), ml/min/1.73m ²				0.927	
Median (IQR)	106.7 (93.27, 117.3)	107.2 (96.61, 116.4)	107.7 (93.30, 117.8)		107.1 (94.61, 116.8)
Blood glucose, mg/dL				0.420	
Median (IQR)	86 (79, 95)	87 (80, 94)	86 (79, 94)		86 (79, 94)
NRTI pair started, n(%)				0.964	
Tenofovir/Emtricitabine	537 (88.5%)	489 (88.6%)	181 (89.2%)		1207 (88.6%)
Abacavir//Lamivudine	70 (11.5%)	63 (11.4%)	22 (10.8%)		155 (11.4%)
DRV dosage, n(%)					
BID	87 (14.3%)				
QD	489 (80.6%)				
Unknown	31 (5.1%)				
Follow-up, months				<.001	
Median (IQR)	17 (6, 32)	22 (9, 38)	15 (5, 37)		18 (7, 35)

*Chi-square or Kruskal-Wallis test as appropriate

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A total of 813 of the 1,362 patients (59.7%) fulfilled the definition of presenters with very low CD4 count (VLC); 414 (50.9%) initiated DRV/r-, 268 (33,0%) initiated ATV/r- and 131 (16.1%) initiated LPV/r-including regimens. Differences among the treatment groups are shown in Table 2 and mostly confirmed the differences occurring in the wider population of LC.

Over a median follow-up of 18 months (IQR:7–35), 57 LC patients (4.2%) experienced virological failure (VF), 507 (37.2%) experienced treatment discontinuation (TD), 97 (7.1%) discontinuation because of toxicity (TDT) and 485 (35.6%) treatment failure (TF).

The Kaplan Meier (KM) curves of reaching each of the end-points are represented in \underline{Fig} 1a-1d.

Looking in detail at the different end-points, the KM estimate of VF was 2.8% (95%CI: 1.9– 3.8) at 1 year and 5.0% (95%CI: 3.6–6.4) at 3 years; there were no differences in the probability of VF according to the PI/r of the regimen (Fig 1a; log rank test p =.0865). The KM estimate of TD was 19.7% (95%CI: 17.5–22.0) at 1 year and 38.7% (95%CI: 35.6–41.7) at 3 years; the probability of TD was significantly higher for LPV/r-containing regimens in respect of the other two PIs (Fig 1b; log rank test p <.0001). Looking at the probability of discontinuation of the PI/r component of the regimen due to toxicity (Fig 1c) there were disparities according to the PI/r regimens, with DRV/r showing the lower probability of this event and ATV/r the highest

Table 2. Characteristics of patients—VLC group: CD4 count less than 200 or AIDS.

PLOS ONE

DRMDRVATVLPVpointTotalGender, n(%)N = 414N = 268N = 131N = 313Gender, n(%)60 (21 %)59 (22 %)42 (32 %)100 (23 %)Fenale96 (21 %)34 (12 %)12 (2 %)100 (23 %)Mocko of HV transmission, n(%)71 (26 %)30 (22 %)44 (12 %)Ibu22 (5 %)34 (12 %)10 (22 %)43 (10 %)Ibu22 (5 %)14 (3 6 %)30 (22 %)44 (12 %)Iberosexual contacts207 (00 %)14 (3 6 %)73 (6 5 %)42 (3 2 (7 %)Otherbuknown43 (10 %)14 (3 6 %)73 (6 5 %)60 (3 7 %)23 (2 7 %)Nationafy, n(%)160 (25 %)42 (3 1 %)23 (2 7 %)23 (2 7 %)Nationafy, n(%)110 (12 %)10 (10 %)10 (10 %)10 (10 %)Nationafy, n(%)110 (12 %)10 (10 %)10 (10 %)10 (10 %)Ves44 (10 %)10 (10 %)10 (10 %)10 (10 %)10 (10 %)Nationafy, n(%)123 (10 %)10 (10 %)10 (10 %)10 (10 %)Ves353 (65 %)26 (64 %)11 (10 %)10 (10 %)10 (10 %)Notated31 (7 %)20 (20 (10 %))11 (10 %)10 (10 %)Positive71 (7 %)20 (20 (10 %))10 (10 %)10 (10 %)Notated31 (7 %)20 (20 (10 %))10 (10 %)10 (10 %)Notated31 (7 %)20 (20 (10 %))10 (10 %)10 (10 %)Notated31 (10 %) <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>PI/r started</th><th></th><th></th></td<>			PI/r started			
NetN = 144N = 288N = 131N = 143Gender, n%89 (21.5%)59 (22.0%)42 (32.1%)0.0.02190 (23.4%)Mode of HV Transmission, n%i22 (5.3%)34 (12.8%)12 (9.2%)0.00288 (8.4%)Homesevual contacts140 (34.0%)71 (26.7%)30 (22.9%)0.00242 (32.1%)Homesevual contacts207 (50.0%)143 (53.4%)73 (55.7%)1.00242 (32.1%)OtherUnknown43 (10.4%)118 (6.8%)16 (12.2%)0.00142 (32.1%)Not Italian112 (27.1%)69 (25.7%)42 (20.1%)0.03323 (17.6%)ADS diagnosis, n%i68 (13.4%)26 (19.3%)0.033150 (15.6%)Vis88 (21.3%)86 (13.4%)26 (19.4%)1.00.0%)150 (15.6%)Vis68 (25.5%)42 (20.1%)0.0337150 (15.6%)Vis88 (21.3%)86 (13.4%)0.005%150 (15.6%)Vis10 (20.5%)42 (12.1%)0.043316 (20.5%)Vis10 (20.5%)10 (10.4%)0.043316 (20.5%)Vis10 (10.1%)10 (10.4%)10 (10.1%)10 (10.1%)Vis10 (10.1%)10 (10.1%)10 (10.1%)10 (10.1%)Not tasted54 (10.0%)14 (12.7%)108 (13.4%)10 (10.1%)Not tasted31 (75.5%)22.0 (10.4%)110 (10.4%)10 (10.4%)Not tasted31 (17.5%)32 (10.4%)110 (10.1%)10 (10.1%)Not tasted31 (17.5%)32 (11.4%)10 (10.1%)10 (10.1%)		DRV/r	ATV/r	LPV/r	p-value*	Total
Gender, nf(s) Image Image Image Image Image Fernale 89 (21.5%) 59 (22.0%) 42 (32.1%) 0.002 190 (23.4%) IDU 22 (5.3%) 34 (12.8%) 120 (22.5%) 32 (12.9%) 0.002 IDU 22 (5.3%) 34 (12.8%) 30 (22.9%) 241 (28.8%) Heirosexual contacts 207 (50.0%) 143 (53.4%) 73 (55.7%) 42 (21.9%) 0.001 Other/Unknown 43 (10.4%) 18 (8.6%) 16 (12.2%) 0.003 77 (9.5%) Motionality, nf(%) 1 0.01 0.033 100 (15.5%) 20 (27.4%) 20 (27.4%) ADS diagnosis, nf(%) 1 1 0.4%) 10.037 100 (15.5%) 100 (15.5%) 10 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (15.0%) 100 (12.0%) 100 (10.0%		N = 414	N = 268	N = 131		N = 813
Fernale 98 (21.5%) 59 (22.0%) 42 (32.1%) (19) Mode of HV Transmission, n(%) 22 (5.3%) 34 (12.8%) 12 (9.2%) 68 (8.4%) Homosexual contacts 140 (34.0%) 71 (28.7%) 30 (22.9%) 24 (128.8%) Dherr/Unknown 43 (10.4%) 118 (6.8%) 71 (55.7%) 423 (23.0%) Dherr/Unknown 43 (10.4%) 118 (6.8%) 16 (12.2%) 0.001 Not Italian 112 (27.1%) 69 (25.7%) 42 (32.1%) 223 (27.4%) ADS diagnosis, n(%) 112 (27.1%) 69 (25.7%) 42 (32.1%) 0.033 Ves 84 (13.0%) 26 (19.8%) 0.033 150 (18.5%) Ves 41 (10.%) 10 (0.0%) 5 (0.5%) 42 (32.1%) 0.033 Ves 41 (10.%) 10 (0.0%) 16 (2.0%) 0.0433 16 (2.0%) Positive 353 (65.3%) 226 (86.3%) 117 (80.3%) 0.0666 16 (2.0%) Positive 74 (17.%) 8 (30.7%) 109 (82.9%) 0.0667 101 (12.4%) Positive 3	Gender, n(%)				0.037	
Made of HW Tansmission, nf%)[Du22 (5.3%)34 (12.8%)12 (2.9%)0.002IDU22 (5.3%)34 (12.8%)30 (22.9%)241 (23.6%)Heirensexual contacts207 (50.0%)143 (53.4%)73 (55.7%)4.0423 (52.0%)Nationality, nf%)18 (6.8%)16 (12.2%)0.00177 (9.5%)Nationality, nf%)12 (27.1%)68 (25.7%)42 (32.1%)0.003160 (12.5%)Not Italian112 (27.1%)69 (25.7%)42 (32.1%)0.033160 (18.5%)Nets88 (21.3%)36 (13.4%)26 (19.8%)0.033160 (18.5%)Yes88 (21.3%)11 (0.4%)0.036160 (18.5%)16 (12.6%)Yes4 (1.0%)10 (0.5%)10.0387666 (55.6%)Negative75 (17.5%)8 (3.0%)110 (8.5%)16 (12.6%)Positive71 (17.5%)8 (3.0%)110 (18.5%)16 (12.6%)Not tested54 (13.0%)34 (12.7%)13 (9.9%)100 (12.4%)HOYA, nf%)13 (17.5%)36 (13.4%)10 (75.5%)77 (65.%)Not tested34 (12.5%)39 (13.4%)10 (75.5%)77 (65.%)Not tested34 (12.5%)32 (11.4%)10 (12.4%)77 (65.%)Not tested62 (15.0%)32 (11.6%)110 (13.5%)16 (13.5%)Not tested62 (15.0%)32 (11.6%)110 (13.5%)108 (13.3%)Yes38 (62.5%)12 (12.6%)14 (10.7%)108 (13.5%)Not tested62 (15.0%)212 (41.6%)114 (14.5%)108 (13	Female	89 (21.5%)	59 (22.0%)	42 (32.1%)		190 (23.4%)
IDU 22 (5.3%) 34 (12.8%) 12 (9.2%) 68 (8.4%) Homosexual contacts 140 (34.0%) 71 (26.7%) 30 (22.9%) 241 (29.8%) Heterosexual contacts 207 (50.0%) 143 (56.4%) 73 (56.7%) 423 (20.%) Other/Unknown 43 (10.4%) 18 (6.8%) 16 (12.2%) 77 (55%) Motionality, north 69 (25.7%) 42 (32.1%) 0.033 100 (20.5%) Not Italian 112 (27.1%) 69 (25.7%) 42 (32.1%) 0.033 100 (35%) Vais 88 (21.3%) 36 (13.4%) 26 (19.8%) 10.033 100 (35%) Vais 88 (21.3%) 36 (13.4%) 0 (0.0%) 0.337 100 (35%) Vais 4 (1.0%) 1 (0.4%) 0 (0.0%) 0.463 101 (12.4%) Notistad 53 (85.3%) 226 (84.3%) 117 (89.3%) 0.463 101 (12.4%) Notistad 54 (13.0%) 34 (12.7%) 13 (9.9%) 16 (2.0%) 101 (12.4%) Notistad 34 (75.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (68.2%) 102 (5.0%) 10	Mode of HIV Transmission, n(%)				0.002	
Homeseual contacts 140 (34.0%) 71 (26.7%) 30 (22.9%) 241 (28.9%) Heterosexual contacts 207 (50.0%) 143 (53.4%) 73 (55.7%) 423 (52.0%) Notinalin 112 (27.1%) 69 (25.7%) 42 (32.1%) 0.001 AIDS diagnosis, n(%) 1 69 (25.7%) 42 (32.1%) 0.033 Yes 88 (21.3%) 36 (13.4%) 26 (19.8%) 1.50 (18.5%) ZVD diagnosis, n(%) 1 0.033 150 (18.5%) Yes 88 (21.3%) 36 (13.4%) 26 (19.8%) 0.463 Negative 353 (85.3%) 226 (84.3%) 110 (8%) 16 (2.0%) Not lested 7 (1.7%) 8 (3.0%) 1 (0.8%) 10 (12.4%) Not lested 34 (12.7%) 13 (9.9%) 101 (12.4%) Not lested 34 (12.7%) 13 (9.9%) 77 (9.5%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 23 (8.6%) 12 (9.2%) 84 (10.3%) No tested 49 (11.8%) 32 (1.9%) 106 (80.9%) 108 (13.3%) No tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (IDU	22 (5.3%)	34 (12.8%)	12 (9.2%)		68 (8.4%)
Helensexual contacts 207 (50.0%) 143 (53.4%) 73 (55.7%) 423 (52.0%) Othen/Unknown 43 (10.4%) 18 (8.8%) 16 (12.2%) 0.001 Nationality, n/%) 12 (27.1%) 69 (25.7%) 42 (32.1%) 0.033 Not Italian 112 (27.1%) 69 (25.7%) 42 (32.1%) 0.033 Yes 88 (21.3%) 36 (13.4%) 26 (19.8%) 0.037 Ves 88 (21.3%) 10 (0.07%) 0.387 50 (0.6%) Negative 353 (85.3%) 226 (28.3%) 117 (89.3%) 6496 (85.6%) Negative 353 (85.3%) 226 (28.3%) 117 (89.3%) 101 (12.4%) Not tested 54 (13.0%) 44 (12.7%) 113 (9.9%) 101 (12.4%) Not tested 54 (13.0%) 209 (78.0%) 109 (83.2%) 652 (80.2%) Positive 31 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (7.6%) 652 (80.2%) Not tested 31 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (2.6%) 64 (0.3%) Not tested 31 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (6.0.9%) 64 (10.3%)	Homosexual contacts	140 (34.0%)	71 (26.7%)	30 (22.9%)		241 (29.8%)
Otherwon 43 (10.4%) 18 (6.8%) 16 (12.2%) 0.01 77 (9.5%) Notitalian 112 (27.1%) 69 (25.7%) 42 (32.1%) 0.033 223 (27.4%) ADS diagnosis, n(%) 88 (21.3%) 36 (13.4%) 26 (19.8%) 0.033 150 (18.5%) VP diagnosis, n(%) 10.4%) 0.007% 0.387 50.8%) Ves 41 (1.0%) 10.4%) 0.005%) 60.463 50.8%) Negative 353 (85.5%) 226 (84.3%) 117 (89.3%) 60.463 10 (12.4%) Positive 71 (7.7%) 8 (3.0%) 1 (0.8%) 6066 652 (80.2%) Positive 31 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (7.6%) 662 (80.2%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 22 (6.6%) 12 (9.2%) 64 (10.3%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 23 (6.6%) 10 (7.6%) 60.020 Not tested 49 (11.8%) 10 (7.6%) 10 (7.6%) 612 (75.3%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 12 (2.1%) 10 (6.09%) 612 (75.3%) Not	Heterosexual contacts	207 (50.0%)	143 (53.4%)	73 (55.7%)		423 (52.0%)
Nationality, n(%) Inc Inc 0.001 Not Italian 112 (27.1%) 69 (25.7%) 42 (32.1%) 0.033 Vas 88 (21.3%) 36 (13.4%) 26 (19.3%) 0.033 Vas 88 (21.3%) 36 (13.4%) 26 (19.3%) 0.387 Vas 4 (1.0%) 1 (0.4%) 0 (0.0%) 5 (0.6%) Negative 353 (85.3%) 226 (84.3%) 117 (89.3%) 66 (85.6%) Negative 7 (1.7%) 8 (3.0%) 1 (0.8%) 10 (12.4%) HCVAb, n(%) 34 (80.7%) 209 (78.0%) 109 (83.2%) 652 (80.2%) Positive 31 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (7.6%) 652 (80.2%) Positive 31 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (7.6%) 652 (80.2%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 23 (8.6%) 12 (9.2%) 84 (10.3%) Hopatitis co-infection*, n(%) 116 (7.5%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (7.5%) Not tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 14 (10.7%) 612 (7.5%) Not tested 62 (15.0%) 3	Other/Unknown	43 (10.4%)	18 (6.8%)	16 (12.2%)		77 (9.5%)
Not Italian 112 (27.1%) 69 (25.7%) 42 (32.1%) 0.03 223 (27.4%) AIDS diagnosis, n(%) 0 150 (18.5%) 26 (19.8%) 0.0387 Visis 88 (21.3%) 36 (13.4%) 26 (19.8%) 0.387 Yes 4 (1.0%) 1 (0.4%) 0 (0.0%) 50.6%) Negative 353 (85.3%) 226 (84.3%) 117 (89.3%) 0.463 Positive 7 (1.7%) 8 (30.5%) 10 (0.8%) 101 (12.4%) Not tested 54 (13.0%) 34 (12.7%) 13 (8.9%) 0.066 Positive 314 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (7.6%) 77 (9.5%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 223 (86.5%) 12 (9.2%) 64 (10.3%) Positive 314 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (7.6%) 77 (9.5%) Not tested 69 (25.6%) 32 (11.9%) 144 (10.7%) 60 (27.5%) Not tested 36 (22.5%) 44 (16.4%) 10 (7.6%) 2012 (201.2%) Not tested 69 (25.6%) 32 (11.9%) 144 (10.7%) 30 (11.4%)	Nationality, n(%)				0.001	
AIOS diagnosis, n(%) 0 0.033 (%) Yes 88 (21.3%) 36 (13.4%) 26 (19.8%) 150 (18.5%) CVD diagnosis, n(%) 1 0.037 150 (18.5%) Yes 4 (1.0%) 1 (0.4%) 0 (0.0%) 696 (65.6%) Negative 353 (65.3%) 226 (84.3%) 1117 (89.3%) 696 (65.6%) Positive 7 (1.7%) 8 (3.0%) 1 (0.8%) 10 (12.4%) Not tested 54 (13.0%) 34 (12.7%) 13 (9.9%) 695 (62.6%) Not tested 334 (00.7%) 200 (78.0%) 109 (82.2%) 682 (00.2%) Positive 314 (75.8%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (7.6%) 77 (9.5%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 23 (8.6%) 12 (2.9.2%) 64 (10.3%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 19 (271.8%) 106 (80.9%) 61 (275.3%) Not tested 262 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 14 (10.7%) 108 (13.3%) Calendar year of baseline** 201 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Not tested 41 (34, 50)	Not Italian	112 (27.1%)	69 (25.7%)	42 (32.1%)		223 (27.4%)
Yes 88 (21.3%) 36 (13.4%) 26 (19.8%) 150 (18.5%) CVD diagnosis, n(%) - 0.0387 - Yes 4 (1.0%) 1 (0.4%) 0 (0.0%) 5 (0.6%) HBsAg, n(%) - 0.463 - - Negative 353 (85.3%) 226 (84.3%) 117 (89.3%) 6 696 (85.6%) Positive 7 (1.7%) 8 (30.5%) 1 (0.8%) 0.066 - Not tested 54 (13.0%) 34 (12.7%) 13 (9.9%) - 652 (80.2%) Positive 31 (0.7%) 200 (78.0%) 109 (83.2%) - 652 (80.2%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 23 (8.6%) 12 (9.2%) 64 (10.3%) - Not tested 49 (11.8%) 12 (8.6%) 12 (9.2%) 612 (75.3%) - No 314 (75.8%) 192 (71.6%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (75.3%) - Yes 33 (9.2%) 44 (16.4%) 11 (8.4%) 33 (11.3%) - 108 (13.3%) Not tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) <td>AIDS diagnosis, n(%)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.033</td> <td></td>	AIDS diagnosis, n(%)				0.033	
CVD diagnosis, n(%) Image Image <td>Yes</td> <td>88 (21.3%)</td> <td>36 (13.4%)</td> <td>26 (19.8%)</td> <td></td> <td>150 (18.5%)</td>	Yes	88 (21.3%)	36 (13.4%)	26 (19.8%)		150 (18.5%)
Yes 4 (1.0%) 1 (0.4%) 0 (0.0%) 5 (0.6%) HBs.g, n(%) - - 0.463 - Negative 353 (85.3%) 226 (84.3%) 117 (89.3%) 669 (85.6%) Positive 7 (1.7%) 8 (3.0%) 1 (0.8%) 16 (2.0%) Not tested 54 (13.0%) 34 (12.7%) 13 (9.9%) - 652 (80.2%) Positive 334 (80.7%) 209 (78.0%) 109 (83.2%) 652 (80.2%) . Not tested 49 (11.8%) 23 (8.6%) 110 (7.6%) 77 (9.5%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 23 (8.6%) 100 (7.6%) 661 (275.3%) Not tested 662 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (75.3%) Yes 38 (9.2%) 44 (16.4%) 11 (8.4%) 93 (11.4%) Not tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (75.3%) Gendar year of baseline** 2 2 - 0.020 2011 (201.2013) Goldina (IQR) 2012 (2011.2013) 2011 (209.2012) 2012 (2011.2013) <td>CVD diagnosis, n(%)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.387</td> <td></td>	CVD diagnosis, n(%)				0.387	
HBsAg, n(%) 0 0.463 Negative 353 (85.3%) 226 (84.3%) 117 (89.3%) 696 (85.6%) Positive 7 (1.7%) 8 (3.0%) 1 (0.8%) 16 (2.0%) Not tested 54 (13.0%) 34 (12.7%) 13 (8.9%) 0.066 Negative 334 (80.7%) 209 (78.0%) 109 (83.2%) 652 (80.2%) Positive 31 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (7.6%) 77 (9.5%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 23 (8.6%) 12 (9.2%) 84 (10.3%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 11 (8.4%) 10 (60.9%) 612 (75.3%) No 314 (75.8%) 192 (71.6%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (75.3%) Yes 38 (9.2%) 44 (16.4%) 11 (8.4%) 93 (11.4%) No tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 144 (10.7%) 2012 (2011.2013) Not tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 141 (40.7%) 2012 (2011.2013) Age, years 6 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 141 (40.7%) 2012 (2011.2013) Age, space <t< td=""><td>Yes</td><td>4 (1.0%)</td><td>1 (0.4%)</td><td>0 (0.0%)</td><td></td><td>5 (0.6%)</td></t<>	Yes	4 (1.0%)	1 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)		5 (0.6%)
Negative 353 (85.3%) 226 (84.3%) 117 (89.3%) 696 (85.6%) Positive 7 (1.7%) 8 (3.0%) 1 (0.8%) 16 (2.0%) Not tested 54 (13.0%) 34 (12.7%) 13 (9.9%) 0.066 Megative 334 (80.7%) 209 (78.0%) 109 (83.2%) 652 (80.2%) Positive 31 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (7.6%) 77 (9.5%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 22 (8.6%) 12 (9.2%) 84 (10.3%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 131 (75.8%) 192 (71.6%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (75.3%) No 314 (75.8%) 192 (71.6%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (75.3%) Yes 38 (92.5%) 44 (16.4%) 11 (8.4%) 93 (11.4%) Not tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 14 (10.7%) 910 (2011, 2013) Age, years - - - - Median (IQR) 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years - - 0.066 - Median (IQR)	HBsAg, n(%)				0.463	
Positive 7 (1.7%) 8 (3.0%) 1 (0.8%) 16 (2.0%) Not tested 54 (13.0%) 34 (12.7%) 13 (9.9%) 101 (12.4%) HCVAb, n(%) 334 (80.7%) 209 (78.0%) 109 (83.2%) 652 (80.2%) Positive 31 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (7.6%) 77 (9.5%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 23 (80.7%) 12 (2.2%) 84 (10.3%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 0.020 612 (75.3%) No 314 (75.8%) 192 (71.6%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (75.3%) Yes 38 (9.2%) 44 (16.4%) 11 (8.4%) 93 (11.4%) Not tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 140 (2.7%) 2012 (2011.2013) Zelendar year of baseline** Median (IQR) 2012 (2011.2014) 2012 (2011.2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011.2013) Age, years Median (IQR) 68 (29, 132) 99 (40, 153) 85 (33, 150) 78 (32, 143) CD4	Negative	353 (85.3%)	226 (84.3%)	117 (89.3%)		696 (85.6%)
Not tested 54 (13.0%) 34 (12.7%) 13 (9.9%) 101 (12.4%) HCVAb, nf%)	Positive	7 (1.7%)	8 (3.0%)	1 (0.8%)		16 (2.0%)
HCVAb. n(%) Image (%) Image (%) <thimage (%)<="" th=""> <thimage (%)<="" th=""> <t< td=""><td>Not tested</td><td>54 (13.0%)</td><td>34 (12.7%)</td><td>13 (9.9%)</td><td></td><td>101 (12.4%)</td></t<></thimage></thimage>	Not tested	54 (13.0%)	34 (12.7%)	13 (9.9%)		101 (12.4%)
Negative 334 (80.7%) 209 (78.0%) 109 (83.2%) 652 (80.2%) Positive 31 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (7.6%) 77 (9.5%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 23 (8.6%) 12 (9.2%) 84 (10.3%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 0.020 0.020 0.020 No 314 (75.8%) 192 (71.6%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (75.3%) Yes 38 (9.2%) 44 (16.4%) 11 (8.4%) 93 (11.4%) No tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 14 (10.7%) 108 (13.3%) Calendar year of baseline** <.001	HCVAb, n(%)				0.066	
Positive 31 (7.5%) 36 (13.4%) 10 (7.6%) 77 (9.5%) Not tested 49 (11.8%) 23 (8.6%) 12 (9.2%) 84 (10.3%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 0.020 0.020 0.020 No 314 (75.8%) 192 (71.6%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (75.3%) Yes 38 (9.2%) 44 (16.4%) 11 (8.4%) 93 (11.4%) Not tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 14 (10.7%) 108 (13.3%) Calendar year of baseline** <.001	Negative	334 (80.7%)	209 (78.0%)	109 (83.2%)		652 (80.2%)
Not tested 49 (11.8%) 23 (8.6%) 12 (9.2%) 84 (10.3%) Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 0.020 0.020 No 314 (75.8%) 192 (71.6%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (75.3%) Yes 38 (9.2%) 44 (16.4%) 111 (8.4%) 93 (11.4%) Not tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 14 (10.7%) 108 (13.3%) Calendar year of baseline** 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Median (IQR) 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years 0.964 0.964 Median (IQR) 41 (34, 50) 41 (34, 50) 41 (34, 49) 41 (34, 50) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc 0.006 Median (IQR) 561 (343, 842) 609 (408, 955 (37, 1047) 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.107 Median (IQR) 5.26 (4.65, 5.72) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) <t< td=""><td>Positive</td><td>31 (7.5%)</td><td>36 (13.4%)</td><td>10 (7.6%)</td><td></td><td>77 (9.5%)</td></t<>	Positive	31 (7.5%)	36 (13.4%)	10 (7.6%)		77 (9.5%)
Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%) 0 0.020 No 314 (75.8%) 192 (71.6%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (75.3%) Yes 38 (9.2%) 44 (16.4%) 11 (8.4%) 93 (11.4%) Not tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 14 (10.7%) 108 (13.3%) Calendar year of baseline** Median (IQR) 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years 0.964 Median (IQR) 41 (34, 50) 41 (34, 49) 41 (34, 50) Median (IQR) 68 (29, 132) 99 (40, 153) 85 (33, 150) 78 (32, 143) CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.107 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 609 (408, 955) 655 (370, 1047) 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first caRT, log10 copies/mL 0.136 Median (IQR) 526 (4.65, 5.72) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) Site gograph	Not tested	49 (11.8%)	23 (8.6%)	12 (9.2%)		84 (10.3%)
No 314 (75.8%) 192 (71.6%) 106 (80.9%) 612 (75.3%) Yes 38 (9.2%) 44 (16.4%) 11 (8.4%) 93 (11.4%) Not tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 14 (10.7%) 108 (13.3%) Calendar year of baseline** 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years 0.964 0.964 0.964 0.964 Median (IQR) 41 (34, 50) 41 (34, 50) 41 (34, 49) 41 (34, 50) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc 0.964 0.006 10.006 10.006 Median (IQR) 68 (29, 132) 99 (40, 153) 85 (33, 150) 78 (32, 143) CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.0107 10.006 10.007 10.006 Median (IQR) 561 (343, 842) 609 (408, 955) 655 (370, 1047) 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.397 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) North 207 (50.0%) 149 (55.6%) 61 (46.6%) 417 (51.3%)	Hepatitis co-infection*, n(%)				0.020	
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Not tested 62 (15.0%) 32 (11.9%) 14 (10.7%) 108 (13.3%) Calendar year of baseline** C C <<.001 Median (IQR) 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years O.964 C 0.964 41 (34, 50) Median (IQR) 41 (34, 50) 41 (34, 50) 41 (34, 49) 41 (34, 50) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc O.006 0.006 Median (IQR) 68 (29, 132) 99 (40, 153) 85 (33, 150) 78 (32, 143) CD8 count, cells/mmc O.107 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL O.107 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL O.3397 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) Site geographical position, n(%) South G7 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) Diabetes, n(%) G G1.62% 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 17 (2.1%) Weish	Yes	38 (9.2%)	44 (16.4%)	11 (8.4%)		93 (11.4%)
Calendar year of baseline** (< < < < < < <	Not tested	62 (15.0%)	32 (11.9%)	14 (10.7%)		108 (13.3%)
Median (IQR) 2012 (2011, 2014) 2012 (2011, 2013) 2011 (2009, 2012) 2012 (2011, 2013) Age, years 0.964 0.964 0.964 Median (IQR) 41 (34, 50) 41 (34, 49) 41 (34, 50) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc 1 0.006 78 (32, 143) CD4 count, cells/mmc 68 (29, 132) 99 (40, 153) 85 (33, 150) 78 (32, 143) CD8 count, cells/mmc 68 (29, 132) 99 (40, 153) 85 (37, 1047) 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 609 (408, 955) 655 (370, 1047) 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 62 (4.65, 5.72) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) Site geographical position, n(%) 207 (50.0%) 149 (55.6%) 61 (46.6%) 417 (51.3%) Center 140 (33.8%) 91 (34.0%) 53 (40.5%) 122 (13.8%) 288 (10.4%) 177 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) Diabetes, n(%) 67 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 0 (0.0%) 177 (21.%) South 67 (16.2%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 172 (1%	Calendar year of baseline**				<.001	
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Median (IQR) 41 (34, 50) 41 (34, 50) 41 (34, 49) 41 (34, 50) CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc 0.006 0.006 Median (IQR) 68 (29, 132) 99 (40, 153) 85 (33, 150) 78 (32, 143) CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.107 78 (32, 143) 78 (32, 143) CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.107 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.397 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.397 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) Site geographical position, n(%) 149 (55.6%) 61 (46.6%) 417 (51.3%) Center 140 (33.8%) 91 (34.0%) 53 (40.5%) 284 (34.9%) South 67 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) Diabetes, n(%) 0 0.084 17 (2.1%) South 67 (16.2%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 17 (2.1%) Smoking, n(%) 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 201 (48.6%) 120	Age, years				0.964	
CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc 68 (29, 132) 99 (40, 153) 85 (33, 150) 78 (32, 143) Median (IQR) 68 (29, 132) 99 (40, 153) 85 (33, 150) 78 (32, 143) CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.0107 0.107 593 (370, 906) Median (IQR) 561 (343, 842) 609 (408, 955) 655 (370, 1047) 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.397 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) Site geographical position, n(%) 5.26 (4.65, 5.72) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) North 207 (50.0%) 149 (55.6%) 61 (46.6%) 417 (51.3%) Center 140 (33.8%) 91 (34.0%) 53 (40.5%) 284 (34.9%) South 67 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) Diabetes, n(%) 8 (1.9%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 17 (2.1%) Smoking, n(%) 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) No 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 251 (30.9%)	Median (IQR)	41 (34, 50)	41 (34, 50)	41 (34, 49)		41 (34, 50)
Median (IQR) 68 (29, 132) 99 (40, 153) 85 (33, 150) 78 (32, 143) CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.107 0.107 593 (370, 906) Median (IQR) 561 (343, 842) 609 (408, 955) 655 (370, 1047) 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.397 593 (370, 906) 593 (370, 906) Median (IQR) 5.26 (4.65, 5.72) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) Site geographical position, n(%) 207 (50.0%) 149 (55.6%) 61 (46.6%) 417 (51.3%) North 207 (50.0%) 149 (55.6%) 61 (46.6%) 284 (34.9%) 284 (34.9%) South 67 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) 112 (13.8%) Diabetes, n(%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 177 (2.1%) 385 (47.4%) Smoking, n(%) 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	CD4 count nadir, cells/mmc				0.006	
CD8 count, cells/mmc 0.107 Median (IQR) 561 (343, 842) 609 (408, 955) 655 (370, 1047) 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.397 0.397 Median (IQR) 5.26 (4.65, 5.72) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) Site geographical position, n(%) 207 (50.0%) 149 (55.6%) 61 (46.6%) 417 (51.3%) Center 140 (33.8%) 91 (34.0%) 53 (40.5%) 284 (34.9%) South 67 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) Diabetes, n(%) 8 (1.9%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 17 (2.1%) Smoking, n(%) 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 116 (28.0%) 96 (35.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	Median (IQR)	68 (29, 132)	99 (40, 153)	85 (33, 150)		78 (32, 143)
Median (IQR) 561 (343, 842) 609 (408, 955) 655 (370, 1047) 593 (370, 906) Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.397 0.397 Median (IQR) 5.26 (4.65, 5.72) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) Site geographical position, n(%) 207 (50.0%) 149 (55.6%) 61 (46.6%) 417 (51.3%) North 207 (50.0%) 149 (55.6%) 61 (46.6%) 284 (34.9%) South 67 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) Diabetes, n(%) 8 (1.9%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 177 (2.1%) Smoking, n(%) 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 116 (28.0%) 96 (35.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	CD8 count, cells/mmc				0.107	
Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL 0.397 Median (IQR) 5.26 (4.65, 5.72) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) Site geographical position, n(%) 0.136 0.136 417 (51.3%) North 207 (50.0%) 149 (55.6%) 61 (46.6%) 417 (51.3%) Center 140 (33.8%) 91 (34.0%) 53 (40.5%) 284 (34.9%) South 67 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) Diabetes, n(%) 8 (1.9%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 17 (2.1%) Smoking, n(%) 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 116 (28.0%) 96 (35.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	Median (IQR)	561 (343, 842)	609 (408, 955)	655 (370, 1047)		593 (370, 906)
Median (IQR) 5.26 (4.65, 5.72) 5.18 (4.60, 5.60) 5.09 (4.57, 5.63) 5.20 (4.61, 5.67) Site geographical position, n(%) C O <t< td=""><td>Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.397</td><td></td></t<>	Viral load at first cART, log10 copies/mL				0.397	
Site geographical position, n(%) 0.136 North 207 (50.0%) 149 (55.6%) 61 (46.6%) 417 (51.3%) Center 140 (33.8%) 91 (34.0%) 53 (40.5%) 284 (34.9%) South 67 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) Diabetes, n(%) 67 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) Ves 8 (1.9%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 17 (2.1%) Smoking, n(%) 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 116 (28.0%) 96 (35.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	Median (IQR)	5.26 (4.65, 5.72)	5.18 (4.60, 5.60)	5.09 (4.57, 5.63)		5.20 (4.61, 5.67)
North 207 (50.0%) 149 (55.6%) 61 (46.6%) 417 (51.3%) Center 140 (33.8%) 91 (34.0%) 53 (40.5%) 284 (34.9%) South 67 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) Diabetes, n(%) 0.084 17 (2.1%) 17 (2.1%) Yes 8 (1.9%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 17 (2.1%) Smoking, n(%) 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 116 (28.0%) 96 (35.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	Site geographical position, n(%)				0.136	
Center 140 (33.8%) 91 (34.0%) 53 (40.5%) 284 (34.9%) South 67 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) Diabetes, n(%) 0.084 0.084 17 (2.1%) Yes 8 (1.9%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 17 (2.1%) Smoking, n(%) 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 116 (28.0%) 96 (35.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	North	207 (50.0%)	149 (55.6%)	61 (46.6%)		417 (51.3%)
South 67 (16.2%) 28 (10.4%) 17 (13.0%) 112 (13.8%) Diabetes, n(%) 0.084 0.084 17 (2.1%) Yes 8 (1.9%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 17 (2.1%) Smoking, n(%) 0.282 0.282 0.282 No 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 116 (28.0%) 96 (35.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	Center	140 (33.8%)	91 (34.0%)	53 (40.5%)		284 (34.9%)
Diabetes, n(%) 0.084 Yes 8 (1.9%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 17 (2.1%) Smoking, n(%) 0.282 0.282 No 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 116 (28.0%) 96 (35.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	South	67 (16.2%)	28 (10.4%)	17 (13.0%)		112 (13.8%)
Yes 8 (1.9%) 9 (3.4%) 0 (0.0%) 17 (2.1%) Smoking, n(%) 0.282 0.282 0.282 No 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 116 (28.0%) 96 (35.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	Diabetes, n(%)				0.084	
Smoking, n(%) 0.282 No 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 116 (28.0%) 96 (35.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	Yes	8 (1.9%)	9 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)		17 (2.1%)
No 201 (48.6%) 120 (44.8%) 64 (48.9%) 385 (47.4%) Yes 116 (28.0%) 96 (35.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	Smoking, n(%)				0.282	
Yes 116 (28.0%) 96 (35.8%) 39 (29.8%) 251 (30.9%) Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	No	201 (48.6%)	120 (44.8%)	64 (48.9%)		385 (47.4%)
Unknown 97 (23.4%) 52 (19.4%) 28 (21.4%) 177 (21.8%)	Yes	116 (28.0%)	96 (35.8%)	39 (29.8%)		251 (30.9%)
	Unknown	97 (23.4%)	52 (19.4%)	28 (21.4%)		177 (21.8%)

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

PLOS

	PI/r started				
	DRV/r	ATV/r	LPV/r	p-value*	Total
	N = 414	N = 268	N = 131		N = 813
Total cholesterol, mg/dL				0.001	
Median (IQR)	143 (117, 173)	153 (130, 177)	164 (138, 183)		149 (125, 177)
HDL cholesterol, mg/dL				0.062	
Median (IQR)	33 (26, 42)	36 (29, 45)	35 (28, 43)		34 (27, 43)
Use of statins, n(%)				0.805	
Yes	5 (1.2%)	2 (0.7%)	1 (0.8%)		8 (1.0%)
Use of blood pressure lowering drugs, n(%)				0.711	
Yes	14 (3.4%)	8 (3.0%)	6 (4.6%)		28 (3.4%)
Time from HIV diagnosis to date of starting cART, months				0.527	
Median (IQR)	1 (0, 2)	1 (0, 2)	1 (0, 5)		1 (0, 2)
egfr (CKD_Epi formula), ml/min/1.73m ²				0.784	
Median (IQR)	108.5 (93.07, 117.8)	107.9 (95.00, 115.8)	107.7 (93.87, 117.3)		108.0 (93.82, 116.8)
Blood glucose, mg/dL				0.676	
Median (IQR)	86 (79, 96)	88 (80, 96)	87 (78, 97)		87 (79, 96)
NRTI pair started, n(%)				0.593	
Tenofovir/Emtricitabine	371 (89.6%)	246 (91.8%)	117 (89.3%)		734 (90.3%)
Abacavir//Lamivudine	43 (10.4%)	22 (8.2%)	14 (10.7%)		79 (9.7%)
DRV dosage, n(%)					
BID	61 (14.7%)				
QD	327 (79.0%)				
Unknown	26 (6.3%)				
Follow-up, months				0.076	
Median (IQR)	16 (6, 31)	17 (7, 35)	13 (5, 34)		15 (6, 33)

*Chi-square or Kruskal-Wallis test as appropriate

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(log rank test: p <.0001). Finally, the KM estimate of composite end-point of TF including the probability of either VF or TD was 21.1% (95%CI: 18.7–23.4) at 1 year and 40.3% (95%CI: 37.1–43.4) at 3 years; LPV/r containing regimen showed the worse one (Fig 1d; log rank test: p <.0001)-

In the multivariable Cox model (Table 3), taking into account the possible confounders (age, gender, nation of birth, mode of HIV transmission, hepatitis co-infection status, AIDS diagnosis, nucleoside pair started, baseline CD4 count and viral load and year of starting cART, and stratified by clinical center), there were no differences in the risk of VF according to the regimen used. The adjusted risk of TD was statistically higher for LPV/r including regimens: in comparison to LPV/r-, ATV/r had 53% lower chance and DRV/r 61% lower chance to discontinue the PI component of the regimen. Looking at the risk of TDT, compared to LPV/r, ATV/r regimens had a non significantly 71% higher chance (p = .09) and DRV/r showed a non significantly 49% lower chance (p = .081) of discontinuing the PI because of toxicity. Finally, the chance of TF was significantly lower for both ATV/r (by 51%) and for DRV/r (by 62%) as compared to LPV/r. The same results on different end-points were obtained by fitting the Cox model after excluding patients given DRV/r as bid (data not shown).





Fig 1. Kaplan Meier curves of the probability of reaching the different end-points according to the Pl/r component of the initial cART regimen in 1362 HIV positive LC patients.

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When only the 813 VLC patients were included, in a median follow-up of 15 (6–33) months, 28 patients underwent VF, 162 discontinued the PI/r of their regimen, 28 discontinued because of toxicity and TF occurred in 167 patients. The 1 year-probability of these events was 4.3 (2.7–5.9)% for VF, 22.4 (19.4–25.5)% for TD, 3.9 (2.5–5.4)% for TDT, and 24.2 (21.0–27.4)% for TF.

In these VLC patients, risk of VF was significantly higher for those receiving ATV/r including regimens as compared to LPV/r, in the multivariate model. Similar to the findings among the LC group, both ATV/r and DRV/r showed a lower chance to discontinue the PI component of the regimen as compared to LPV/r including regimens.

DRV/r showed a significantly 69% lower chance (p = .081) of discontinuing the PI because of toxicity as compared to LPV/r. Finally, the chance of TF was significantly lower for both ATV/r (by 44%) and DRV/r (by 66%) as compared to LPV/r (<u>Table 4</u>).

Discussion

In our cohort including only severely immunodepressed patients given a first line PI/r containing therapy, we were able to demonstrate several differences in risk of virological failure, tolerability and durability of the different regimens. But first of all, also in these categories of severely immunodepressed patients, and roughly 50% with a viral load >5 log10 HIV-RNA copies/ml, the likehood of virological failure was low, accounting for 2.8% and 4.3% by the first year in those presenting with CD4 counts less than 350 and less than 200/mm³ or AIDS respectively.

	Crude and adjusted relative hazards					
	Crude RH (95% CI)	p-value	Adjusted* RH (95% CI)	p-value		
VL>200 copies/mL						
Group						
LPV/r	1.00		1.00			
ATV/r	1.97 (1.11, 3.51)	0.021	1.92 (0.86, 4.28)	0.111		
DRV/r	0.63 (0.32, 1.25)	0.185	1.13 (0.45, 2.85)	0.801		
Discontinuation						
Group						
LPV/r	1.00		1.00			
ATV/r	0.51 (0.40, 0.64)	<.001	0.47 (0.37, 0.60)	<.001		
DRV/r	0.47 (0.37, 0.59)	<.001	0.36 (0.28, 0.47)	<.001		
Discontinuation due to						
Group						
LPV/r	1.00		1.00			
ATV/r	1.97 (1.11, 3.51)	0.021	1.71 (0.91, 3.23)	0.095		
DRV/r	0.63 (0.32, 1.25)	0.185	0.51 (0.24, 1.09)	0.081		
VL>200 copies/mL or discontinuation						
Group						
LPV/r	1.00		1.00			
ATV/r	0.54 (0.42, 0.67)	<.001	0.49 (0.39, 0.63)	<.001		
DRV/r	0.46 (0.36, 0.58)	<.001	0.38 (0.29, 0.50)	<.001		

Table 3. LC patients: RH of various endpoints from fitting a Cox regression analysis.

*adjusted for age, gender, nation of birth, mode of HIV transmission, hepatitis co-infection status, AIDS diagnosis, nucleoside pair started, baseline CD4 count and viral load and year of starting cARTand stratified by clinical center

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Further, the probability of discontinuation of the PI/r component of the regimen is of 19.7% by one year, similar to what already published on the Icona cohort [15].

In this perspective, we did not found any differences in adjusted risk of virological failure according to the PI/r given in those patients starting cART with CD4 counts less than or equal to 350 cells/mm³ or AIDS. Nevertheless, looking at more advanced patients, with CD4 counts up to 200 cells/mm³ or AIDS, LPV/r including regimens resulted to be at lower risk of virological failure as in the multivariate model, ATV/r showed a 3.7-fold statistically significant higher risk and DRV/r a 3.1-fold not significant higher risk.

Looking at the other endpoints, i.e. PI/r discontinuation for any causes or for toxicity and treatment failure, we did not find different predictors according to the severity of immune depression: the risk of discontinuing the PI/r of the regimen for any causes was higher for patients given LPV/r as compared the other two PI/r, after adjustment for other possible predictors; limiting the end-point to those discontinuing only because of toxicity, there were no differences in risk of this event when comparing ATV/r to LPV/r, while patients given DRV/r including regimen were at lower risk of discontinuation for toxicity. Finally, LPV/r including regimens were at higher risk of treatment failure as compared to the other PI/r regimens, in both the groups of immune depressed patients.

To date there is no single trial comparing the different PI/r regimens in the population of severely immune depressed patients. Actually, the head to head Castle trial [11] comparing ATV/r vs LPV/r regimens, included patients with median CD4 count of 205, ranging from 2 to

	Crude and adjusted relative hazards						
Outcomes	Crude RH (95% CI)	p-value	Adjusted* RH (95% CI)	p-value			
VL>200 copies/mL							
Group							
LPV/r	1.00		1.00				
ATV/r	1.62 (0.83, 3.18)	0.159	3.70 (1.16, 11.74)	0.027			
DRV/r	0.45 (0.20, 1.01)	0.054	3.10 (0.89, 10.80)	0.076			
Discontinuation							
Group							
LPV/r	1.00		1.00				
ATV/r	0.57 (0.43, 0.76)	<.001	0.50 (0.37, 0.69)	<.001			
DRV/r	0.41 (0.31, 0.55)	<.001	0.31 (0.22, 0.43)	<.001			
Discontinuation due to							
Group							
LPV/r	1.00		1.00				
ATV/r	1.62 (0.83, 3.18)	0.159	1.11 (0.51, 2.43)	0.795			
DRV/r	0.45 (0.20, 1.01)	0.054	0.31 (0.12, 0.78)	0.013			
VL>200 copies/mL or discontinuation							
Group							
LPV/r	1.00		1.00				
ATV/r	0.64 (0.48, 0.86)	0.003	0.56 (0.41, 0.79)	<.001			
DRV/r	0.42 (0.31, 0.57)	<.001	0.34 (0.24, 0.48)	<.001			

Table 4. VLC patients: RH of various endpoints from fitting a Cox regression analysis.

*adjusted for age, gender, nation of birth, mode of HIV transmission, hepatitis co-infection status, AIDS diagnosis, nucleoside pair started, baseline CD4 count and viral load and year of starting cARTand stratified by clinical center

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810, cells/cmm, and was powered to demonstrate virological non inferiority between the two regimens in a ITT analysis. A post-hoc analysis demonstrated that lower responses rates were associated with lower baseline CD4 cell counts for the LPV/r but not for the ATV/r group [11].

The Artemis trial [12] was designed to demonstrate non inferiority of DRV/r 800/100 mg once daily vs LPV/r 800/200 mg bid in the proportion of patients with HIV-RNA<50 copies/ ml by week 48. The median CD4 counts of the patients was of 228 (4–750) cells/cmm in the DRV/r arm and 218 (2–714) in the LPV/r arm; a total of 42% of patients had CD4 counts<200/cmm at baseline. The trial demonstrated superiority in virologic response in patients taken DRV/r as compared to LPV/r. Patients on DRV/r including regimens discontinued less frequently the regimen because of side effects as compared to those on LPV/r.

Finally the ACTG5257 trial [13] included two PI/r regimens, ATV/r and DRV/r and one integrase including regimen, Raltegravir (RAL) in a open label, randomised, 1:1.1 trial enrolling 1,809 participants, powered to demonstrate equivalence regarding virologic efficacy and tolerability over 96 weeks. The median baseline CD4 count was of 309 cells/cmm; 41% of the population had baseline CD4 counts >350/cmm. Over 2 years the three regimens attained high and equivalent rates of virologic control, but ATV/r including regimens resulted in a higher discontinuation due to tolerability as compared to the other two groups.

Taken together, we can argue that overall there was no major difference in virological potency across the three PI/r in randomized controlled trials, but in case of patients with CD4 counts $<200/\text{mm}^3$, LPV/r including regimen were less virologically potent than ATV/r ones.

This last finding is not confirmed by our data in an observational setting, highlighting that LPV/r including regimens resulted the more potent than both ATV/r and DRV/r (even if in this last case not significantly different) in subjects with very low (< = 200/cmm) CD4 counts or AIDS.

Observational data may be biased for many reasons, but they are more adherent to real life than clinical trials. Possibly, LPV/r including regimens, to be administered twice a day and with a double boosted ritonavir, could be more potent that the other PI/r, as forgiveness could be less important.

Looking at discontinuation, LPV/r including regimens resulted to be those associated to higher risk of discontinuation across both CD4 strata, confirming the data of trials [11-12], particularly linked to the gastrointestinal complains of the double dose of ritonavir.

Also, the higher risk of discontinuing the PI component of the regimen was true also for ATV/r as compared to DRV/r, confirming the finding of the ACTG5257 trial [13], possibly due to hyperbilirubinemia as driver of willingness to discontinue the drug.

It is not surprising that, taking into account both efficacy, tolerability, scheduled timing of administration and toxicities, LPV/r including regimens are those associated to higher risk of treatment failure, accordingly to clinical trails, and actually all guidelines have downgraded LPV/r to a second-line choice in initial cART [4-8], even if it shows a good virological outcome also in the real life setting.

In conclusion, based on our data in a real life setting, focused on severely immunodepressed patients, the overall efficacy and durability of the PI/r including regimens is high, with a like-hood of only 4% and 21% of virological failure and discontinuation by one year.

New integrase including regimens, demonstrated to be at least at similar virological potency, but with less toxicities than PI/r in the clinical trials [13, 16–17] should be compared to PI/r including regimens in this setting of advanced patients in order to hopefully further improve potency and durability of antiretroviral therapy.

Supporting Information

S1 Dataset. (XLSX)

S1 Table. (DOCX)

Acknowledgments

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: ADM AA ADL ACL. Performed the experiments: FM TQ CP GR PEM SR NG. Analyzed the data: ACL. Wrote the paper: ADM AA ADL ACL.

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