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Simplification of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

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1. Introduction

Simplification is the change of a therapeutic regimen that has achieved suppression of viral replication by a simpler one that continues this deletion. Its objectives are to improve the quality of life, facilitate adherence and prevent or reverse some adverse effects.

The simplification is achieved by reducing the number of tablets or frequency of shots, to change at the co-formulations, eliminate food, improve side effects and reduce or eliminate interactions.

This strategy was used, with the appearance of the NN. Most initial simplification studies carried out on standards with enhanced PI. RTV boosting with the IP was the first step to develop treatment regimens that do not present problems of complexity and tolerance of the initial PI. The second generation PI and new formulations of old, as well as co-formulations and new classes of drugs have also helped to build simple treatments.

At present the majority of patients starting treatment with simple combinations and subsequently, when they fail, become more complex treatments. Simplification has been a widely used strategy for a long period of time, but now with simple treatment guidelines from the beginning, are standard practice, leaving few for simplicity. ART can be simplified by reducing the number of drugs, the number of tablets or the number of shots.

2. Reducing the number of drugs

The first simplification of ART studies were aimed at reducing the number of drugs in what is called induction-maintenance strategy consisting of an initial induction phase with three or four-followed by maintenance with less than three drugs. This strategy was questioned by the failure of some initial trials. Some subsequent studies found no difference in the proportion of patients with < 50 copies / mL (79% vs. 77%) at 48 weeks between the branch of simplification and maintenance of initial antiretroviral therapy, adverse reactions were less frequent in the group simplification (15% vs. 6%) and improved lipid profile and adherencia¹.

He has explored the strategy of simplifying to monotherapy with LPV/r, after a period of induction with triple therapy involving this drug. In a pilot Spanish study comparing, open randomized, that included 42 patients, 21 were simplified to monotherapy with LPV/r. At 72 weeks the proportion of undetectable VL in the monotherapy group was the same (81%) and had declined to 90.5% in the triple therapy group ($p = 0.38$)². In patients who failed were not observed genotypic resistance mutations and re-induced viral suppression NA

reintroducing the previously recalled. The data at 96 weeks confirmed the durability and safety of this estrategia³.

After this study, is performed OK04 study including 205 patients with undetectable VL for at least 6 months (median 28), who were taking HAART including LPV/r associated with two NA. Is a randomized, open, non-inferiority comparing the strategy of continuation of triple therapy compared to monotherapy with LPV/r, followed by reinduction with 2 NA if viral rebound appeared. At 48 weeks the percentage of patients without virologic failure was 90 and 94% respectively (difference, -4%, upper limit 95% CI for difference 3.4%, meeting the criteria for noninferiority). The percentage of patients with VL <50 copies/mL at 48 weeks (ITT), considering as failures reinduction was 85% in the monotherapy group and 90% in the continuation (p = 0.31). Episodes of low-level viremia between 50 and 500 copies / mL were more frequent in patients treated with monotherapy (4 vs. none) ⁴.

With patients in these two studies performed a multivariate analysis of predictors of loss of virologic response in the group treated with LPV/r monotherapy. Virologic failure was associated with lack of grip, low haemoglobin levels and nadir CD4 <100 cells/ μ L⁵.

In another study of simplification to monotherapy with LPV/r was somewhat different strategy. We included 155 previously untreated patients who were randomized 2:1 to treatment with ZDV/3TC start with LPV / r (n = 104) or EFV (n = 51). Within 24 weeks of treatment and after at least 3 controls with VL < 50 copies / mL, patients taking LPV maintenance came to LPV/r monotherapy. Whereas failure to any positive viremia at 96 weeks of follow up, 48% of patients treated with LPV / r and 61% with EFV had CVP < 50 copies / mL (p = 0.17, 95% of the difference, -29% to 4%). In a new analysis that included patients as responders to reintroduce them after getting back NA CVP < 50 copies / mL, 60% of patients on LPV/r and EFV 63% responded to treatment (p = 0.73, CI 95% -19% 13%). Have been observed low viral loads in patients on monotherapy. As for security, lipoatrophy was observed in 5% of the monotherapy arm, compared to 34% of the EFV group. There were no differences in lipohypertrophy. Grade 3-4 lipid abnormalities were more frequent in the group of LPV/r. In these two studies highlights the importance of the period during which the CVP remains undetectable prior to the step alone.

This same strategy is being explored and DRV/r^{6,7} ATV/r ^{8,10}.

They have published the results at 48 weeks of a pilot study, single-arm open-simplification to ATV / r, the ACTG 5201. Were included in the same 34 patients who started treatment with 2 NA and IP, who were with undetectable viral load (<50 copies / mL) for at least 48 weeks, had not been treated with NN or prior virologic failure were HBsAg negative. Upon entering the study were switched to IP they were taking on ATV / r and 6 weeks after suspending the AN. The primary endpoint was time to virologic failure. At 48 weeks, 30 patients (88%) remained with undetectable viral load. In those with virologic failure were not detected resistance mutations. In addition, analysis of the residual viremia was observed that was not modified in patients in whom there was no virologic failure, but increased progressively in those who were detected from 4-12 weeks before they confirm the failure. More recently, the study reported data OREY. This is a pilot, open, multicenter single-arm and 96 weeks follow-up evaluation of monotherapy with ATV / r. We included 61 patients who were receiving ART, which had had no previous failure (VL < 50 copies / mL at least 24 weeks) and treated with ATV / r 2 NA at least 8 weeks before inclusion. The analysis at 48 weeks, most patients maintained virologic suppression (79% <400 copies / mL) after switching to monotherapy, the reintroduction of triple therapy was generally satisfactory (7 of 9 patients). The development of primary mutations to PIs was rare⁸.

As for the DRV / r have been reported in two clinical trials that explore two different scenarios in which explore the efficacy and safety of administration of DRV/r alone. MONET study⁹ included 256 patients on antiretroviral therapy with 2 NAs and a NN or a PI / r with no previous experience with DRV / r and no history of virologic failure, with undetectable viral load (<50 copies / mL) for at least 6 months. They were randomized to either DRV / r (800/100 QD) (n = 129) alone or 2 AN optimized (n = 127). This is a non-inferiority study in which the primary objective is the time to loss of virologic response (TLOVR). Although the scheduled follow-up is 96 weeks, reported data are for 48 weeks; them confirming the no inferiority of the branch of DRV / r alone. In the ITT analysis, considering a change of treatment failure, 85.3% of patients receiving DRV / r compared to 84.3% of those taking 2 NA also had undetectable VL (-1; limit 95% CI: -9.9). As for the emergence of resistance, a patient is detected by branch genotypic evidence of resistance, but phenotypic DRV.

The study design MONOI¹⁰ is different. This is an open randomized clinical trial which included patients who had received antiretroviral treatment for at least 18 months, who had VL of <400 copies / mL during the 18 months before and VL <50 copies / mL at the time of inclusion, who had not had virological failure to IP and had never received DRV / r. It consists of two phases, first introduced in the treatment DRV/r and 8 weeks later (second phase) were randomized 1:1 to DRV / r (600/100 mg BID) or DRV / r (600/100 BID) + 2 AN. It is a non-inferiority study of the pattern of monotherapy versus triple therapy with the primary goal is the percentage of patients who maintained virological response at week 48, although the scheduled follow-up is longer. In the initial phase included 242 patients, 226 were randomized. Data have been reported at 48 weeks (110 patients on triple therapy and 109 with DRV / r). In the per protocol results DRV / r alone shows non-inferiority versus triple therapy (94.1% vs. 99.0% of CVP < 50 copies / mL). In the ITT analysis similar results (87.5% vs. 92%).

Three virological failures were observed (> 400 copies / mL) in patients with DRV/r alone, undetected for DRV resistance mutations and subsequent viral resuppression after the reintroduction of NA. They review that two patients in the monotherapy group had clinical failure related to suppression of HIV in the central nervous system¹¹.

Also presented data from several studies that explore the possibility of another type of induction-maintenance is to initiate treatment with ATV / r and then suspend the RTV. This strategy has been raised given the amount of problems caused by even low-dose ritonavir. The most significant studies are INDUMA and ARIES. The INDUMA is a randomized, open, multicenter, non inferiority, which included 252 previously untreated patients who began treatment with induction 2AN + ATV / r in the week 26-30, which had PVL <50 copies / mL and continued treatment (172) are randomized 1:1 to continue the same treatment or take 2 NA + ATV 400 mg QD followed for 48 weeks^{12,13}.

The primary endpoint is the proportion of patients maintaining CVP <50 copies / mL at 48 weeks. Secondary objectives are the percentage of patients with PVL <400 copies / mL, CD4 count and data security. Half of the patients had been as a pair of NA ABC/3TC. At week 48, the ATV industry shows no inferiority to the ATV/r (proportion of patients with VL of <50 copies / mL is 75% in the group of ATV/r (n = 85) and 78% in the field of ATV (n = 87), a difference of 2.9 and a 95% CI 69.8-15.5). Regarding the safety profile, there were fewer cases of hyperbilirubinemia and dyslipidemia in the ATV industry. The authors conclude that this is a fairly safe option in patients not taking tenofovir. No resistance was detected

over PI in either arm among patients with virological failure. The study is a study ARIES-similar. This is an open clinical trial, multicenter, non inferiority which includes patients without prior treatment regimen to which ABC/3TC + ATV / r and then at week 36 were randomized (1:1) to continue the same treatment or discontinue ritonavir for 48 weeks, if your PVL <50 copies / mL and have not submitted prior virologic failure. 419 patients were randomized and included in the analysis to the 379 (90%) who completed the 84 week follow up. The primary endpoint was the proportion of patients with VL <50 copies / mL at week 84 (TLOVR). The authors note that the effectiveness of both treatments is similar, sustained regardless of the CVP at baseline, virological failure is uncommon (2%).

3. Reducing the number of tablets and / or dose

Reducing the number of tablets and / or dose is achieved by replacing the IP by a drug from another group. In this strategy, widely studied, has been evaluated to replace the PI / r for EFV, NVP or ABC and the other PI / r can be administered in QD.

3.1 Simplification with EFV

There have been many studies about it, but few are comparative. In studies DMP-049 and -027 were randomized patients who were taking HAART with PI to continue with the same or substitute EFV. In both virologic failure was lower in the group EFV ^{14,15}.

Another study compared the change of PI to EFV (n = 25), NVP (n = 26) or continue with the PI (n = 26), in patients on ART with PI, CD4 > 300 cells / microL and CVP <80 copies / mL maintained over 9 months. At 48 weeks (ITT) there was no difference in the proportion of patients with undetectable VL with EFV (80%) or IP (77%) ¹⁶.

In a combined study design (case-control and randomized), we compared outcomes of 167 patients (who after discontinuation of IP were randomized to EFV or ABC), with another 167 patients who continued with IP (control). At 48 weeks (ITT) 70% of patients treated with EFV and 54% had CVP IP <500 copies / mL (p <0.05) ¹⁷.

3.2 NVP simplification

Several randomized studies and a study with case-control design that compares to continue with an PI switch to NVP.

In several randomized to continue with the same PI to simplify the treatment or therapeutic efficacy at 24-48 weeks was similar in both arms and showed improved lipid profile ¹⁸⁻²⁰. In one study there was a greater virological efficacy in the simplification group ²⁰. In a case-control study of a cohort of patients receiving ART in the first IP and replaced by NVP (n = 125) or other IP (new formulation of SQV or PI / r, n = 321) was found at 48 weeks that the relative risk of failure due to change of treatment was 5 times higher with IP than with NVP and there were no differences in the risk of virologic failure ²¹.

With a different design, in another Spanish study (MULTINEKA) were randomized to 67 patients on stable and CVP <50 copies / mL for at least 6 months to receive LPV / r with NVP or two AN. At 48 weeks of treatment, virologic failure was not detected in any of the patients. He described a possible benefit in mitochondrial toxicity in patients with NVP²².

NVP is contraindicated as initial treatment in women with CD4 > 250 cells / uL and in men > 400 risk of severe hepatotoxicity. However, several independent studies agree that is not

objectified increased hepatotoxicity or rash in patients with NVP is introduced as a strategy of simplification or substitution of toxicity regardless of the number of CD4. These results are very consistent about the number of patients²³.

3.3 ABC simplification

There have been multiple randomized trials and prospective case-control study to examine this strategy. The results are mixed. In one study, therapeutic efficacy was higher in the branch of ABC²⁴⁻²⁶. In the other, including the study COLA30305 TRIZAL²⁵, the efficacy was similar, but there was a higher incidence of failures in those patients who had come to take ABC and had previously taken sub-optimal treatments. The study design and commented combined (case-control and randomized) comparing EFV or ABC to PI, 65% of patients treated with ABC and 54% of those who continued with PI had VL of <500 copies / mL ($p < 0.05$) at 48 weeks.

In another study, 209 patients were randomized to receive ZDV/3TC/ABC in fixed combination with EFV or LPV / r, for 24-36 weeks. Patients who had PVL <50 copies / mL in both arms continued ZDV/3TC/ABC only. At 72 weeks 31 and 43% maintained undetectable VL (ITT), but 34% and 25% changed the standard by toxicidad²⁶.

Another pilot study included 17 patients after 12 months receiving a stable HAART containing a PI, went to take ZDV +3TC + ABC and TDF co-formulated. At 24 months, all continued with undetectable VL had an improvement in lipid profile and reduction of patients needed lipid-lowering drugs. It also aimed to a significant decrease in levels of DNA proviral²⁷.

Several studies have shown the existence of a high risk of treatment failure and development of mutations when used NA simplification patterns + 3TC + ABC and 3TC + ddI TDF + TDF so are not recommended as a strategy of simplification despite its simplicity.

3.4 Direct comparison of EFV, NVP and ABC simplifying ART

The NEFA is a prospective study in which 460 patients were randomized to treatment with 2 NA plus PI with PVL <200 copies / mL for ≥ 6 months^{28, 29}. It replaced the PI by NVP ($n = 155$), EFV ($n = 156$) or ABC ($n = 149$). 50%, 58% and 46% of patients respectively had received previous treatment with one or two suboptimal NA. The therapeutic efficacy (ITT) at 48 weeks (CVP <200 copies / mL) was similar in the three groups (77%, 72% and 77%, $P = NS$). Virologic failure was higher in the CBA group (6%, 4% and 12%, $P < 0.05$) and occurred in patients who had received suboptimal treatment. These results were confirmed at 3 years. Genotypic analysis of strains from patients with virologic failure showed a higher number of resistance mutations in patients receiving NA ABC²⁹. The numbers of patients who discontinued treatment because adverse events, was lower in the CBA group (17%, 17% and 6%, $p < 0.001$). Simplification any NN, particularly NVP, produced benefits in lipid profile, reducing non-HDL cholesterol with ABC. Triglyceride levels were reduced in the three arms. Markers of insulin resistance showed a trend toward improvement. However, the alterations in the fat distribution improved.

A cohort study with data from the French Hospital Database on HIV is reproducing the data from the NEFA but in real life. We included 2462 patients followed for 12 months and the first treatment that included a PI; changed the IP for EFV, NVP or ABC. Predictors of regrowth of the CVP were female gender, younger age, previous suboptimal exposure to antiretrovirals, CPV high ddI/d4T use after the change and switch to NVP or ABC (if it had

received suboptimal treatment). The differences from the NEFA are probably due to differences metodológicas³⁰. Comparing the 3 NA simplification (ZDV+3TC+ABC co-formulated) vs. the combination of 2 NA (ZDV+3TC co-formulated) plus NVP. In the ITT analysis at 48 weeks there are no significant differences in CVP undetectable³¹.

3.5 Simplification to Atazanavir

The ATV is a PI QD dosing, well tolerated, and with good metabolic profile and fewer tablets has a new simplification strategy in which a PI replaces another.

The SWAN is a phase IIIb open-label study in which 419 patients on stable treatment with PI (powered or not) with undetectable VL were randomized (2:1) to ATV 400 mg QD (if taking TDF was prescribed ATV/r 300/100 mg) (n = 278) or continue with the IP (n = 141). At week 48, virologic failure was lower in that simplified (7% vs. 16%, P <0.01). The virologic efficacy was higher in patients who switched from taking a PI unboosted ATV (22% vs. 5%, P <0.001) was not different between those continuing with a PI / r, which went from PI/r and ATV (11% vs. 8%, P = NS) 429. Regarding safety, the suspension of treatment was higher in patients in the control group (21% vs. 34%, p<0,01) and lipid profile was improved in the group simplified to ATV. SIMPATAZ and ATAZIP studies confirm the safety and efficacy of this strategy of simplification, in this case changing LPV/r by ATV/r^{32,33}.

The REAL study from which data were presented at 48 weeks, a clinical trial that includes patients in stable antiretroviral therapy for at least 12 weeks that contains a given BID PI, CVP undetectable and lipohypertrophy, which were randomized to continue the same treatment or change the PI to ATV / r 300/100 mg. Inmuno-virologic control was maintained, showed improved lipid profile in the field of ATC but no differences were observed in body composition.³⁴

Another strategy is developed in the trial AI424-067-48 weeks³⁵. This is a randomized, open, prospective study that included 246 patients treated with PI / r with hyperlipidemia and VL <50 copies / mL Patients were randomized to switch to ATV (400 MG) on day 1 (immediate change) or maintain their treatment and switching to ATV (400 MG) at 24 weeks (late switch). At 12 weeks both groups maintained a similar virologic control and those patients taking a significant improvement ATV figures for LDL-cholesterol (-15 and +1%, p <0.0001). The authors conclude that the change immediately or delayed, a boosted PI or unboosted ATV in patients with hyperlipemia is associated with improvement in lipid parameters without loss of virologic suppression.

4. Simplifying dosing regimens to once daily in

The change to a QD regimen simplification is another way in patients who are well controlled. Several trials have proven the validity of this strategy.

In a clinical trial, 355 patients were randomized to continue their ARV therapy or switching to a QD (ddI + FTC + EFV). At week 48 were still undetectable VL, 87% of the QD arm and 79% of those who had not changed (p <0.05)³⁶.

In another non-randomized study which included 169 patients, 84 continued their antiretroviral therapy and 85 switched to ddI + TDF + NVP QD; virologic efficacy was good (76 vs. 86%, ITT), but CD4 lymphocytes decreased in the branch QD with a half decrease of 95 cells / μ L³⁷.

The combination ddi + TDF has demonstrated virological efficacy but poor recovery of CD4 lymphocytes or even declining in number while the CVP is suppressed. This decrease was more evident when given standard doses (full) of ddi³⁸. The QD dosing regimens containing combination ddi + TDF should be avoided. Doing so should reduce the ddi dose to 250 mg / day in patients over 60 kg and 200 mg / day for patients below this weight.

With the advent of fixed-dose combinations of NA administered QD has simplified the situation. Clearly, their role in initial therapy and have begun trials to assess its use in simpler systems. The SWEET trial of 234 patients treated for at least 6 months with ZDV + 3TC (co-formulated) + EFV and CVP <50 copies / mL, were randomized to TDF + FTC (co-formulated) + EFV or to follow the same treatment. At 24 weeks there was improvement in haemoglobin levels and lipid profile in the TDF + FTC arm, maintaining the treatment response (VL <50 copies / mL, 93% versus 88%, P = 0.26). Recently results published 48 week³⁹, 206 patients. 5% of patients who continued the same treatment and 3% of patients who switched, discontinued due to adverse effects. No statistically significant differences were observed between the two arms by intention to treat (85% of patients who continued treatment versus 88% who had changed CVP <50 copies / mL). In the sub study of 100 patients has been performed DEXA fat tissue, it appears that the fat is maintained or increased in patients who switch treatment, but decreased in the group that continues (mean difference 448 g, 95% : 57-839 g, P = 0.025). As in other studies, the increase of fat is lower in patients with ZDV and those with less peripheral fat. No differences between groups in terms of renal toxicity. The researchers conclude that changing ZDV / 3TC by TDF / FTC in patients treated with EFV and virological sustained response is safe front the point of virologic view and is associated with an increase in haemoglobin and improvement in lipid parameters and distribution of body fat.

In another open randomized study⁴⁰, with 80 patients with VL <50 copies / mL and who are treated with ZDV/3TC (+PI or NN), who were randomized to ZDV/3TC / FTC continue or switch to TDF (RECOMB), at week 24 to 85% of patients treated with TDF / FTC, had PVL <50 copies / mL compared to 80% with ZDV/3TC (p = 0.77). It was also observed a significant increase in limb fat in patients with fat mass <7.2 kg at baseline, but also improve LDL cholesterol in the field of TDF / FTC. In 72 weeks data⁴¹, there has been no virologic failure; (90% branch TDF / FTC vs. 83% branch AZT/3TC present CVP <50 copies / mL). (P = 0.52), with similar median increase of CD4. In addition, a significant improvement objective, with gradual increase in limb fat, especially if baseline BMI is > 25 kg/m² and have over 5 years AZT/3TC treatment. The analysis was performed according to baseline BMI greater or not than 25 Kg/m², and the number of years AZT/3TC treatment and in all stages of peripheral fat improvement is statistically significant in the field of TDF / FTC. The authors conclude that it is a safe strategy from the point of immune-virologic and adverse effects view, which improves lipoatrophy and various biochemical parameters (haemoglobin, hematocrit and LDL cholesterol).

Another similar test is the totem of 91 patients with VL <400 copies / mL and dyslipidemia who were randomized to continue the same treatment or switch to TDF / FTC. In patients who switched showed a significant improvement in lipid profile at 12 semanas⁴². In BICOMBO study, randomized, open, with 335 patients receiving treatment regimen that included 3TC, and virologic suppression for ≥ 6 months were randomized to replace co-formulated with combinations AN ABC +3 TC (n = 167) or TDF + FTC (n = 168)⁴³. The study was designed to assess non-inferiority of both combinations over, or virologic treatment

failure. In the TDF + FTC, treatment failure was 13.3% vs. 19.2% in the ABC +3 TC, did not demonstrate non-inferiority of ABC +3 TC compared to TDF + FTC (95% - 2% 14%). However ABC +3 TC demonstrate non-inferiority compared to TDF + FTC in order to virologic failure (2.4% vs. 0%, 95% CI 0.05% to 6%). Suspensions due to adverse events were 10% of ABC + 3TC group vs. 5% of TDF + FTC group ($p = 0,004$). Regarding the lipid profile, reductions in total cholesterol, HDL, LDL and triglycerides were higher in the TDF + FTC branch. The peripheral fat, the abnormal kidney functions or bone mineral density increase were similar. Liver toxicity was very low in both groups. By contrast, the immune response was better in the ABC +3TC. Prior determination of HLA B * 5701 might have changed these results.

He has recently published a prospective, randomized, controlled, open, multicenter trial⁴⁴, including patients treated with undetectable VL than those randomized to continue the same treatment or taking EFV + TDF + FTC co-formulated with a follow up to 48 weeks, showing the same efficiency in the two branches. It included 300 patients with PVL <200 copies / mL for > 3 months and no change in treatment. They were taking stratified as NN or PI and randomized 2:1 to simplify the treatment (taking single tablet) or continue with the same treatment (97 patients). The efficacy and safety was determined at baseline and weeks 4, 12, 24, 36 and 48. We also carried out an assessment of the quality of life and preferences for drugs. At 48 weeks, 89% of patients with TDF / FTC / EFV vs. 88% with the same treatment had PVL <200 copies / mL (TLOVR, 95%) with a difference between branches of 1.1% (- 6.7% to 8.8%), indicating non-inferiority of the branch of TDF / FTC / EFV. 87% of patients switched to TDF / FTC / EFV vs. 85% who did not change, CVP had <50 copies / mL: the difference between the two branches of 2.6% (95% CI -5.9% to 11.1 %). Discontinuation rates were similar, although the suspension due to adverse events was higher in the branch of TDF / FTC / EFV (5% VS 1%), mainly CNS-related symptoms. No differences regarding glomerular filtration rate, or adherence. There was an improvement in the number of triglycerides in the field of TDF / FTC / EFV (20 vs. 3 mg/dl, $p = 0,035$).

There is a new option to simplify a QD therapy since the publication of the study NODY, because it has demonstrated the efficacy and safety of Nevirapine simplifying administered twice daily to once a day. It is a study lasting 48 weeks, open, randomized, multicenter, which included 298 stable patients who were taking nevirapine twice daily for at least 12-18 weeks and had PVL <50 copies / mL. Were randomized to continue the same treatment or change to nevirapine QD. The primary study objective was to assess the hepatic safety of QD treatment, analyzing the proportion of patients with ALT/AST grade 3-4, and second endpoints were the development of clinical hepatitis and immune-virological and clinical efficacy. The study demonstrated non-inferiority versus per protocol to maintain the initial pattern, with a no inferiority margin of 10% for hepatotoxicity, which was the primary objective.

A major unresolved issue is whether the impact of not taking a dose of medication due to forgetfulness or failure may be greater in a QD system in a regimen of multiple daily doses in the appearance of resistance mutations⁴⁵. We currently have multiple drugs can be administered once a day, with a half life long enough to avoid this problem.

5. Other simplification

With the advent of new drugs with new families, it was possible to simplify the treatment given to patients multicoated. This simplification is not the number of pills but in the way of

drug administration. This has already been presented studies that ENF is replaced by RAL, maintaining the treatment effectiveness⁴⁶⁻⁵⁰. Although most studies are observational, there has been a clinical trial⁴⁷ with included 170 patients with HIV resistant to three drug groups and VL <400 copies/mL for at least 3 months of treatment with ENF. They were randomized 1:1 to ENF continue or switch to RAL. The primary endpoint was the cumulative proportion of patients with virologic failure defined as CVP \geq 400 copies / mL through week 24. Virologic failure was observed in 1 patient per branch. The conclusion is that the change to RAL is effective and well tolerated at 24 weeks, which offers the advantage of simplicity, the same safety profile and you need a longer-term follow-up.

MVC could not be used in the context of simplification, in studies similar to those already made and in these circumstances cannot be performed tropism test.

But simplification cannot be performed if compromising treatment efficacy. As an example, include two clinical trials recently presented, SWITCHMRK 1 and 2⁵¹. Two clinical trials are parallel, multicenter, double-blind, randomized studies encompassing virological controlled patients under treatment which included a Lopinavir/r stable, did not exclude patients who had failed other treatment regimens, provided that at the time of inclusion on CVP <50 copies / mL for at least 3 months. Patients were randomized 1:1 to maintain LPV / r switch to RAL, the same base analogs. Primary objectives were: percentage change in lipid levels at week 12, the proportion of patients with VL of <50 copies / mL at week 24 as well as safety and efficacy at 24 weeks. In SWITCHMRK 2, 355 patients were randomized at RAL and LPV/r. After the change, the RAL was confirmed to be well tolerated and produced significant improvements in lipid parameters, but did not demonstrate non-inferiority from the viewpoint virology at week 24: 154 of 175 patients (88%) vs. 167 of 178 (93.8%) had VL <50 copies / mL in groups of RAL and LPV / r respectively, the observed difference between the two treatments is -5.8% (95% CI: 12.2 to 0.22, ITT).

Probably these results are due to the inclusion criteria allowed entry into the study of patients with prior virologic failure, and lower genetic barrier of RAL. The teaching of this study is that it must choose well to patients whose treatment is simplified and the simplification strategy to follow.

6. Simplification of ART. Recommendations summary

- In patients with no history of prior failure to IP, with undetectable VL at least 6 months and signs or symptoms of toxicity of AN, is possible to simplify the DRV / r LPV / r monotherapy (A level).
- If you have not failed prior to NA, PI can be substituted for EFV, NVP. If the patient has received prior suboptimal treatment with NA, no one PI to simplify ABC, (A level).
- Simplification to ABC is contraindicated associated with 3TC and TDF or associated with TDF and ddI. (B level).
- In patients with high cardiovascular risk, the simplification to ATV or ATV/r or RAL can add metabolic advantages (A level).
- In patients at their first PI regimen with undetectable VL, can be simplified to a QD pattern as: EFV+ TDF+TCF (or 3TC), EFV+ ddI +3TC (or TDF), or ATV/r or (ATV) + TDF+TCF. (A level)
- ENF-substitution for virological suppressed patients to RAL has been shown effective and safe. (A level)

- It is important to select well the patients who should be simplified and strategy. The simplification is not possible at the expense of loss of virologic efficacy. You can only raise a simplification if there has been no previous failure of fully active drugs are used to maintain virologic success (A level)
- Other possible simplifications must be performed within clinical trials, in clinical practice (C level).

Strategy	ART	clinical trials
Reducing the number of drugs	monotherapy with LPV / r	OK04 study. Multivariate analysis
	monotherapy with DRV / r	MONET. MONOI
	monotherapy with ATV / r.	ACTG 5201. OREY
	ATV / r., Suspend the RTV	INDUMA. ARIES
Reducing the number of tablets and / or dose	Simplification with EFV	DMP-049 and -027
	Simplification with NVP	MULTINEKA.
	Simplification with ABC	COLA30305 TRIZAL
	Direct comparison of EFV, NVP and ABC simplifying ART	NEFA. French Hospital Database
	Simplification to ATV / r	SWAN. SIMPATAZ. ATAZIP. REAL
A QD regimen simplification	ddI + FTC + EFV	Molina, J Infect Dis 2005. Negredo, Antivir Ther 2004.
	ZDV +3 TC (co-formulated) + EFV	SWEET. RECOMB.
	TDF + FTC (co-formulated) + EFV	BICOMBO
	EFV + TDF + FTC co-formulated	Martin A, Clin Infect Dis 2009.
	QD regimen NVP	NODY
Other simplification	ENF is replaced by RAL	CHEER. ANRS 138
	maintain LPV/r vs switch to RAL	SWITCHMRK 1 and 2

Table 1. Simplification of antiretroviral therapy (ART)

Strategy	Significance level
- In patients with no history of prior failure to IP, with undetectable VL at least 6 months and signs or symptoms of toxicity of AN, is possible to simplify the DRV / r LPV / r monotherapy	(A level)
- If you have not failed prior to NA, PI can be substituted for EFV, NVP. If the patient has received prior suboptimal treatment with NA, no one PI to simplify ABC.	(A level)
- Simplification to ABC is contraindicated associated with 3TC and TDF or associated with TDF and ddi.	(B level)
- In patients with high cardiovascular risk, the simplification to ATV or ATV/r or RAL can add metabolic advantages.	(A level)
- In patients at their first PI regimen with undetectable VL, can be simplified to a QD pattern as: EFV+ TDF+TCF (or 3TC), EFV+ ddi +3TC (or TDF), or ATV/r or (ATV) + TDF+TCF.	(A level)
- ENF-substitution for virologically suppressed patients to RAL has been shown effective and safe.	(A level)
- It is important to select well the patients who should be simplified and strategy. The simplification is not possible at the expense of loss of virologic efficacy. You can only raise a simplification if there has been no previous failure of fully active drugs are used to maintain virologic success.	(A level)
-Other possible simplifications must be performed within clinical trials, in clinical practice.	(C level)

Table 2. Simplification of antiretroviral 1 therapy (ART). Recommendations summary.

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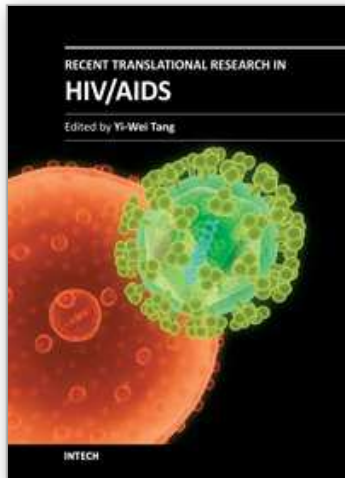
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The collective efforts of HIV/AIDS research scientists from over 16 countries in the world are included in the book. This 27-chapter Open Access book well covers HIV/AIDS translational researches on pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and also those beyond conventional fields. These are by no means inclusive, but they do offer a good foundation for the development of clinical patient care. The translational model forms the basis for progressing HIV/AIDS clinical research. When linked to the care of the patients, translational researches should result in a direct benefit for HIV/AIDS patients.

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