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P1926 Lipid profile in HIV patients who switch from ritonavir to cobicistat

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Background: Cobicistat seems to have a low rate of adverse events compared with ritonavir.

Materials/methods: A retrospective observational study to evaluated changes in lipid parameters and the percentage of subjects with dyslipidemia in virologically suppressed HIV-infected patients who were receiving a regimen containing darunavir/ritonavir and were switched to cobicistat,carried out from July 2015 to May 2016. We included 56 HIV-1-infected patients who were on stable antiretroviral treatment including darunavir/ritonavir (monotherapy or dual therapy) for at least 6 months and were then switched from ritonavir to cobicistat. Lipid parameters, as well as plasma HIV-1 RNA and CD4 cell counts, were recorded at baseline just before the switch, and 12 weeks after the switch. Patients were stratified according to the presence of hypercholesterolaemia (group A) [baseline total cholesterol > 200 mg/dL and/or low-density lipoprotein(LDL) cholesterol > 130 mg/dL] or the absence of it (group B)

Results: Fifty six patients were enrolled in the study. 55 patients maintained HIV-1 RNA ≤ 50 copies/mL at week 12. No statistically significant changes were seen in CD4 T-cell count from baseline to week 12 [778 to 782 cells/lL; P = 0.267]. In group A (n = 12), no significant changes were observed in total cholesterol [231 to 211 mg/dl; P = 0.37], LDL cholesterol [133 to 99 mg/dl; P = 0.33], high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol [59 to 54 mg/dl; P = 0.16] and triglyceride levels [178 to 145 mg/dl; P = 0.21]. On the other hand, in group B (n=44) changes from baseline to week 12 in triglyceride level were statistically significant [185 mg/dL at baseline and 119 mg/dL at week 12; P = 0.024] just like HDL level [46 to 44.5 mg/dl; P= 0.001].

Conclusions: Cobicistat as a booster of darunavir in HIV-infected subjects had a beneficial effect on the lipid profile in patients without hypercholesterolaemia; however, in group A the results have not been statistically significant probably because of the reduced number of patients, although in the results the improvement of the lipid profile can be visualized.