Darunavir/r versus Other PIs in Treatment Experienced **POWER 1 and 2**



Study Design: POWER 1 and 2

• **Background**: Two randomized, phase 2b trials to compare the efficacy and safety of ritonavir-boosted darunavir with other protease inhibitors in treatment-experienced HIV-infected patients with PI resistance

Inclusion Criteria (n = 155)

- Age ≥18
- HIV RNA >1000 copies/mL
- On PI-containing regimen
- History of taking >1 NRTI, and ≥1 NNRTI as part of failing regimen
- At least 1 primary PI mutation at screening
- Treatment Arms
 - Darunavir 600 mg BID + Ritonavir 100 mg bid + OBR*
 - Investigator-selected control PI + OBR*

*OBR = Optimized background regimen: ≥2 NRTIs +/- enfurvirtide





Week 48: Virologic Response







Week 48: Virologic Response (ITT-TLOVR)



Baseline HIV RNA (copies/mL)





Week 48: Virologic Response, by Primary PI Mutations at Baseline





Week 48: Virologic Response, by DRV-Associated Mutations at Baseline





ACTG Grade 3 or 4 Adverse Events	s (≥ 1% incidence re	gardless of causality)
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Data given for Number of Patients	DRV + RTV + OBR (n = 131)	Control PI + RTV + OBR (n = 124)
Abdominal pain	3	0
Neutropenia	2	3
Diarrhea	2	2
Injection site reaction (2° enfuvirtide)	2	1
Acute renal failure	2	1
Hip arthroplasty	2	0
Peripheral neuropathy	2	0
Anemia	2	0
Weight decreased	2	0
Pneumonia	2	0
Fatigue	1	2
Hyperbilirubinemia	0	3
Herpes zoster	0	2



Interpretation: "Efficacy responses with darunavir-ritonavir 600/100 mg twice daily plus optimised background regimen were greater than those with control PI and were sustained to at least week 48, with favourable safety and tolerability in treatment-experienced patients. This regimen could expand the treatment options available for such patients."



Week 24: Virologic Response, by Viral Susceptibility at Baseline



Source: Posniak A, et al. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses. 2008;24:1275-80.



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