Atazanavir + ritonavir vs. Lopinavir-ritonavir
CASTLE Study
Atazanavir + Ritonavir vs. Lopinavir-ritonavir in Treatment-Naïve
CASTLE: Study Design

**Study Design: CASTLE**

- **Background**: Randomized, open label trial to evaluate the comparative efficacy of once-daily atazanavir + ritonavir versus twice-daily lopinavir-ritonavir, each with fixed dose tenofovir DF-emtricitabine, in treatment-naïve adults with HIV infection.

- **Inclusion Criteria (n = 883)**
  - Age ≥18
  - Antiretroviral treatment-naïve
  - HIV RNA >5000 copies/mL
  - No CD4 count restrictions

- **Treatment Arms**
  - Atazanavir 300 mg QD + Ritonavir 100 mg QD + Tenofovir DF-emtricitabine QD
  - Lopinavir-ritonavir 400-100mg BID + Tenofovir DF-emtricitabine QD

Atazanavir + Ritonavir vs. Lopinavir-ritonavir in Treatment-Naïve CASTLE: Results

Week 48: Virologic Response, by Baseline HIV RNA (ITT: CVR, NC = F*)

*ITT= intent to treat; CVR = confirmed virologic response; NC = non completer = failure

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CASTLE: Results

Week 48: Virologic Response, by Baseline CD4 Cell Count

![Graph showing virologic response by baseline CD4 cell count]

- **ITT** = intent to treat
- **CVR** = confirmed virologic response
- **NC** = non completer = failure

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CASTLE: Results

Week 48: Change in Fasting Lipids from Baseline

Interpretation: “In treatment-naive patients, atazanavir/ritonavir once-daily demonstrated similar antiviral efficacy to lopinavir/ritonavir twice-daily, with less gastrointestinal toxicity but with a higher rate of hyperbilirubinaemia.”
Acknowledgment

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*The content in this slide set does not represent the official views of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources & Services Administration.*