Simplification to Atazanavir + Ritonavir + Lamivudine

SALT Trial
Simplification to Atazanavir + Ritonavir + Lamivudine
SALT: Study Design

Study Design: SALT Study

• **Background:** Randomized, open label noninferiority trial to evaluate once-daily ritonavir-boosted atazanavir plus lamivudine as maintenance therapy in virologically suppressed adults with HIV infection

• **Inclusion Criteria (n = 286)**
  - Age ≥18
  - HIV RNA <50 copies/ml for ≥6 months
  - No switch in ART in previous 4 months
  - No previous virologic failure
  - No resistance to study drugs

• **Treatment Arms** (all medications once daily)
  - Dual Therapy: Atazanavir 300 mg + Ritonavir 100 mg + Lamivudine 300 mg
  - Triple Therapy: Atazanavir 300 mg + Ritonavir 100 mg + 2 NRTIs

Simplification to Atazanavir + Ritonavir + Lamivudine
SALT: Results

Week 48: Virologic Response (TLOVR)

### Toxic Effect-Related Discontinuations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dual Therapy (n = 140)</th>
<th>Triple Therapy (n = 141)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discontinuations due to any event</td>
<td>3 (2%)</td>
<td>10 (7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperbilirubinemia or ocular icterus</td>
<td>2 (1%)</td>
<td>3 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal toxic effects</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased liver function tests</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephrolithiasis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteoporosis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypersensitivity reaction to abacavir</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypophosphatemia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interpretation: “In our trial, dual treatment was effective, safe, and non-inferior to triple treatment in patients with an HIV-1 infection who are virologically suppressed who switch antiretroviral therapy because of toxic effects, intolerance, or simplification. This combination has the potential to suppress some of the long-term toxic effects associated with nucleos(t)ide reverse transcriptase inhibitors, preserve future treatment options, and reduce the cost of antiretroviral therapy.”

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