

Maraviroc in Patients with Multiclass Drug Resistance
MOTIVATE 1 and 2 Trials

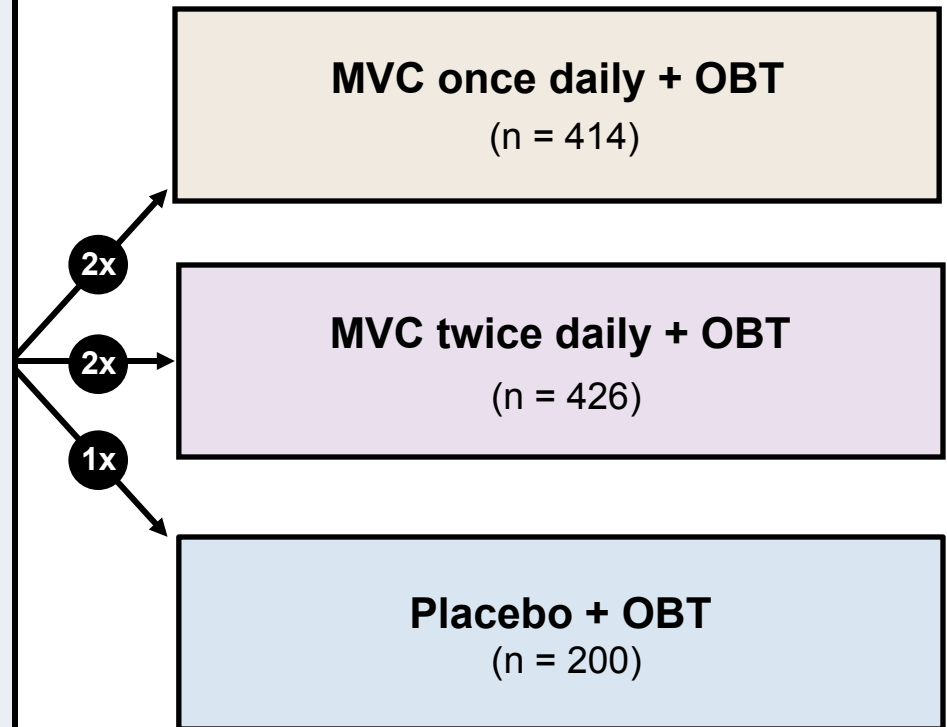
Maraviroc in Patients with Multiclass Drug Resistance

MOTIVATE 1 and 2: Study Design

Study Design: MOTIVATE 1 and 2

- **Background:** Parallel, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trials to evaluate safety and efficacy of maraviroc in treatment-experienced patients
- **Inclusion Criteria (n = 1049)**
 - Age ≥ 16
 - Resistance to ≥ 3 ARV classes
 - R-5 tropic virus
 - On stable ARV regimen or no regimen for ≥ 4 weeks with HIV RNA ≥ 5000 copies/ml
- **Treatment Arms**
 - Maraviroc* once daily + OBT**
 - Maraviroc* twice daily + OBT**
 - Placebo + OBT**

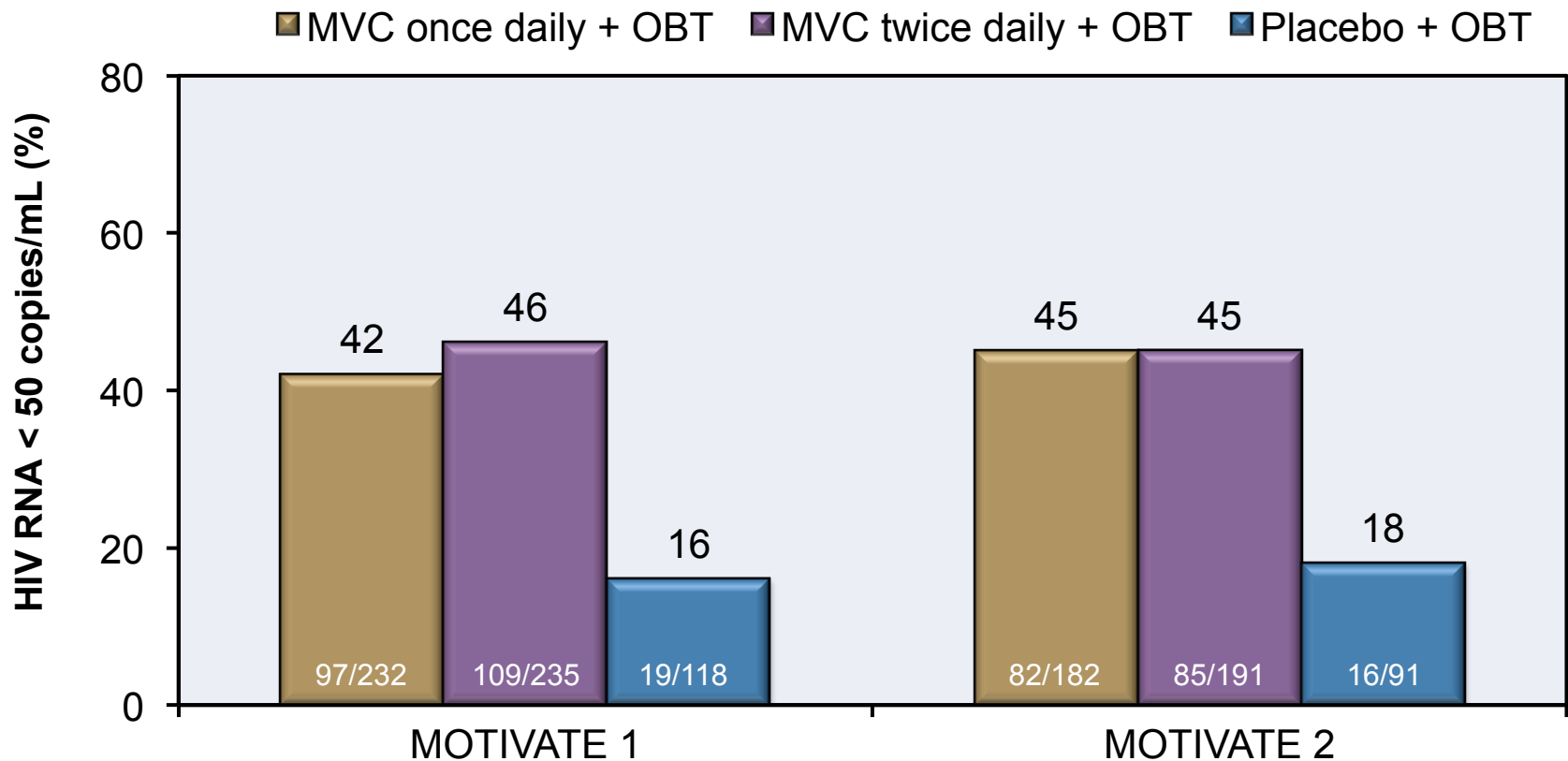
MOTIVATE = **M**araviroc versus **O**ptimized **T**herapy in **V**iremic **A**ntiretroviral **T**reatment-**E**xperienced Patients



*MVC dose 300mg daily or BID with PI-containing regimens, 150mg daily or BID with all other regimens
**OBT= Optimized Background Therapy (investigator-selected, 3-6 agents).

Maraviroc in Patients with Multiclass Drug Resistance MOTIVATE 1 and 2: Results

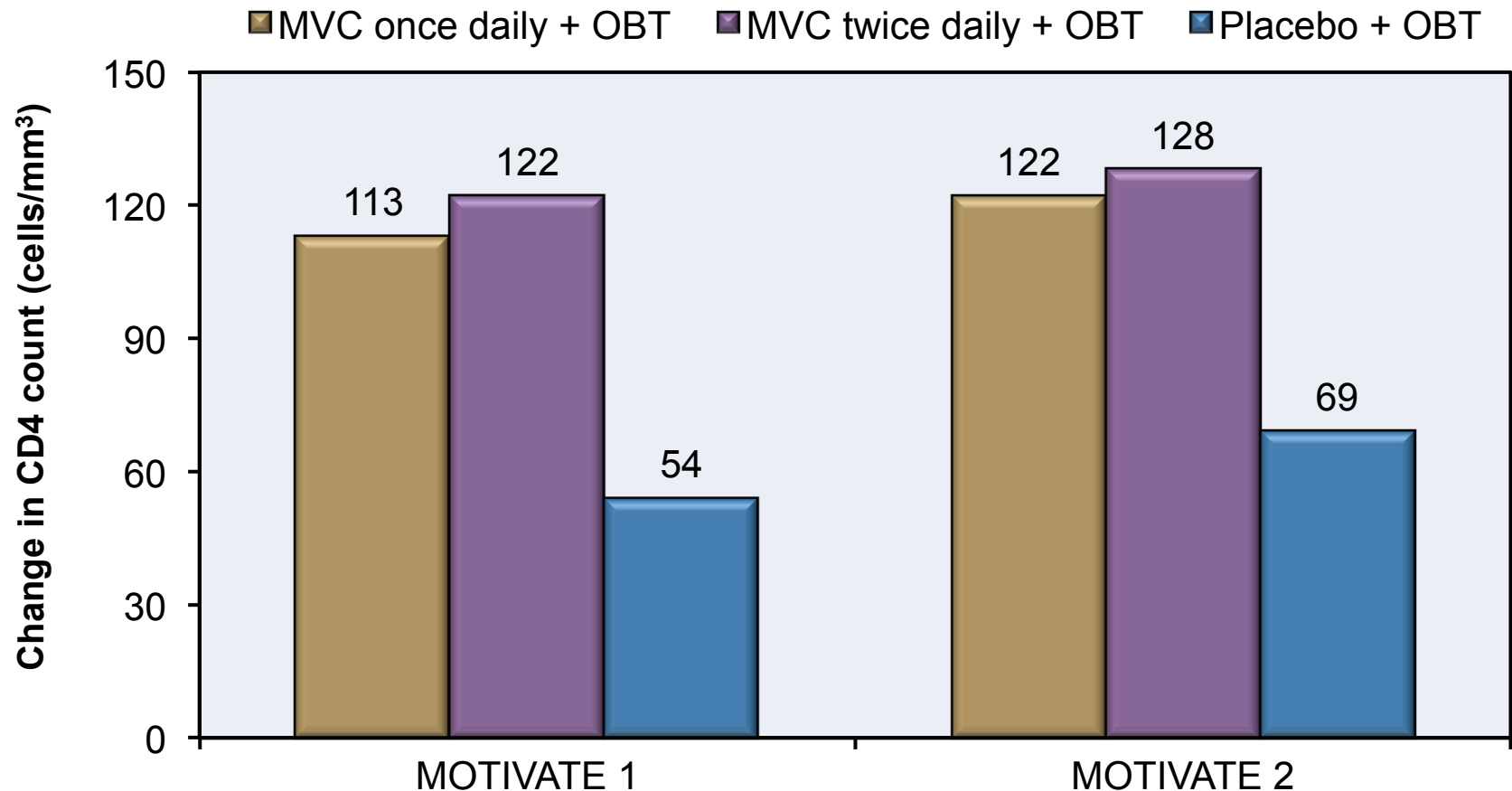
Week 48: Virologic Response (ITT, missing=nonresponse)



Maraviroc in Patients with Multiclass Drug Resistance

MOTIVATE 1 and 2: Results

Week 48: Change in CD4 Cell Count from Baseline



Maraviroc in Patients with Multiclass Drug Resistance

MOTIVATE 1 and 2: Result

Grade 2-4 Adverse Events (all causes) Occurring in $\geq 5\%$ of Patients (MOTIVATE 1 and MOTIVATE 2 Study Populations Combined)

| | Maraviroc once daily + OBT (n = 414) | Maraviroc twice daily + OBT (n = 426) | Placebo (n = 219) |
|-----------------------------|--|---|----------------------|
| Diarrhea | 43 (10%) | 32 (8%) | 20 (10%) |
| Fatigue | 13 (3%) | 21 (4%) | 13 (6%) |
| Fever | 9 (2%) | 24 (6%) | 9 (4%) |
| Headache | 22 (5%) | 9 (2%) | 12 (6%) |
| Nausea | 25 (6%) | 25 (6%) | 15 (7%) |
| Upper respiratory infection | 16 (4%) | 20 (5%) | 3 (1%) |
| Death | 6 (1%) | 9 (2%) | 2 (1%) |

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MOTIVATE 1 and 2: Conclusions

Conclusions: “Maraviroc, as compared with placebo, resulted in significantly greater suppression of HIV-1 and greater increases in CD4 cell counts at 48 weeks in previously treated patients with R5 HIV-1 who were receiving OBT.”

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.

