

Glecaprevir-Pibrentasvir in Patients with HIV-HCV Coinfection
EXPEDITION-2

Glecaprevir-Pibrentasvir in HIV-HCV Coinfected Patients

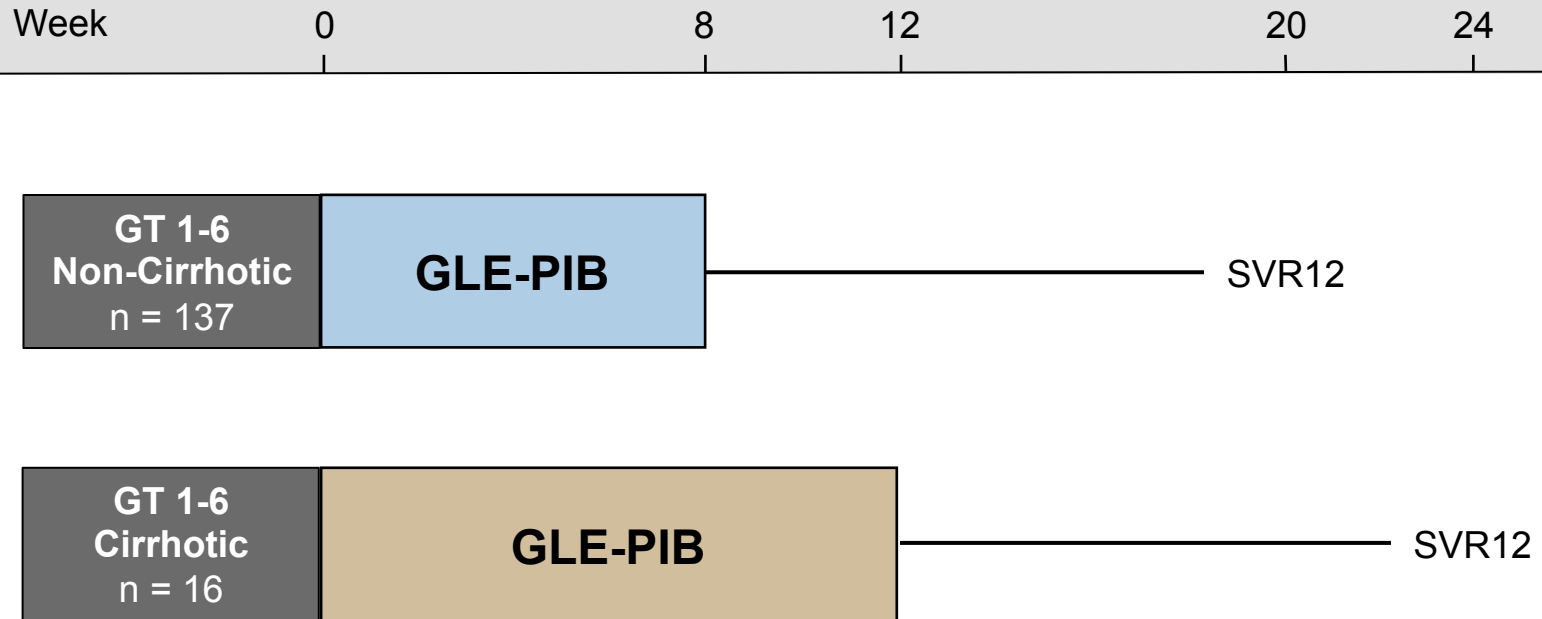
EXPEDITION-2: Study Features

EXPEDITION-2 Trial

- **Design:** Open-label, phase 3 trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy of the fixed-dose combination of glecaprevir-pibrentasvir for 8 or 12 weeks in persons with HIV-HCV coinfection, without or with compensated cirrhosis
- **Setting:** Australia, Europe, Russian Federation, UK, US
- **Key Eligibility Criteria**
 - Adults with chronic HCV GT 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6
 - HCV RNA $\geq 1,000$ IU/mL at screening
 - Naïve or treated with peginterferon +/- ribavirin (PR) or PR +/- sofosbuvir
 - Compensated cirrhosis allowed
 - On ART or ART-naïve with CD4 ≥ 500 cells/mm³ or CD4 percentage $\geq 29\%$
- **Primary End-Point:** SVR12

Glecaprevir-Pibrentasvir in HIV-HCV Coinfected Patients

EXPEDITION-2: Study Design



Abbreviations: GLE-PIB= Glecaprevir-pibrentasvir

Drug Dosing

Glecaprevir-pibrentasvir (100/40 mg) fixed-dose combination: three pills (300/120 mg) once daily

Glecaprevir-Pibrentasvir in HIV-HCV Coinfected Patients

EXPEDITION-2: Baseline Characteristics

Baseline Characteristic	GLE-PIB 8 weeks (n = 137)	GLE-PIB 12 weeks (n= 16)
Age, mean (range), years	45 (23-74)	50 (35-62)
Male, n (%)	113 (82)	15 (94)
White, n (%)	106 (77)	15 (94)
Black, n (%)	24 (18)	1 (6)
Genotype, n (%)		
1a	66 (48)	5 (31)
1b	21 (15)	5 (31)
2	9 (7)	1 (6)
3	22 (16)	4 (25)
4	16 (12)	1 (6)
6	3 (2)	0
Body mass index, median kg/m ² (range)	25 (18-41)	28 (22-38)
Median HCV RNA, log ₁₀ IU/mL (range)	6.2 (4.0-7.4)	6.1 (4.4-7.0)
Fibrosis Stage, n (%)		
F0-F1	122 (88)	0
F2	2 (1)	0
F3	15 (11)	0
F4	0	16 (100)

Glecaprevir-Pibrentasvir in HIV-HCV Coinfected Patients

EXPEDITION-2: Baseline Characteristics

Baseline Characteristic	GLE-PIB 8 weeks (n = 137)	GLE-PIB 12 weeks (n = 16)
Treatment-experienced, n (%)	26 (19)	2 (13)
IFN-based, n/N (%)	23 (17)	2 (13)
SOF-based, n/N (%)	3 (2)	0
IDU within 12 months, n (%)	12 (9)	1 (6)
On opiate substitution therapy, n (%)	11 (8)	2 (13)
N(t)RTI backbone, n (%)		
Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate	74 (54)	13 (81)
Tenofovir alafenamide	6 (4)	0
Abacavir	49 (36)	3 (19)
Antiretroviral Anchor Agent, n (%)		
Raltegravir	39 (28)	6 (38)
Dolutegravir	62 (45)	5 (31)
Rilpivirine	27 (20)	5 (31)
Elvitegravir/cobicistat	1 (1)	0
Antiretroviral Therapy Naïve, n (%)	9 (7)	0
CD4 cell count ≥ 500 cells/mm ³	92 (67)	9 (56)

Glecaprevir-Pibrentasvir in HIV-HCV Coinfected Patients

EXPEDITION-2: Baseline Polymorphisms

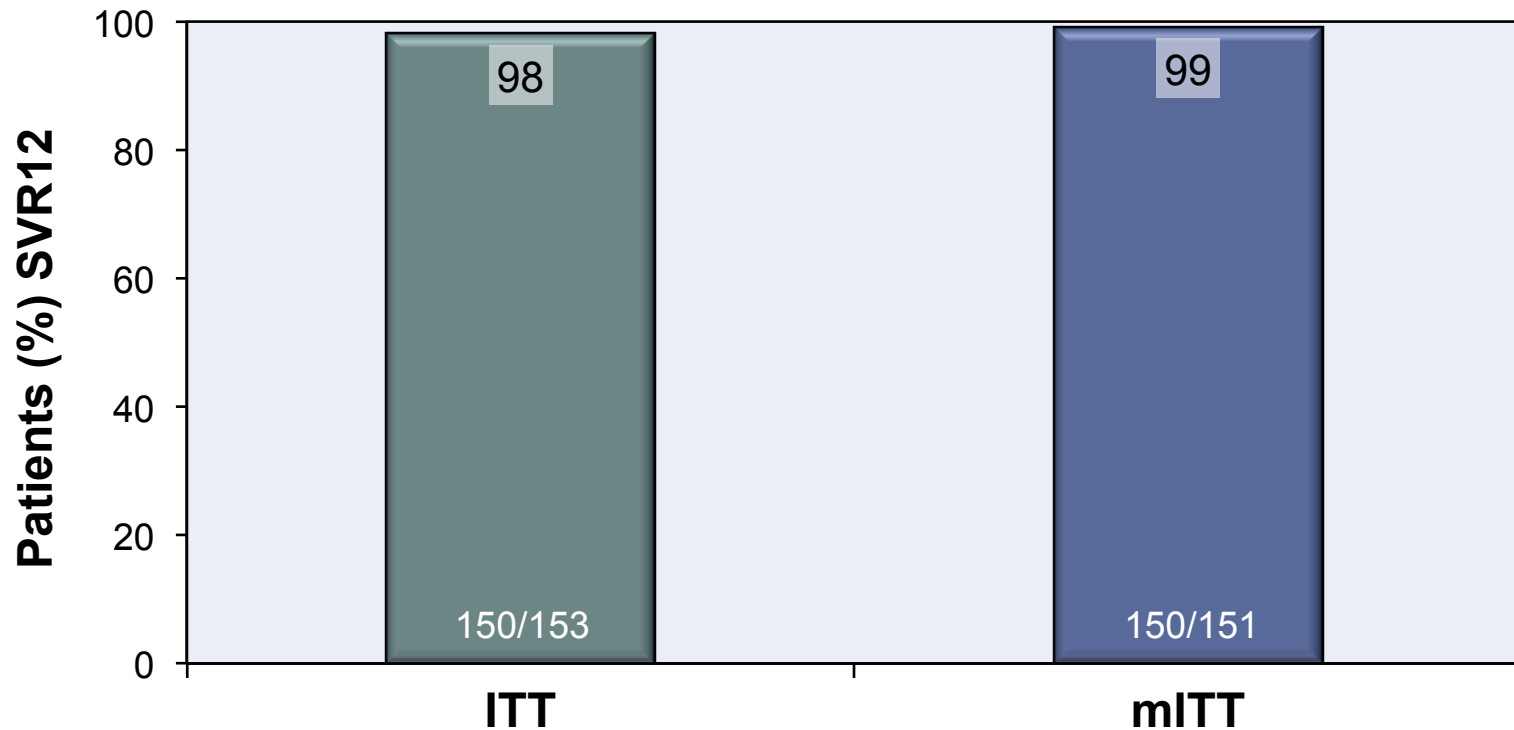
Baseline Polymorphisms*	GLE-PIB 8 weeks (n = 130)	GLE-PIB 12 weeks (n = 16)
None, n (%)	92 (71)	9 (56)
NS3 only, n (%)	1 (1)	1 (6)
NS5A only, n (%)	36 (28)	6 (38)
NS3 and NS5A, n (%)	1 (1)	0

*Detected at 15% threshold by next-generation sequencing in samples that had sequences available at a key subset of amino acid positions:

- NS3: 155, 156, 168
- NS5A: 24, 28, 30, 31, 58, 92, 93

Glecaprevir-Pibrentasvir in HIV-HCV Coinfected Patients EXPEDITION-2: Results

EXPEDITION-2: Overall SVR by Analysis

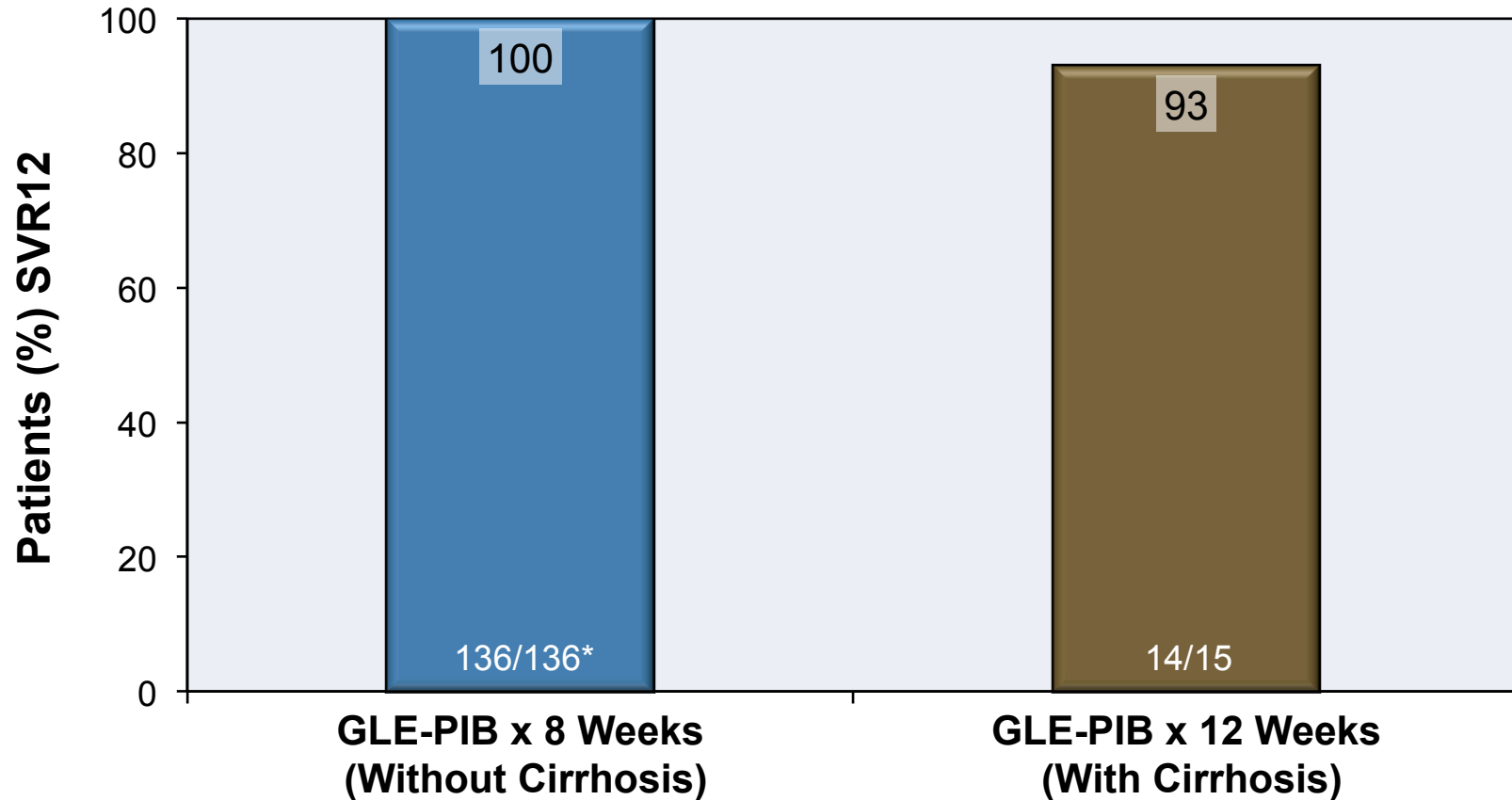


ITT = Intent-to-treat; mITT = modified intent-to-treat

One GT3 patient with cirrhosis and 85% compliance had on-treatment virologic failure

Glecaprevir-Pibrentasvir in HIV-HCV Coinfected Patients EXPEDITION-2: Results

EXPEDITION-2: Overall SVR by Treatment Regimen



*Excludes one patient with missing data who achieved SVR24

Glecaprevir-Pibrentasvir in HIV-HCV Coinfected Patients

EXPEDITION-2: Adverse Events

Adverse Event (AE), n (%)	GLE-PIB 8 weeks (n = 137)	GLE-PIB 12 weeks (n = 16)
Discontinuation due to AE	0	1 (6) [§]
Serious AEs	3 (2)*	1 (6) [§]
Any AE in ≥5% of patients		
Fatigue	18 (13)	0
Nausea	12 (9)	1 (6)
Headache	12 (9)	0
Nasopharyngitis	12 (9)	0
Laboratory AEs		
ALT elevation, grade ≥3 (>5 x ULN)	0	0
AST elevation, grade ≥3 (>5 x ULN)	0	0
Total bilirubin, grade ≥3 (3 x ULN)	1 (0.7)	0

Abbreviations: AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; ULN, upper limit normal

[§] One GT2 patient with cirrhosis experienced cerebrovascular accident and cerebral hemorrhage.

* Upper GI bleed, obliterating arteriopathy and urolithiasis in one patient each, thought unrelated to G/P.

Glecaprevir-Pibrentasvir in HIV-HCV Coinfected Patients EXPEDITION-2: Conclusions

Conclusion: “Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir for 8 weeks in non-cirrhotic and 12 weeks in cirrhotic patients is a highly efficacious and well-tolerated treatment for HCV/HIV-1 co-infection, regardless of baseline HCV viral load or prior treatment with interferon or sofosbuvir.”

Acknowledgment

The **National HIV Curriculum** is an AIDS Education and Training Center (AETC) Program resource funded by the United States Health Resources and Services Administration. The project is led by the University of Washington and the AETC National Coordinating Resource Center.

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.

