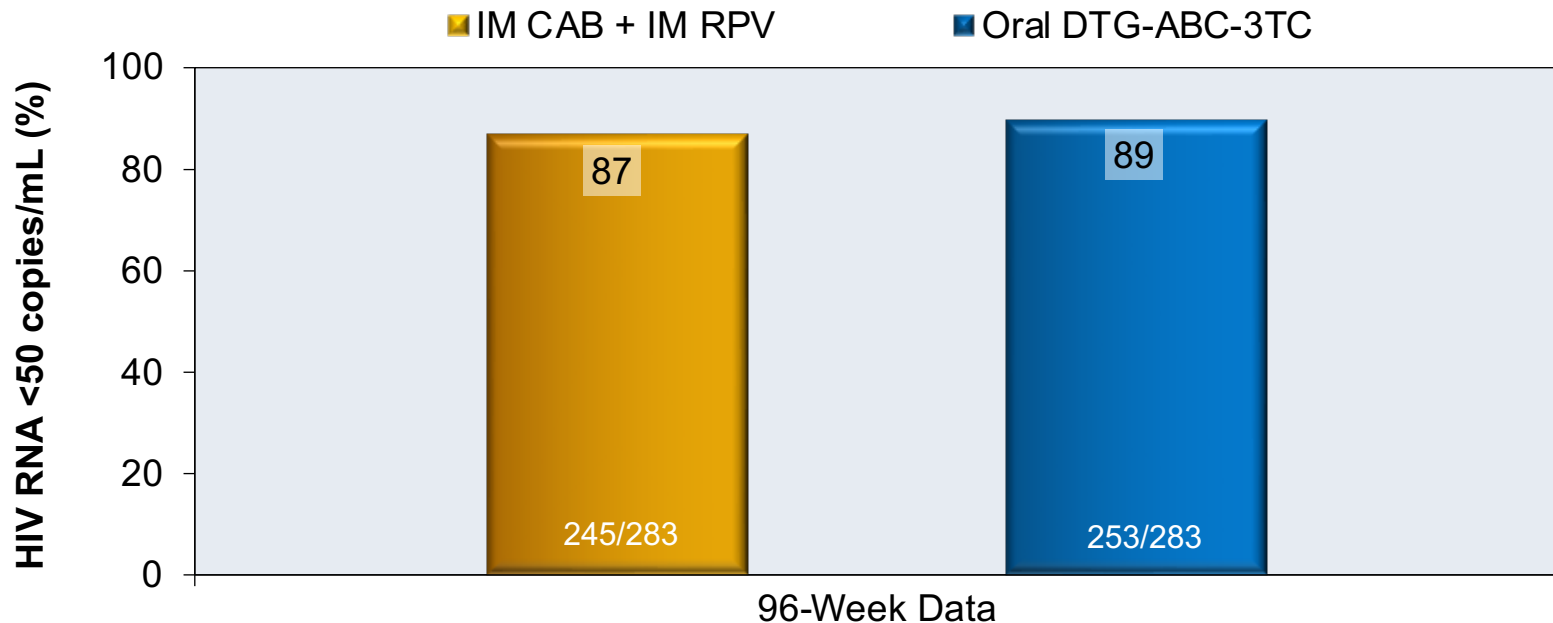


Long-Acting IM Cabotegravir and IM Rilpivirine after Oral Induction  
**FLAIR Study: 96-Week Data**

# Long-Acting IM Cabotegravir and IM Rilpivirine after Oral Induction FLAIR Study (96-Week Data): Results

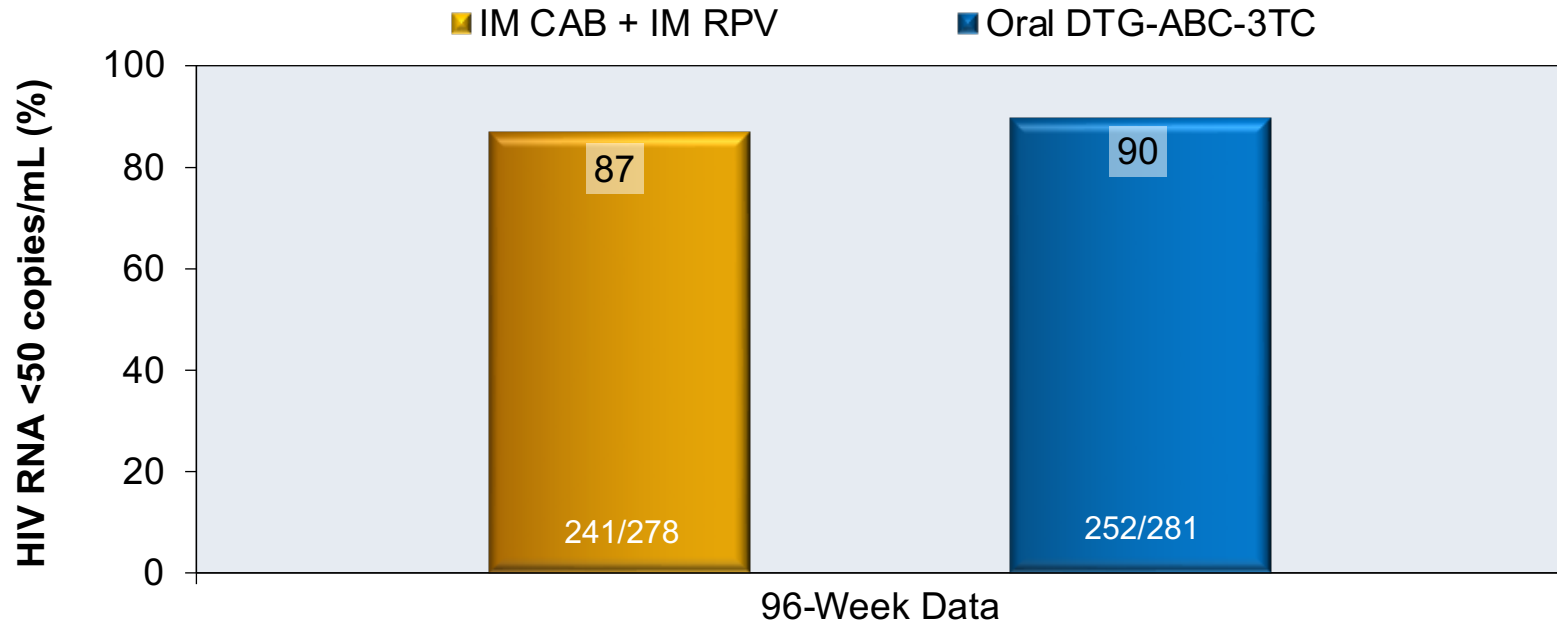
Week 96: Virologic Response by Snapshot Outcomes (Intention-to-Treat Population)



\*HIV RNA  $\geq 50$  copies/mL at 96 weeks: n = 9 (3%) CAB-RPV, n = 9 (3%) DTG-ABC-3TC  
\*Only 1 virologic failure occurred between weeks 48 and 96 (in the DTG-ABC-3TC group)

# Long-Acting IM Cabotegravir and IM Rilpivirine after Oral Induction FLAIR Study (96-Week Data): Results

Week 96: Virologic Response by Snapshot Outcomes (Per Protocol Population)

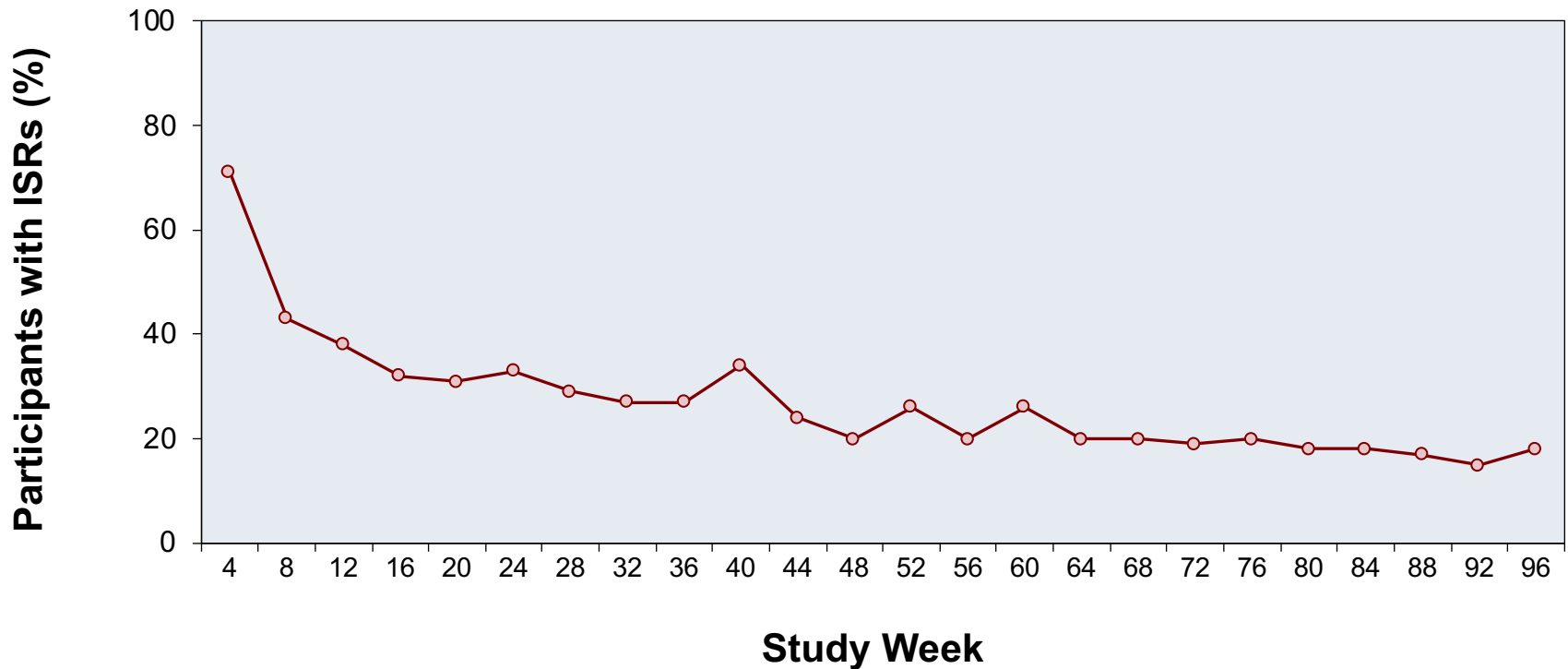


\*HIV RNA  $\geq$ 50 copies/mL at 96 weeks: n = 9 (3%) CAB-RPV, n = 9 (3%) DTG-ABC-3TC

# Long-Acting IM Cabotegravir and IM Rilpivirine after Oral Induction FLAIR Study (96-Week Data): Adverse Events

Drug-Related Adverse Events and Injection Site Reactions (ISR)		
Drug-Related Adverse Event (AE)	IM CAB + IM RPV (n = 283)	DTG-ABC-3TC (n = 283)
Any AE, n (%)	246 (87)	33 (12)
Any AE, excluding ISR, n (%)	95 (34)	33 (12)
Grade 3 or 4 AE, n (%)	16 (6)	0
Serious AE, n (%)	1 (<1)	0
AE leading to withdrawal, n (%)	3 (1)	4 (1)

# Long-Acting IM Cabotegravir and IM Rilpivirine after Oral Induction FLAIR Study (96-Week Data): Injection Site Reactions (ISRs)



# Long-Acting IM Cabotegravir and IM Rilpivirine after Oral Induction FLAIR Study (96-Week Data): Conclusions

**Interpretation:** “The 96-week results reaffirm the 48-week results, showing long-acting cabotegravir and rilpivirine continued to be non-inferior compared with continuing a standard care regimen in adults with HIV-1 for the maintenance of viral suppression. These results support the durability of long-acting cabotegravir and rilpivirine, over an almost 2-year-long period, as a therapeutic option for virally suppressed adults with HIV-1.”

# Acknowledgments

The **National HIV Curriculum** is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of an award totaling \$1,000,000 with 0% financed with non-governmental sources. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by HRSA, HHS, or the U.S. Government. For more information, please visit [HRSA.gov](https://www.hrsa.gov).

*This project is led by the University of Washington Infectious Diseases Education & Assessment (IDEA) Program.*

