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 ≥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 ≥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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug-Related Adverse Event (AE)</th>
<th>IM CAB + IM RPV (n = 283)</th>
<th>DTG-ABC-3TC (n = 283)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any AE, n (%)</td>
<td>246 (87)</td>
<td>33 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any AE, excluding ISR, n (%)</td>
<td>95 (34)</td>
<td>33 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3 or 4 AE, n (%)</td>
<td>16 (6)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious AE, n (%)</td>
<td>1 (&lt;1)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE leading to withdrawal, n (%)</td>
<td>3 (1)</td>
<td>4 (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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