



# Nuevos antiretrovirales. Presente y futuro.

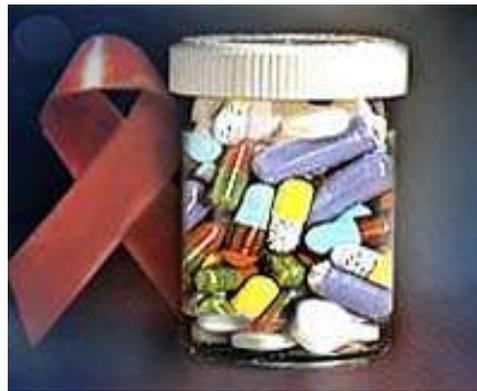
Pere Soler Palacín

Barcelona, 24 de febrero de 2015



**No olviden mirar!!!**

<http://aidsinfo.nih.gov/>





**FÁRMACOS ANTIRETROVIRALES EN PEDIATRÍA (Septiembre 2013)**  
 Servicio de Farmacia - Unidad de Patología Infecciosa e Inmunodeficiencias de Pediatría  
 Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona

INHIBIDOR DE LA TRANSCRIPASA INVERSA ANÁLOGO DE NUCLEÓTIDOS (ITANI)	INHIBIDORES DE LA TRANSCRIPASA INVERSA NO NUCLEÓTIDOS (ITANI)
<b>VIROAC®</b> Tenofovir disoproxil fumarato (TDF)  Comp. 120*, 180*, 240* mg Sólido oral 30 mg/g* Comp. 240 mg No recomendado en < 2 años	<b>SUSTIVA®</b> Efavirenz (EFV)  Comp. 600 mg Cáps. 100, 200 mg No recomendado en < 6 años
<b>INTELENZ®</b> Emtricitabina (TMC-125)  Comp. 25*, 50*, 100 mg* No recomendado en < 6 años	<b>IRATREM®</b> Raltegravir (RVV)  Comp. 250 mg Sosp. oral 25*, 50*, 100, 200 mg/ml (240 mg) No recomendado en < 6 años

INHIBIDORES DE LA TRANSCRIPASA INVERSA ANÁLOGOS DE NUCLEÓTIDOS (ITANI)	INHIBIDORES DE LA TRANSCRIPASA INVERSA NO NUCLEÓTIDOS (ITANI)
<b>ZAGEN®</b> Abacavir (ABC)  Comp. 400 mg Sólido oral 20 mg/ml (20 mL) No recomendado en < 2 meses	<b>EDURANT®</b> Raltegravir (RVV, TMC-270)  Comp. 250 mg No recomendado en < 18 años
<b>VIDEX®</b> Didanosina (ddI)  Suspendido oral 10 mg/ml Comp. Mast. 25, 50, 100, 150 mg Cáps. pastillas 125, 100, 100, 400 mg No recomendado en < 2 meses	<b>SEVYATA®</b> Raltegravir (RVV)  Cáps. 200*, 300, 300 y 600 mg No recomendado en < 6 años

INHIBIDORES DE LA TRANSCRIPASA INVERSA ANÁLOGOS DE NUCLEÓTIDOS (ITANI)	INHIBIDORES DE LA TRANSCRIPASA INVERSA NO NUCLEÓTIDOS (ITANI)
<b>EMTRIVA®</b> Emtricitabina (FTC)  Sólido oral 10 mg/ml (120 mL) Cáps. 200 mg No recomendado en < 6 años	<b>PROZEST®</b> TMC-114 Darunavir  75 mg 150 mg 300 mg/ml (200 mL) No recomendado en < 2 años (< 5 kg)
<b>ZERIT®</b> Zalcitabina (dCT)  Pólv. susp. oral 200 mg Cáps. 30 y 60 mg No recomendado en < 2 meses	<b>TOZEV®</b> Fosamprenavir (FPV)  Comp. 700 mg Sosp. oral 100 mg/ml (250 mL) No recomendado en < 6 meses

INHIBIDORES DE LA TRANSCRIPASA INVERSA ANÁLOGOS DE NUCLEÓTIDOS (ITANI)	INHIBIDORES DE LA TRANSCRIPASA INVERSA NO NUCLEÓTIDOS (ITANI)
<b>SPRIMO®</b> Lamivudina (3TC)  Comp. 150 mg Sólido oral 10 mg/ml (100 mL) Comp. 400 mg Sólido oral 10 mg/ml (100 mL) No recomendado en < 2 años	<b>CRIVIAN®</b> Indinavir (IDV)  Cáps. 100, 400 mg No recomendado en < 6 años
<b>IZOVEDINA®</b> Zidovudina (AZT-ZDV)  Sólido oral 10 mg/ml (100 mg/ml) Cáps. 250, 250, 300 mg Comp. 300 mg Sólido oral 10 mg/ml (100 mg/ml) No recomendado en < 2 años	<b>KALITRA®</b> Lopinavir (LPV) + Ritonavir (RTV)  Comp. 100/25, 200/50 mg (60 mL) No recomendado en < 2 años o edad gestacional corregida < 2 semanas

INHIBIDORES DE LA TRANSCRIPASA INVERSA ANÁLOGOS DE NUCLEÓTIDOS (ITANI)	INHIBIDORES DE LA TRANSCRIPASA INVERSA NO NUCLEÓTIDOS (ITANI)
<b>APTIVUS®</b> Tipranavir  Comp. 250 mg Sólido oral 100 mg/ml No recomendado en < 2 años	<b>IRATREM®</b> Raltegravir (RVV)  Comp. 250 mg Sólido oral 100 mg/ml No recomendado en < 2 años

COMBINACIONES DE ITANI	
<b>COMBIVIR®</b> Zidovudina (AZT) + Lamivudina (3TC)  Comp. 300/150 mg No recomendado en < 12 años o < 4 kg	<b>ABOVIA®</b> Abacavir (ABC) + Lamivudina (3TC)  Comp. 300/300 mg No recomendado en < 12 años
<b>TRIOVIA®</b> Emtricitabina (FTC) + Tenofovir disoproxil fumarato (TDF)  Comp. 200/240 mg No recomendado en < 12 años o < 35 kg	<b>TRIZIVIR®</b> Abacavir (ABC) + Lamivudina (3TC) + Zidovudina (AZT)  Comp. 150/150/300 mg No recomendado en < 12 años

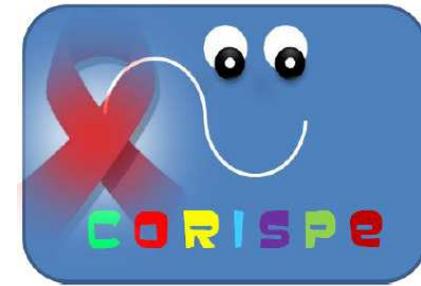
OTRAS COMBINACIONES	
<b>ATRIPLA®</b> Efavirenz (EFV) + Emtricitabina (FTC) + Tenofovir (TDF)  Comp. 600/300/240 mg No recomendado en < 12 años o < 40 kg	<b>DFVIFIA®</b> Emtricitabina (FTC) + Raltegravir (RVV) + Tenofovir (TDF)  Comp. 300/150/240 mg No recomendado en < 12 años
<b>STRIBILD®</b> Dolutegravir + Colestiramin + Emtricitabina (FTC) + Tenofovir (TDF)  Comp. 150/150/200/300 mg* No recomendado en < 18 años	<b>COMBINACIONES DE ITANI CON COLESTIRAMINA</b> No recomendado en < 12 años

INHIBIDOR DE LA FUSIÓN (IF)	
<b>FUSION®</b> Enfuvirtina (T-20, ENF)  No recomendado en < 6 años	<b>COMBINACIONES DE ITANI CON ENFUVIRTINA</b> No recomendado en < 6 años

INHIBIDOR DE LA INTEGRASA	
<b>ISOTREX®</b> Raltegravir (RVV)  150 mg 100 mg* Comp. 400 mg Comp. pastillas No recomendado en < 2 años	<b>COMBINACIONES DE ITANI CON ISOTREX</b> No recomendado en < 18 años

INHIBIDOR DE LA INTEGRASA	
<b>CELESTRIN®</b> Maraviroc  Comp. 150, 300 mg No recomendado en < 18 años	<b>COMBINACIONES DE ITANI CON CELESTRIN</b> No recomendado en < 18 años
<b>TYBOST®</b> Colestiramin  Comp. 150 mg No recomendado en < 18 años	<b>COMBINACIONES DE ITANI CON TYBOST</b> No recomendado en < 18 años

\* Comercializado especialmente para pediatría  
 \* Especialidad no comercializada en España  
 † Especialidad pendiente de comercialización  
 Comp. = comprimido; Comp. Mast. = comprimido; Sosp. = suspensión; G = gel



# VIH pediátrico en España (a diciembre 2013)





An estimated **3.4 million children under 15 years old** were living with HIV in 2011, **91% of them in sub-Saharan Africa**. In the same year, about **230,000** died of AIDS-related causes. According to the report, access to antiretroviral therapy (ART) was still low in most countries, with only **about 28%** of children who needed treatment receiving it in 2011, in contrast to the 57% coverage among adults

# VIH Pediátrico en España



## LEYENDA

-  No niños VIH
-  10 < niños VIH
-  11-20 niños VIH
-  21-40 niños VIH
-  >100 niños VIH

# 75 Hospitales participantes



## Madrid

H. La Paz  
H. G Marañón  
H. 12 Octubre  
H. Carlos III  
H. Príncipe de Asturias (Alcalá de Henares)  
H. Móstoles  
H. Getafe  
H. Niño Jesús  
H. Severo Ochoa (Leganés)  
H. Torrejón de Ardoz

## Andalucía

H. Carlos Haya (Málaga)  
H. Virgen del Rocío (Sevilla)  
H. Virgen de la Macarena (Sevilla)  
H. V. de las Nieves (Granada)  
H. Clínico San Cecilio (Granada)  
H. de Poniente-El Éjido (Almería)  
H. Torrecárdenas (Almería)  
H. La Línea de la Concepción (Cádiz)  
H. Puerta del Mar (Cádiz)  
H. Juan Ramón Jiménez (Huelva)  
H. Reina Sofía (Córdoba)  
H. de Melilla  
H. de Motril  
Complejo Hospitalario Ciudad de Jaén

## Asturias

H. de Cabueñes (Gijón)  
H. Universitario Central de Asturias

## Islas Canarias

H. Materno Infantil (Las Palmas)  
H. Ntra. Sra. Candelaria (Tenerife)  
C.H. Universitario de Canarias (Tenerife)  
H. General de Lanzarote  
H. General de Fuerteventura

## País Vasco

H. Donostia (San Sebastián)  
H. de Cruces de Bilbao  
H. Txagorritxu de Vitoria

## Castilla La Mancha

H de Albacete  
H. Virgen de la Salud de Toledo

## Extremadura

Complejo Hospitalario de Badajoz  
Complejo Hospitalario de Cáceres

## Aragón

H. Miguel Servet (Zaragoza)  
H. Clínico (Zaragoza)  
H. San Jorge (Huesca)

# 75 Hospitales participantes



## Navarra

H. Virgen del Camino (Pamplona)

## Castilla León

H. de León

H. Clínico de Valladolid

H. General Yagüe de Burgos

H. de Zamora

## Murcia

H. Virgen de la Arrixaca

H. Sta. María del Rosell (Cartagena)

H. Rafael Méndez (Lorca)

## Galicia

H. de Pontevedra

Complejo Hospitalario Xeral Calde de Lugo

H. Juan Canalejo de La Coruña

## Cantabria

H. Marqués de Valdecilla (Santander)

## La Rioja

Complejo Hospitalario San Millán-San Pedro

## Comunidad Valenciana

H. La Fe (Valencia)

H. Clínico Universitario de Valencia

H. General Universitario de Valencia

H. Francisc de Borja de Gandía

H. Universitario Dr. Peset de Valencia

H. de Sagunto

H. General de Alicante

H. Clínico San Juan de Alicante

H. General de Castellón

## Cataluña

H. Vall d' Hebrón (Barcelona)

H. Sant Joan de Déu (Barcelona)

H. del Mar (Barcelona)

H. Mataró (Barcelona)

H. Germans Trias i Pujol (Barcelona)

Hospital Josep Trueta (Barcelona)

Hospital de Granollers (Barcelona)

Hospital Arnau de Vilanova (Lleida)

Hospital Parc Tauli (Girona)

H. Joan XXIII (Tarragona)

Hospital Sant Joan de Reus (Tarragona)

## Islas Baleares

Hospital San Dureta (Mallorca)

# CoRISpe Datos generales (12/2013)



**Nº total niños: 1089**

## Coinfecciones por TV

Transferidos	369 (33,91%)	TOTAL	26 (6,5%)
Fallecidos	98 (9%)	VHC	18 (4,5%)
Perdidos/desconocido	140 (12,8%)	VHB	6 (1,5%)
<b>Seguidos pediatría</b>	<b>482 (44,31%)</b>		

**Mediana Edad: 12,1 años (RIC: 8,4 –15)**

## Vía de transmisión

Vertical	399 (94,8%)
Transfusional	6 (1,4%)
Otros/Desconocido	16 (3,8%)

## Estadio clínico CDC (TV)

N-A	206 (51,6%)
B	99 (24,8%)
C	89 (22,3%)
Desconocido	5 (1,3%)

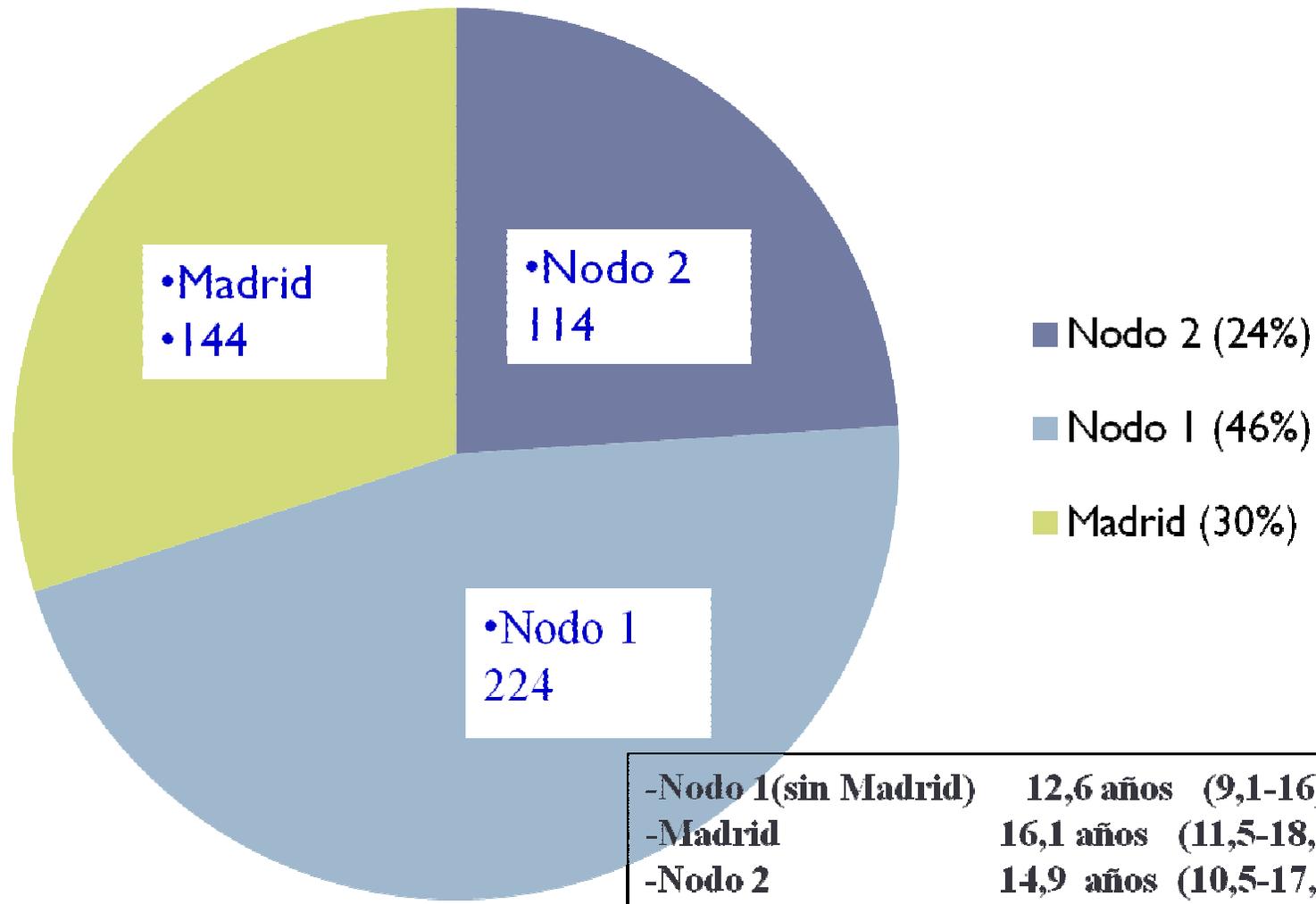
## Proporción por sexos (TV)

Niñas	222 (55,6%)
Niños	177 (44,4%)

# Distribución casos por zona geográfica

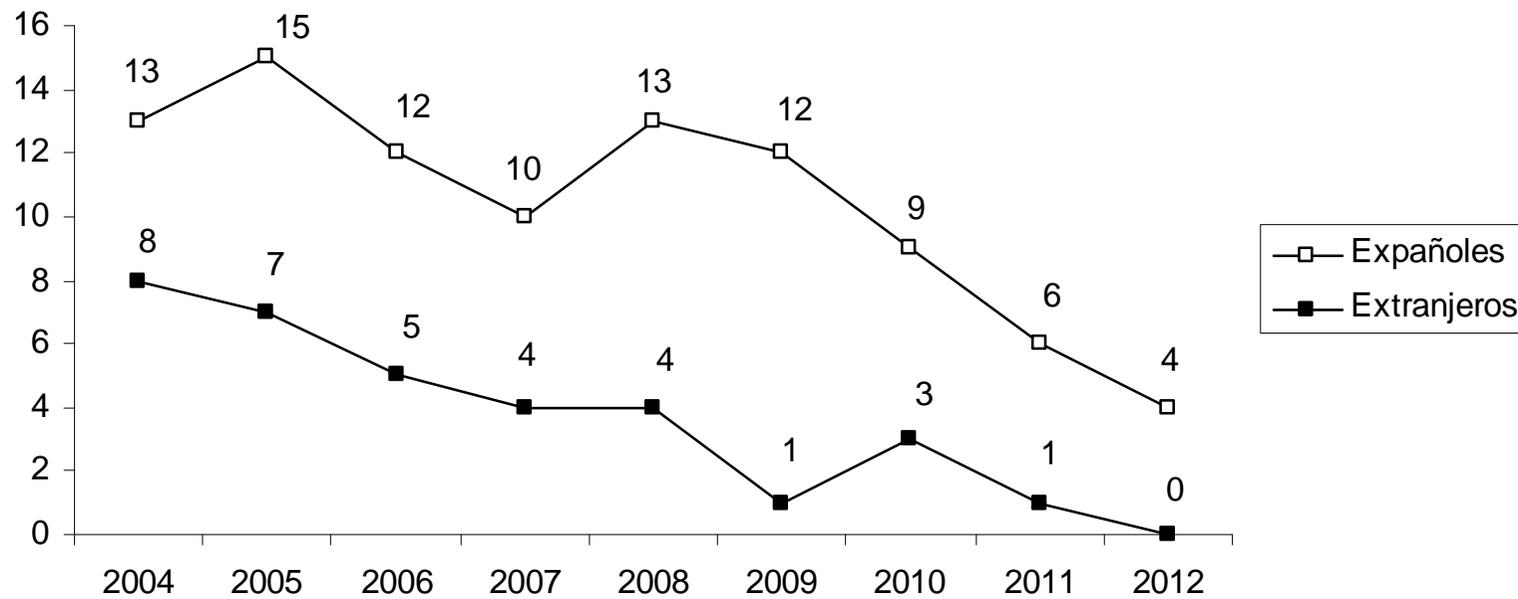


## Pacientes



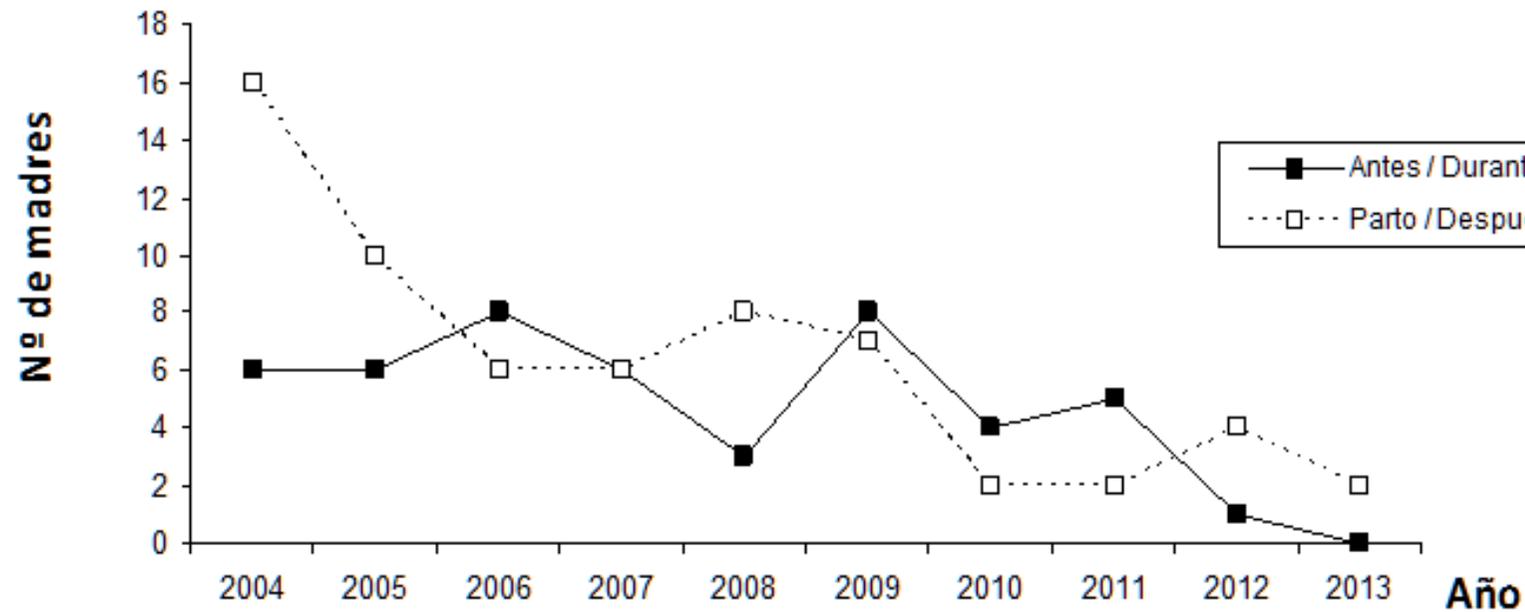
# CoRISpe

## Nuevos diagnósticos

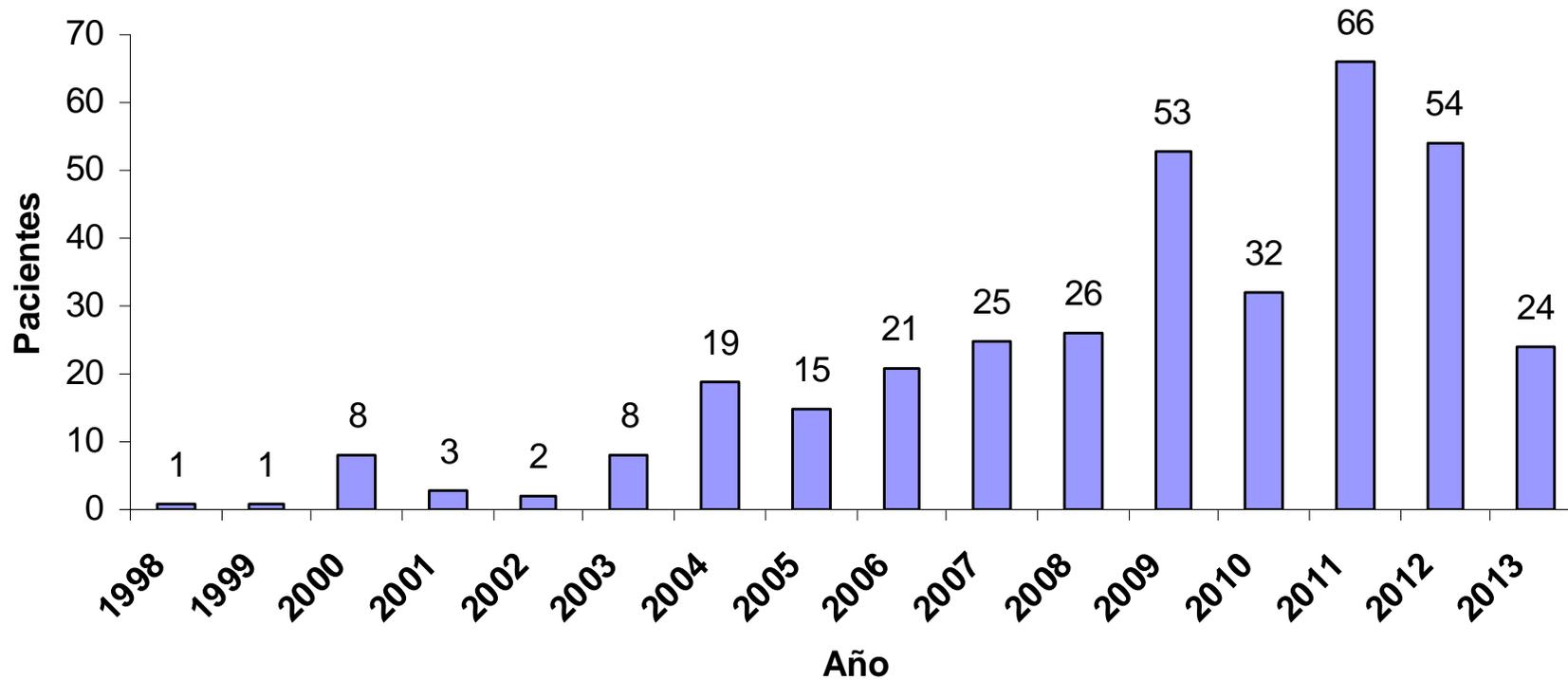


# CoRISpe

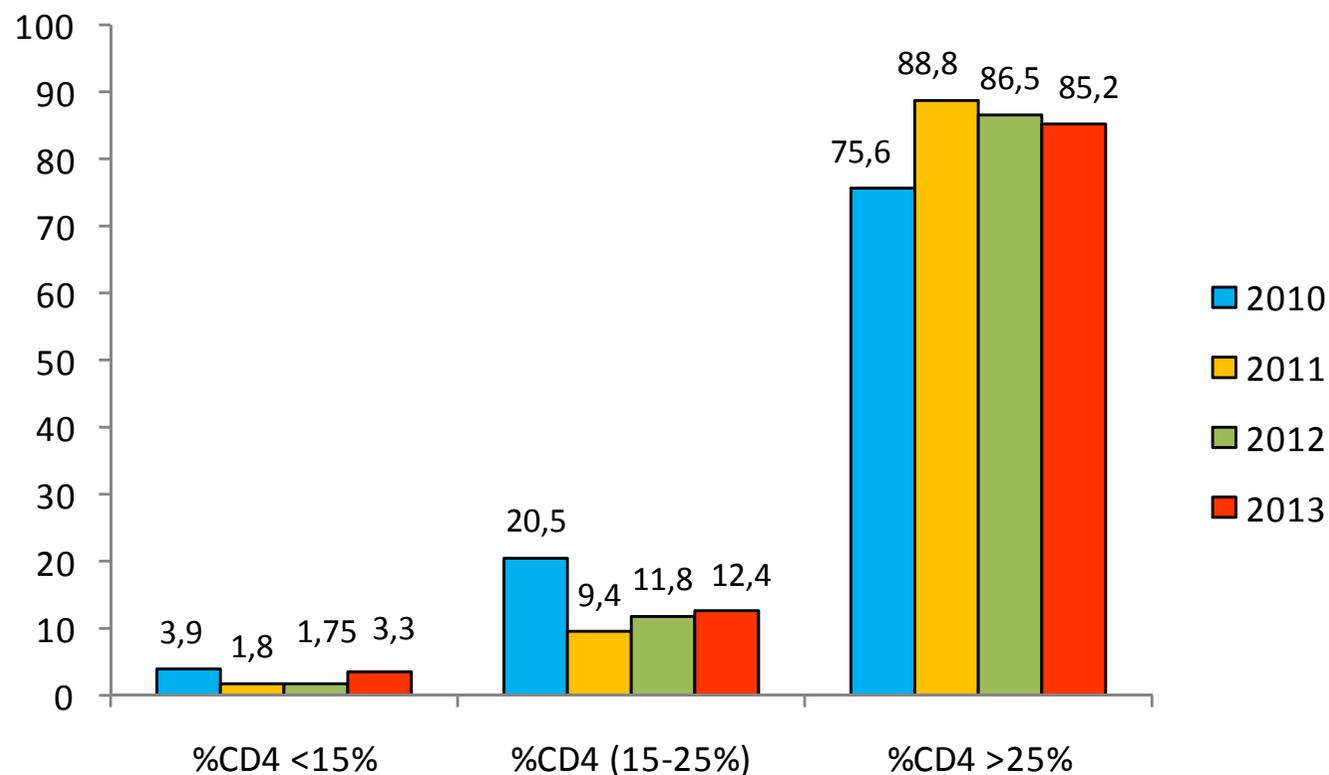
## Nuevos diagnósticos



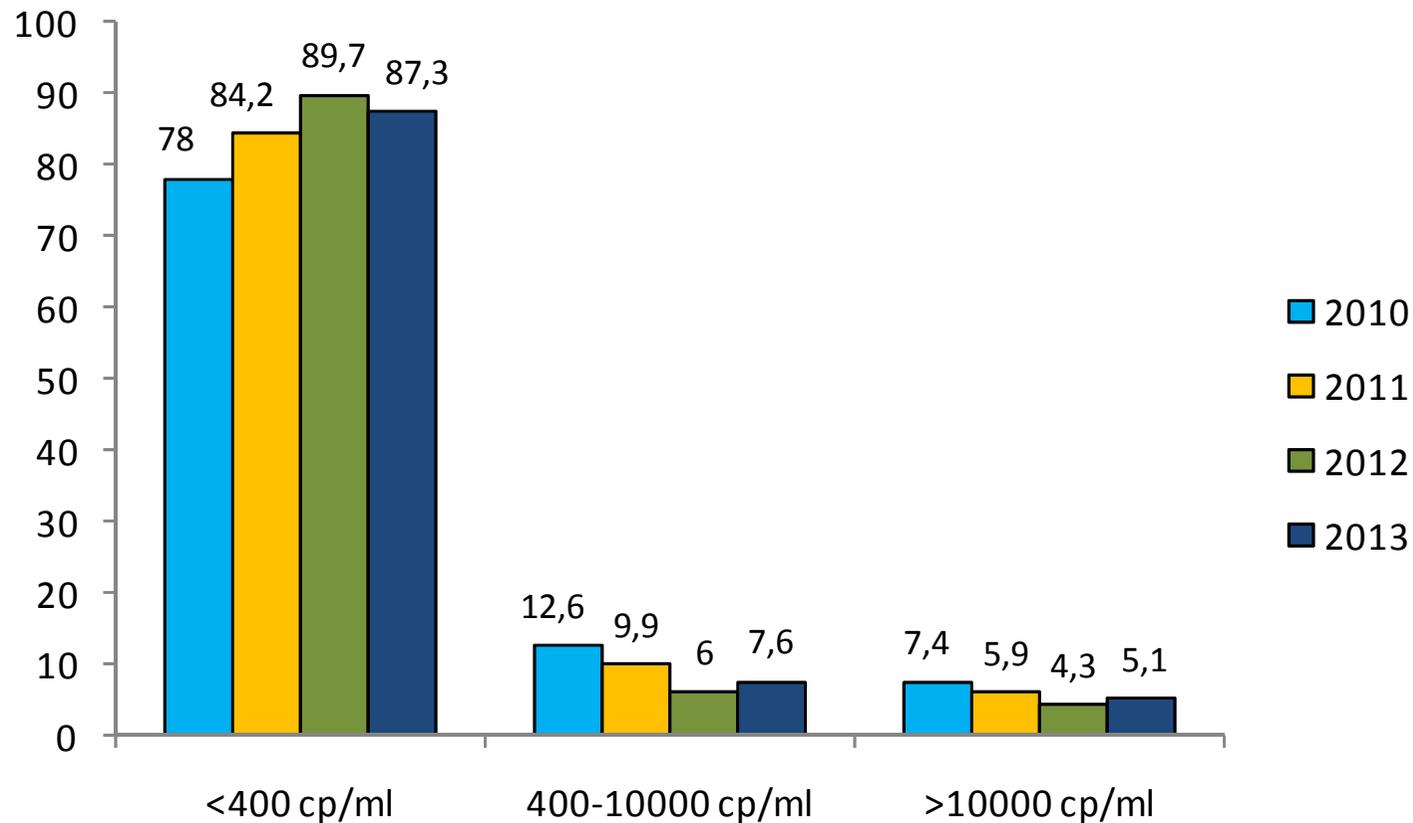
# Distribución niños VIH por año transferencia adultos (TV)



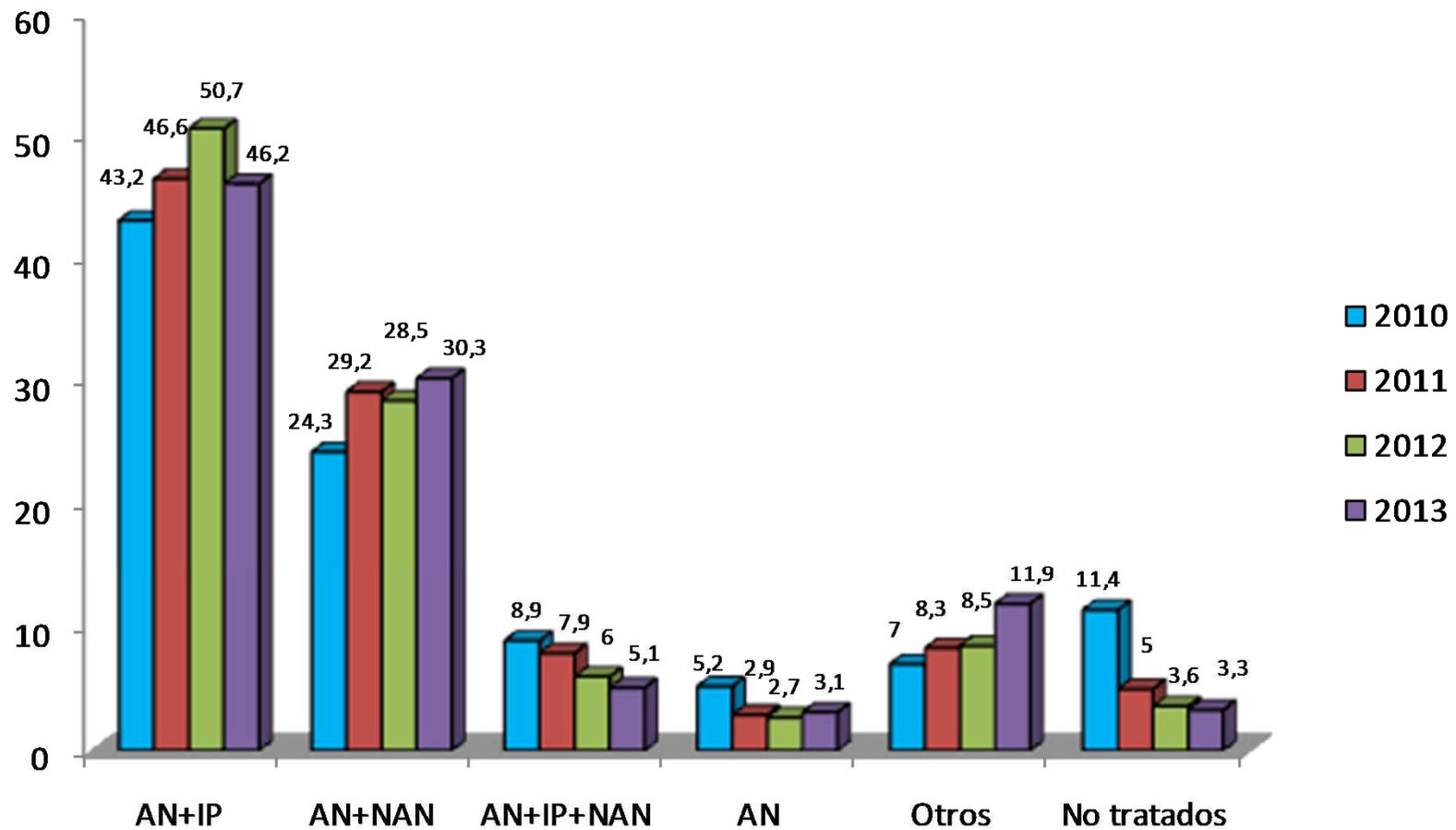
# Evolución de situación inmunológica (%CD4)



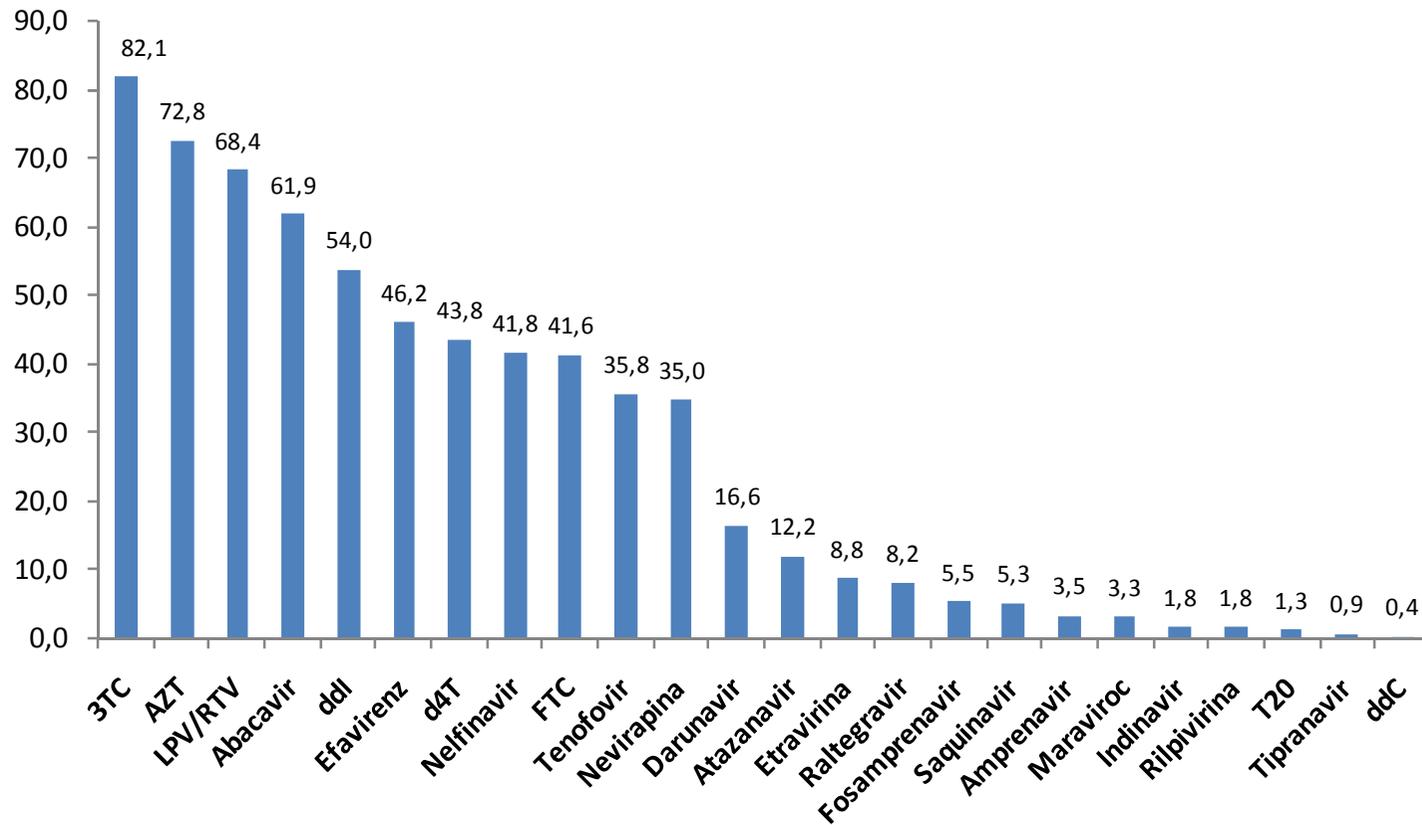
# Evolución de carga viral indetectable en pac. tratados (%)



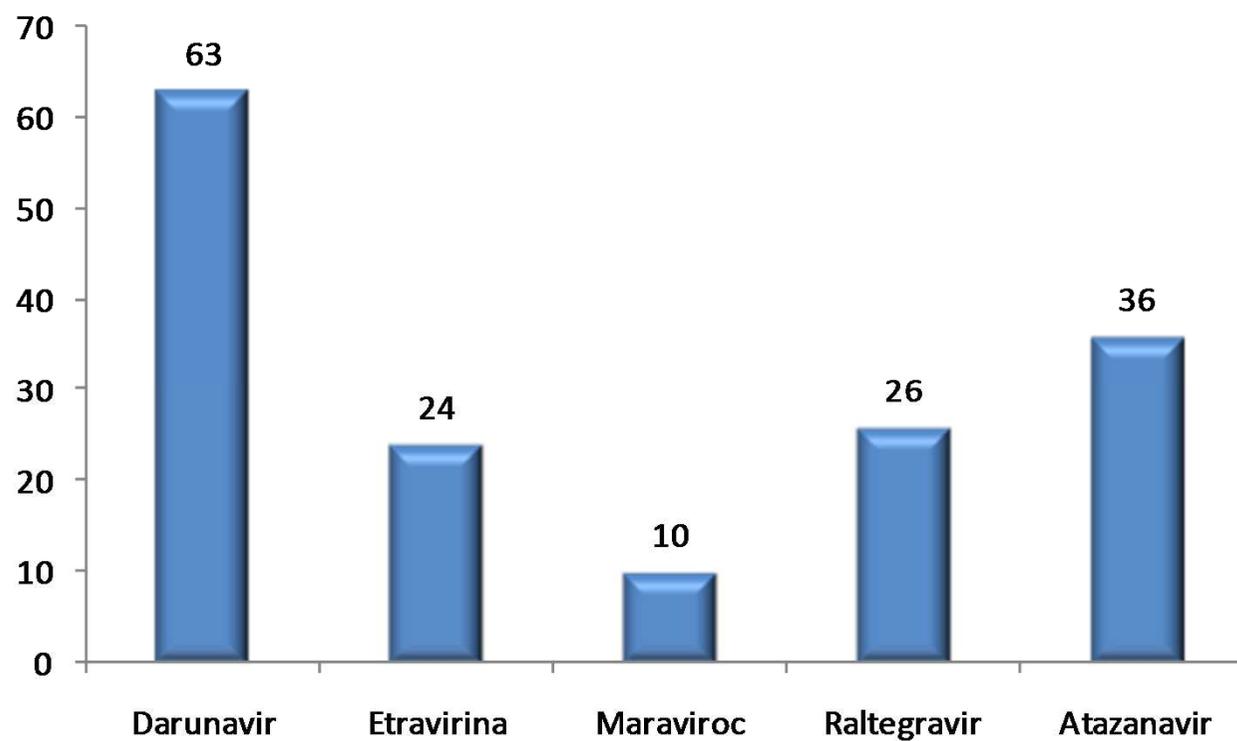
# Pautas tratamiento (%)



# % Fármacos (histórico)



# Nuevos antirretrovirales CoRISpe





# Tratamiento antiretroviral en pediatría (2015)



# 1996-2015

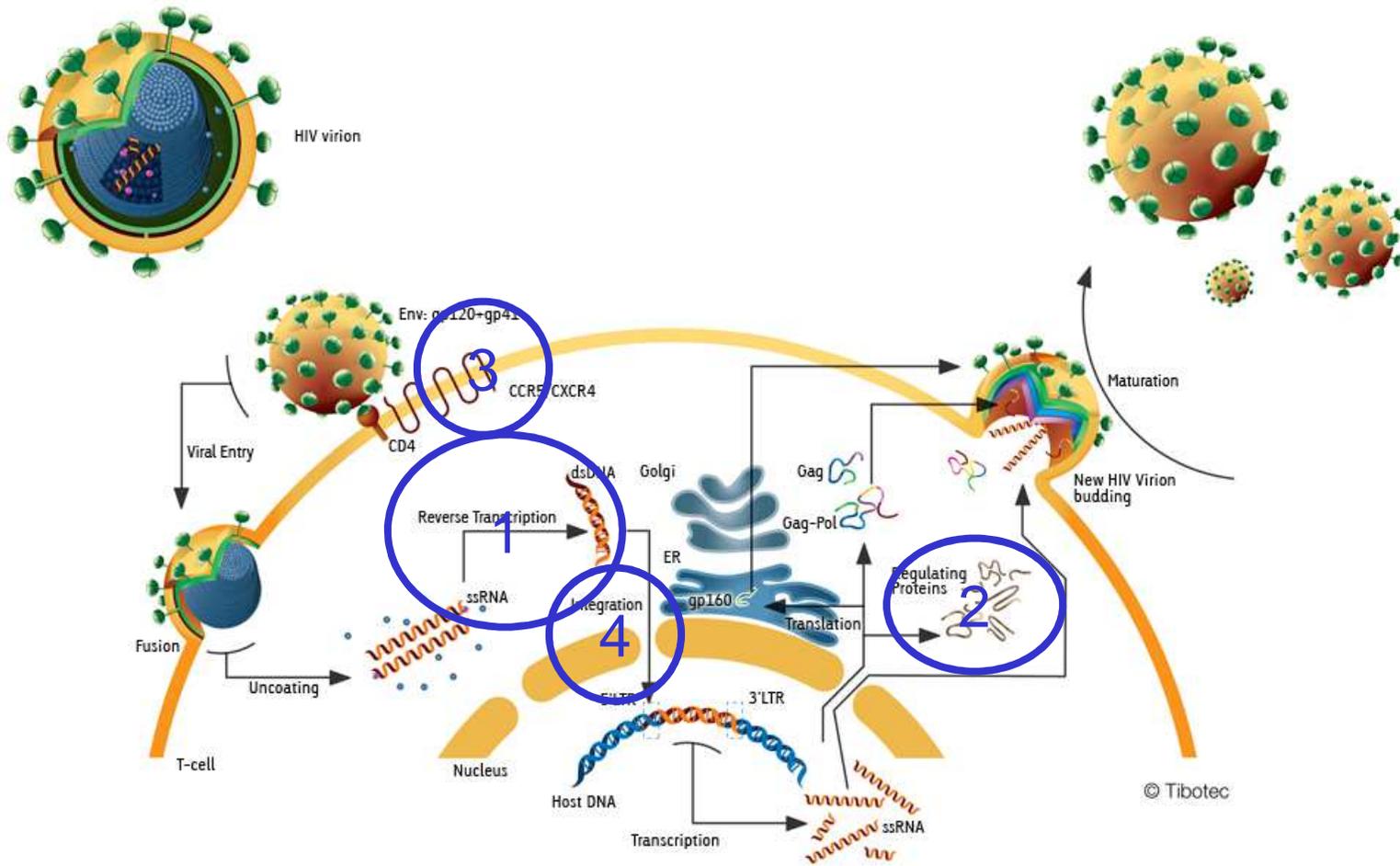
19 años de TARGA



23 ARV  
(5 clases)  
(+7 combos)

Descenso en la morbilidad y  
mortalidad por VIH.

# Ciclo vital del VIH





# ¿Cuándo empezar TARGA?

Age Bands	Criteria for Therapy Initiation	Recommendations
<12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regardless of clinical symptoms, immune status, or viral load</li> </ul>	<i>Treat (AII)</i>
1 to <5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AIDS or significant HIV-related symptoms<sup>a</sup></li> <li>CD4 percentage &lt;25%, regardless of symptoms or HIV RNA level</li> <li>Asymptomatic or mild symptoms<sup>b</sup> <i>and</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CD4 percentage ≥25% <i>and</i></li> <li>HIV RNA ≥100,000 copies/mL</li> </ul> </li> <li>Asymptomatic or mild symptoms<sup>b</sup> <i>and</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CD4 percentage ≥25% <i>and</i></li> <li>HIV RNA &lt;100,000 copies/mL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<i>Treat (AI*)</i> <i>Treat (AII)</i> <i>Treat (BII)</i> <i>Consider Treatment<sup>c</sup> (CII)</i>
≥5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AIDS or significant HIV-related symptoms<sup>a</sup></li> <li>CD4 count ≤500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Asymptomatic or mild symptoms<sup>b</sup> <i>and</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CD4 count &gt;500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> <i>and</i></li> <li>HIV RNA ≥100,000 copies/mL</li> </ul> </li> <li>Asymptomatic or mild symptoms<sup>b</sup> <i>and</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CD4 count &gt;500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> <i>and</i></li> <li>HIV RNA &lt;100,000 copies/mL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<i>Treat (AI*)</i> <i>Treat</i> <i>CD4 count &lt;350 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (AI*)</i> <i>CD4 count 350–500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (BII*)</i> <i>Treat (BII*)</i> <i>Consider Treatment<sup>c</sup> (CII)</i>

<sup>a</sup> CDC Clinical Categories C and B (except for the following Category B condition: single episode of serious bacterial infection)

<sup>b</sup> CDC Clinical Category A or N or the following Category B condition: single episode of serious bacterial infection

<sup>c</sup> Clinical and laboratory data should be re-evaluated every 3 to 4 months.



## Objetivos de los fármacos ARV

- × Pacientes NAIV ausencia de efectos secundarios.  
duración CV del efecto  
poca selección de cepas resistentes.
- × Tt. simplicación efectos secundarios a largo plazo.  
o mantenimiento (q/12 o 24h).
- × Tt. de rescate ausencia de resistencias cruzadas.





# Fármacos ARV disponibles

NRTI	NNRTI	IP	Inh. entrada	Inh. integrasa
<p>Zidovudina</p> <p>Lamivudina</p> <p>Didanosina (<i>Estavudina</i>)</p> <p>Emtricitabina</p> <p>Abacavir</p> <p>Tenofovir</p> <p>AZT + 3TC</p> <p>3TC + ABC</p> <p>FTC + TDF</p> <p>AZT + 3TC +ABC</p>	<p>Nevirapina</p> <p>Efavirenz (TDF+FTC+ EFV)</p> <p>Etravirina</p> <p>Rilpivirina (TDF+FTC+ RPV)</p>	<p>Atazanavir (<i>Tipranavir</i>)</p> <p>Saquinavir</p> <p>LPV/RTV</p> <p>Fosamprenavir</p> <p>Norvir (Id) (<i>Indinavir</i>)</p> <p>Darunavir</p>	<p>T-20</p> <p>Maraviroc</p> <p>Cobicistat (+DRV, + ATV)</p>	<p>Raltegravir (&gt; 2a) (RGV +3TC)</p> <p>Elvitegravir</p> <p>Dolutegravir (ELV+ Cobi+ FTC+TDF)</p> <p>(DLT+ABC+ 3TC)</p>

Disponibles para edad pediátrica



# “Nuevos” ARV (2008-2015)

NRTI	NNRTI	IP	Otras familias
----	<p><b>Etravirina</b>  <b>Rilpivirina</b>            (TMC-278)</p>	<p><b>Darunavir</b></p>	<p>Inhibidores CCR5  <b>Maraviroc</b></p> <p>Inh. Integrasa  <b>Raltegravir</b>  <b>Elvitegravir</b>  <b>Dolutegravir</b></p> <p>Potenciadores            (no ARV)  <b>Cobicistat</b></p>

Combinaciones:  
 Eviplera®  
 Stribild®  
 Triumeq®



# ¿Con qué empezar TARGA?

## Regimens Recommended for Initial Therapy of Antiretroviral-Naive Children (Table 8)

### Panel's Recommendations

- The Panel recommends initiating antiretroviral therapy (ART) in treatment-naive children using one of the following agents (in alphabetical order) plus a dual-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) backbone combination:
  - For children  $\geq 42$  weeks of postmenstrual age and postnatal  $\geq 14$  days of age: lopinavir/ritonavir (**AI**)
  - For children age  $\geq 3$  years: efavirenz (**AI\***)
  - For children age  $\geq 6$  years: atazanavir/ritonavir (**AI\***).
- The Panel recommends the following preferred dual-NRTI backbone combinations:
  - Abacavir + (lamivudine or emtricitabine) (**AI**)
    - HLA-B\*5701 genetic testing should be performed before initiating abacavir-based therapy, and abacavir should not be given to a child who tests positive for HLA-B\*5701 (**AII\***).
  - Zidovudine + (lamivudine or emtricitabine) (**AI\***)
  - For adolescents  $\geq 12$  years of age and Tanner Stage 4 or 5: tenofovir + (lamivudine or emtricitabine) (**AI\***).
- Table 8 provides a list of Panel-recommended alternative and acceptable regimens.
- Selection of an initial regimen should be individualized based on a number of factors including characteristics of the proposed regimen, patient characteristics, and results of viral resistance testing (**AIII**).
- Alternative regimens may be preferred for some patients based on their individual characteristics and needs.

**Table 8. ARV Regimens Recommended for Initial Therapy for HIV Infection in Children**  
Page 1 of 2

A combination ARV regimen in treatment-naïve children generally contains 1 NNRTI plus a 2-NRTI backbone or 1 PI plus a 2-NRTI backbone. Regimens should be individualized based on advantages and disadvantages of each combination (see [Tables 11–13](#)).

<b>Preferred Regimens</b>	
Children age $\geq 14$ days and $< 3$ years <sup>1</sup>	Two NRTIs <i>plus</i> LPV/r
Children age $\geq 3$ years	Two NRTIs <i>plus</i> EFV <sup>2</sup> Two NRTIs <i>plus</i> LPV/r
Children age $\geq 6$ years	Two NRTIs <i>plus</i> ATV plus low-dose RTV Two NRTIs <i>plus</i> EFV <sup>2</sup> Two NRTIs <i>plus</i> LPV/r
<b>Alternative Regimens</b>	
Children of any age	Two NRTIs <i>plus</i> NVP <sup>3</sup>
Children age $\geq 6$ years	Two NRTIs <i>plus</i> DRV plus low-dose RTV Two NRTIs <i>plus</i> FPV plus low-dose RTV
<b>Regimens for Use in Special Circumstances</b>	
Two NRTIs <i>plus</i> ATV unboosted (for treatment-naïve adolescents age $\geq 13$ years and body weight $> 39$ kg) Two NRTIs <i>plus</i> FPV unboosted (children age $\geq 2$ years) Two NRTIs <i>plus</i> NFV (children age $\geq 2$ years) Zidovudine <i>plus</i> 3TC <i>plus</i> ABC	
<b>2-NRTI Backbone Options for Use in Combination with Additional Drugs (in alphabetical order)</b>	
Preferred	ABC <i>plus</i> (3TC <i>or</i> FTC) (children age $\geq 3$ months) TDF <i>plus</i> (3TC <i>or</i> FTC) (adolescents age $\geq 12$ years and Tanner Stage 4 or 5 only) ZDV <i>plus</i> (3TC <i>or</i> FTC)
Alternative	ddI <i>plus</i> (3TC <i>or</i> FTC) TDF <i>plus</i> (3TC <i>or</i> FTC) (adolescents age $\geq 12$ years and Tanner Stage 3) ZDV <i>plus</i> ABC ZDV <i>plus</i> ddI
Use in Special Circumstances	d4T <i>plus</i> (3TC <i>or</i> FTC) TDF <i>plus</i> (3TC <i>or</i> FTC) (adolescents age $\geq 12$ years and Tanner Stage 2)



# NOVEDADES EN NRTI



# Nuevas formulaciones de TDF para niños (aprobado para > 2 años)



Septiembre  
2012

## ● Viread (TENOFVIR DISOPROXIL (EN FORMA DE FUMARATO))

- Nueva indicación:

### Viread gránulos orales – nueva formulación y nueva indicación

- Infección por VIH-1

Viread 33mg/g gránulos orales está indicado en combinación con otros medicamentos antirretrovirales para el tratamiento de pacientes pediátricos infectados con VIH-1, con resistencia a inhibidores de la transcriptasa inversa análogos de nucleósidos (ITNI) a una toxicidad que no aconseje el uso de agentes de primera línea, en niños de 2 hasta 6 años de edad y por encima de 6 años si el uso de formas sólidas orales no es apropiado.

Viread 33mg/g gránulos orales está también indicado en combinación con otros medicamentos antirretrovirales para el tratamiento de adultos infectados con VIH-1 para los cuales una forma sólida oral no es apropiado.

- Infección por hepatitis B

Viread 33mg/g gránulos orales está indicado para el tratamiento en adultos de hepatitis B crónica para los cuales una forma sólida oral no sea apropiado con:

- Enfermedad hepática compensada, con evidencia de replicación viral activa, con niveles plasmáticos de alanina aminotransferasa (ALT) elevados de forma continuada y evidencia histológica de inflamación activa y/o fibrosis.
- Enfermedad hepática descompensada (ver secciones 4.4, 4.8 y 5.1 de la ficha técnica).

Viread 33mg/g gránulos orales está también indicado para el tratamiento de hepatitis B crónica en adolescentes de entre 12 y 18 años para los cuales una forma sólida oral no sea apropiado con:

- Enfermedad hepática compensada y evidencia de enfermedad inmune activa, es decir, replicación viral activa, niveles de ALT persistentemente elevados y evidencia histológica de inflamación activa y/o fibrosis (ver secciones 4.4, 4.8 y 5.1 de la ficha técnica).



## **Gilead y Janssen llegan a un acuerdo para desarrollar comprimidos combinados con la nueva formulación de tenofovir**

Tenofovir alafenamida presenta un menor impacto renal y óseo que la antigua formulación

- 1- Nueva versión Eviplera: RPV/TAF/FTC
- 2- Nueva versión Stribild: EVGc/TAF/FTC
- 2- Nueva combinación: TAF/FTC/DRVc



# NOVEDADES EN NNRTI



# NNRTI

<= 2003	2004-2005	2006-2012
Efavirenz Nevirapina	Efavirenz <i>(No recomendado en &lt; 3 meses o &lt;3,5kg)</i>	<b>Etravirina</b> <b>Rilpivirina</b>

▸ La noticia del día

**Se observa una eficacia similar, pero menos efectos secundarios, al usar dosis reducidas de efavirenz en el tratamiento del VIH**



# Etravirina



Intelence ®



# Etravirina



## **Pharmacokinetics and short-term safety and tolerability of etravirine in treatment-experienced HIV-1-infected children and adolescents**

**Christoph Königs<sup>a</sup>, Cornelia Feiterna-Sperling<sup>b</sup>, Susanna Esposito<sup>c</sup>,  
Claudio Viscoli<sup>d</sup>, Raffaella Rosso<sup>d,\*</sup>, Thomas N. Kakuda<sup>e</sup>,  
Ruud Leemans<sup>f</sup>, Monika Peeters<sup>g</sup>, Rebecca Mack<sup>e</sup>, Ingeborg Peeters<sup>g</sup>,  
Rekha Sinha<sup>g</sup>, Katia Boven<sup>e</sup> and Carlo Giaquinto<sup>h</sup>**

*AIDS* 2012, 26:447–455



# Etravirina



**Table 2. Summary of etravirine pharmacokinetics in both stages and in comparison to adult patients in the TMC125-C228 and DUET studies.**

Parameter	Stage I etravirine 4 mg/kg b.i.d.	Stage II etravirine 5.2 mg/kg b.i.d.	Adult reference	
			Etravirine 200 mg b.i.d. (study TMC125-C228 [23])	Etravirine 200 mg b.i.d. (DUET trials [10])
<i>n</i>	19	20	27	577
Median (range) $t_{max}$ (h)	4 (2–8)	4 (2–6)	4 (2–8)	–
Mean (SD) $C_{max}$ (ng/ml)	495 (453)	757 (680)	451 (232)	–
Mean (SD) $C_{min}$ (ng/ml)	184 (151)	294 (278)	185 (128)	393 (378)
LSM ratio (90% CI) <sup>a</sup> (%)	99 (67–145)	158 (109–228)	–	–
Mean (SD) $AUC_{12h}$ (ng h/ml)	4050 (3602)	6141 (5586)	3713 (2069)	5501 (4544)
LSM ratio (90% CI) <sup>a</sup> (%)	102 (73–142)	158 (116–215)	–	–

$AUC_{12h}$ , area under the plasma concentration–time curve from time of administration to 12 h after dosing; b.i.d., twice daily; CI, confidence interval;  $C_{max}$ , maximum plasma concentration;  $C_{min}$ , minimum plasma concentration; LSM, least-square mean;  $t_{max}$ , time-to-reach the maximum plasma concentration.

<sup>a</sup>Protocol-specified comparison versus HIV-1-infected, treatment-experienced adults receiving etravirine 200 mg b.i.d. on a stable lopinavir/ritonavir-containing regimen.

**Table 3. Adverse events grade 2 or higher at least possibly related to etravirine treatment in stages I and II.**

Parameter	Stage I etravirine 4 mg/kg b.i.d. ( <i>n</i> = 21)	Stage II etravirine 5.2 mg/kg b.i.d. ( <i>n</i> = 21)
Nervous system disorders [ <i>n</i> (%)]	1 (5)	1 (5)
Headache [ <i>n</i> (%)]	1 (5)	1 (5)
Syncope vasovagal [ <i>n</i> (%)]	1 (5)	0
Investigations [ <i>n</i> (%)]	0	1 (5)
Blood triglycerides increased [ <i>n</i> (%)]	0	1 (5)
Skin and subcutaneous disorders [ <i>n</i> (%)]	1 (5)	0
Rash maculopapular [ <i>n</i> (%)]	1 (5)	0

There were no significant differences between the stages. b.i.d., twice daily.



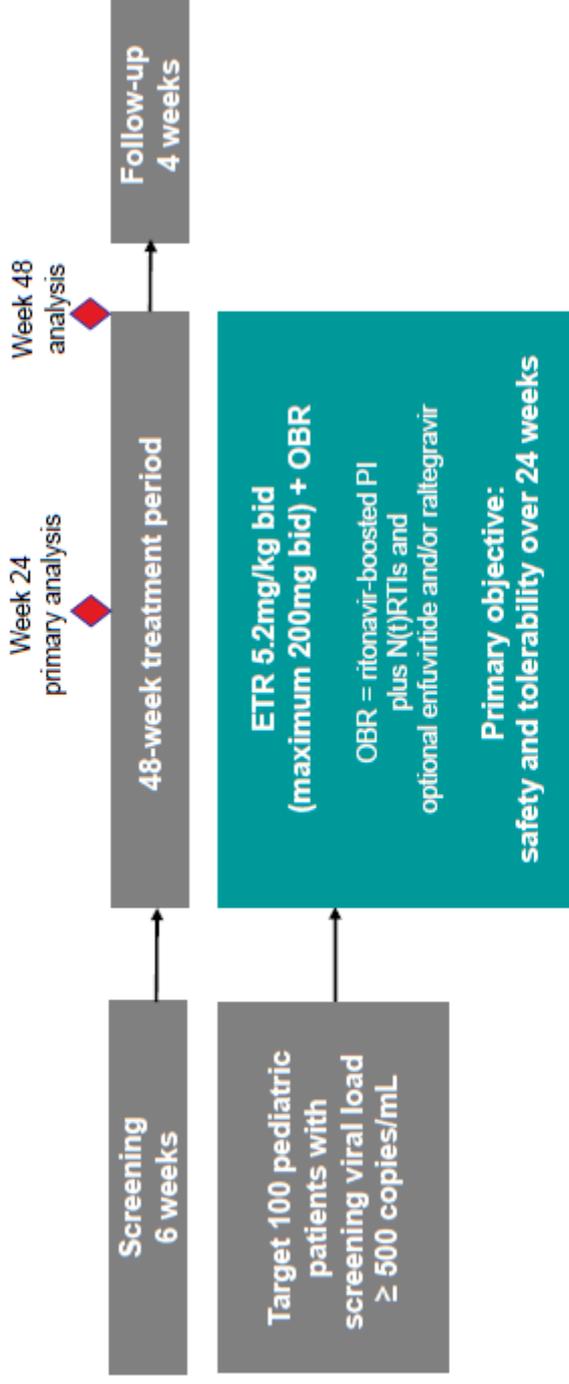
## Safety and efficacy of etravirine in HIV-1-infected, treatment-experienced children and adolescents: PIANO 48-week results

Gareth Tudor-Williams,<sup>1</sup> Pedro Cahn,<sup>2</sup> Kulkanya Chokephaibulkit,<sup>3</sup>  
Jan Fourie,<sup>4</sup> Christos Karatzios,<sup>5</sup> Stephanie Dincq,<sup>6</sup> Thomas Kakuda,<sup>7</sup>  
Steven Nijs,<sup>6</sup> Lotke Tambuyzer,<sup>6</sup> Frank Tomaka<sup>7</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>Imperial College, London, UK; <sup>2</sup>Fundación Huesped, Buenos Aires, Argentina; <sup>3</sup>Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand; <sup>4</sup>Dr Jan Fourie Medical Practice, Dundee, KZN, South Africa; <sup>5</sup>McGill University Health Centre, Montréal, Canada; <sup>6</sup>Janssen Infectious Diseases BVBA, Beerse, Belgium; <sup>7</sup>Janssen Research & Development, LLC, Titusville, NJ, USA*

# PIANO: trial design

- Phase II, open-label, single-arm trial in HIV-1-infected, treatment-experienced children (6 to <12 years) and adolescents (12 to <18 years)

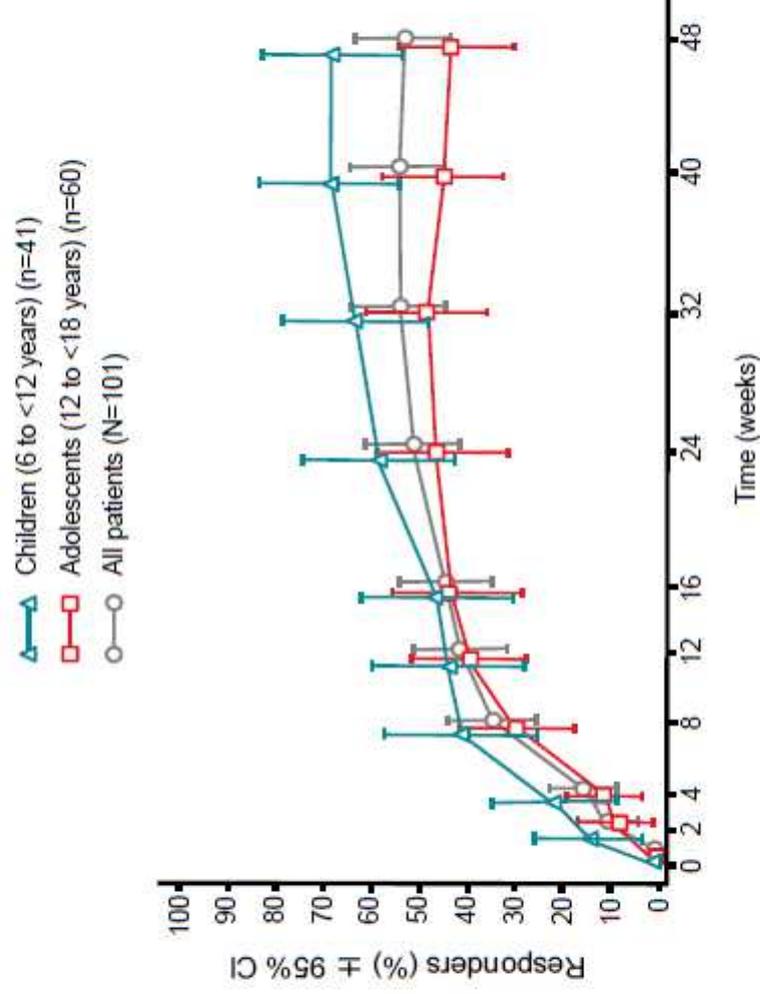


- Patients with evidence of ETR resistance (virco®TYPE HIV-1) were excluded
- The trial was not powered to make statistical comparisons between children and adolescents

OBR = optimized background regimen

Tudor-Williams G, et al. 4th Pediatrics Workshop 2012. Abstract O\_10

## Proportion of patients with viral load <50 HIV-1 RNA copies/mL over 48 weeks (ITT-TLOVR)



---

## Conclusions

- ETR 5.2mg/kg bid (maximum dose 200mg bid) demonstrated safety and efficacy in this treatment-experienced population of HIV-1-infected children and adolescents aged 6 to <18 years
- While the trial was not designed for comparison between children and adolescents, there were numerically higher virologic responses in children than adolescents
  - most likely due to less advanced disease, better adherence and less NNRTI use prior to treatment with ETR in children vs adolescents
- There is an ongoing program evaluating the efficacy and safety of ETR in younger treatment-experienced children (IMPAACT; NCT01504841)



# NOVEDADES EN IP



# IP

<= 2003	2004-2005	2006-2009
LOP/r	LOP/r TPV/r Fosamprenavir <b>Atazanavir/r</b>	Tipranavir <b>Darunavir</b>



Norvir®  
Meltrex

Cobicistat

### New Heat-Stable Norvir® (ritonavir) Tablet Approved in Europe

The European Commission granted approval of a new tablet formulation of Abbott's antiretroviral medication Norvir® (ritonavir) on Jan. 25, 2010. The new Norvir tablets can be stored at room temperature and do not require refrigeration, making it more convenient for some patients. European approval is a critical step in Abbott's efforts to expedite registration filings for the Norvir tablet in countries around the world, including in developing countries where the majority of people with HIV live. The Norvir tablets and the Norvir soft-gelatin capsules both contain 100 mg of ritonavir. While the rate of





# Atazanavir

## **Atazanavir and atazanavir/ritonavir pharmacokinetics in HIV-infected infants, children, and adolescents**

**Jennifer J. Kiser<sup>a</sup>, Richard M. Rutstein<sup>b</sup>, Pearl Samson<sup>c</sup>,  
Bobbie Graham<sup>d</sup>, Grace Aldrovandi<sup>e</sup>, Lynne M. Mofenson<sup>f</sup>,  
Elizabeth Smith<sup>g</sup>, Steven Schnittman<sup>h</sup>, Terry Fenton<sup>c</sup>,  
Richard C. Brundage<sup>i</sup> and Courtney V. Fletcher<sup>j</sup>**

*AIDS* 2011, 25:1489–1496



# Atazanavir

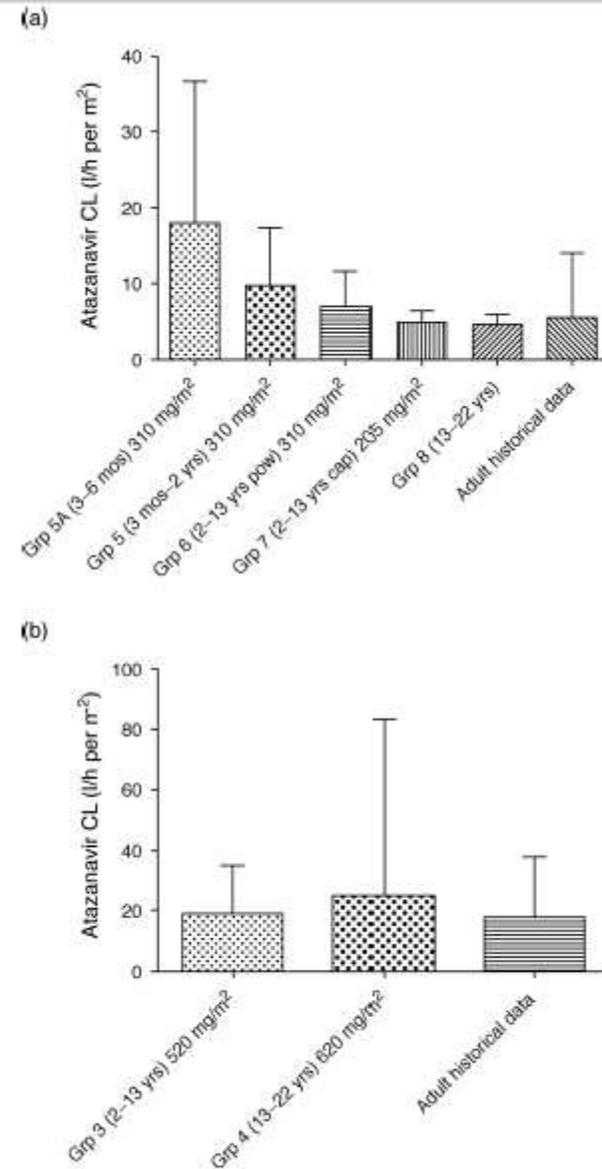


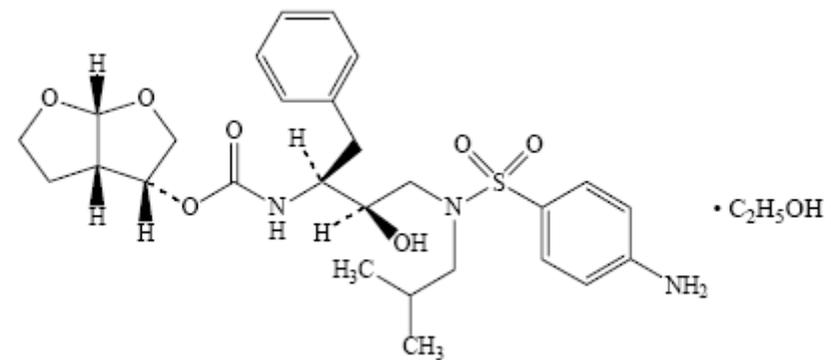
Fig. 1. Dosing cohorts that met protocol-defined atazanavir pharmacokinetic targets relative to historical data in adults.



# Darunavir



**PREZISTA™**  
*(darunavir 300 mg) tablets*





# Presentaciones de darunavir

**PREZISTA® (TMC-114)**

Darunavir



75 mg



150mg



400 mg



600mg



800mg



100mg/ml  
200ml)



# Presentaciones de darunavir



Julio  
2012

- Extensión de la indicación:

Extensión de la indicación: El texto actualizado está marcado con los cambios (tachado aquello que se elimina y en **negrita** el texto añadido):

Suspensión de 100 mg/ml

Prezista, coadministrado con dosis bajas de ritonavir, está indicado para el tratamiento de la infección por el Virus de la Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH-1) ~~en combinación con otros medicamentos antirretrovirales en pacientes adultos así como en pacientes pediátricos previamente tratados con tratamiento antirretroviral (TAR) a partir de los 3 años y con al menos 15 kg de peso corporal~~ **(ver sección 4.2 de la ficha técnica)**

400 y 800 mg comprimidos recubiertos con película

Prezista, coadministrado con dosis bajas de ritonavir, está indicado para el tratamiento de pacientes con infección por el Virus de la Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH-1) en combinación con otros medicamentos antirretrovirales.

Prezista 400 mg comprimidos puede utilizarse para proporcionar adecuadas pautas posológicas **para el tratamiento de la infección por HIV-1 en adultos y pacientes pediátricos mayores de 12 años de edad y con un peso superior a los 40 kg:**

- Para el tratamiento de la infección por el Virus de la Inmunodeficiencia Humana VIH-1 en pacientes adultos naïve al tratamiento antirretroviral (TAR) **(ver sección 4.2. de la ficha técnica)**.
- Para el tratamiento de la infección por el Virus de la Inmunodeficiencia Humana VIH-1 en pacientes adultos previamente tratados con TAR sin mutaciones asociadas a resistencia a darunavir y que tienen una carga viral plasmática  $< 100.000$  copias/ml y un recuento de linfocitos CD4+  $\geq 100$  células  $\times 10^6/l$ . A la hora de decidir iniciar el tratamiento con Prezista en pacientes adultos previamente tratados con TAR, la prueba genotípica debería dirigir el uso de Prezista (ver secciones 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 y 5.1 de la ficha técnica).

# Características de DRV

**Table 2** Pharmacokinetics of darunavir in children and adults from the US Package Insert<sup>1,2</sup> and other references as noted

**Observation or parameter (adult patients)**

Protein binding	95%	
Bioavailability, absolute		
without ritonavir	37%	
with ritonavir	82%	
Bioavailability, relative		
food <sup>11</sup>	+30%	
T <sub>max</sub> <sup>a</sup> , hours	2.5–4.0	
Terminal half-life, hours	15 (when co-administered with ritonavir)	
Clearance, L/h (intravenous dosing with ritonavir)	5.9	
Volume of distribution, L (intravenous dosing) <sup>51</sup>	131	
Effect of hepatic impairment	No significant change with moderate impairment (Child-Pugh Class B)	
Effect of renal impairment	No significant change with moderate impairment (creatinine clearance 30–60 mL/min)	
Typical darunavir concentrations <sup>b</sup>	Pooled POWER 1 and 2	DELPHI
	N = 119 adults	N = 74 children
AUC <sub>0–24</sub> <sup>c</sup> , µg·h/mL <sup>c</sup> median (range)	123.3 (67.7–213.0)	127.3 (67.1–230.7)
C <sub>0h</sub> <sup>d</sup> , µg/mL <sup>d</sup> median (range)	3.5 (1.3–7.4)	3.9 (1.8–7.8)

<sup>a</sup>Time to maximum concentration

<sup>b</sup>Observed after darunavir 600 mg plus ritonavir 100 mg twice daily in adults, and according to dosing in Table 2 in children.

<sup>c</sup>Area under the time-concentration curve from 0 to 24 hours, calculated as 2\*AUC<sub>0–12</sub>.

<sup>d</sup>Concentration immediately prior to dosing, ie. trough concentration.

# Características de DRV

**Table 3** FDA-licensed darunavir/ritonavir dosing in children and adolescents

<b>Weight</b>		<b>Dose</b>	
<b>(kg)</b>	<b>(lbs)</b>	<b>(darunavir mg)</b>	<b>(ritonavir mg)</b>
20 to <30	44 to <66	375	50
30 to <40	66 to <88	450	60
≥40	≥88	600	100

# **Pharmacokinetics, safety and efficacy of darunavir/ ritonavir in treatment-experienced children and adolescents**

**Stéphane Blanche<sup>a</sup>, Rosa Bologna<sup>b</sup>, Pedro Cahn<sup>c</sup>, Sorin Rugina<sup>d</sup>,  
Patricia Flynn<sup>e</sup>, Claudia Fortuny<sup>f</sup>, Peter Vis<sup>g</sup>, Vanitha Sekar<sup>h</sup>,  
Ben van Baelen<sup>g</sup>, Inge Dierynck<sup>g</sup> and Sabrina Spinosa-Guzman<sup>g</sup>**

*AIDS* 2009, **23**:2005–2013

- DELPHI (Darunavir EvaLUation in Pediatrics HIV-Infected)
- Estudio Fase II, 48 semanas. PK, seguridad y eficacia
- Pacientes de 6 a 17 años, con fracaso virológico (>1000 cp/ml), TAR previo
- N= 80 TAR acompañante: análogos (no TDF); no análogos: NVP-EFV

# Pharmacokinetics, safety and efficacy of darunavir/ ritonavir in treatment-experienced children and adolescents

## DELPHI STUDY

Demographics	Part II (N = 80)
Male, <i>n</i> (%)	57 (71)
Age at screening, <i>n</i> (%)	
6–<12 years	24 (30)
12–17 years	56 (70)
Weight class, <i>n</i> (%)	
20–29 kg	19 (24)
30–39 kg	21 (26)
40–49 kg	28 (35)
≥50 kg	12 (15)
Perinatal infection, <i>n</i> (%)	62 (78)
Race, <i>n</i> (%)	
Black	24 (30) <sup>a</sup>
Caucasian	50 (63)
Asian	1 (1)
Hispanic	–
Multiracial	5 (6)
Other	–
Disease characteristics	
Mean HIV-1 RNA, log <sub>10</sub> copies/ml (SE for part I; SD for part II)	4.64 (0.80)
Mean duration of known HIV infection, years (SE for part I; SD for part II)	11 (3)
CDC class C, <i>n</i> (%)	40 (50)
Median CD4 cell count, cells/μl (range)	330 (6–1505)
Median CD4% (range)	17 (1–47)
Drug history	
Median previously used antiretrovirals, <i>n</i> (range)	9 (3–19)
≥1 previously used PI, <i>n</i> (%)	77 (96)
≥1 previously used NNRTI, <i>n</i> (%)	63 (79)
≥1 previously used NRTI, <i>n</i> (%)	80 (100)
Previous ENF use, <i>n</i> (%)	8 (10)
Baseline resistance	
Median number of mutations <sup>b</sup> at baseline, <i>n</i> (range)	
PI mutations <sup>c</sup>	11 (0–19)
Primary (major) PI mutations	3 (0–6)
NNRTI mutations <sup>c</sup>	2 (0–4)
NRTI mutations <sup>c</sup>	4 (0–8)

# Pharmacokinetics, safety and efficacy of darunavir/ ritonavir in treatment-experienced children and adolescents

Stéphane Blanche<sup>a</sup>, Rosa Bologna<sup>b</sup>, Pedro Cahn<sup>c</sup>, Sorin Rugina<sup>d</sup>,  
Patricia Flynn<sup>e</sup>, Claudia Fortuny<sup>f</sup>, Peter Vis<sup>g</sup>, Vanitha Sekar<sup>h</sup>,  
Ben van Baelen<sup>g</sup>, Inge Dierynck<sup>g</sup> and Sabrina Spinosa-Guzman<sup>g</sup>

## DELPHI STUDY

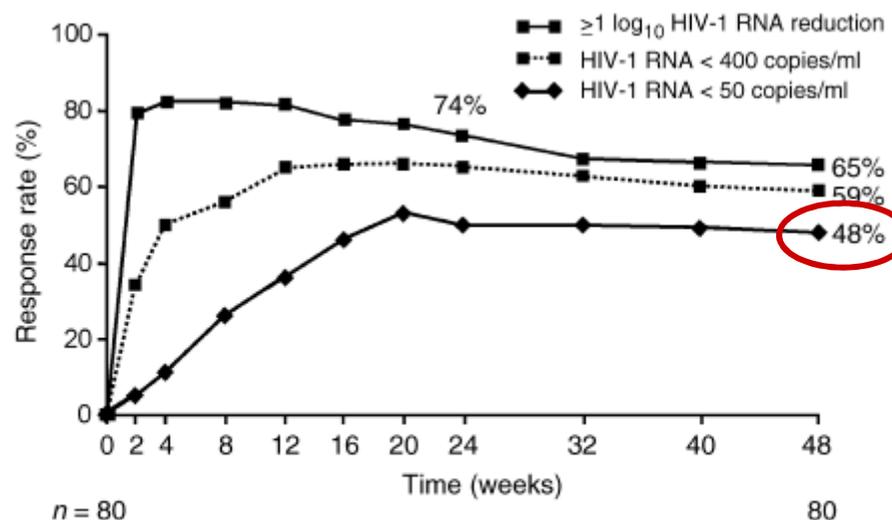
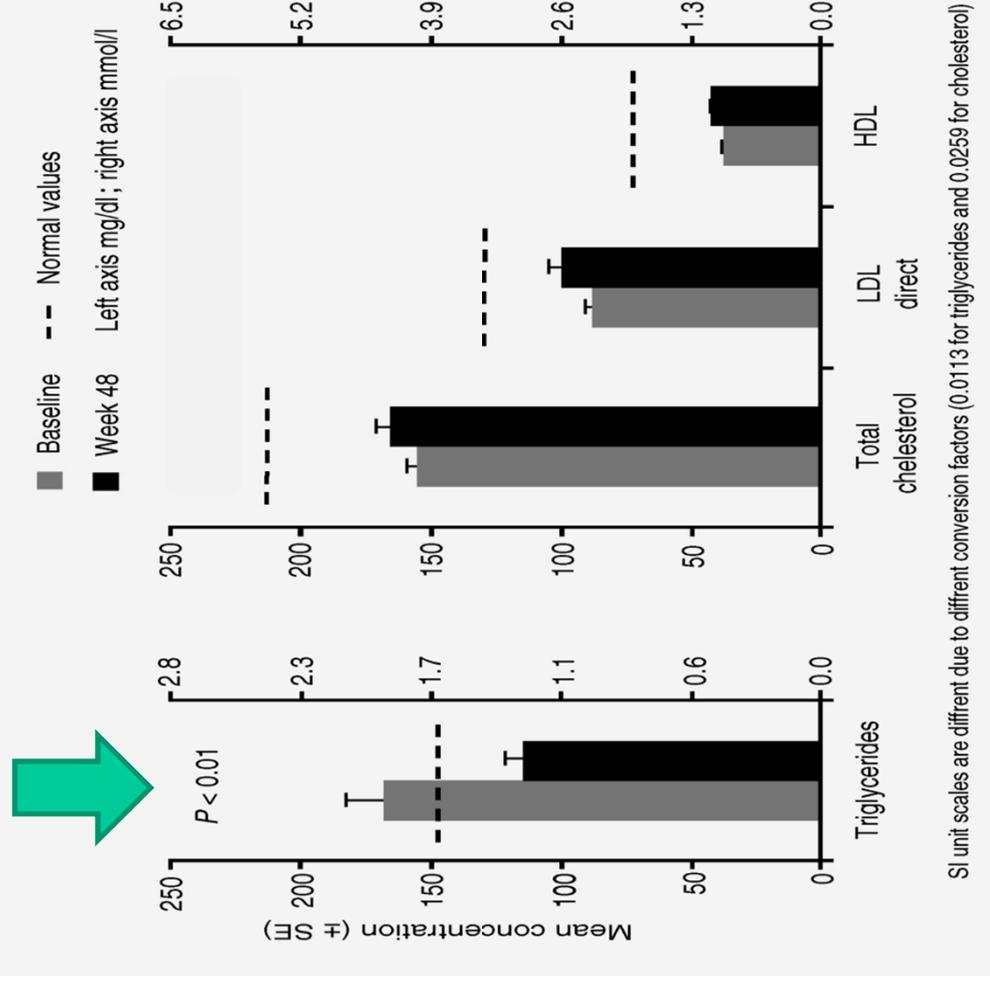


Fig. 2. Virologic response to week 48 (ITT; TLOVR). ITT, intent-to-treat; TLOVR, time-to-loss of virologic response.

# Pharmacokinetics, safety and efficacy of darunavir/ ritonavir in treatment-experienced children and adolescents

Table 3. Summary of AEs with DRV/r treatment (week 48 analysis).

	N = 80	
Mean exposure (weeks)	60	
AEs	n	%
AEs regardless of causality <sup>a</sup>		
≥ 1 AE	74	93
≥ 1 grade 3 or 4 AE	21	26
≥ 1 serious AE	11	14
≥ 1 AE leading to permanent discontinuation	1 <sup>b</sup>	1
Death	0	0
Grade 2–4 treatment-related clinical AEs (incidence ≥ 1%) <sup>c</sup>		
Diarrhea	1	1
Rash	1	1
Grade 2–4 treatment-emergent laboratory abnormalities (incidence ≥ 1%)		
ANC decreased	10	13
Pancreatic amylase increased	9	11
ALT increased	5	6
AST increased	4	5
Lipase	3	4





# NOVEDADES EN INHIBIDORES DE LA ENTRADA



# Maraviroc



Celsentri ®



# Maraviroc



## Maraviroc pharmacokinetics in CCR5-tropic HIV-1-infected children aged 2-<18 years: preliminary results from study A4001031

M Vourvahis,<sup>1</sup> L McFadyen,<sup>2</sup> B Duncan,<sup>3</sup> T Checchio,<sup>3</sup>  
C Giaquinto,<sup>4</sup> SR Lavoie,<sup>5</sup> SR Valluri,<sup>1</sup> A Fang,<sup>1</sup> G Mukwaya,<sup>1</sup>  
J Heera,<sup>3</sup> H Valdez<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Pfizer, New York, NY, USA; <sup>2</sup>Pfizer, Sandwich, UK; <sup>3</sup>Pfizer, Groton, CT, USA;  
<sup>4</sup>Department of Pediatrics, University of Padova, Padova, Italy; <sup>5</sup>Division of  
Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond,  
VA, USA

Presented at the 3<sup>rd</sup> HIV Pediatrics Workshop, 15 - 18 July 2011, Rome, Italy





# Maraviroc



## Initial MVC pediatric doses by BSA on entry and OBT regimen

Body surface area, m <sup>2</sup>	Dose in absence of potent CYP3A4 inhibitors/inducers <sup>a</sup>	Dose with potent CYP3A4 inhibitors <sup>b</sup>	Dose with CYP3A4 inducers (in absence of potent CYP3A4 inhibitors <sup>b</sup> )
<0.22	20 mg BID <sup>c</sup>	10 mg BID <sup>c</sup>	40 mg BID <sup>c</sup>
0.22–0.43	50 mg BID	25 mg BID	100 mg BID
0.44–0.72	100 mg BID	50 mg BID	200 mg BID
0.73–1.19	150 mg BID	75 mg BID	300 mg BID
1.20–1.30	200 mg BID	100 mg BID	375 mg BID
1.31–1.73	250 mg BID	125 mg BID	450 mg BID
>1.73	300 mg BID	150 mg BID	600 mg BID

<sup>a</sup>Initial MVC pediatric dose for future patients not receiving a potent CYP3A4 inhibitor or inducer will be doubled up to a maximum initial dose of 300 mg BID

<sup>b</sup>For example, atazanavir, darunavir, indinavir, lopinavir/ritonavir, nelfinavir, saquinavir, ketoconazole, itraconazole, clarithromycin, telithromycin

<sup>c</sup>Dose available in liquid formulation only  
 BID, twice-daily

BSA, body surface area; MVC, maraviroc; OBT, optimized background therapy

Presented at the 3<sup>rd</sup> HIV Pediatrics Workshop, 15 - 16 July 2011, Rome, Italy



# Maraviroc



## Results

- As of March 25, 2011, PK profiles were available for 30 patients. Of these, 22 patients met the primary PK target ( $C_{avg} > 100$  ng/mL) at Week 2 with their initial MVC dose. All of these patients received OBT including PIs known to boost MVC exposure (eg, darunavir/r, atazanavir/r, lopinavir/r).
- Eight (24%) patients did not meet the primary PK target after the initial dose.
  - Of these, five were dosed without a PI and one was dosed with tipranavir/ritonavir (which does not increase MVC exposure in adults); a summary of dose adjustments for these patients is shown in Table 3.

MVC, maraviroc; OBT, optimized background therapy; PK, pharmacokinetics;

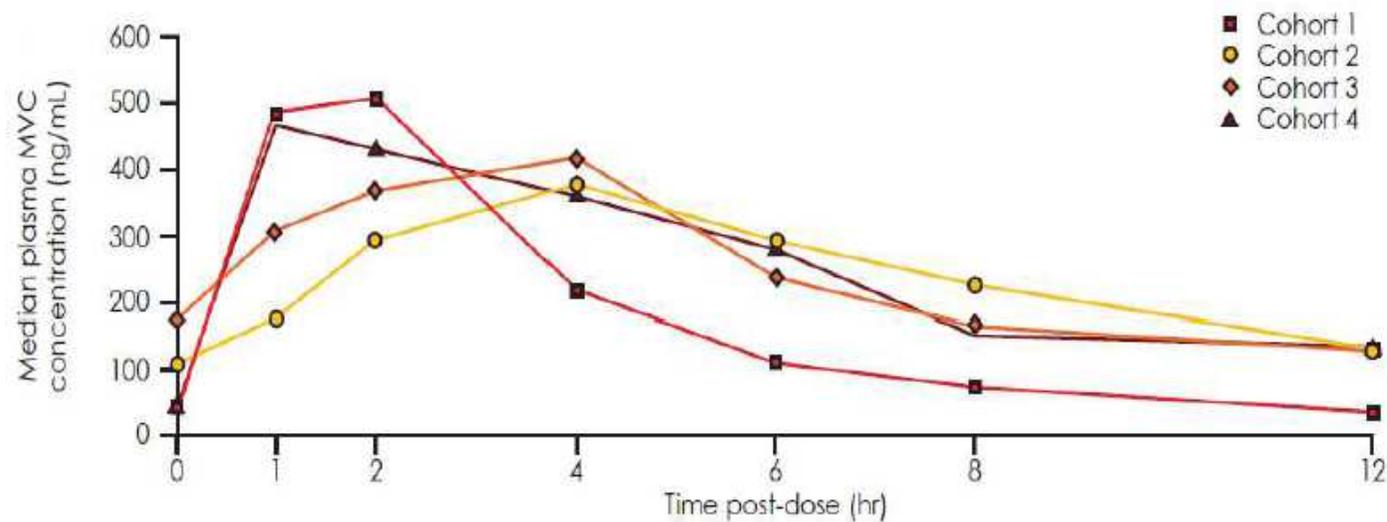
Presented at the 3<sup>rd</sup> HIV Pediatrics Workshop, 15 - 16 July 2011, Rome, Italy



# Maraviroc



**Median MVC plasma concentration-time profiles for all patients achieving the primary PK target in Stage 1**



MVC, maraviroc; PK, pharmacokinetics;

Presented at the 3<sup>rd</sup> HIV Pediatrics Workshop, 15 - 16 July 2011, Rome, Italy



# NOVEDADES EN INHIBIDORES DE LA INTEGRASA

- Raltegravir
- Elvitegravir
- Dolutegravir



# Raltegravir

**ISENTRESS<sup>®</sup>**

Raltegravir (RGV)



25mg\* 100mg\*

Comp. 400mg

Comp. masticables

Isentress<sup>®</sup>



# Raltegravir



Octubre  
2012

## ● Isentress (RALTEGRAVIR)

### • Nueva indicación:

En combinación con otros fármacos antirretrovirales para el tratamiento de la infección por el virus de la inmunodeficiencia humana (VIH-1) en pacientes adultos, adolescentes y niños a partir de los 2 años de edad (ver secciones 4.2, 4.4, 5.1 y 5.2 de la ficha técnica).

### • Indicaciones ya autorizadas:

Isentress está indicado en combinación con otros fármacos antirretrovirales para el tratamiento de la infección por el virus de la inmunodeficiencia humana (VIH-1) en pacientes adultos.

Esta indicación está basada en los datos de seguridad y eficacia de dos ensayos a doble ciego, controlados con placebo en pacientes tratados previamente y un ensayo a doble ciego, controlado con principio activo en pacientes no tratados previamente (ver secciones 4.4 y 5.1).

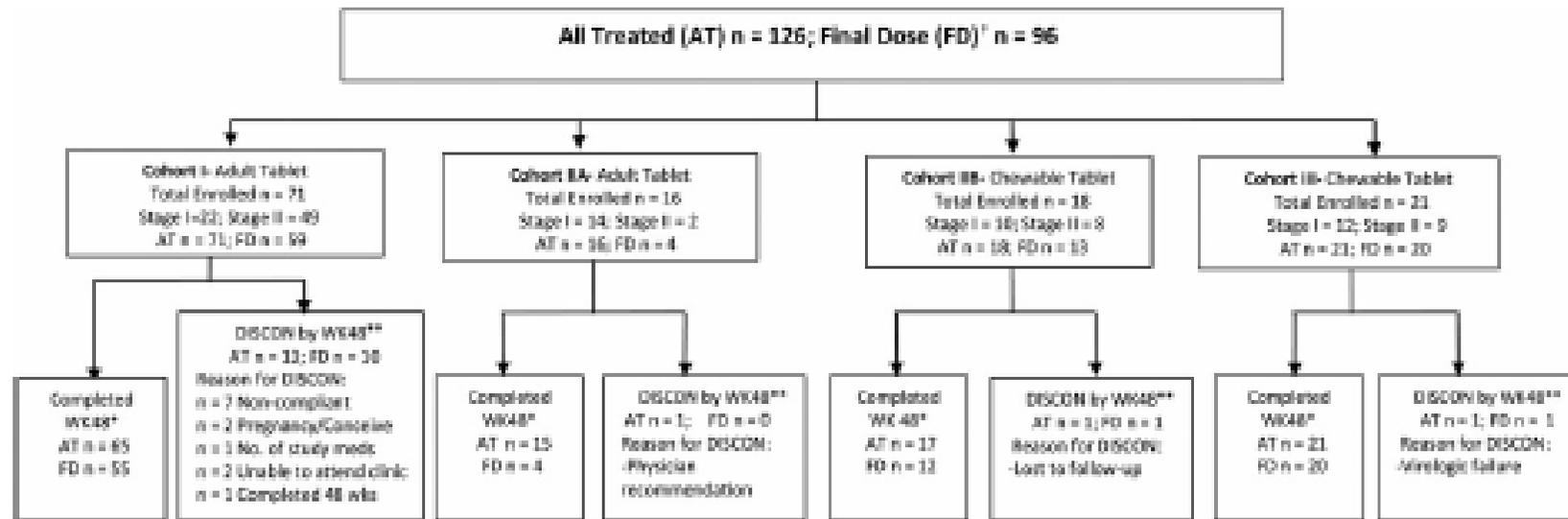
Comprimidos masticables



# Raltegravir

## Pharmacokinetics, Safety, and 48-Week Efficacy of Oral Raltegravir in HIV-1–Infected Children Aged 2 Through 18 Years

HIV/AIDS • CID 2014:58 (1 February) • 413



IMPAACT P1066: Raltegravir (RAL) safety and efficacy in HIV infected youth 2 to 18 years of age through week 48

### Subject Baseline Characteristics (Final Dose)

	Cohort I (12-18 yrs)	Cohort IIA (6-<12 yrs)	Cohort IIB (6-<12 yrs)	Cohort III (2-<6 yrs)	Total (2-18 yrs)
	N=59	N=4	N=13	N=20	N=96
	Film coated tablet		Chewable tablet		
Median Age (yrs)	15	10.5	9	3	13
Male Gender	51%	75%	54%	35%	49%
Black Race	59%	75%	54%	60%	59%
vRNA(log <sub>10</sub> c/mL), mean [range]	4.3 [3.1-6]	4.4 [3.5-4.9]	4.3 [3.5-5.2]	4.3 [2.7-5.3]	4.3 [2.7-6]
CD4 cells/mm <sup>3</sup> , median	397	807	529	1087	481
CDC HIV category B or C	76%	25%	23%	40%	59%
Prior NNRTI	86%	75%	85%	50%	78%
Prior PI	97%	75%	62%	60%	83%

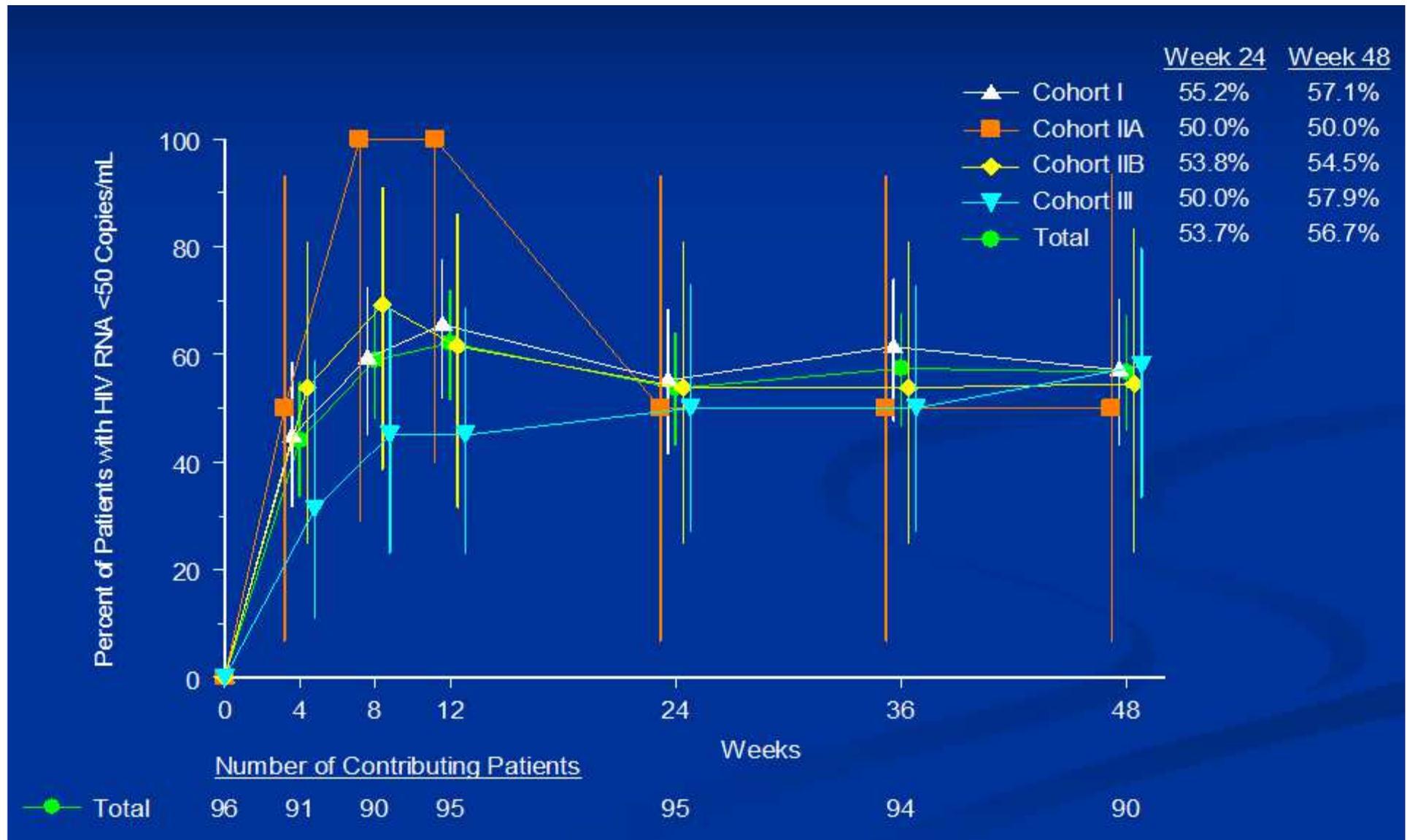
XIX International AIDS Conference 2012  
Washington DC, USA, 22-27 July, 2012

# Recommended Dose for Raltegravir (ISENTRESS) Chewable Tablets in Pediatric Patients 2 to Less Than 12 Years of Age – From US Product Circular

Body weight (kg)	Dose	Number of Chewable tablets
10 to <14 kg	75 mg twice daily	3 x 25 mg twice daily
14 to <20 kg	100 mg twice daily	1 x 100 mg twice daily
20 to <28 kg	150 mg twice daily	1.5 x 100* mg twice daily
28 to < 40 kg	200 mg twice daily	2 x 100 mg twice daily
At least 40 kg	300 mg twice daily	3 x 100 twice daily

- The weight based dosing recommendation for the chewable tables is based on approximately 6 mg/kg/dose twice daily
- \*The 100 mg chewable tablet is scored and can be divided into equal halves

# Efficacy: Percent of Patients (95% CI) with vRNA <50 c/mL (Final Dose)



# Raltegravir 6m -2a

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## Interim Results from IMPAACT P1066: Raltegravir Oral Granule Formulation in Children 6 Months to <2 Years

Abstract 8-1001  
CROI 2012  
Seattle, WA

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### Abstract

- Background:** Raltegravir (RAL) is an HIV-1 integrase inhibitor approved for use in adults. P1066 is an open-label study of RAL in treatment-experienced HIV-1 youth; acceptable pharmacokinetics (PK), safety, and short-term efficacy have been described in 6-18 year-olds (yo) receiving the adult formulation and 2-11 yo receiving a chewable tablet formulation. We report intensive PK, available safety data and 12 week (wk) efficacy from Cohort IV, 6 months (mo) to <2 yo subjects receiving the RAL oral granule (OG) formulation.
- Methods:** We enrolled 8 HIV-1 mo to <2 yo patients (pts) in a dose-finding study. Entry criteria included HIV RNA >1000 copies/mL and either prior ARV experience or failure of PMTCT. Pts received weight based RAL OG suspension at ~6 mg/kg Q12h. Intensive PK samples were drawn between day 5 and 12, then ARVs were optimized, when possible. Summary PK parameters were evaluated and a dose was selected for continued study using an area-under-the-curve (AUC<sub>0-24</sub>) targeted design (geometric mean [GM] target range: 14-25 μM·h) with C<sub>12h</sub> target to exceed the RAL IC<sub>50</sub> (31 nM). Virologic success was defined as HIV RNA <400 copies/mL, or ≥1 log drop from baseline.
- Results:** Of the 8 pts (8 with PK data), 67% were male, 75% black, mean (SD) age, 13 mo (8.3), log<sub>10</sub> RNA, 5.68 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL (0.86), CD4+, 21% (9%), CD4 count, 1338 cells (622), weight, 8.3 kg (2.6), dose, 5.94 mg/kg (0.42). Cohort GM values: AUC<sub>0-24</sub>, 20 μM·h; C<sub>max</sub>, 10.7 μM; and C<sub>12h</sub>, 115 nM. Three pts had 12 grade ≥3 adverse events, none related to study drug: Pt 1: 3 low ANC and 7 reports of elevated lipase with concurrent acute EBV infection; Pt 2: dyspnea; and Pt 3: low ANC. One child had spitting up (grade 1) after taking study drug. No adverse events (to date) were reported after wk 8, with no treatment discontinuation due to study drug. Virologic success was noted in 75% (95% CI: 40%, 97%) of the 8 subjects at week 12. There was a median net gain in CD4% of 5 (-3, 7) and CD4 cells of 687 (-297, 1237) at week 12.
- Conclusions:** Using weight-based dosing of RAL OG at ~6 mg/kg Q12h, in 6 mo-2 yo pts, PK values achieved study targets and were similar to those observed in 2-11 yo pts. The 6 mg/kg Q12h dose was chosen for continued study in this age group. These data suggest that RAL OG is safe and well tolerated by young children. Preliminary efficacy data through week 12 are favorable.

### Background

Raltegravir is an HIV-1 integrase inhibitor recently approved for use in HIV-infected children ages 2 years through 18 years and weighing at least 10 kg. P1066 is an open-label study of raltegravir in treatment-experienced HIV-infected children and youth and has demonstrated acceptable pharmacokinetics, safety, and short-term efficacy in 6-18 year-olds receiving the adult formulation and 2-11 year-olds receiving a chewable tablet formulation. Here, we report intensive pharmacokinetics, and updated available safety data and 12 week and partial 24 week efficacy (primary) from Cohort IV, 6 months to <2 year old subjects receiving the raltegravir oral granules.

### Methods

- Subjects:** 6 months to <2 year old subjects were enrolled in a dose-finding study of raltegravir oral granules.
- Entry criteria:** included HIV RNA >1000 copies/mL and either prior ARV experience and/or failure of PMTCT.
- Dosing:** Subjects received weight based raltegravir oral suspension at ~6 mg/kg Q12h.
- Pharmacokinetics:** Intensive pharmacokinetics were performed between day 5 and day 12 then background antiretrovirals were optimized by the site investigator.
- Dose selection:** Dose selected for continued study using an area-under-the-curve (AUC<sub>0-24</sub>) targeted design (geometric mean [GM] target range: 14-25 μM·h) with C<sub>12h</sub> target to exceed the RAL IC<sub>50</sub> (31 nM).
- Virologic success:** defined as HIV RNA <400 copies/mL or ≥1 log drop from baseline; week 24 primary time point (partial data available).

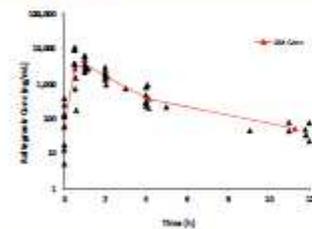
### Baseline Characteristics

Characteristic	Subjects (N=8)
Male	67%
Female	33%
Age, mean (SD) (range)	13 months (6.3) (6-23)
Weight, mean (SD) (range)	8.3 kg (2.6) (5.5-12.5)
Dose, mean (SD)	5.94 mg/kg (0.42)
Race	
Black	78%
Other	22%
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	22%
Non-Hispanic	33%
Unknown	44%
CD4+ count, mean (SD)	1338 cells/μL (622)
CD4+ percentage, mean (SD)	21.4% (9.1)
log <sub>10</sub> Plasma HIV RNA, mean (SD)	5.68 (0.95)

### Pharmacokinetic Results

Parameter (Geometric Mean)	Cohort IV: Dose ~6 mg/kg (N = 8*)
AUC <sub>0-24</sub> (μM·h)	20
C <sub>max</sub> (μM)	10.6
C <sub>12h</sub> (nM)	115
CL/F	5.4 L/hr

\* One patient's PK was excluded due to absorption issues including continued Kwasibitor at the time of enrollment.



### HIV RNA Results

Response to Raltegravir Containing Regimens at 12 weeks (N = 9)



Median log<sub>10</sub> plasma HIV RNA drop from baseline (95% CI): 0.87 (0.64, 1.08)

Response to Raltegravir Containing Regimens at 24 weeks (N = 7)



Median log<sub>10</sub> plasma HIV RNA drop from baseline (95% CI): 3.06 (1.04, 4.58)

### CD4 Results

CD4+ Change from Baseline at 12 and 24 Weeks

Outcome	Median Change from Baseline (95% CI)
<b>12 wks (N=9)</b>	
CD4+ cells/μL	687 (-297, 1237)
CD4+ Percentage	4.9 (-3.0, 7.1)
<b>24 wks (N=8)</b>	
CD4+ cells/μL	446 (113, 696)
CD4+ Percentage	5.3 (-4.0, 18.8)

### Safety Results

- Raltegravir was generally very well tolerated in these subjects 6 months to <2 years of age.
- Three subjects accounted for 16 grade ≥3 adverse events, 2 were considered related to raltegravir.
  - Pt 1: 3 reports of low ANC and 7 reports of elevated lipase with concurrent acute EBV infection; none were drug related.
  - Pt 2: 2 reports of non-drug related dyspnea; concurrent drug related elevated bilirubin and hypoglycemia.
  - Pt 3: low ANC; not drug related.
- 1 patient: grade 1 spitting up after receiving raltegravir.

### Conclusions

- Using weight-based dosing of raltegravir oral granules at ~6 mg/kg Q12h in 6 mos - 2 year olds, pharmacokinetic values achieved study targets and were similar to those observed in 2 to <12 year old subjects receiving a chewable tablet formulation. The 6 mg/kg Q12h dose has been chosen for continued study in this age group.
- These data suggest the raltegravir oral granule formulation is safe and well tolerated by young children.
- Preliminary efficacy data for raltegravir containing regimens through week 24 are favorable.



The study team would like to thank all the 1066 participants and their families.



# Combinaciones de nuevos ARV



[Antivir Ther.](#) 2008;13(6):839-43.

## **Successful rescue therapy with a darunavir/ritonavir and etravirine antiretroviral regimen in a child with vertically acquired multidrug-resistant HIV-1.**

[Vigano A](#), [Meroni L](#), [Marchetti G](#), [Vanzulli A](#), [Giacomet V](#), [Fasan S](#), [Pradella A](#), [Cerini C](#), [Zuccotti GV](#).

Luigi Sacco Hospital, University of Milan, Milan, Italy. [alessandra.vigano@unimi.it](mailto:alessandra.vigano@unimi.it)

[AIDS.](#) 2009 Nov 13;23(17):2364-6.

## **Raltegravir, etravirine and r-darunavir combination in adolescents with multidrug-resistant virus.**

[Thiret J](#), [Chaix M](#), [Tamalet C](#), [Rejaquet V](#), [Fritton G](#), [Tricoire J](#), [Rabaud C](#), [Frange P](#), [Aumaitre H](#), [Blanche S](#).

Service d'Hématologie Pédiatrique, CHU Timone, Marseille, France.

Twelve heavily pretreated, perinatally infected adolescents in virological failure were treated with a combination of raltegravir, r-darunavir and etravirine, as part of an expanded access program in France. After a 12-month median follow-up, viral load was <400 copies/ml in 11 (<50 in six). No grade > 2 side effects were recorded. Additional data and marketing authorizations are awaited, but preliminary results in adolescents with extensive multidrug resistant virus are encouraging.

PMID: 19823069 [PubMed - in process]

# Low Darunavir (DRV) and Etravirine (ETR) Exposure when Used in Combination in HIV-Infected Children and Adolescents

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## BACKGROUND

- Darunavir (DRV) 600/100 mg and etravirine (ETR) 200 mg twice daily (BD) are commonly administered to HIV-infected adults as part of their antiretroviral therapy.
- Although weight-based dosing of DRV/ETR is available for children and adolescents 6 years and older, ETR pediatric dosing has not been established but is often used clinically.
- Recommended weight-based dosing for DRV is:
  - 25-30 kg: 375/50 mg BD
  - 30-39 kg: 450/70 mg BD
  - ≥40 kg: 600/100 mg BD
- Recent data suggest ETR 52 mg/kg BD in treatment-experienced children and adolescents provides comparable pharmacokinetics (PK) with adults receiving ETR 200 mg BD.<sup>1</sup>
- However, slightly lower ETR exposures were noted in adolescents 12 to <18 years compared with adults.
- The primary objective of this study was to assess the steady-state PK of ETR and DRV in combination in older children, adolescents and young adults.

## METHODS

- **Study Design:** Multi-center, observational, 12-hour PK study of DRV/ETR, dosed per body weight and ETR 200 mg BD.
- Eligible subjects included stable HIV-infected children 3.6 to < 21 years of age receiving the antiretroviral combination of islatravir for 2-14 days without any additional non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor or protease inhibitor.
- The study did not provide therapy, did not provide medications and did not discuss subject management.
- Subjects were excluded if they had any clinical or laboratory toxicity that was grade 2 or higher at screening, had a hemoglobin level of <8.5 g/dL, or were receiving a drug that might interact with the drugs of interest.
- A negative pregnancy test was required at enrollment for females of child bearing capacity.
- The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board at each site.

## Statistical and Pharmacokinetic Methods

- Plasma samples were collected at 0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 hours post-observed dose at steady-state.
- DRV was quantified using a validated HPLC method at the University of Alabama at Birmingham that was linear over a concentration range of 25 to 20,000 ng/mL.
- ETR was quantified using a validated UPLC method at the University of Nebraska that was linear over a concentration range of 20 to 20,000 ng/mL.
- PK parameter estimates were determined using a non-compartmental approach with WinNonLin version 5.2 (Pharsight Corp, Mountain View, CA).
- AUC<sub>0-12</sub>, C<sub>0-12</sub>, V<sub>d</sub> and t<sub>1/2</sub> were determined using the linear trapezoidal method and the elimination rate constant was determined by linear regression of the terminal elimination phase concentration-time points.
- Maximum plasma concentration (C<sub>max</sub>) and concentration at 12 hour (C<sub>12</sub>) were determined from each subject's concentration-time curve data.

## Statistical Results

- Sample size was selected to have power to identify situations in which ETR in combination with DRV/ETR led to pharmacokinetic parameter values that were outside the interval (ETI 25, 1.25x ETI).
- Mean (standard deviation) ETR AUC in adults is 5.51 (4.71) x sample size of 40 individuals yields 70% power to detect a halving of ETR exposure, using a rule that declares under exposure to be present if the 50% CI lower bound falls below the target interval.
- Statistical comparisons examined whether the 95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) of the geometric mean (GM) AUC and C<sub>12</sub> for each antiretroviral were within 25% of those parameters obtained in previous studies demonstrating safety and/or efficacy.<sup>1,2</sup>

## RESULTS

Table 1. Baseline Patient Demographics

Gender	n (%)
Male	24 (50)
Female	16 (40)
Median (range)	
Age (yr)	5.7 (1-20)
Weight (kg)	62 (25-120.6)
HIV RNA (copies/mL)	48 (25-202,000)
CD4+ T-cell counts (%)	24.9 (1.0-54.1)

• DRV and ETR Intensive Pharmacokinetic data were available for 41 patients.

• Data from one patient receiving a half dose of DRV 300 mg plus a 75 mg islatravir and ETR 100 mg BID was excluded.

• DRV/ETR 600/100 mg BID was administered to 30 patients and DRV/ETR 300/50 mg BID was administered to one patient.

• ETR 200 mg BID was administered to all patients.

Table 2. DRV and ETR GM (95% CI) AUC (mg·h/L) and C<sub>12</sub> (mg/L)

	All patients (n=40)	Patients 12 to < 18 years (n=19)
AUC target range		
DRV	51-83	61-90
ETR	4.4-6.9	4.4-6.9
AUC GM (95% CI)	50.9 (51.0-72.6)	51.7 (51.2-74.4)
C <sub>12</sub> target range	3.1-4.9	3.1-4.9
C <sub>12</sub> GM (95% CI)	2.9 (2.2-3.6)	2.8 (2.1-3.7)

- DRV AUC and C<sub>12</sub> were below the lower limit of the target range for 30% (12/40) and 30% (11/40) patients, respectively.
- ETR AUC and C<sub>12</sub> were above the upper limit of the target range for 30% (12/40) and 18% (7/40) patients, respectively.
- ETR AUC and C<sub>12</sub> were below the lower limit of the target range for 50% (23/40) and 50% (21/40) patients, respectively.
- ETR AUC and C<sub>12</sub> were above the upper limit of the target range for 18% (7/40) and 30% (12/40) patients, respectively.

Table 3. Median (range) DRV and ETR Pharmacokinetic Parameters

	DRV (n=39)	ETR (n=40)	Patients 12 to < 18 years (n=19)
Dose	600 mg BD	200 mg BID	200 mg BID
C <sub>0-12</sub> (mg/L)	9.7	3.2	3.2
AUC <sub>0-12</sub> (mg·h/L)	49.2	4.1	3.9
C <sub>12</sub> (mg/L)	3.4	0.26	0.24
C <sub>0-12</sub> (mg/L)	9.2	0.48	0.5
t <sub>1/2</sub> (hr)	6.3	9.4	9.7
CL/F (L/hr)	9.2	48.9	52.3
V <sub>d</sub> (L)	86.7	676.7	372

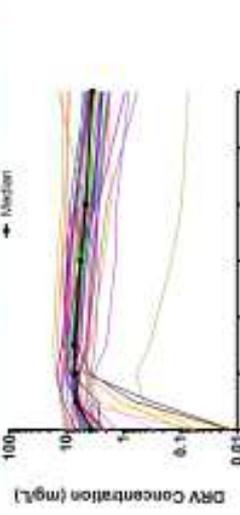


Figure 1. DRV concentration-time curve for 39 patients receiving DRV/ETR 600/100 mg BID

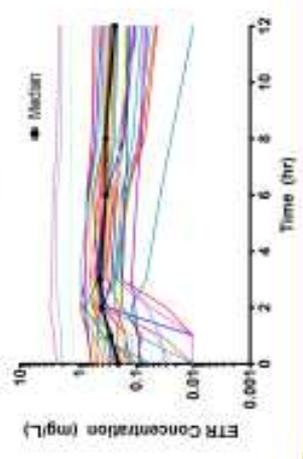


Figure 2. ETR concentration-time curves for 40 patients receiving ETR 200 mg BID

## CONCLUSIONS

- The 50% CI DRV C<sub>12</sub> in our patient population fell below the lower target limit.
- The 50% CI ETR AUC and C<sub>12</sub> in our patient population fell below the lower target limit.
- These data suggest that DRV and ETR concentrations are lower than expected in patients 11 to 20 years of age.
- Although the study was not designed to test additional differences in PK parameters between age groups, ETR exposure appears low in patients 12 to <18 years of age.
- Additional PK studies combining these findings and possibly evaluating higher doses in the patient population are needed.

## REFERENCES

1. Baruch A, Bolger R, Carr P, Rughis S, Flynn P, Forsey C, Ma P, Sear V, van Buren B, Daynes J, et al. Safety, Pharmacokinetics, Safety and Efficacy of Darunavir in Treatment-Experienced Children and Adolescents. AIDS 2006;20(15):2005-13.
2. Kibuka T, Green S, Muthi G, Boshoff A, Ngi S, and JG P. Population pharmacokinetics of etravirine in HIV-1 infected, treatment-experienced children and adolescents (8 to <18 years). Abstract T1207022. Presented at the 18th IAS Conference on HIV Pathogenesis, Treatment and Prevention, Rome, Italy July 17-20, 2011.
3. Prezista (etravirine) [package insert]. Tibotec/NV. Geneva Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; December 2011.
4. Islatravir (islatravir) [package insert]. Tibotec/NV. Geneva Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; October 2011.



# NOVEDADES EN NUEVOS POTENCIADORES



▶ La noticia del día

## Se aprueba la comercialización europea de cobicistat (Tybost®)

Podrá utilizarse como potenciador farmacocinético de atazanavir o darunavir

▶ La noticia del día

## La Comisión Europea aprueba la comercialización de la coformulación de darunavir y cobicistat en un único comprimido

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**U.S. Food and Drug Administration Approves Bristol-Myers Squibb's Evotaz™ (atazanavir and cobicistat) for the Treatment of HIV-1 Infection in Adults**

- *Evotaz is the first and only protease inhibitor pharmacoenhanced by cobicistat that is supported by comparative Phase III clinical trial data*
- *Evotaz is the only protease inhibitor pharmacoenhanced by cobicistat with virologic failure rates as low as 6% [HIV-1 RNA  $\geq$ 50 copies/mL at 48 weeks: 6% Evotaz arm; 4% Reyataz® (atazanavir)/ritonavir arm]\**

January 29, 2015 05:19 PM Eastern Standard Time



# NOVEDADES EN COMBINACIONES FIJAS



# Simplificación HAART

Regímen	Dosis	Nº comps/caps	Comentarios
<b>1996</b> d4T/3TC/ indinavir	10 ps, TID		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊕ Restricciones de comida, líquidos frecuentes.</li> <li>⊕ Pobre tolerabilidad.</li> <li>⊕ Toxicidad a corto y largo plazo.</li> </ul>
<b>1998</b> ZDV/3TC/ efavirenz	5 ps, BID		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊕ Efectos gastrointestinales, anemia, neutropenia.</li> <li>⊕ Alteración del SNC.</li> <li>⊕ Toxicidad mitocondrial.</li> </ul>
<b>2002</b> ZDV/3TC/EFV	3 ps, BID		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊕ Efectos gastrointestinales, anemia, neutropenia.</li> <li>⊕ Alteración del SNC.</li> <li>⊕ Toxicidad mitocondrial.</li> </ul>

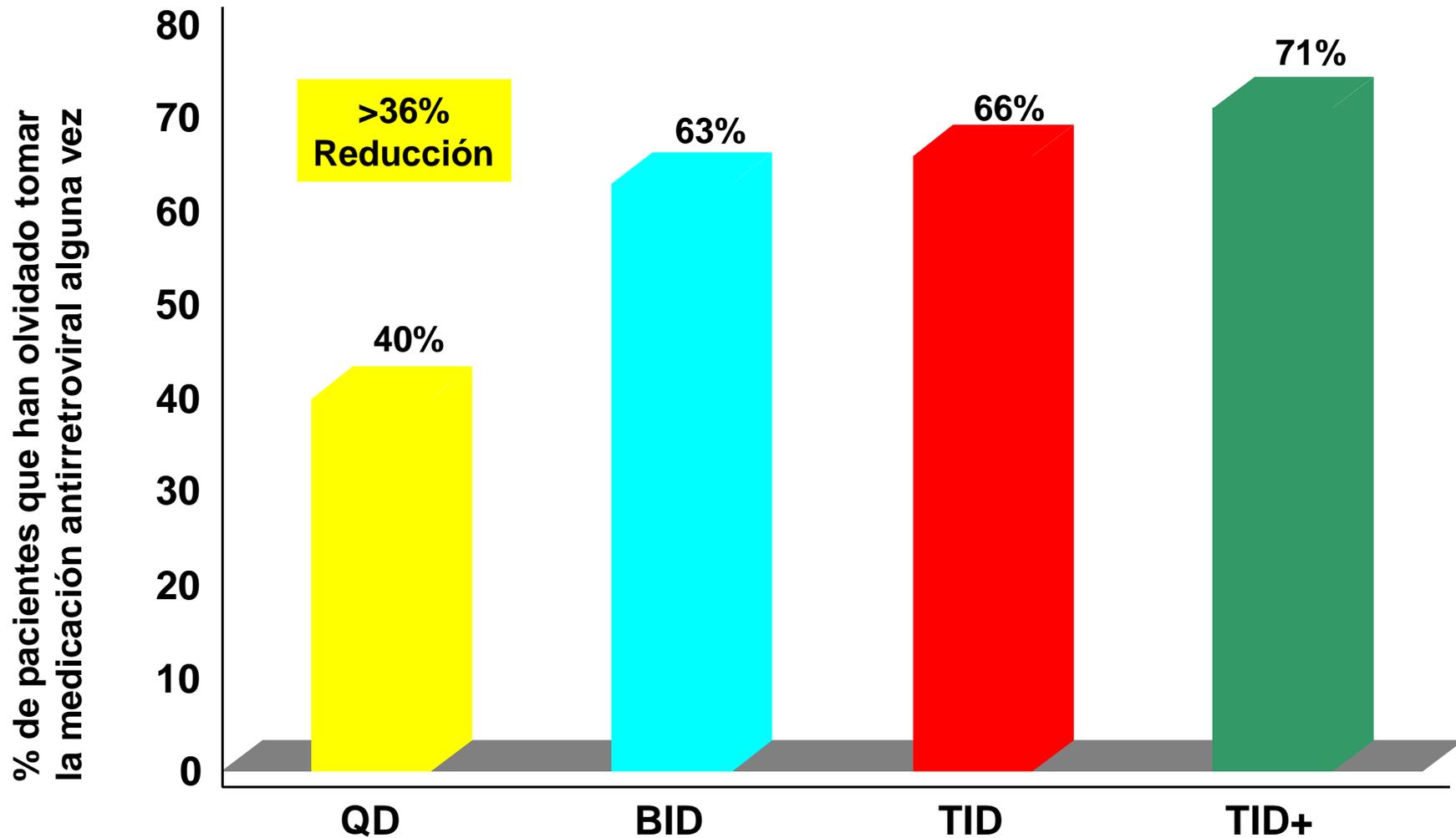


# Simplificación HAART

Regímen	Dosis	Nº comps/caps	Comentarios
<b>2003</b> TDF/ [FTC o 3TC] / EFV	3 ps, QD		Generalmente bien tolerado; efectos GI, efectos SNC (EFV).
<b>2006</b> TRV+EFV KV+EFV	2 ps QD		Efectos adversos mínimos o nulos, buena PK, no restricciones de comida.
<b>2007 → actualidad</b>	1 comp QD		Efectos adversos mínimos o nulos, buena PK, no restricciones de comida.



# Relación dosificación-adherencia



Moyle G et al. HIV 6. 2002. Glasgow, UK. Abstract 99.



# Combinaciones de fármacos

Nombre genérico	Nombre comercial	Formulación	Dosis estándar en adultos	Compridos/día	Principales efectos secundarios	Restricciones alimentarias
<b>Regímenes en un único comprimido</b>						
<b>Dolutegravir / abacavir / lamivudina</b>	<i>Triumeq</i>	 Comprimido que contiene 50mg de dolutegravir, 600mg de abacavir y 300mg de lamivudina.	Un comprimido, una vez al día.	1	Véanse dolutegravir, abacavir y lamivudina.	Se puede tomar con o sin alimentos
<b>Efavirenz / emtricitabina / tenofovir</b>	<i>Atripla</i>	 Comprimido que contiene 600mg de efavirenz, 200mg de emtricitabina y 245mg de tenofovir	Un comprimido al día	1	Véanse efavirenz, emtricitabina y tenofovir	Tomar con el estómago vacío, preferentemente al acostarse
<b>Elvitegravir / cobicistat / emtricitabina / tenofovir</b>	<i>Stribild</i>	 Comprimido que contiene 150mg de elvitegravir, 150mg de cobicistat, 200mg de emtricitabina y 245mg de tenofovir	Un comprimido al día	1	<b>Habituales:</b> Náuseas, diarrea, sueños extraños, dolor de cabeza, fatiga, mareos, insomnio, exantema cutáneo ( <i>rash</i> ), flatulencias y somnolencia. <b>Raros:</b> Problemas hepáticos graves, problemas renales, disminución de la masa ósea	Tomar con alimentos
<b>Rilpivirina / emtricitabina / tenofovir</b>	<i>Eviplera</i>	 Comprimido que contiene 25mg de rilpivirina, 200mg de emtricitabina y 245mg de tenofovir	Un comprimido al día	1	Véanse rilpivirina, emtricitabina y tenofovir	Tomar con alimentos
<b>Combinaciones a dosis fijas</b>						
<b>Abacavir / lamivudina</b>	<i>Kivexa</i>	 Comprimido que contiene 600mg de abacavir y 300mg de lamivudina	Un comprimido al día	1	Véanse abacavir y lamivudina	Se puede tomar con o sin alimentos
<b>Abacavir / lamivudina / zidovudina</b>	<i>Trizivir</i>	 Comprimido que contiene 300mg de abacavir, 150mg de lamivudina, y 300mg zidovudina	Un comprimido dos veces al día	2	Véanse abacavir, lamivudina y zidovudina	Se puede tomar con o sin alimentos
<b>Emtricitabina / tenofovir</b>	<i>Truvada</i>	 Comprimido que contiene 200mg de emtricitabina y 245mg de tenofovir	Un comprimido al día	1	Véanse emtricitabina y tenofovir	Es preferible tomarlo con alimentos, pero puede tomarse con el estómago vacío
<b>Lamivudina / zidovudina</b>	<i>Combivir</i>	 Comprimido que contiene 150mg de lamivudina y 300mg zidovudina	Un comprimido dos veces al día	2	Véanse lamivudina y zidovudina	Se puede tomar con o sin alimentos



# Combinaciones de fármacos



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY  
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

22 January 2015  
EMA/CHMP/38006/2015  
Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

## Summary of opinion<sup>1</sup> (initial authorisation)

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### Dutrebis lamivudine/raltegravir

On 22 January 2015, the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) adopted a positive opinion, recommending the granting of a marketing authorisation for the medicinal product Dutrebis, 150 mg lamivudine/300 mg raltegravir, film-coated tablet intended for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV 1) infection in adults, adolescents, and children from the age of 6 years and weighing at least 30 kg. The applicant for this medicinal product is Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited.

They may request a re-examination of any CHMP opinion, provided they notify the European Medicines Agency in writing of their intention within 15 days of receipt of the opinion.



¡Muchas gracias por su  
atención!

[www.upiip.com](http://www.upiip.com)