

The logo for the SPARTAN study, featuring the word "SPARTAN" in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters "S", "P", "A", "R", and "T" are black, while the letters "A", "R", and "T" are pink. The "A" and "R" are slightly larger and overlap the "P" and "T" respectively.

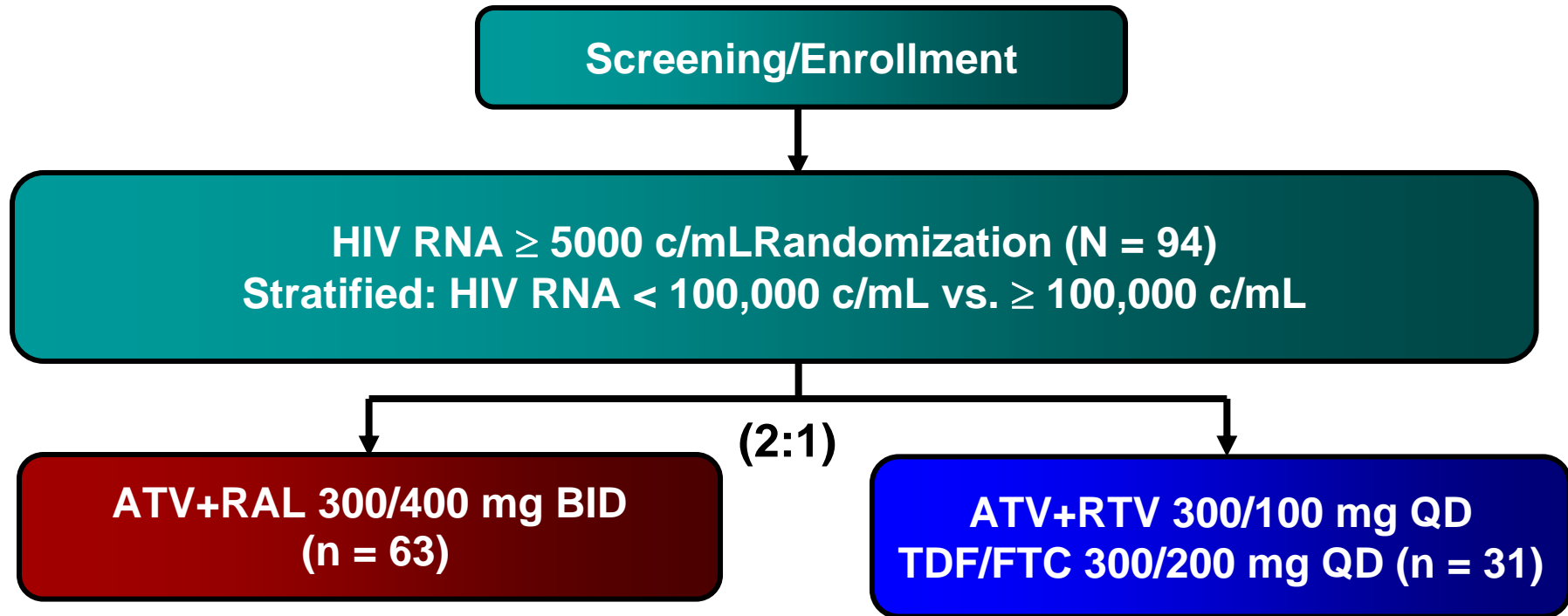
Safety and Potency of Atazanavir and Raltegravir  
Treatment in Absence of Nucleosides and RTV

***The SPARTAN Study: A Pilot Study to Assess the Safety and Efficacy of an Investigational NRTI- and RTV-Sparing Regimen of Atazanavir (ATV) Experimental Dose of 300mg BID plus Raltegravir (RAL) 400mg BID (ATV+RAL) in Treatment-Naïve HIV-Infected Subjects.***

**Michael J. Kozal, MD<sup>1</sup>, Sergio Lupo, MD<sup>2</sup>, Edwin DeJesus, MD<sup>3</sup>, Jean-Michel Molina, MD<sup>4</sup>, Cheryl McDonald, MD<sup>5</sup>, Francois Raffi, MD<sup>6</sup>, Jorge Benetucci, MD<sup>7</sup>, Marco Mancini, BS<sup>8</sup>, Rong Yang, PhD<sup>8</sup>, Victoria Wirtz, MS<sup>8</sup>, Lisa Percival, MS<sup>8</sup>, Jenny Zhang, MD, PhD<sup>8</sup>, Li Zhu, PhD<sup>8</sup>, Awny Farajallah, MD<sup>8</sup>, Bach-Yen Nguyen, MD<sup>9</sup>, Randi Leavitt, MD<sup>9</sup>, Donnie McGrath, MD, MPH<sup>8</sup> and Max Lataillade DO, MPH<sup>8</sup> for the SPARTAN study team.**

<sup>1</sup>Yale University School of Medicine & VA CT, New Haven, CT, USA, <sup>2</sup>Instituto CAICI, Rosario, Argentina, <sup>3</sup>Orlando Immunology Center, Orlando, FL, USA, <sup>4</sup>Dept. of Infectious Diseases, Saint-Louis Hospital and University of Paris Diderot Paris 7, Paris, France, <sup>5</sup>Tarrant County Infectious Disease Association, Fort Worth, TX, USA, <sup>6</sup>University Hospital, Nantes, France, <sup>7</sup>FUNDAI (Fundación de ayuda al Inmunodeficiente) and University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina, <sup>8</sup>Bristol-Myers Squibb, Global Development and Medical Affairs, USA, <sup>9</sup>Merck Research Laboratories, North Wales, PA, USA.

# Study Design



## Primary endpoint:

- Determine the proportion of patients with HIV RNA < 50 c/mL at week 24

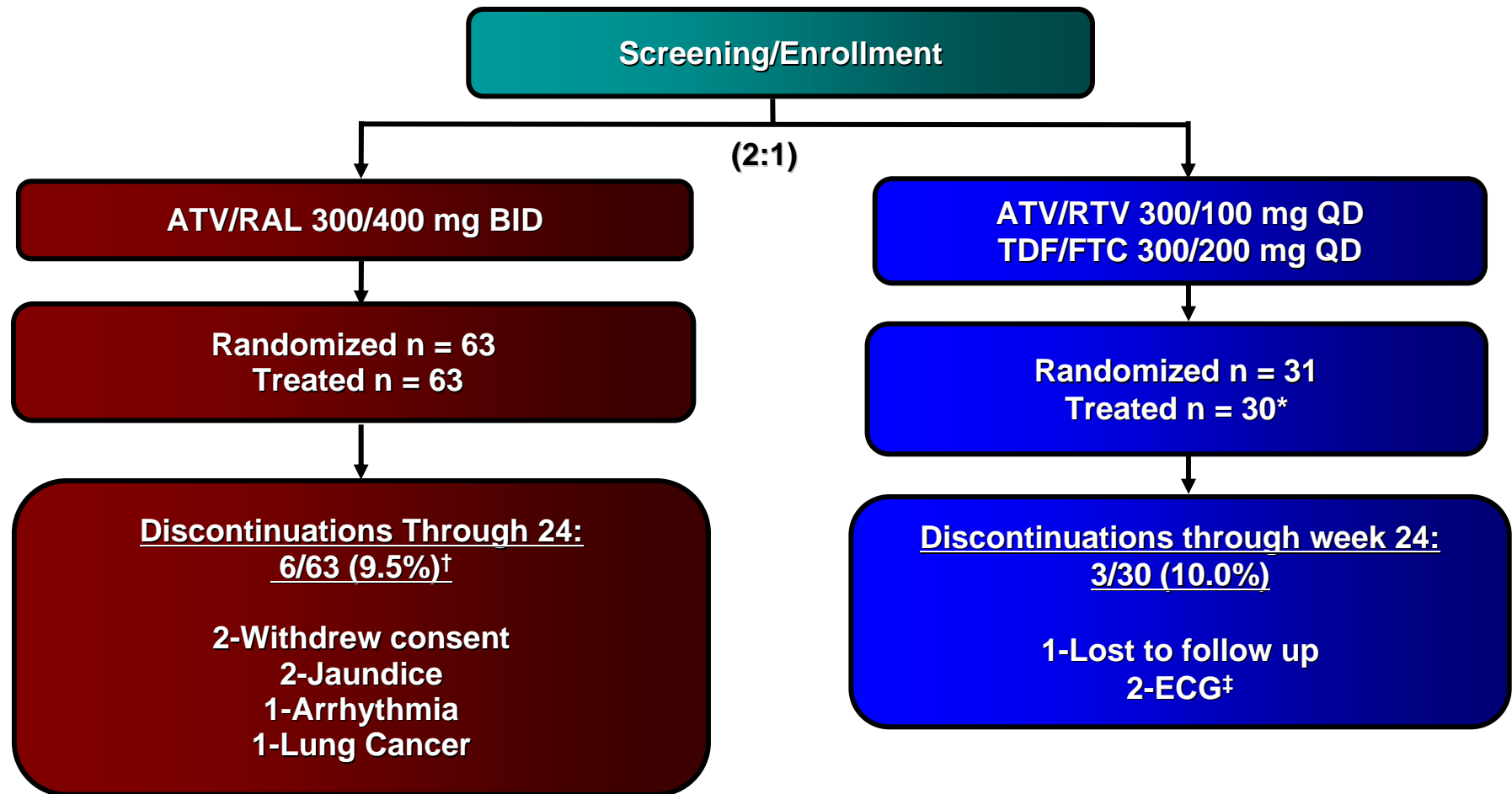
## Secondary endpoints:

- Change from baseline in CD4 cell counts at weeks 24, 48 & 96
- Safety through weeks 24, 48 & 96
- Assess pharmacokinetics of ATV+RAL experimental regimen

# Demographics

	ATV+RAL	ATV+RTV+TDF/FTC
<b>Median Age (years)</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>
<b>Male n/N (%)</b>	<b>55/63 (87.3)</b>	<b>28/30 (93.3)</b>
<b>Race n/N (%)</b>		
<b>White</b>	<b>54/63 (85.7)</b>	<b>23/30 (76.7)</b>
<b>African American</b>	<b>8/63 (12.7)</b>	<b>6/30 (20.0)</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1/30 (3.3)</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>1/63 (1.6)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mean BL HIV RNA log<sub>10</sub> c/mL (SE)</b>	<b>4.9 (0.07)</b>	<b>4.9 (0.12)</b>
<b>Baseline HIV RNA &lt; 100,000</b>	<b>29/63 (46.0)</b>	<b>17/30 (56.7)</b>
<b>Baseline HIV RNA ≥ 100,000</b>	<b>34/63 (54.0)</b>	<b>13/30 (43.3)</b>
<b>Mean CD4 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (SE)</b>	<b>256 (14.7)</b>	<b>261 (24.6)</b>

# Disposition through Week 24

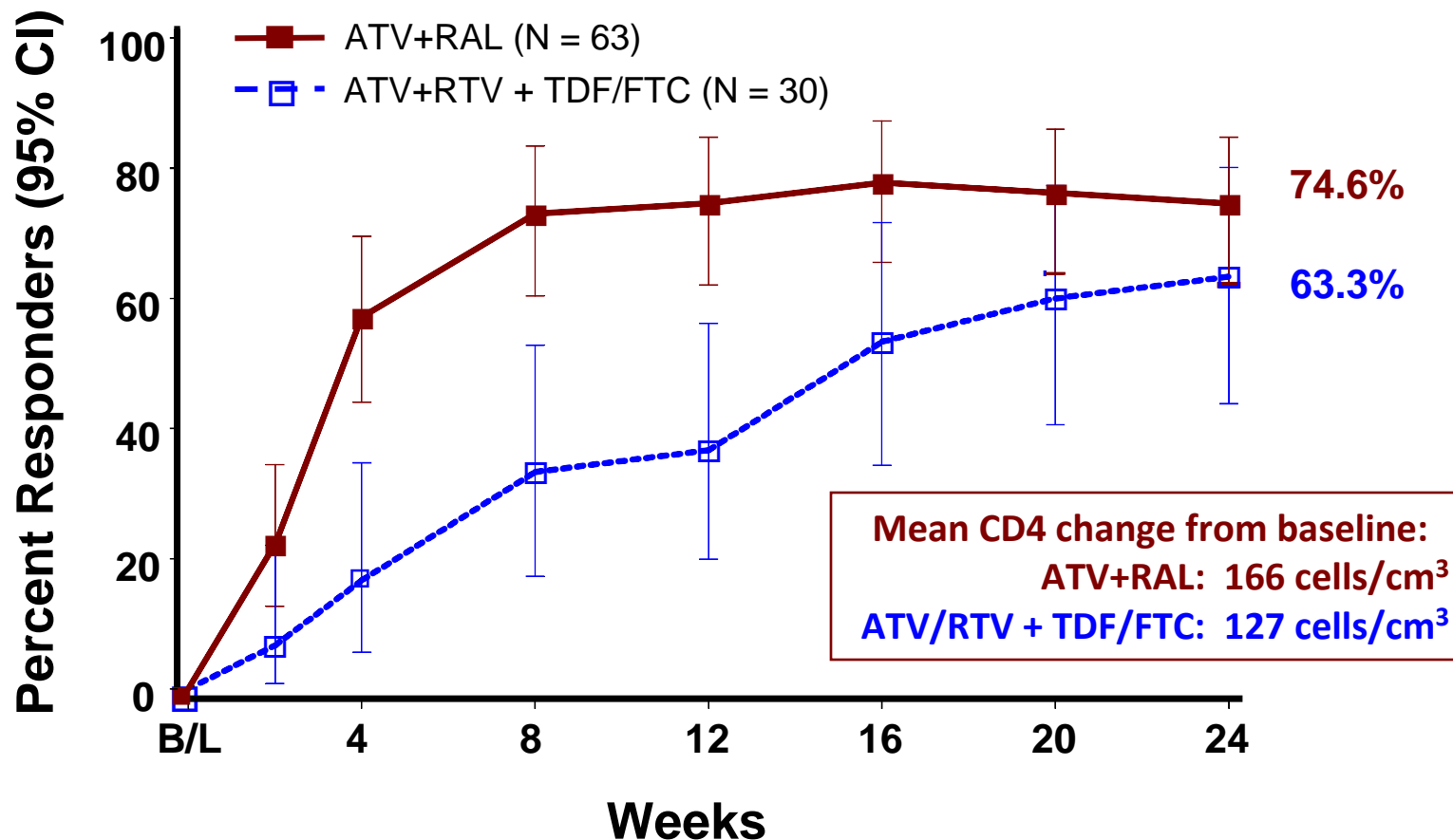


\*One patient withdrew consent before treatment

‡Never met study criteria due to QRS prolongation

† 6/6 subjects on ATV+ RAL were undetectable (HIV RNA < 50 c/ mL) at discontinuation through week 24

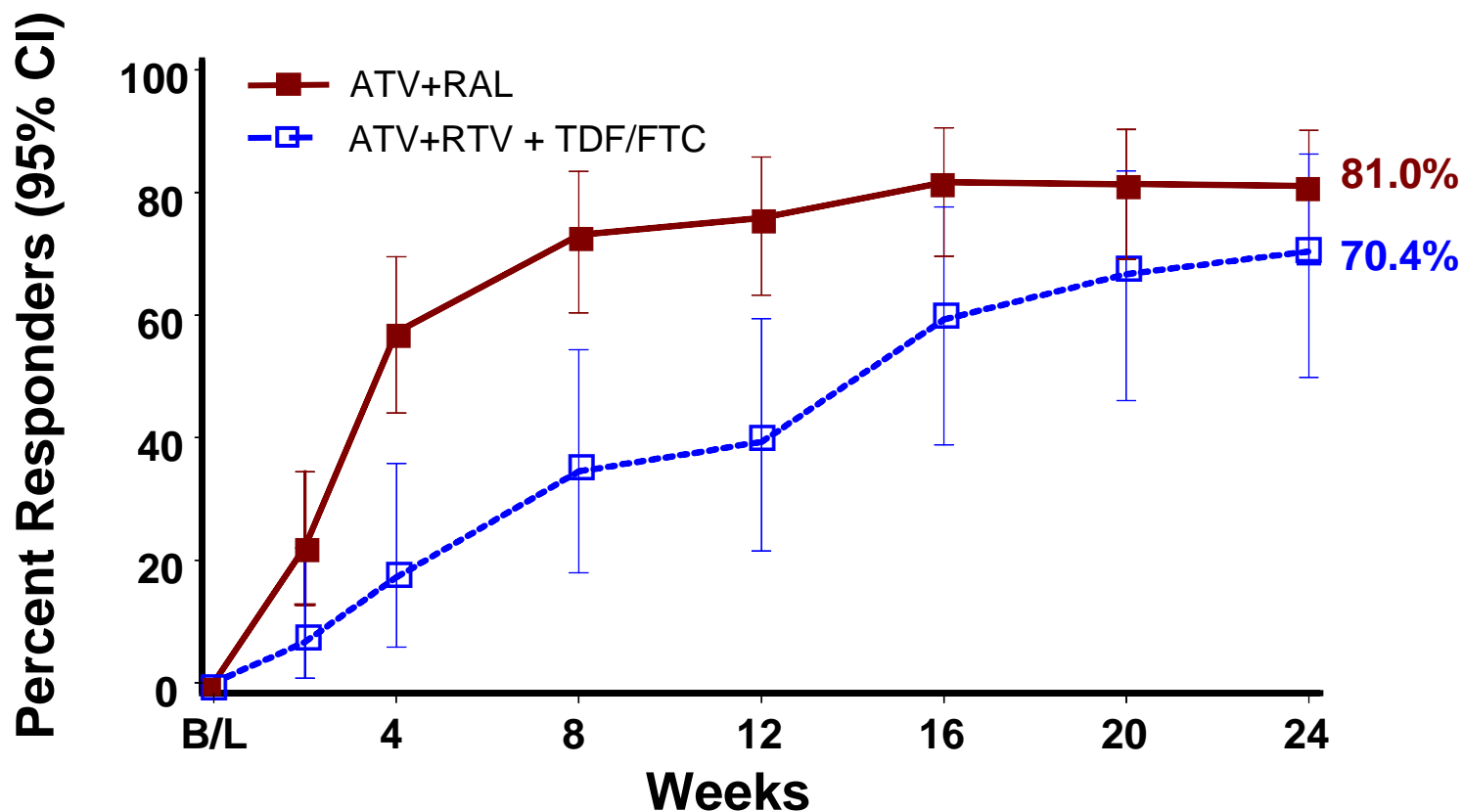
# Response Rate (HIV RNA < 50 c/mL) through Week 24-CVR (NC = F)



CVR (NC = F) is a modified intent-to-treat analysis of confirmed virologic response where non-completers equal failure. Responders are:

- Subjects who achieve and maintain confirmed response (2 consecutive on-treatment HIV RNA < 50 c/mL) through the visit week without intervening virologic rebound or discontinuation
- Subjects who achieve resuppression (i.e., confirmed response after virologic rebound) at the visit week.

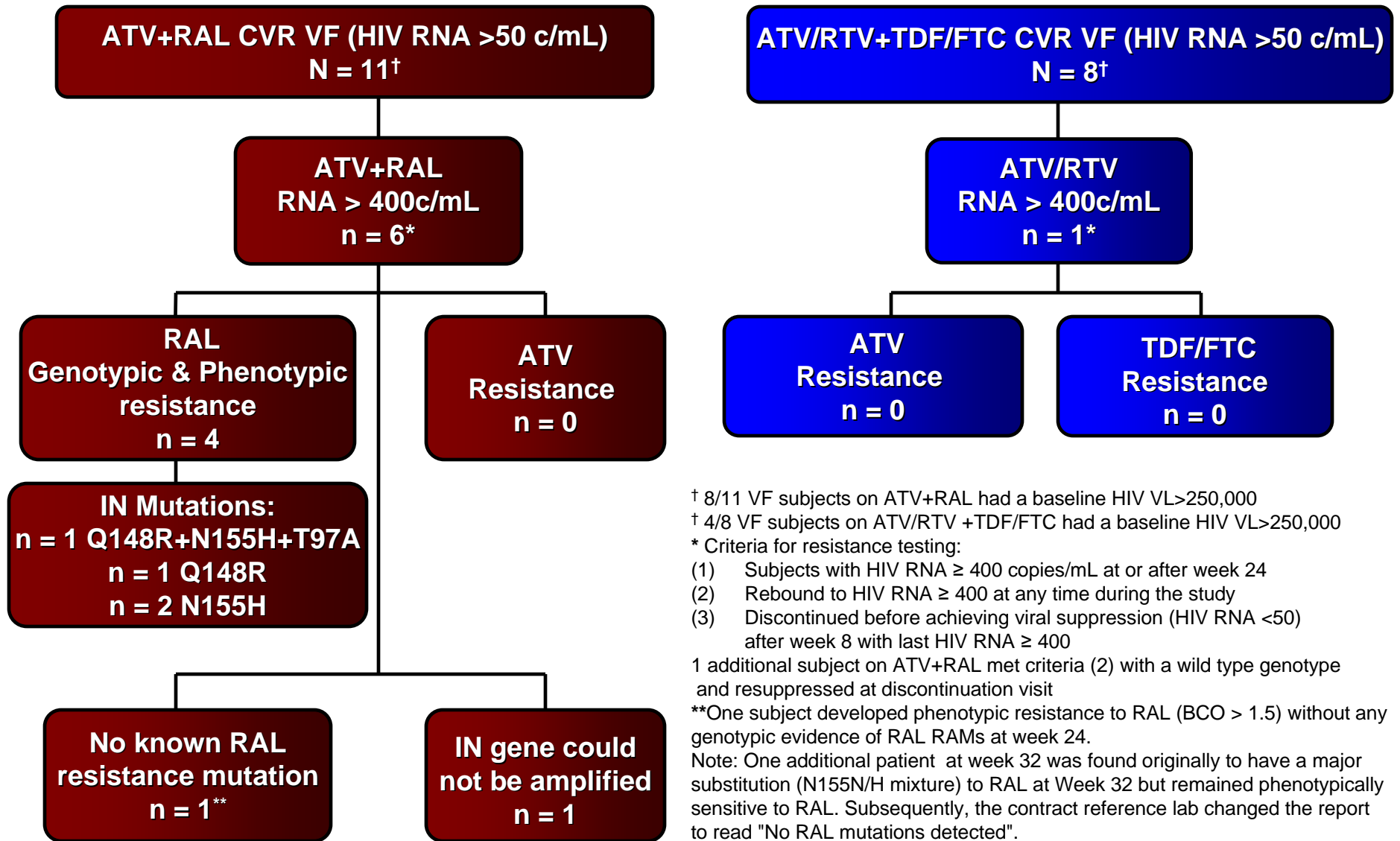
# Response Rate (HIV RNA < 50 c/mL) through Week 24-CVR (NC = M)



ATV+RAL: N=63	63	63	63	62	60	59	58
ATV+RTV+TDF/FTC: N=30	30	29	29	28	27	27	27

CVR (NC = M) excludes non-completers within a pre-defined visit window;  
 Subjects are classified as completers at week 24 if they have minimum follow-up, i.e., received at least 155 days of study therapy and have an HIV RNA measurement on or after 155 days, the lower bound of the week 24 visit window.

# SPARTAN Resistance through Week 24



† 8/11 VF subjects on ATV+RAL had a baseline HIV VL>250,000

† 4/8 VF subjects on ATV/RTV +TDF/FTC had a baseline HIV VL>250,000

\* Criteria for resistance testing:

- (1) Subjects with HIV RNA ≥ 400 copies/mL at or after week 24
- (2) Rebound to HIV RNA ≥ 400 at any time during the study
- (3) Discontinued before achieving viral suppression (HIV RNA <50) after week 8 with last HIV RNA ≥ 400

1 additional subject on ATV+RAL met criteria (2) with a wild type genotype and resuppressed at discontinuation visit

\*\*One subject developed phenotypic resistance to RAL (BCO > 1.5) without any genotypic evidence of RAL RAMs at week 24.

Note: One additional patient at week 32 was found originally to have a major substitution (N155N/H mixture) to RAL at Week 32 but remained phenotypically sensitive to RAL. Subsequently, the contract reference lab changed the report to read "No RAL mutations detected".

# Safety through Week 24

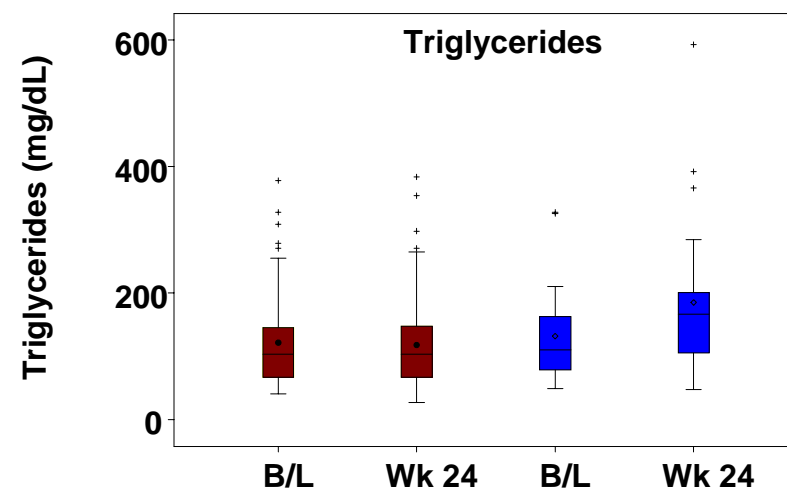
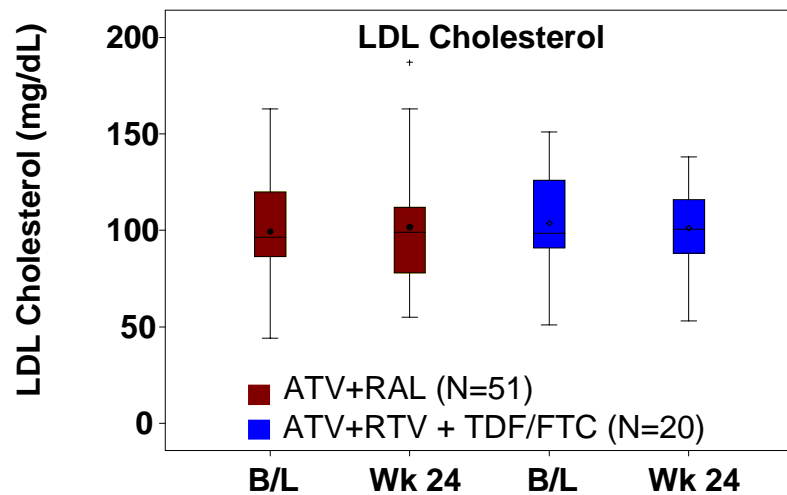
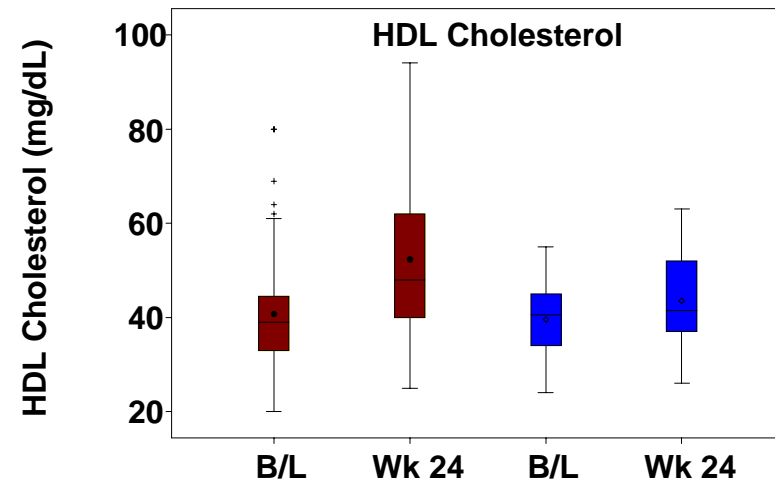
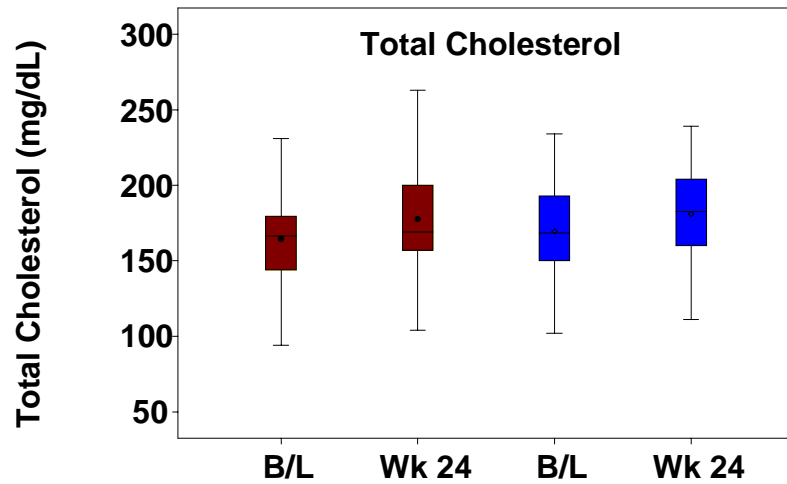
	Number of Patients	
	ATV+RAL	ATV+RTV +TDF/FTC
<b>AEs leading to DC*</b>	<b>4/63 (6.3%)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grade 2-4 treatment-related AEs†</b>	<b>19/63 (30.2%)</b>	<b>10/30 (33.3%)</b>
<b>Grade 3-4 AEs</b>	<b>16/63 (25.4%)</b>	<b>6/30 (20.0%)</b>
<b>Grade 3-4 total bilirubin abnormalities</b>	<b>38/63 (60.3%)</b>	<b>14/30 (46.7%)</b>
<b>Grade 4 total bilirubin abnormalities</b>	<b>13/63 (20.6%)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PR mean change from BL‡ msec (SE)§</b>	<b>17.6 (2.10)</b>	<b>4.9 (2.25)</b>
<b>QRS mean change from BL msec (SE)§</b>	<b>8.9 (1.02)</b>	<b>3.6 (1.97)</b>

\*Included arrhythmia-1, jaundice-1, jaundice and ocular icterus-1, Lung cancer-1

†Grade 2-4 treatment-related AE hyperbilirubinemia occurred in 19% (12/63) of subjects on ATV+RAL and 16.7% (5/30) on ATV/RTV+TVD

§The worst value in the visit window was used

# Fasting Lipids Week 24: LOCF-Treated Subjects



Fasting Mean (SE) Total-to-HDL Chol Ratio	ATV+RAL	ATV+RTV+TDF/FTC
Baseline	4.4 (0.18)	4.4 (0.26)
Week 24	3.8 (0.21)	4.4 (0.25)

# Geometric Means of Steady State Pharmacokinetics for ATV and RAL

	ATV		RAL	
	SPARTAN* (N=13)	CASTLE (N=18)	SPARTAN* (N=13)	Historical (N=6)
<b>C<sub>max</sub></b> (ng/mL)	<b>3506</b>	<b>2897</b>	<b>1577</b>	
<b>AUC<sup>§</sup></b> (ng•h/mL)	<b>39806</b>	<b>28605</b>	<b>6446</b>	<b>6900</b>
<b>C<sub>min</sub><sup>†</sup></b> (ng/mL)	<b>687</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>68.5</b>

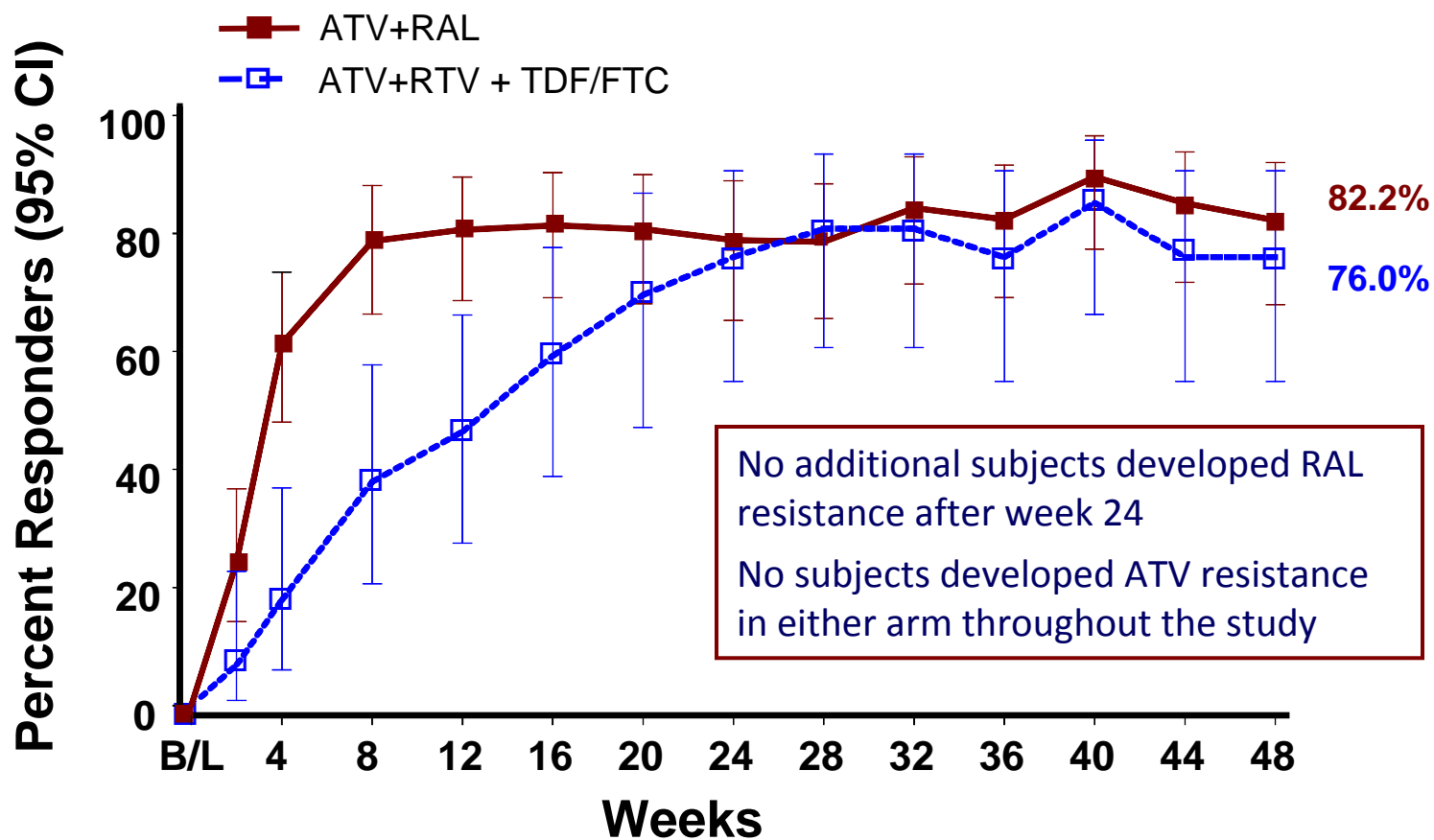
\*When RAL 400 mg BID was dosed with ATV 300 mg BID

§ATV AUC is normalized to AUC(0-24), RAL AUC is AUC(0-12)

†C<sub>min</sub> : Defined as C12 (12 hours post the AM dose) for SPARTAN and RAL, and C24 for ATV in CASTLE

- **ATV exposures (24 hour AUC and C<sub>min</sub>) are higher than those observed in CASTLE for ATV+RTV + Truvada**
- **RAL overall exposures are comparable to historical data**

# Response Rate (HIV RNA < 50 c/mL) through Week 48 VR-OC



No additional subjects developed RAL resistance after week 24  
 No subjects developed ATV resistance in either arm throughout the study

ATV+RAL: N=63	62	62	61	62	59	57	52	56	51	51	48	47	45
ATV+RTV+TDF/FTC: N=30	29	28	29	28	27	23	25	26	26	25	27	25	25

Week 48 CD4 mean change from baseline: **ATV+RAL: 235 cells/cm<sup>3</sup>** ; **ATV/RTV+TDF/FTC: 197 cells/cm<sup>3</sup>**

VR-OC is an on-treatment method. It classifies subjects as responders according to a single on-treatment HIV RNA measurement < 50 c/mL closest to the planned visit and within a pre-defined visit window. The denominator is based on subjects with an on-treatment HIV RNA measurement in that visit window.

## Conclusions through week 24

- Response rates (HIV RNA < 50 c/mL) for ATV+RAL at primary endpoint (week 24) were consistent with current standard of care
- There were no new or unexpected safety signals for ATV 300mg BID
  - Grade 4 Hyperbilirubinemia rates are higher than with ATV/RTV
- There were no new or unexpected safety signals for RAL 400mg BID
- Through week 24, 4 patients on ATV+RAL developed genotypic and phenotypic resistance to RAL
- No subjects developed ATV resistance in either arm throughout the study
- ATV exposures were higher for ATV + RAL 300/400 mg BID regimen than those observed with ATV300/RTV100 mg plus TDF/FTC
- RAL overall exposures were comparable to historical data

# Acknowledgements

The study team would like to thank the patients for their participation and commitment during the SPARTAN study

## INVESTIGATORS:

### Argentina

Jorge A Benetucci, MD, FUNDAI

Isabel Cassetti, MD, Helios Salud

Jorge Corral, MD, Centro Oncologico Integral

Sergio Lupo, MD, CAICI

### France

Jean-Francois Bergmann, MD, Hopital  
Lariboisiere

Jean-Michel Molina, MD, Hopital Saint-Louis

Gilles Pialoux, MD, Hopital Tenon

Francois Raffi, MD, Chu De Nantes-Hotel Dieu

### United States

Edwin DeJesus, MD, FACP, Orlando  
Immunology Center

Judith Feinberg, MD, University of Cincinnati

Joseph C Gathe, Jr, MD, Therapeutic  
Concepts, P.A.

Michael Kozal, MD, Yale University School of  
Medicine

Martin Markowitz, MD, The Aaron Diamond  
AIDS Research Center

Cheryl K McDonald, MD, Tarrant County  
Infectious Disease Associates

Robert A Myers, Jr, MD, Southwest Center for  
HIV/AIDS

Patricia Salvato, MD, Diversified Medical  
Practices, PA

Lawrence F Waldman, MD, Southwest Center  
for HIV/AIDS

Douglas J Ward, MD, DuPont Circle  
Physicians Group