

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate (TDF) Versus Emtricitabine Plus TDF (FTC/TDF) for Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis B (CHB) In Patients with Persistent Viral Replication Receiving Adefovir Dipivoxil: Final Week 168 Results

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61st Annual Meeting of the American Association
for the Study of Liver Diseases
October 29th - November 2nd 2010
Boston, MA, USA



Thomas Berg, MD

I have financial relationships within the last 12 months relevant to my presentation with Bristol-Myers Squibb, Gilead Sciences, Human Genome Sciences, Merck, Roche, Schering Plough, Tibotec, Vertex

AND

My presentation does include discussion of off-label or investigational use
FTC/TDF for the treatment of HBV

Introduction

- Virologic suppression by adefovir dipivoxil (ADV) is incomplete in some cases, resulting in persistent viremia on treatment
- Options include switching to a single more potent drug or to two drugs with different resistance pathways
- The preferred treatment strategy in this heavily pretreated population remains to be defined and requires continued evaluation beyond 2 years

Study Objective

- A comparison of the long-term safety and efficacy of two ***treatment strategies*** for ADV suboptimal responders, most with prior/current lamivudine (LAM) use:
 - Compare the antiviral efficacy (HBV DNA < 400 copies/mL) of
 - Monotherapy with TDF 300 mg QD (with option to add FTC 200 mg)
- versus
- Fixed-dose combination of FTC 200 mg + TDF 300 mg QD

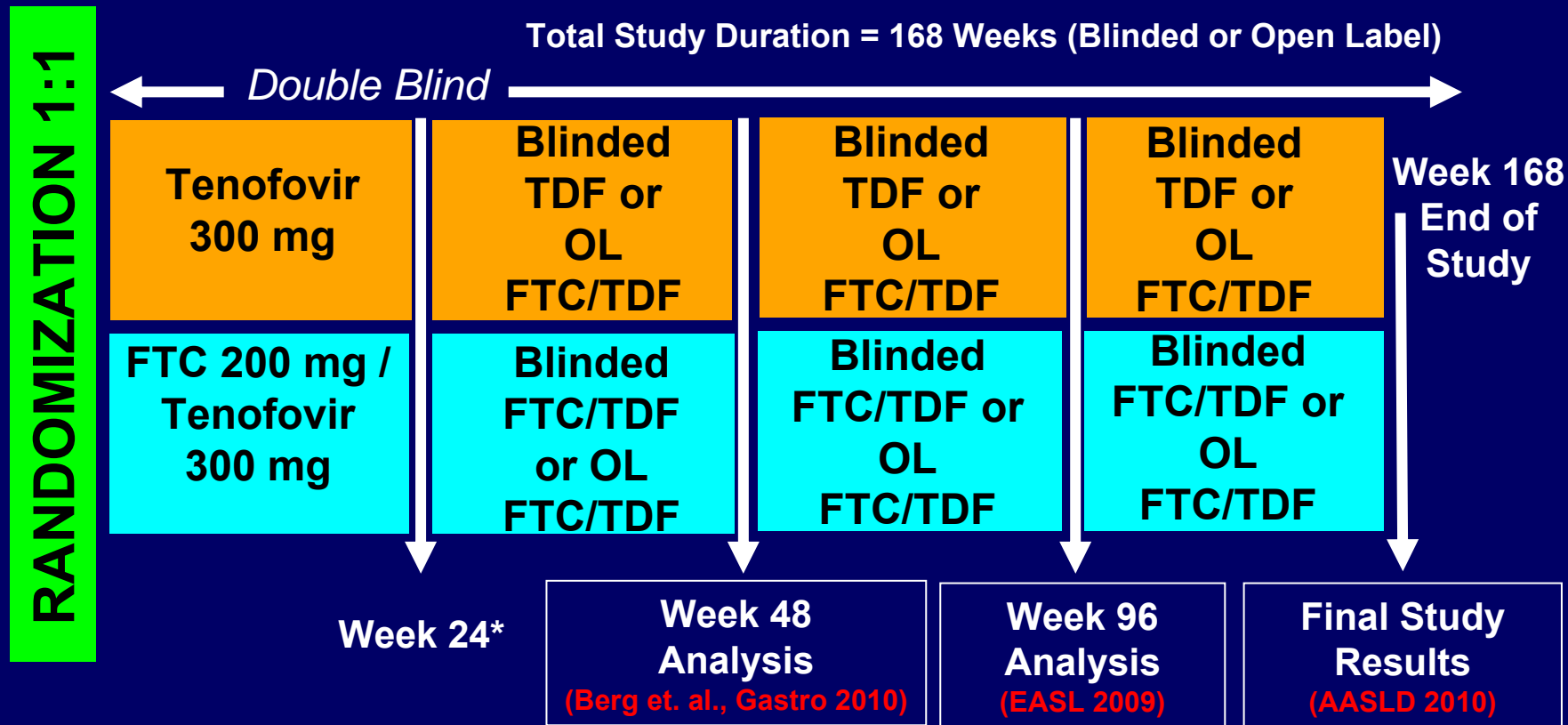
The data were analyzed by Intent to treat (ITT): virologic failure = persistent HBV DNA \geq 400 copies/mL (69 IU/mL), or a confirmed loss of response or discontinuation (noncompleter=failure (NC=F)).

Subjects on open-label FTC/TDF will not be considered failures unless they meet the criteria described above.

Key Eligibility Criteria

- 18–69 years of age
- HBeAg positive or negative
- Currently treated with ADV 10 mg QD (for ≥ 24 weeks but ≤ 96 weeks), with persistent viremia (HBV DNA ≥ 172 IU/mL (1000 copies/mL) (Roche Cobas TaqMan Assay, lower limit of quantification 29 IU/mL [169 copies/mL])
- Concomitant and past treatment with lamivudine permitted
- ALT levels $< 10 \times$ the upper limit of normal (ULN)
- Compensated liver disease; no evidence of HCC
- No co-infection with HCV, HIV, or HDV

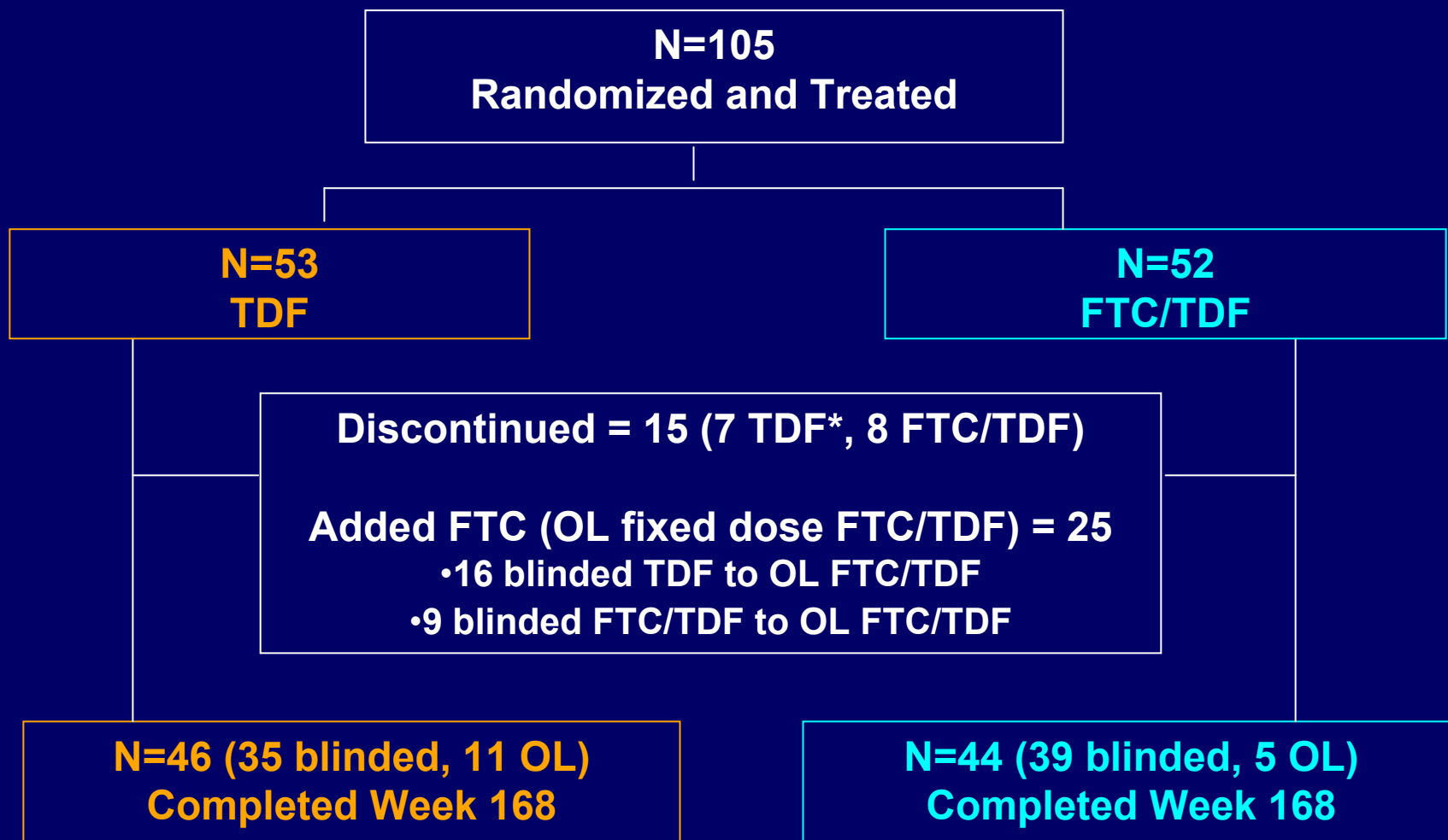
Study 106 Design



*From WK24 on, patients with confirmed HBV DNA ≥ 69 IU/mL had the option to add FTC (as fixed dose FTC/TDF) or discontinue from the trial

•TDF and FTC/TDF achieved viral suppression in 81% of patients at WK48¹, and in 89% (TDF) and 83% (FTC/TDF) at WK96²

Patient Disposition at 168 Weeks



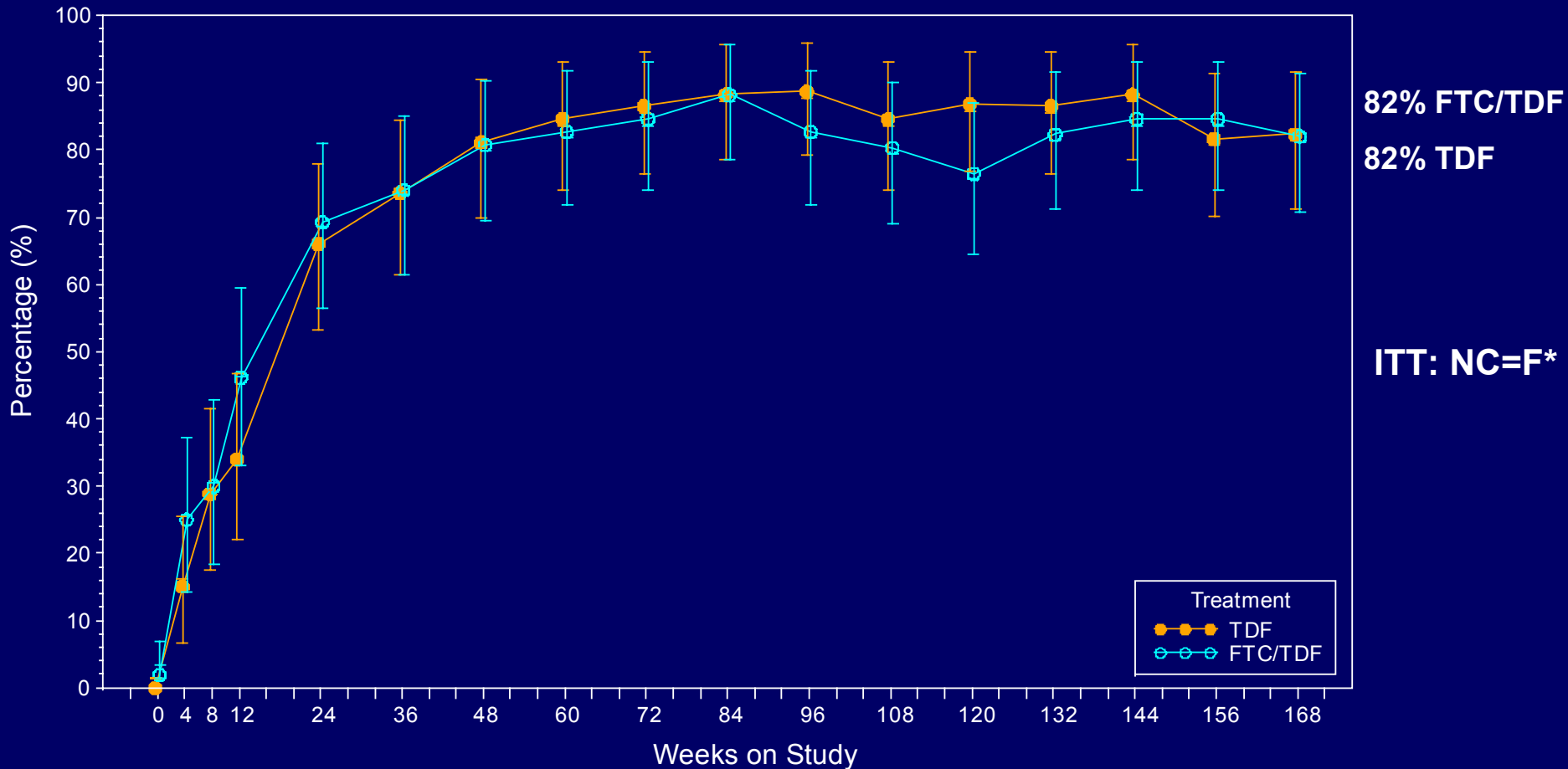
*One patient discontinued study due to HBsAg loss.

Baseline Disease and Demographic Characteristics

		TDF (N=53)	FTC/TDF (N=52)
Mean Age		40	39
Race	White	23 (44%)	21 (40%)
	Asian	26 (49%)	18 (35%)
Male		38 (72%)	42 (81%)
HBeAg Positive		38 (72%)	39 (75%)
Mean HBV DNA (log₁₀ copies/mL) (range)		6.06 (3.41,9.57)	5.87 (2.23,9.47)
ALT > ULN		27 (51%)	26 (50%)
Prior LAM exposure (≥ 12 weeks)		30 (57%)	31 (60%)
Mean prior ADV exposure (weeks; range)		62 (20-131)	62 (29-168)
HBV Viral Genotype	A	11 (21%)	9 (18%)
	B	6 (11%)	4 (8%)
	C	15 (28%)	10 (20%)
	D	18 (34%)	21 (41%)
	E	2 (4%)	6 (12%)

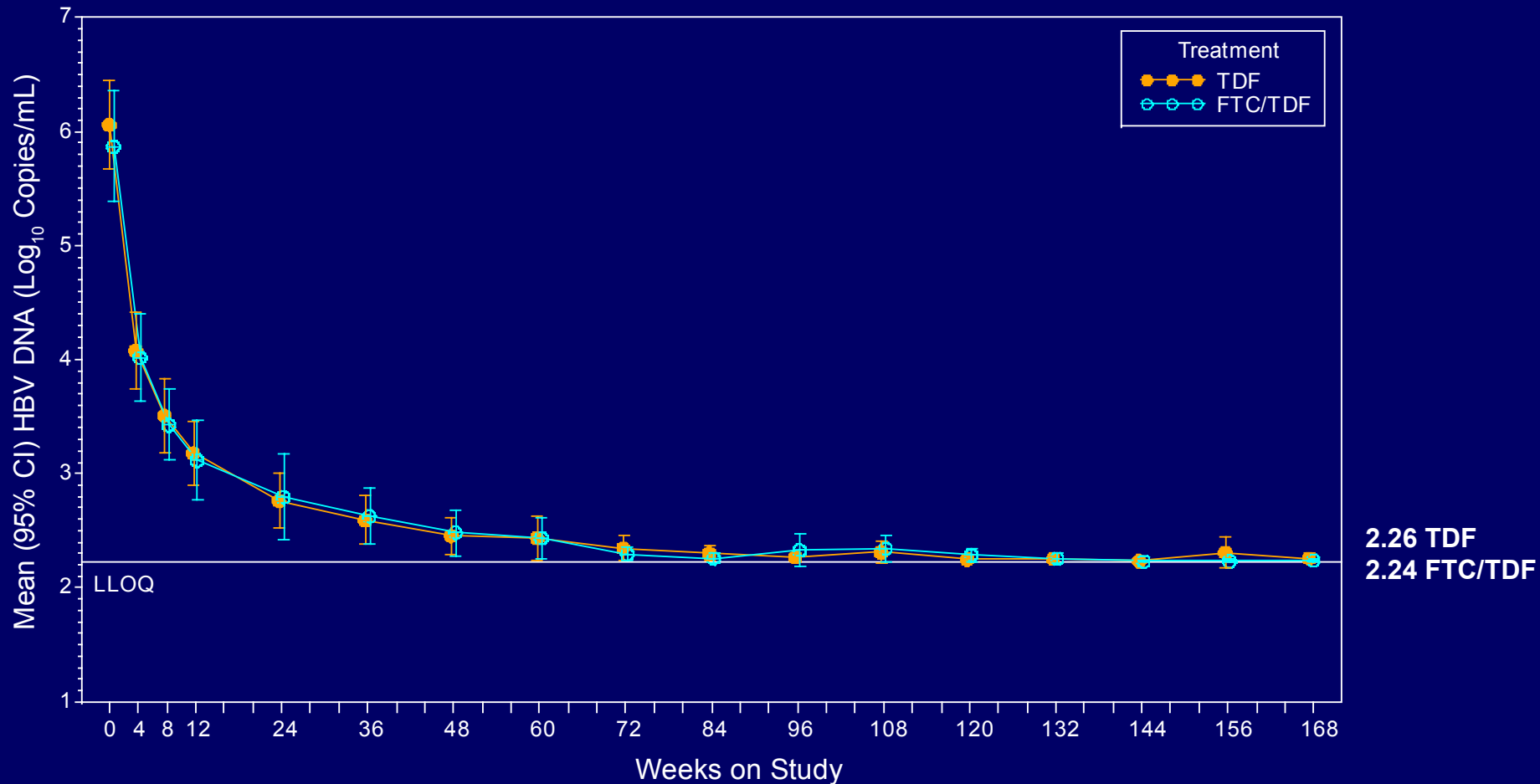
Primary Efficacy Analysis: Comparison of the Two Treatment Strategies

% of Patients with HBV DNA < 400 copies/mL (69 IU/mL)



Proportion of patients with HBV DNA < 169 copies/mL (29IU/mL): 80% TDF and 76% FTC/TDF

Mean HBV DNA (\log_{10} c/mL) by Study Visit



* Includes patients who switched to open-label FTC/TDF fixed-dose combination

Week 168 Serology Results*

	TDF	FTC/TDF
Proportion with HBeAg loss	8/38 (21%)	9/39 (23%)
Proportion with HBeAg seroconversion (a subset of HBeAg loss group)	5/38 (13%)	5/39 (13%)
Proportion with HBsAg loss	3/53 (6%)	0
Proportion with HBsAg seroconversion	3/53 (6%)	0

*Last Observation Carried Forward (LOCF) analysis

Patients who lost HBsAg/seroconverted:

Pt 3024: Asian male, HBeAg+ patient (from US site) with HBV genotype C

Pt 1006: Caucasian female, HBeAg+ patient (German site) with HBV genotype A

Pt 1036: Caucasian male, HBeAg+ patient (German site) with HBV genotype A

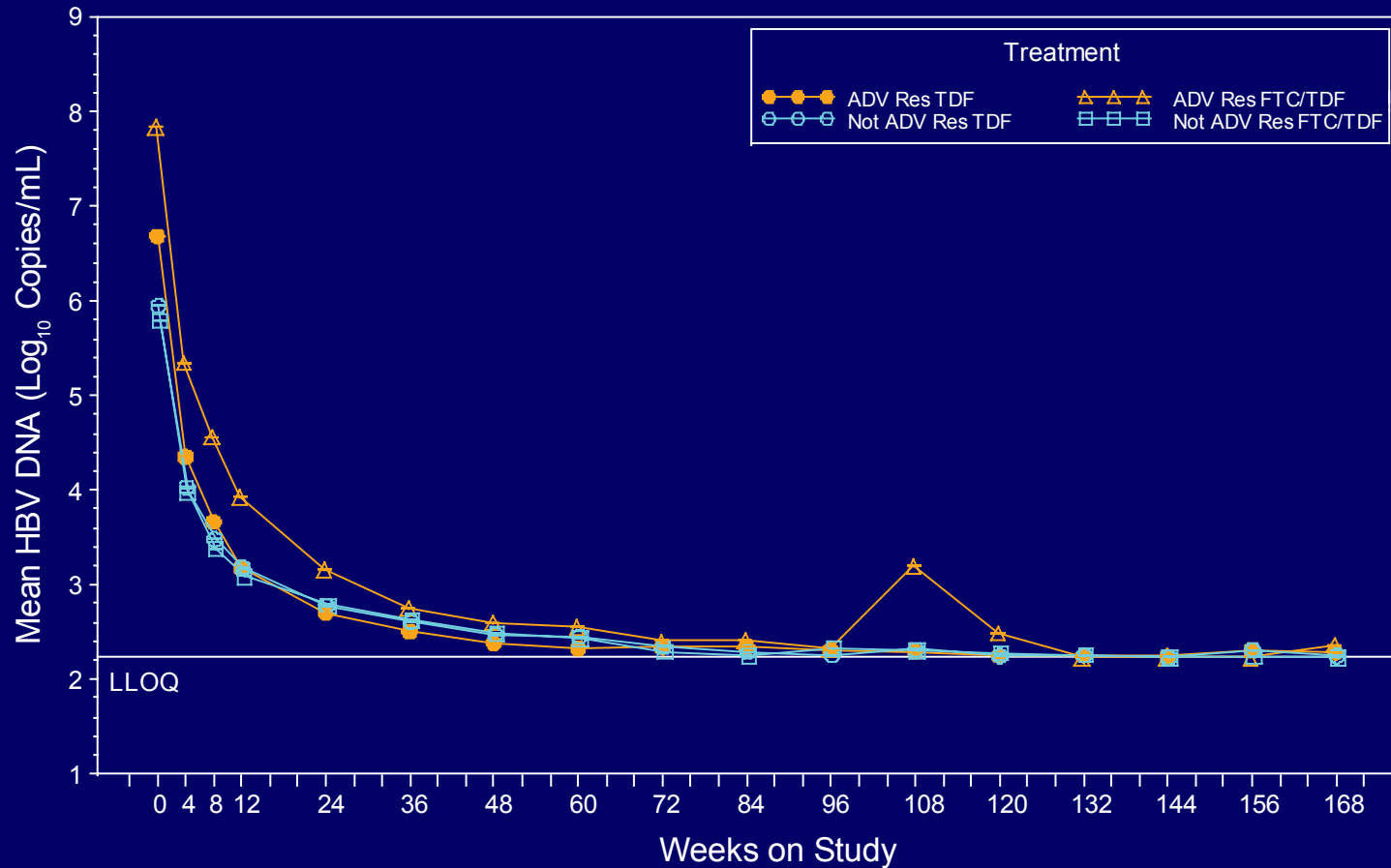
All remained on treatment for ~6 additional months and 2 patients were followed off treatment, without evidence of relapse.

Baseline Genotypic Analysis

Patient Population	N
All Enrolled	105
Patients with ADV-Resistance Mutations at Baseline	10 (9.5%)
rtA181V	2
rtN236T	2
rtA181T/V + rtN236T	4
rtA181T	2
Patients with LAM-Resistance Mutations at Baseline	13 (12.4%)
rtM204V/I	1
rtL180M+rtM204V/I	12
All patients with Mutations at Baseline	23 (22%)

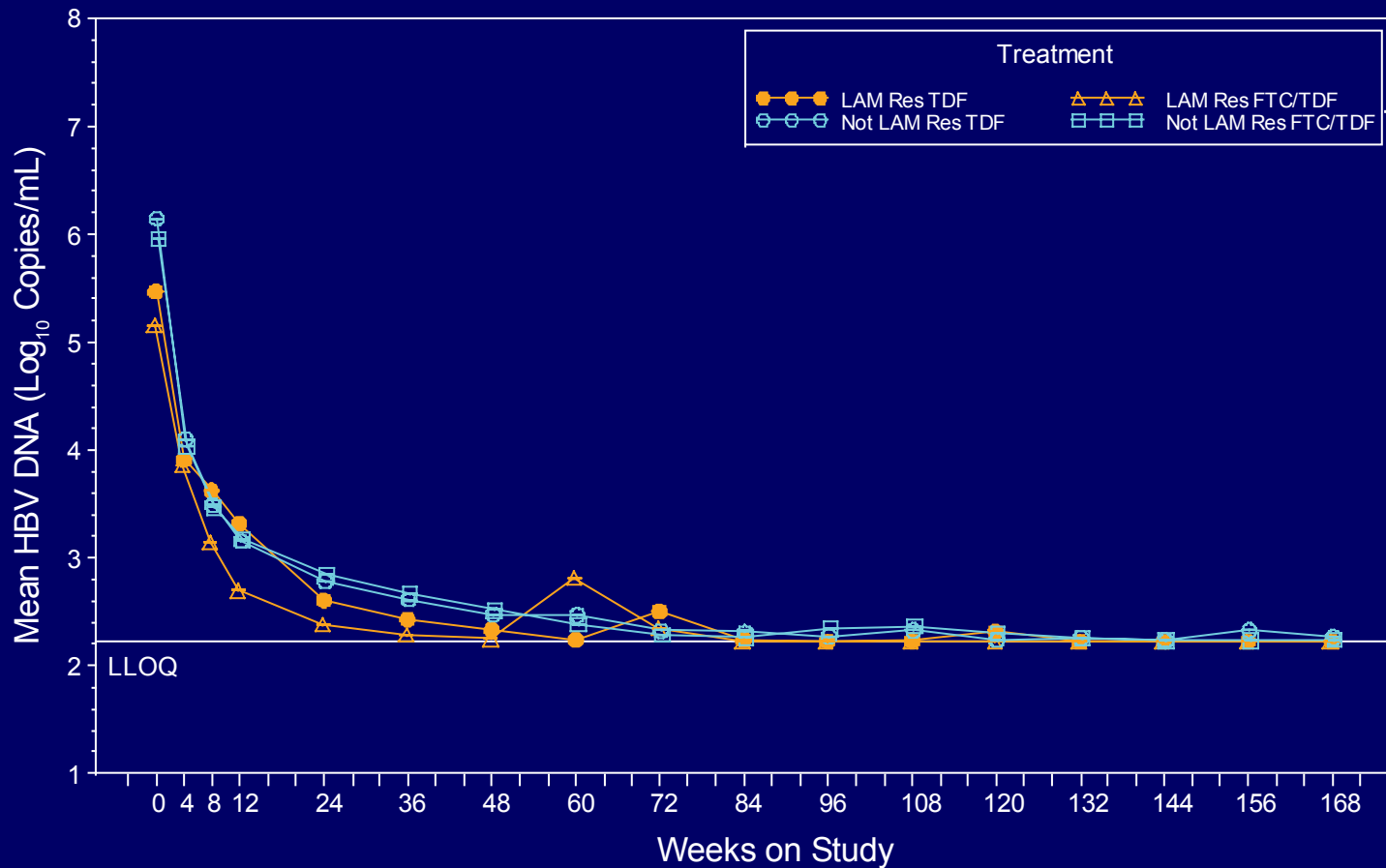
* population sequencing

Mean HBV DNA ($\text{Log}_{10}\text{c/mL}$) by Baseline ADV-R and Treatment



Not ADV Res FTC/TDF	□	N=	50	50	48	50	50	48	48	48	46	44	45	43	42	41	42	42	40
Not ADV Res TDF	○	N=	45	45	43	44	44	44	44	43	42	42	42	40	40	38	37	34	36
ADV Res FTC/TDF	△	N=	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
ADV Res TDF	●	N=	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Mean HBV DNA (Log₁₀c/mL) by Baseline LAM-R and Treatment



Not Lam Res FTC/TDF	□	N=	46	46	44	46	46	44	44	44	44	42	40	41	39	38	37	38	38	36
Not Lam Res TDF	○	N=	46	46	44	45	45	45	44	43	42	43	41	41	39	38	38	35	37	
Lam Res FTC/TDF	△	N=	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Lam Res TDF	●	N=	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

Virology Analysis Plan for Study 106

**Genotyping
(HBV pol / RT)**



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graph TD; A[Genotyping (HBV pol / RT)] --> B[Phenotyping (HBV pol / RT)];
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**Phenotyping
(HBV pol / RT)**

All patients:

- at baseline
- yearly if ≥ 400 copies/mL (≥ 69 IU/mL) of HBV DNA
- before switch to OL FTC/TDF, and after discontinuation of any therapy if HBV DNA ≥ 400 copies/mL

Any patient post-baseline with:

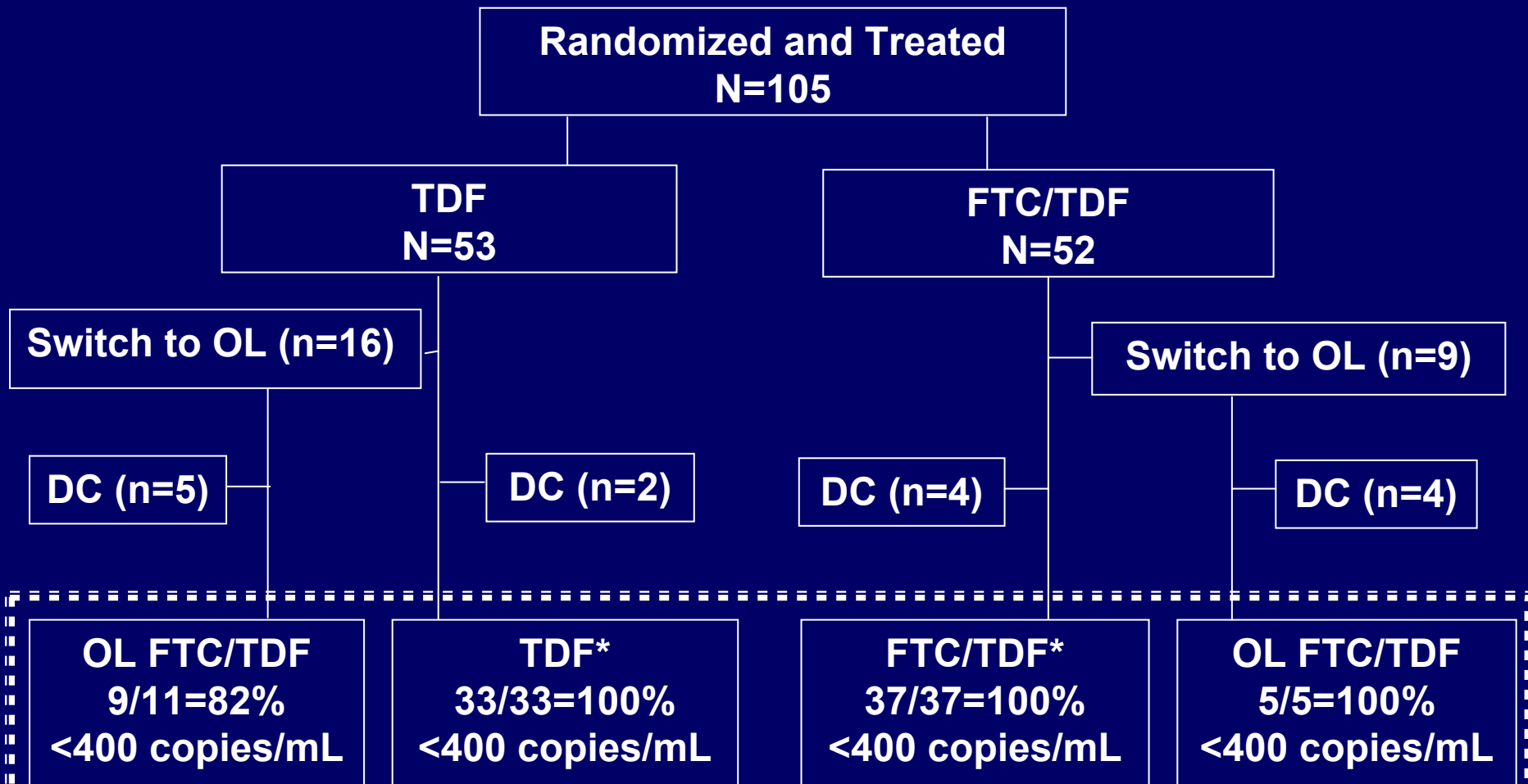
- conserved site changes in pol/RT
- virologic breakthrough^a
- polymorphic site changes (>1 patient)

a. Defined as a confirmed $1\log_{10}$ increase in HBV DNA and/or confirmed HBV DNA ≥ 400 cp/ml after having <400 cp/mL

Resistance Surveillance

- No HBV pol/RT amino acid substitutions associated with tenofovir resistance were detected through 168 weeks of TDF or FTC/TDF therapy
- No 2 patients had the same polymorphic site change and the observed conserved site changes were transient

Proportion <400 copies/mL by Treatment Group (On-Treatment)



Week 168

*On-treatment HBV DNA data not available for 4 patients at WK 168; final on-treatment HBV DNA <400 c/mL

Summary of Safety Data

	TDF (N=53)	FTC/TDF (N=52)
Adverse Event, Patients with		
Grade 3 or 4 AE	1 (2%)	4 (8%)
SAE (one considered related to study drug: ALT flare*)	6 (11%)	10 (19%)
AE that resulted in DC	0	0
Death (Pulmonary cancer with osseous metastasis)	0	1 (2%)
Laboratory Abnormalities, Patients with		
Grade 3 or 4 laboratory abnormality	10 (19%)	12 (23%)
Grade 4 ALT (>10 x ULN) and > 2 x Baseline*	0	2 (4%)
Confirmed ≥ 0.5 mg/dL increase in creatinine	0	0
Confirmed CrCl decline to <50mL/min	0	0
Confirmed serum phosphorus < 2mg/dL	0	0

*on-treatment ALT flare; 1 additional patient had an off-treatment ALT flare

Conclusions

- Both treatment strategies (TDF monotherapy with option to switch to combination FTC/TDF, or initial combination of FTC/TDF) were equivalent through 168 weeks in this heavily pretreated, highly viremic population
- In patients with persistent viremia on ADV (most with prior/current use of LAM) viral suppression was achieved and maintained through Week 168 in the majority (consistent with results observed at Weeks 48 and 96): 82% (TDF) and 82% (FTC/TDF)
- Virologic response was independent of pre-existing ADV- or LAM-associated mutations

Acknowledgements

Participating Centers

France

Marc Bourliere
Paul Cales
Francois
Haberset
Patrick Marcellin
Philippe Mathurin
Ghassan Riachi
Christain Trepo

Germany

Thomas Berg
Marion Ganslma
Guido Gerken
Heinz Hartmann
Michael Manns
Bernd Moeller
Joerg Petersen
Ulrich Spengler
Reinhart Zacheval
Stefan Zeuzem

Spain

Emilio Suarez

United States

Sing Chan
Christine Cheng
Bob Gish
Hie-Wan Hann
Ira Jacobson
Henry Pollack
Vinod K. Rustgi
Michael Ryan
Arun Sanyal
Huy Trinh

Back UP

Response by Treatment Strategy (HBV DNA <400 copies/mL [69 IU/mL]) by Resistance Mutations* at Baseline

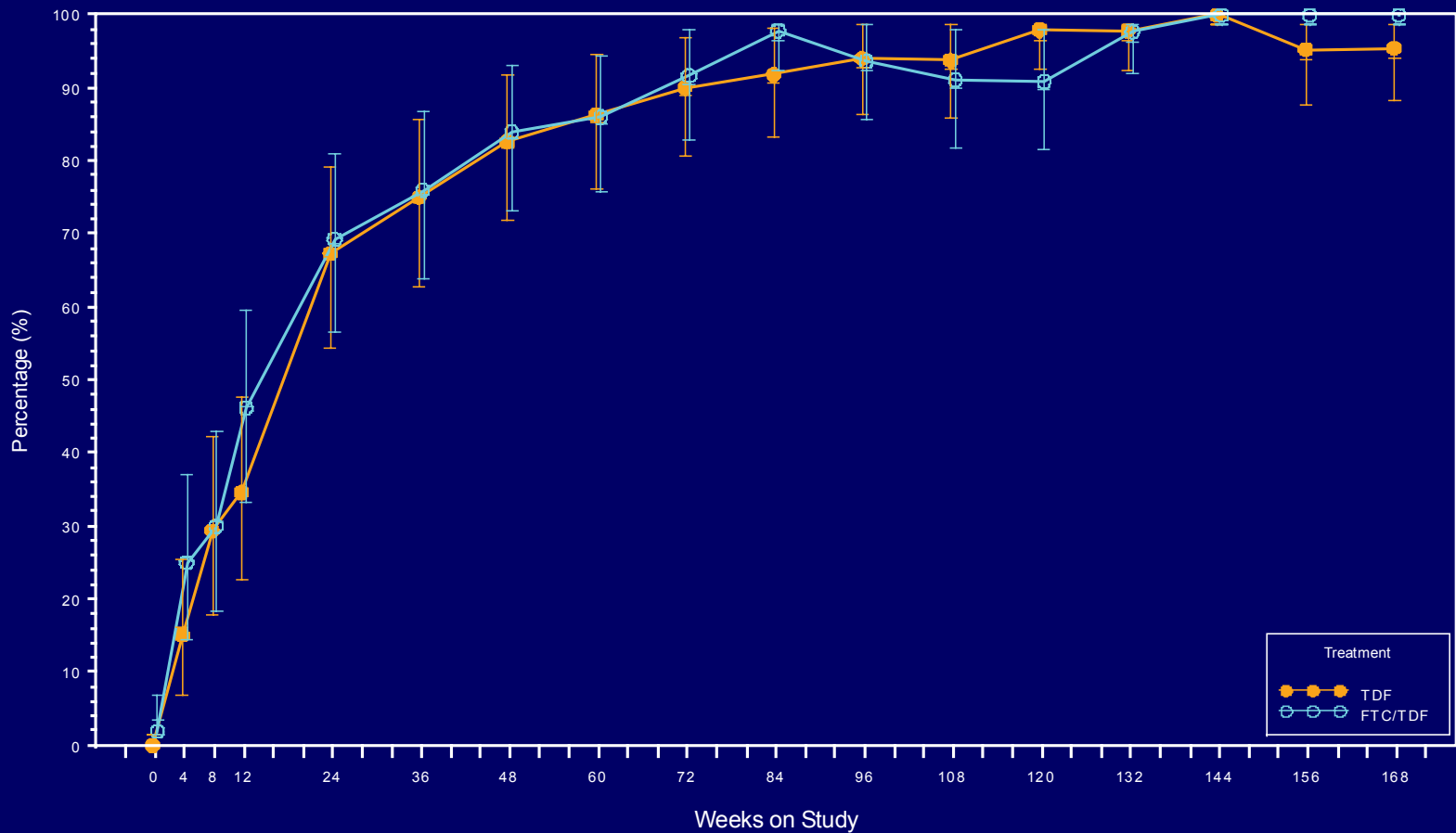
Time on Treatment	HBV DNA < 400 copies/mL ADV-resistance		HBV DNA < 400 copies/mL LAM-resistance	
	TDF	FTC/TDF	TDF	FTC/TDF
Week 48 (NC=F)	7/8 (88%)	1/2 (50%)	6/7 (86%)	6/6 (100%)
Week 96 (NC=F)	7/8 (88%)	2/2 (100%)	7/7 (100%)	6/6 (100%)
Week 168 (NC=F)	7/8 (88%)	2/2 (100%)	7/7 (100%)	6/6 (100%)

* Resistance as identified by population sequencing

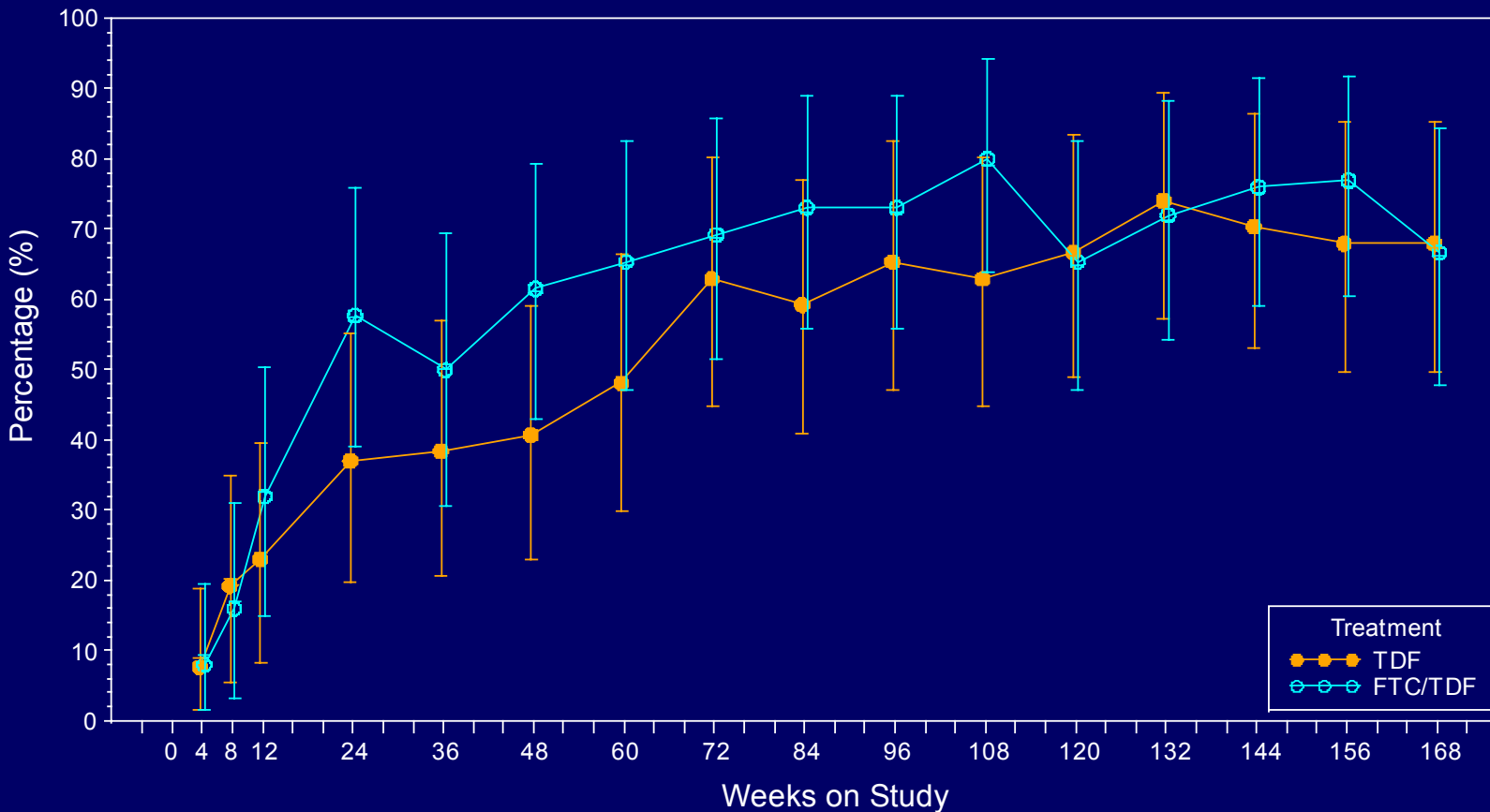
Proportion with HBV DNA <400 copies/mL by Baseline HBV DNA & Randomized Treatment

	TDF (N=39)	FTC/TDF (N=39)	TDF (N=14)	FTC/TDF (N=13)
Baseline HBV DNA	$\leq 10^7$ c/mL	$\leq 10^7$ c/mL	$>10^7$ c/mL	$>10^7$ c/mL
Week 24	31/39 (79%)	31/39 (79%)	4/13 (31%)	5/13 (39%)
Week 48	36/39 (92%)	35/38 (92%)	7/13 (54%)	7/12 (58%)
Week 96	38/38 (100%)	33/36 (92%)	9/12 (75%)	11/11 (100%)
Week 144	34/34 (100%)	34/34 (100%)	11/11 (100%)	10/10 (100%)
Week 168	33/33 (100%)	33/33 (100%)	9/11 (82%)	9/9 (100%)

Proportion of Patients with HBV DNA <400 copies/mL (On-Treatment)



Proportion of Patients with ALT Normalized* by Study Visit



68% TDF

67% FTC/TDF

ITT: NC=F

•defined as ALT value at or below ULN for patients with baseline ALT above ULN.

•(ALT ULN=34 females and ULN=43 for males)