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The role of doravirine in the treatment of multidrug-resistant HIV: data from the PRESTIGIO Registry

T. Clemente¹, N. Capra¹, V. Malagnino^{2,3}, R. Lolatto¹, S. Lo Caputo⁴, L. Comi⁵, A. Giacomelli^{6,7}, G. Cenderello⁸, M. Colafigli⁹, S. Rusconi^{6,10}, M. Zazzi¹¹, A. Castagna^{1,12}, on behalf of the PRESTIGIO Study

1 IRCCS San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Infectious Diseases, Milan, Italy; 2 Policlinic of Tor Vergata, Infectious Diseases Clinic, Rome, Italy; 3 University of Rome Tor Vergata, Department of Systems Medicine, Rome, Italy; 4 Università di Foggia, A.O.U. Policlinico Foggia, Foggia, Italy; 5 ASST Papa Giovanni XXIII Hospital, Infectious Diseases Unit, Bergamo, Italy; 6 Università degli Studi di Milano, Department of Biomedical and Clinical Sciences, Milan, Italy: 7 ASST Fatebenefratelli Sacco, Luigi Sacco Hospital, III Infectious Diseases Unit, Milan, Italy: 8 Sanremo Hospital, Infectious Disease Unit. Sanremo, Italy; 9 Ospedale regionale "Umberto Parini" di Aosta, Struttura Complessa di Malattie Infettive, Aosta, Italy; 10 Ospedale Civile di Legnano ASST Ovest Milanese, University of Milan, Legnano, Italy; 11 University of Siena, Department of Medical Biotechnologies, Siena, Italy; 12 Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan, Italy

Figure 1. Cumulative probabilities of DOR



CONTACT INFORMATION

clemente.tommaso@hsr.it

PURPOSE

- Doravirine (DOR) is a new NNRTI with improved antiviral activity against NNRTI-resistant viral strains compared to other drugs in the same class
- · A few small trials have investigated DOR-containing regimens in heavily treatment-experienced people with HIV (PWH) [3-5], but no real-life data are available in the population with 4-class drug-resistant (4DR) strains.
- Therefore, our aim was to explore outcomes of DOR-containing regimens in 4DR-PWH.

METHODS

- · Cohort study on PWH with resistance to NRTIs, NNRTIs, PIs and INSTIs PRESTIGIO Registry (NCT04098315: https://registroprestigio.org) [6] on antiretroviral therapy (ART), who started a DOR-containing regimen.
- The primary outcome was DOR durability (by Kaplan-Meier curve).
- Secondary outcomes included:
- > virological suppression [(VS) ≥1 viral load (VL) <50 copies/mL] for viremic PWH (by cumulative incidence function);
- virological failure [(VF) ≥2 consecutive VLs ≥50 copies/mL or ≥1 VL ≥1000 copies/mL1 for non-viremic individuals (by cumulative incidence
- > CD4+ and CD4+/CD8+ changes (by Wilcoxon signed-rank test).
- Follow-up accrued from DOR initiation [baseline (BL)] to its discontinuation or the last available VL.
- · Descriptions by median (interquartile range, IQR) or frequency (%); comparison by Mann-Whitney or Fisher's exact test.

CONCLUSIONS

- In our cohort of 4DR-PWH, DOR-containing regimens showed good durability and virological effectiveness.
- These findings support a role for DOR in heavily treatment-experienced individuals, particularly as a switch strategy in the context of suppressed viremia

RESULTS

- Overall, 29 viremic and 23 non-viremic 4DR-PWH initiated a DOR-containing regimen (Table 1).
- During a median follow-up of 2.4 linterquartile range (IOR)=0.9-3.21 years, 19 (36.5%) individuals discontinued DOR (Figure 1; Table 2).
- Among the 29 viremic 4DR-PWH, 17 (58.6%) achieved VS (Figure 2).
- > Three/17 (17.6%) had a new VF after undetectability: 2 of them (66.7%) regained VS on DOR (1 with and 1 without changes in accompanying drugs).
- Among the 23 non-viremic individuals, 4 (17.4%) experienced VF (Figure 3).
- > Three/4 (75%) regained undetectability on DOR (1 with and 2 without changes in accompanying
- Three PWH (all viremic at baseline) selected new resistance-associated mutations: all to DOR, 2 also to accompanying drugs.
- Regarding immunological outcomes, there was a trend towards improvement in the group viremic
 Table 2. Reasons for DOR discontinuation in 4DR-PWH at baseline (Table 3).

Table 3. Immunological outcomes of DOR-containing regimens in 4DR-PWH

	BL CD4+ count (cell/mm3)	Last CD4+ count (cell/mm3)	р	BL CD4+/CD8+	Last CD4+/CD8+	р
Overall	494 (171-897)	558 (402-818)	0.372	0.56 (0.16-0.96)	0.45 (0.26-0.86)	0.372
4DR-PWH with BL VL ≥50 copies/mL	363 (93-931)	475 (120-888)	0.179	0.35 (0.11-1.38)	0.42 (0.15-1.68)	0.108
4DR-PWH with BL VL <50 copies/mL	652 (438-790)	614 (432-738)	0.708	0.6 (0.46-0.88)	0.57 (0.38-0.78)	0.782

Figure 2. Cumulative probabilities of VS in 4DR-PWH who started DOR at VL ≥50 copies/mL

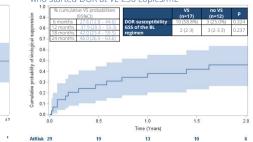


Table 1. BL characteristics of 4DR-PWH who initiated a DORcontaining regimen

BL characteristics	4DR-PWH with BL VL ≥50 copies/mL (n=29)	4DR-PWH with BL VL <50 copies/mL (n=23)		
Age (years)	57.4 (54.1-62.4)	57.7 (51.5-60.3)		
Male sex assigned at birth	24 (82.8%)	16 (69.6%)		
ART duration (years)	25.0 (22.6-28.7)	26.6 (23.9-28.8)		
VL (copies/mL)	295 (123-17800)	19 (<1-29)		
CD4+ T-cell count (cells/mm3)	360 (93-931)	630 (405-808)		
CD4+ nadir (cells/mm3)	64 (8-171)	92 (27-201)		
Number of drugs in the BL regimen	4 (4-6)	3 (2-5)		
Drugs contained in the BL regimen				
≥1 NRTI	24 (82.8%)	10 (43.5%)		
DOR	29 (100%)	23 (100%)		
PI/b	16 (55.2%)	10 (43.5%)		
2nd generation INSTI	18 (62.1%)	17 (73.9%)		
MVC and/or T20	6 (20.7%)	4 (17.4%)		
FTR and/or LEN and/or ISL	15 (51.7%)	7 (30.4%)		
GSS of the BL regimen	2.5 (2-3)	2 (1.5-2.5)		
DOR susceptibility	13 (44.8%)	14 (60.9%)		

	4DR-PWH with BL VL ≥50 copies/mL (n=29)		4DR-PWH with BL VL <50 copies/mL (n=23)		
DOR discontinuation	6 (35.3%)	7 (58.3%)	5 (26.3%)	1 (25%)	
Upgrade	1 (16.7%)	4 (57.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	
Pill burden reduction	2 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	3 (60%)	0 (0%)	
	1 (16.7%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	
Drug-drug interactions	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Loss to follow-up	1 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Death	1 (16.7%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	

Figure 3. Cumulative probabilities of VF in 4DR-PWH who started DOR at VL <50 copies/mL



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Prestigio Study Group

retention in 4DR-PWH