

HIV Replication is a Major Predictor of Primary and Recurrent Pneumocystis Pneumonia - Implications for Prophylaxis Recommendations

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COHERE in EuroCoord

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Collaboration of Observational HIV Epidemiological Research Europe
Coordination: Copenhagen HIV Programme (CHIP) & Institut de Santé Publique, d'Epidémiologie et de Développement (ISPED)

Introduction

- **Background:** Current guidelines state that primary and secondary prophylaxis against Pneumocystis Pneumonia (PcP) can be safely withdrawn once CD4 counts rise constantly above 200 cells/ μ L
- **Previous work:** An analysis in COHERE (Mocroft et al, CID 2010) showed that the incidence of primary PcP in patients
 - off prophylaxis
 - with CD4 of 100-200 cells/ μ L
 - with HIV RNA < 400 copies/mLis low (1.2 events per 1000 py, 95% CI 0.2-4.5) and concluded that primary prophylaxis is not needed in these patients

AIM

To evaluate the risk of primary and **secondary PcP** in patients

- on and **off** prophylaxis
- at different CD4 and HIV-RNA levels

Methods

- COHERE database (2014 data merger, 20 cohorts)
- Outcomes
 - Primary PcP – First PcP diagnosis in the database
 - Secondary PcP – Second PcP diagnosis
- Inclusion criteria
 - Periods after 1 January 1998, on and off cART, 16 years or older
 - Primary PcP – no previous PcP diagnosis
 - Secondary PcP – one previous PcP diagnosis
- Definitions
 - Primary/secondary PcP prophylaxis – TMP-SMX or dapsone or pentamidine or atovaquone (possibly in combination with other drugs)
- Safety margin
 - upper 95% CI of incidence calculation $< 10/1000$ person-years

Methods 2

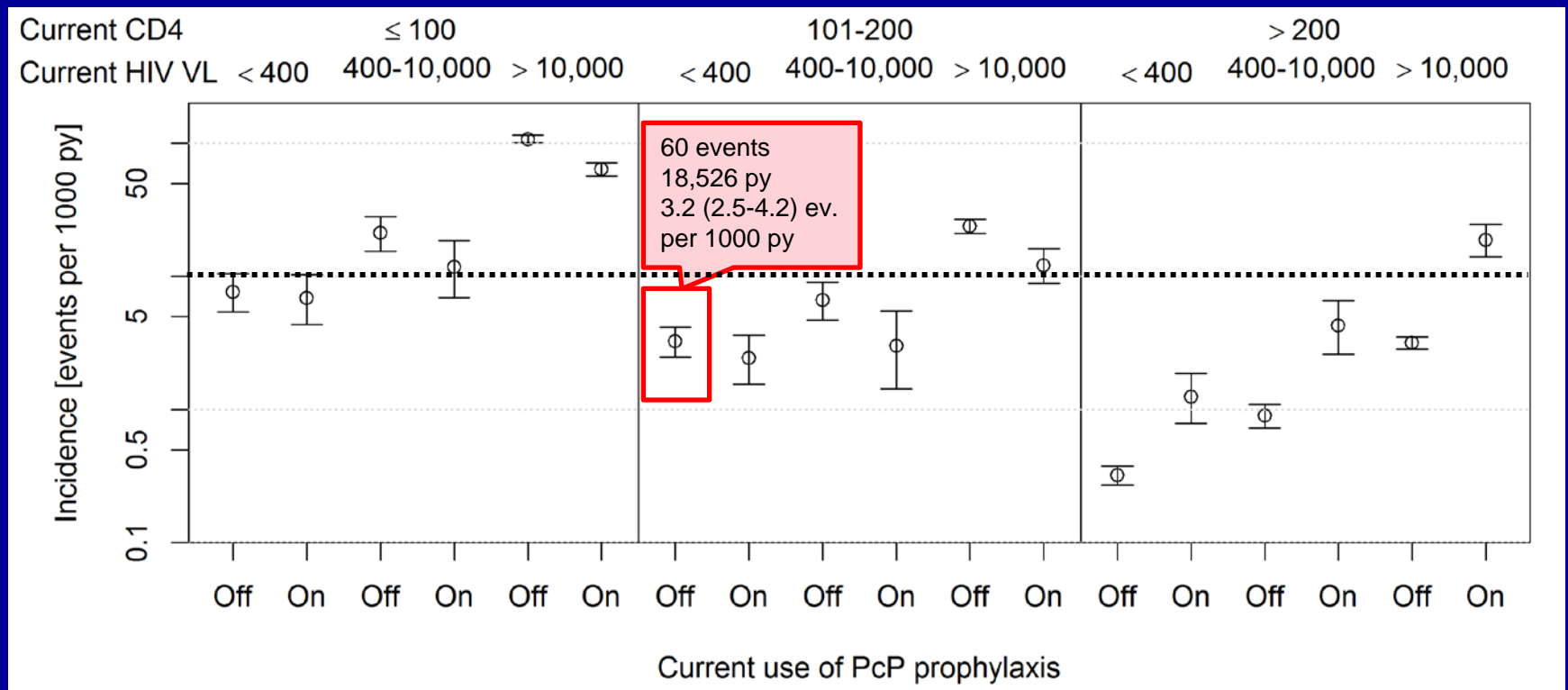
Analyses

1. Incidence rate (events/1000 py) stratified by
 - current CD4 <100, 100-200, >200 / μ L
 - HIV-RNA <400, 400-10'000, > 10'000 c/mL
 - use of prophylaxis
2. Poisson generalized additive model
 - smooth effect of CD4 modelled by a spline
 - HIV-RNA stratified <400, 400-10'000, >10'000 c/mL

Patient and follow-up characteristics

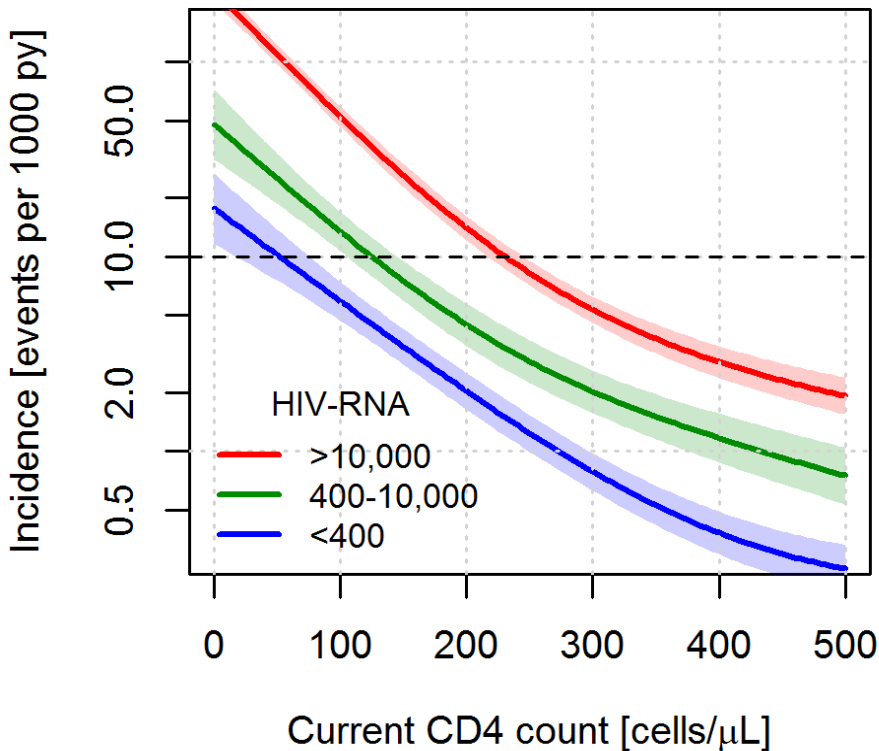
	Primary PcP	Secondary PcP
Number of patients	125,282	8,456
Male sex	76%	80%
Age (median, IQR)	37 (31-44)	40 (35-47)
HIV transmission mode		
MSM	45%	44%
Heterosexual	33%	36%
IDU	18%	16%
FUP time per patient (median, IQR)	5.4 (2.2-10.2)	5.8 (2.3-10.6)
Total FUP time (median, IQR)	808,279	56,449
Number of events	2405	291
Incidence /1000 py (95% CI)	3.0 (2.9-3.1)	5.2 (4.6-5.8)

Incidence of primary PcP (crude incidence) (re-analysis with 2014 data)

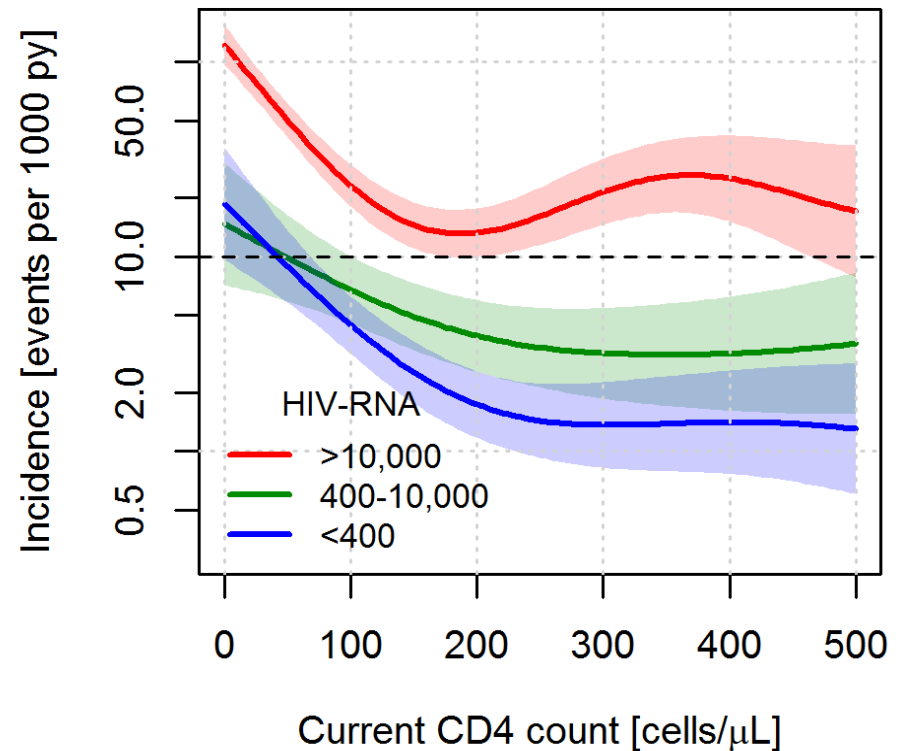


Incidence of primary PCP off and on prophylaxis

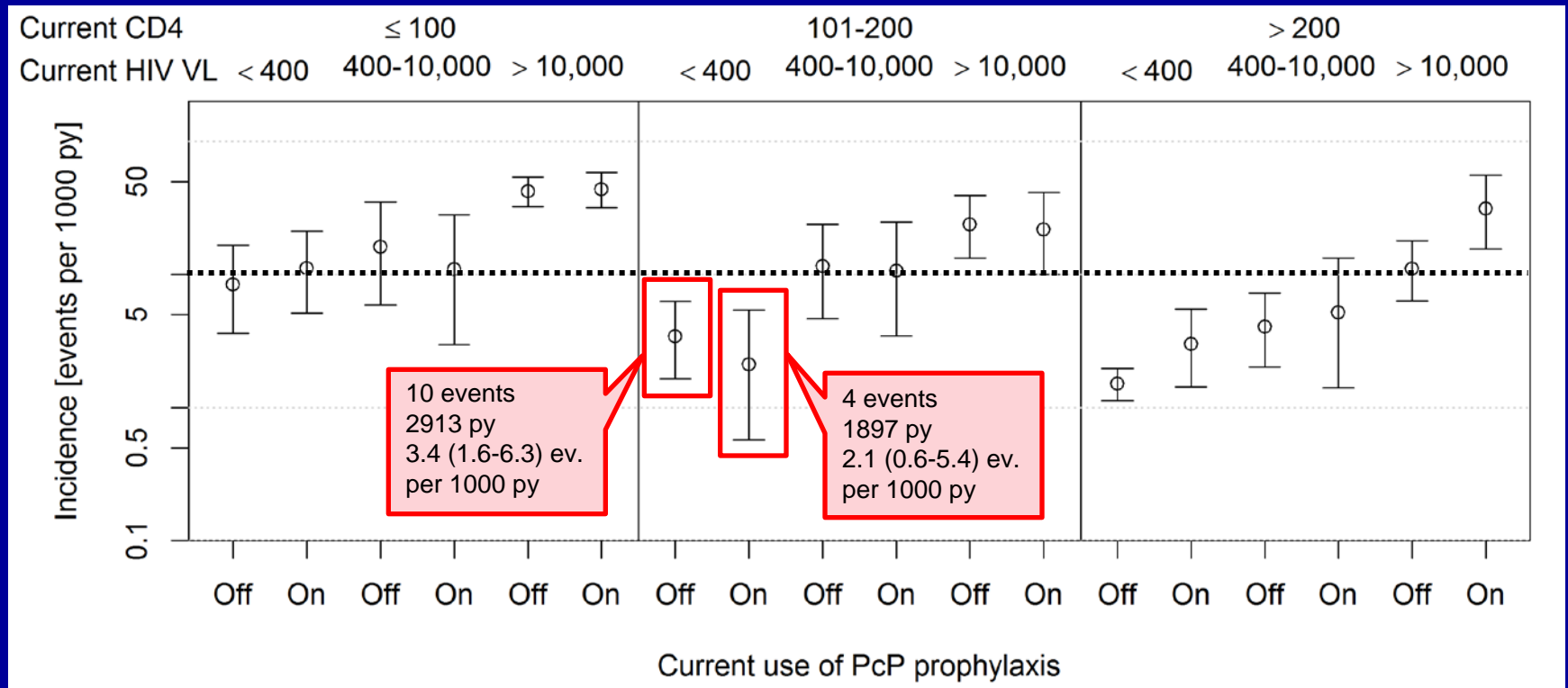
Primary PcP, off prophylaxis



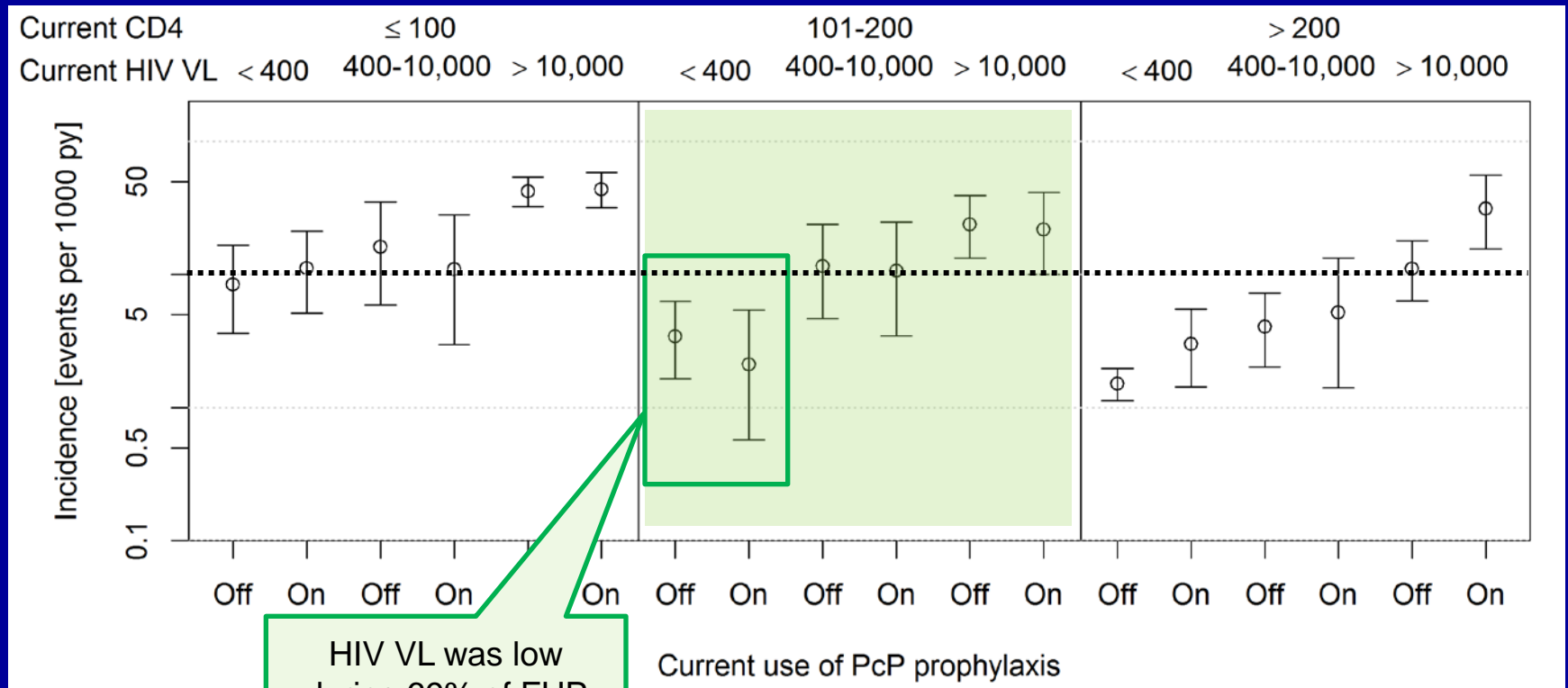
Primary PcP, on prophylaxis



Incidence of secondary PcP (crude incidence)



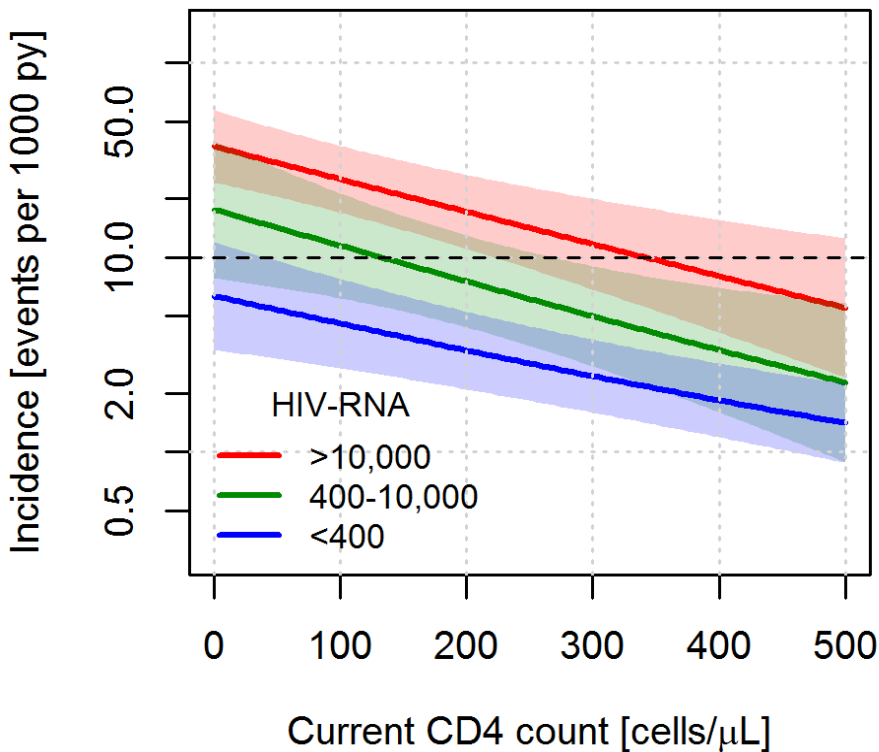
Incidence of secondary PcP (crude incidence)



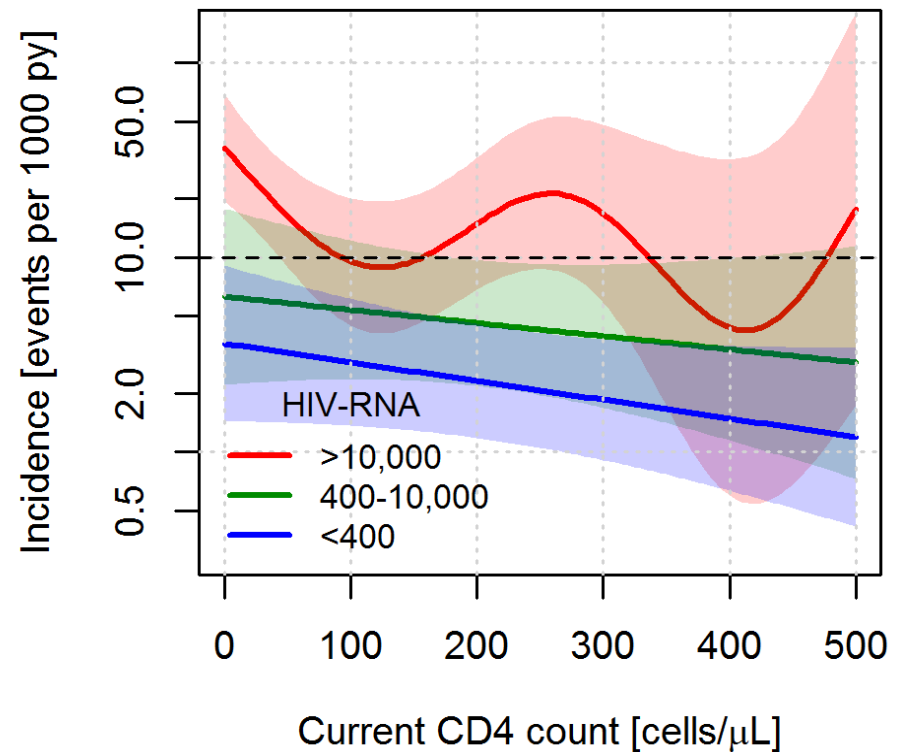
HIV VL was low during 69% of FUP time in medium CD4 stratum

Incidence of secondary PcP off and on prophylaxis

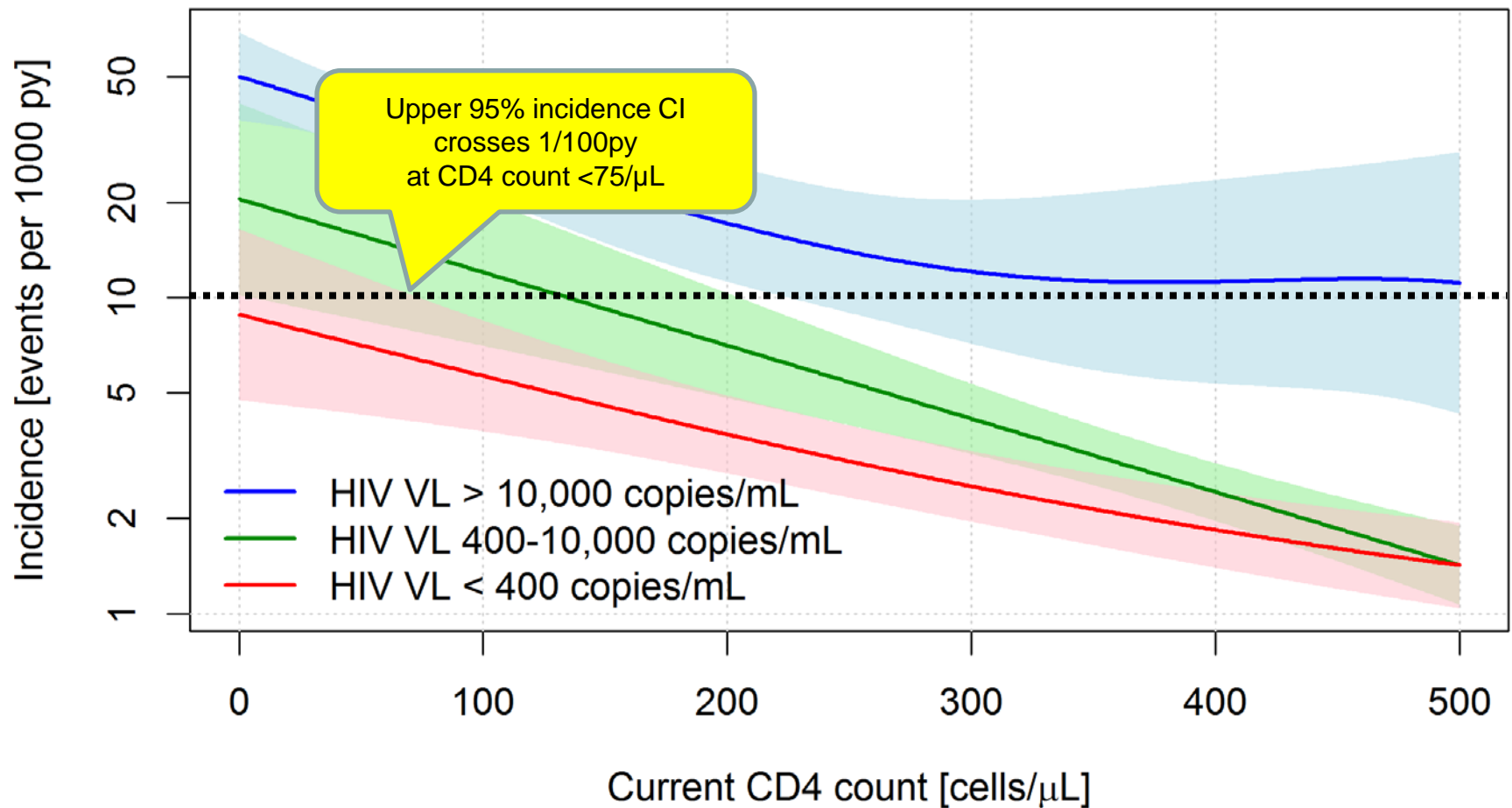
Secondary PcP, off prophylaxis



Secondary PcP, on prophylaxis



Incidence of secondary PcP off prophylaxis



Conclusion 1

HIV replication is an independent major risk factor for primary and secondary PcP

- In patients with suppressed viral load and off prophylaxis the risk for primary and secondary PcP is $<10/1000$ py if their CD4-count rises above 75 cells/uL
- In patients with high HIV-RNA risk for secondary PcP remains $>10/1000$ py even at CD4 counts above 200/cells/uL

Conclusion 2

Implication for Prophylaxis Recommendations

- We confirm the COHERE data from 2010 that **primary PcP prophylaxis** is not needed in patients with suppressed HIV load and CD4 counts > 100 cells/ μ L
- Our results suggests that **secondary PcP prophylaxis** can be safely withdrawn in patients with suppressed HIV load and CD4 counts > 100 cells/ μ L
 - This would allow to stop secondary prophylaxis in $> 2/3$ of European patients with CD4 counts between 100 and 200 cells/ μ L

Acknowledgements



Project leaders and statistical analysis:

Juan Berenguer, Julia Bohlius, Vincent Bouteloup, Heiner Bucher, Alessandro Cozzi-Lepri, François Dabis, Antonella d'Arminio Monforte, Mary-Anne Davies, Julia del Amo, Maria Dorrucchi, David Dunn, Matthias Egger, Hansjakob Furrer, Marguerite Guiguet, Sophie Grabar, Ali Judd, Ole Kirk, Olivier Lambotte, Valérie Leroy, Sara Lodi, Sophie Matheron, Laurence Meyer, Jose M^a Miró, Amanda Mocroft, Susana Monge, Fumiyo Nakagawa, Roger Paredes, Andrew Phillips, Massimo Puoti, Michael Schomaker, Colette Smit, Jonathan Sterne, Rodolphe Thiebaut, Claire Thorne, Carlo Torti, Marc van der Valk, Linda Wittkop, Natasha Wyss.

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Paediatric cohort representatives: Ali Judd, Pablo Rojo Conejo

•European AIDS Treatment Group: David Haerry.

Regional Coordinating Centres: Bordeaux RCC: Diana Barger, Christine Schwimmer, Monique Termote, Linda Wittkop; Copenhagen RCC: Maria Campbell, Casper M. Frederiksen, Nina Friis-Møller, Jesper Kjaer, Dorthe Raben, Rikke Salbøl Brandt

Sources of funding: The COHERE study group has received unrestricted funding from: Agence Nationale de Recherches sur le SIDA et les Hépatites Virales (ANRS), France; HIV Monitoring Foundation, the Netherlands; and the Augustinus Foundation, Denmark. The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under EuroCoord grant agreement n° 260694. A list of the funders of the participating cohorts can be found on the Regional Coordinating Centre websites at <http://www.cphiv.dk/COHERE/tabid/295/Default.aspx> and <http://etudes.isped.u-bordeaux2.fr/cohere>.

Acknowledgement 2

