



# **Substantial decline in virological failure after cART initiation in treatment-naïve HIV-positive adults in the Netherlands from 1996 to 2016**

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*on behalf of the ATHENA national HIV cohort*

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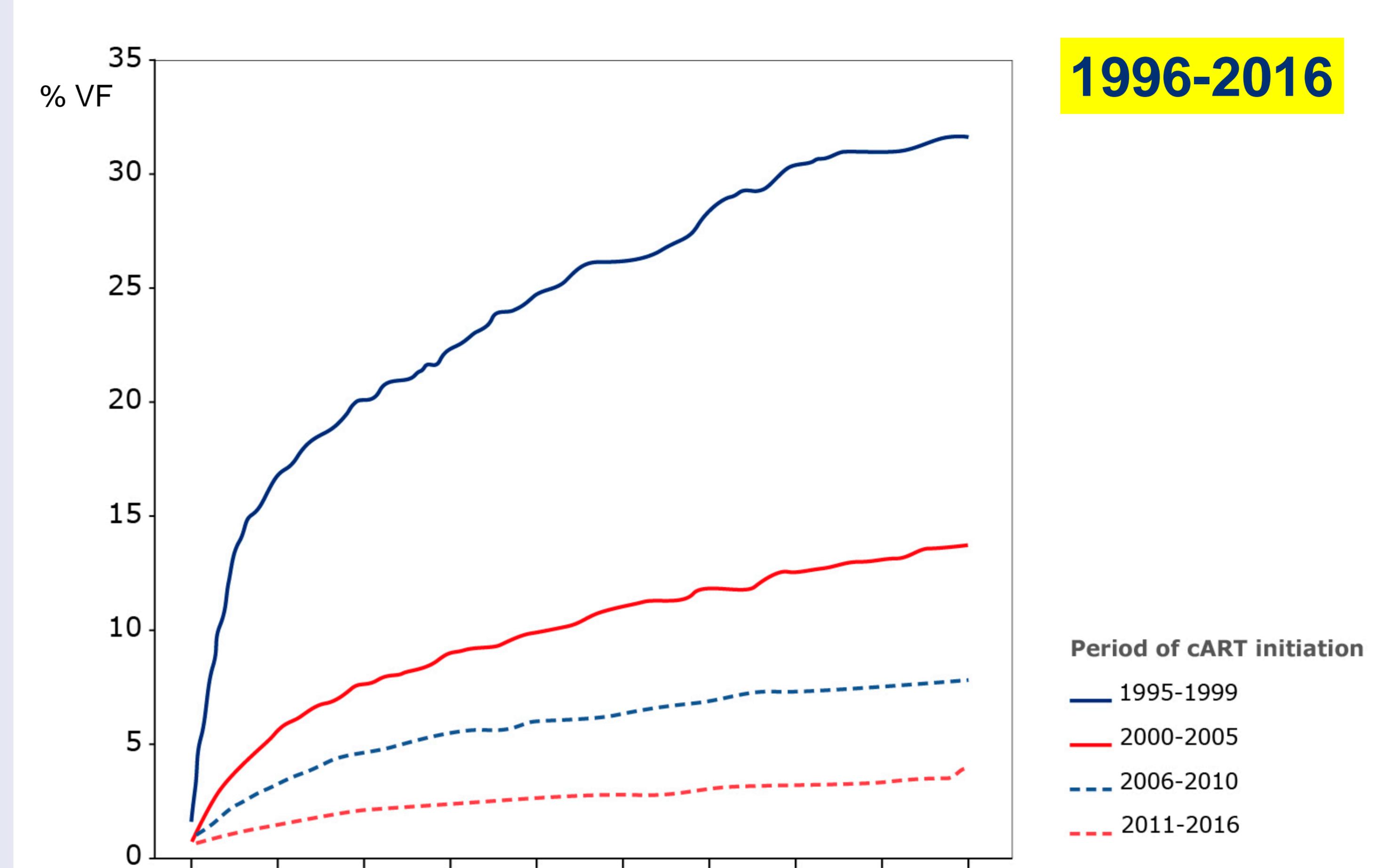
We evaluated the incidence of, and factors associated with, virological failure (VF) after combination antiretroviral therapy (cART) initiation in adults in the Netherlands, since the introduction of cART in 1996.

# Methods

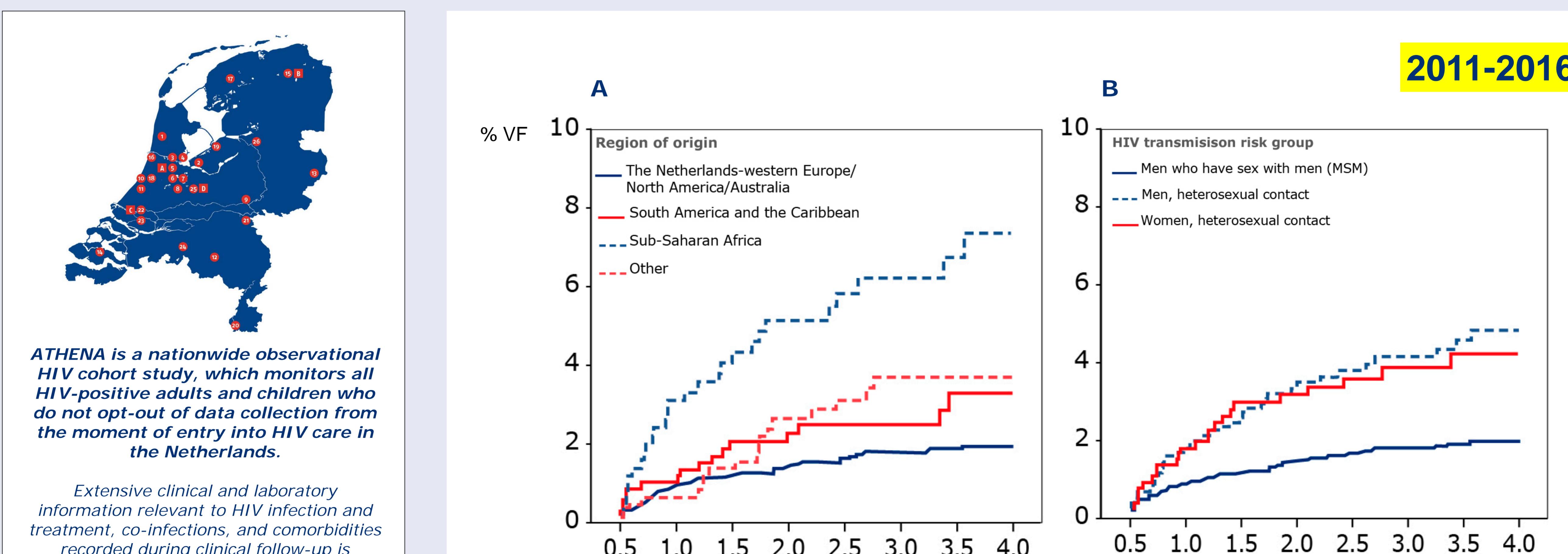
We assessed the incidence of VF (i.e. the first of two consecutive viral load measurements  $\geq 200$  copies/ml after  $>6$  months of cART) among HIV-1 positive, ART-naïve, non-pregnant adults in the ATHENA-cohort between 1996-2016.

Time was censored at the date of last contact with HIV-care, or at the last date of cART when cART was interrupted for >2 weeks.

We assessed the incidence of VF since cART initiation, and assessed socio-demographic and clinical factors associated with time-to-VF specifically for cART initiation between 2011-2016 using Cox regression.



**Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier estimates of virological failure according to calendar period of starting cART, from 1996-2016. Log-rank  $p<0.001$ .**



**Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier estimates of viral rebound according to region of origin (A) HIV-transmission risk group (B), among previously ART-naive individuals receiving cART, since 2011. Both log-rank  $p < 0.001$ .**

*As of May 2017, 26,409 HIV-positive people had ever been registered in the ATHENA national HIV cohort.*

# Results

During 1996-2016, 1,807 (10.6%) out of 17,044 adults experienced VF after a median of 1.4 [IQR 0.7-3.4] years since cART initiation.

The likelihood of VF decreased substantially by year of cART initiation: unadjusted hazard ratio (uHR) 12.6 (95%CI 10.4-15.2) in 1996-1999, 5.2 (4.3-6.3) in 2000-2005, and 2.6 (2.1-3.2) in 2006-2010, respectively compared to 2011-2016 (**Figure 1**).

During 2011-2016, 133 (2.1%) out of 6,228 people who initiated cART experienced VF after a median of 1.6 (IQR 0.7-2.0) years. Before VF, 106 out of 133 people had  $\geq 1$  VL measurement available, of whom 66 had an undetectable VL. HIV-transmission risk group and region of origin were independently associated with VF: adjusted hazard ratio (aHR) 1.7 (95%CI 1.0-2.7) for men with heterosexual acquired HIV-1 compared to men who have sex with men (MSM), and aHR 2.3 (1.3-4.1) for people originating from sub-Saharan Africa compared to Western Europe/North America/Australia (**Figure 2**). Additionally, a higher VL (aHR 1.5 [95%CI 1.2-2.0] per  $\log_{10}$  cps/ml) and lower CD4-cell count (aHR 2.3 [1.0-5.1] for  $< 50$  cells/mm $^3$ , and aHR 2.1 [1.0-4.5] for 50-199 cells/mm $^3$ , compared to  $> 500$  cells/mm $^3$ ) at cART initiation were independently associated with VF.

# Conclusions

VF after cART initiation has decreased substantially over the last two decades in the Netherlands.

While the risk of VF continues to decline, additional support for non-MSM, late-presenters, and those originating from sub-Saharan Africa is warranted to further optimize cART outcomes.

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