Following virologic suppression in the IP, 286 subjects qualified for and entered the MP and were randomized 2:2:1 (Figure 1), leading to a final number of 274 subjects who entered the MP and completed 96 weeks of treatment: 96 patients in the Q8W IM arm, 99 in the Q4W IM arm, and 81 in the oral ART arm (Figure 2). Patients in the Q8W and Q4W IM arms demonstrated higher levels of satisfaction, convenience, and greater willingness to continue with their current treatment compared with patients receiving oral ART (Figure 2).

The ability to treat HIV infection (LATTE-2 study investigators and site staff).

Patients in the Q8W and Q4W IM arms found it convenient to receive their treatment (Figure 3).

Conclusions: This study was funded by ViiV Healthcare. ViiV Healthcare study participants, their healthcare providers, data management center, and all LATTE-2 study investigators and staff were provided with up-to-date information on the safety and efficacy of CAB and RPV throughout the study.

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Figure 2. Responses at Week 96 to HIVMQ Item 10, “How satisfied would you be to continue with your present form of treatment?”

Note: Patients in the QW and QM IM arms demonstrated higher levels of satisfaction, convenience, and greater willingness to continue with their treatment compared with patients receiving oral ART across all measured visits up to Week 96. Patients in the QM IM arm consistently reported numerically greater satisfaction and convenience with their long-acting HIV treatment compared with patients in the QW IM arm.

Table. Injection Site Reactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Group</th>
<th>Injection Site Reactions</th>
<th>Number of Subjects (n)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q8W IM</td>
<td>1 (1.0%)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4W IM</td>
<td>2 (2.0%)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral ART</td>
<td>3 (3.0%)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The LATTE-2 study is the first to investigate the efficacy and safety of a long-acting 2-drug combination of cabotegravir and rilpivirine for the treatment of HIV-1 infection. The study included 442 subjects (286 in the MP) randomly assigned in a 2:2:1 ratio to Q8W IM, Q4W IM, and oral ART, continuing on 3 months of CAB ART (with respect to the oral CAB tablet).

These results suggest that patients in the QW and QM IM arms found it convenient to receive their treatment (Figure 3).