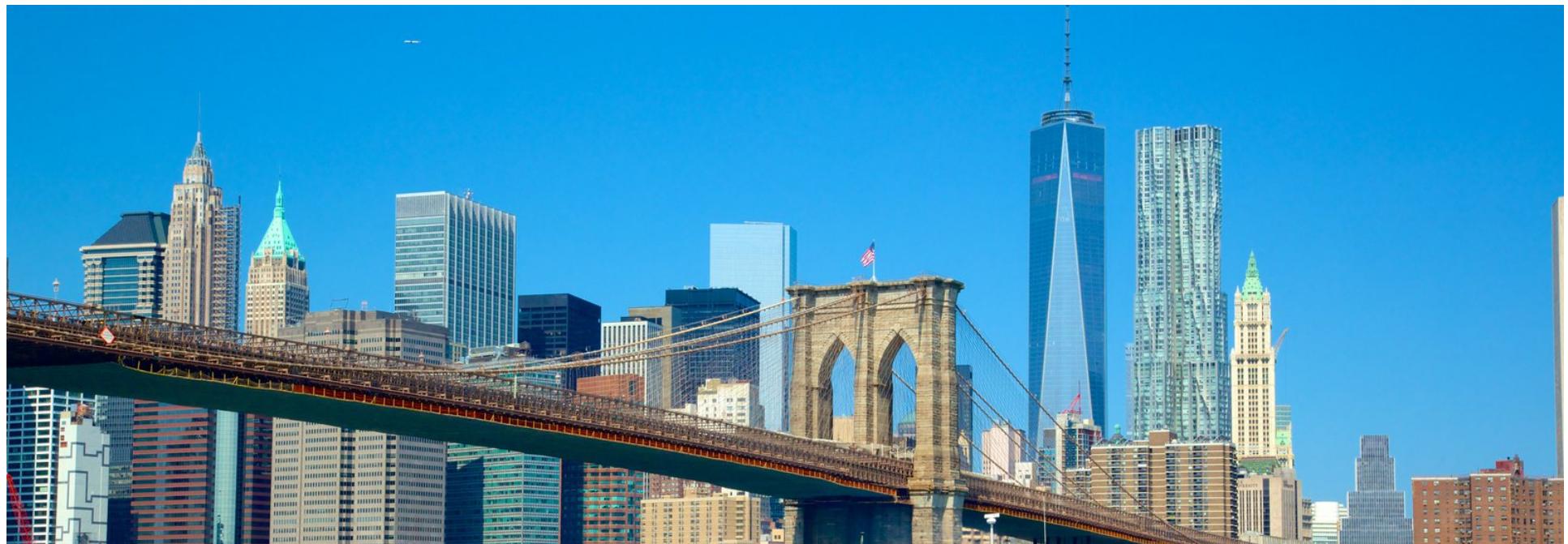


Aging and Antiretroviral Neurotoxicity

Scott Letendre, M.D.

Professor of Medicine and Psychiatry
University of California, San Diego



Disclosures

Research funds were paid to UC San Diego on behalf of Dr. Letendre:

- National Institutes of Health
- Gilead Sciences
- ViiV Healthcare

Dr. Letendre was paid for an advisory board:

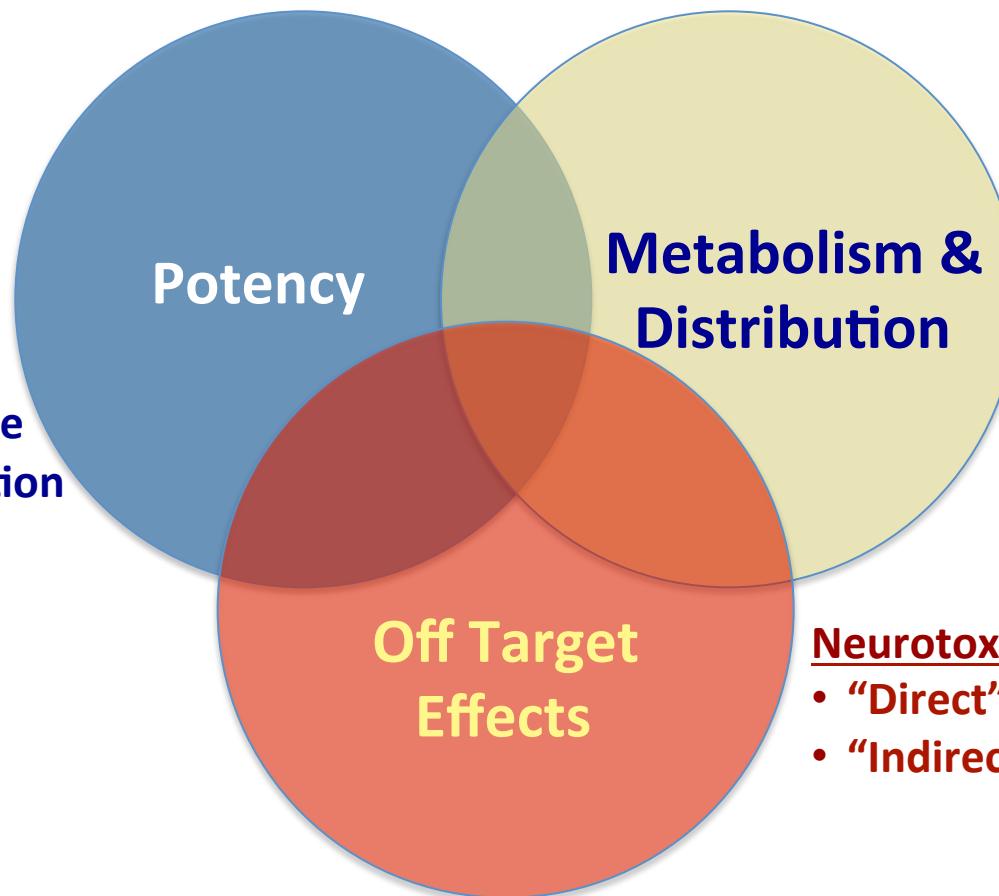
- ViiV Healthcare

Dr. Letendre was paid for a lecture:

- None

Several ART Drug Characteristics Can Influence CNS Effectiveness

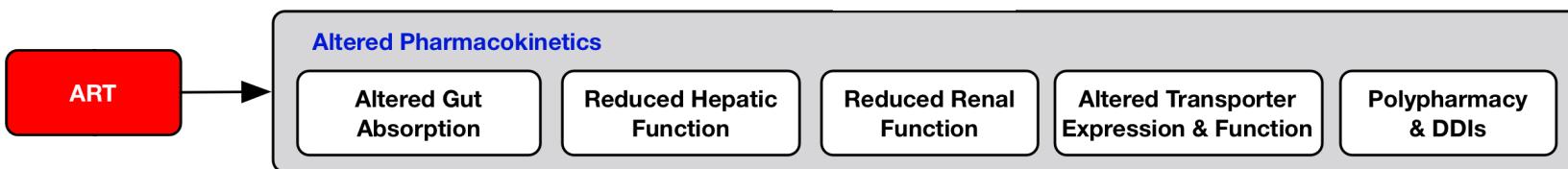
- Suppression of HIV Replication
 - Lymphocytes
 - Monocytes & Macrophages
- Barrier to Resistance
- Viral Protein Inhibition
- Immune Recovery



- Long Half-Life
- Protein Binding
- Lipophilicity
- Molecular Weight
- Molecular Transporters

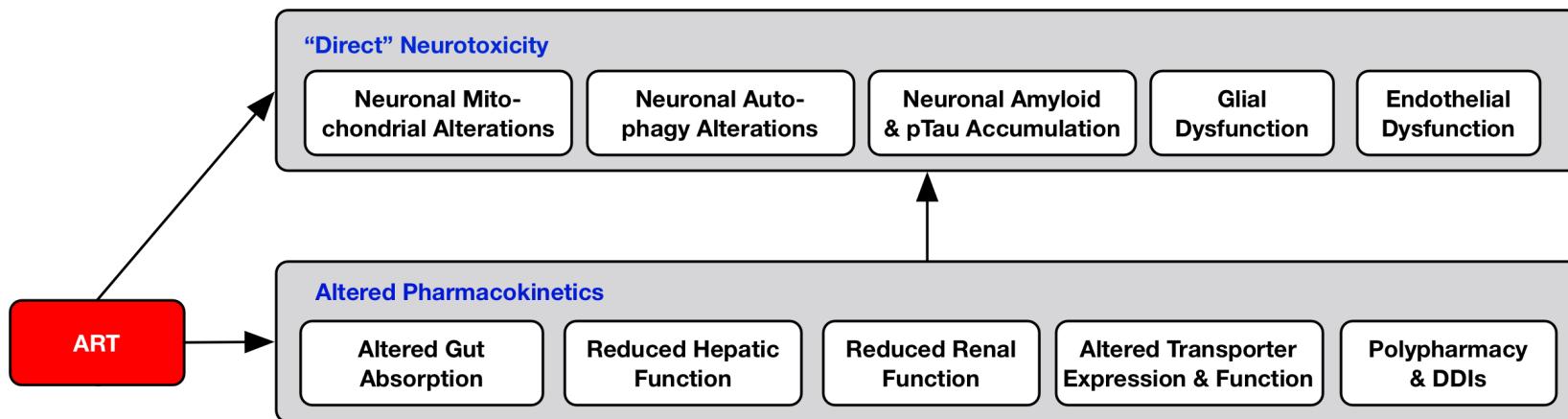
- Neurotoxicity
- “Direct” Neurotoxicity
 - “Indirect” Neurotoxicity

Conceptual Construct for Worsened Neurotoxicity with Aging

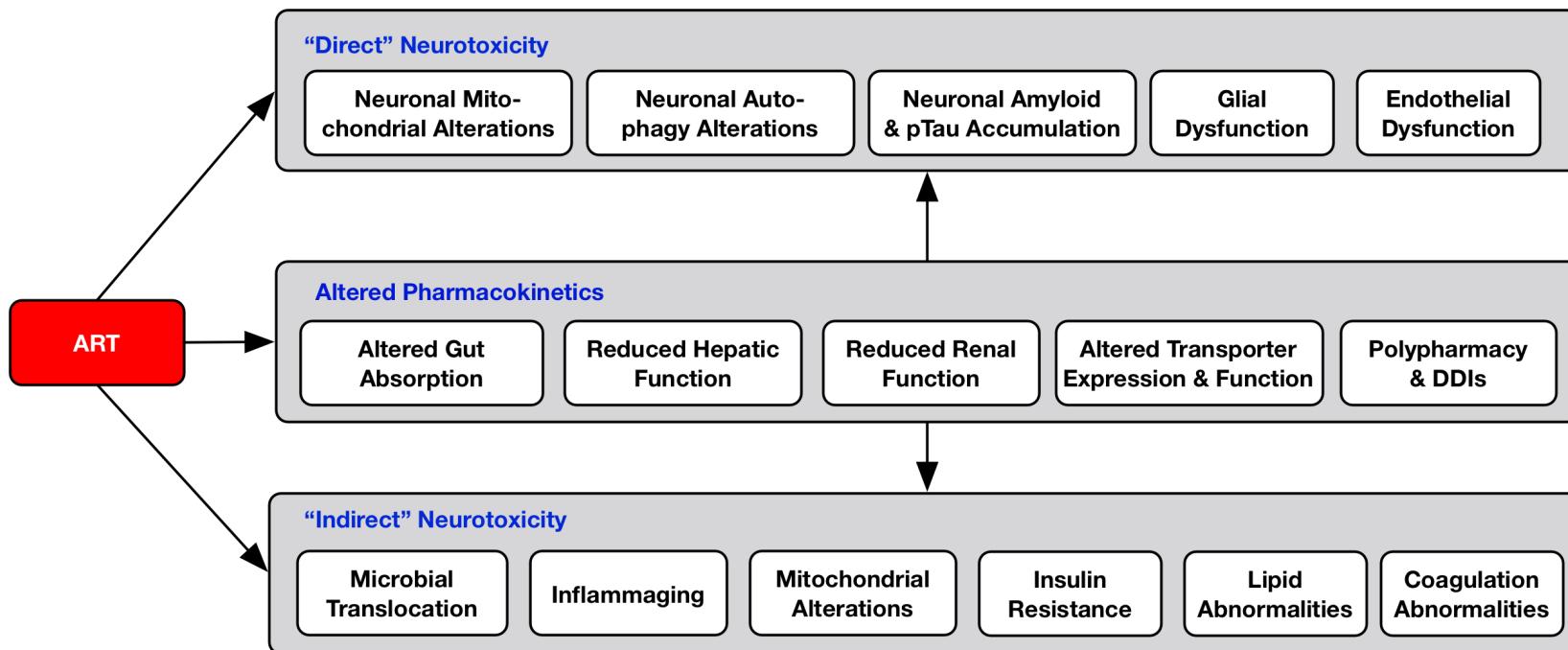


Letendre et al, Copyright 2017

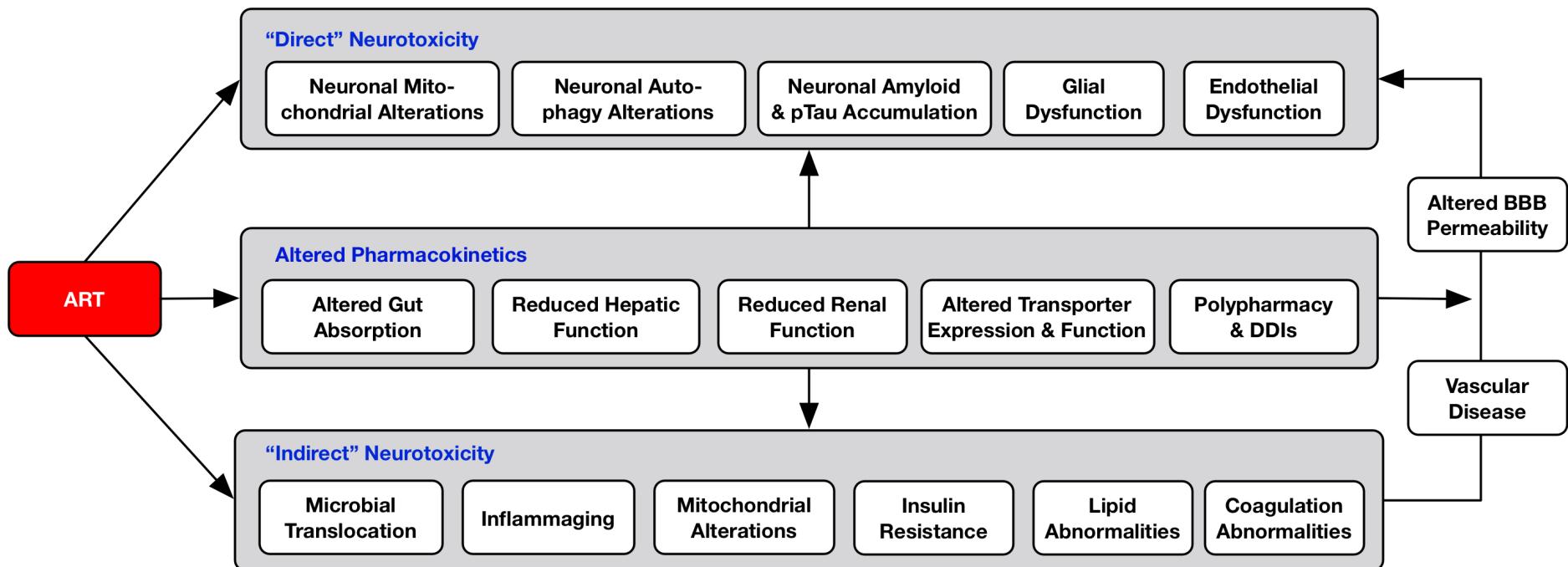
Conceptual Construct for Worsened Neurotoxicity with Aging



Conceptual Construct for Worsened Neurotoxicity with Aging

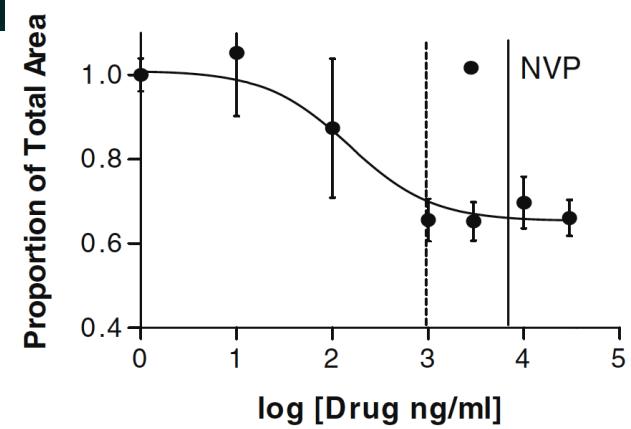
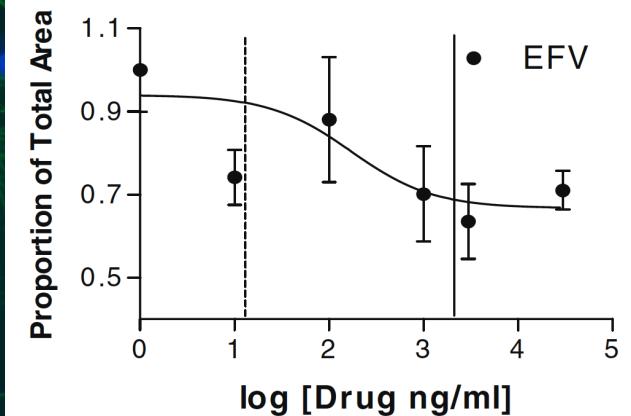
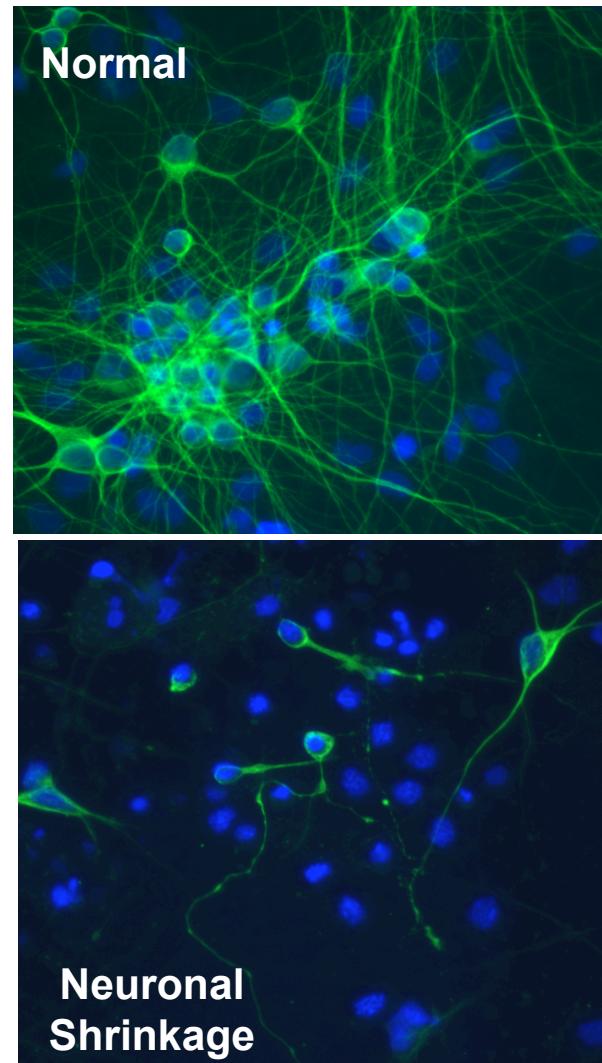


Conceptual Construct for Worsened Neurotoxicity with Aging

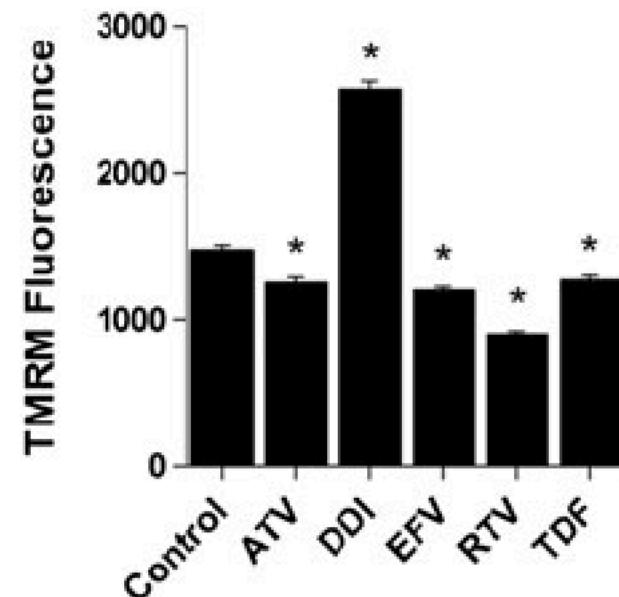
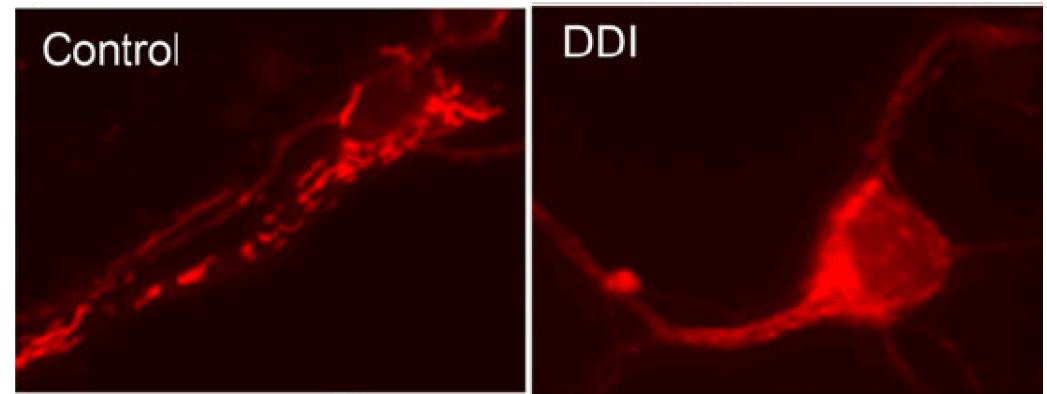
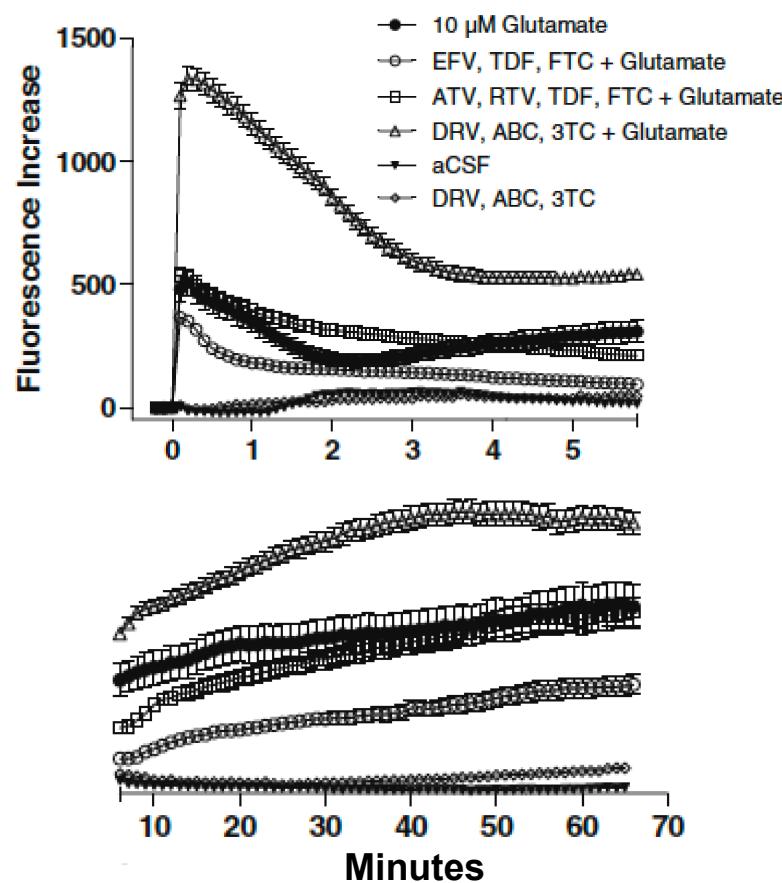


Neurotoxicity in Neuronal Culture

- Fetal rat cortical neurons exposed to increasing ART concentrations
- All drugs caused Injury
- Dose-effect curves and toxicity indices were calculated

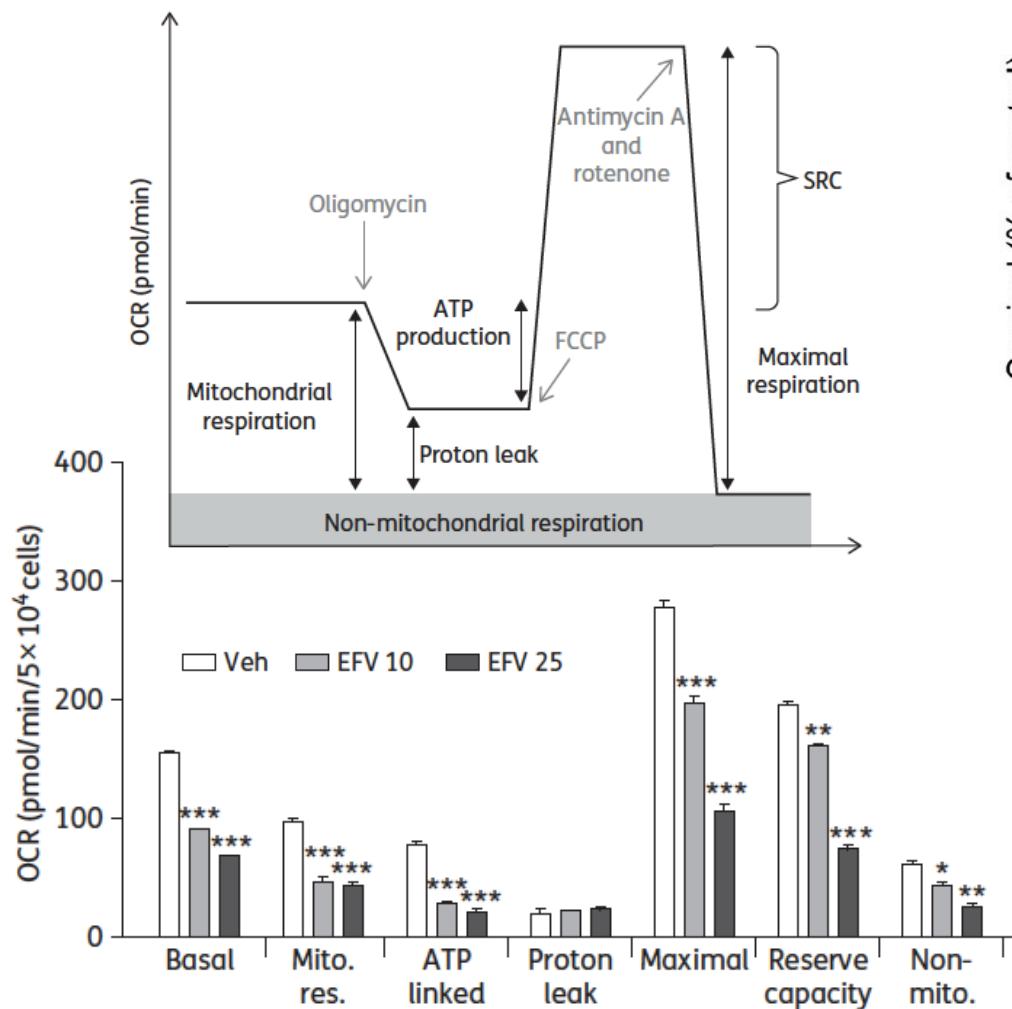


ART Drugs, Neuronal Calcium Flux, & Mitochondrial Potential

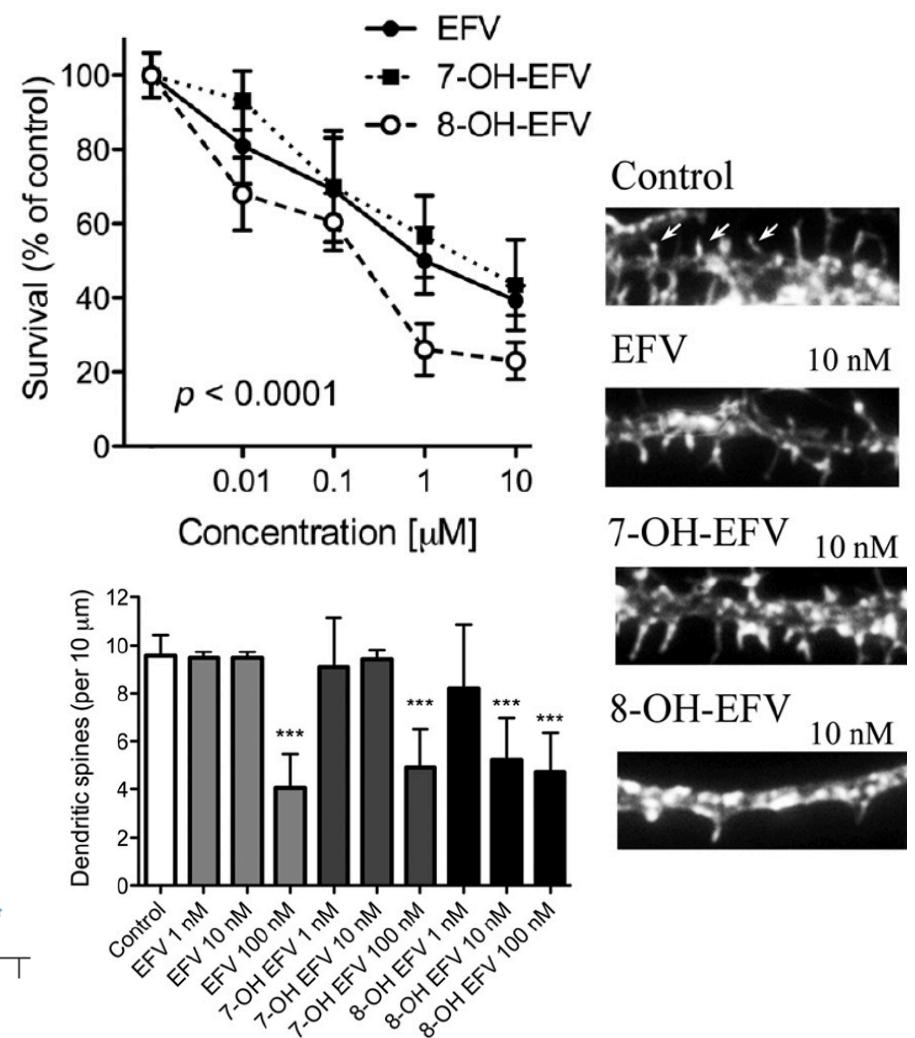


Robertson et al, J Neurovirol
2012, 18: 388-299

Efavirenz, Mitochondrial Respiration, and Neurotoxic Metabolites

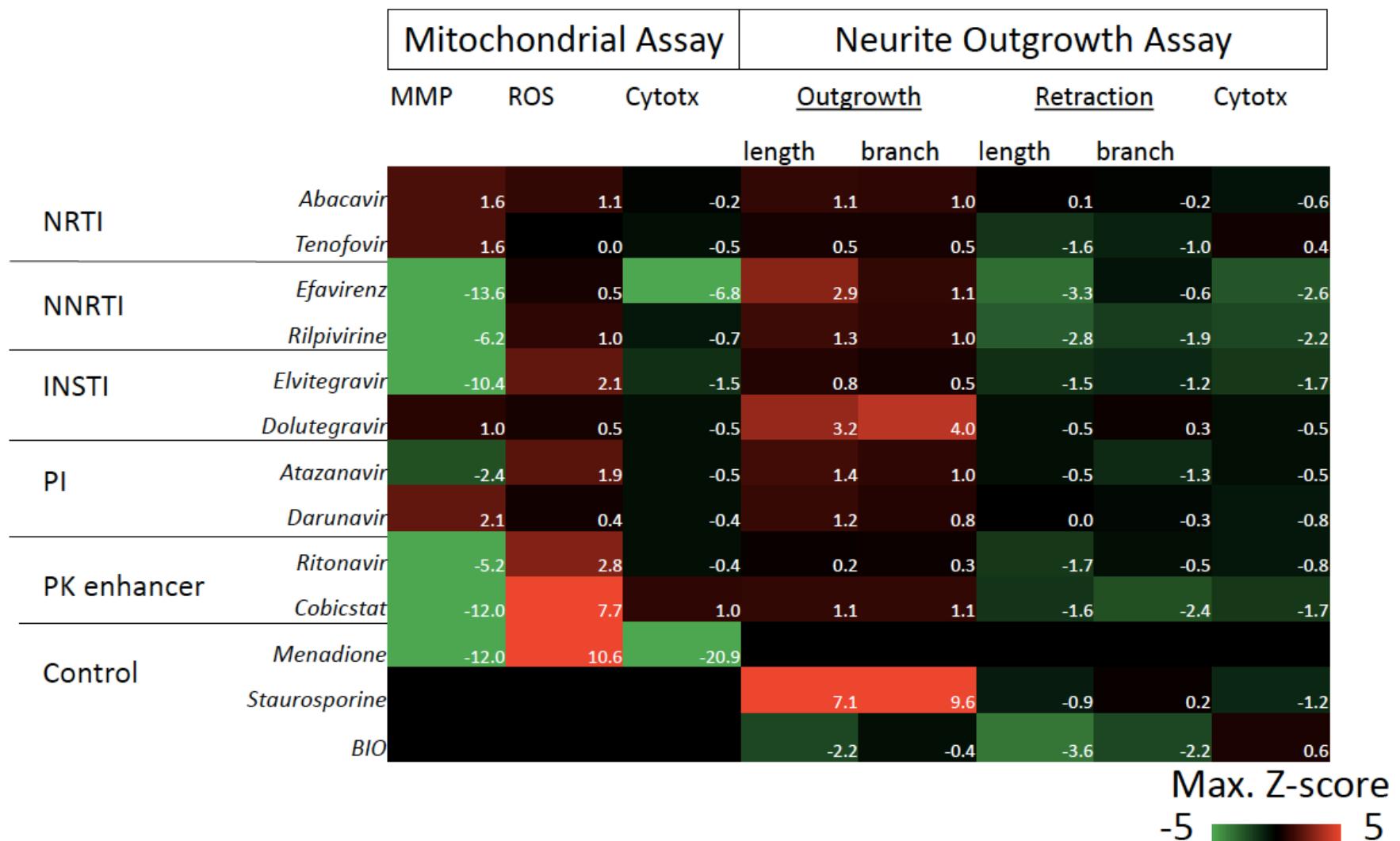


Funes et al, JAC 2015; 70: 2249–2254



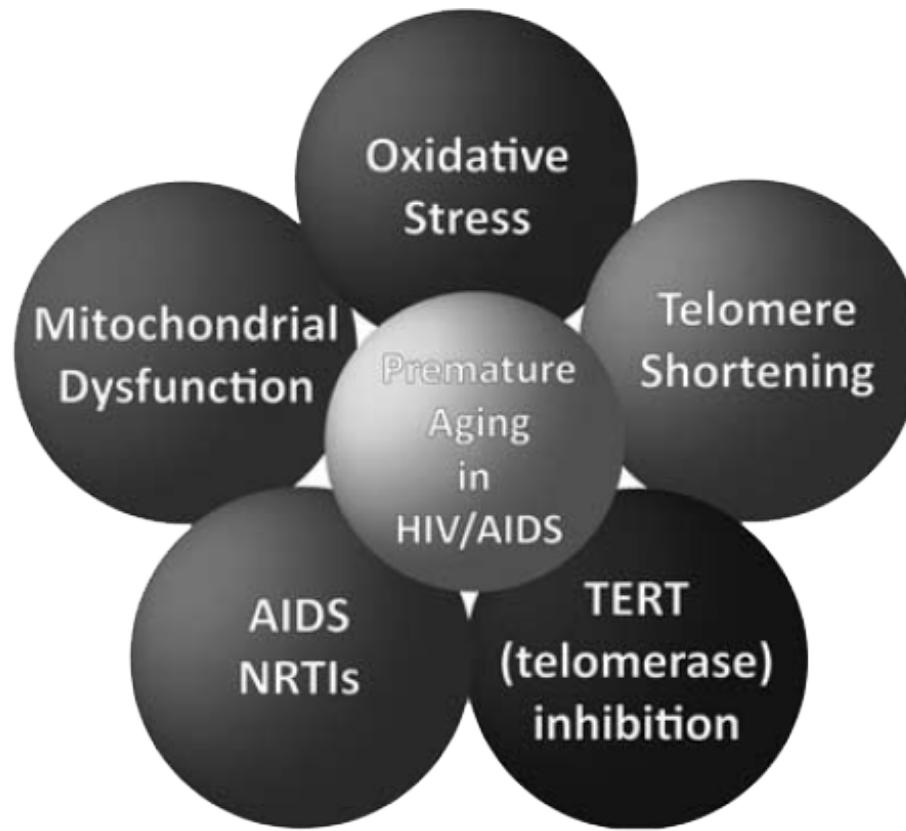
Tovar-y-Romo et al,
JPET 2012, 343(2): 696-703

Neurotoxicity Screening of ART Drugs With Human iPSC-Derived Neurons



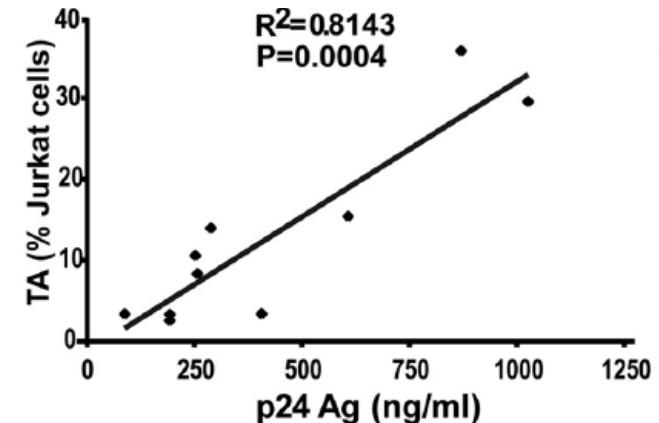
Hinckley et al, CROI 2016, Abstract 395

Higher NRTI Levels in CNS May Increase Mitochondrial and Telomere Toxicity

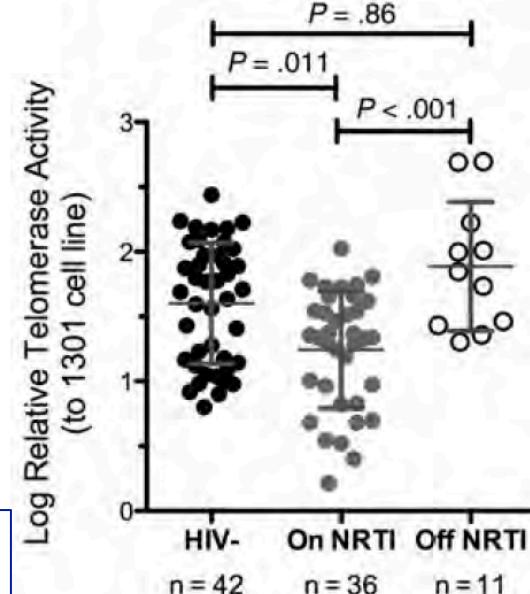


Torres & Lewis, Laboratory Investigation (2014) 94, 120–128

Tenofovir was
the most potent inhibitor
of telomerase activity

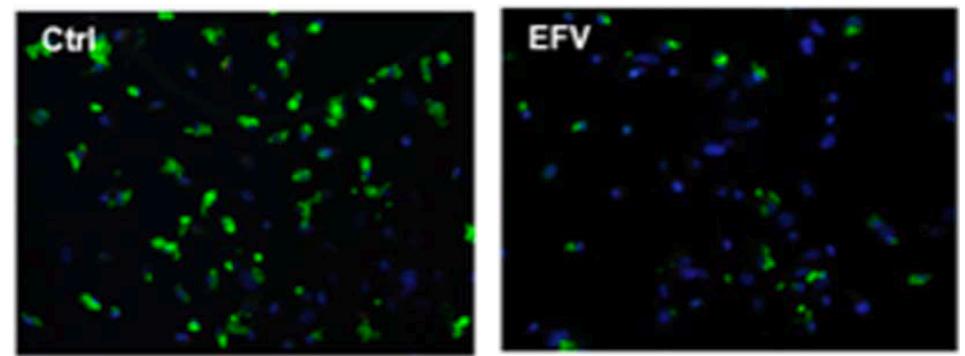
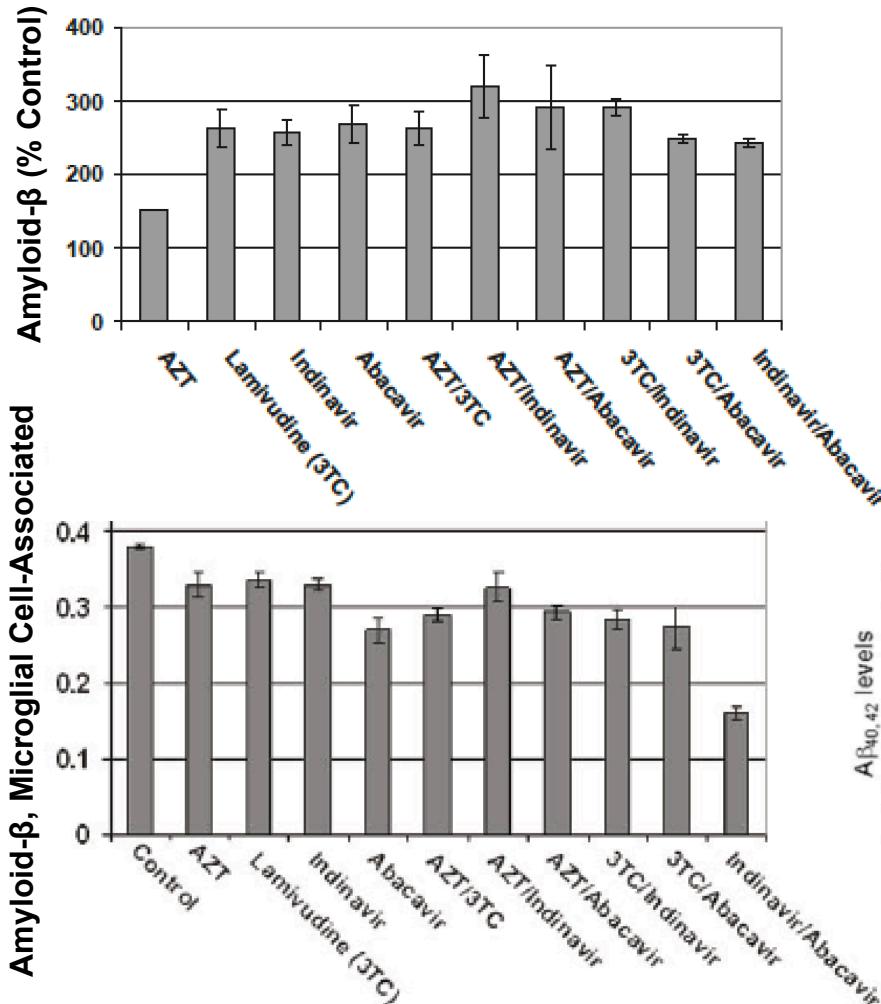


Reynoso et al, J Virol 2012; 86(19):10327

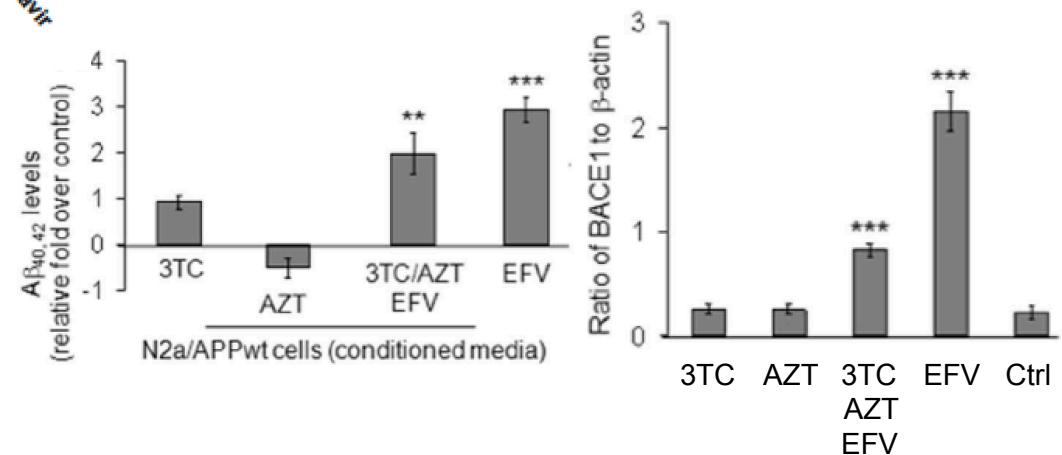


Leeansyah et al, JID 2013; 207:1157

ART Drugs Can Increase Amyloid- β & Reduce Microglial Phagocytosis



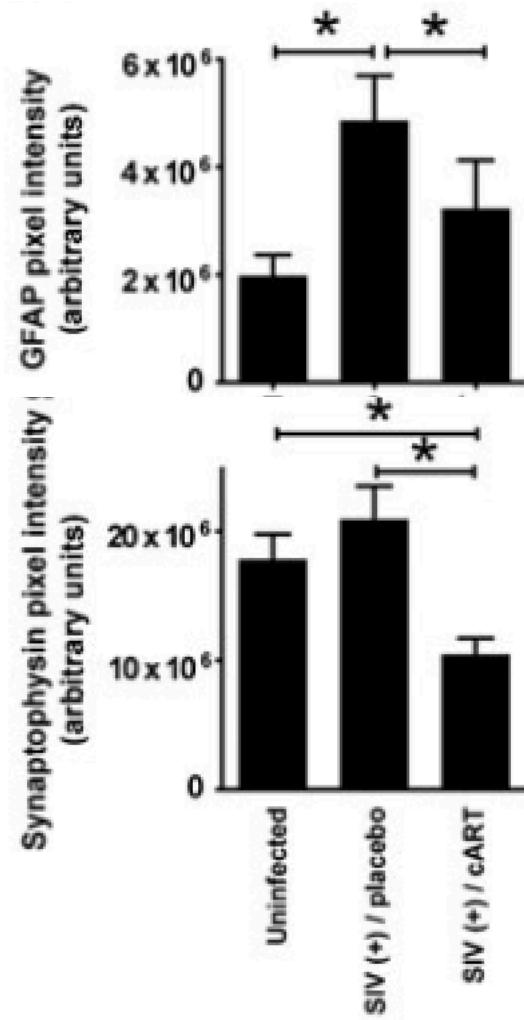
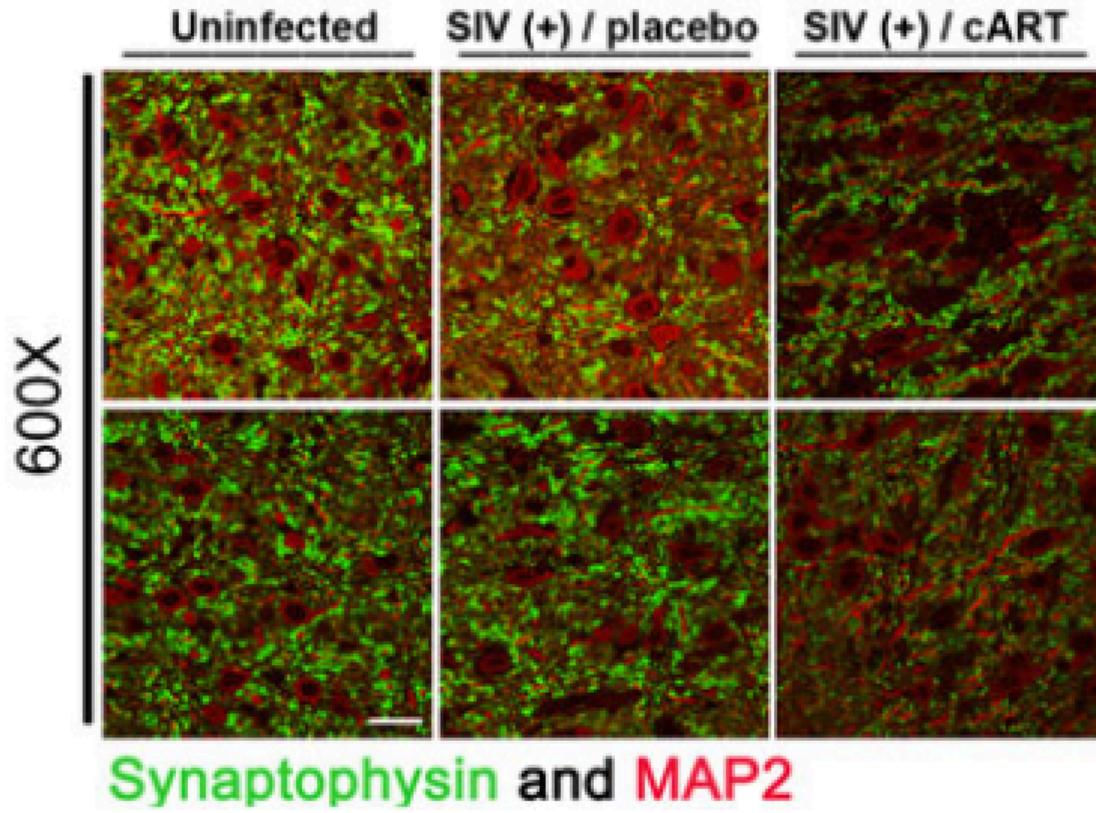
EFV Reduces Microglial Phagocytosis of A β_{1-42}



Giunta et al, Molecular Brain 2011, 4:23

Brown et al, PLoS ONE 2014, 9(4): e95500

Evidence of Neurotoxicity in Macaques and Rodents



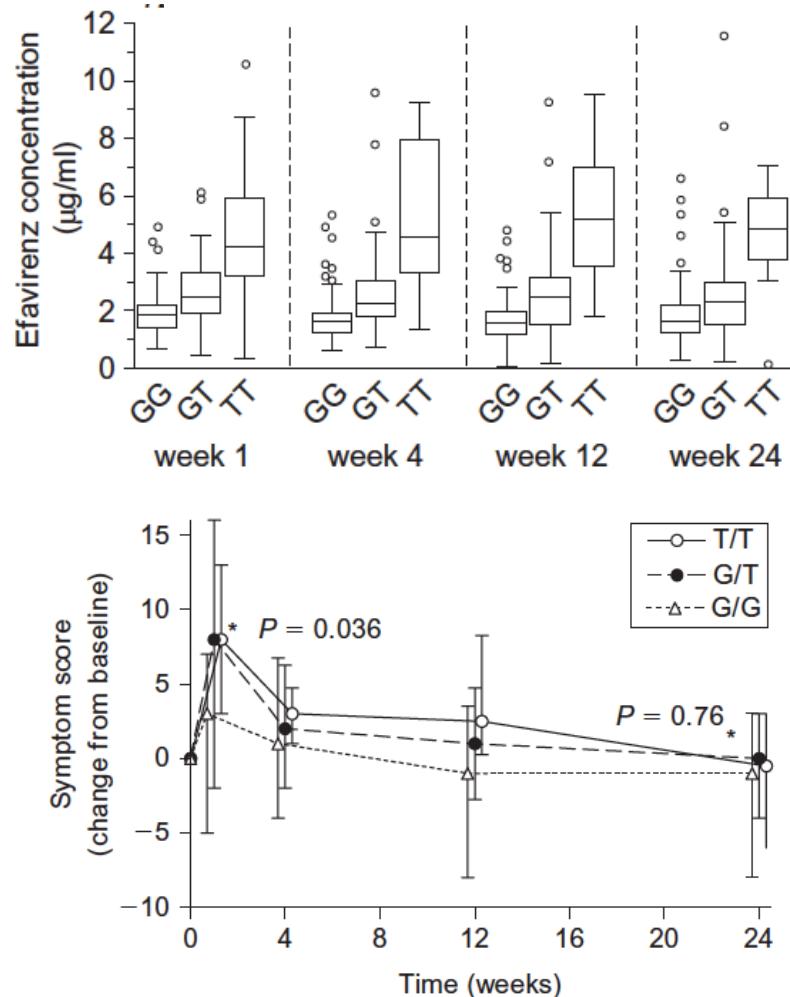
Akay-Espinoza et al, J. Neurovirol. (2014) 20:39–53

cART = AZT + SQV/r

More *in vitro* and Animal Evidence than Human Evidence

| Antiretroviral | In-vitro evidence | Animal evidence | Imaging evidence | Clinical evidence |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| NRTIs | | | | |
| Tenofovir [19,25] | +/- | + | | |
| Abacavir [19,26,40,41] | ++ | | +/- | |
| Emtricitabine [19] | +/- | | | |
| Lamivudine [14,19,26,40] | +/- | + | - | |
| Zidovudine [14,19,25,26,40,41] | +/- | + | +/- | |
| Stavudine [14,40] | +/- | + | + | |
| Didanosine [14,19,40] | + | + | + | |
| Zalcitabine [19] | +/- | | | |
| NNRTIs | | | | |
| Efavirenz [19,22–24,27,41,42,47–50] | ++ | + | +/- | ++ |
| Nevirapine [19,24] | + | + | | |
| Etravirine [19] | + | | | |
| PIs | | | | |
| Darunavir [19] | - | | | |
| Atazanavir [19,25,41,42] | + | + | +/- | |
| Amprenavir [19] | + | | | |
| Ritonavir [19,25] | +/- | + | | |
| Saquinavir [25] | + | + | | |
| Indinavir [26] | + | | | |
| Others | | | | |
| Maraviroc [19] | - | | | |
| Raltegravir [51] | | | +/- | |

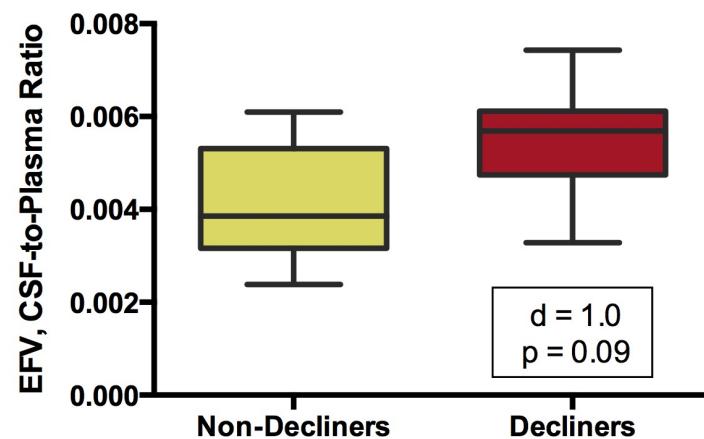
Greater Efavirenz Exposure is Associated with Worse Outcomes



Haas et al, AIDS 2004, 18:2391–2400

| Risk Factor | Odds Ratio | P Value |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Age (per 10 years) | 0.83 | 0.29 |
| Education (per 1 year) | 0.85 | 0.002 |
| Non-Italian Born | 3.5 | 0.056 |
| Efavirenz use | 4.0 | 0.008 |

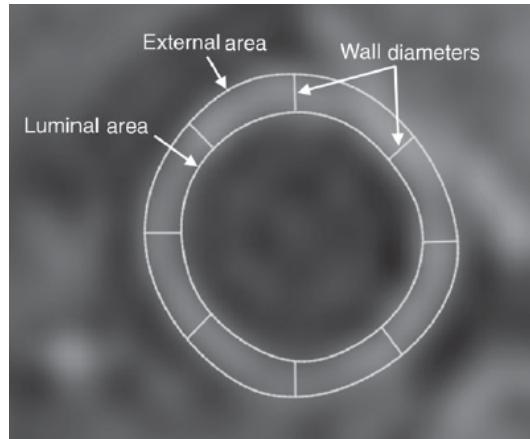
Ciccarelli et al, Neurology
2011, 76: 1403



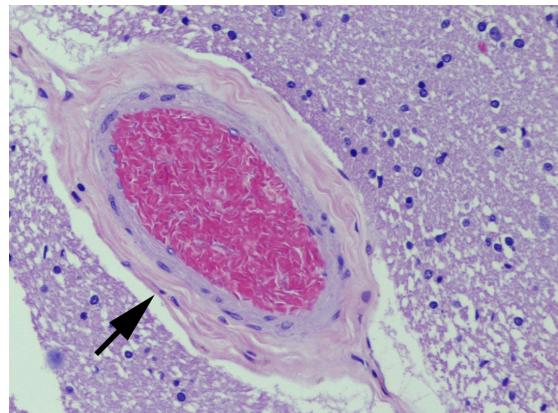
Ma et al, CROI 2015, Abstract 444

Protease Inhibitors & NRTIs

Protease Inhibitors

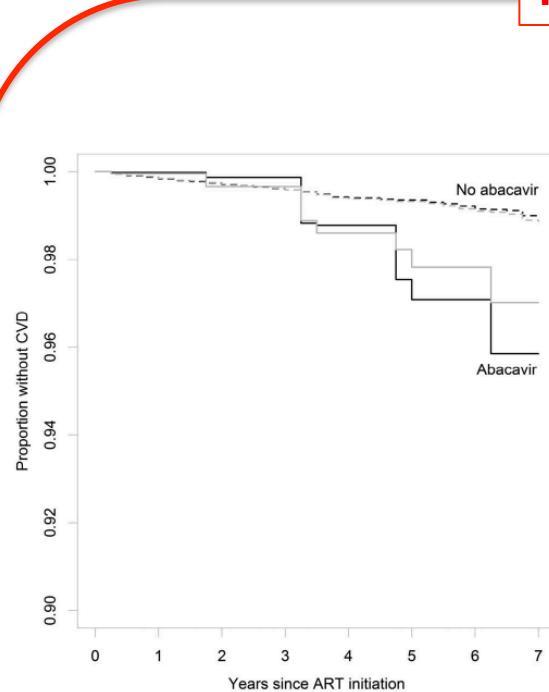


LaBounty et al, *HIV Medicine*
2016, 17(7):516-23

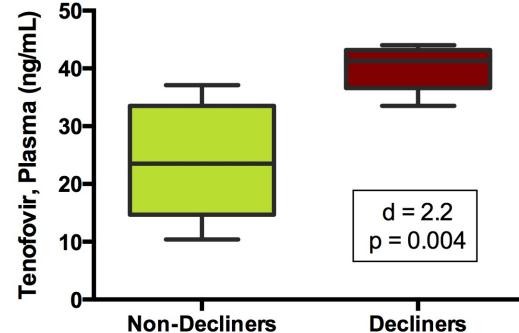


Soontornniyomkij et al, *AIDS*
2014, 28:1297–1306

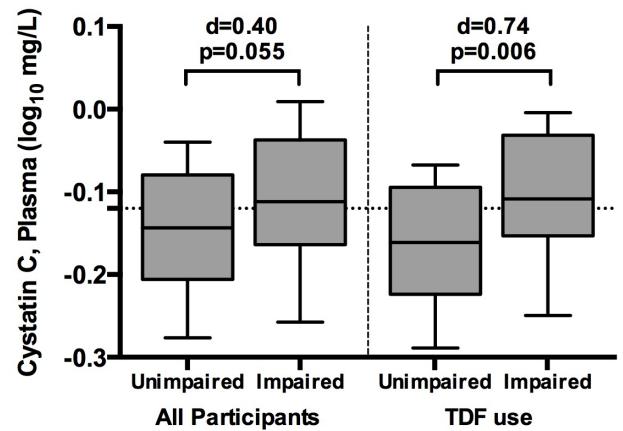
NRTIs



Marcus et al, *JAIDS*
2016; 71:413–419



Ma et al, *CROI 2015*,
Abstract 444



Sakoda et al, *JAIDS*
2017; 74(3):243-249

Vascular and Metabolic Disease Increase Risk for Neurocognitive Impairment

- **292 HIV+ adults in the START study**
- **Prior CVD was associated with NCI**

Wright et al. Neurology 2010; 75: 864

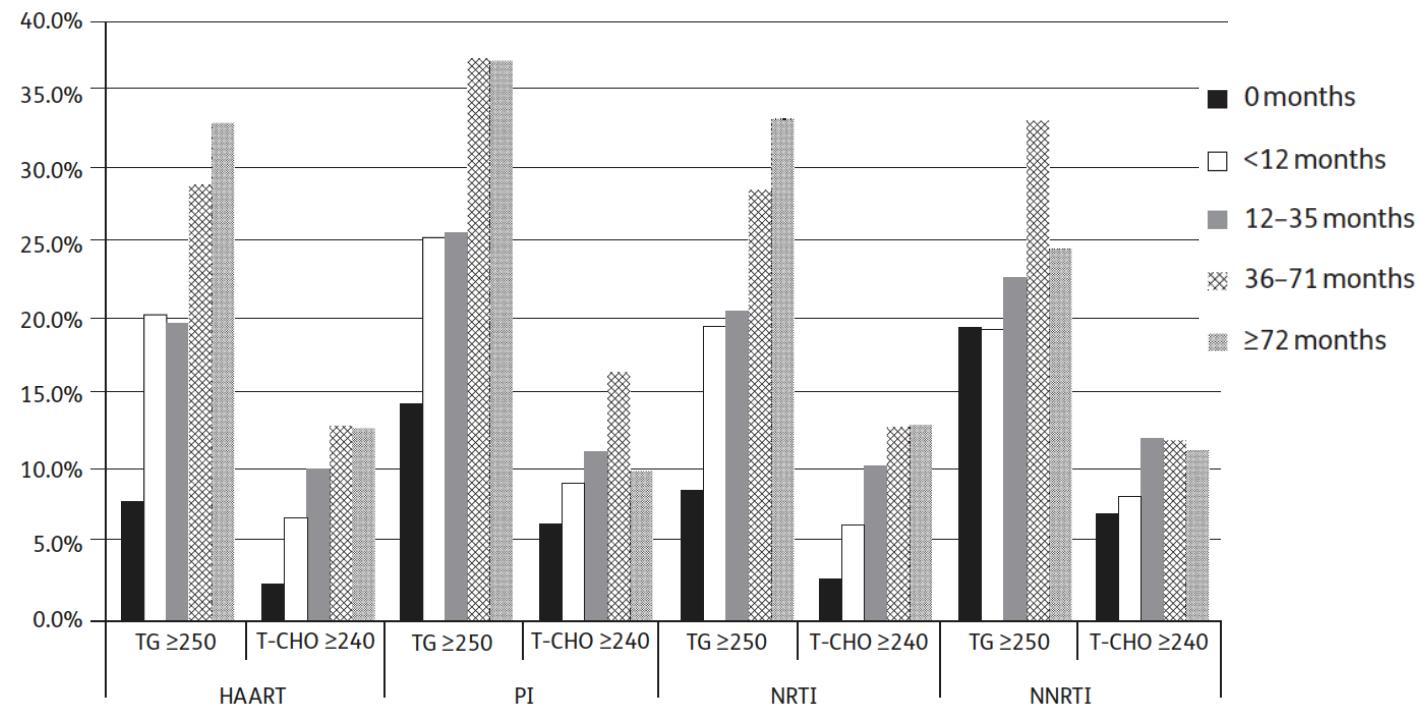
| | Risk | OR | p |
|-------------------|--------|------|------|
| Prior CVD | Yes | 6.2 | 0.01 |
| Total cholesterol | Higher | 1.1 | 0.06 |
| AIDS | No | 0.41 | 0.08 |
| Race | Black | 2.2 | 0.08 |

- **130 HIV+ adults in the CHARTER study**
- **Diabetes and waist circumference were associated with NCI**

McCutchan et al. Neurology 2012. 78: 485

| | Risk | OR | p |
|---------------------|---------|------|-------|
| AIDS | Yes | 49.6 | 0.01 |
| Diabetes | Yes | 17.6 | 0.07 |
| Waist circumference | Larger | 1.3 | 0.001 |
| Triglycerides | Lower | 0.32 | 0.09 |
| BMI | Smaller | 0.69 | 0.04 |

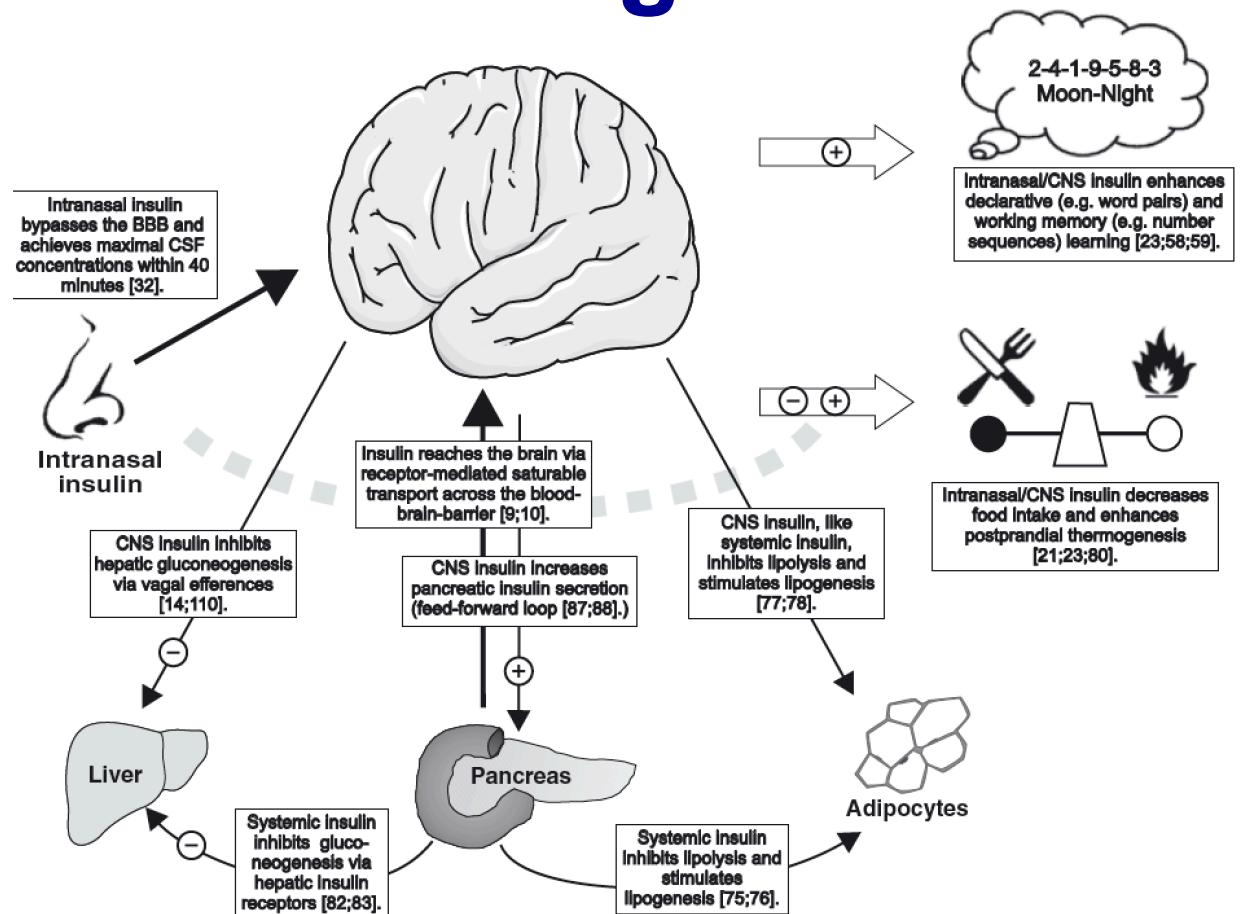
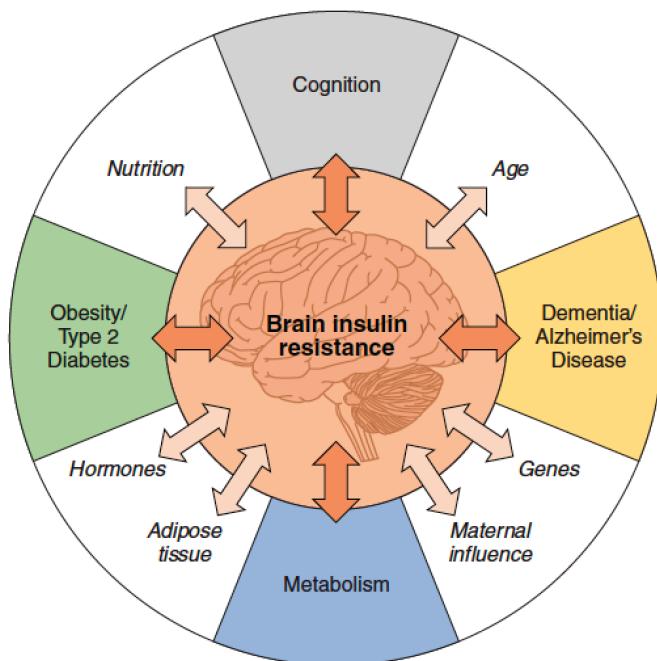
Metabolic Syndrome Linked to Longer Durations of ART



| | 0 months, reference | <12 months OR (95% CI) | 12–35 months OR (95% CI) | 36–71 months OR (95% CI) | ≥72 months OR (95% CI) | P for trend |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| HAART duration | 1 | 0.79 (0.42, 1.51) | 1.20 (0.67, 2.15) | 1.59 (0.91, 2.79) | 1.96 (1.13, 3.42) | 0.0006 |
| PI duration | 1 | 1.25 (0.78, 2.00) | 1.47 (0.89, 2.31) | 1.78 (1.03, 3.07) | 1.98 (0.96, 4.06) | 0.02 |
| NRTI duration | 1 | 0.76 (0.40, 1.43) | 1.18 (0.67, 2.09) | 1.43 (0.82, 2.49) | 1.91 (1.11, 3.30) | 0.0008 |
| NNRTI duration | 1 | 0.77 (0.43, 1.39) | 1.37 (0.80, 2.34) | 1.17 (0.70, 1.98) | 1.52 (0.92, 2.50) | 0.06 |

*Associations were present after adjustment for age, gender, smoking, family history, baseline plasma viral load, and CD4

Brain Insulin Resistance Worsens with Age

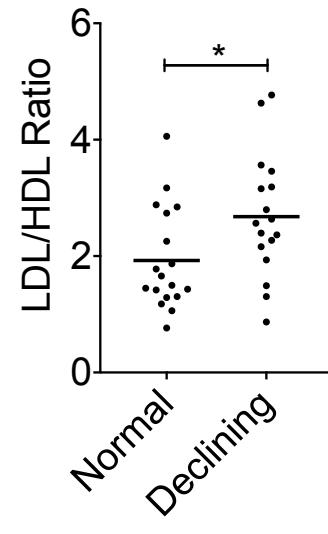
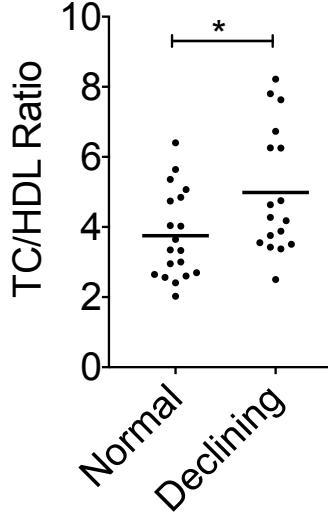
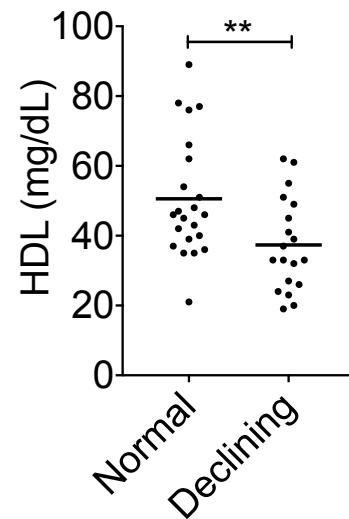
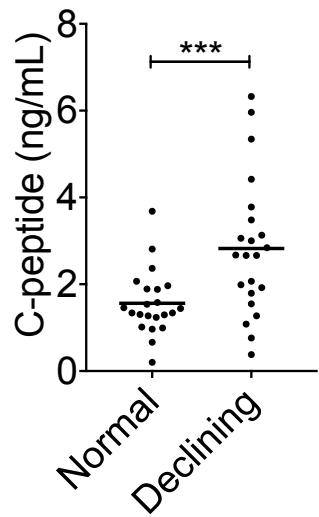
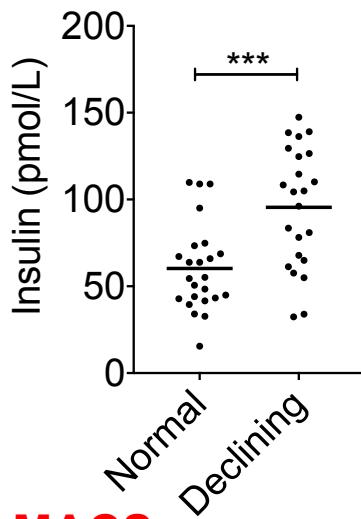


Kullmann et al, *Physiol Rev*
2016, 96: 1169–1209

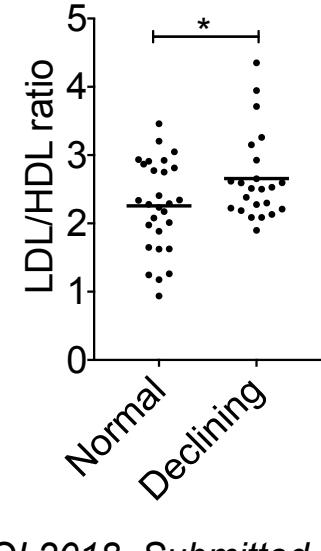
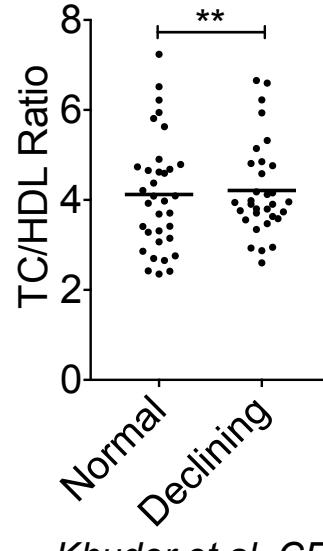
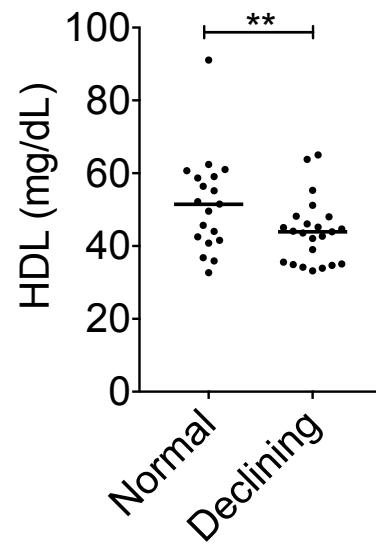
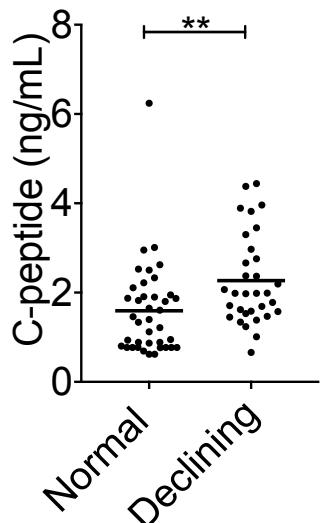
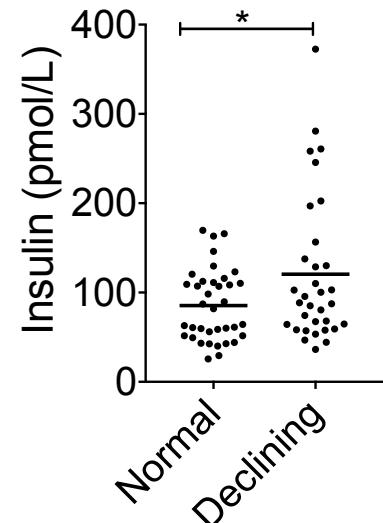
Ott et al, *Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism*
2012, 14: 214–221

Neurocognitive Decline Associated with Reduced Insulin Sensitivity

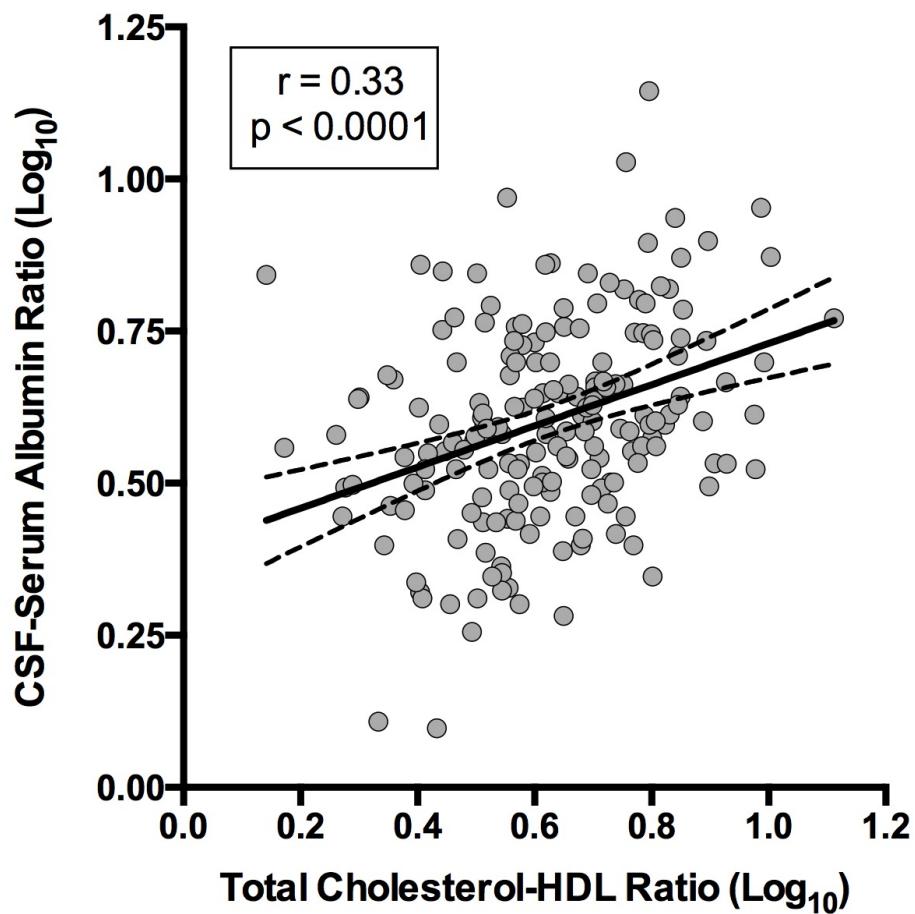
CHARTER



MACS

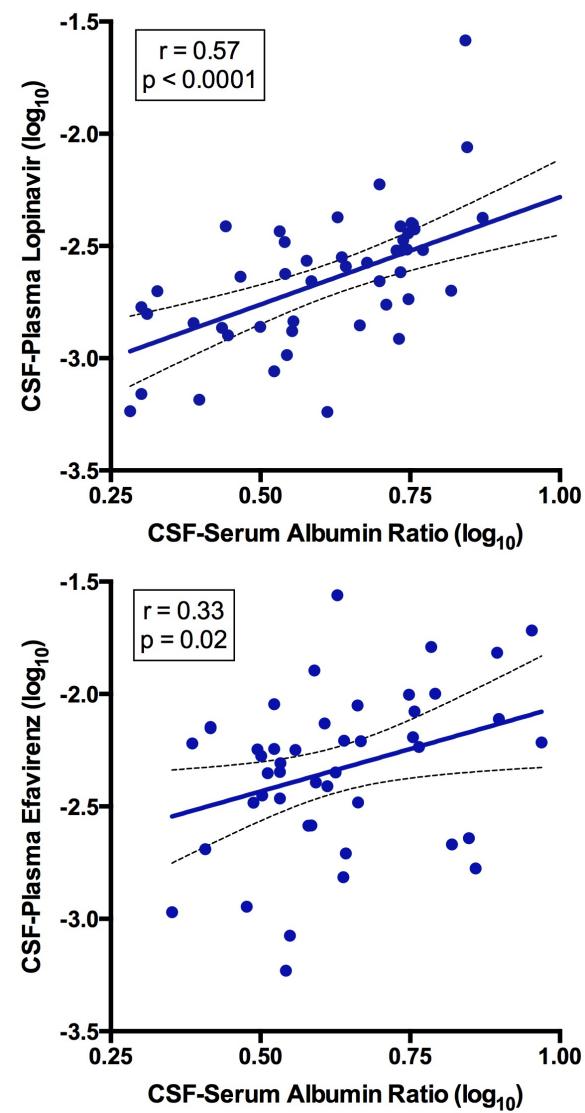


Lipids May Influence BBB Permeability, Which May Alter CNS Drug Distribution

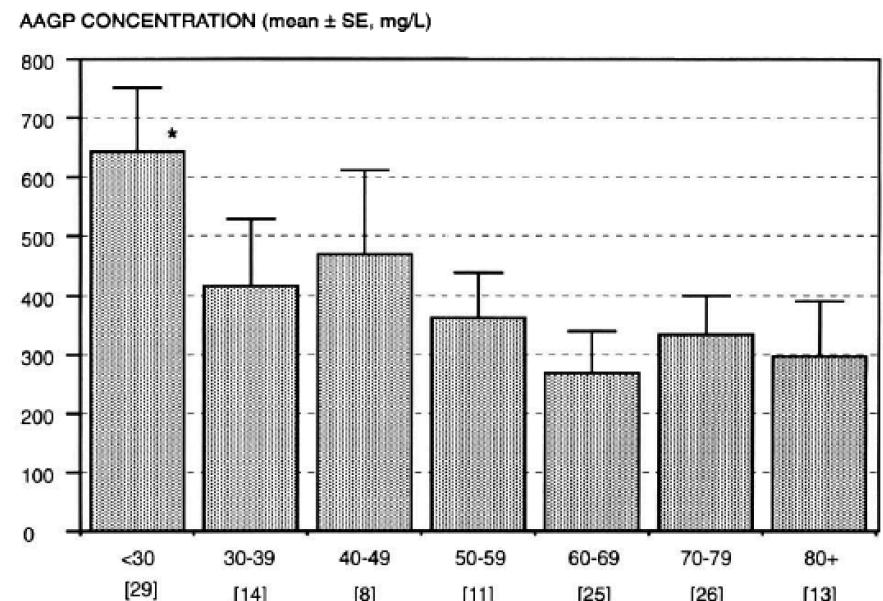
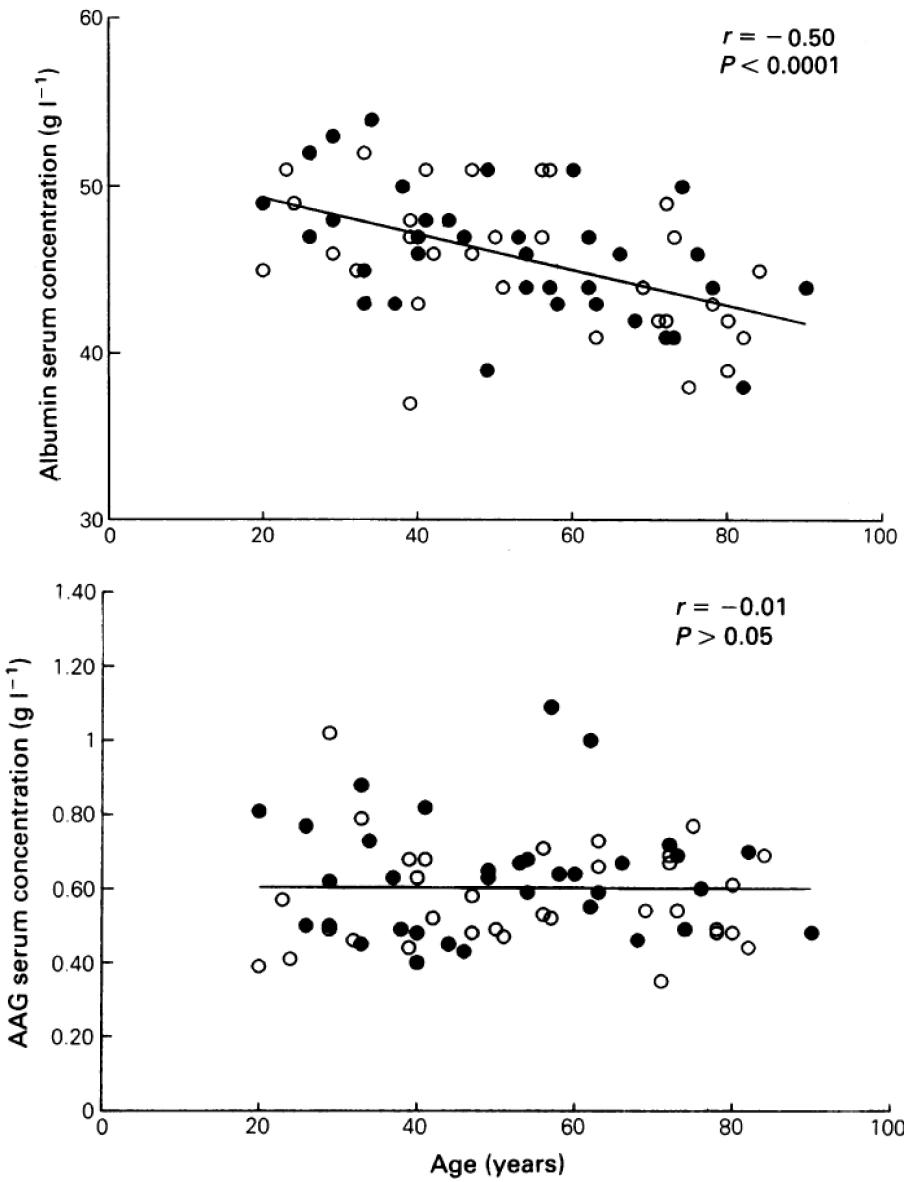


Letendre et al, 18th CROI, 2011, Abstract 408

Unpublished CHARTER Data



Aging and Drug Binding Proteins



Veering et al, Br. J. Clin. Pharma,
1990, 29, 201-206
Woo et al, Clinical Biochemistry,
1994, 27(4): 289-292

ART Drug Concentrations in Brain Tissue: Regional Variation, CSF Comparability

| | n | Overall Mean | WM mean (ng/mL) | GP mean (ng/mL) | CGM mean (ng/mL) | CSF (ng/mL) |
|--|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Concentrations Similar to Historical CSF Concentration | | | | | | |
| Atazanavir (ATV) | 2 | < 25 | < 25 | < 25 | < 25 | 10.3 ¹ |
| Efavirenz (EFV) | 2 | 38.6 | 45.2 | 34.8 | 35.9 | 15.6 ² |
| Emtricitabine (FTC) | 4 | 181.3 | 230.4 | 173.2 | 140.3 | 109.0 ³ |
| Lamivudine (3TC) | 3 | 196.9 | 205.5 | 209.8 | 175.4 | 107.8 ⁴ |
| Concentrations in White Matter Higher than Historical CSF Concentration | | | | | | |
| Lopinavir (LPV) | 4 | 153.3 | 410.6 | < 25 | < 25 | 16.8 ⁵ |
| Concentrations Higher than Historical CSF Concentration | | | | | | |
| Tenofovir (TDF) | 6 | 206.0 | 220.0 | 212.1 | 185.8 | 5.5 ⁶ |

WM = White Matter; GP = Globus Pallidus (Deep Gray Matter); CGM = Cortical Gray Matter

Across all drugs, concentrations were lower in CGM than in the other two regions (p=0.01, paired signed rank test)

Bumpus et al, CROI 2015, Abstract 436

¹Best et al, AIDS 2009; 23:83; ²Best et al, JAC. 2011; 66:354; ³Calcagno et al, AIDS. 2011; 25:1437;

⁴Haas et al, ARHR. 2000; 16:1491; ⁵Capparelli et al, AIDS. 2005; 19: 949; ⁶Best et al, JAIDS. 2012; 59: 376

Greater Than Expected Dolutegravir Intolerance in Holland

| | Total (N=387) | ART Naive (n=65) | ART Experienced (n=322) |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Sleep Disturbance | 19 (4.9%) | 5 (7.7%) | 14 (4.3%) |
| Gastrointestinal | 18 (4.6%) | 4 (6.2%) | 19 (5.9%) |
| Neuropsychiatric | 12 (3.1%) | 3 (4.6%) | 9 (2.8%) |
| Fatigue | 9 (2.3%) | 1 (1.5%) | 8 (2.5%) |
| Headache | 8 (2.1%) | 0 (0%) | 8 (2.5%) |
| Paresthesias | 6 (1.6%) | 0 (0%) | 6 (1.9%) |
| Other | 6 (1.6%) | 2 (3.1%) | 4 (1.2%) |

- Overall 62 of 387 (16%) discontinued dolutegravir
- 56 of 62 these (90.3%) discontinued due to adverse events
- These 56 had 78 adverse events:
54 (69.2%) were nervous system-related

van den Berk et al, CROI 2016, Abstract 948

CNS Safety Data from Dolutegravir Clinical Trials

| | SPRING-1¹ | SPRING-2² | FLAMINGO³ | SINGLE⁴ | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | DTG n=51 | EFV n=50 | DTG n=411 | RTG n=411 | DTG n=242 | DRV/r n=242 | DTG n=357 | EFV n=362 |
| Headache | 10% | 4% | 14% | 13% | 17% | 11% | 6% | 7% |
| Dizziness | 6% | 18% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 7% | 33% |
| Insomnia | 6% | 10% | 6% | 5% | 8% | 7% | 10% | 6% |
| Depression | * | * | 6% | 5% | 6% | 4% | ** | ** |
| Anxiety | * | * | 4% | 5% | 5% | 4% | ** | ** |
| Abnormal Dreams | * | * | ** | ** | ** | ** | 7% | 16% |

* < 3%

** < 5%

All data are from 96 weeks

¹Stellbrink et al, AIDS 2013, 27:1771–1778

²Raffi et al, Lancet 2013, 13: 927–35

³Molina et al, Lancet HIV 2015; 2: e127–36

⁴Walmsley et al, JAIDS 2015, 70:515–519

CNS Safety Data from Elvitegravir Clinical Trials

| | Study 102 ¹ EVG/c n=348 | Study 103 ² EFV n=352 | Study 103 ² EVG/c n=353 | ATV/r n=355 | STRATEGY- NNRTI ³ EVG/c n=291 | STRATEGY- PI ⁴ NNRTI n=143 | EVG/c n=293 | PI/r n=140 |
|------------------------|--|--|--|----------------|---|--|----------------|---------------|
| Headache | 16% | 11% | 17% | 15% | 10% | 3% | 6% | 6% |
| Dizziness | 7% | 26% | * | * | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Insomnia | 11% | 16% | * | * | 6% | 5% | 3% | 5% |
| Depression | 12% | 14% | 10% | 12% | ** | ** | 4% | 6% |
| Anxiety | * | * | * | * | ** | ** | 6% | 4% |
| Abnormal Dreams | 15% | 28% | * | * | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Back Pain | * | * | 12% | 5% | ** | ** | ** | ** |

* < 10%

** < 5%

¹Zolopa et al, JAIDS 2013, 63: 96–100

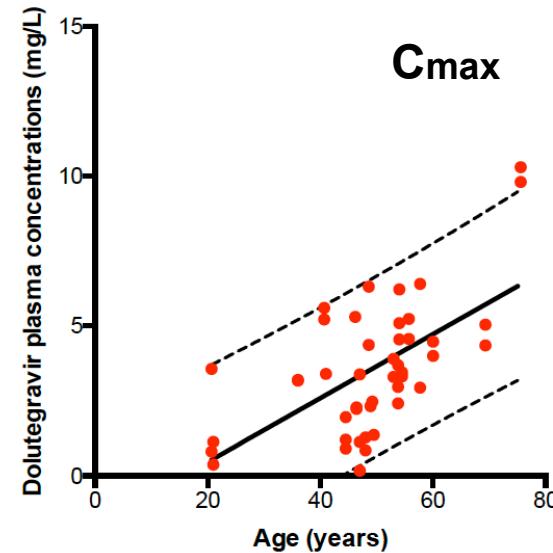
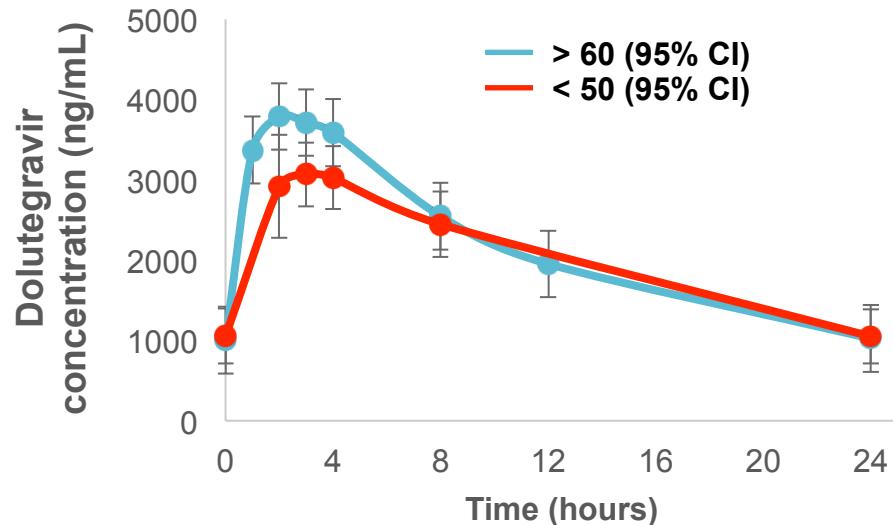
²Rockstroh et al, JAIDS 2013, 62: 483–486

³Pozniak et al, Lancet Inf Dis 2014; 14: 590–99

⁴Arribas et al, Lancet Inf Dis 2014, 14: 581–89

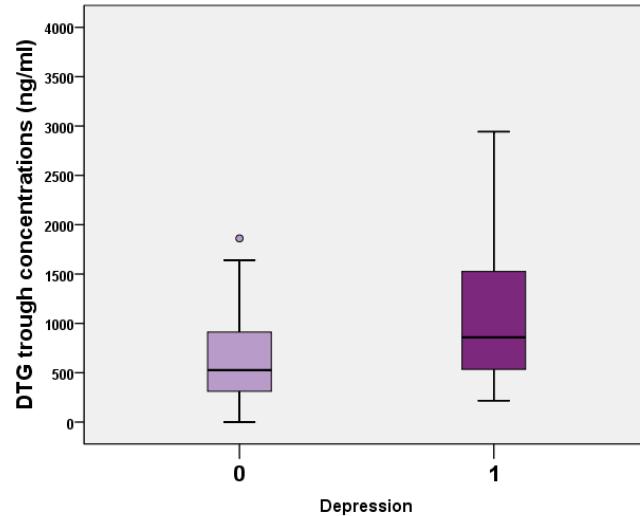
Dolutegravir, Age, Sleep, & Mood

Courtesy Andrea Calcagno and Marta Boffito



| | C_{\max} | AUC_{0-24} |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index | | |
| Duration of sleep (n=36) | 0.330 (0.05) | 0.353 (0.03) |
| Sleep disturbance (n=38) | -0.100 (0.55) | -0.121 (0.47) |
| Sleep latency (n=37) | -0.247 (0.14) | -0.053 (0.75) |
| Day dysfunction (n=37) | -0.181 (0.28) | -0.206 (0.22) |
| Sleep efficiency (n=35) | 0.120 (0.49) | 0.032 (0.86) |
| Sleep quality (n=38) | -0.212 (0.20) | 0.207 (0.21) |
| Medication (n=37) | 0.016 (0.92) | 0.021 (0.90) |
| PSQI total (n=32) | 0.074 (0.69) | -0.042 (0.82) |

Elliot et al, 18th International Workshop on Clinical Pharmacology of Antiviral Therapy, 2017



Borghetti et al, Italian Conference on AIDS and Antiviral Research, 2017

Women Have Different Exposure of Some Antiretrovirals Than Men

- **Reviews of ART pharmacokinetics indicate that women may have higher exposure of some drugs**
- **Difference exists for:**
 - Zidovudine
 - Lamivudine
 - Ritonavir-Boosted PIs
- **Mixed data for non-nucleoside RTIs**

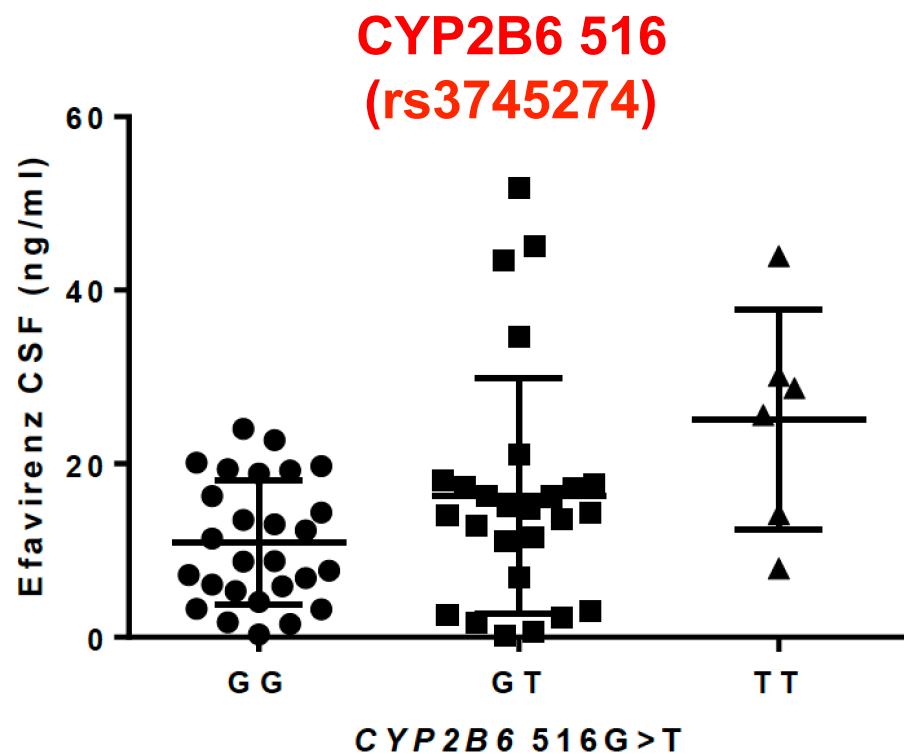
- Body weight and composition, blood and organ volumes (e.g. bone mass)
- Absorption, intestinal motility and secretions
- Transport and distribution
- Protein binding and tissue affinity
- Metabolism: phase I (hydrolysis, reduction, oxidation, cyclization, decyclization)
- Metabolism: phase II (conjugation)
- Excretion (glomerular filtration rate, renal clearance)
- Intracellular metabolism
- Activity of drug transporters
- Differential (hormone-mediated) gene expression

Effect modifiers:

- Adherence
- Diet and nutritional factors
- Nutritional status
- Concomitant treatments
- Hormonal environment
- Reproductive status
- Smoking

Floridia et al, Pharmacological Research 2008, 58:173–182
Ofoutokun et al, Gender Medicine, 2007, 4(2):106-19

Pharmacogenomics May Also Influence Drug Distribution into the CNS



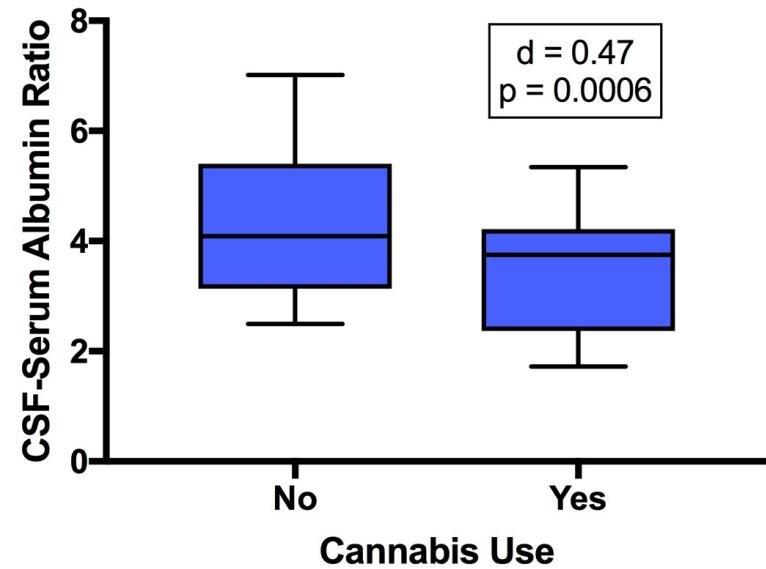
**ABCB1 3435
(rs1045642)**

| | Plasma | CSF |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CC | 2798 (2029-5383) | 15.4 (3.27-21.5) |
| CT | 2440 (1814-3810) | 11.5 (5.90-17.7) |
| TT | 1710 (1183-2430) | 12.3 (12.6-24.0) |
| p | 0.090 | 0.335 |
| ABCB1 3435C>T, Kruskal-Wallis Test | | |

Ma et al, CROI 2016, Abstract 446

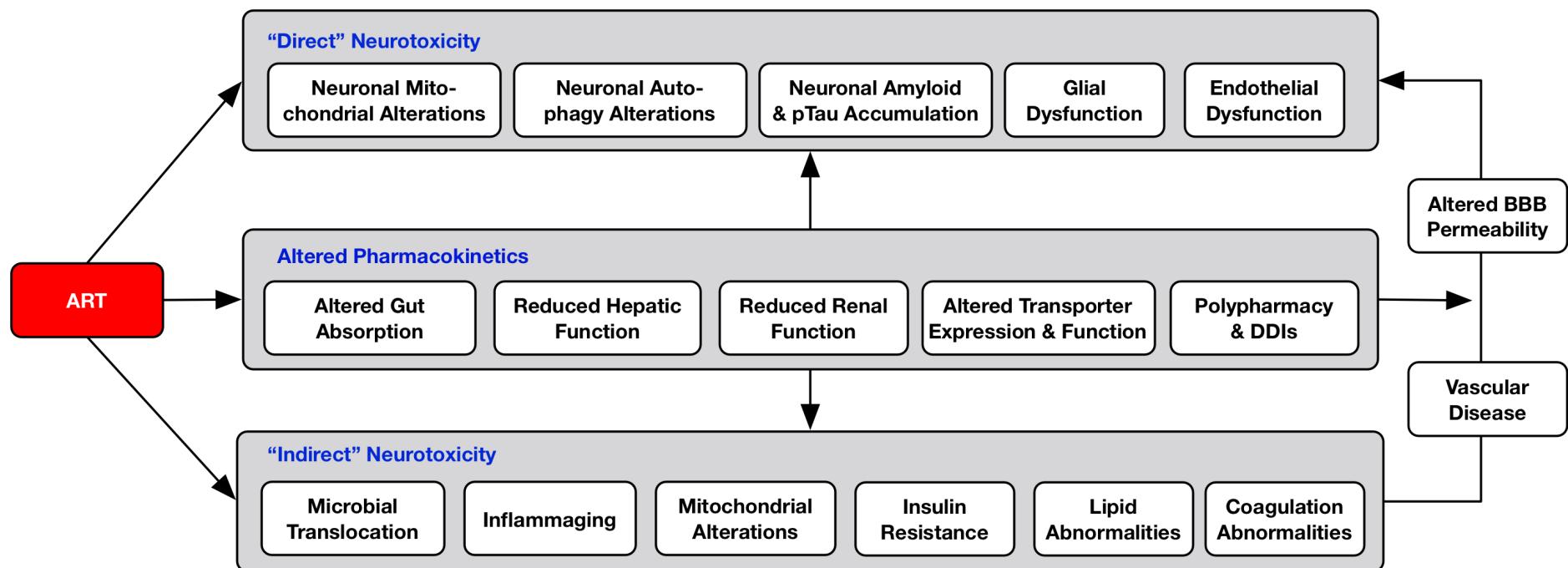
Nicotine and Cannabis Use May Also Affect the Blood-Brain Barrier

| | | CSAR (rho) | Age (rho) | Cotinine Levels (ES) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Endothelial Adhesion Molecules | | (higher=more permeable) | (older) | (higher=user) |
| Plasma | VCAM1 | 0.23* | 0.37** | -0.27 |
| Plasma | PECAM1 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.06 |
| Plasma | sE-Selectin | -0.22 | 0.09 | 0.72** |
| CSF | VCAM1 | 0.41** | 0.38** | -0.22 |
| CSF | PECAM-1 | 0.11 | 0.14 | -0.49 |
| Basement Membrane Proteins | | | | |
| Plasma | MMP-2 | 0.11 | 0.29** | 0.29 |
| Plasma | MMP-7 | 0.20 | 0.40** | 0.09 |
| Plasma | TIMP-1 | 0.29 | 0.37** | 0.70* |
| Plasma | TIMP-2 | -0.07 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| CSF | MMP-2 | 0.35** | 0.19 | 0.43 |
| CSF | MMP-7 | 0.36** | 0.33** | -0.27 |
| CSF | TIMP-1 | 0.58** | 0.16 | 0.99** |
| CSF | TIMP-2 | 0.52** | 0.15 | 0.47 |
| Tight Junction Proteins | | | | |
| Plasma | Occludin | -0.32* | -0.01 | 0.26 |
| Plasma | ZO-1 | 0.05 | 0.31** | 0.15 |
| CSF | Claudin-1 | 0.31** | 0.13 | 0.08 |
| CSF | Claudin-5 | 0.23* | 0.03 | -0.29 |
| CSF | ZO-1 | 0.10 | -0.04 | 0.10 |



Letendre et al, Preliminary Data, 2017

Conceptual Construct for Worsened Neurotoxicity with Aging



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- ...Drug Abuse
- ...Allergy and Infectious Diseases

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