



HIV-Related Immune Suppression After Antiretroviral Therapy Predicts Risk of Non-Opportunistic Diseases: Results from the FIRST study

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Research on AIDS (CPCRA)

Background - 1

Changing HIV Morbidity and Mortality

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) drastically reduces morbidity and mortality

Traditional opportunistic diseases (OD) no longer cause most HIV deaths

'Non-opportunistic' (non-OD), end-organ diseases, are increasing in HIV patients

Background - 2

Non-Traditional Outcomes

In SMART, non-fatal and fatal non-opportunistic disease (non-OD) events increased with episodic ART

lower CD4 & higher HIV RNA may contribute

In the D.A.D cohort, non-OD death rates increased with lower CD4+ counts

To date, most studies have focused on fatal non-OD outcomes

Research Question

Among HIV+ patients on ART, do lower CD4 levels contribute to risk of fatal, and non-fatal, diseases not traditionally considered opportunistic ('non-OD')?

FIRST Study Design and Follow-up

1,397 Participants Randomized

PI Strategy

PI + NRTIs
(N=470)

**NNRTI
Strategy**

NNRTI + NRTIs
(N=463)

**3-class
Strategy**

PI + NNRTI + NRTIs
(N=464)

Demographic Characteristics

Median Follow-up

Age	38
Women	21%
Non-white	74%

60 months

Methods

After ART initiation, clinical endpoints, CD4 count and HIV RNA obtained every 4 months

Hazard Ratios (HR) estimated from Cox models describe OD/non-OD event associations with time updated ('latest') CD4 count (pooled across treatment strategy)

Multivariate analyses adjusted for latest HIV RNA and baseline covariates: age, gender, race, IDU, prior AIDS, hepatitis B/C

Outcomes of Interest: Fatal & Non-Fatal Clinical Events

- **OD = Opportunistic Diseases**

Adapted from 1993 CDC surveillance criteria for AIDS

- **Non-OD = Non-opportunistic Diseases**

Liver = cirrhosis, grade 4 elevated liver enzymes (>10x ULN), death from liver failure

CV (cardiovascular) = myocardial infarction, stroke, coronary intervention, death from chronic ASCVD

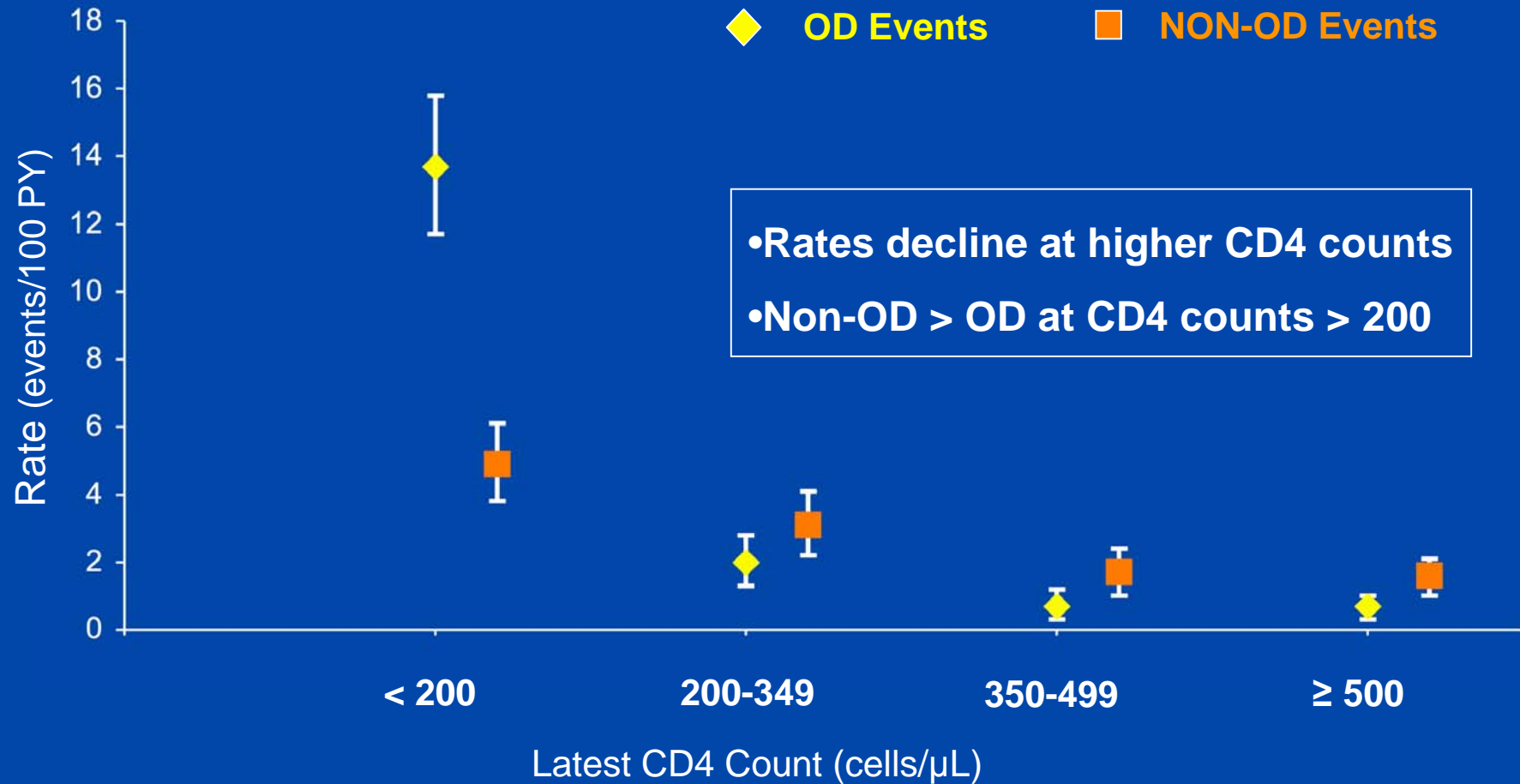
Renal = renal insufficiency, end-stage renal disease, death from chronic kidney disease

Cancer (non-OD) = all cancers excluding KS, lymphoma and invasive cervical cancer

CD4 Count and HIV RNA Levels During FIRST

	Time Point	CD4 Count Median (cells/ μ l)	HIV RNA Level	
			Median (log ₁₀ copies/ml)	% <50 (copies/ml)
FIRST Cohort N=1397	Baseline	163	5.2	0.0%
	Month 32	399	<1.7	55%
OD N=226	Latest	63	4.9	16%
Non-OD N=166	Latest	239	3.1	30%

Event Rate by Latest CD4



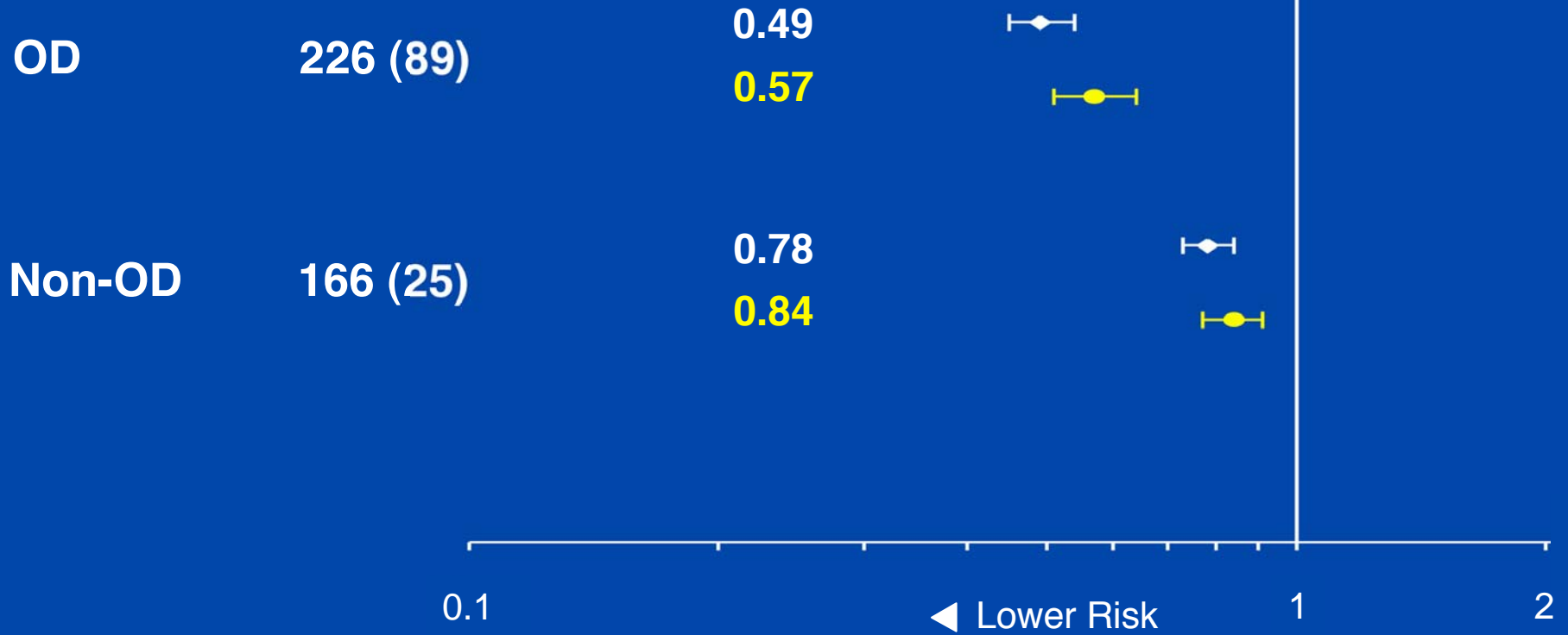
Person-Years: 1288 | 1442 1324 | 1343 1238 | 1232 1940 | 1900

* Error bars represent 95% CL

Event Risk Predicted by Latest CD4

*Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
per 100 cell higher CD4 count

Category # Events (Deaths)



◆ Univariate

● Multivariate

'Non-OD' Event Risk Predicted by Latest CD4

*Hazard Ratio (95% CI)

per 100 cell higher CD4 count

Category # Events

Liver 84

0.76
0.82

CV 21

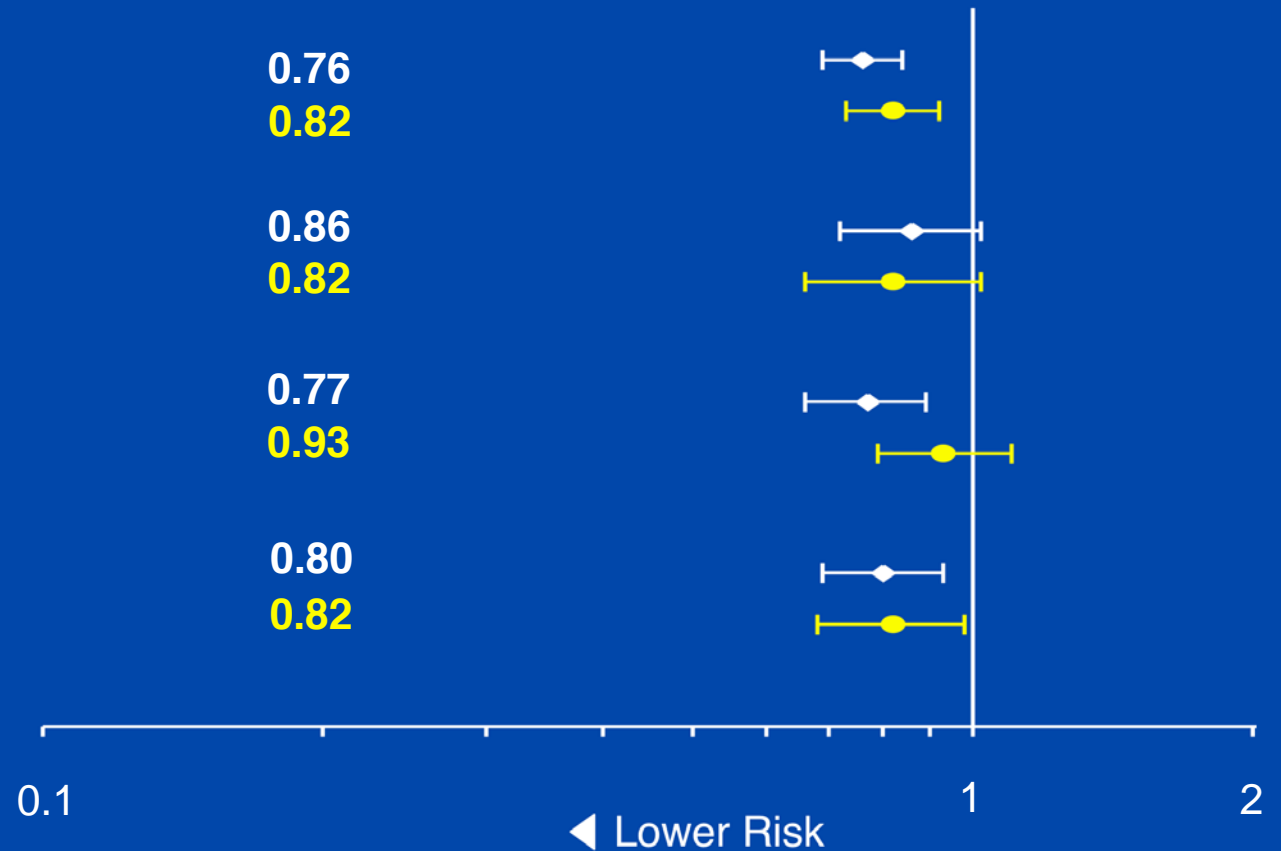
0.86
0.82

Renal 38

0.77
0.93

Cancer
(Non-OD) 32

0.80
0.82



◆ Univariate

● Multivariate

Limitations

Inadequate power to reliably estimate risk of *individual* non-OD events

Increased risk of liver, CV, renal and cancer (non-OD) events at lower CD4 counts

FIRST cohort had advanced disease (low CD4) at initiation of ART

Limits risk assessment at higher CD4 counts

Summary

Rates of non-OD decline at higher CD4 counts, though less than for traditional OD

Liver, CV, renal and cancer events account for more morbidity and mortality than OD events at CD4 counts >200

Latest CD4 count predicts risk of non-OD events after adjusting for other factors



Acknowledgements



1397 Study Participants

CPCRA Investigators

Mentors

- James Neaton
- Keith Henry

FIRST Co-Chairs

- Rodger MacArthur
- Richard Novak

Biostatistical Support

- Grace Peng
- Josh Rapkin

Collaborators

- Donald Abrams
- Michael Silverberg
- Winston Cavert