

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCT INFORMATION

TIVICAY (dolutegravir) film-coated tablets

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINE

Dolutegravir

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each tablet contains 50 mg of dolutegravir (as dolutegravir sodium).

Dolutegravir sodium is a white to light yellow powder and is slightly soluble in water.

TIVICAY is supplied as film-coated tablets each containing 52.6 mg of dolutegravir sodium, equivalent to 50 mg of dolutegravir free acid. TIVICAY tablets also contain mannitol. For the full list of excipients, see Section 6.1 LIST OF EXCIPIENTS.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Yellow, film-coated, round, biconvex tablets, debossed with 'SV 572' on one side and '50' on the other side.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

TIVICAY is indicated for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in combination with other antiretroviral agents in adults and children over 12 years of age and weighing 40 kg or more.

4.2 DOSE AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

TIVICAY therapy should be initiated by a physician experienced in the management of HIV infection.

TIVICAY can be taken with or without food.

Adults

Patients infected with HIV-1 without resistance to the integrase class

The recommended dose of TIVICAY is 50 mg once daily.

Patients infected with HIV-1 with resistance to the integrase class (documented or clinically suspected)

The recommended dose of TIVICAY is 50 mg twice daily. The decision to use dolutegravir for such patients should be informed by the integrase resistance pattern (see Section 5.1 PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES - Clinical trials).

The following should be considered prior to initiating treatment with TIVICAY 50 mg twice daily:

- Reduced virologic response was observed in subjects treated with TIVICAY 50 mg twice daily with an INI-resistance Q148H/K/R mutation plus 2 or more additional INI-resistance mutations including, but not limited to G140A/C/S, E138A/K/T, or L74I (see Section 5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES).

Adolescents

In patients who have not previously been treated with an integrase inhibitor, (12 to less than 18 years of age and weighing greater than or equal to 40 kg) the recommended dose of TIVICAY is 50 mg once daily.

There are insufficient data to recommend a dose for TIVICAY in integrase inhibitor resistant children and adolescents under 18 years of age.

Children

There are insufficient safety and efficacy data available to recommend a dose for TIVICAY in children below age 12 or weighing less than 40 kg.

Populations

Elderly

There are limited data available on the use of TIVICAY in patients aged 65 years and over. However, there is no evidence that elderly patients require a different dose than younger adult patients (see Section 5.2 PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES - Special patient populations).

Renal impairment

No dosage adjustment is required in patients with mild, moderate or severe (creatinine clearance (CrCl) < 30 mL/min, not on dialysis) renal impairment. No data are available in patients receiving dialysis, although differences in pharmacokinetics are not expected in this population (see Section 5.2 PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES - Special patient populations).

TIVICAY has been shown to decrease estimated creatinine clearance due to inhibition of tubular secretion of creatinine without affecting actual renal glomerular function. This effect should be considered when TIVICAY is coadministered with a drug that has dosing adjustment recommendations guided by estimated creatinine clearance.

Hepatic impairment

No dosage adjustment is required in patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh grade A or B). No data are available in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh grade C) (see Section 5.2 PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES - Special patient populations).

Women of child bearing potential and pregnancy

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of TIVICAY in pregnant women (see Section 4.6 FERTILITY, PREGNANCY AND LACTATION, Use in pregnancy).

4.3 CONTRAINDICATIONS

TIVICAY is contraindicated in combination with dofetilide.

TIVICAY is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to TIVICAY or to any of the excipients.

4.4 SPECIAL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Hypersensitivity reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported with integrase inhibitors, including TIVICAY, and were characterised by rash, constitutional findings, and sometimes, organ dysfunction, including liver injury. Discontinue TIVICAY and other suspect agents immediately if signs or symptoms of hypersensitivity reactions develop (including, but not limited to, severe rash or rash accompanied by fever, general malaise, fatigue, muscle or joint aches, blisters, oral lesions, conjunctivitis, facial oedema, hepatitis, eosinophilia, angioedema). Clinical status including liver aminotransferases should be monitored and appropriate therapy initiated. Delay in stopping treatment with TIVICAY or other suspect agents after the onset of hypersensitivity may result in a life-threatening reaction.

Immune reconstitution syndrome

In HIV-infected patients with severe immune deficiency at the time of initiation of anti-retroviral therapy (ART), an inflammatory reaction to asymptomatic or residual opportunistic infections may arise and cause serious clinical conditions, or aggravation of symptoms. Typically, such reactions have been observed within the first few weeks or months of initiation of ART. Relevant examples are cytomegalovirus retinitis, generalised and/or focal mycobacterial infections and *Pneumocystis jirovecii* (*P. carinii*) pneumonia. Any inflammatory symptoms must be evaluated without delay and treatment initiated when necessary. Autoimmune disorders (such as Graves' disease, polymyositis and Guillain-Barre syndrome) have also been reported to occur in the setting of immune reconstitution, however, the time to onset is more variable, and can occur many months after initiation of treatment and sometimes can be an atypical presentation.

Liver chemistry elevations consistent with immune reconstitution syndrome were observed in some hepatitis B and/or C co-infected patients at the start of TIVICAY therapy. Monitoring of liver chemistries is recommended in patients with hepatitis B and/or C co-infection. Particular diligence should be applied in initiating or maintaining effective hepatitis B therapy (referring to treatment guidelines) when starting dolutegravir-based therapy in hepatitis B coinfecting patients (see Section 4.8 ADVERSE EFFECTS (UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS)).

Opportunistic infections

Patients receiving TIVICAY or any other antiretroviral therapy may still develop opportunistic infections and other complications of HIV infection. Therefore patients should remain under close clinical observation by physicians experienced in the treatment of these associated HIV diseases.

Transmission of infection

Patients should be advised that current antiretroviral therapy, including TIVICAY, has not been proven to prevent the risk of transmission of HIV to others through sexual contact or blood contamination. Appropriate precautions should continue to be taken.

Use in hepatic impairment

See Section 4.2 DOSE AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION and Section 5.2 PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES - Special patient populations.

Use in renal impairment

See Section 4.2 DOSE AND METHOD AND ADMINISTRATION and Section 5.2 PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES - Special patient populations.

Use in the elderly

There are limited data available on the use of TIVICAY in patients aged 65 years and over. However, there is no evidence that elderly patients require a different dose than younger adult patients (see Section 5.2 PHARMACOKINETICS PROPERTIES - Special patient populations).

Paediatric use

The safety and efficacy of TIVICAY has not yet been established in children (< 12 years or weighing less than 40 kg).

Effects on laboratory tests

See Section 4.8 ADVERSE EFFECTS (UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS) - Table 3.

4.5 INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES AND OTHER FORMS OF INTERACTIONS

Caution should be given to co-administering medications (prescription and nonprescription) that may change the exposure of TIVICAY or medications that may have their exposure changed by TIVICAY (see Section 4.3 CONTRAINDICATIONS).

The recommended dose of TIVICAY is 50 mg twice daily when co-administered with etravirine (without boosted protease inhibitors), efavirenz, nevirapine, tipranavir/ritonavir, rifampicin, carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, and St. John's wort.

TIVICAY should not be co-administered with polyvalent cation-containing antacids. TIVICAY is recommended to be administered two hours before or six hours after these agents.

TIVICAY is recommended to be administered 2 hours before or 6 hours after taking calcium or iron supplements, or alternatively, administered with food.

TIVICAY increased metformin concentrations. A dose adjustment of metformin should be considered when starting and stopping co-administration of dolutegravir with metformin, to maintain glycaemic control.

Effect of TIVICAY on the pharmacokinetics of other agents

In vitro, dolutegravir inhibited the renal organic cation transporter 2 (OCT2) ($IC_{50} = 1.93 \mu M$), multidrug and toxin extrusion transporter (MATE) 1 ($IC_{50} = 6.34 \mu M$) and MATE2-K ($IC_{50} = 24.8 \mu M$). *In vivo*, dolutegravir inhibits tubular secretion of creatinine by inhibiting OCT2. *In vivo* dolutegravir may increase plasma concentrations of drugs in which excretion is dependent upon OCT2 or MATE1 (dofetilide and metformin) (see Table 1). Given dolutegravir's *in vivo* exposure, it has a low potential to affect the transport of MATE2-K substrates *in vivo*.

In vitro, dolutegravir inhibited the basolateral renal transporters: organic anion transporter (OAT) 1 ($IC_{50} = 2.12 \mu M$) and OAT3 ($IC_{50} = 1.97 \mu M$). However, dolutegravir had no notable effect on the *in vivo* pharmacokinetics of the OAT substrates tenofovir and para-aminohippurate, and therefore has low propensity to cause drug interactions via inhibition of OAT transporters.

In vitro, dolutegravir demonstrated no direct, or weak inhibition ($IC_{50} > 50 \mu M$) of the enzymes cytochrome P450 (CYP)1A2, CYP2A6, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP3A, uridine diphosphate glucuronosyl transferase (UGT)1A1 or UGT2B7, or the transporters P-gp, BCRP, BSEP, OATP1B1, OATP1B3, OCT1, MRP2, or MRP4. *In vitro*, dolutegravir did not induce CYP1A2, CYP2B6, or CYP3A4. Based on these data, dolutegravir is not expected to affect the pharmacokinetics of drugs that are substrates of these enzymes or transporters.

In drug interaction studies, dolutegravir did not have a clinically relevant effect on the pharmacokinetics of the following: tenofovir, ritonavir, methadone, efavirenz, lopinavir, atazanavir, darunavir, etravirine, fosamprenavir, boceprevir, daclatasvir and oral contraceptives containing norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol.

Effect of other agents on the pharmacokinetics of TIVICAY

Dolutegravir is metabolised by UGT1A1 with some contribution from CYP3A. Dolutegravir is also a substrate of UGT1A3, UGT1A9, BCRP, and P-gp *in vitro*. Drugs that induce those enzymes or transporters may decrease dolutegravir plasma concentration and reduce the therapeutic effect of dolutegravir. Co-administration of dolutegravir and other drugs that inhibit these enzymes may increase dolutegravir plasma concentrations.

In vitro, dolutegravir is not a substrate of human organic anion transporting polypeptide (OATP)1B1, OATP1B3, or OCT1, therefore drugs that solely modulate these transporters are not expected to affect dolutegravir plasma concentration.

Selected drug interactions are presented in Table 1. Recommendations are based on either drug interaction studies or predicted interactions due to the expected magnitude of interaction and potential for serious adverse events or loss of efficacy.

Table 1: Drug Interactions

Concomitant Drug Class: Drug Name	Effect on Concentration of Dolutegravir or Concomitant Drug	Clinical Comment
HIV-1 Antiviral Agents		
Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor: Etravirine (ETR) without boosted protease inhibitors	Dolutegravir ↓ AUC ↓ 71% C_{max} ↓ 52% C_{τ} ↓ 88% ETR ↔	Etravirine without boosted protease inhibitors decreased plasma dolutegravir concentration. The recommended dose of dolutegravir is 50 mg twice daily when co-administered with etravirine without boosted protease inhibitors. Dolutegravir should not be used with etravirine without co-administration of atazanavir/ritonavir, darunavir/ritonavir or lopinavir/ritonavir in INI-resistant patients.
Protease Inhibitor: Lopinavir/ritonavir + Etravirine	Dolutegravir ↔ AUC ↑ 11%	Lopinavir/ritonavir and etravirine did not change dolutegravir plasma concentration to a clinically relevant extent. No dose adjustment is necessary.

Concomitant Drug Class: Drug Name	Effect on Concentration of Dolutegravir or Concomitant Drug	Clinical Comment
	C_{max} ↑ 7% C_{τ} ↑ 28% LPV ↔ RTV ↔	
Protease Inhibitor: Darunavir/ritonavir + Etravirine	Dolutegravir ↓ AUC ↓ 25% C_{max} ↓ 12% C_{τ} ↓ 36% DRV ↔ RTV ↔	Darunavir/ritonavir and etravirine did not change dolutegravir plasma concentration to a clinically relevant extent. No dose adjustment is necessary.
Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor: Efavirenz (EFV)	Dolutegravir ↓ AUC ↓ 57% C_{max} ↓ 39% C_{τ} ↓ 75% EFV ↔	Efavirenz decreased dolutegravir plasma concentrations. The recommended dose of dolutegravir is 50 mg twice daily when co-administered with efavirenz. Alternative combinations that do not include efavirenz should be used where possible in INI-resistant patients.
Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor: Nevirapine	Dolutegravir ↓	Co-administration with nevirapine has the potential to decrease dolutegravir plasma concentration due to enzyme induction and has not been studied. Effect of nevirapine on dolutegravir exposure is likely similar to or less than that of efavirenz. Alternative combinations that do not include nevirapine should be used where possible in INI-resistant patients.
Protease Inhibitor (PI): Atazanavir (ATV)	Dolutegravir ↑ AUC ↑ 91% C_{max} ↑ 50% C_{τ} ↑ 180% ATV ↔	Atazanavir increased dolutegravir plasma concentration. No dose adjustment is necessary.
Protease Inhibitor: Atazanavir/ritonavir (ATV/RTV)	Dolutegravir ↑ AUC ↑ 62% C_{max} ↑ 34% C_{τ} ↑ 121% ATV ↔ RTV ↔	Atazanavir/ritonavir increased dolutegravir plasma concentration. No dose adjustment is necessary.
Protease Inhibitor: Tipranavir/ritonavir (TPV/RTV)	Dolutegravir ↓ AUC ↓ 59% C_{max} ↓ 47% C_{τ} ↓ 76% TPV ↔ RTV ↔	Tipranavir/ritonavir decreases dolutegravir concentrations. The recommended dose of dolutegravir is 50 mg twice daily when co-administered with tipranavir/ritonavir. Alternative combinations that do not include tipranavir/ritonavir should be used where possible in INI resistant patients.
Protease Inhibitor: Fosamprenavir/ritonavir (FPV/RTV)	Dolutegravir ↓ AUC ↓ 35% C_{max} ↓ 24% C_{τ} ↓ 49%	Fosamprenavir/ritonavir decreases dolutegravir concentrations, but based on limited data, did not result in decreased efficacy in Phase III studies. No dose adjustment is necessary in INI-naïve patients. Alternative combinations that do not

Concomitant Drug Class: Drug Name	Effect on Concentration of Dolutegravir or Concomitant Drug	Clinical Comment
	FPV ↔ RTV ↔	include fosamprenavir/ritonavir should be used where possible in INI resistant patients.
Protease Inhibitor: Nelfinavir	Dolutegravir ↔	This interaction has not been studied. Although an inhibitor of CYP3A4, based on data from other inhibitors, an increase is not expected. No dose adjustment is necessary.
Protease Inhibitor: Lopinavir/ritonavir (LPV+RTV)	DTG ↔ AUC ↓ 4% C _{max} ↔ C _τ ↓ 6% LPV ↔ RTV ↔	Lopinavir/ritonavir did not change dolutegravir plasma concentration to a clinically relevant extent. No dose adjustment is necessary. Using cross-study comparisons to historical pharmacokinetic data for each interacting drug, dolutegravir did not appear to affect the pharmacokinetics of lopinavir or ritonavir.
Protease Inhibitor: Darunavir/ritonavir	Dolutegravir ↓ AUC ↓ 22% C _{max} ↓ 11% C _τ ↓ 38%	Darunavir/ritonavir did not change dolutegravir plasma concentration to a clinically relevant extent. No dose adjustment is necessary.
Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor: Tenofovir	Dolutegravir ↔ AUC ↔ C _{max} ↓ 3% C _τ ↓ 8% Tenofovir ↔ AUC ↑ 12 % C _{max} ↑ 9% C _τ ↑ 19 %	Tenofovir did not change dolutegravir plasma concentration to a clinically relevant extent. No dose adjustment is necessary.
Other Agents		
Dofetilide	Dofetilide ↑	Co-administration of dolutegravir has the potential to increase dofetilide plasma concentration via inhibition of OCT2 or MATE 1 transporters; co-administration has not been studied. Dolutegravir and dofetilide co-administration is contraindicated due to potential life-threatening toxicity caused by high dofetilide concentration.
Carbamazepine	Dolutegravir ↓ AUC ↓ 49% C _{max} ↓ 33% C _τ ↓ 73%	Carbamazepine decreased dolutegravir plasma concentration. The recommended dose of dolutegravir is 50 mg twice daily when co-administered with carbamazepine. Alternatives to carbamazepine should be used where possible for INI-resistant patients.
Phenytoin Phenobarbital St. John's wort	Dolutegravir ↓	Co-administration with these metabolic inducers has the potential to decrease dolutegravir plasma concentration due to enzyme induction and has not been studied. Effect of these metabolic inducers on dolutegravir exposure is likely similar to carbamazepine. The recommended dose of dolutegravir is 50 mg twice daily when co-administered with these metabolic inducers. Alternative combinations that do not include these

Concomitant Drug Class: Drug Name	Effect on Concentration of Dolutegravir or Concomitant Drug	Clinical Comment
		metabolic inducers should be used where possible in INI-resistant patients.
Oxcarbazepine	Dolutegravir ↓	This interaction has not been studied. Although an inducer of CYP3A4, based on data from other inducers, a clinically significant decrease in dolutegravir is not expected. No dose adjustment is necessary.
Antacids containing polyvalent cations (e.g. Mg, Al)	Dolutegravir ↓ AUC ↓ 74% C _{max} ↓ 72% C ₂₄ ↓ 74%	Co-administration of antacids containing polyvalent cations decreased dolutegravir plasma concentration. Dolutegravir is recommended to be administered 2 hours before or 6 hours after taking antacid products containing polyvalent cations.
Calcium supplements	Dolutegravir ↓ AUC ↓ 39% C _{max} ↓ 37% C ₂₄ ↓ 39%	Dolutegravir is recommended to be administered 2 hours before or 6 hours after taking products containing calcium, or alternatively, administer with food.
Iron supplements	Dolutegravir ↓ AUC ↓ 54% C _{max} ↓ 57% C ₂₄ ↓ 56%	Dolutegravir is recommended to be administered 2 hours before or 6 hours after taking products containing iron, or alternatively, administer with food.
Metformin	Metformin ↑ When co-administered with dolutegravir 50 mg QD: Metformin AUC ↑ 79% C _{max} ↑ 66% When co-administered with dolutegravir 50 mg BID: Metformin AUC ↑ 145 % C _{max} ↑ 111%	Co-administration of dolutegravir increased metformin plasma concentration via inhibition of OCT2 or MATE 1 transporters; co-administration has not been studied. A dose adjustment of metformin should be considered when starting and stopping co-administration of dolutegravir with metformin, to maintain glycaemic control.
Rifampicin	Dolutegravir ↓ AUC ↓ 54% C _{max} ↓ 43% C _τ ↓ 72%	Rifampicin decreased dolutegravir plasma concentration. The recommended dose of dolutegravir is 50 mg twice daily when co-administered with rifampicin. Alternatives to rifampicin should be used where possible for INI-resistant patients.
Oral contraceptives (Ethinyl estradiol (EE) and Norelgestromin (NGMN))	Effect of Dolutegravir: EE ↔ AUC ↑ 3% C _{max} ↓ 1% C _τ ↑ 2% Effect of Dolutegravir: NGMN ↔ AUC ↓ 2%	Dolutegravir did not change ethinyl estradiol and norelgestromin plasma concentrations to a clinically relevant extent. No dose adjustment of oral contraceptives is necessary when co-administered with dolutegravir.

Concomitant Drug Class: Drug Name	Effect on Concentration of Dolutegravir or Concomitant Drug	Clinical Comment
	C_{max} ↓ 11% C_{τ} ↓ 7%	
Methadone	Effect of Dolutegravir: Methadone ↔ AUC ↓ 2% C_{max} ↔ 0% C_{τ} ↓ 1%	Dolutegravir did not change methadone plasma concentrations to a clinically relevant extent. No dose adjustment of methadone is necessary when co-administered with dolutegravir.
Daclatasvir	Dolutegravir ↔ AUC ↑ 33% C_{max} ↑ 29% C_{τ} ↑ 45% Daclatasvir ↔	Daclatasvir did not change dolutegravir plasma concentration to a clinically relevant extent. Dolutegravir did not change daclatasvir plasma concentration. No dose adjustment is necessary.

Abbreviations: ↑ = Increase; ↓ = decrease; ↔ = no significant change; AUC=area under the concentration versus time curve; C_{max} =maximum observed concentration, C_{τ} =concentration at the end of dosing interval

4.6 FERTILITY, PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

Effects on fertility

There are no data on the effects of TIVICAY on human male or female fertility. TIVICAY did not affect male or female mating or fertility in rats at doses up to 1000 mg/kg/day associated with an exposure level 24 times the clinical exposure based on AUC at the maximum recommended dose of 50 mg BID.

Use in pregnancy (Category B1)

TIVICAY should be used during pregnancy only if the expected benefit justifies the potential risk to the foetus. Women of childbearing potential should undergo pregnancy testing before initiation of TIVICAY and TIVICAY should be avoided in the first trimester. Women of childbearing potential who are taking TIVICAY should use effective contraception throughout treatment.

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of TIVICAY in pregnant women. The effect of TIVICAY on human pregnancy is unknown.

As of May 2018, in an ongoing birth outcome surveillance study in Botswana, there have been 4 cases of neural tube defects reported out of 426 births (0.94%) to mothers who were exposed to dolutegravir-containing regimens at the time of conception. In comparison, the neural tube defect prevalence rates were 0.12% (14/11,300) in the non-dolutegravir arm and 0.09% (61/66,057) in the HIV-uninfected arm. Four cases reported with dolutegravir included one case each of encephalocele, anencephaly, myelomeningocele, and iniencephaly. No infant born to a woman who started dolutegravir during pregnancy had a neural tube defect (n = 2,812). A causal relationship of these events to the use of dolutegravir has not been established.

Data analysed to date from other sources including the APR, clinical trials, and post-marketing data are insufficient to address the risk of neural tube defects with dolutegravir.

Due to the limited understanding of the types of neural tube defects reported with dolutegravir use and because the date of conception may not be determined with precision, avoid use of TIVICAY at the time of conception and in the first trimester of pregnancy.

In reproductive toxicity studies in animals, dolutegravir was shown to cross the placenta and no evidence of teratogenicity, reproductive function, relevant embryonic or fetal toxicity, including neural tube defects, was identified.

Oral administration of dolutegravir to pregnant rats at doses up to 1000 mg/kg daily from days 6 to 17 of gestation did not elicit maternal toxicity, developmental toxicity or teratogenicity (27 times the 50 mg human clinical exposure based on AUC at the maximum recommended dose of 50 mg BID).

Oral administration of dolutegravir to pregnant rabbits at doses up to 1000 mg/kg daily from days 6 to 18 of gestation was associated with marked maternal toxicity, but did not elicit developmental toxicity or teratogenicity in the offspring (0.4 times the clinical exposure based on AUC).

Use in lactation

It is expected that dolutegravir will be secreted into human milk based on studies in lactating rats and their offspring, although this has not been confirmed in humans. The extent of excretion of dolutegravir in human breast milk is unknown.

Breast feeding is not advised because of the potential for HIV transmission from mother to child, and the potential risk of adverse events due to antiretroviral drug excretion in breast milk.

In settings where formula feeding is unsafe or unavailable, the World Health Organisation has provided Guidelines.

4.7 EFFECTS ON ABILITY TO DRIVE AND USE MACHINES

There have been no studies to investigate the effect of TIVICAY on driving performance or the ability to operate machinery.

The clinical status of the patient and the adverse event profile of TIVICAY should be borne in mind when considering the patient's ability to drive or operate machinery.

4.8 ADVERSE EFFECTS (UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS)

Clinical trial data

Antiretroviral naïve patients

The safety assessment of TIVICAY in HIV-1 infected treatment-naïve patients is based on the analyses of 96-week data from 2, international, multicentre, double-blind trials, SPRING-2 (ING113086) and SINGLE (ING114467) and 48-week data from the international, multicentre, open-label FLAMINGO (ING114915) trial.

In SPRING-2, 822 patients were randomised and received at least 1 dose of either TIVICAY 50 mg once daily or raltegravir 400 mg twice daily, both in combination with fixed-dose dual nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) treatment (either abacavir sulfate/lamivudine or emtricitabine/tenofovir). Through 96 weeks the rates of discontinuation

due to adverse events were 1% in patients receiving TIVICAY 50 mg once daily + either abacavir sulfate/lamivudine or emtricitabine/tenofovir and 2% in patients receiving raltegravir 400 mg twice daily + either abacavir sulfate/lamivudine or emtricitabine/tenofovir.

In SINGLE, 833 patients were randomised and received at least 1 dose of either TIVICAY 50 mg with fixed-dose abacavir sulfate/lamivudine once daily or fixed-dose efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir once daily. Through 96 weeks, the rates of discontinuation due to adverse events were 3% in patients receiving TIVICAY 50 mg once daily + abacavir sulfate/lamivudine and 12% in patients receiving efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir once daily.

Treatment emergent adverse reactions (adverse events assessed as causally related by the investigator) of moderate to severe intensity with a $\geq 2\%$ frequency in either treatment arm in SPRING-2 and SINGLE trials are provided in Table 2. Side-by-side tabulation is to simplify presentation; direct comparisons across trials should not be made due to differing trial designs.

Table 2: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions of at Least Moderate Intensity (Grades 2 to 4) and $\geq 2\%$ Frequency in Treatment-Naive Patients in SPRING-2 and SINGLE Trials (Week 96 Analysis)

Body System/ Preferred Term	SPRING-2		SINGLE	
	TIVICAY 50 mg Once Daily + 2 NRTIs (N = 411)	Raltegravir 400 mg Twice Daily + 2 NRTIs (N = 411)	TIVICAY 50 mg + KIVEXA (ABC/3TC) Once Daily (N = 414)	EFV/TDF/FTC Once Daily (N = 419)
Psychiatric				
Insomnia	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	14 (3%)	10 (2%)
Depression	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	5 (1%)	9 (2%)
Abnormal dreams	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	8 (2%)
Nervous System				
Dizziness	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	21 (5%)
Headache	3 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	8 (2%)	9 (2%)
Gastrointestinal				
Nausea	6 (1%)	5 (1%)	3 (<1%)	12 (3%)
Diarrhea	3 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	7 (2%)
General Disorders				
Fatigue	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	7 (2%)	7 (2%)
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue				
Rash ^a	0	3 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	25 (6%)
Ear and Labyrinth				
Vertigo	0	1 (<1%)	0	7 (2%)

^a Includes pooled terms: rash, rash generalised, rash macular, rash maculo-papular, rash pruritic, and drug eruption.

Laboratory abnormalities with a worsening grade from baseline in $\geq 2\%$ (for Grades 3 to 4 combined) of patients are presented in Table 3. Side-by-side tabulation is to simplify presentation; direct comparisons across trials should not be made due to differing trial designs.

Table 3: Laboratory Abnormalities ($\geq 2\%$ for Grades 3 to 4 Combined) in Treatment-Naive Patients in SPRING-2 and SINGLE Trials (Week 96 Analysis)

Laboratory Parameter Preferred Term (Unit)	SPRING-2		SINGLE	
	TIVICAY 50 mg Once Daily + 2 NRTIs (N = 411)	Raltegravir 400 mg Twice Daily + 2 NRTIs (N = 411)	TIVICAY 50 mg + KIVEXA (ABC/3TC) Once Daily (N = 414)	EFV/TDF/FTC Once Daily (N = 419)
ALT (IU/L)				
Grade 3 (5.1-10.0 x ULN)	5 (1%)	6 (1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
Grade 4 (>10.0 x ULN)	5 (2%)	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
AST (IU/L)				
Grade 3 (5.1-10.0 x ULN)	8 (2%)	8 (2%)	1 (<1%)	9 (2%)
Grade 4 (>10.0 x ULN)	6 (1%)	2 (<1%)	0	2 (<1%)
Creatine kinase (IU/L)				
Grade 3 (10.0-19.9 x ULN)	9 (2%)	10 (2%)	11 (3%)	11 (3%)
Grade 4 (≥ 20.0 x ULN)	18 (4%)	8 (2%)	10 (2%)	17 (4%)
Lipase (U/L)				
Grade 3 (3.1-5.0 x ULN)	6 (1%)	13 (3%)	10 (2%)	11 (3%)
Grade 4 (>5.0 x ULN)	3 (<1%)	6 (1%)	6 (1%)	2 (<1%)
Total neutrophils ($10^3/\mu\text{L}$)				
Grade 3 (0.50-0.749 x 10^9)	5 (1%)	3 (<1%)	8 (2%)	7 (2%)
Grade 4 (<0.50 x 10^9)	3 (<1%)	5 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	7 (2%)

ULN = Upper limit of normal.

In a multicentre, open-label trial (FLAMINGO), 243 subjects received TIVICAY 50 mg once daily versus 242 subjects who received darunavir 800 mg/ritonavir 100 mg once daily, both in combination with investigator-selected NRTI background regimen (either ABC/3TC or TDF/FTC). There were 484 subjects included in the efficacy and safety analyses. Through 48 weeks, the rates of adverse events leading to discontinuation were 2% in subjects receiving TIVICAY and 4% in subjects receiving darunavir/ritonavir. The ADRs observed in FLAMINGO were generally consistent with those seen in SPRING-2 and SINGLE.

Laboratory abnormalities observed in the FLAMINGO trial were generally consistent with observations in SPRING-2 and SINGLE.

Antiretroviral experienced (and integrase inhibitor naïve) patients

In an international, multicentre, double-blind trial SAILING (ING111762), 719 HIV-1 infected, antiretroviral treatment-experienced adults were randomised and received either TIVICAY 50 mg once daily or raltegravir 400 mg twice daily with investigator-selected background regimen consisting of up to 2 agents, including at least one fully active agent. At 48 weeks, the rates of discontinuation due to adverse events were 2% (7/357) in patients receiving TIVICAY 50 mg once daily + background regimen and 4% (13/362) in patients receiving raltegravir 400 mg twice daily + background regimen.

The only treatment-emergent adverse reaction (adverse event assessed as causally related by the investigators) of moderate to severe intensity with a $\geq 2\%$ frequency in either treatment group was diarrhea, 2% (6/357) in patients receiving TIVICAY 50 mg once daily + background regimen and 1% (5/362) in patients receiving raltegravir 400 mg twice daily + background regimen.

Laboratory abnormalities observed in SAILING were generally similar compared with observations seen in the treatment-naïve (SPRING-2 and SINGLE) trials.

Integrase inhibitor resistant patients

In a multicentre, open-label, single-arm trial VIKING-3 (ING112574), 183 HIV-1-infected, antiretroviral treatment-experienced adults with virological failure and current or historical evidence of raltegravir and/or elvitegravir resistance received TIVICAY 50 mg twice daily with the current failing background regimen for 7 days and with optimised background therapy from Day 8. The rate of discontinuation due to adverse events was 4% of patients at Week 48.

Treatment-emergent ADRs in VIKING-3 were generally similar compared with observations with the 50 mg once-daily dose in adult Phase III trials.

The most common treatment-emergent laboratory abnormalities ($> 5\%$ for Grades 2 to 4 combined) observed in VIKING-3 at Week 48 were elevated ALT (9%), AST (8%), cholesterol (10%), creatine kinase (6%), hyperglycemia (14%), and lipase (10%). Two percent (4/183) of subjects had a Grade 3 to 4, treatment-emergent hematology laboratory abnormality, with neutropenia (2% [3/183]) being the most frequently reported.

Changes in clinical laboratory values

Increases in serum creatinine occurred within the first week of treatment with dolutegravir and remained stable through 48 weeks. In treatment-naïve patients a mean change from baseline of 9.96 $\mu\text{Mol/L}$ (range: 53 $\mu\text{Mol/L}$ to 54.8 $\mu\text{Mol/L}$) was observed after 48 weeks of treatment. Creatinine increases were comparable by background NRTIs and were similar in treatment experienced patients. These changes are not considered to be clinically relevant since they do not reflect a change in glomerular filtration rate (GFR) (see Section 5.1 PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES - Effects on renal function).

Small increases in total bilirubin (without clinical jaundice) were observed on dolutegravir and raltegravir (but not efavirenz) arms in the clinical trials. These changes are not considered clinically relevant as they likely reflect competition between dolutegravir and unconjugated bilirubin for a common clearance pathway, uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase (UGT1A1).

Asymptomatic creatine phosphokinase (CPK) elevations mainly in association with exercise have also been reported with dolutegravir therapy.

Less common adverse reactions observed in treatment naïve and treatment-experienced trials

The following adverse reactions occurred in < 2% of treatment-naïve or treatment-experienced patients in any one trial receiving TIVICAY in a combination regimen. These events have been included because of their seriousness and assessment of potential causal relationship.

Gastrointestinal disorders: Abdominal pain, abdominal discomfort, flatulence, upper abdominal pain, vomiting.

General disorders: Fatigue.

Hepatobiliary disorders: Hepatitis.

Psychiatric disorders: Suicidal ideation, attempt, behavior, or completion. These events were observed primarily in subjects with a pre-existing history of depression or other psychiatric illness.

Immune system disorders: Hypersensitivity, immune reconstitution syndrome.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Pruritus.

Paediatric population

Based on limited available data in children and adolescents (12 to less than 18 years of age and weighing at least 40 kg), there were no additional types of adverse reactions beyond those observed in the adult population.

Co-infection with Hepatitis B or C

In Phase III studies, patients with hepatitis B and/or C co-infection were permitted to enrol provided that baseline liver chemistry tests did not exceed 5 times the upper limit of normal (ULN). Overall, the safety profile in patients co-infected with hepatitis B and/or C was similar to that observed in patients without hepatitis B or C co-infection, although the rates of AST and ALT abnormalities were higher in the subgroup with hepatitis B and/or C co-infection for all treatment groups. Liver chemistry elevations consistent with immune reconstitution syndrome were observed in some patients with hepatitis B and/or C co-infection at the start of TIVICAY therapy, particularly in those whose anti-hepatitis B therapy was withdrawn (see Section 4.4 SPECIAL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR USE).

Post marketing data

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Uncommon: arthralgia, myalgia

Psychiatric disorders

Common: anxiety

Investigations

Uncommon: weight increased

Hepatobiliary disorders

Rare: acute hepatic failure*

*Acute hepatic failure has been reported in a dolutegravir-containing regimen. The contribution of dolutegravir in these cases is unclear.

Reporting suspected adverse effects

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after registration of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit-risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions at <http://www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems>.

4.9 OVERDOSE

Symptoms and signs

There is currently limited experience with overdosage in TIVICAY.

Limited experience of single higher doses (up to 250 mg in healthy patients) revealed no specific symptoms or signs, apart from those listed as adverse reactions.

Treatment

Further management should be as clinically indicated or as recommended by the national poisons centre, where available.

There is no specific treatment for an overdose of TIVICAY. If overdose occurs, the patient should be treated supportively with appropriate monitoring as necessary. As TIVICAY is highly bound to plasma proteins, it is unlikely that it will be significantly removed by dialysis.

For information on the management of overdose, contact the Poisons Information Centre on 131126 (Australia).

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES

Mechanism of action

TIVICAY film-coated tablets contain dolutegravir (as dolutegravir sodium) which is an integrase inhibitor active against Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

Dolutegravir inhibits HIV integrase by binding to the integrase active site and blocking the strand transfer step of retroviral Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) integration which is essential for the HIV replication cycle. Strand transfer biochemical assays using purified HIV-1 integrase and pre-processed substrate DNA resulted in IC₅₀ values of 2.7 nM and 12.6 nM. *In vitro*, dolutegravir dissociates slowly from the active site of the wild type integrase-DNA complex (t_{1/2} 71 hours).

Pharmacodynamic effects

In a randomised, dose-ranging trial, HIV-1 infected patients treated with dolutegravir monotherapy (ING111521) demonstrated rapid and dose-dependent antiviral activity, with mean declines from baseline to day 11 in HIV-1 RNA of 1.5, 2.0, and 2.5 log₁₀ for dolutegravir 2 mg, 10 mg, and 50 mg once daily, respectively. This antiviral response was maintained for 3 to 4 days after the last dose in the 50 mg group.

Antiviral activity in cell culture

Dolutegravir exhibited antiviral activity against laboratory strains of wild type HIV-1 in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and MT4 cells with mean EC_{50s} of 0.5 nM to 2.1 nM.

In a viral integrase susceptibility assay using the integrase coding region from 13 clinically diverse clade B isolates, dolutegravir demonstrated antiviral potency similar to laboratory strains, with a mean EC₅₀ of 0.52 nM. When tested in PBMC assays against a panel consisting of 24 HIV-1 clinical isolates [group M (clade A, B, C, D, E, F and G) and group O] and 3 HIV-2 clinical isolates, the geometric mean EC₅₀ was 0.20 nM and EC₅₀ values ranged from 0.02 to 2.14 nM for HIV-1, while the geometric mean EC₅₀ was 0.18 nM and EC₅₀ values ranged from 0.09 to 0.61 nM for HIV-2 isolates.

Antiviral activity in combination with other antiviral agents

The antiviral activity of dolutegravir *in vitro* was not antagonistic with the integrase inhibitor (INI) raltegravir; the non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) efavirenz or nevirapine; the nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) abacavir or stavudine; the protease inhibitors (PIs) amprenavir or lopinavir; the CCR5 co-receptor antagonist maraviroc; or the fusion inhibitor enfuvirtide. Dolutegravir antiviral activity was not antagonistic when combined with the HBV reverse transcriptase inhibitor adefovir, or inhibited by the antiviral ribavirin.

Resistance *in vitro*

Dolutegravir-resistant viruses were selected in studies of potential resistance using different wild type strains and clades of HIV-1. Amino acid substitutions that emerged during passaging included E92Q, G193E, G118R, S153F or Y, and R263K, and were associated with decreased susceptibility to dolutegravir of up to 11-fold.

In resistance development studies starting with the single raltegravir resistance mutants Q148H, Q148K or Q148R, additional mutations detected during passage with dolutegravir included E138K/Q148K, E138K/Q148R, Q140S/Q148R and G140S/Q148R, which all exhibited greater than ten-fold reductions in sensitivity to dolutegravir.

Anti-HIV activity against resistant strains: Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor and Protease Inhibitor Resistant Strains: Dolutegravir demonstrated equivalent potency against 2 non-nucleoside (NN)-RTI-resistant, 3 nucleoside (N)-RTI-resistant, and 2 PI-resistant HIV-1 mutant clones (1 triple and 1 sextuple) compared to the wild-type strain.

Cross resistance: integrase inhibitor-resistant HIV-1 strains: Sixty integrase inhibitor-resistant mutant HIV-1 viruses (28 with single substitutions and 32 with 2 or more substitutions) were produced from wild-type virus NL-432 using site-directed mutagenesis. Dolutegravir showed anti-HIV activity (susceptibility) with FC < 5 against 27 of 28 integrase inhibitor-resistant mutant viruses with single substitutions including T66A/I/K, E92Q/V, Y143C/H/R, Q148H/K/R, and N155H. A G118R substitution conferred a 10-fold reduction in dolutegravir susceptibility but has not been observed during DTG clinical studies. The single INSTI resistance substitutions T66K, I151L, and S153Y conferred a > 2-fold decrease in dolutegravir susceptibility (range: 2.3-fold to 3.6-fold from reference). Combinations of multiple substitutions T66K/L74M, E92Q/N155H, G140C/Q148R, G140S/Q148H, R or K,

Q148R/N155H, T97A/G140S/Q148, and substitutions at E138/G140/Q148 showed a > 2-fold decrease in dolutegravir susceptibility (range: 2.5-fold to 21-fold from reference).

Cross resistance: integrase inhibitor resistant HIV-2 strains: Site-directed mutant HIV-2 viruses were constructed based on patients infected with HIV-2 and treated with raltegravir who showed virologic failure. HIV-2 mutants with combinations of substitutions A153G/N155H/S163G and E92Q/T97A/N155H/S163D were associated with four-fold reductions in dolutegravir susceptibility, while susceptibility of viruses with E92Q/N155H and G140S/Q148R substitutions were decreased 8.5 and 17-fold, respectively.

Clinical isolates from raltegravir treatment virologic failure patients: Thirty clinical isolate samples with genotypic and phenotypic resistance to raltegravir (median FC > 81) were examined for susceptibility to dolutegravir (median FC 1.5). The median FC to dolutegravir for isolates containing changes at G140S + Q148H was 3.75; G140S + Q148R was 13.3; T97A + Y143R was 1.05 and N155H was 1.37.

Seven hundred and five raltegravir resistant isolates from raltegravir experienced patients were analysed for susceptibility to dolutegravir. Dolutegravir has a less than or equal to 10 FC against 93.9% of the 705 clinical isolates. Dolutegravir has a ≤ 10 FC against 67 (73%) of the 92 clinical isolates with Q148 + ≥ 2 INSTI-resistance substitutions and 168 (91%) of the 184 isolates with Q148 + 1 INSTI-resistance substitutions.

Resistance *in vivo*: integrase inhibitor naïve patients

No INI-resistant mutations or treatment emergent resistance to the NRTI backbone therapy were isolated with dolutegravir 50 mg once daily in treatment-naïve studies (SPRING-1, SPRING-2, SINGLE and FLAMINGO studies). In the SAILING study for treatment experienced (and integrase naïve) patients (n = 354 in the dolutegravir arm), treatment-emergent integrase substitutions were observed at week 48 in 4 of 17 patients receiving dolutegravir with virologic failure. Of these four, 2 subjects had a unique R263K integrase substitution, with a maximum FC of 1.93, 1 subject had a polymorphic V151V/I integrase substitution, with maximum FC of 0.92, and 1 subject had pre-existing integrase mutations and is assumed to have been integrase experienced or infected with integrase resistant virus by transmission (see Section 5.1 PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES - Clinical trials).

Resistance *in vivo*: integrase inhibitor resistant patients

The VIKING-3 study examined dolutegravir (plus optimised background therapy) in patients with pre-existing INI-resistance. Thirty six patients (36/183) experienced protocol defined virologic failure through to Week 24. Of these, 32 had paired baseline and PDVF resistance data for analysis and 17/32 (53%) had treatment-emergent mutations. Treatment-emergent mutations or mixtures of mutations observed were L74L/M (n = 1), E92Q (n = 2), T97A (n = 9), E138K/A/T (n = 8), G140S (n = 2), Y143H (n = 1), S147G (n = 1), Q148H/K/R (n = 4), N155H (n = 1) and E157E/Q (n = 1). Fourteen of the 17 patients with virus exhibiting treatment-emergent mutations harboured Q148 pathway virus present at baseline or historically. Five further subjects experienced PDVF between weeks 24 and 48, and 2 of these 5 had treatment-emergent mutations. Treatment-emergent mutations or mixtures of mutations observed were L74I (n = 1), N155H (n = 2).

The VIKING-4 study examined dolutegravir (plus optimised background therapy) in subjects with primary genotypic resistance to INIs at Screening in 30 subjects. Treatment-emergent mutations observed were consistent with those observed in the VIKING-3 study.

Resistance *in vivo*: Virologically Suppressed Patients

SWORD-1 and SWORD-2 are identical studies that examined stable suppressed subjects receiving 2 NRTIs plus either an INI, an NNRTI, or a PI, that switched to dolutegravir plus rilpivirine (n=513) or remained on their current antiviral regimen (n=511). The number of subjects who met the protocol-defined confirmed virologic withdrawal (CVW) criteria was low across the pooled SWORD-1 and SWORD-2 studies. Two subjects from each treatment arm met CVW criteria at any time through Week 48. NNRTI resistance associated substitution K101K/E mixture with no decreased susceptibility to rilpivirine (FC=1.2) was observed in one subject with identified adherence issues that received dolutegravir plus rilpivirine. No integrase resistance was observed. This subject's viral load was 1,059,771 copies/mL at the suspected virologic withdrawal visit, and on resumption of dolutegravir plus rilpivirine the viral load decreased to 1,018 copies/mL at the confirmatory visit and was <50 copies/mL at the withdrawal visit. No resistance-associated substitutions were observed for the other three subjects meeting CVW criteria.

Effects on electrocardiogram

In a randomised, placebo-controlled, cross-over trial, 42 healthy patients received single dose oral administrations of placebo, dolutegravir 250 mg suspension (exposures approximately 3-fold of the 50 mg once daily dose at steady-state), and moxifloxacin (400 mg, active control) in random sequence. Dolutegravir did not prolong the QTc interval for 24 hours post dose. After baseline and placebo adjustment, the maximum mean QTc change based on Fridericia correction method (QTcF) was 1.99 msec (1-sided 95% upper CI: 4.53 msec).

Effects on renal function

The effect of dolutegravir on serum creatinine clearance (CrCl), glomerular filtration rate (GFR) using iohexol as the probe and effective renal plasma flow (ERPF) using para-aminohippurate (PAH) as the probe was evaluated in an open-label, randomised, 3 arm, parallel, placebo-controlled study in 37 healthy patients, who were administered dolutegravir 50 mg once daily (n = 12), 50 mg twice daily (n = 13) or placebo once daily (n = 12) for 14 days. A modest decrease in CrCl was observed with dolutegravir within the first week of treatment, consistent with that seen in clinical studies. Dolutegravir at both doses had no significant effect on GFR or ERPF. These data support *in vitro* studies which suggest that the small increases in creatinine observed in clinical studies are due to the nonpathologic inhibition of the organic cation transporter 2 (OCT2) in the proximal renal tubules, which mediates the tubular secretion of creatinine.

Clinical trials

Antiretroviral naïve patients

The efficacy of TIVICAY in HIV-infected, therapy naïve patients is based on data from two randomised, international, double-blind, active-controlled trials, 96 week data from SPRING-2 (ING113086) and SINGLE (ING114467). This is supported by 96 week data from an open-label and active-controlled study FLAMINGO (ING114915) and additional data from the open-label phase of SINGLE to 144 weeks.

In SPRING-2, 822 adults were randomised and received at least one dose of either TIVICAY 50 mg once daily or raltegravir 400 mg twice daily, both administered with fixed-dose dual NRTI therapy (either ABC/3TC or TDF/FTC). At baseline, median patient age was 36 years, 14% were female, 15% non-white, and 12% had hepatitis B and/or C co-infection and 2% were CDC class C; these characteristics were similar between treatment groups.

In the SPRING-2 study through 96 weeks, virologic suppression (HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL) in the dolutegravir group (81%) was non-inferior to the raltegravir group (76%) based on a margin of -10% [difference (95% CI) 4.5% (-1.1%, 10.0%)]. The median change in CD4+ T cell count from baseline were 230 cells/mm³ in the group receiving TIVICAY and the raltegravir group at 48 weeks and 276 cells/mm³ in the group receiving dolutegravir compared to 264 cells/mm³ the raltegravir group at 96 weeks.

In SINGLE, 833 patients were randomised and received at least one dose of either TIVICAY 50 mg once daily with fixed-dose abacavir-lamivudine (DTG + ABC/3TC) or fixed-dose efavirenz-tenofovir-emtricitabine (EFV/TDF/FTC). At baseline, median patient age was 35 years, 16% were female, 32% non-white, 7% had hepatitis C co-infection and 4% were CDC class C, these characteristics were similar between treatment groups.

In the SINGLE study at week 48, virologic suppression (HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL) in the TIVICAY + ABC/3TC arm was 88%, which was superior to the EFV/TDF/FTC arm (81%), based on the primary analysis ($p = 0.003$). At week 96, the percentage of participants virologically suppressed (i.e. having < 50 copies/mL using a missing, switch or discontinuation = failure analysis) was 80% for those on the TIVICAY + ABC/3TC regimen vs. 72% for those on EFV/TDF/FTC [difference (95% CI) 8.0% (2.3%, 13.8%)]. The higher responses on DTG + ABC/3TC were driven by withdrawals due to AEs and missing data.

The adjusted mean change in CD4+ T cell count from baseline were 267 cells/mm³ in the group receiving TIVICAY + ABC/3TC and 208 cells/mm³ for the EFV/TDF/FTC arm in SINGLE at 48 weeks. The adjusted difference and 95% CI was 58.9 (33.4, 84.4), $p < 0.001$ (repeated measure model adjusting for the baseline stratification factors: baseline HIV-1 RNA and baseline CD4+ T cell count, among other factors). This analysis was pre-specified and adjusted for multiplicity. The median time to viral suppression was 28 days in the group receiving TIVICAY + ABC/3TC and 84 days in the EFV/TDF/FTC arm in SINGLE at 48 weeks ($p < 0.0001$). This analysis was prespecified and adjusted for multiplicity.

At 144 weeks in the open-label phase, virologic suppression in the dolutegravir + ABC/3TC arm was 71% and in the EFV/TDF/FTC arm it was 63%, treatment difference was 8.3% (2.0%, 14.6%).

The primary endpoint and other week 48 outcomes (including outcomes by key baseline covariates) for SPRING-2 and SINGLE are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Virologic Outcomes of Randomised Treatment of SPRING-2 and SINGLE at 48 Weeks (Snapshot algorithm-missing, switch or discontinuation = failure)

	SPRING-2		SINGLE	
	TIVICAY 50 mg Once Daily + 2 NRTI N=411	RAL 400 mg Twice Daily + 2 NRTI N=411	TIVICAY 50 mg + ABC/3TC Once Daily N=414	EFV/TDF/FTC Once Daily N=419
HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL	88%	85%	88%	81%
Treatment Difference*	2.5% (95% CI: -2.2%, 7.1%)		7.4% (95% CI: 2.5%, 12.3%) P=0.003	
Virologic non response†	5%	8%	5%	6%
No virologic data at Week 48 window	7%	7%	7%	13%
<u>Reasons</u>				
Discontinued study/study drug due to adverse event or death‡	2%	1%	2%	10%
Discontinued study/study drug for other reasons§	5%	6%	5%	3%
Missing data during window but on study	0%	0	0	<1%
HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL by baseline covariates				
Baseline Plasma Viral Load (copies/mL)	n / N (%)	n / N (%)	n / N (%)	n / N (%)
≤100,000	267 / 297 (90%)	264 / 295 (89%)	253 / 280 (90%)	238 / 288 (83%)
Treatment Difference	0.4% (95% CI: -4.5%, 5.3%)		7.7% (95% CI: 2.1%, 13.3%)	
>100,000	94 / 114 (82%)	87 / 116 (75%)	111 / 134 (83%)	100 / 131 (76%)
Treatment Difference	7.5% (95% CI: -3.1%, 18.0%)		6.5% (95% CI: -3.2%, 16.2%)	
Baseline CD4+ (cells/mm³) ¶				
<200	43 / 55 (78%)	34 / 50 (68%)	45 / 57 (79%)	48 / 62 (77%)
200 to <350	128 / 144 (89%)	118 / 139 (85%)	143 / 163 (88%)	126 / 159 (79%)
≥350	190 / 212 (90%)	199 / 222 (90%)	176 / 194 (91%)	164 / 198 (83%)
NRTI backbone				
ABC/3TC	145 / 169 (86%)	142 / 164 (87%)	N/A	N/A
Treatment Difference	-0.8% (95% CI: -8.2%, 6.6%)			
TDF/FTC	216 / 242 (89%)	209 / 247 (85%)	N/A	N/A
Treatment Difference	4.6% (95% CI: -1.3%, 10.6%)			
Gender				
Male	308 / 348 (89%)	305 / 355 (86%)	307 / 347 (88%)	291 / 356 (82%)
Female	53 / 63 (84%)	46 / 56 (82%)	57 / 67 (85%)	47 / 63 (75%)

	SPRING-2		SINGLE	
	TIVICAY 50 mg Once Daily + 2 NRTI N=411	RAL 400 mg Twice Daily + 2 NRTI N=411	TIVICAY 50 mg + ABC/3TC Once Daily N=414	EFV/TDF/FTC Once Daily N=419
Race				
White	306 / 346 (88%)	301 / 352 (86%)	255 / 284 (90%)	238 / 285 (84%)
African-America/African Heritage/Other	55 / 65 (85%)	50 / 59 (85%)	109 / 130 (84%)	99 / 133 (74%)
Age (years)				
<50	324 / 370 (88%)	312 / 365 (85%)	319 / 361 (88%)	302 / 375 (81%)
≥50	37 / 41 (90%)	39 / 46 (85%)	45 / 53 (85%)	36 / 44 (82%)
<p>* Adjusted for baseline stratification factors. † Includes patients who changed background regimen (BR) to new class or changed BR not permitted per protocol or due to lack of efficacy prior to Week 48 (for SPRING-2 only), patients who discontinued prior to Week 48 for lack or loss of efficacy and patients who are ≥50 copies in the 48 week window. ‡ Includes patients who discontinued due to an adverse event or death at any time point from Day 1 through the Week 48 window if this resulted in no virologic data on treatment during the Week 48 window. § Includes reasons such as withdrew consent, loss to follow-up, moved, protocol deviation. ¶ For Single, Treatment Differences (95% CIs) for Baseline CD4+ stratification factor: for ≤200 cells/mm³: 1.5% (-13.3%, 16.4%), for >200: 8.1% (3.0%, 13.3%) Notes: ABC/3TC = abacavir 600 mg, lamivudine 300 mg in the form of Kivexa fixed dose combination (FDC). EFV/TDF/FTC = efavirenz 600 mg, tenofovir 300 mg, emtricitabine 200 mg FDC. N = Number of patients in each treatment group.</p>				

In both SPRING-2 and SINGLE studies virologic suppression (HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL), treatment differences were comparable across baseline characteristics (gender, race and age).

Through 96 weeks in SINGLE and SPRING-2, no INI-resistant mutations or treatment emergent resistance in background therapy were isolated on the TIVICAY containing arms. In SPRING-2, four patients on the raltegravir arm failed with major NRTI mutations and one patient developed raltegravir resistance; in SINGLE, six patients on the EFV/TDF/FTC arm failed with mutations associated with NNRTI resistance and one developed a major NRTI mutation.

In FLAMINGO (ING114915), an open-label and active-controlled study, 484 HIV-1 infected antiretroviral naïve adults were randomised and received one dose of either dolutegravir 50 mg once daily or darunavir/ritonavir (DRV/r) 800 mg/100 mg once daily, both administered with fixed dose dual NRTI therapy (either ABC/3TC or TDF/FTC). At baseline, median patient age was 34 years, 15% were female, 28% non-white, 10% had hepatitis B and/or C co-infection, and 3% were CDC class C; these characteristics were similar between treatment groups.

Virologic suppression (HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL, snapshot algorithm - missing, switch or discontinuation = failure) in the dolutegravir group (90%) was superior to the DRV/r group (83%) at 48 weeks. The adjusted difference in proportion and 95% CI were 7.1% (0.9, 13.2), p = 0.025. At Week 96 virologic suppression in the dolutegravir group was 80% and in the

DRV/r group it was 68%, treatment difference was 12.4% (4.7%, 20.2%). No treatment emergent primary INI, PI or NRTI resistance mutations were observed for subjects in the dolutegravir or DRV + RTV treatment groups. Treatment failure due to “no virologic data” was 10 (4%) in the DTG group and 24 (10%) in the DRV + RTV group.

Sustained virological response was demonstrated in the SPRING-1 study (ING112276), in which 88% of patients receiving TIVICAY 50 mg (n = 51) once daily had HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL, compared to 72% of patients in the efavirenz group (n = 50) at 96 weeks. No INI-resistant mutations or treatment-emergent resistance in background therapy were isolated with TIVICAY 50 mg once daily through 96 weeks.

Antiretroviral experienced (and integrase inhibitor naïve) patients

In the international, multicentre, double-blind SAILING study (ING111762), 719 HIV-1 infected, ART-experienced adults were randomised and received either TIVICAY 50 mg once daily or raltegravir 400 mg twice daily with investigator selected background regimen (BR) consisting of up to 2 agents (including at least one fully active agent). At baseline, median patient age was 43 years, 32% were female, 50% non-white, 16% had hepatitis B and/or C co-infection, and 46% were CDC class C. All patients had at least two class ART resistance, and 49% of patients had at least 3 class ART resistance at baseline.

In the SAILING study, virologic suppression (HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL) in the dolutegravir arm (71%) was statistically superior to the raltegravir arm (64%), at Week 48 (p = 0.030). Virologic suppression (HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL) treatment differences were comparable across the baseline characteristics of gender, race, and HIV subtype. The mean changes in CD4+ T cell count from baseline based on observed data were 113 cells/mm³ (n = 326) at week 24 and 162 cells/mm³ (n = 294) at week 48 in the group receiving TIVICAY and 106 cells/mm³ (n = 326) at week 24 and 153 cells/mm³ (n = 283) at week 48 for the raltegravir group.

At week 48, 21 (6%) DTG subjects and 45 (12%) RAL subjects experienced PDVF. Statistically fewer patients failed therapy with treatment-emergent resistance in the IN gene on TIVICAY (4/354, 1%) than on raltegravir (17/361, 5%) (p = 0.003).

Week 48 outcomes (including outcomes by key baseline covariates) for SAILING are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Virologic Outcomes of Randomised Treatment of SAILING at 48 Weeks (Snapshot algorithm - missing, switch or discontinuation = failure)

	SAILING	
	TIVICAY 50 mg Once Daily + BR N=354§	RAL 400 mg Twice Daily + BR N=361§
HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL	71%	64%
Adjusted Treatment Difference‡	7.4% (95% CI: 0.7%, 14.2%) P=0.003	
Virologic non response	20%	28%
No virologic data at Week 48		
Reasons	9%	9%
Discontinued study/study drug due to adverse event or death‡	3%	4%
Discontinued study/study drug for other reason§	5%	4%

	SAILING	
	TIVICAY 50 mg Once Daily + BR N=354§	RAL 400 mg Twice Daily + BR N=361§
Missing data during window but on study	2%	1%
HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL by baseline covariates		
Baseline Plasma Viral Load (copies/mL)	n / N (%)	n / N (%)
≤50,000 copies/mL	186 / 249 (75%)	180 / 254 (71%)
Treatment difference >50,000 copies/mL	3.8% (95% CI: -3.9%, 11.6%)	
Treatment difference	65 / 105 (62%)	50 / 107 (47%)
	15.2% (95% CI: 1.9%, 28.4%)	
Baseline CD4+ (cells/mm³)		
<50	33 / 62 (53%)	30 / 59 (51%)
50 to <200	77 / 111 (69%)	76 / 125 (61%)
200 to <350	64 / 82 (78%)	53 / 79 (67%)
≥350	77 / 99 (78%)	71 / 98 (72%)
Background Regimen		
Phenotypic Susceptibility Score* <2	70 / 104 (67%)	61 / 94 (65%)
Treatment Difference Phenotypic Susceptibility Score* =2	2.4% (95% CI: -10.8%, 15.6%)	
Treatment Difference Genotypic Susceptibility Score* <2	181 / 250 (72%)	169 / 267 (63%)
Treatment Difference Genotypic Susceptibility Score* =2	9.1% (95% CI: 1.1%, 17.1%)	
DRV/r in BR¶	155 / 216 (72%)	129 / 192 (67%)
No DRV/r use	96 / 138 (70%)	101 / 169 (60%)
DRV/r use with Primary PI mutations	143 / 214 (67%)	126 / 209 (60%)
DRV/r use without Primary PI	58 / 68 (85%)	50 / 75 (67%)
	50 / 72 (69%)	54 / 77 (70%)
Gender		
Male	172 / 247 (70%)	156 / 238 (66%)
Female	79 / 107 (74%)	74 / 123 (60%)
Race		
White	133 / 178 (75%)	125 / 175 (71%)
African-America/African Heritage/Other	118 / 175 (67%)	105 / 185 (57%)
Age (years)		
<50	196 / 269 (73%)	172 / 277 (62%)
≥50	55 / 85 (65%)	58 / 84 (69%)
HIV sub type		
Clade B	173 / 241 (72%)	159 / 246 (65%)
Clade C	34 / 55 (62%)	29 / 48 (60%)
Other†	43 / 57 (75%)	42 / 67 (63%)

‡ Adjusted for baseline stratification factors.

§ 4 patients were excluded from the efficacy analysis due to data integrity at one study site.

*The Phenotypic Susceptibility Score (PSS) and the Genotypic Susceptibility Score (GSS) were defined as the total number of ARTs in BR to which a patient's viral isolate showed susceptibility at baseline based upon phenotypic or genotypic resistance tests.

Background regimen was restricted to ≤ 2 ART with at least one fully active agent, however, n=11 PSS 0, n=2 PSS 3.

¶ Treatment Differences (95% CIs) for stratification factor DRV/r use without primary PI mutations: for category "No": 9.3% (1.6%, 17.0%), for category "Yes": -0.7% (-15.4%, 14.1%).

†Other clades included: Complex (n=42), F1 (n=32), A1 (n=18), BF (n=14), all others n <10.

Notes: BR = background regimen, RAL = raltegravir; N = Number of patients in each treatment group.

Integrase inhibitor resistant patients

In the phase IIb, international multicentre, open-label, single-arm, non-comparative sequential cohort VIKING pilot study (ING112961), two sequential cohorts of patients with multiclass resistance including resistance to HIV integrase inhibitors were enrolled to examine the antiviral activity of TIVICAY 50 mg once daily (n = 27) vs. 50 mg twice daily (n = 24) after 10 days of functional monotherapy. Responses were greater with twice daily (1.8 log₁₀ change from baseline in HIV RNA) than with once daily dosing (1.5 log₁₀ change from baseline, adjusted difference 0.3 log₁₀, p = 0.017). Higher response rates with twice daily dosing were maintained with continued TIVICAY dosing and optimization of the background regimen through 48 weeks of therapy (33% vs. 71% < 50 copies/mL, intent-to-treat exposed (ITT-E) population TLOVR analysis). A comparable safety profile was observed across doses. Subsequently, VIKING-3 examined the effect of TIVICAY 50 mg twice daily over 7 days of functional monotherapy, followed by optimised background therapy and continued TIVICAY twice daily treatment.

In the multicentre, open-label, single-arm, non-comparative VIKING-3 study (ING112574), HIV-1 infected, ART-experienced adults with virological failure and current or historical evidence of raltegravir and/or elvitegravir resistance received TIVICAY 50 mg twice daily with the current failing background regimen for 7 days but with optimised background ART from day 8. One hundred and eighty-three patients enrolled, 133 with INI-resistance at screening and 50 with only historical evidence of resistance (and not at screening). At baseline, median patient age was 48 years, 23% were female, 29% non-white, and 20% had hepatitis B and/or C co-infection. Median baseline CD4 was 140 cells/mm³, median duration of prior ART was 14 years, and 56% were CDC Class C. Patients showed multiple class ART resistance at baseline: 79% had ≥ 2 NRTI, 75% ≥ 1 NNRTI, and 71% ≥ 2 PI major mutations; 62% had non-R5 virus. The Virological Outcome (VO) population excluded patients who stopped therapy for non-efficacy reasons, and those with major protocol deviations (incorrect dolutegravir dosing, intake of prohibited co-medication). The VO population is a subset of the ITT-E population.

Mean change from baseline in HIV RNA at day 8 (primary endpoint) was -1.4 log₁₀ (95% CI -1.3 to -1.5 log₁₀, p < 0.001). Response was associated with baseline INI mutation pathway, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Virologic Response (Plasma HIV-1 RNA) at Day 8 by Derived baseline IN Resistance Mutation Group [Day 8 Virologic Outcome (VO) Population]

Derived IN Mutation Group	Number of patients (VO population)	Mean Change from baseline (SD) at Day 8	% > 1 log ₁₀ decline at Day 8*
No Q148H/K/R mutations [#]	122	-1.60 (0.52)	92%
Q148 + 1 secondary mutation [^]	35	-1.18 (0.52)	71%
Q148 + ≥ 2 secondary mutations [^]	20	-0.92 (0.81)	45%

VO Population: The Virological Outcome (VO) population excluded patients who stopped therapy for non-efficacy reasons, and those with major protocol deviations (incorrect dolutegravir dosing, intake of prohibited co-medication). The VO population is a subset of the ITT-E population.
[#] Includes primary INI resistance mutations N155H, Y143C/H/R, T66A, E92Q, or historical evidence of INI-resistance only
^{*} Includes patients with HIV RNA <50 copies/mL at Day 8
[^] G140A/C/S, E138A/K/T, L74I

After the monotherapy phase, patients had the opportunity to re-optimize their background regimen when possible.

Of the 183 patients who completed 24 weeks on study or discontinued before data cut-off, 126 (69% [95% CI: 62%, 76%]) had < 50 copies/mL RNA at week 24 (ITT-E, Snapshot algorithm). Patients harbouring virus with Q148 with additional Q148-associated secondary mutations had lower response at week 24 (Table 7). Background overall susceptibility score (OSS) was not associated with Week 24 response.

Table 7: Week 24 Virologic Response by Derived baseline IN Resistance mutation Group and OSS of OBR (HIV-1 RNA < 50 c/mL, Snapshot algorithm), Week 24 VO Population

Derived IN Mutation Group	OSS=0	OSS=1	OSS=2	OSS>2	Total
No Q148H/K/R mutations ¹	4/4 (100%)	35/40 (88%)	40/48 (83%)	17/22 (77%)	96/114 (84%)
Q148 + 1 secondary mutation ²	2/2 (100%)	8/12 (67%)	10/17 (59%)	-	20/31 (65%)
Q148 + ≥ 2 secondary mutations ²	1/2 (50%)	2/11 (18%)	1/3 (33%)	-	4/16 (25%)

¹ N155H, Y143C/H/R, T66A, E92Q, or historical evidence of INI resistance only.
² G140A/C/S, E138A/K/T, L74I.
 OSS: Overall susceptibility score [combined genotypic and phenotypic resistance (Monogram Biosciences Net Assessment)].

The response rate at week 48 was sustained with 116/183 (63% [95% CI: 56%, 70%]) subjects having HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL (ITT-E, snapshot algorithm). Response was also sustained through week 48 in subjects harbouring virus with Q148 with additional Q148-associated secondary mutations. The proportion of subjects with HIV RNA < 50 copies/mL at week 48 was 88/113 (78%) for no Q148 mutations, 19/31 (61%) for Q148 + 1 and 4/16 (25%) for Q148 + ≥ 2 secondary mutations (VO population, snapshot algorithm).

Virologic suppression (HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL) was comparable across baseline characteristics (gender, race and age). The median change in CD4+ T cell count from baseline for VIKING-3 based on observed data was 61 cells/mm³ at week 24 (n = 163) and 110 cells/mm³ at week 48 (n = 145).

In the multicentre, double-blind, placebo-controlled VIKING-4 study (ING116529), 30 HIV-1 infected, ART-experienced adults with current virological failure on an integrase inhibitor containing regimen and primary genotypic resistance to INIs at screening, were randomised to receive either dolutegravir 50 mg twice daily or placebo with the current failing regimen for 7 days with all subjects receiving open-label dolutegravir plus optimised background regimen from day 8. At baseline, median patient age was 49 years, 20% were female, 58% non-white, and 23% had hepatitis B and/or C co-infection. Median baseline CD4+ was 160 cells/mm³, median duration of prior ART was 13 years, and 63% were CDC Class C. Subjects showed multiple class ART resistance at baseline: 80% had ≥2 NRTI, 73% ≥1 NNRTI, and 67% ≥2 PI major mutations; 83% had non-R5 virus. Sixteen of 30 subjects (53%) harboured Q148 virus at baseline. The primary endpoint treatment comparison at Day 8, showed that dolutegravir 50 mg twice daily was superior to placebo, with an adjusted mean treatment difference for the change from baseline in Plasma HIV-1 RNA at Day 8 of -1.2 log₁₀ copies/mL (95% CI -1.5, -0.8 log₁₀ copies/mL, p < 0.001). At week 48, 12/30 (40%) subjects had HIV-1 RNA < 50 copies/mL (ITT-E, Snapshot algorithm).

In a combined analysis of VIKING-3 and VIKING-4 (n = 186, VO population), the proportion of subjects with HIV RNA < 50 copies/mL at Week 48 was 123/186 (66%). The proportion of subjects with HIV RNA < 50 copies/mL was 96/126 (76%) for No Q148 mutations, 22/41 (54%) for Q148+1 and 5/19 (26%) for Q148+≥ 2 secondary mutations.

Virologically suppressed patients

The efficacy of dolutegravir plus rilpivirine is supported by data from 2 randomised, open-label, controlled trials (SWORD-1 [201636] and SWORD-2 [201637]) in virologically suppressed patients switching from their current antiretroviral regimen (CAR).

SWORD-1 and SWORD-2 are identical 148-week, Phase III, randomised, multicenter, parallel-group, non-inferiority studies. A total of 1,024 adult HIV-1 infected subjects who were on a stable suppressive antiretroviral regimen (containing 2 NRTIs plus either an INI, an NNRTI, or a PI) received treatment in the studies. Subjects were randomised 1:1 to continue their CAR or be switched to a two-drug regimen dolutegravir plus rilpivirine administered once daily. At Week 52, subjects who were originally assigned to continue their CAR and remained virologically suppressed switched to dolutegravir plus rilpivirine and are planned to be followed to Week 148. The primary efficacy endpoint for the SWORD studies was the proportion of subjects with plasma HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL at Week 48 (Snapshot algorithm for the ITT-E population).

At baseline, in the pooled analysis, the median age of subjects was 43 years, 22% female, 20% non-white, 11% were CDC Class C (AIDS), and 11% had CD4+ cell count less than 350 cells per mm³; these characteristics were similar between treatment arms. In the pooled analysis, 54%, 26%, and 20% of subjects were receiving an NNRTI, PI, or INI (respectively) as their baseline third treatment agent class prior to randomisation and was similar between treatment arms.

The pooled primary analysis demonstrated that dolutegravir plus rilpivirine is non-inferior to CAR, with 95% of subjects in both arms achieving the primary endpoint of <50 copies/mL plasma HIV-1 RNA at Week 48 based on the Snapshot algorithm (Table 8).

The primary endpoint and other outcomes (including outcomes by key baseline covariates) for the pooled SWORD-1 and SWORD-2 studies are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Virologic Outcomes of Randomised Treatment for Virologically Suppressed Subjects at Week 48 (Snapshot algorithm)

	SWORD-1 and SWORD-2 Pooled Data	
	DTG + RPV N=513	CAR N=511
HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL	95%	95%
Treatment Difference*	-0.2 (-3.0, 2.5)	
Virologic non response†	<1%	1%
Reasons		
Data in window not <50 copies/mL	0	<1%
Discontinued for lack of efficacy	<1%	<1%
Discontinued for other reasons while not <50 copies/mL	<1%	<1%
Change in ART	0	<1%
No virologic data at Week 48 window	5%	4%
Reasons		
Discontinued study/study drug due to adverse event or death	3%	<1%
Discontinued study/study drug for other reasons	1%	3%
Missing data during window but on study	0	<1%
HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL by baseline covariates		
	n/N (%)	n/N (%)
Baseline CD4+ (cells/ mm³)		
<350	51 / 58 (88%)	46 / 52 (88%)
≥350	435 / 455 (96%)	439 / 459 (96%)
Baseline Third Treatment Agent Class		
INSTI	99 / 105 (94%)	92 / 97 (95%)
NNRTI	263 / 275 (96%)	265 / 278 (95%)
PI	124 / 133 (93%)	128 / 136 (94%)
Gender		
Male	375 / 393 (95%)	387 / 403 (96%)
Female	111 / 120 (93%)	98 / 108 (91%)
Race		
White	395 / 421 (94%)	380 / 400 (95%)
Non-White	91/92 (99%)	105 / 111 (95%)
Age (years)		
<50	350 / 366 (96%)	348 / 369 (94%)
≥50	136 / 147 (93%)	137 / 142 (96%)
<p>* Adjusted for baseline stratification factors and assessed using a non-inferiority margin of -8%.</p> <p>† Non-inferiority of DTG + RPV to CAR in the proportion of subjects classified as virologic non-responders was demonstrated using a non-inferiority margin of 4%. Adjusted difference (95% CI) -0.6 (-1.7, 0.6).</p> <p>N = Number of subjects in each treatment group</p> <p>INSTI = Integrase inhibitor; NNRTI = Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; PI = Protease Inhibitor</p> <p>DTG+RPV = dolutegravir plus rilpivirine</p> <p>CAR = current antiretroviral regimen</p>		

Children

In a Phase I/II 48 week multicentre, open-label study (P1093/ING112578), the pharmacokinetic parameters, safety, tolerability and efficacy of TIVICAY was evaluated in combination regimens in HIV-1 infected infants, children and adolescents.

At 24 weeks, 16 of 23 (70%) children and adolescents (12 to less than 18 years of age) treated with TIVICAY once daily (35 mg n = 4, 50 mg n = 19) plus OBR achieved viral load less than 50 copies/mL. Twenty out of 23 children and adolescents (87%) had > 1 log₁₀ copies/mL decrease from Baseline in HIV-1 RNA or HIV-1 RNA < 400 copies/mL at Week 24.

Four subjects had virologic failure none of which had INI resistance at the time of virologic failure.

There are no clinical study data with dolutegravir plus rilpivirine in the paediatric population.

5.2 PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES

Dolutegravir pharmacokinetics is similar between healthy and HIV-infected patients. The PK variability of dolutegravir is between low to moderate. In Phase I studies in healthy patients, between-patient CVb% for AUC and C_{max} ranged from ~20 to 40% and C_T from 30 to 65% across studies. The between-patient PK variability of DTG was higher in HIV-infected patients than healthy patients and CVb% was estimated to be 30-50% for AUC and C_{max}, and at 55-140% for C_T. Within-patient variability (CVw%) is lower than between-patient variability.

Absorption

Dolutegravir is rapidly absorbed following oral administration, with median T_{max} at 2 to 3 hours post dose for tablet formulation. The linearity of dolutegravir pharmacokinetics is dependent on dose and formulation. Following oral administration of tablet formulations, in general, dolutegravir exhibited nonlinear pharmacokinetics with less than dose-proportional increases in plasma exposure from 2 to 100 mg; however increase in dolutegravir exposure appears dose proportional from 25 mg to 50 mg.

Dolutegravir may be administered with or without food. Food increased the extent and slowed the rate of absorption of dolutegravir. Bioavailability of dolutegravir depends on meal content: low, moderate, and high fat meals increased dolutegravir AUC_(0-∞) by 34%, 41%, and 66%, increased C_{max} by 46%, 52%, and 67%, prolonged T_{max} to 3, 4, and 5 hours from 2 hours under fasted conditions, respectively. These increases are not clinically significant.

The absolute bioavailability of dolutegravir has not been established.

Distribution

Dolutegravir is highly bound (approximately 99.3%) to human plasma proteins based on *in vitro* data. The apparent volume of distribution (following oral administration of suspension formulation, Vd/F) is estimated at 12.5 L. Binding of dolutegravir to plasma proteins was independent of concentration. Total blood and plasma drug-related radioactivity concentration ratios averaged between 0.441 to 0.535, indicating minimal association of radioactivity with blood cellular components. Free fraction of dolutegravir in plasma is estimated at approximately 0.2 to 1.1% in healthy patients, approximately 0.4 to 0.5% in

patients with moderate hepatic impairment, and 0.8 to 1.0% in patients with severe renal impairment and 0.5% in HIV-1 infected patients.

Dolutegravir is present in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). In 12 treatment naïve subjects receiving a regimen of dolutegravir plus abacavir/lamivudine (3TC) for 16 weeks, dolutegravir concentrations observed in CSF at both Week 2 and Week 16 exceed the *in vitro* IC₅₀ against wild-type viruses (0.2 ng/mL) for all participants.

CSF: plasma concentration ratio of DTG ranged from 0.11 to 2.04%. Dolutegravir concentrations in CSF exceeded the IC₅₀, supporting the median reduction from baseline in CSF HIV-1 RNA of 2.2 log after 2 weeks and 3.4 log after 16 weeks of therapy (see Section 5.1 PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES).

Dolutegravir is present in the female and male genital tract. AUC in cervicovaginal fluid, cervical tissue, and vaginal tissue were 6 to 10% of that in corresponding plasma at steady-state. AUC was 7% in semen and 17% in rectal tissue, of those in corresponding plasma at steady-state.

Metabolism

Dolutegravir is primarily metabolised via UGT1A1 with a minor CYP3A component (9.7% of total dose administered in a human mass balance study). Dolutegravir is the predominant circulating compound in plasma; renal elimination of unchanged drug is low (< 1% of the dose). Fifty-three percent of total oral dose is excreted unchanged in the faeces. It is unknown if all or part of this is due to unabsorbed drug or biliary excretion of the glucuronidate conjugate, which can be further degraded to form the parent compound in the gut lumen. Thirty-one percent of the total oral dose is excreted in the urine, represented by ether glucuronide of dolutegravir (18.9% of total dose), N-dealkylation metabolite (3.6% of total dose), and a metabolite formed by oxidation at the benzylic carbon (3.0% of total dose).

Excretion

Dolutegravir has a terminal half-life of ~14 hours and an apparent clearance (CL/F) of 0.56 L/hr.

Special patient populations

Children

In a paediatric study including 23 antiretroviral treatment-experienced HIV-1 infected children and adolescents aged 12 to 18 years of age, the pharmacokinetics of dolutegravir was evaluated in 10 children and showed that dolutegravir 50 mg once daily dosage resulted in dolutegravir exposure in paediatric patients comparable to that observed in adults who received dolutegravir 50 mg once daily (Table 9).

Table 9: Paediatric pharmacokinetic parameters (n=10)

Age/weight	Dolutegravir Dose	Dolutegravir Pharmacokinetic Parameter Estimates Geometric Mean (CV%)		
		AUC ₍₀₋₂₄₎ µg.hr/mL	C _{max} µg/mL	C ₂₄ µg/mL
12 to 18 years ≥ 40 kg ^a	50 mg once daily ^a	46 (43)	3.49 (38)	0.90 (59)

^a One patient weighing 37 kg received 35 mg once daily.

Elderly

Population pharmacokinetic analysis of dolutegravir using data in HIV-1 infected adults showed that there was no clinically relevant effect of age on dolutegravir exposure.

Pharmacokinetic data for dolutegravir in patients of > 65 years old are limited.

Renal impairment

Renal clearance of unchanged drug is a minor pathway of elimination for dolutegravir. A study of the pharmacokinetics of dolutegravir was performed in patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl < 30 mL/min). No clinically important pharmacokinetic differences between patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl < 30 mL/min) and matching healthy patients were observed. No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with renal impairment. Caution is warranted for INI-experienced patients (with certain INI-associated resistance substitutions or clinically suspected INI-resistance) with severe renal impairment, as the decrease in dolutegravir concentrations may result in loss of therapeutic effect and development of resistance to dolutegravir or other co-administered antiretroviral agents. Dolutegravir has not been studied in patients on dialysis, though differences in exposure are not expected.

Hepatic impairment

Dolutegravir is primarily metabolised and eliminated by the liver. In a study comparing 8 patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh category B) to 8 matched healthy adult controls, the single 50 mg dose exposure of dolutegravir was similar between the two groups. No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment. The effect of severe hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of dolutegravir has not been studied.

Polymorphisms in drug metabolising enzymes

There is no evidence that common polymorphisms in drug metabolising enzymes alter dolutegravir pharmacokinetics to a clinically meaningful extent. In a meta-analysis using pharmacogenomic samples collected in clinical studies in healthy patients, patients with UGT1A1 (n = 7) genotypes conferring poor dolutegravir metabolism had a 32% lower clearance of dolutegravir and 46% higher AUC compared with patients with genotypes associated with normal metabolism via UGT1A1 (n = 41). Polymorphisms in CYP3A4, CYP3A5, and NR112 were not associated with differences in the pharmacokinetics of dolutegravir.

Gender

The dolutegravir exposure in healthy patients appear to be slightly higher (~20%) in women

than men based on data obtained in a healthy patient study (males n = 17, females n = 24). Population PK analyses using pooled pharmacokinetic data from Phase IIb and Phase III adult trials revealed no clinically relevant effect of gender on the exposure of dolutegravir.

Race

Population PK analyses using pooled pharmacokinetic data from Phase IIb and Phase III adult trials revealed no clinically relevant effect of race on the exposure of dolutegravir. The pharmacokinetics of dolutegravir following single dose oral administration to Japanese patients appear similar to observed parameters in Western (US) patients.

Co-infection with Hepatitis B or C

Population pharmacokinetic analysis indicated that hepatitis C virus co-infection had no clinically relevant effect on the exposure to dolutegravir. There are limited data on patients with hepatitis B co-infection.

5.3 PRECLINICAL SAFETY DATA

Genotoxicity

Dolutegravir was not mutagenic or clastogenic using *in vitro* tests in bacteria and cultured mammalian cells, and an *in vivo* rodent micronucleus assay.

Carcinogenicity

In long-term oral carcinogenicity studies conducted with dolutegravir no drug-related increases in tumour incidence were found in mice at doses up to 500 mg/kg/day (14 times the human systemic exposure based on AUC at the maximum recommended dose of 50 mg BID) or in rats at doses up to 50 mg/kg/day (12 times the human systemic exposure based on AUC at the maximum recommended dose).

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

TIVICAY tablets also contain: mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, povidone, sodium starch glycolate Type A, sodium stearyl fumarate, polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide, macrogol 3350, talc, and iron oxide yellow.

6.2 INCOMPATIBILITIES

Incompatibilities were either not assessed or not identified as part of the registration of this medicine.

6.3 SHELF LIFE

In Australia, information on the shelf life can be found on the public summary of the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG). The expiry date can be found on the packaging.

6.4 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR STORAGE

Store below 30°C.

6.5 NATURE AND CONTENTS OF CONTAINER

TIVICAY tablets are supplied in HDPE (high density polyethylene) bottles containing 30 tablets.

6.6 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL

In Australia, any unused medicine or waste material should be disposed of by taking to your local pharmacy.

6.7 PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES

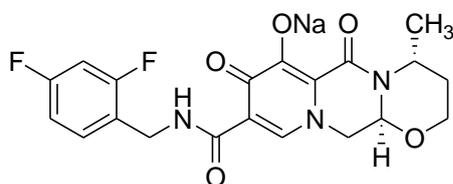
The chemical (IUPAC) name for dolutegravir sodium is Sodium (4R,12aS)-9-[[[2,4-difluorophenyl)methyl]carbamoyl]-4-methyl-6,8-dioxo-3,4,6,8,12,12a-hexahydro-2H-pyrido[1',2':4,5]pyrazino[2,1-b][1,3]oxazin-7-olate.

Molecular formula: C₂₀H₁₈F₂N₃NaO₅.

Molecular weight of 441.36 g/mol.

The partition coefficient (log P) for dolutegravir sodium is 2.2 and the pKa is 8.2.

Chemical structure



CAS number

1051375-19-9

7 MEDICINE SCHEDULE (POISONS STANDARD)

Schedule 4 – Prescription Only Medicine

8 SPONSOR

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9 DATE OF FIRST APPROVAL

17 January 2014

10 DATE OF REVISION

10 October 2018

SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

Section Changed	Summary of new information
4.6	Additional safety information included in Use in Pregnancy section

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Version 8.0