



POSTER PRESENTATION

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# Treatment of HIV-2 infection with ritonavir/lopinavir: results at 60 months. A single-center study of 9 patients

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## Background

In vitro and in vivo data have suggested that ritonavir/lopinavir is one of the most potent protease inhibitor against HIV-2 infection. Nevertheless, only few clinical reports have been published. So, it seemed to us important to report our clinical experience in 9 patients.

## Methods

We searched in our database patients with HIV-2 who have been treated with ritonavir/lopinavir. 9 patients (4 women and 5 men) were identified. Clinical and biological evolution was analyzed.

## Results

At the time of initiation of lopinavir, median age was 54 (37-66). Median duration of HIV infection was 41,6 months (6-101). Previous median duration of treatment was 29 months (4-51). No patient was naïve of treatment. The median previous number of regimens received was 2 (1-2). 5/9 patients were naïve of protease inhibitors. Initial median CD4 cells were 150 (68-478). Viral load (VL) was under the limit of detection in 6 cases. Reasons for switching to lopinavir were toxicity or intolerance (n = 2), absence of efficacy on VL (n = 3) or inadequacy of previous treatment (n = 4). In all cases, lopinavir was given in association of 2 NRTIs.

After a median follow-up of 60 months (18-84), no severe side effect was observed. VL under the limits of detection was obtained for all patients except for one patient with a very poor compliance. In this later case, after switching lopinavir to raltegravir, VL remained

undetectable. CD4 increased in all cases. The median gain of CD4 from baseline was + 234 (+50 - +472).

## Discussion

Because of the very low frequency of the disease in western countries, data on the treatment of HIV-2 infection are uncommon. For these reasons, treatment of HIV-2 patients remains difficult. So, reports on therapeutic options are very important. Even with a modest number of patients, we confirmed the excellent long-term efficiency of lopinavir for the treatment of HIV-2 patients.

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