

Investigational Agents for HCV: I Thought This Was Going To Get Easier

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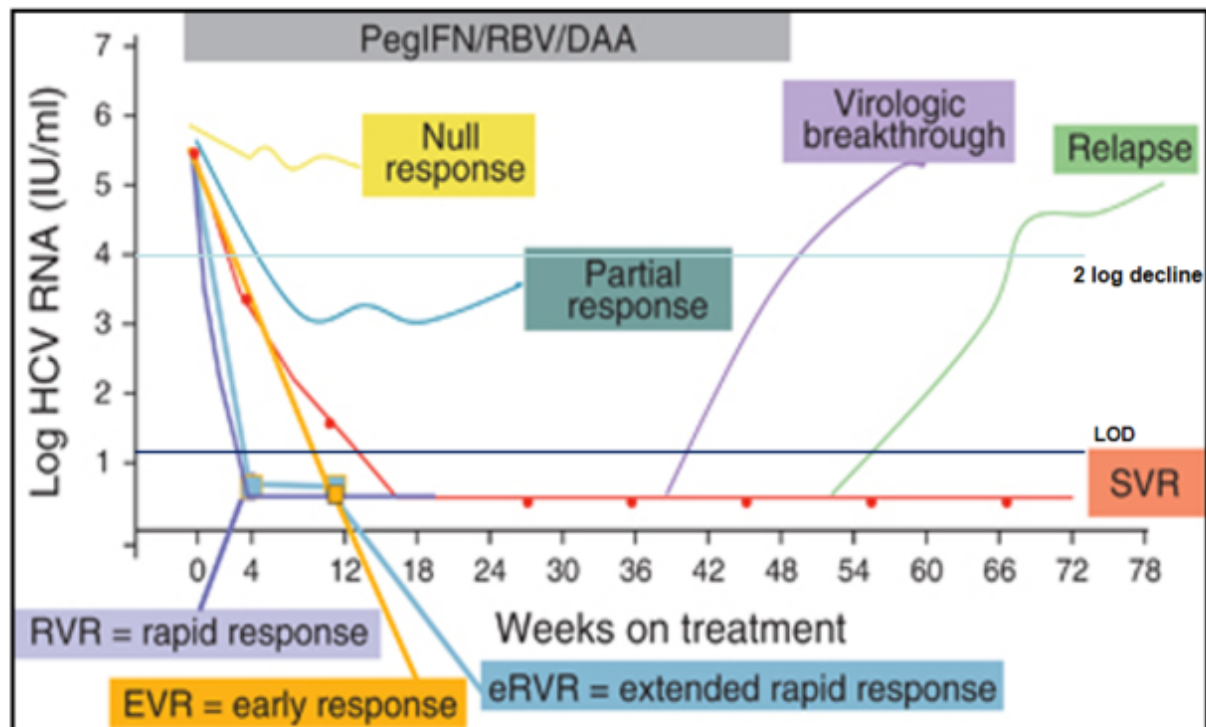
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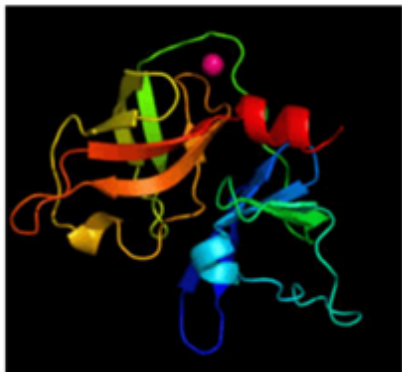
On Treatment Viral Kinetics



Adapted from Yee H et al. Amer J of Gastroenterology 2012

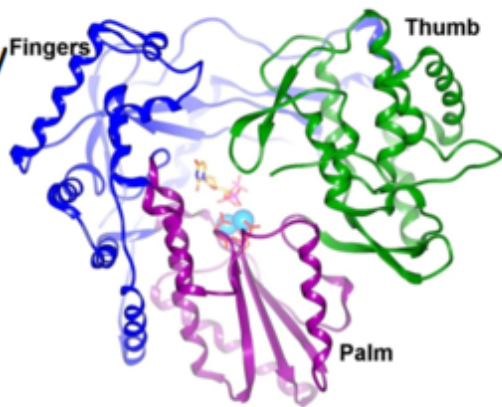
NS3 Protease Inhibitors

- Serine protease (HIV aspartyl)
- Peptidomimetic
 - Linear
 - Macrocyclic
- High Potency
- Low barrier to resistance
- First Wave GT 1
- Second Wave Multigenotypic (GT 3)



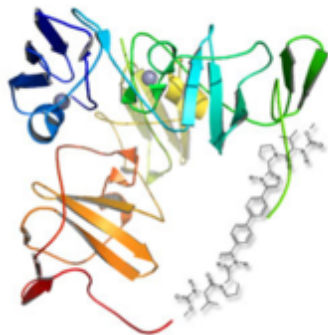
NS5B Polymerase Inhibitors

- Nucleoside (NI) vs Non-nucleoside (NNI)
 - Moderate-High potency
 - Higher genetic barrier to resistance
 - Multi- or pangenotypic
- Use in combination therapy
 - 2-3 drugs
- Use in IFN-sparing/free

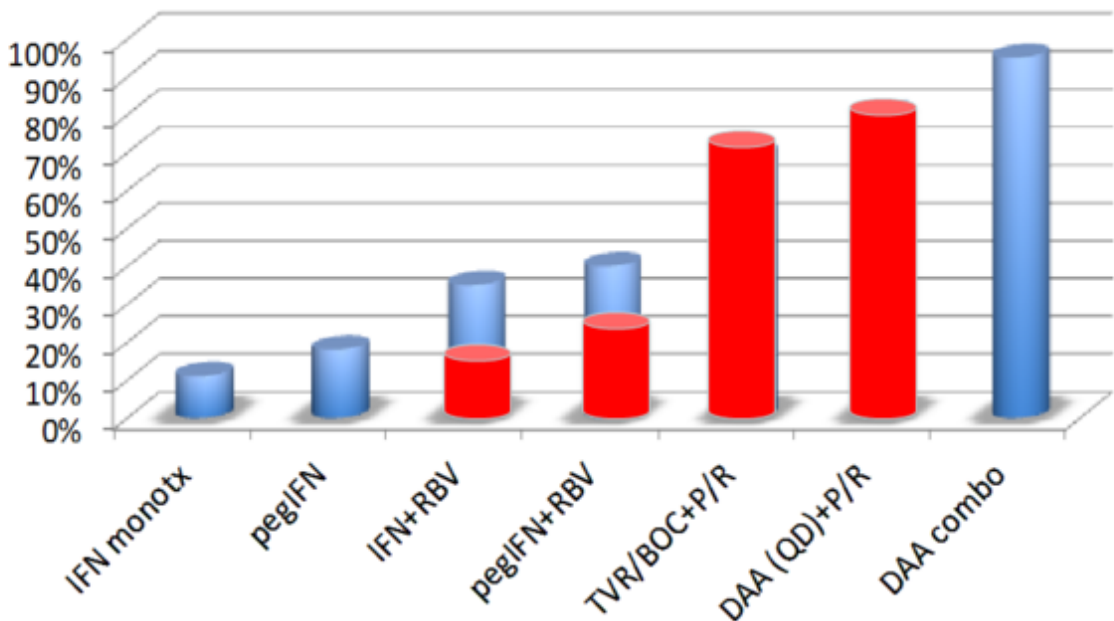


NS5A Inhibitors

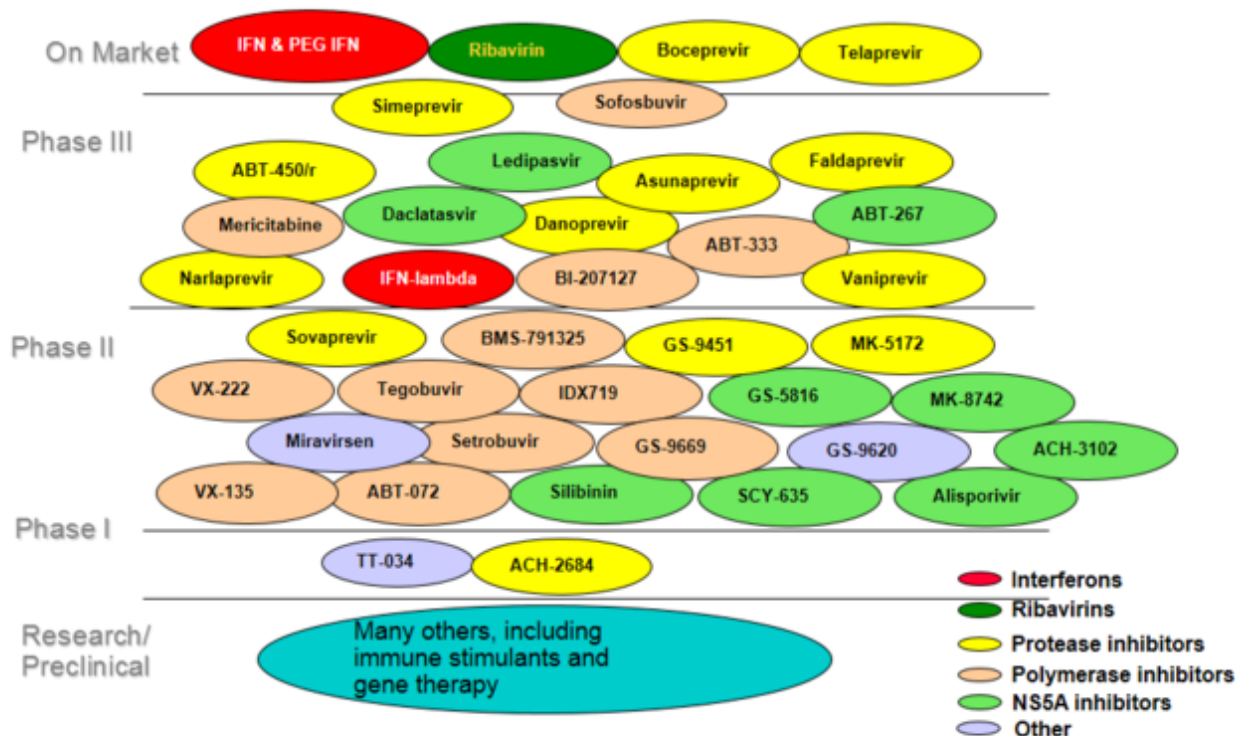
- Activity in replication unknown
 - Multiple possible mech of action
- Multi- to pangenotypic
- Moderate
 - Potency
 - Barrier to resistance
- Use in IFN-sparing/free



Treatment Response in DAA Era



Hepatitis C Drug Development–2013

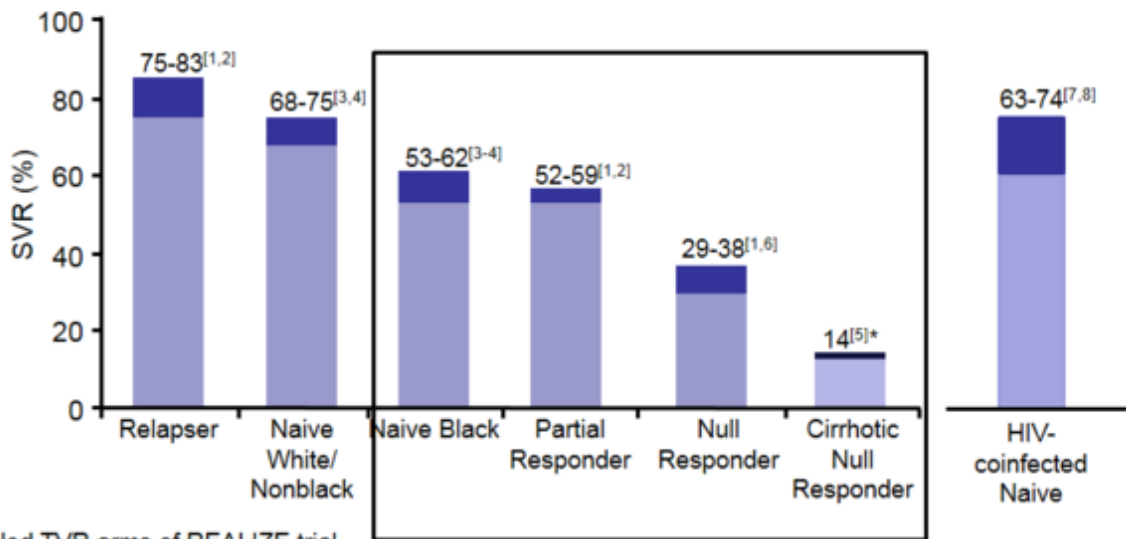


Note: Not a complete list of products in development.
 Information from public sources.
 Graphic courtesy of Dr. John McHutchison.

The current triple therapies provide the best cure rates for which population of patients?

1. Treatment naïve
2. Prior relapse
3. Prior null responder
4. Cirrhotic
5. HCV mono-infected

Telaprevir and Boceprevir in HCV Mono-Infected Subgroups: Phase III Summary



*Pooled TVR arms of REALIZE trial.

1. Zeuzem S, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;364:2417-2428.
2. Bacon BR, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;364:1207-1217.
3. Jacobson IM, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;364:2405-2416.
4. Poordad F, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;364:1195-1206.
5. Zeuzem S, et al. *EAAS 2011 Abstract 6-6.*
6. Wiering W, et al. *AASLD 2011. Abstract 931.*
7. Sulkowski MS, et al. *Lancet Inf Dis* 2013 [Epub].
8. Sulkowski MS, et al. *Ann Int Med* 2013 [Epub].

PK Interactions: Telaprevir & ART

| ART | Effects on ART | | Effects on TVR | | Recommendations |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | AUC | C _{min} | AUC | C _{min} | |
| Efavirenz | No significant Δ | | ↓ 26% | ↓ 47% | ↑ telaprevir dose |
| Etravirine* | No significant Δ | | ↓ 16% | ↓ 25% | Use standard doses |
| Rilpivirine* | ↑ 78% | ↑ 93% | ↓ 11% | ↓ 5% | Use standard doses |
| Atazanavir/r | - | ↑ 85% | ↓ 20% | ↓ 15% | Use standard doses |
| Darunavir/r | ↓ 40% | ↓ 42% | ↓ 35% | ↓ 32% | Do Not Co-Administer |
| FPV/r | ↓ 47% | ↓ 56% | ↓ 32% | ↓ 30% | Do Not Co-Administer |
| Lopinavir/r | ↓ 34% | ↓ 43% | ↓ 54% | ↓ 52% | Do Not Co-Administer |
| Maraviroc | ↑ 950% | - | No significant Δ | | Decrease dose of MVC to 150mg BID |
| Raltegravir | ↑ 31% | - | No significant Δ | | Use standard doses |
| Dolutegravir | ↑ 25% | ↑ 19% | No significant Δ | | Use standard doses |

PK Interactions: Boceprevir & ART

| ART | Effects on ART | | Effects on BOC | | Recommendations |
|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | AUC | C _{min} | AUC | C _{min} | |
| Efavirenz | ↑ 20% | - | ↓ 19% | ↓ 44% | Do Not Co-Administer |
| Etravirine | ↓ 23% | ↓ 29% | ↑ 10% | - | Use standard doses |
| Atazanavir/r | ↓ 51% | ↓ 34% | ↓ 22% | ↑ 87% | Use with Caution ?? |
| Darunavir/r | ↓ 44% | ↓ 59% | ↓ 29% | ↓ 35% | Do Not Co-Administer |
| Lopinavir/r | ↓ 34% | ↓ 43% | ↓ 44% | ↓ 35% | Do Not Co-Administer |
| FPV/r, TPV/r | No PK Data, Interaction Possible | | | | Do Not Co-Administer |
| Maraviroc | ↑ 300% | - | No significant Δ | | Decrease dose of MVC to 150mg BID |
| Raltegravir | ↑ 57% | ↓ 45% | No Δ | ↑ 50% | Use standard doses |
| Dolutegravir | ↑ 7% | ↑ 8% | Not available | | Use standard doses |



Disclosure

- Dr Naggie has received research support from Abbott Laboratories, Anadys Pharmaceuticals, Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Gilead Sciences, Inc, Medtronic, Synexis, and Vertex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. She has served as a scientific advisor to Abbott Laboratories, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc, Gilead Sciences, Inc, Janssen, and Vertex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Updated 06/12/13)

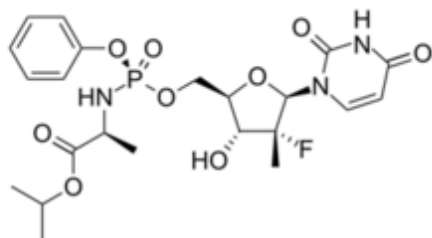
Question

Which genotype have we recently learned is “more difficult” to treat than expected with direct acting antivirals?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

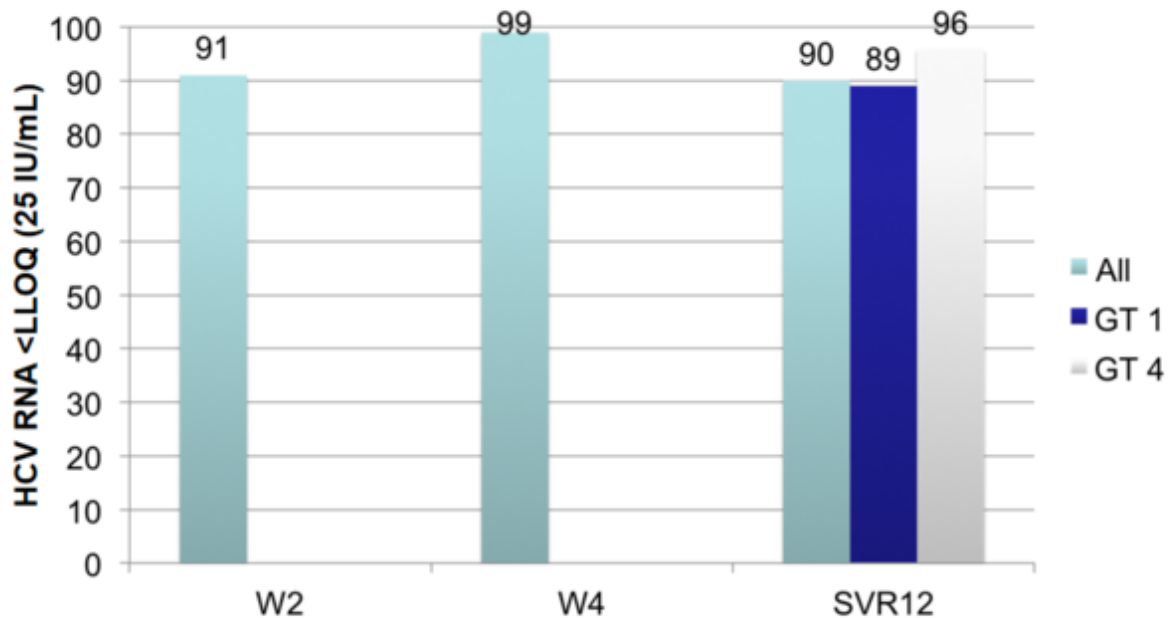
Sofosbuvir (GS-7977)

- Pan-genotypic NS5B nucleotide analogue
- Studied in over 2000 patients
 - No viral breakthrough
 - 1 patient with S282T
- No significant DDI
- No concerning safety signals
- NDA submission April 2013



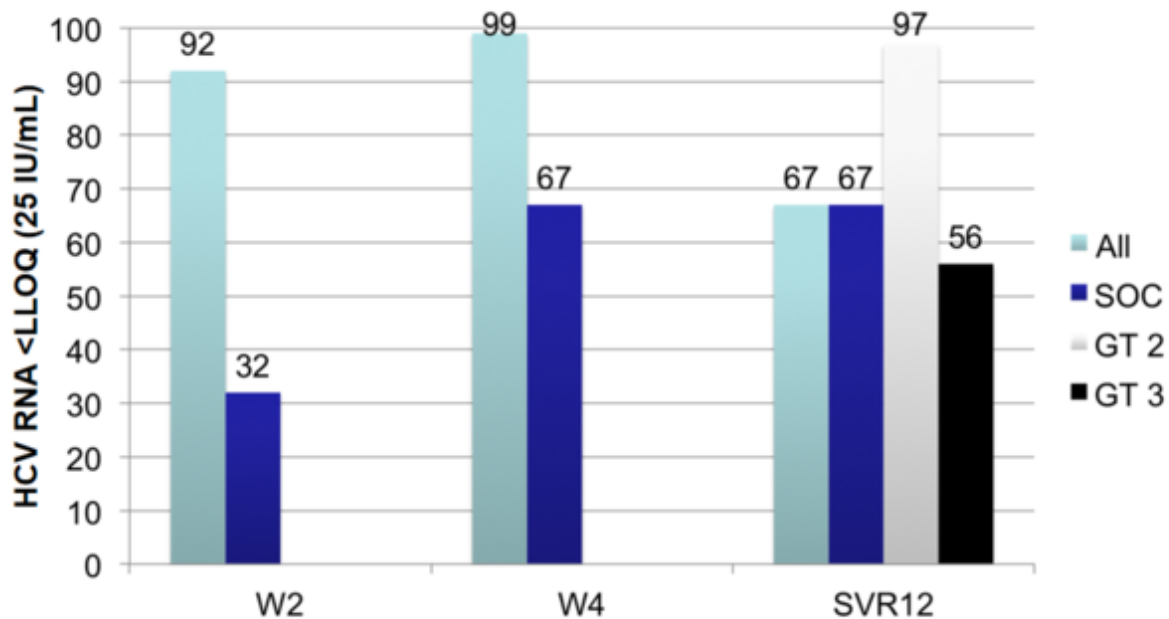
NEUTRINO: SOF + P/R

Treatment Naïve Genotype 1,4,5,6

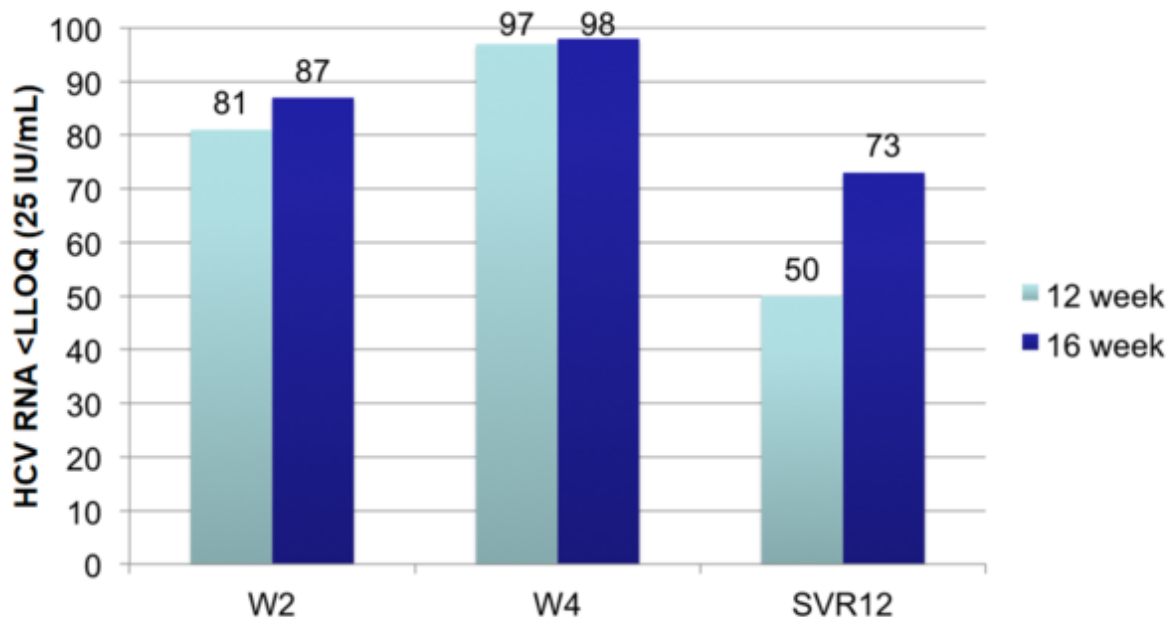


FISSION: SOF + WBR

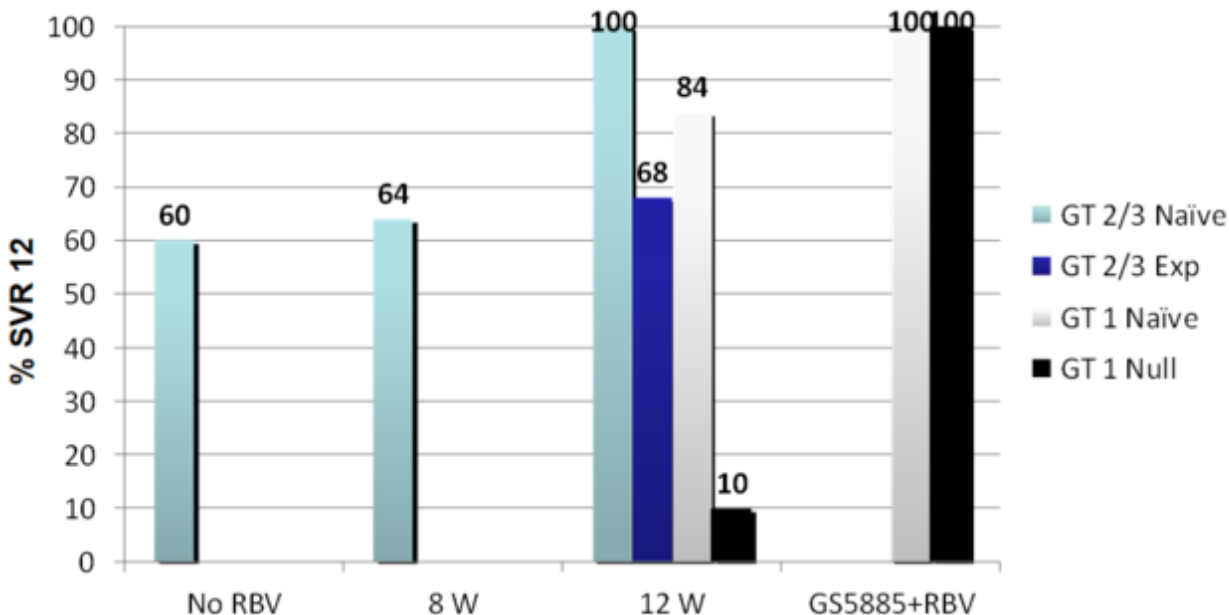
Treatment Naïve Genotype 2,3



Treatment Experienced Genotype 2,3



ELECTRON Study: IFN-free with Sofosbuvir +/- Ledipasvir +/- RBV



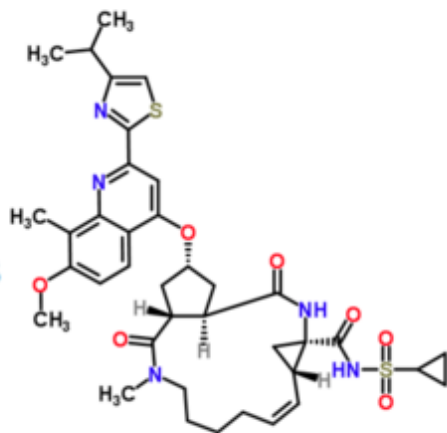
What about SOF in HIV/HCV?

| ARV | ARV | | SOF | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|
| | AUC | Cmax | AUC | Cmax |
| ATR | N/A | N/A | ▼6% | ▼19% |
| DRV/r | ▼3% | ▼3% | ▲37% | ▲45% |
| RAL | ▼27% | ▼43% | ▼5% | ▼2% |
| RPV | ▲6% | ▲5% | ▲10% | ▲21% |
| TDF | ▼2% | 25% | N/A | N/A |
| EFV | ▼3% | ▼5% | N/A | N/A |

- Phase IIB
 - SOF + P/R X 12W
 - Naïve, GT 1-3
 - NCT01565889
- Phase III
 - SOF + WBR X 12-24W
 - Naïve GT 1-4,
Experienced GT 2,3
 - 20% Cirrhotic

Simeprevir (TMC-435)

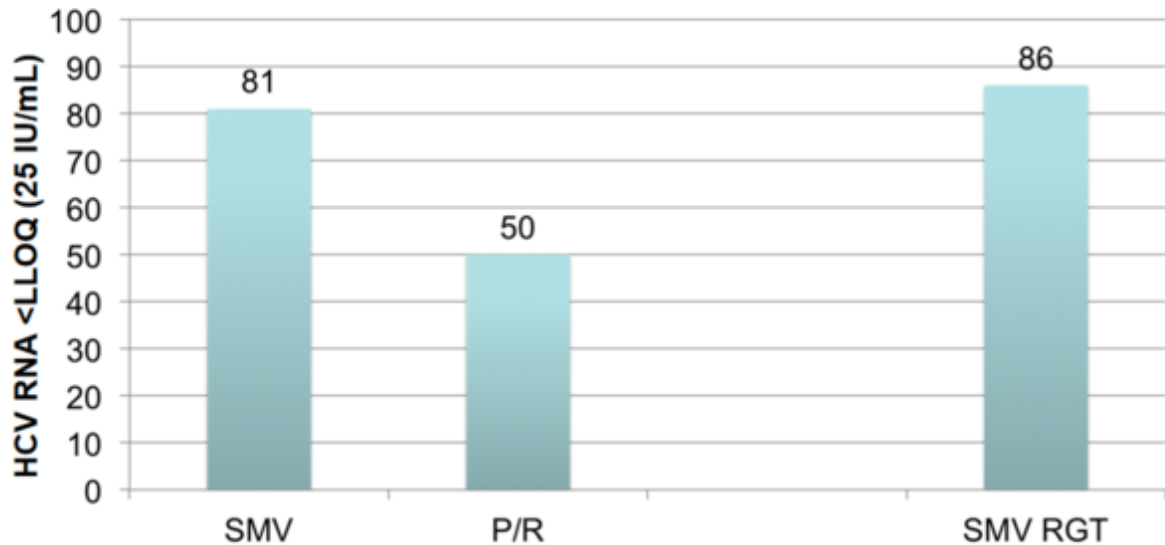
- Multi-genotypic NS3/4A Protease Inhibitor
- Second Wave PI
- + DDI with ARVs
- No concerning safety signals
- NDA submission April 2013



QUEST 1&2: SMV + P/R

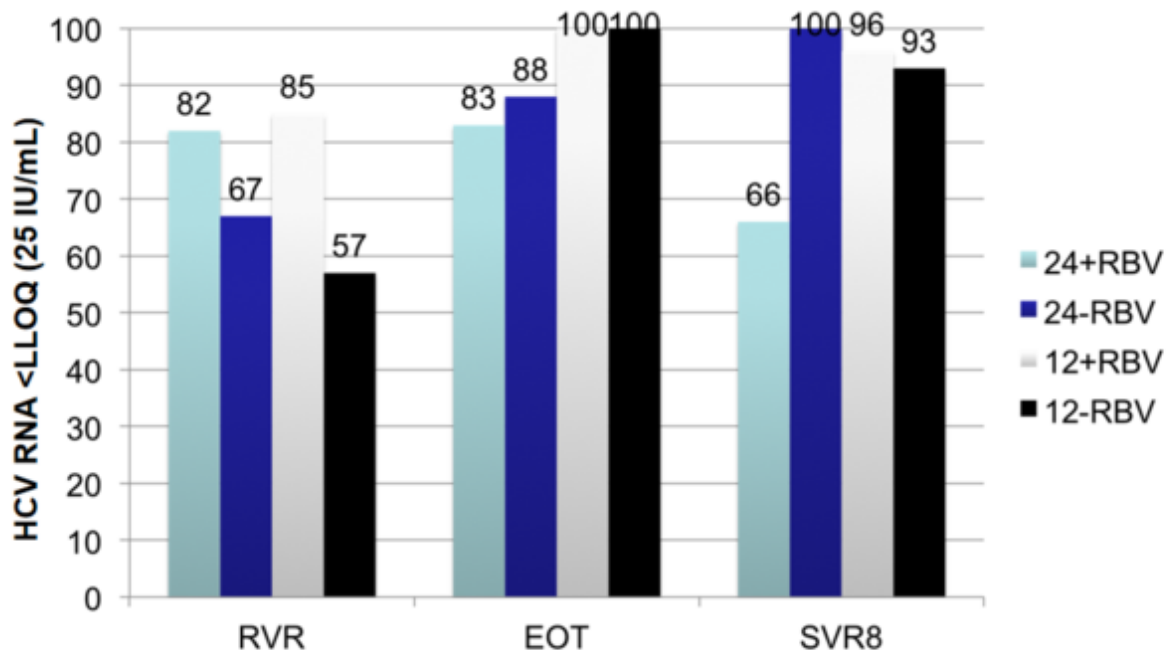
Genotype 1 Treatment Naive

SVR 12



COSMOS: SOF + SMV \pm RBV

GT 1 Null Responders 12 vs 24 weeks

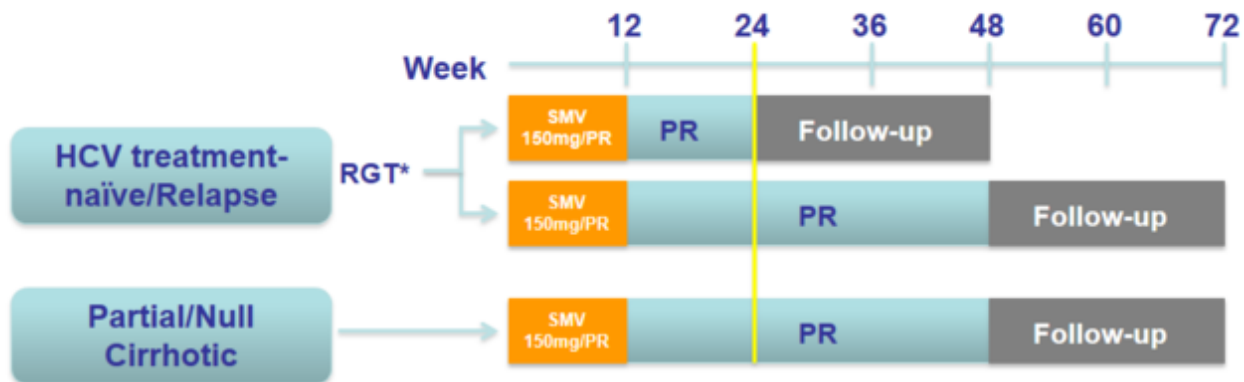


Goals

- Background
 - Epidemiology/Natural history
 - Virology
 - Mechanism of Action
- HCV treatment landscape
 - Investigational Agents
 - IFN-sparing
 - IFN-free

Simeprevir QD + P/R: Interim analysis

- NS3/4A protease inhibitor, multi-genotypic
- Phase III, open-label (TMC435-C212 Study)
- Treatment naïve and experienced
- RGT = <LLOQ week 4 and <LLOD week 12



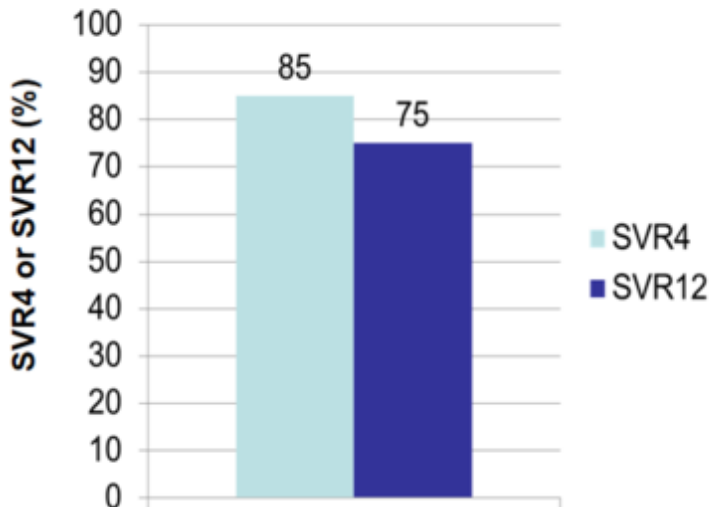
Simeprevir and ART?

| ARV | ARV | | SOF | | Recommendation |
|-------|------|------|-------|------|----------------------|
| | AUC | Cmax | AUC | Cmax | |
| EFV | ▼10% | ▼3% | ▼71% | ▼51% | Do not co-administer |
| DRV/r | ▲18% | ▲4% | ▲259% | ▲79% | Do not co-administer |
| RAL | ▲8% | ▲3% | ▼11% | ▼7% | Use standard doses |
| RPV | ▲12% | ▲4% | ▲6% | ▲10% | Use standard doses |
| TDF | ▲18% | ▲19% | ▼14% | ▼15% | Use standard doses |

Phase III Study: Rilpivirine (15%), Raltegravir (87%), Maraviroc, Enfuvirtide, NRTIs

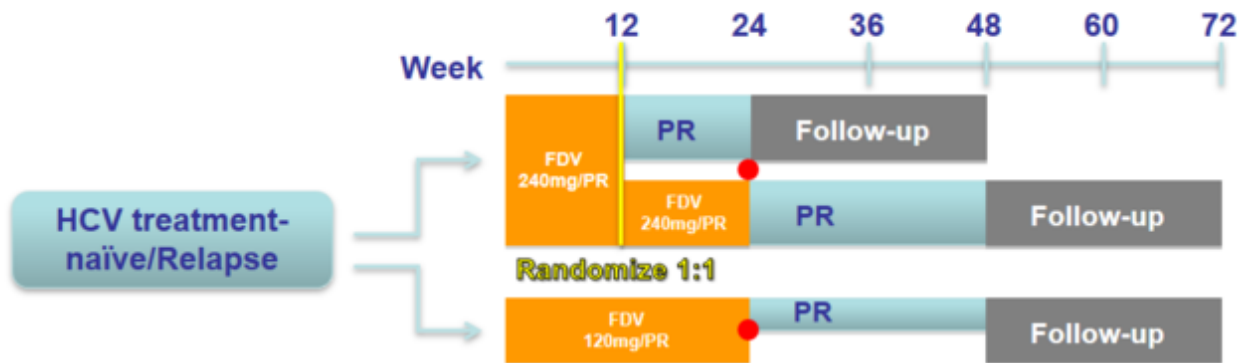
SVR12 Simeprevir QD + P/R

52/59 (88.1%) met RGT criteria and ended treatment at Week 24 (non-cirrhotic)

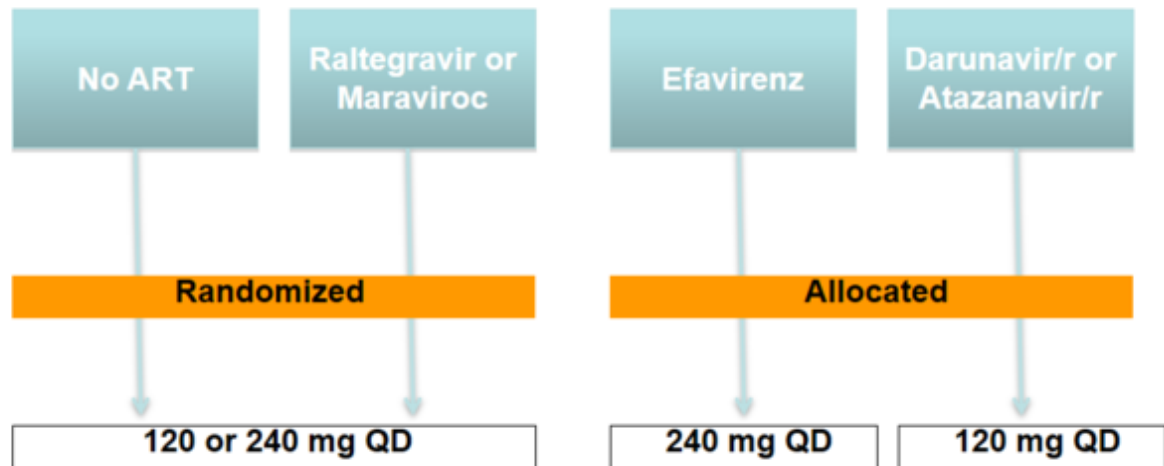


STARTVerso 4: Interim analysis of Faldaprevir + P/R

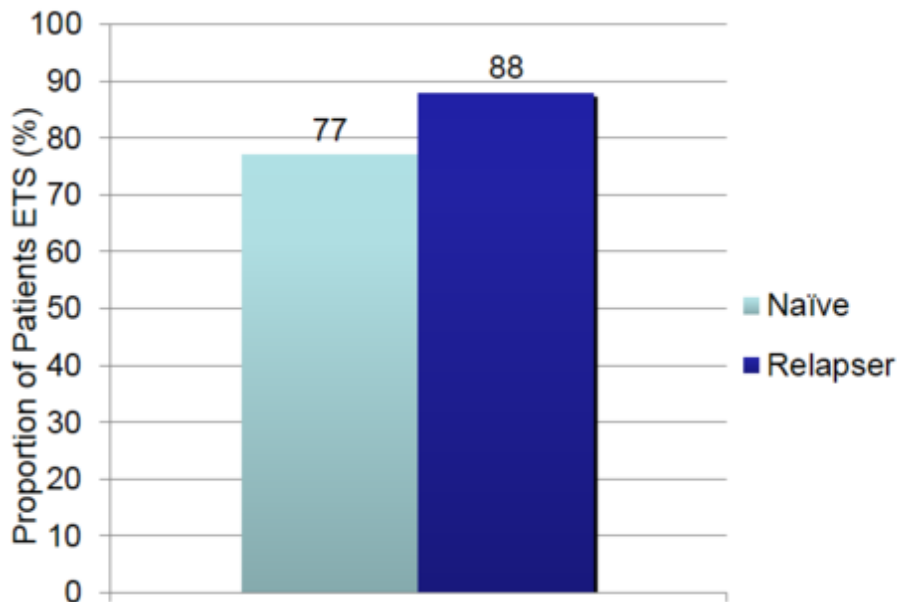
- NS3/4A protease inhibitor, once daily dosing
- Phase III, open-label
- Treatment naïve and prior relapse
- RGT = <LLOQ week 4 and <LLOD week 8 = ETS



STARTVerso 4: Interim analysis of faldaprevir + P/R

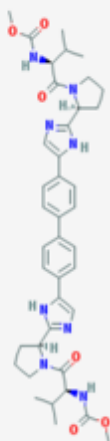


Early Treatment Response



Daclatasvir (BMS-790052)

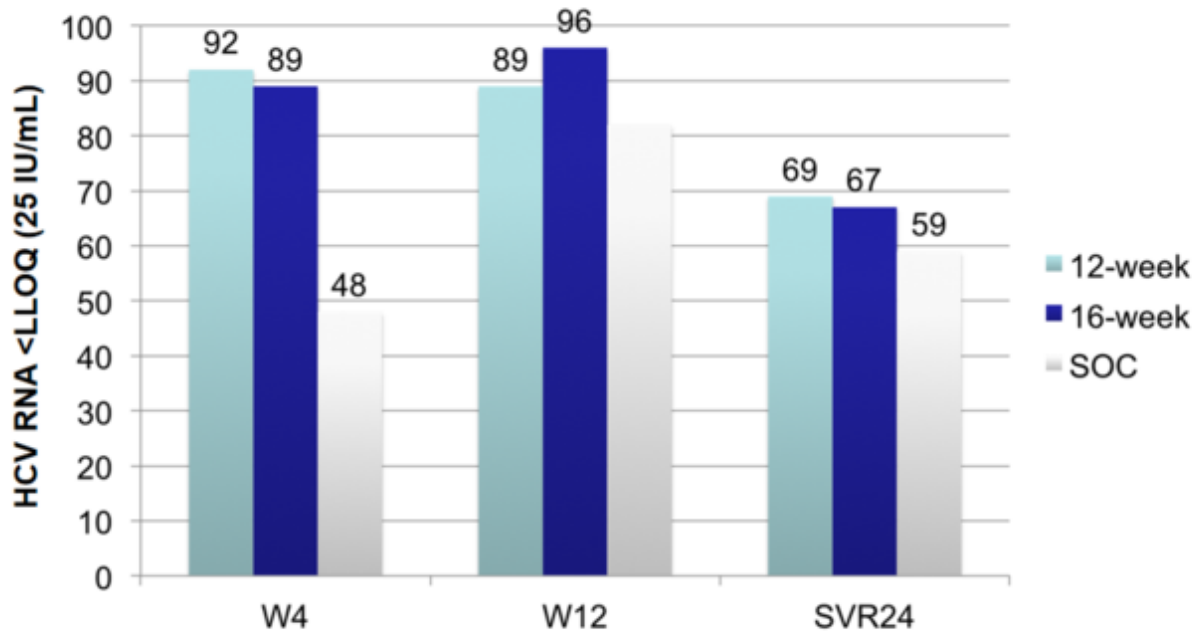
- Pangenotypic NS5A
- Studied in over 4000 patients
- No concerning safety signals
- + DDI with ARVs
- Use in “nucleotide” sparing regimens



COMMAND: DCV + P/R for 12, 16, 24 Weeks

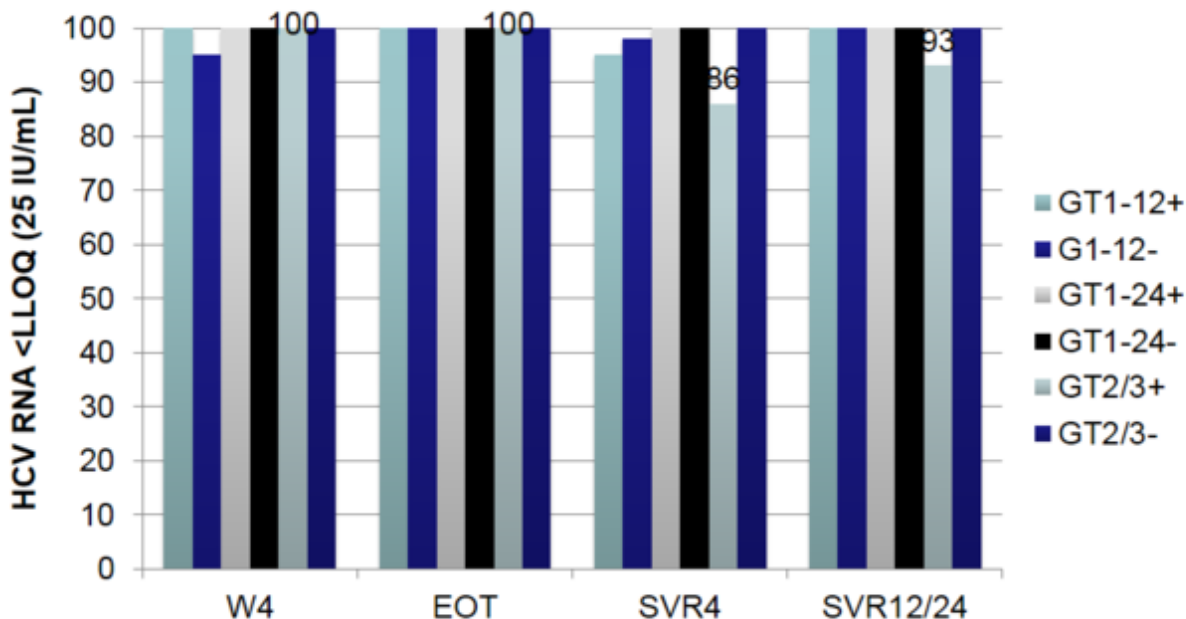
Treatment Naïve Genotype 2,3

Genotype 3



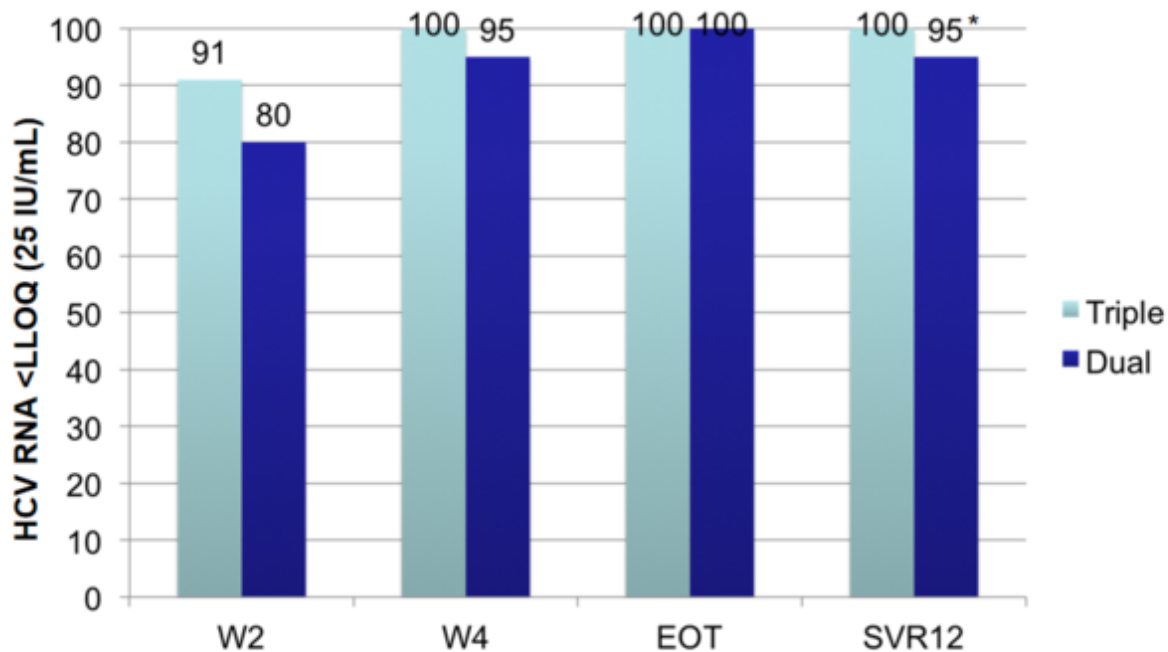
SOF + DCV \pm RBV for 12 or 24 weeks

GT 1, 2, 3 Tx Naive

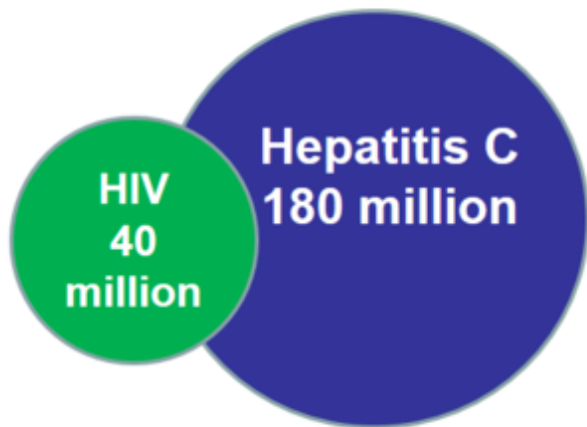


SOF + DCV \pm RBV for 24 weeks

GT 1 Triple therapy failures

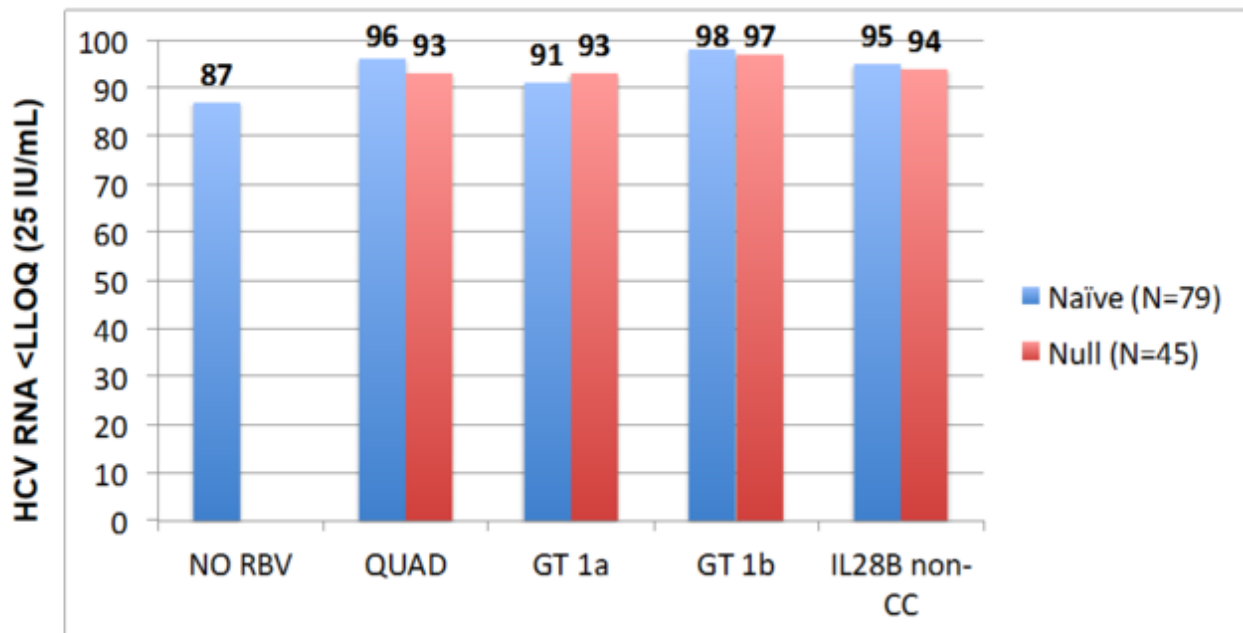


HIV & HCV



- 10 million people worldwide
- 30% of US patients with HIV have HCV

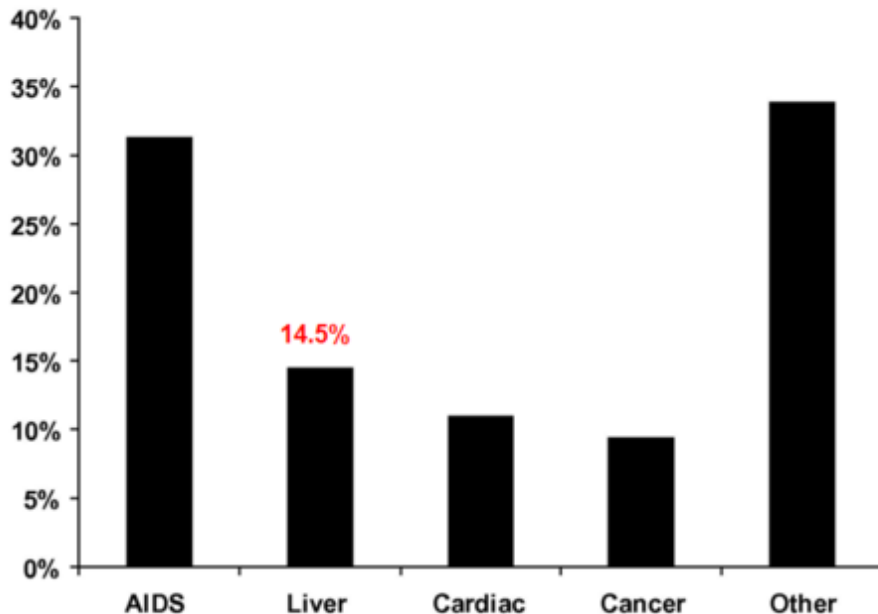
AVIATOR: IFN sparing with ABT 450/r + 267 + 333 ± RBV X 12W



In a nutshell...

- Many phase III trials in co-infection
- IFN-free is coming for GT 2
 - Naïve and experienced
 - Cirrhotics?? 24 weeks vs add IFN
- IFN-sparing is coming for GT1, GT3
- IFN-free for others...
 - Will require at minimum 2 DAA
 - May still require >12 weeks
 - Addition of IFN may shorten therapy??

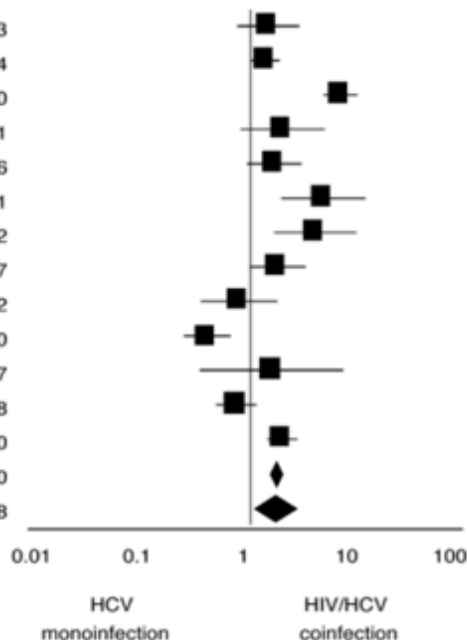
D:A:D Study: Liver-Related Deaths in Persons with HIV



HAART Era: Cirrhosis Risk

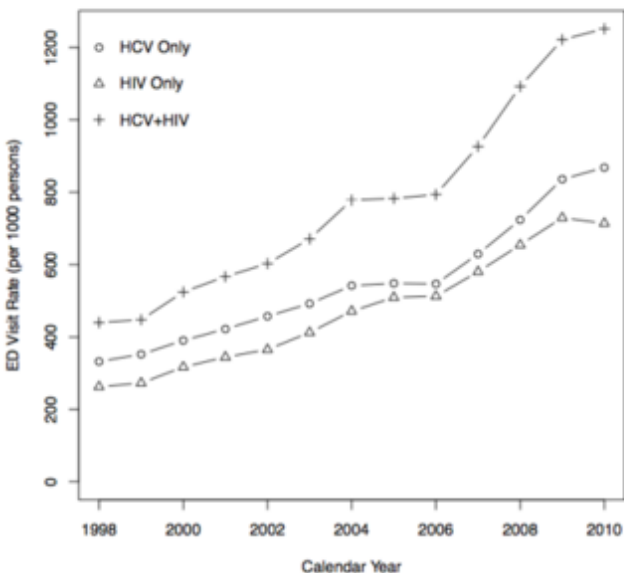
(b)

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Benhamou, 1999 | 1.484 | 0.733 | 3.004 | 1.096 | 0.273 |
| Brau, 2006 | 1.404 | 1.010 | 1.951 | 2.019 | 0.044 |
| Gaslightwala & Bini, 2006 | 7.289 | 4.938 | 10.760 | 9.998 | 0.000 |
| Gonzalez, 2006 | 2.037 | 0.789 | 5.254 | 1.471 | 0.141 |
| Macias, 2005 | 1.698 | 0.911 | 3.165 | 1.666 | 0.096 |
| Marine'-Barjoan, 2004 | 5.000 | 1.940 | 12.887 | 3.332 | 0.001 |
| Martinez-Sierra, 2003 | 4.195 | 1.665 | 10.567 | 3.042 | 0.002 |
| Mohsen, 2003 | 1.814 | 0.958 | 3.434 | 1.830 | 0.067 |
| Monto, 2005 | 0.778 | 0.327 | 1.854 | -0.566 | 0.572 |
| Rodriguez-Torres, 2006 | 0.384 | 0.225 | 0.656 | -3.501 | 0.000 |
| Sarmiento-Castro, 2007 | 1.595 | 0.322 | 7.904 | 0.572 | 0.567 |
| Valle Tovo, 2007 | 0.727 | 0.457 | 1.156 | -1.346 | 0.178 |
| Verma, 2006 | 2.015 | 1.421 | 2.858 | 3.928 | 0.000 |
| Fixed effects | 1.754 | 1.509 | 2.038 | 7.329 | 0.000 |
| Random effects | 1.723 | 1.059 | 2.804 | 2.191 | 0.028 |

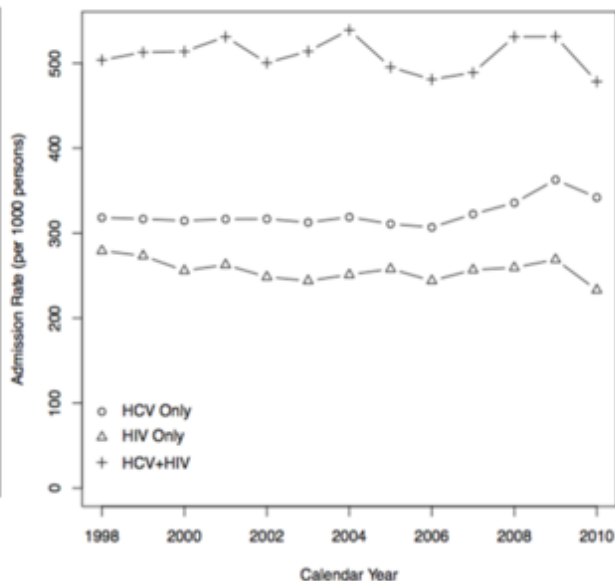


Higher Health Care Utilization for HIV/HCV

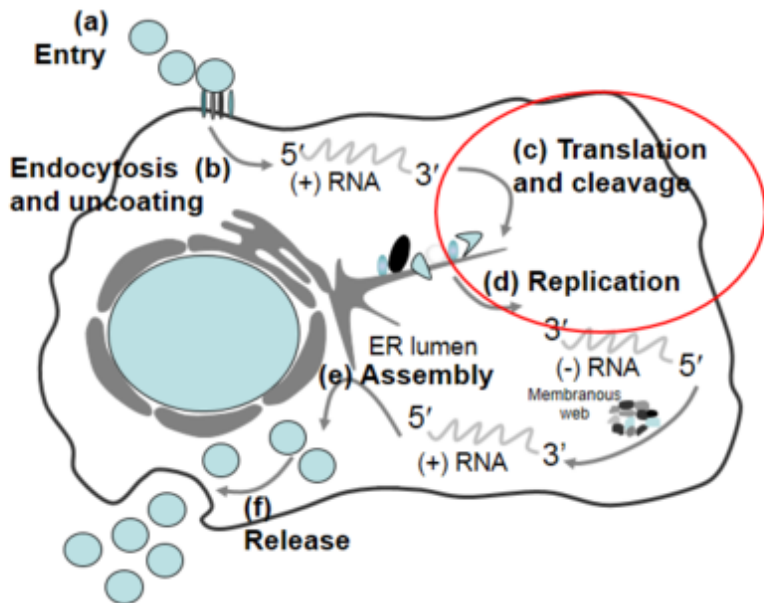
Annual ED Visit Rates by HIV/HCV Status



Annual Admission Rates by HIV/HCV Status



Hepatitis C Virus: Life Cycle



Hepatitis C Virus

