Quality of Life and Treatment Preference With Weekly ISL/LEN Versus Standard of Care: Week 48 Patient-Reported Outcomes of the Phase 3 ISLEND-2 Study

Poster #P057

ISLEND-2

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Conclusions

- The majority of participants receiving once-weekly oral islatravir/lenacapavir (ISL/LEN) preferred ISL/LEN over their prior daily oral treatment
- At Week 48, a greater proportion of participants receiving once-weekly ISL/LEN versus those continuing daily oral standard of care (SOC) found it easier to take their pill on the advised day and time, were very satisfied with their regimen, and reported that their regimen conveniently fit their lifestyle
- These results suggest that once-weekly ISL/LEN may offer a patient-centred treatment option that could improve treatment experience, quality of life, and regimen satisfaction versus daily oral SOC, while aligning with the varied dosing preferences of people with HIV-1

Plain Language Summary

- Islatravir and lenacapavir are medicines that are each approved to treat HIV in combination with other medicines, but the combination of islatravir and lenacapavir is not currently approved
- Islatravir/lenacapavir combines both medicines in a single tablet taken once weekly. Most HIV treatments involve taking pills every day
- Researchers are studying once-weekly islatravir/lenacapavir in people whose HIV is well controlled with daily HIV treatment
- After 48 weeks, compared to the participants continuing daily treatment, more participants taking once-weekly islatravir/lenacapavir found it easier to take their pills at the right time, and said their once-weekly treatment fit better into their daily lives
  - Additionally, most participants preferred taking once-weekly islatravir/lenacapavir over their previous daily treatment
- These results show that islatravir/lenacapavir may improve treatment experience, quality of life, and satisfaction compared with daily treatment, and may offer another treatment option for people who prefer taking a pill once weekly rather than every day

Background

- The current SOC for HIV-1 treatment includes daily oral therapy,[1] which is associated with pill fatigue and adherence challenges for some people with HIV-1 (PWH)[2]
- ISLEND-2 (NCT06630299) is an ongoing, Phase 3, randomised, open-label, non-inferiority study in which virologically suppressed participants were randomised 1:1 to receive once-weekly fixed-dose ISL/LEN or to continue baseline daily oral SOC for up to 96 weeks[3]
  - At Week 48, ISL/LEN virologic outcomes were non-inferior to daily oral SOC treatment and ISL/LEN was well tolerated, with a similar overall incidence of adverse events in the two groups
- Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) enable direct assessment of participants' treatment experience[4]

Objective

- To assess Week 48 PROs from the Phase 3 ISLEND-2 study, including quality of life and treatment preference with once-weekly oral ISL/LEN versus daily oral SOC treatment

Methods

- PROs assessed at Week 48 included:
  - A novel two-item de-novo questionnaire to assess participant preference of treatment modality and the strength of that preference [ISL/LEN group only])
  - HIV Patient Perspective of Regimen (HIV-PP-R; a content-validated questionnaire exploring perceptions of current regimen [both groups])
  - HIV Patient Perspective of Regimen-Change (HIV-PP-RC; a content-validated questionnaire exploring perceptions of a switch from daily to weekly oral therapy [ISL/LEN group only])
  - The shortened HIV/AIDS-Targeted Quality of Life questionnaire (HAT-QoL; a validated questionnaire which measures HIV-specific quality of life [both groups])
  - The HIV Drivers of Adherence Questionnaire (HIV-DAQ; a content-validated questionnaire assessing facilitators and behaviours regarding daily and long-acting oral antiretroviral therapy [both groups])
  - The EQ-5D-5L (including the EQ-5D Visual Analogue Scale; validated instrument which measures overall health [both groups])
- Results were summarised using descriptive statistics

Results

Participants

- All PRO data are reported for the 314 and 312 participants who received ≥1 dose of once-weekly ISL/LEN or daily oral SOC, respectively
- Baseline demographics and treatment characteristics were generally balanced between groups (Table 1)
  - Most (88%) participants in the daily oral SOC group were taking a single-tablet regimen, while 9% and 3% were taking 2- and 3-tablet regimens, respectively

Table 1. Baseline Demographics and Treatment Characteristics

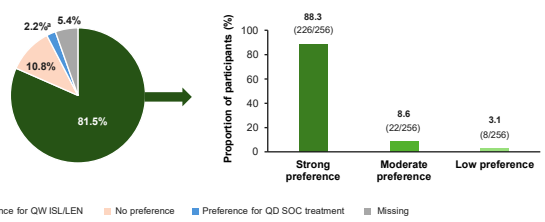
	QW ISL/LEN (n=314)	QD SOC (n=312)
Median (IQR) age, years	52 (42–60)	53 (43–61)
Assigned female sex at birth, n (%)	105 (33)	106 (34)
Race, n (%)		
Asian	61 (19)	58 (19)
Black	94 (30)	99 (32)
White	130 (41)	134 (43)
Other[a]	17 (5)	10 (3)
Not permitted[b]	12 (4)	11 (4)
Hispanic or Latine ethnicity, n (%)	62 (20)	61 (20)
Geographic region, n (%)		
US	162 (52)	162 (52)
Ex-US	152 (48)	150 (48)
Median (IQR) duration of HIV-1 treatment, years	15.2 (9.3–21.2)	15.3 (9.3–21.9)
Number of antiretroviral pills/day, n (%)		
1	277 (88)	275 (88)
2	24 (8)	29 (9)
3	12 (4)	8 (3)

[a]Category includes American Indian or Alaska Native and other.
[b]In some countries, local regulators did not allow the collection of race and ethnicity information.
IQR, interquartile range; ISL, islatravir; LEN, lenacapavir; QD, once daily; QW, once weekly; SOC, standard of care.

Two-Item Preference Questionnaire

- At Week 48, 81.5% of participants taking once-weekly ISL/LEN preferred ISL/LEN compared with their prior daily treatment, and 2.2% preferred their prior daily oral SOC treatment (Figure 1)
  - The remaining participants had either no preference (10.8%) or missing data (5.4%)
- Among respondents who expressed a preference for once-weekly ISL/LEN, 88.3% (226/256) indicated a strong preference for ISL/LEN (Figure 1)

Figure 1. Two-Item Preference Questionnaire for Participants Receiving QW ISL/LEN (n=297)



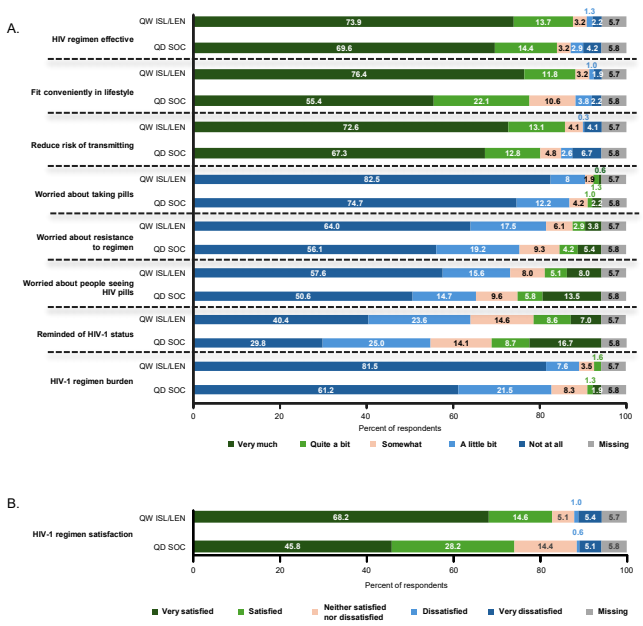
[a]All responses were for 'strong preference'.
ISL, islatravir; LEN, lenacapavir; QD, once daily; QW, once weekly; SOC, standard of care.

Results

HIV-PP-R

- At Week 48:
  - A greater proportion of participants receiving once-weekly ISL/LEN than daily oral SOC considered that their regimen conveniently fit into their lifestyle 'very much' or 'quite a bit' (ISL/LEN: 88.2%; SOC: 77.5%) (Figure 2A)
  - A smaller proportion of participants receiving once-weekly ISL/LEN than daily oral SOC worried about people seeing their HIV-1 pills 'very much' or 'quite a bit' (ISL/LEN: 13.1%; SOC: 19.3%) (Figure 2A)
  - A smaller proportion of participants receiving once-weekly ISL/LEN than daily oral SOC considered that their treatment served as a reminder of HIV status 'very much' or 'quite a bit' (ISL/LEN: 15.6%; SOC: 25.4%) (Figure 2A)
  - Additionally, a greater proportion of participants receiving once-weekly ISL/LEN than daily oral SOC were 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' (ISL/LEN: 82.8%; SOC: 74.0%) with their regimen (Figure 2B)

Figure 2. HIV-PP-R Questionnaire at Week 48 for Participants Receiving QW ISL/LEN (n=314) and QD SOC (n=312): (A) HIV-1 Regimen Perceptions and (B) HIV-1 Regimen Satisfaction

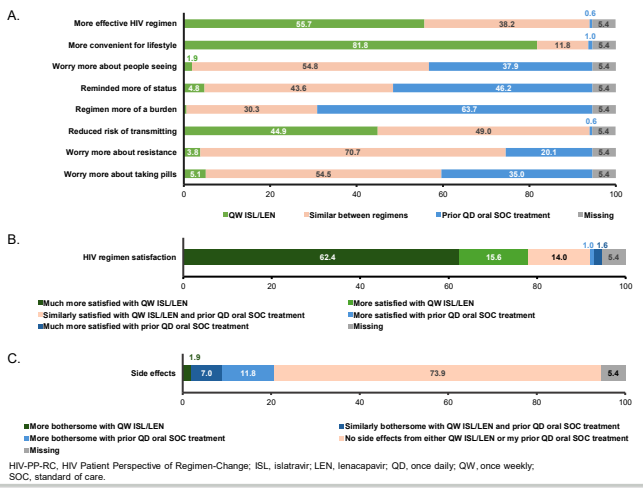


HIV-PP-R, HIV Patient Perspective of Regimen; ISL, islatravir; LEN, lenacapavir; QD, once daily; QW, once weekly; SOC, standard of care.

HIV-PP-RC

- At Week 48, 81.8% of participants considered once-weekly ISL/LEN a more convenient lifestyle fit than daily oral SOC, and 78.0% were more/much more satisfied with the once-weekly ISL/LEN regimen (Figure 3A and 3B)
- Additionally, 63.7% experienced greater treatment burden with daily oral SOC than once-weekly ISL/LEN (Figure 3A)
- Overall, 73.9% of participants had no side effects from either once-weekly ISL/LEN or daily oral SOC (Figure 3C)

Figure 3. HIV-PP-RC Questionnaire at Week 48 for Participants Receiving QW ISL/LEN (n=314): (A) Perceptions of HIV-1 Regimen; (B) HIV-1 Regimen Satisfaction; (C) Impact of Side Effects

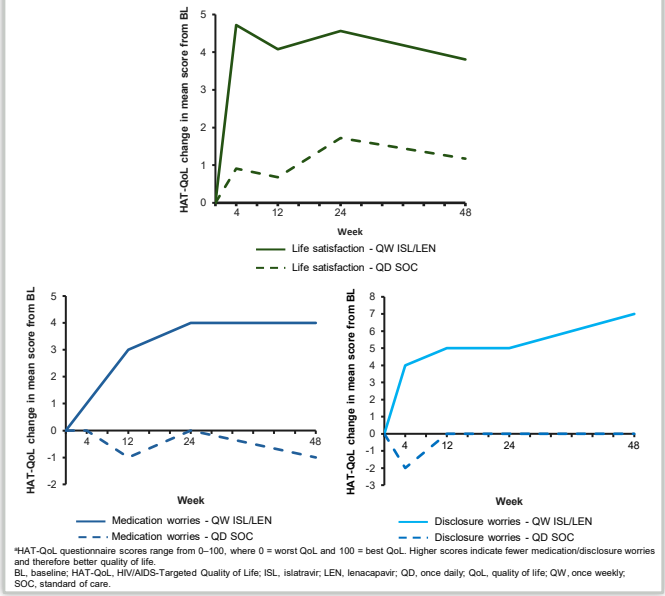


HIV-PP-RC, HIV Patient Perspective of Regimen-Change; ISL, islatravir; LEN, lenacapavir; QD, once daily; QW, once weekly; SOC, standard of care.

HAT-QoL

- At baseline, mean (SD) HAT-QoL dimension scores were similar in the once-weekly ISL/LEN and daily oral SOC groups:
  - Life satisfaction: ISL/LEN, 78.4 (17.6); SOC, 78.1 (18.0)
  - Medication worries: ISL/LEN, 91.0 (13.9); SOC, 92.0 (12.2)
  - Disclosure worries: ISL/LEN, 63.0 (29.2); SOC, 64.0 (30.3)
- Mean changes from baseline to Week 48 in HAT-QoL dimension scores addressing life satisfaction, medication worries, and disclosure worries favoured once-weekly ISL/LEN relative to daily oral SOC (Figure 4)

Figure 4. HAT-QoL Change in Mean Score[a] From Baseline to Week 48 with QW ISL/LEN (n=314) and QD SOC (n=312)

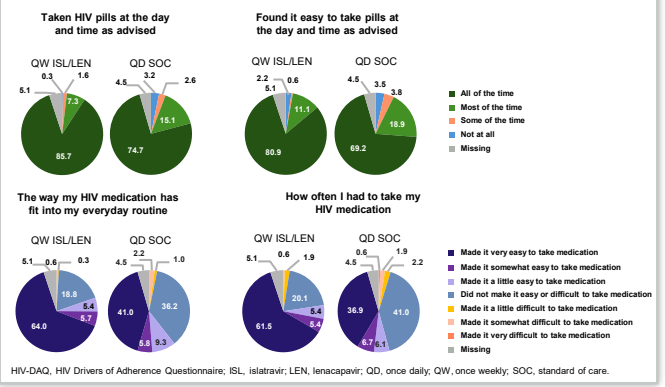


[a]HAT-QoL questionnaire scores range from 0–100, where 0 = worst QoL and 100 = best QoL. Higher scores indicate fewer medication/disclosure worries and therefore better quality of life.
BL, baseline; HAT-QoL, HIV/AIDS-Targeted Quality of Life; ISL, islatravir; LEN, lenacapavir; QD, once daily; QoL, quality of life; QW, once weekly; SOC, standard of care.

HIV-DAQ

- At Week 48, a greater proportion of participants receiving once-weekly ISL/LEN versus daily oral SOC: (Figure 5)
  - Reported taking their HIV pills at the day and time as advised
  - Found it easy to take pills at the day and time as advised
  - Found it very easy to fit their HIV medication into their everyday routine
  - Found that their HIV medication dosing frequency made it very easy to take their medication
- At Week 48, a smaller proportion of participants receiving once-weekly ISL/LEN versus daily oral SOC:
  - Reported any occasions in the past 4 weeks when they did not take their HIV medication at the day(s) and time(s) they were meant
- At Week 48, a similar proportion of participants receiving once-weekly ISL/LEN versus daily oral SOC:
  - Agreed that the size of their pill made it very easy to take their medication

Figure 5. HIV-DAQ Questionnaire at Week 48 for Participants Receiving QW ISL/LEN (n=314) and QD SOC (n=312)



HIV-DAQ, HIV Drivers of Adherence Questionnaire; ISL, islatravir; LEN, lenacapavir; QD, once daily; QW, once weekly; SOC, standard of care.

EQ-5D Visual Analogue Scale

- At Week 48, there was no between-group difference in EQ-5D Visual Analogue Scale least-squares mean change from baseline (0.26 [95% CI –1.46; 1.98]; P=0.77), indicating no difference between groups in self-reported overall health
  - At baseline, mean (SD) EQ-5D Visual Analogue Scale scores were 87 (12.4) in the once-weekly ISL/LEN group and 84 (13.2) in the daily oral SOC group
  - At Week 48, mean (SD) changes from baseline were 0 (11.0) in the once-weekly ISL/LEN group and +1 (12.1) in the daily oral SOC group

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