

## BACKGROUND

Since 2013, WHO recommends HIV viral load testing (VLT) as the preferred marker to monitor efficacy of antiretroviral therapy (ART). In case of virological failure (VL>1000 cp/mL), national and international guideline recommend adherence intervention and a VL control within 3 to 6 months and 2<sup>nd</sup> line treatment in case of confirmed failure.

The OPP-ERA project implemented HIV viral load (VL) on open platforms in Burundi. More than 45.000 VL tests were performed from 2014 and 2019, documenting a virological success (CV<1000 cp/mL) in 90% of patients. However, the management of virological failure remain a challenge (see Poster WEPE081)

Funded by UNITAID, the OPP-ERA project aims at increasing access to low-cost VL monitoring through access to Open Polyvalent Platforms (OPPs). The OPP-ERA project, started in 2013, was implemented in 4 countries (Burundi, Cameroon, Guinea and Ivory Coast) by the consortium of actors of the fight against HIV and AIDS: Solthis, Expertise France, Sidaction and ANRS. In Burundi, one OPP was implemented in the ANSS (Association Nationale de Soutien au Séropositifs), an associative health facility in Bujumbura.

## METHODS

In order to describe the management of patients who experimented virological failure and the factors associated with 2<sup>nd</sup> line ART initiation, we conducted a retrospective survey of patients followed in the ANSS Turiho center with at least one VL>1000 cp/mL in the first 6 months of 2018 from the OPP-ERA laboratory database. Confirmed virological failure was defined as at least 2 consecutive VL≥1000 cp/mL. Data were collected from medical charts. A survey of prescriber's VL knowledge was performed in June 2019.

## RESULTS

Confirmed virological failure was identified in 45 pts, 33 adults and 12 infants/adolescents. The median duration of ART was 7,6 years, 10 were already on 2<sup>nd</sup> line. At the time of the survey: two patients have died, one was lost to follow-up, 3 have further VL<1000 cp/mL without ART modification, one was switched to 2<sup>nd</sup> line after a single VL≥1000 cp/mL. Patients on 2<sup>nd</sup> line ART were not considered because of the non availability of 3<sup>rd</sup> line ART regimen at the time of the study. Among the 29 remaining patients on 1<sup>st</sup> line retained in care at time of the survey, 11 (38%) have benefited from 2<sup>nd</sup> line ART initiation (table).

The knowledge survey included 23 participants, 74% of them had a good knowledge of VL. However the 1000 cp/mL threshold was respected by only 22% of them for a clinical case with a decrease in VL after adherence intervention (p<0,01).

	Patients who initiated 2 <sup>nd</sup> line ART regimen N=11	Patients who remained on 1st line ART regimen N=18	p
<b>Patients characteristics</b>			
Age <18 years-old N(%)	6 (55%)	2 (11%)	0.03
Female N(%)	6 (55%)	10 (55%)	ns
Duration of 1st line ART (years), median (EIQ)	7(3.6-11,1)	6 (3.6-9.8)	ns
<b>Quality of viral load access and monitoring</b>			
Total number of VL measure from the initiation of ART, median (EIQ)	5 (3.5-6)	5 (4-6)	ns
Turn around time VL results (days), median (EIQ)	11.5 (7-17)	12 (7-17)	ns
Result of VL≥1000 copies/ml notified in the medical chart, N(%)	32/38 (84%)	48/61 (78%)	ns
Adherence intervention notified in the medical chart, N(%)	28/38 (74%)	39/61 (64%)	ns
<b>Viral load results</b>			
N (%) pts with at least one VL<1000 copies/ml in their VL history, median (EIQ)	5 (45%)	11 (61%)	ns
Value of all VL (including VL<1000 copies/ml), median Log <sub>10</sub> cp/mL (EIQ)	4.86 (4-5.4)	3.88 (0-5.4)	0,001
Value of the two last VL (copies/ml), median Log <sub>10</sub> cp/mL (EIQ)	5,3 (4.54-5.56)	4.41 (3.55-5.14)	0.04
Duration of viral replication (nb of days after the 1st VL≥1000 copies/ml to date of switch or date of medical chart evaluation), median (EIQ)	499 (400-537)	478 (248-608)	ns
Number of unnecessary VL control according to VL algorithm, median (EIQ)	1 (1-2)	1 (0-2)	ns

## CONCLUSION

Despite regular access to the VL, with a short turnaround for VL result, the absence of 2<sup>nd</sup> line shortage, access to adherence intervention and a good completeness of medical records, only a third of pts with VF benefited from a switch to 2<sup>nd</sup> line, at a late stage. Switch is more frequent in infants and adolescent and in case of high VL in accordance with the low compliance with the 1000 cp/mL threshold documented in the knowledge survey. Significant capacity building of caregivers seems necessary to improve failure management.