

Kriterien zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie

und

Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V

2017-04-01-D-277 Dolutegravir (neues Anwendungsgebiet)

Stand: November 2016

I. Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 VerfO G-BA

Dolutegravir HIV-Behandlung bei Kindern von 6 bis 11 Jahren

Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 VerfO

Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine Arzneimittelanwendung in Betracht kommt, muss das Arzneimittel grundsätzlich eine Zulassung für das Anwendungsgebiet haben.	Siehe Übersicht II Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet
Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine nicht-medikamentöse Behandlung in Betracht kommt, muss diese im Rahmen der GKV erbringbar sein.	Nicht angezeigt
Beschlüsse/Bewertungen/Empfehlungen des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses zu im Anwendungsgebiet zugelassenen Arzneimitteln	Es liegen keine Beschlüsse vor
Die Vergleichstherapie soll nach dem allgemein anerkannten Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse zur zweckmäßigen Therapie im Anwendungsgebiet gehören.	Siehe systematische Literaturrecherche

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet

Wirkstoff ATC-Code Handelsname	Anwendungsgebiet (Text aus Fachinformation)
Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel:	
Dolutegravir J05AX12 Tivicay®	Tivicay® ist angezeigt in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln zur Behandlung von Infektionen mit dem humanen Immundefizienz-Virus (HIV) bei Erwachsenen, Jugendlichen und Kindern im Alter von über 6 Jahren.
Nukleosid-/Nukleotidanaloga (NRTI)	
Abacavir J05AF06 Ziagen®	<p>Ziagen ist angezeigt in der antiretroviralen Kombinationstherapie zur Behandlung von Infektionen mit dem humanen Immundefizienz-Virus (HIV) bei Erwachsenen, Jugendlichen und Kindern (siehe Abschnitte 4.4 und 5.1). Der Wirksamkeitsnachweis von Ziagen basiert hauptsächlich auf Ergebnissen von Studien mit zweimal täglicher Verabreichung, die bei nicht vorbehandelten erwachsenen Patienten in Form einer Kombinationstherapie durchgeführt wurden (siehe Abschnitt 5.1).</p> <p>Vor Beginn der Behandlung mit Abacavir sollte unabhängig von der ethnischen Zugehörigkeit jeder HIV-infizierte Patient auf das Vorhandensein des HLA-B*5701-Allels hin untersucht werden (siehe Abschnitt 4.4). Patienten, bei denen bekannt ist, dass sie das HLA-B*5701-Allel tragen, sollten Abacavir nicht anwenden.</p> <p>Abschnitt 4.2: Dosierungsempfehlungen als Lösung zum Einnehmen für Kinder, die älter als 3 Monate sind und weniger als 14 kg wiegen, und für die Patienten, die keine Tabletten einnehmen können, zur Verfügung.</p>
Lamivudin J05AF05 Epivir®	<p>Epivir ist als Teil einer antiretroviralen Kombinationstherapie zur Behandlung von Infektionen mit dem humanen Immundefizienz-Virus (HIV) bei Erwachsenen und Kindern angezeigt.</p> <p>Abschnitt 4.2: Dosierungsempfehlungen für Kinder ab 3 Monaten.</p>
Tenofovirdisoproxil J05AF07 Viread®	Viread 123 mg Filmtabletten werden in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln zur Behandlung HIV-1-infizierter pädiatrischer Patienten im Alter von 6 bis < 12 Jahren mit einem Körpergewicht von 17 kg bis unter 22 kg angewendet, bei denen der Einsatz von First-Line-Arzneimitteln aufgrund einer Resistenz gegenüber NRTI oder aufgrund von Unverträglichkeiten ausgeschlossen ist. Die Entscheidung für Viread zur Behandlung von antiretroviral vorbehandelten Patienten mit HIV-1-Infektion sollte auf viralen Resistenztests und/oder der Behandlungshistorie der einzelnen Patienten basieren.
Emtricitabin J05AF09 Emtriva®	<p>Emtriva wird in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln zur Behandlung HIV-1-infizierter Erwachsener und Kindern im Alter von 4 Monaten und darüber angewendet.</p> <p>Diese Indikation beruht auf Studien an nicht vorbehandelten Patienten und an vorbehandelten Patienten mit stabiler virologischer Kontrolle. Es</p>

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet

	liegen keine Erfahrungswerte über die Anwendung von Emtriva bei Patienten vor, deren gegenwärtige Therapie versagt oder die ein mehrfaches Therapieversagen aufweisen (siehe Abschnitt 5.1). Bei der Entscheidung über ein neues Behandlungsschema für Patienten, bei denen eine antiretrovirale Therapie versagt hat, müssen die Mutationsmuster der verschiedenen Arzneimittel und vorangegangene Therapien beim einzelnen Patienten sorgfältig berücksichtigt werden. Ein Resistenztest - sofern verfügbar - könnte angebracht sein.
Didanosin J05AF02 VIDEX®	VIDEX ist in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln für die Behandlung von HIV-1-infizierten Patienten angezeigt, nur wenn andere antiretrovirale Arzneimittel nicht angewendet werden können. Abschnitt 4.2: Pulver zum Herstellen einer Lösung zum Einnehmen: Dosierungsempfehlungen für Kinder und Säuglinge ab 3 Monaten Retardtabletten: Dosierungsempfehlungen für Kinder über 6 Jahre
Stavudin J05AF04 Zerit®	Zerit ist in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln für die Behandlung von HIV-infizierten erwachsenen Patienten und Kindern (über 3 Monate) nur dann indiziert, wenn andere antiretrovirale Arzneimittel nicht angewendet werden können. Die Dauer der Behandlung mit Zerit sollte auf den kürzest möglichen Zeitraum begrenzt werden (siehe Abschnitt 4.2).
Zidovudin J05A F01 Retrovir®	Retrovir zur oralen Anwendung ist angezeigt in der antiretroviralen Kombinationstherapie zur Behandlung von Erwachsenen und Kindern , die mit dem humanen Immundefizienz-Virus (HIV) infiziert sind. Die Chemoprophylaxe mit Retrovir ist angezeigt bei HIV-positiven Schwangeren (nach der 14. Schwangerschaftswoche) zur Prävention der materno-fetalen HIV-Transmission und zur Primärprophylaxe einer HIV-Infektion bei Neugeborenen. Abschnitt 4.2: Dosierungsempfehlungen für Kinder mit einem Körpergewicht ab 8 kg
Nicht-nukleosidische Reverse-Transkriptase-Inhibitoren (NNRTI)	
Efavirenz J05AG03 Stocrin® Sustiva®	STOCRIN ist zur antiviralen Kombinationsbehandlung von humanem Immundefizienz-Virus Typ 1 (HIV-1) infizierten Erwachsenen, Jugendlichen und Kindern ab 3 Jahre angezeigt. STOCRIN wurde bei Patienten mit fortgeschrittener HIV-Erkrankung, das heißt bei Patienten mit CD4-Zahlen von < 50 Zellen/mm ³ oder nach Versagen von Schemata, die einen Proteaseinhibitor (PI) enthalten, nicht ausreichend untersucht. Eine Kreuzresistenz von Efavirenz mit PI wurde nicht dokumentiert. Gegenwärtig liegen keine ausreichenden Daten über die Wirksamkeit der sich anschließenden Anwendung einer auf PI basierenden Kombinationstherapie nach Versagen der STOCRIN enthaltenden Schemata vor. Eine Zusammenfassung der klinischen und pharmakodynamischen Informationen siehe Abschnitt 5.1. SUSTIVA ist zur antiviralen Kombinationsbehandlung von humanem Immundefizienz-Virus Typ 1 (HIV-1)-infizierten Erwachsenen, Jugendlichen und Kindern ab 3 Monaten angezeigt, die mindestens 3,5 kg wiegen . SUSTIVA wurde bei Patienten mit fortgeschrittener HIV-Erkrankung, das heißt bei Patienten mit CD4-Zahlen von < 50 Zellen/mm ³ oder nach Versagen von Schemata, die einen Proteaseinhibitor (PI) enthalten, nicht ausreichend untersucht. Eine Kreuzresistenz von Efavirenz mit PIs wurde nicht dokumentiert. Gegenwärtig liegen keine ausreichenden Daten über die Wirksamkeit der sich anschließenden Anwendung einer auf PI-basierenden Kombinationstherapie nach Versagen der SUSTIVA enthaltenden Schemata vor. Eine Zusammenfassung der klinischen und pharmakodynamischen Informationen siehe

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	Abschnitt 5.1.
Nevirapin J05AG01 Viramune®	Viramune ist in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln zur Behandlung von HIV-1-infizierten Erwachsenen, Jugendlichen und Kindern jeden Alters indiziert (siehe Abschnitt 4.2) . Die meisten Erkenntnisse beziehen sich auf Viramune in Kombination mit nukleosidischen Reverse-Transkriptase-Hemmern. Die Entscheidung, welche Therapie nach einer Behandlung mit Viramune gewählt wird, sollte auf klinischer Erfahrung und Resistenztestung basieren (siehe Abschnitt 5.1).
Etravirin J05AG04 Intelence®	INTELENCE in Kombination mit einem geboosterten Protease-Inhibitor und anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln ist indiziert für die Behandlung von Infektionen mit dem humanen Immundefizienz-Virus 1 (HIV-1) bei antiretroviral vorbehandelten erwachsenen Patienten und bei antiretroviral vorbehandelten pädiatrischen Patienten ab 6 Jahren (siehe Abschnitte 4.4, 4.5 und 5.1). Die Indikation bei Erwachsenen basiert auf den Analysen der 48. Woche von 2 Phase-III-Studien bei in hohem Maße vorbehandelten Patienten, in denen INTELENCE in Kombination mit einer optimierten Basistherapie (optimised background regimen/OBR), die Darunavir/Ritonavir einschloss, untersucht wurde. Die Indikation bei pädiatrischen Patienten basiert auf 48-Wochen-Analysen einer einarmigen Phase-II-Studie bei antiretroviral vorbehandelten pädiatrischen Patienten (siehe Abschnitt 5.1).
Proteaseinhibitoren (PI)	
Atazanavir J05AE08 REYATAZ®	REYATAZ Kapseln in Kombination mit niedrig dosiertem Ritonavir sind in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln zur Behandlung von HIV-1-infizierten Erwachsenen und Kindern ab 6 Jahre indiziert (siehe Abschnitt 4.2). Basierend auf den vorhandenen virologischen und klinischen Daten von Erwachsenen ist für Patienten mit Stämmen, die gegen mehrere Proteaseinhibitoren (≥ 4 PI-Mutationen) resistent sind, kein Nutzen zu erwarten. Die Entscheidung für REYATAZ sollte bei Erwachsenen und Kindern, die bereits antiretroviral vorbehandelt sind, auf individuellen viralen Resistenztests und der Krankengeschichte des Patienten basieren (siehe Abschnitte 4.4 und 5.1).
Darunavir J05AE10 PREZISTA®	PREZISTA zusammen mit niedrig dosiertem Ritonavir eingenommen ist indiziert in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln zur Therapie von Infektionen mit dem humanen Immundefizienzvirus (HIV-1) bei erwachsenen und pädiatrischen Patienten ab 3 Jahren und mindestens 15 kg Körpergewicht (siehe Abschnitt 4.2). PREZISTA zusammen mit Cobicistat eingenommen ist indiziert in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln zur Therapie von Infektionen mit dem humanen Immundefizienzvirus (HIV-1) bei erwachsenen Patienten (siehe Abschnitt 4.2). Bei der Entscheidung, die Behandlung mit PREZISTA zusammen mit Cobicistat oder niedrig dosiertem Ritonavir aufzunehmen, sollten die Behandlungsgeschichte des einzelnen Patienten und die mit den verschiedenen Arzneimitteln zusammenhängenden Mutationsmuster besonders berücksichtigt werden. Die Anwendung von PREZISTA sollte sich nach genotypischen oder phänotypischen Resistenzbestimmungen (soweit möglich) und der Behandlungsanamnese richten.
Fosamprenavir J05AE07 Telzir®	Telzir in Kombination mit niedrig dosiertem Ritonavir ist zur Behandlung von mit dem humanen Immundefizienz-Virus Typ 1 (HIV-1) infizierten Erwachsenen, Jugendlichen und Kindern ab 6 Jahren in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln angezeigt. Bei antiretroviral mäßig vorbehandelten Erwachsenen konnte nicht belegt werden, dass Telzir in Kombination mit niedrig dosiertem Ritonavir gleich wirksam ist wie die Kombination aus Lopinavir/Ritonavir. Es wurden keine Vergleichsstudien bei Kindern oder Jugendlichen durchgeführt. Bei stark vorbehandelten Patienten ist die Anwendung von Telzir in Kombination mit niedrig dosiertem Ritonavir nicht ausreichend untersucht. Bei mit

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	Proteasehemmern (PI) vorbehandelten Patienten sollte die Wahl von Telzir unter Berücksichtigung des individuellen viralen Resistenzmusters und der Vorbehandlung des Patienten erfolgen (siehe Abschnitt 5.1).
Lopinavir/Ritonavir J05AR10 Kaletra®	Kaletra ist in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln zur Behandlung von mit dem humanen Immundefizienz-Virus (HIV-1) infizierten Erwachsenen, Jugendlichen und Kindern über 2 Jahre angezeigt. Bei bereits mit Proteasehemmern vorbehandelten HIV-1-infizierten Erwachsenen sollte die Anwendung von Kaletra auf einer individuellen virologischen Resistenzuntersuchung und der Behandlungsgeschichte des Patienten beruhen (siehe Abschnitte 4.4 und 5.1).
Raltegravir J05AX08 ISENTRESS®	ISENTRESS ist angezeigt in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln zur Behandlung einer Infektion mit dem Humanen Immundefizienzvirus (HIV-1) bei Erwachsenen, Jugendlichen, Kindern, Kleinkindern und Säuglingen ab 4 Wochen (siehe Abschnitte 4.2, 4.4, 5.1 und 5.2).
Enfuvirtid J05AX07 Fuzeon®	Fuzeon wird in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln angewendet bei HIV-1-infizierten Patienten, die eine Behandlung erhalten haben und ein Therapieversagen gezeigt haben mit Regimen, welche zumindest je ein Arzneimittel aus jeder der antiretroviralen Substanzklassen Proteasehemmer, nicht-nukleosidische Reverse-Transkriptase-Hemmer und nukleosidische Reverse-Transkriptase-Hemmer enthielten, oder die eine Unverträglichkeit gegenüber vorangegangenen antiretroviralen Behandlungsregimen haben (siehe Abschnitt 5.1). Bei der Entscheidung über ein neues Behandlungsregime für Patienten, die gegenüber einem antiretrovralen Regime ein Therapieversagen zeigten, sollen die Behandlungsgeschichte des individuellen Patienten und die Mutationsmuster in Verbindung mit den verschiedenen Arzneimitteln besonders beachtet werden. Sofern verfügbar, können Resistenzuntersuchungen angemessen sein (siehe Abschnitte 4.4 und 5.1).
	Abschnitt 4.2: Dosierungsempfehlungen für Kinder ab 6 Jahre und Jugendliche
Ritonavir J05AE03 Norvir®	Ritonavir ist in Kombination mit anderen antiretroviralen Arzneimitteln zur Behandlung von HIV-1-infizierten Patienten (Erwachsene und Kindergarten- und Schulkinder ab 2 Jahren und älter) angezeigt.

Quellen: Fachinformationen

Abteilung Fachberatung Medizin

Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V

Vorgang: 2016-B-133 Dolutegravir

Stand: August .2016

Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie (zVT):

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Systematische Recherche:

Es wurde eine systematische Literaturrecherche nach systematischen Reviews, Meta-Analysen, HTA-Berichten und Evidenz-basierten systematischen Leitlinien zur Indikation *Infektionen mit Humanen Immundefizienzvirus (HIV)* durchgeführt. Der Suchzeitraum wurde auf die letzten 5 Jahre eingeschränkt. Die Suche erfolgte in folgenden Datenbanken bzw. Internetseiten folgender Organisationen: The Cochrane Library (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Health Technology Assessment Database), MEDLINE (PubMed), AWMF, DAHTA, G-BA, GIN, IQWiG, NGC, TRIP, WHO. Ergänzend erfolgte eine freie Internetsuche nach aktuellen deutschen und europäischen Leitlinien (z.B. NICE, SIGN). Die detaillierte Darstellung der Suchstrategie ist am Ende der Synopse aufgeführt.

Die Recherche ergab 832 Quellen, die anschließend in einem zweistufigen Screening-Verfahren nach Themenrelevanz und methodischer Qualität gesichtet wurden. Zudem wurde eine Sprachrestriktion auf deutsche und englische Quellen vorgenommen. Insgesamt ergab dies 4 Quellen, die in die synoptische Evidenz-Übersicht aufgenommen wurden.

Indikation:

zur Behandlung von Infektionen mit dem humanen Immundefizienz-Virus (HIV) bei Erwachsenen, Jugendlichen und Kindern im Alter von über 6 Jahren.

Hinweis: Es handelt sich um eine Anwendungsgebietserweiterung. Die vorliegende Synopse enthält die Patientengruppe 6- 11 Jahre.

Abkürzungen:

3TC	Lamivudin
ABC	Abacavir
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARV	antiretroviral
ATV/r	Atazanavir/ritonavir-boosted
AWMF	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften
ÄZQ	Ärztliches Zentrum für Qualität in der Medizin
AZT	Azidothymidin (Zidovudin)

CCR5	CC-Motiv-Chemokin-Rezeptor 5
cobi	cobicistat
CrCl	creatinine clearance
d4T	Stavudin
DAHTA	Deutsche Agentur für Health Technology Assessment
ddI	Didanosin
DRV/r	Darunavir/ritonavir-boosted
DTG	dolutegravir
EFV	Efavirenz
EVG/c	Elvitegravir/cobicistat-boosted
FPV	Fosamprenavir
FTC	Emtricitabin
G-BA	Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss
GIN	Guidelines International Network
HAART	Highly Active Anti-Retroviral Therapy
IDV	Indinavir
INI	Integrase-Inhibitor
INSTI	integrase strand transfer inhibitor
IQWiG	Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen
LPV/r	Lopinavir/ritonavir-boosted
MD	Mean differences
MVC	Maraviroc
NGC	National Guideline Clearinghouse
NICE	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
NNRTI	Nicht-nukleosidaler Reverse-Transkriptase-Inhibitor
NRTI	Nukleosidaler/nukleotidaler Reverse-Transkriptase-Inhibitor
NVL	Nationale VersorgungsLeitlinien
NVP	Nevirapin
OBT	Optimierte Hintergrundtherapie (Optimized Background Therapy)
PI	Protease-Inhibitor
PI/r	Protease-Inhibitor geboostert mit Ritonavir
RAL	Raltegravir
RPV	Rilpivirin
RTV	Ritonavir
TDF	Tenofovirdisoproxil(fumarat)
VL	Viral load
WHO	World Health Organization
PRISMA	Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses
ZDV	Zidovudin

IQWiG Berichte/G-BA Beschlüsse

Es konnten keine relevanten IQWiG Berichte / G-BA Beschlüsse identifiziert werden.

Cochrane Reviews

Es konnten keine relevanten Cochrane Reviews identifiziert werden.

Systematische Reviews

Es konnten keine relevanten Systematischen Reviews identifiziert werden.

Leitlinien

BHIVA, 2016 [1]. British HIV Association guidelines for the treatment of HIV-1-positive adults with antiretroviral therapy 2015 (2016 interim update).	<p>Guideline of the British HIV Association: To provide guidance on best clinical practice in the treatment and management of adults with HIV infection with antiretroviral therapy (ART).</p> <p>Methodik: Update der Leitlinienversion von 2013</p> <p>Grundlage der Leitlinie:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• syst. Literaturrecherche/-bewertung• Konsensusprozess• Beteiligung von 2 Patientenvertretern an der LL-Entwicklung• öffentl. Stellungnahmeverfahren <p>Literaturrecherche:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• October 2011 – August 2014 in Medline, Embase, The Cochrane library• Abstracts from selected conferences were searched between 1 January 2011 and July 2015• For the 2016 interim update the panel reviewed newly licensed products and the writing panel developed a consensus opinion based on critical endpoints; appropriate sections were updated. Formal GRADE analysis of these products will be included in the 2017 update. Small changes were made to the virological failure section. All 2016 amendments are highlighted. <p>LoE/GoR: BHIVA has adopted the modified GRADE system for its guideline development.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="481 1590 1392 1992"><thead><tr><th colspan="2">Strength of recommendation</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>A Grade 1 recommendation is a strong recommendation to do (or not do) something, where the benefits clearly outweigh the risks (or vice versa) for most, if not all patients. ('we recommend')</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>A Grade 2 recommendation is a weaker or conditional recommendation, where the risks and benefits are more closely balanced or are more uncertain. ('we suggest')</td></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Quality of Evidence</th></tr><tr><td>Grade A</td><td>Grade A evidence means high-quality evidence that comes from consistent results from well-performed RCTs, or overwhelming evidence of some other sort (such as well-executed observational studies with consistent strong effects and exclusion of all potential sources of bias). Grade A implies confidence that the true effect lies close to the estimate of the effect.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Strength of recommendation		Grade 1	A Grade 1 recommendation is a strong recommendation to do (or not do) something, where the benefits clearly outweigh the risks (or vice versa) for most, if not all patients. ('we recommend')	Grade 2	A Grade 2 recommendation is a weaker or conditional recommendation, where the risks and benefits are more closely balanced or are more uncertain. ('we suggest')	Quality of Evidence		Grade A	Grade A evidence means high-quality evidence that comes from consistent results from well-performed RCTs, or overwhelming evidence of some other sort (such as well-executed observational studies with consistent strong effects and exclusion of all potential sources of bias). Grade A implies confidence that the true effect lies close to the estimate of the effect.
Strength of recommendation											
Grade 1	A Grade 1 recommendation is a strong recommendation to do (or not do) something, where the benefits clearly outweigh the risks (or vice versa) for most, if not all patients. ('we recommend')										
Grade 2	A Grade 2 recommendation is a weaker or conditional recommendation, where the risks and benefits are more closely balanced or are more uncertain. ('we suggest')										
Quality of Evidence											
Grade A	Grade A evidence means high-quality evidence that comes from consistent results from well-performed RCTs, or overwhelming evidence of some other sort (such as well-executed observational studies with consistent strong effects and exclusion of all potential sources of bias). Grade A implies confidence that the true effect lies close to the estimate of the effect.										

Grade B	Grade B evidence means moderate-quality evidence from randomized trials that suffer from serious flaws in conduct, inconsistency, indirectness, imprecise estimates, reporting bias, or some combination of these limitations, or from other study designs with special strengths such as observational studies with consistent effects and exclusion of most potential sources of bias.
Grade C	Grade C evidence means low-quality evidence from controlled trials with several very serious limitations or observational studies with limited evidence on effects and exclusion of most potential sources of bias.
Grade D	Grade D evidence on the other hand is based only on case studies, expert judgement or observational studies with inconsistent effects and a potential for substantial bias, such that there is likely to be little confidence in the effect estimate.

In addition to graded recommendations, good practice points (GPP) were formulated, which are recommendations based on the clinical judgement and experience of the working group

The guidelines will be next fully updated and revised in 2017

Hinweis: Detaillierte Darstellung der Methodik sowie die Bewertung der Evidenz nach GRADE findet sich in den Appendixes der Leitlinie verfügbar

Empfehlungen

Adolescents

Adolescents include all young people defined by WHO as those aged between 10 and 19 years, and young adults aged between 20 and 24 years [1]. For the purposes of these guidelines we will consider adolescents living with HIV by route of transmission: perinatally acquired HIV infection (PaHIV) and behaviourally infected HIV (BaHIV).

For behaviourally infected young people >18 years of age, the management of their HIV disease and associated considerations should be in accordance with BHIVA adult guidelines. The management of adolescents aged less than 16 years within paediatric care should be in accordance with Children's HIV Association (CHIVA) guidelines (<http://www.chiva.org.uk/professionals/health/guidelines/index.html>) and the Paediatric European Network for Treatment of AIDS (PENTA) treatment guidelines [2]. There are limited data and no randomised controlled trial data on long-term complications of PaHIV and ART exposure throughout physical maturity, and the following recommendations are based on pragmatic and good clinical practice.

8.9.1 Recommendations for management of HIV, ART and sexual and reproductive health specifically for perinatally acquired HIV

- Avoid standard-dose (600mg) efavirenz-based regimens in any young person <50kg, with any history of mental health or psychological or neurocognitive problems.

Young adults and adolescents (YAA) represent a uniquely vulnerable group who have poor health outcomes compared to younger children and older adults living with the same condition. This is a feature of lifestyle, adolescent behaviour, lack of engagement in health care services and primary care and often lack of social support. As such, any service providing care for YAA living with HIV must offer appropriate youth-centred services, with an open-door policy, non-judgemental care provision, and opening hours consistent with educational commitments.

8.9.2 UK Epidemiology for YAA with PaHIV

With antiretroviral therapy, the significant fall in HIV-associated morbidity and mortality for perinatally infected children has resulted in increasing numbers entering adolescence and transitioning towards adult services [3,4]. Over 90% of children diagnosed in the UK and reported to the National study of HIV and Pregnancy (NSHPC) are followed prospectively in the Collaborative HIV Paediatric Study (CHIPS; www.chipscohort.ac.uk). Data to the end of March 2014 shows that of 1873 children ever reported, 595 have already transferred to adult services, at a median age of transfer of 17 years [4].

8.9.3 Transition Process for YAA with PaHIV

Transfer to adult services had been associated with increased disease-related morbidity and mortality for a wide range of chronic conditions of childhood prompting the National Service Framework (NSF) 2004 to set standards for the healthcare of young people [5]. Subsequently the Department of Health (DH) has produced a wealth of resources to guide the development of transitional care services [6–8]. Transition is defined as 'A planned, purposeful, process resulting in the point of transfer to adult services'. While several different transition models are described, the key to a successful transition is communication, forward planning and maintaining a young person-centred approach [9,10]. HIV-specific transitional care guidance is available through CHIVA and set within the CHIVA Standards (www.chiva.org.uk) [10].

8.9.4 UK Epidemiology for YAA with BaHIV

Public Health England (PHE) surveillance data reveals 736/5,967 (12%) of new HIV diagnoses in 2013 were in young adults aged 15–24 years. Routes of transmission were: sex between men ($n=462$); heterosexual

	<p>contact ($n=152$); and IVDU ($n=4$). Both the proportion and number of new HIV diagnoses among MSM aged 15–24 years have increased over the past decade, from 8.7% (250/2,420) in 2004 to 16% (460/2,950) in 2013 [11].</p> <p>8.9.5 Neurocognitive impact of HIV in YAA</p> <p>The neurocognitive impact of living with HIV on the developing adolescent brain is becoming increasingly apparent, with poorer school performance, increased psychiatric diagnoses and particular difficulties in executive functioning for PaHIV YAA [12–14]. Recent data suggest that more than two-thirds of treatment-naïve BaHIV YAA meet criteria for a diagnosis of HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders, with the most common deficits being in memory and fine motor skills [15]. Optimising virological control with further investigation and referral to expert neurology HIV clinics is recommended.</p> <p>8.9.6 Antiretroviral therapy</p> <p>8.9.6.2 Toxicity</p> <p>At standard dose, increased efavirenz toxicity associated with higher plasma drug levels has been reported in adults of lower weight, a weight band that will include many YAA [19]. Additionally, reports of a potential increase in suicidal risk associated with efavirenz is of concern in an age group where suicide is the second most common cause of death in the UK, and is more than three times as common in males when compared to females [20]. Rates of suicide more than double in those aged 20–24 compared with those aged 15–19; suicide has been reported in PaHIV YAA in adult care [20,21].</p> <p>Prolonged ART exposure resulting in lipodystrophy, at an age when body image is so important, may have a negative impact on psychological wellbeing and a potential impact on adherence to ART [22,23]. Growth stunting and delayed puberty in PaHIV YAA and dermatological conditions associated with HIV, such as scarring from shingles, molluscum contagiosum and seborrhoeic dermatitis may further exacerbate issues around body image and self worth. Multidisciplinary team assessment that includes dietetics, psychology and where appropriate, referral for cosmetic surgery is required.</p>
WHO, 2016 [4]. Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection (Second edition, 2016)	<p>These consolidated guidelines provide guidance on the diagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, the care of people living with HIV and the use of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection.</p> <p>Methodik: Update der Leitlinienversion von 2013</p> <p>Grundlage der Leitlinie:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • syst. Literaturrecherche, • Konsensusprozess <p>(Such)zeitraum: This edition updates the 2013 consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs following an extensive review of evidence and consultations in mid-2015, shared at the end of 2015, and now published in full in 2016.</p> <p>LoE & GoR: Bewertung der Evidenz sowie Stärke der Empfehlung nach GRADE Weitere Dokumente zur Methodik und Bewertung der Evidenz finden sich auf der WHO Internetseite.</p>
	<p>Empfehlungen</p> <p>Age groups and populations</p> <p>The following definitions for adults, adolescents, children and infants are used in these guidelines for the purpose of implementing recommendations for specific age groups. It is acknowledged that countries may have other definitions under national laws:</p> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An adolescent is a person 10–19 years of age inclusive. • A child is a person 1 to younger than 10 years of age. • An infant is a child younger than 1 year of age. <p>Erläuterung zu den Empfehlungen:</p>

Existing recommendation (not changed in 2016)

The recommendation was published in previous WHO guidelines. The source of the guideline is provided with the recommendation. These recommendations have not been reviewed or changed in 2015. The evidence base for these recommendations is included in the original source document.

Existing recommendation (reviewed and updated in 2016)

The recommendation was published in previous WHO guidelines, and evidence to inform the recommendation was reviewed for this edition. The supplementary web annexes of this guideline include evidence to support the recommendation. Where changes have been made to the strength of the recommendation, this is noted in the relevant chapter.

NEW

New recommendation (2016)

The recommendation is new and published for the first time in these guidelines. These recommendations address new topic areas or replace previous recommendations. The supplementary web annexes of these guidelines provide evidence to support the recommendation.

What to start: First-line ART

<p>4.4.3 First-line ART for adolescents</p>	<p>First-line ART for adolescents should consist of two NRTIs plus an NNRTI or an INSTI: TDF + 3TC (or FTC) + EFV as a fixed-dose combination is recommended as the preferred option to initiate ART (strong recommendation, low-quality evidence). TDF + 3TC (or FTC) + DTG or TDF + 3TC (or FTC) + EFV⁴⁰² may be used as alternative options to initiate ART (conditional recommendation, low-quality evidence). If preferred regimens are contraindicated or not available, one of the following alternative options is recommended (strong recommendation, moderate-quality evidence): ABC + 3TC + EFV ABC + 3TC + NVP AZT + 3TC + EFV AZT + 3TC + NVP TDF + 3TC (or FTC) + NVP</p>
<p>4.4.4 First-line ART for children aged 3 to 10 years of age</p>	<p>For children 3 to less than 10 years of age, the NRTI backbone⁴ should be one of the following, in preferential order (conditional recommendation, moderate-quality evidence⁴): • ABC + 3TC • AZT or TDF + 3TC (or FTC)</p> <p>For children 3 years and older, EFV is the preferred NNRTI for first-line treatment and NVP is the preferred alternative (strong recommendation, low-quality evidence).</p>
<p>4.4.5 First-line ART for children younger than 3 years of age</p>	<p>For infants and children younger than 3 years, the NRTI backbone for an ART regimen should be ABC or AZT + 3TC (strong recommendation, moderate-quality evidence⁴). A LPV/r-based regimen should be used as first-line ART for all children infected with HIV younger than 3 years (36 months) of age, regardless of NNRTI exposure. If LPV/r is not feasible, treatment should be initiated with an NVP-based regimen (strong recommendation, moderate-quality evidence).</p> <p>Where viral load monitoring is available, consideration can be given to substituting LPV/r with EFV at 3 years of age after viral suppression is sustained (conditional recommendation, moderate-quality evidence).</p> <p>For infants and children infected with HIV younger than 3 years, ABC + 3TC + AZT is recommended as an option for children who develop TB while on an ART regimen containing NVP or LPV/r. Once TB therapy has been completed, this regimen should be stopped and the initial regimen should be restarted (strong recommendation, moderate-quality evidence).</p>

Evidenzgrundlage/Hintergrund → First-line ART for children 3–10 years of age

- [...] Despite the lack of direct comparison, the recommended NRTI backbones, in preferential order, were ABC + 3TC followed by AZT or TDF + 3TC (or FTC). Although more effective and better-tolerated drugs – such as DTG – have become available for adults and adolescents since 2013, EFV remains the only widely accessible option to ensure harmonization of regimens across age groups. At the same time, new evidence has become available to inform the choice of NRTI backbone (318),

leading to a revised recommendation in 2015.

- A systematic review was conducted to assess the efficacy and safety of ABC-containing regimens compared to AZT and TDF-containing regimens. Only one randomized controlled trial was identified, involving the comparison of different NRTI backbones in combination with NNRTI in a large cohort of African children. This study (318) demonstrated that ABC and AZT were comparable in their clinical, immunological and virological response, as well as safety and tolerability. However, the choice of first-line NRTIs affects second-line ART, and failure of AZT results in the accumulation of thymidine analogue mutations, reducing susceptibility to ABC or TDF in a subsequent regimen (if two or more thymidine analogue mutations are present). For these reasons, ABC + 3TC should remain the preferred option for the first-line NRTI backbone in children in this age group. [...]
- A systematic review on TDF toxicity showed a decline in renal function parameters over time (creatinine clearance, hypophosphataemia, estimated glomerular filtration rate [eGFR]) and a reduction in bone mineral density at 24 weeks, suggesting that TDF toxicity among children and adolescents could be similar to that seen in adults (328,329). However, data are still lacking, and renal and bone toxicities in growing children and adolescents remain a concern. In addition, TDF formulations for younger children are not widely available and, to date, there are no TDF-containing paediatric FDCs.
- A systematic review demonstrated that ABC does not lead to higher rates of toxicity or discontinuation and can be safely used for first-line or second-line ART in children and adolescents.
- The review of evidence conducted in 2013 indicated that EFV has a better short-term toxicity profile and is associated with better virological response than NVP (332,333). Nevertheless, most children are currently treated with regimens that contain NVP due to the availability of FDCs, whereas in adults, EFV is increasingly being selected as the preferred NNRTI. Children who are well controlled and stable on NVP-containing regimens do not need to substitute EFV for NVP, but EFV would be a better choice for those initiating ART with other once-daily drugs.
- **Research gaps:** The long-term efficacy and safety of TDF, ABC and EFV and the recommended combinations need further investigation. [...]

What ART regimen to switch to (second and third line)

4.8.1 Second-line ART for adults and adolescents	<p>Second-line ART in adults should consist of two nucleoside reverse-transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) plus a ritonavir-boosted protease inhibitor (PI).</p> <p>The following sequence of second-line NRTI options is recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After failure on a TDF + 3TC (or FTC)-based first-line regimen, use AZT + 3TC as the NRTI backbone in second-line regimens. • After failure on an AZT or d4T + 3TC-based first-line regimen, use TDF + 3TC (or FTC) as the NRTI backbone in second-line regimens. <p>Use of NRTI backbones as a fixed-dose combination is recommended as the preferred approach (strong recommendation, moderate-quality evidence).</p> <p>Heat-stable fixed-dose combinations of ATV/r and LPV/r are the preferred boosted PI options for second-line ART (strong recommendation, moderate-quality evidence).</p> <p>NEW A heat-stable fixed-dose combination of DRV/r can be used as an alternative boosted PI option for second-line ART (conditional recommendation, low-quality evidence).</p> <p>NEW A combination of RAL plus LPV/r can be used as an alternative second-line ART regimen (conditional recommendation, low-quality evidence).</p>
4.8.2 Second-line ART for children	<p>NEW After failure of a first-line LPV/r-based regimen, children younger than 3 years should be switched to a RAL-based second-line regimen (conditional recommendation, very low-quality evidence).</p> <p>NEW After failure of a first-line LPV/r-based regimen, children older than 3 years should be switched to a second-line regimen containing two NRTIs plus EFV or RAL (conditional recommendation, very low-quality evidence).</p> <p>After failure of a first-line NNRTI-based regimen, children should be switched to a boosted PI-based regimen. LPV/r or ATV/r are preferred (conditional recommendation, very low-quality evidence).</p> <p>After failure of a first-line regimen of ABC or TDF + 3TC (or FTC), the preferred NRTI backbone option for second-line ART is AZT + 3TC (strong recommendation, low-quality evidence).</p> <p>After failure of a first-line regimen containing AZT or d4T + 3TC (or FTC), the preferred NRTI backbone option for second-line ART is ABC or TDF + 3TC (or FTC) (strong recommendation, low-quality evidence)</p>
4.8.3 Third-line ART	<p>National programmes should develop policies for third-line ART (conditional recommendation, low-quality evidence).</p> <p>Third-line regimens should include new drugs with minimal risk of cross-resistance to previously used regimens, such as INSTIs and second-generation NNRTIs and PIs (conditional recommendation, low-quality evidence).</p> <p>Patients on a failing second-line regimen with no new ARV options should continue with a tolerated regimen (conditional recommendation, very low-quality evidence).</p> <p>Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection: recommendations for a public health approach. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2013 (http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/arv2013/download/en).</p>

Evidenzgrundlage/Hintergrund → Second-line ART for children:

The WHO 2013 Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for

	<p>treating and preventing HIV infection recommend a PI boosted with RTV and combined with two NRTIs as the second-line treatment for children for whom a regimen of two NRTIs plus an NNRTI fails. For infants and young children who had used a first-line, PI-based regimen, a new NRTI backbone and an NNRTI were recommended for second-line ART, as NNRTIs were the only new drug class available. In addition, data from randomized controlled trials among older children provided indirect evidence supporting the safe use of an NNRTI-based second line regimen. However, concerns remain about the effectiveness of this approach, given the potential for re-emergence of archived resistance as a result of NNRTI exposure during breastfeeding and postnatal prophylaxis. Since 2013, safety and dosage trials have been completed for RAL, which is now approved by stringent regulatory authorities for use in children older than 4 weeks. In addition, while a DRV co-formulation with RTV is not commercially available for either adults or children, a single-entity paediatric DRV formulation that can be used in children 3 years and older has become available in a few countries in sub-Saharan Africa through a limited donation programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A systematic review undertaken to assess clinical outcomes for drugs used in second- and third-line ART identified 13 cohort and seven single-arm studies. All drugs under consideration were reported to be effective and well tolerated. However, it was not possible to establish a clear preference based on efficacy due to a lack of comparative data. [...] • [...] Reviews of clinical trials and observational and pharmacovigilance studies did not provide any direct comparison between LPV/r, ATV/r and DRV/r. • Key research gaps: More evidence is needed to inform the choice of second-line regimens, particularly for young children for whom an LPV/r-based first-line regimen fails. Validation studies to assess simplified dosing for ATV/r and DRV/r FDCs are critical to ensure the availability of effective alternatives. Innovative second-line strategies such as using a PI combined with INSTIs or induction and maintenance approaches using boosted PI monotherapy should also be investigated among children. Further studies to examine the role and feasibility of genotyping to inform second-line choice in the context of a public health approach would also be of value.
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Ergänzende Dokumente

Neubert J et al., 2012 [2]. Leitlinie der Pädiatrische Arbeitsgemeinschaft AIDS (PAAD) e.V. zur antiretroviralen Therapie bei HIV-infizierten Kindern und Jugendlichen (2011)	<p>Leitlinie der Deutschen AIDS Gesellschaft (DAIG) und der Pädiatrischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft AIDS (PAAD)</p> <p>Anmerkung:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leitlinie entspricht nicht einer S3-Leitlinie, wurde jedoch aufgrund der limitierten Evidenz in der Patientenpopulation unter 18 Jahre als deutsche Leitlinie ergänzend dargestellt; im AWMF-Leitlinienregister als S1-Leitlinie klassifiziert; Recherche und Auswahl der Literatur unklar, Methodik der Konsensfindung nicht beschrieben • Zielpopulation hinsichtlich Altersobergrenze nicht klar definiert (Kinder [im Alter von 0-14 Jahren?] oder auch Jugendliche [bis 18J.?]; Diskrepanz zwischen Leitlinientitel und formulierter Fragestellung) <p>Fragestellung: Einsatz antiretroviraler Therapie im Kindesalter</p> <p>Methodik:</p> <p>Empfehlungen basieren auf folgenden Grundlagen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Diskussionen in der PAAD 2) Literaturrecherche in Medline nach RCTs bei Kindern im März 2011 3) Empfehlungen der US-amerikanischen Gesellschaft für Kinderärzte vom August 2010, die akutellen europäischen Therapieempfehlungen der PENTA 2009 4) Studienergebnisse zur ART bei Erwachsenen <p>Graduierung der Evidenz und Empfehlungen:</p>
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Tab. 1 Graduierung der Evidenz.

Graduierung	Evidenz
I	≥1 randomisierte kontrollierte Studie
II	≥1 kontrollierte, aber nicht-randomisierte Studie Kohorten- oder Fallkontrollstudien bevorzugt von mehr als einer Forschungsgruppe oder von mehr als einem Zentrum Beobachtung von sehr deutlichen Effekten innerhalb unkontrollierter Studien
III	Expertenmeinung, klinische Erfahrung oder deskriptive Studien

Tab. 2 Graduierung der Empfehlungen.

Grad	Empfehlung
A	gute Evidenz für die Durchführung der Maßnahme/Therapie
B	mäßige Evidenz für die Durchführung der Maßnahme/Therapie
C	wenig Evidenz für die Durchführung der Maßnahme/Therapie
D	mäßige Evidenz gegen die Durchführung der Maßnahme/Therapie
E	gute Evidenz gegen die Durchführung der Maßnahme/Therapie

Empfehlungen

Tabelle 4: Empfehlungen zur Initialtherapie

Empfehlungen zu Arzneimittelkombinationen in der Initialtherapie	
Kombinationstherapie	
1 PI/r + 2 NRTI	
1 NNRTI + 2 NRTI	

Tabelle 5: Therapieempfehlungen in Abhängigkeit vom Alter

Empfehlungen zur Medikamentenkombination in der Initialtherapie in Abhängigkeit vom Alter		
	Kombinationstherapie	Bemerkung
2 NRTI + 1 PI/r		
<6 Jahren	LPV/r + 2NRTI	Zulassung erst ab 2 Jahren, Dosisangaben nach FDA, TDM, nicht bei Frühgeborenen
	NFV + 2 NRTI	Mögliche Alternative, Zulassung erst ab 3 Jahren, TDM, geschmacklich besser
>6 Jahren	LPV/r + 2 NRTI	
	ATV/r + 2 NRTI	
	FPV/r + 2 NRTI	
2 NRTI + 1 NNRTI		
<3 Jahre	NVP + 2 NRTI	nicht bei NVP exponierten Kindern
	NVP + 2 NRTI	nicht bei NVP exponierten Kindern, bei Jugendlichen CD4-Grenzen beachten [49, 50]
	EFV + 2 NRTI	Zulassung ab 3 Jahren
3 NRTI + 1 NNRTI		
<1 Jahr	NVP + AZT + 3TC + ABC	in Ausnahmefällen möglich [53]

Abkürzung: ABC –Abacavir, ATV – Atazanavir, FPV – Fosamprenavir, LPV/r – Lopinavir/Ritonavir, NFV – Nelfinavir, EFV- Efavirenz

Hintergrund: Vergleich NNRTI vs PI

Vergleichsstudie im Kindesalter „PENPACT1“:

- therapienaive Kinder und Jugendliche zu 1 NNRTI oder 1 PI + jeweils 2 NRTI randomisiert – und bei Therapieversagen mit dem jeweils anderen Regime behandelt

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kein Unterschied zwischen den Studienarmen hinsichtlich Therapieerfolg. • Unter den Therapieversagern einer Therapie mit NNRTI + 2 NRTI traten jedoch mehr NRTI-Mutationen auf als bei den Therapieversagern mit PI + 2 NRTI. <p>Babiker et al. First-line anti-retroviral therapy with a protease inhibitor versus non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor and switch at higher versus low viral load in HIV-infected children: an open-label, randomised phase 2/3 trial. Lancet Infect Dis 2011; 11 : 273 – 283</p>
<p>Panel on Antiretroviral Therapy and Medical Management of HIV-Infected Children, (PAGAA), 2016 [3].</p> <p>Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in Pediatric HIV Infection</p>	<p>Fragestellung/Zielsetting: Provide guidance to HIV care practitioners on the optimal use of ARV agents in HIV-infected infants, children, and adolescents (through puberty) in the United States.</p> <p>These updated Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents Pediatric HIV Infection address the use of antiretroviral therapy (ART) for HIV-infected infants, children, and adolescents. In general, these guidelines are appropriate for the care and management of youth with sexual maturity rating (SMR, formerly Tanner staging) I-III, whereas the guidelines developed by the Panel on Antiretroviral Guidelines for Adults and Adolescents are suitable for the care and management of adolescents in late puberty (SMR IV-V).</p> <p>Methodik</p> <p><u>Grundlage der Leitlinie</u></p> <p>The Panel is composed of approximately 32 voting members who have expertise in management of HIV infection in infants, children, and adolescents. Members include representatives from the Committee on Pediatric AIDS of the American Academy of Pediatrics and community representatives with knowledge of pediatric HIV infection. The Panel also includes at least one representative from each of the following HHS agencies: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). A representative from the Canadian Pediatric AIDS Research Group participates as a nonvoting, ex officio member of the Panel. The US government representatives are appointed by their respective agencies; nongovernmental members are selected after an open announcement to call for nominations. Each member serves on the Panel for a 3-year term with an option for reappointment.</p> <p>A standardized review of recent relevant literature related to each section of the guidelines is performed by a representative of the François-Xavier Bagnoud Center and provided to individual Panel section working groups. The recommendations are generally based on studies published in peer-reviewed journals. On some occasions, particularly when new information may affect patient safety, unpublished data presented at major conferences or prepared by the FDA and/or manufacturers as warnings to the public may be used as evidence to revise the guidelines.</p> <p>Each section of the guidelines is assigned to a small group of Panel members with expertise in the area of interest. The members synthesize the available data and propose recommendations to the Panel. The Panel discusses all proposals during monthly teleconferences. Proposals are modified based on Panel discussion and then distributed with ballots to all Panel members for concurrence and additional comments. If there are substantive comments or votes against approval, the recommended changes and areas of disagreement</p>

are brought back to the full Panel (by email or teleconference) for additional review, discussion, and further modification to reach a final version acceptable to all Panel members. The recommendations in these final versions represent endorsement from a consensus of members and are included in the guidelines as official Panel recommendations.

LoE / GoR

Strength of Recommendation	Quality of Evidence for Recommendation
A: Strong recommendation for the statement	I: One or more randomized trials <u>in children</u> ^a with clinical outcomes and/or validated laboratory endpoints
B: Moderate recommendation for the statement	I*: One or more randomized trials <u>in adults</u> with clinical outcomes and/or validated laboratory endpoints plus accompanying data <u>in children</u> ^a from one or more well-designed, non randomized trials or observational cohort studies with long-term clinical outcomes
C: Optional recommendation for the statement	II: One or more well-designed, non-randomized trials or observational cohort studies <u>in children</u> ^a with long-term clinical outcomes
	II*: One or more well-designed, non-randomized trials or observational cohort studies <u>in adults</u> with long-term clinical outcomes plus accompanying data <u>in children</u> ^a from one or more smaller non-randomized trials or cohort studies with clinical outcome data
	III: Expert opinion

^a Studies that include children or children and adolescents, but not studies limited to postpubertal adolescents

Developer: Panel on Antiretroviral Therapy and Medical Management of HIV-Infected Children—a working group of OARAC

Funding Source: Office of AIDS Research, NIH and HRSA Financial Disclosure: All members of the Panel submit a financial disclosure statement in writing annually, reporting any association with manufacturers of ARV drugs or diagnostics used for management of HIV infections.

Sonstige methodische Hinweise

[...] Because licensure of drugs in children often is based on extrapolation of efficacy data from adult trials in addition to safety and PK data from studies in children, recommendations for ARV drugs often rely, in part, on data from clinical trials or studies in adults. Pediatric drug approval may be based on evidence from adequate and well-controlled investigations in adults if:

1. The course of the disease and the effects of the drug in the pediatric and adult populations are expected to

be similar enough to permit extrapolation of adult efficacy data to pediatric patients;

2. Supplemental data exist on PKs of the drug in children indicating that systemic exposure in adults and children are similar; and

3. Studies are provided that support the safety of the drug in pediatric patients. [...]

Anmerkung FBMED: Die LL weist methodische Mängel insbesondere der Beschreibung/Darstellung zur Literaturrecherche auf. Es finden sich keine Informationen zu relevanten Angaben wie z.B. den genutzten/durchsuchten Datenbanken oder den Suchzeiträumen. Daher kann nicht abschließend beurteilt werden, ob dieser LL eine systematische Recherche zugrunde liegt. Aufgrund der insgesamt geringen Evidenzlage zur relevanten Population, wurde die LL jedoch als ergänzende Quelle aufgenommen.

Empfehlungen

What to Start: Regimens Recommended for Initial Therapy of Antiretroviral-Naive Children

- Selection of an initial regimen should be individualized based on a number of factors including characteristics of the proposed regimen, patient characteristics, and results of viral resistance testing (AIII).
- For treatment-naive children, the Panel recommends initiating antiretroviral therapy with three drugs, including either a boosted protease inhibitor, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, or integrase strand transfer inhibitor plus a dual nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor backbone. (**kein LoE/GoE angegeben**)

Evidenzgrundlage für die Wahl zwischen INSTI, NNRTI oder PI/r ('Choosing Among an Integrase Strand Transfer Inhibitor-Based, a Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor-Based, or a Boosted Protease Inhibitor-Based Initial Regimen'):

Preferred regimens for initial therapy include INSTI-, NNRTI-, or boosted PI-based regimens. The choice of regimen should be based on patient characteristics, especially age, results of viral drug resistance testing, drug efficacy and adverse events (AEs), patient and family preference, pill size, and dosing frequency.

Clinical trial data in children provide some guidance for choosing between an NNRTI-based regimen and a PI-based regimen for initial therapy. Three pediatric studies have compared an NNRTI-based regimen to a PI-based regimen and results varied based on age of the population studied and specific drug within the class.

- The **P1060 study** demonstrated superiority of a lopinavir/ritonavir (LPV/r)-based regimen compared to a nevirapine-based regimen in HIV-infected infants and children aged 2 months to 35 months, regardless of prior maternal or infant exposure to peripartum single-dose nevirapine prophylaxis (21.7% vs. 39.6% death, virologic failure, or toxicity by Week 24 with prior nevirapine exposure and 18.4% vs. 40.1% with no prior exposure).

Anmerkung FBMed: Kinder zwischen 2 bis 35 Monaten!

- Those in the nevirapine group demonstrated greater, but not statistically significant, improvements in immunologic status and growth. Similar improved immune and growth parameters were also demonstrated in the **NEVEREST study** where children switched to a nevirapine regimen versus those who continued on a rito LPV/r regimen after achieving virologic control.

Anmerkung FBMed: Kinder zwischen 6 Wochen und 2 Jahren!

- **PENPACT-1 (PENTA 9/PACTG 390)** compared a PI-based regimen and a NNRTI-based regimen in HIV-infected treatment-naive children aged 30 days to <18 years (the study did not dictate the specific NNRTI or PI initiated). In the PI-based group, 49% of children received LPV/r and 48% received nelfinavir; in the NNRTI-based group, 61% of children received efavirenz and 38% received nevirapine. After 4 years of follow-up, 73% of children randomized to PI-based therapy and 70%

randomized to NNRTI-based therapy remained on their initial ART regimen. In both groups, 82% of children had viral loads <400 copies/mL.³

Anmerkung FBMed: Population zwischen 30 Tagen und <18 Jahren!

- The **PROMOTE-pediatrics trial** demonstrated comparable virologic efficacy among children randomized to receive either an NNRTI or LPV/r-based ART.⁴ Children were aged 2 months to <6 years and had no perinatal exposure to nevirapine. Selection of NNRTI was based on age (children aged <3 years received nevirapine and those aged >3 years primarily received efavirenz). At 48 weeks, the proportion with HIV RNA level <400 copies/mL at 48 weeks was 80% in the ritonavir LPV/r arm versus 76% in the NNRTI arm, a difference of 4% and not statistically significant (95% CI: -9% to +17%).
Anmerkung FBMed: Kinder zwischen 2 Monaten bis <6 Jahren!
- Clinical investigation of INSTI-based regimens in children has been limited to non-comparative studies demonstrating safety, tolerability, and PKs. The recommendation for an INSTI as part of an initial regimen is based largely on efficacy, tolerability and fewer drug-drug interactions in adult comparative trials showing superiority of INSTI-containing compared to PI-containing and NNRTI-containing regimens and small studies in ART-naive adolescents. [...]

Table 7 (*siehe unten*) provides a list of Panel-recommended regimens that are “Preferred,” “Alternative” or for “Use in Special Circumstances;” recommendations vary by age, weight, and sexual maturity rating.

Table 7. Antiretroviral Regimens Recommended for Initial Therapy for HIV Infection in Children

[...]

Preferred Regimens, continued	
Children Aged ≥3 Years to <12 Years	Two NRTIs plus ATV/r
	Two NRTIs plus twice daily DRV/r
	Two NRTIs plus EFV ^a
	Two NRTIs plus LPV/r
	Two NRTIs plus RAL ^b

Preferred 2-NRTI Backbone Options for Use in Combination with Additional Drugs

Children Aged ≥3 Months and <12 Years	ABC plus (3TC or FTC) ZDV plus (3TC or FTC)
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Alternative 2-NRTI Backbone Options for Use in Combination with Additional Drugs

Children Aged ≥2 Weeks	ddI plus (3TC or FTC) ZDV plus ddI
Children Aged ≥3 Months	ZDV plus ABC
Adolescents at SMR III	TDF plus (3TC or FTC)

2-NRTI Regimens for Use in Special Circumstances in Combination with Additional Drugs

	<p>Children Aged \geq2 Years and Adolescents, SMR I or II</p> <p>TDF plus (3TC or FTC)</p>
	^a LPV/r should not be administered to neonates before a postmenstrual age (first day of the mother's last menstrual period to birth plus the time elapsed after birth) of 42 weeks and postnatal age \geq 14 days.
	^b RAL pills or chewable tablets can be used in children aged \geq 2 years. Granules can be administered in infants and children aged 4 weeks to 2 years.
	^c EFV is licensed for use in children aged \geq 3 months who weigh \geq 3.5 kg but is not recommended by the Panel as initial therapy in children aged \geq 3 months to 3 years. Unless adequate contraception can be ensured, EFV-based therapy is not recommended for adolescent females who are sexually active and may become pregnant.
	Key to Acronyms: 3TC = lamivudine; ABC = abacavir; ATV = atazanavir; ATV/r = atazanavir/ritonavir; ART = antiretroviral therapy; ddI = didanosine; DRV = darunavir; DRV/r = darunavir/ritonavir; DTG = dolutegravir; EFV = efavirenz; EVG = elvitegravir; EVG/C = elvitegravir/cobicistat; FTC = emtricitabine; INSTI = integrase strand transfer inhibitor; LPV/r = lopinavir/ritonavir; NNRTI = non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NRTI = nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NVP = nevirapine; PI = protease inhibitor; RAL = raltegravir; RPV = rilpivirine; RTV = ritonavir; TAF = tenofovir alafenamide; TDF = tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; ZDV = zidovudine
Figure 1. Preferred and Alternative Regimens by Age and Drug Class	
<p>^a EVG is currently recommended only in fixed-dose combination tablets containing elvitegravir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/TAF as Preferred for children aged \geq12 years.</p> <p>^b DTG is recommended only for children and adolescents aged \leq12 years and weighing \leq40 kg.</p> <p>^c RAL pills or chewable tablets can be used in children aged \geq2 years. Use of granules or chewable tablets in infants and children aged 4 weeks to 2 years can be considered as alternative treatment.</p> <p>^d NVP should not be used in post-pubertal girls with CD4 cell count $>$250/mm³, unless the benefit clearly outweighs the risk. NVP is FDA-approved for treatment of infants aged \geq15 days.</p> <p>^e EFV is licensed for use in children aged \geq3 months and weighing \geq3.5 kg but is not recommended by the Panel as initial therapy in children aged \geq3 months to 3 years. Unless adequate contraception can be ensured, EFV-based therapy is not recommended for adolescent females who are sexually active and may become pregnant.</p> <p>^f RPV should only be used if HIV viral load is \leq100,000 copies/mL.</p> <p>^g DRV once daily should not be used in children aged $<$12 years and if any one of the following resistance-associated substitutions are present: V111, V32I, L33F, I47V, I50V, I54L, I54M, T74P, L76V, I84V, and L89V. Depending on weight, a combination of different strength DRV tablets to achieve the targeted dose may be required.</p> <p>^h LPV/r should not be administered to neonates before a post-menstrual age (i.e., first day of the mother's last menstrual period to birth plus the time elapsed after birth) of 42 weeks and postnatal age \geq14 days.</p> <p>Key to Acronyms: ATV = atazanavir; COBI = cobicistat; DRV = darunavir; DTG = dolutegravir; EFV = efavirenz; EVG = elvitegravir; FTC = emtricitabine; LPV/r = lopinavir/ritonavir; NRTI = nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NVP = nevirapine; RAL = raltegravir; RPV = rilpivirine; RTV = ritonavir; TAF = tenofovir alafenamide</p>	

Detaillierte Darstellung der Recherchestrategie

Cochrane Library (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Health Technology Assessment Database) am 25.04.2016

Suchschritt	Suchfrage
#1	MeSH descriptor: [HIV-1] explode all trees
#2	MeSH descriptor: [Drug Therapy] explode all trees
#3	#1 and #2
#4	MeSH descriptor: [HIV Infections] explode all trees
#5	MeSH descriptor: [HIV Infections] explode all trees and with qualifier(s): [Drug therapy - DT, Therapy - TH]
#6	("HIV 1" or "hiv i" or "hiv1" or "hivi" or "human immunodeficiency virus 1" or "human immunodeficiency virus i" or "human immunodeficiency virus type 1" or "human immunodeficiency virus type i"):ti,ab,kw
#7	(treat* or therap* or monotherap* or polytherap* or pharmacotherap* or effect* or efficacy or management or drug*):ti,ab,kw
#8	#1 or #6
#9	#8 and #7
#10	#3 or #5 or #9 Publication Year from 2011 to 2016, in Cochrane Reviews (Reviews only) and Other Reviews
#11	#1 or #4 or #6 Publication Year from 2011 to 2016, in Technology Assessments

SR, Meta-Analysen, HTAs in Medline (PubMed) am 25.04.2016

Suchschritt	Suchfrage
#1	Search ("hiv 1"[MeSH Major Topic]) AND "drug therapy"[MeSH Terms]
#2	Search "hiv infections/drug therapy"[MeSH Major Topic]
#3	Search (((("hiv 1"[Title/Abstract]) OR "hiv i"[Title/Abstract]) OR "hiv1"[Title/Abstract]) OR "hivi"[Title/Abstract] OR "human immunodeficiency virus 1"[Title/Abstract]) OR "human immunodeficiency virus i"[Title/Abstract] OR "human immunodeficiency virus type 1"[Title/Abstract] OR "human immunodeficiency virus type i"[Title/Abstract])
#4	Search "hiv 1"[MeSH Major Topic]
#5	Search #3 OR #4
#6	Search (((((((((treatment*[Title/Abstract]) OR therapy[Title/Abstract]) OR therapies[Title/Abstract]) OR therapeutic[Title/Abstract]) OR monotherap*[Title/Abstract]) OR polytherap*[Title/Abstract]) OR pharmacotherap*[Title/Abstract]) OR effect*[Title/Abstract]) OR efficacy[Title/Abstract]) OR treating[Title/Abstract]) OR treated[Title/Abstract]) OR management[Title/Abstract]) OR drug*[Title/Abstract])
#7	Search #5 AND #6
#8	Search #1 OR #2 OR #7
#9	Search (#8) AND (Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR systematic[sb] OR Technical Report[ptyp])
#10	Search (#8) AND (((((trials[Title/Abstract]) OR studies[Title/Abstract]) OR database*[Title/Abstract]) OR literature[Title/Abstract]) OR publication*[Title/Abstract]) OR Medline[Title/Abstract] OR Embase[Title/Abstract] OR Cochrane[Title/Abstract] OR Pubmed[Title/Abstract])) AND systematic*[Title/Abstract] AND (search*[Title/Abstract] OR research*[Title/Abstract])) OR (((((((HTA[Title/Abstract]) OR technology assessment*[Title/Abstract]) OR technology report*[Title/Abstract]) OR (systematic*[Title/Abstract] AND review*[Title/Abstract])) OR (systematic*[Title/Abstract] AND overview*[Title/Abstract])) OR meta-analy*[Title/Abstract]) OR (meta[Title/Abstract] AND analyz*[Title/Abstract])) OR (meta[Title/Abstract] AND analys*[Title/Abstract])) OR (meta[Title/Abstract] AND analyt*[Title/Abstract])) OR (((review*[Title/Abstract]) OR overview*[Title/Abstract]) AND ((evidence[Title/Abstract] AND based[Title/Abstract]))))
#11	Search #9 OR #10
#12	Search #9 OR #10 Sort by: PublicationDate Filters: Publication date from 2011/04/01 to 2016/04/25

Leitlinien in Medline (PubMed) am 25.04.2016

Suchschritt	Suchfrage
#1	Search ("hiv 1"[MeSH Major Topic]) OR "hiv infections"[MeSH Major Topic]
#2	Search (Human immunodeficiency virus[Title]) OR HIV[Title] OR HIVI[Title] OR HIVII[Title]
#3	Search #1 OR #2
#4	Search (((Guideline[Publication Type]) OR Practice Guideline[Publication Type]) OR Consensus Development Conference[Publication Type]) OR Consensus Development Conference, NIH[Publication Type]) OR ((guideline*[Title] OR recommendation*[Title]) NOT medline[sb])
#5	Search #3 AND #4
#6	Search #3 AND #4 Filters: Publication date from 2011/04/01 to 2016/04/25

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1. **British HIV Association (BHIVA).** British HIV Association guidelines for the treatment of HIV-1-positive adults with antiretroviral therapy 2015 (2016 interim update) [online]. London (GBR): BHIVA; 2016. [Zugriff: 23.09.2016]. URL: <http://www.bhiva.org/documents/Guidelines/Treatment/2016/treatment-guidelines-2016-interim-update.pdf>.
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