AD-A244 851

AD____



PROSPECTIVE DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY OF ZIDOVUDINE IN EARLY STAGE HIV INFECTION



FINAL REPORT

SHANNON HARRISON



OCTOBER 9, 1991

Supported by

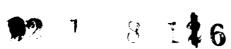
U.S. ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland 21702-5012

ARMY PROJECT ORDER NO. 87PP7875

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center Aurora, Colorado 80045-5000

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

The findings in this report are not to be construed as an official Department of the Army position unless so designated by other authorized documents



REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection or information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1234, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blan	nk)	2. REPORT DATE 9 October 1991		report type and dates covered inal 23 Sep 87 - 22 Sep 91		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE 5. FUN					ING NUMBERS	
Prospective Double-Blind Study of Zidovudine in Early HIV Infection					87PP7875	
6. AUTHOR(S)					603105A / 3105DH29 AD	
Shannon M. Harrison)A314472	
					ORMING ORGANIZATION	
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center Aurora, Colorado 80045					RT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) 10. SPO					SORING / MONITORING	
					NCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES						
AS- DISTRIBUTION LANGUAGE ABILITY	CTATE	******		1425 246	PRINCIPLOM CODE	
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY	SIAIE	IMENI		126. Dis	TRIBUTION CODE	
Approved for public	c re	lease; distributio	on unlimited			
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 word	ris)					
14. SUBJECT TERMS					15. NUMBER OF PAGES	
RA 1; AIDS; AZT; HIV; Volunteers					16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT		ECURITY CLASSIFICATION F THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLAS OF ABSTRACT	SIFICATION	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	
Unclassified	U-	n¢lassified				

FOREWORD

Opinions, interpretations, conclusions and recommendations are those of the author and are not necessarily endorsed by the U.S. Army.

Where copyrighted material is quoted, permission has been obtained to use such material.

Where material from documents designated for limited distribution is quoted, permission has been obtained to use the material.

Citations of commercial organizations and trade names in this report do not constitute an official Department of Army endorsement or approval of the products or services of these organizations.

In conducting research using animals, the investigator(s) adhered to the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals," prepared by the Committee on Care and Use of Laboratory Animals of the Institute of Laboratory Resources, National Research Council (NIH Publication No. 86-23, Revised 1985).

For the protection of human subjects, the investigator(s) adhered to policies of applicable Federal Law 45 CFR 46.

In conducting research utilizing recombinant DNA technology, the investigator(s) adhered to current guidelines promulgated by the National Institute of Health.

M / farmin LTCMC SHANNON M. HARRISON

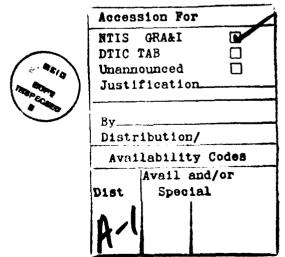
LTC, MC

I. INTRODUCTION:

In late fiscal year 1987 a grant from research area #1 was given to LTC Shannon M. Harrison, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Infectious Disease Service as principal investigator to support a collaborative study of Zidcvudine in Early HIV Infection. This was an approved protocol through Fitzsimon's IRC, Health Services and OTSG HSRRB entitled "Zidovudine in Early HIV Command Essentially, R&D Command provided dollars for Infection". consumable laboratory studies and travel to support acquisition of data if from Denver Health and Hospital civilian patients and FAMC military patients with early HIV infection randomized to either Zidovudine or placebo at 800mg/day.7 The drug and data collection analysis was provided by Burroughs Wellcome. Only the general results will be reported here and the details of the study design seem adequately covered in the protocol which should be in R&D files.

Because of the salutary response to 12-1500mg of Zidovudine/day in patients treated above 200 CD4 helper cells/mcL in the early phase 2 studies, it was thought that the time to begin ZDV was when patients were between 2-500 helper cells and had at least one symptom (usually lymphadenopathy). Thus they were DOD class 2-5 persons.

It was originally intended to enroll 200 patients randomized between Zidovudine and placebo with the idea that those last randomized would be followed for at least 2 years to try to show a significant difference in progression to severe ARC or AIDS. Severe ARD and AIDS were defined as a combination of the CDC class 4B, C, and D categorizations which fit with the recrafted Department of Defense class 6 definitions. CNS disease was considered an endpoint as was unusual malignancy. The DOD B symptoms were handled as severe ARC in that the individual had to



have a helper count of less than 200 cells/mcL reproducible for three months and at least two new: weight loss, fever, night sweats, diarrhea, oral candidiasis, oral hairy leukoplakia or multidermatmal herpes zoster.

By the Spring of 1989 there were 110 Zidovudine randomized patients and 108 placebo patients. Sixty-five of these were military and 153 were Denver Health and Hospitals. There had been great difficulty in enrolling enough military patients because of the fact that progression beyond DOD class 2 is generally accepted as reason for medical retirement and many of the patients elected to move outside the Fitzsimons catchment area to continue their medical care. In an effort to get more military patients, secondary sites were begun at Ft. Bliss, Texas; Ft. Hood, Texas; and Ft. McPherson, GA. The military principal investigator saw all of these patients every 28 days and accrued the data and cells.

II. Endpoint/Terminations

Several concurrent large NIH studies looking at similar groups of patients as well as the RAD1/VA/WRAMC study came into safety review in July 1989 and efficacy was detected for Zidovudine in this 2-500 CD4/mcL group. The NIH terminated their studies in early August 1989 and offered everyone active drug at 500mg Zidovudine/day. After careful consultation with investigators, military investigators and the medical monitor (BG William Moore) it was agreed to unblind the study and offer all persons active Zidovudine 800mg/day. This was approved by all the Institutional Review Committees involved including HSRRB. At that point there had already been 30 withdrawals from Zidovudine and 43 from placebo because of patient's desires to receive known active Another reason for withdrawal besides the forementioned drug. military retirement with movement out of the area was to receive pneumocystis carinii pneumonia prophylaxis when the persons were below 200 CD4/mcL even they were totally asymptomatic.

There were nine endpoints in the Zidovudine group and nine endpoints in the placebo group through mid-September 1989. The "hard" endpoints were evenly divided for pneumocystosis between placebo and Zidovudine, 4:3. The dementia endpoints were more frequent in the placebo 3:1. The mucocutaneous herpes simplex endpoints were more pronounced in the Zidovudine group. Obviously there was no statistical significance.

Secondary endpoints and conclusions from this study were obtained by first analyzing the CD4 helper counts/mcL. There was an average difference of 45 helper cells/mcL between the placebo and Zidovudine group at 8 weeks and about 30 helper cells/mcL at 12 weeks. These were statistically significant. However the statistical difference disappeared by 24 weeks. More importantly analysis of DOD classification starting group for differences in Zidovudine and placebo yielded 28% of those randomized to

Zidovudine starting at class 2 progressed over an average of one year followup. Fifty-five percent of those randomized to placebo staring in DOD class 2 progressed. This was significant at P<0.03. There was a statistical difference in beta-2 microglobulin between placebo and Zidovudine groups at 8 and 12 weeks again. This difference was most marked in those who had significantly elevated beta-2 microglobulins when going on study. There were no statistical differences in CEM cell culture model for HIV virus between the two groups and a very slight statistical difference in the small number of patients who were HIV antigenemic beginning the study.

Toxicity:

There was overall minimal toxicity in this study. The only statistically significant subjective toxicity was nausea where a total of 60% of the Zidovudine patients had severe nausea and only 31% of the placebo patients. However only one patient was taken off study for severe nausea.

Hematologic toxicity was surprisingly minimal at 800mg of Zidovudine/day in that only 2 Zidovudine patients fell below 85gm/L of hemoglobin and no patients showed Grade 4 (<65gm/L toxicity). Analyses for difference between placebo and Zidovudine hemoglobin values at each time interval from 2-60 weeks showed no statistical significance difference by Wilcoxin 2, T test, Kreshkal Wallace test. There was similarly no significant difference between treatment groups in granulocytes or platelet counts although 5 Zidovudine recipients were reported on at least one occasion of <750 granulocytes/mcL compared to no placebo recipients.

Ten of the 80 patients with dose modification went on to permanently discontinue study participation, 8 from Zidovudine, 2 from placebo although not necessarily because of adverse events.

III. Roll Over Portion of Study and Follow On

After Zidovudine patients were continued at 800mg/day and placebo patients were offered open labelled Zidovudine 800mg/day (provided by Burroughs Wellcome on IND held by the Denver Health & Hospitals investigator Dr. David Cohn) there were approximately 150 patients who elected to continue into 1990 and 1991. In September 1991 data was still being accrued on 50 Denver Health and Hospitals patients and 40 military patients. Many of these patients have gone ahead and had DOD 6 events and have had Zidovudine doses reduced or discontinued to start another anti retroviral agent. It was still elected to manage the patients within the framework of accepted Zidovudine practice and collect lymphocytes every 3 months with clinical information. There have been no changes in the toxicity in the last 2 years.

This collection of lymphocytes combined with FAMC's clinical practice lymphocytes for other patients on open labelled Zidovudine, patient's lymphocytes who have moved to ACTG studies at the University of Colorado, and patient's lymphocytes who have moved on to Community Program for Clinical Research in AIDS through DH&H will form an important component of a further collaborative study between WRAIR Retrovirology and FAMC to try to predict antiretroviral resistance and its correlation with clinical events. Commander Doug Mayers at WRAIR Retrovirology has been able to resurrect lymphocytes preserved from this study and FAMC's clinical HIV practice on out to 200 weeks in frozen storage.

IV. Conclusion

Although this study did not achieve the statistical significance for progression to severe ARC/ADS of the larger NIH studies or the VA/RAD1/WRAMC study, it provided a significant portion of the data for Zidovudine safety at 5-800mg/day and showed a very delimited trend toward retardation of DOD class progression which is important and preservation of health of the soldier, dependents and retired DOD health care beneficiaries. The study does further validate ZDV's effect on surrogate markers.

The study led to three poster presentations at the 6th International HIV meeting in San Francisco, CA in June 1990 and at least one paper submitted to JAIDS on the surrogate markers. This study's contribution to further WRAIR Retrovirology collaborative studies should be important.