

Trials and Cohorts in Paediatric HIV Infection

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Types of studies

Natural History:

- Birth Cohorts
- Prevalent cohorts
- Trials with 'no treatment' or placebo arms
- Inform about when to start ART

Effect of ART

- Trials address specific questions:
 - Drugs and regimens
 - ART management strategies
- Cohorts:
 - Population effectiveness of ART
 - VL, CD4
 - Clinical
 - Longterm toxicities
 - Need large numbers



Paediatric European Network for Treatment of AIDS (PENTA)

Penta is an European Union concerted action

Supported since 1992 by:

European Commission: Biomed 1 and 2, Fifth FP, NAS extension. *MRC, INSERM/ANRS, Italian Institute of Health, other national AIDS programs Pharmaceutical companies:* some trial support / educational grants

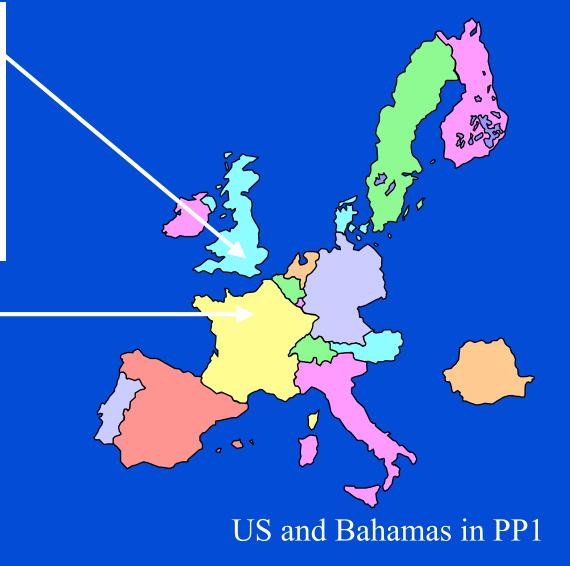
PENTA countries

MRC CTU, London: Austria, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, UK

Brazil, Thailand

INSERM SC10, Paris: Belgium, Denmark, France, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland

Argentina



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Solution in the pharmaceutical industry.

Many questions about treatment for HIV can be answered in adult trials and it is unnecessary to repeat all trials in children. However, the natural history of vertical HIV infection differs from that in adults in some important ways and the tolerance of drugs in children may also be different.

What's new?

The first children have now been recruited to **PENPACT 1** a collaboration between PENTA and the US PACTG (Paediatric AIDS Clinical Trials Group). Please contact a Trials Centre for help with ethics approvals.

PENTA 10/PENPACT 2. Plans for a further collaborative trial between PENTA and the PACTG are pressing ahead with a randomised trial to evaluate IL-2 with HAART in children.

PENTA Guidelines for the use of antiretroviral therapy in paediatric HIV infection (.pdf file) were published in HIV Medicine July 2002 (Volume 3, Issue 3). The Guidelines were written by members of the PENTA Steering Committee: Guido Castelli-Gattinara from Rome, José Ramos Amador from Madrid, Stephane Blanche from Paris and Mike Sharland and Diana Gibb from London. Revisions will be made annually.

Recruitment continues to **PERA** (PENTA 8), the first trial assessing the value of resistance testing in the treatment of children. To date 149 children have been recruited in Italy, UK, Spain, Germany, Brazil and Portugal.

48-week results of the **PENTA 5 trial** were published in full in The Lancet on 2nd March 2002 (.pdf file). **PENTA 5 two year follow-up(.pdf file)** and **adherence data (.pdf file)** were presented as posters at the XIV World AIDS Conference in Barcelona. A three year follow-up of children enrolled in PENTA 5 is currently being undertaken.

www.pentatrials.org

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Epidemiology Studies and Cohort Collaborations

Complement trials by:

- Addressing questions at a population level
 - Effect of HAART
 - Short and long-term side-effects including lipodystrophy
- Assist with long-term follow-up of trials
- Provide data to:
 - explore questions to be addressed by trials
 - inform trial design

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Centres and Collaborations K More about CHIPS Annual CHIPS Data Publications & Presentations Contacts

Links to other websites

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Collaborative HIV Paediatric Study (CHIPS) established in April 2000, is a multi-centre cohort study of HIV-1 infected children in the UK and Ireland. CHIPS initially included 16 UK and Irish centres enrolling children into PENTA trials (the Paediatric European Network for the Treatment of Aids).

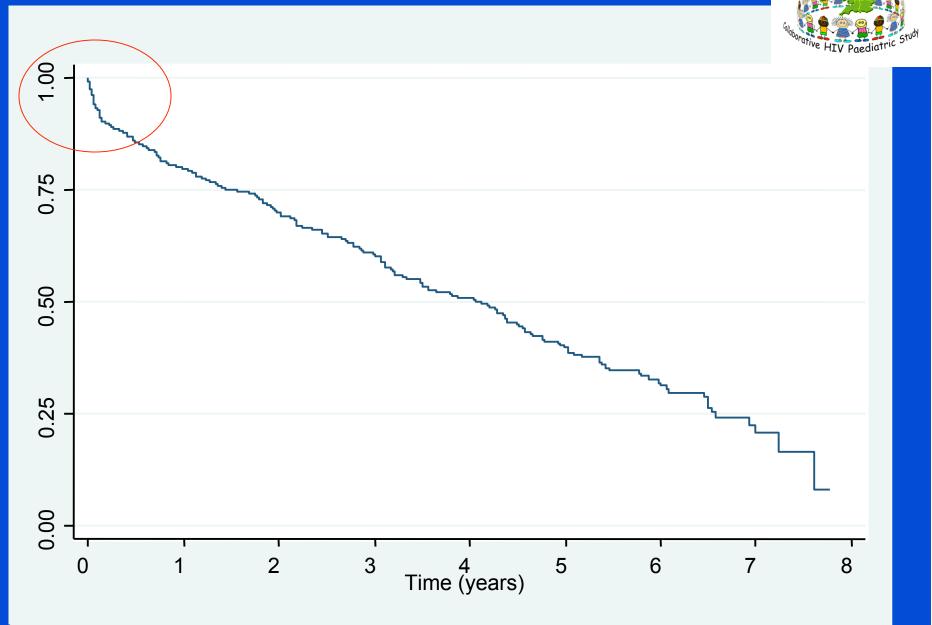
CHIPS is a collaboration between the now 23 centres, the National Study of HIV in Pregnancy and Childhood (NSHPC), and the Medical Research Council, Clinical Trials Unit (MRC CTU). CHIPS collects detailed follow up, including clinical, laboratory and treatment information.

Links

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Time to change from initial regimen 595 children starting ART in CHIPS



PENTA and Cohorts

In last funding round, joined by ECS
Charged with also setting up cohort collaborations in Europe

European Collaborative Study
First cohort collaboration on infants

National Cohorts to join COHERE

Adolescents in CHIPS: child to adult cohorts

- 46% of 1065 children in CHIPS are >10 years
- Transfer to adult care
- Important to continue follow-up though adult cohorts:
 - Time of diagnosis known
 - Less confounding with other risk factors
 - ART accurately documented

COHERE <u>Collaboration of Observational HIV</u> <u>Epidemiological Research in Europe</u>

246,600 Adults 6,410 Children