### Expert Committee recommendation

The Expert Committee recommended the addition of the fixed-dose combination of atazanavir + ritonavir to the core list of the EML. The Committee noted that ATV/r is recommended in current WHO HIV treatment guidelines as a preferred protease inhibitor for second-line treatment of adults, adolescents and pregnant or breastfeeding women, in combination with a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor backbone.

### Background

Atazanavir 300mg tablets and ritonavir 100mg tablets are both currently included individually on the EML.

### Public health relevance

In 2015, there were 36.7 million people living with HIV/AIDS globally, of whom more than 95% were in low- and middle- income countries. There were 2.1 million new HIV-1 infections and 1.1 million HIV-related deaths. Less than half of all infected people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2015 (1).

### Benefits

Evidence for the clinical effectiveness of atazanavir and ritonavir was evaluated at the time of their individual listings. The application described a recent retrospective study in Nigeria that evaluated virological and immunological outcomes in patients switched from ritonavir-boosted lopinavir (LPV/r) to an ATV/r-based second-line treatment regimen (2). This study found improvements in immunological responses and no increased risk of virological failure in patients switched from LPV/r- to ATV/r-
Evidence for the safety of atazanavir and ritonavir was evaluated at the time of their individual listings. The application described the most common adverse events associated with atazanavir and ritonavir, warnings and precautions, drug interactions and precautions for special populations, with reference to the USA product labels of the two component products.

Another recent prospective study in high income countries (HIV-CAUSAL Collaboration, 2004–2013) (3) has shown significantly lower mortality, lower incidence of AIDS-defining illness, a greater 12-month increase in CD4 cell count, and a smaller risk of virological failure at 12 months for ritonavir-boosted atazanavir compared with ritonavir-boosted lopinavir. The hazard ratios (HR) for ATZ/r versus LPV/r were significantly lower: HR 0.70 (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.53–0.91) for death; HR 0.67 (95% CI 0.55–0.82) for AIDS-defining illness or death; and HR 0.91 (95% CI 0.84–0.99) for virological failure at 12 months. The mean 12-month increase in CD4 count was 8.15 (95% CI –0.13 to 16.43) cells/mm3 (higher in the ATZ/r group).

The average reported price per patient per year for ATV/r FDC 300 mg/100 mg tablets is US$ 203, compared with US$ 251 for the component medicines supplied separately. The application also claims cost savings associated with the need for fewer packs, and the advantage of simplifying country supply chain management with consolidation around a single FDC product.

ATV/r is recommended in the 2016 WHO Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection as one of the preferred protease inhibitors (with LPV/r) for second-line treatment of adults, adolescents and pregnant or breastfeeding women, in combination with an appropriate nucleoside reverse-transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) backbone (4). A comparative analysis of the characteristics of available ritonavir-boosted protease inhibitors is presented in the guidelines. The advantages of ATV/r compared with LPV/r include the lower pill burden with once daily dosing, and better gastrointestinal tolerability; disadvantages include the incidence of hyperbilirubinaemia and dyslipidaemia and contraindication for patients on rifampicin-containing antituberculosis regimens.

ATV/r 300-mg (as sulfate)/100-mg tablets are included on WHO’s List of Prequalified Medicinal Products. They are produced by Mylan Laboratories Limited, and Cipla Limited, India.