BHIV Association

2024 Spring Conference



Mon 29th April – Wed 1st May Birmingham, UK









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TINIES Study: Validity of small volume blood testing for HIV viral load: Phase 1 results in participants with undetectable HIV viral load

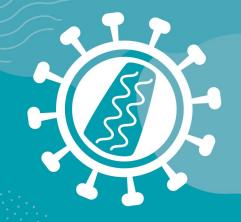
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Conflict of Interest

None Declared

Speakers are required by the Federation of the Royal Colleges of Physicians to disclose conflicts of interest at the beginning of their presentation, with sufficient time for the information to be read by the audience. They should disclose financial relationships with manufacturers of any commercial product and/or providers of commercial services used on or produced for patients relating to the 36 months prior to the event. These include speaker fees, research grants, fees for other educational activities such as training of health professionals and consultation fees. Where a speaker owns shares or stocks directly in a company producing products or services for healthcare this should also be declared.





BACKGROUND

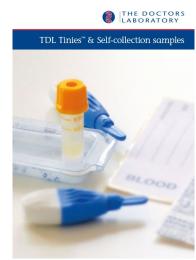
- Most people living with HIV attend clinic every 6 months for routine venepuncture blood tests
- New technology of small blood volume capillary testing (known as TINIES), can be used for routine biochemistry, full blood counts and HIV Ab / HBV sAg / HCV Ab testing
- Home testing is available for sexual health tests, however, TINIES is not validated for HIV viral load
- There is also no qualitative data on the acceptability of home blood sampling for people living with HIV





PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

- To determine the limit of: detection, sensitivity and specificity of HIV RNA viral load quantification from finger prick whole blood collected in EDTA microcontainers vs. standard venepuncture 6ml EDTA tubes
- To assess the feasibility and acceptability of small volume testing for home sampling for routine blood tests for routine HIV monitoring



SECONDARY OBJECTIVES

 To assess concordance between liver function test parameters and creatinine collected from 600µl finger prick compared to standard venepuncture 6ml EDTA tubes





PHASE 1 Recruitment inclusion criteria:

- •Convenience sample of people living with HIV-1 attending clinic for routine blood tests as part of their HIV care
- >18 years
- Able to provide written consent

73 participants with **UNDETECTABLE** HIV-1 Viral Load: <50 copies/mL



73 participants with **DETECTABLE** HIV-1 Viral Load: >50 copies/mL

Each participant has paired blood samples taken on the same day:

Routine venepuncture:

HIV-1 VL, LFTs, creatinine (2x 6 ml tubes: EDTA, SST)



TINIES finger prick tests:

HIV-1 VL (2x EDTA micro-containers)

LFTs, creatinine (1 x SST microcontainer) –optional

NB TINIES samples are diluted and undetectable is reported as <90 copies/mL





PHASE 2 Recruitment inclusion criteria:

- •Convenience sample of people living with HIV-1 attending clinic for routine blood tests as part of their HIV care
- >18 years
- Able to provide written consent

PHASE 2

Subset of 50 participants sent TINIES test kit to use in home environment, with written or online response survey







TINIES EDTA - purple

• 2x EDTA bottles (over 500µl) make one HIV-1 RNA Viral Load test

<u>TINIES SST – yellow (optional sample)</u>

• 2x SST bottles (over 600µl) for testing for LFTs and creatinine

Routine venepuncture:

- HIV-1 VL (6ml EDTA tube)
- LFTs and creatinine (6 ml SST tube)







RESULTS

- 113 people living with HIV recruited between 1st April 2023 25th March 2024
- Results from 15 people living with HIV showed HIV VL >50 copies/mL (detectable)
- Results from 19 people living with HIV had unusable results
- Results from 79 people living with HIV showed HIV VL <50 copies/mL (undetectable) were compared to their matched TINIES samples:

VENOUS SAMPLES:

79 samples reported as <50 copies/mL



MATCHED TINIES SAMPLES:

79 samples reported as <50 copies/mL

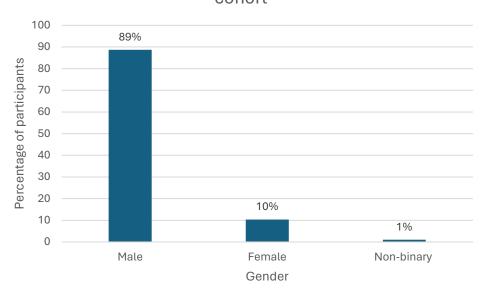




RESULTS

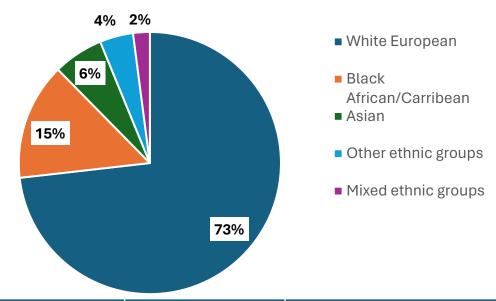
Undetectable participants recruited 1st April 2023 – 25th March 2024:

Gender subgroups within the HIV **undetectable** cohort



Gender	Male	Female
Aim	80%	20%

Ethnic subgroups within the HIV **undetectable** cohort



Ethnic	White	Black African and	All other ethnic groups
Group	European	Caribbean	
Aim	70%	20%	10%





REASONS FOR FAILURE

- Samples from 19 participants (17%) were not usable due to laboratory processing and logistical issues:
- Insufficient sample
 - Fasting
 - Hard skin on the fingers
 - Cold hands
 - Patient requesting to stop or not consenting to additional finger needle punctures to collect sample
- Laboratory machinery failure
- Laboratory closure over bank holidays





CONCLUSIONS

- Results from Phase 1 of the study showed 100% concordance between venous blood and TINIES samples amongst virally suppressed people living with HIV
- The reasons for the 17% sample failure rate are being investigated.
- Recruitment of participants with detectable HIV viral load is ongoing
- Patient acceptability will be investigated further in Phase 2





ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- Recruiting centres (participants and staff); Mortimer Market Centre (CNWL), North Middlesex (NMUH NHS Trust), North Manchester
 General Hospital and Hathersage Centre (Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust)
- Dr Emily Martyn Academic Clinical fellow in HBV
- Dr Gosala Gopalakrishnan Clinical Project Manager
- James Mason Clinical Research Assistant
- Dr Indrajit Ghosh Joint researcher
- Mike Gandy TDL (Group Scientific Officer)
- Siddra Noureen HSL Research Portfolio Manager
- Prof David Dunn Medical statistician
- Dr Shema Tariq Qualitative research advisor
- Dr Laura Waters HIV lead and recruitment
- Dr Philippa Matthews HBV recruitment
- Prof Richard Gilson Director UCL CCRISH
- Dr Stuart Flanagan Chief Investigator
- BHIVA for funding the study
- The Doctors Laboratory for providing the TINIES kits