BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE
Doravirine is a non-competitive, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (RTI), used in combination regimens with other antiretrovirals for the treatment of HIV-1 without evidence of resistance to non-nucleoside inhibitors.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES
To describe the clinical-epidemiological characteristics and the clinical and analytical evolution of DORA associated with abacavir/lamivudine (ABC/3TC), dolutegravir (DTG) and rilpivirine (RPV).

RESULTS
36 patients
Age 53.8 years (26-64)
77% smokers
7 with alcohol habit
34 stages A2/A3
2 stage B3

At the beginning
2 patients CV>10x6 cop/ml
34 patients CV<50 cop/ml

During the study
2 patients CV 110-150 cop/ml
34 patients CV<50 cop/ml

Most common side effects*
Diarrhea
Nausea and/or vomiting
Mild headaches

*2 patients reported myalgia, probably related to atorvastatin treatment.

At 2, 4 and 6 months from the start of treatment.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
To assess the efficacy of DORA, clinical response was analyzed through follow-up consultations and serological tests, measuring viral load (VL), CD4-T lymphocytes, liver profile and renal function.

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE
Doravirine has been shown to be a safe and effective therapeutic alternative for HIV-1 infection, especially in patients with metabolic disorders or interactions with other drugs.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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