MTN 005

Craig J. Hoesley, M.D.
University of Alabama at Birmingham
Birmingham, AL
USA

Introduction

- Intravaginal rings (IVR) are potential microbicide delivery devices
- Additional safety and tolerability is needed
  - Pre-menopausal, sexually active women
  - Acceptability in women outside the U.S.
- Study product: Femring®
  - Unmedicated
  - Silicone elastomer
- Study hypothesis: study IVR will be safe and acceptable for a three month period of use.

Primary Study Objectives

- Evaluate the acceptability of the study IVR in HIV-uninfected women over 12 weeks of use

- Evaluate the safety of the study IVR in HIV-uninfected women over 12 weeks of use

Secondary Study Objectives

- Evaluate the adherence to the study IVR in HIV-uninfected women over 12 weeks of use

- Measure vaginal flora characteristics and descriptively examine changes in these characteristics over the course of study IVR use

Study Design

- Open label, two-arm, randomized controlled trial comparing study IVR to no IVR
- 2:1 randomization (IVR: no IVR)
- Participant study duration – 16 weeks
- Expected study duration – 14 months

Research Sites

- Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center
  - Bronx, NY, USA
- National AIDS Research Institute
  - Pune, India
- University of Alabama at Birmingham
  - Birmingham, AL, USA

Sample Size

- 252 HIV-uninfected participants 18-45 years of age
  - 168 in the IVR arm
  - 84 in the no IVR arm
- U.S. participants – 102
  - Competitive enrollment
- India participants - 150

Study Regimen

Screening	Enrollment	4-Week	8-Week	12-Week	16-Week
Group					
IVR		**Study IVR use period**			**Termination**
Non-IVR	**No IVR (Same study visits as IVR group)**				

Study Regimen

- Colposcopy
  - Enrollment, weeks 12 and 16
- Vaginal cultures
  - Enrollment, weeks 4, 8, 12, and 16
- Biofilm assessment
- Audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) questionnaire instrument

Primary Endpoints

- IVR arm: Acceptability including genitourinary discomfort, ring insertion/removal issues, expulsions (including context of expulsion), and changes in sexual function.
- Evidence of Grade 2 or higher genitourinary events as defined by the Division of AIDS

Secondary Endpoints

- IVR arm: participant report of frequency of study IVR removal and duration of time without IVR inserted in vagina over 12 weeks of use
- Both arms: Changes from enrollment to week 12 in vaginal flora as measured by Nugent score

Secondary Endpoints

- Changes from enrollment to week 12 in quantitative vaginal culture
- Assessment of vaginal symptoms and signs suggestive of bacterial vaginosis or vulvovaginal candidiasis
- Changes in vaginal pH and vaginal wet mount microscopy

Summary

- Intravaginal microbicide rings have the potential to significantly reduce the heterosexual transmission of HIV
- MTN 005 will provide needed safety, adherence and acceptability data in pre-menopausal, HIV-uninfected sexually active U.S. and Indian women
- MTN 005 will study the impact of sustained IVR use on vaginal flora

MTN
microbicide trials network

Acknowledgements

MTN 005 Protocol Team

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