

# ACTG A5371: SLIM LIVER

Jordan Lake et al. CROI 2024: Abstract XXX

# Background & Objectives

## **Background:**

- Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Steatotic Liver Disease (MASLD) is common among people living with HIV and likely acts synergistically with HIV accelerate liver injury and organ dysfunction
- Semaglutide is a glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist that has been associated with cardiometabolic improvements in the general population, through its effects on weight reduction and systemic inflammation

## **Study Objective:**

- Evaluate semaglutide as a treatment for MASLD among people living with HIV

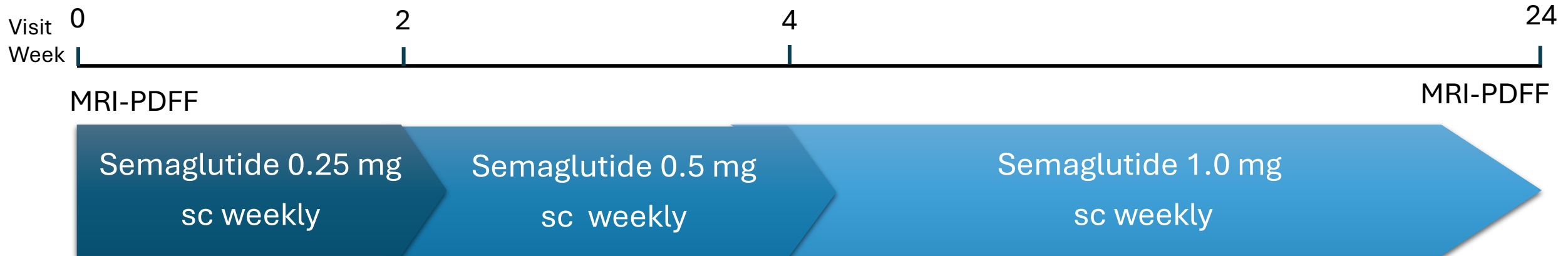
# SLIM LIVER Study Design



## Inclusion Criteria

- Adults living with HIV who were virally suppressed
- Increased minimum waist circumference
- Insulin resistance or pre-diabetes
- Steatotic liver disease

- 51 enrolled, 49 completed per-protocol
- Reasons for exclusion from analysis:
  - Nausea Grade 3 (n=1)
  - Withdrawal of Informed Consent (n=1)



# Study Population

- Median age was 52 years old
- Mean BMI was 35 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- 43 percent were women
- 39 percent were Hispanic, 33 percent were Black/African American
- 82 percent were taking ART that included an integrase inhibitor

# Key Findings

- Participants experienced significant improvements in their:
  - Weight
  - Waist circumference
  - Fasting glucose
  - BMI
  - Hemoglobin A1C
  - ALT
  - Triglyceride concentrations

# Importance & Next Steps



- Semaglutide is a safe and effective therapy for MASLD among people living with HIV and has cardiometabolic benefits for this population
- Additional research will assess the secondary effects of semaglutide on systemic inflammation and metabolism and determine whether it may have unique risks or benefits for people living with HIV