**INTRODUCTION**

To assess the efficacy and safety of D/C/F/TAF over 48 weeks in a rapid initiation model of ART.

**METHODS**

- **Patient Population and Disposition**
  - Analyses were performed on all patients who received ≥1 dose of study drug (intent-to-treat [ITT] population).
  - Additional analyses were performed on all patients who completed ≥24 weeks of treatment (observed analysis).

**RESULTS**

- **Proportion of patients with virologic response at Week 48**
  - The primary endpoint was the proportion of patients with virologic response at Week 48, defined as HIV-1 RNA <200 copies/mL (>80% of patients by Week 12), which may help prevent the development of drug-resistant variants. Overall, 52% of patients were believed to have been infected within 6 months of screening/baseline visit.

**DISCUSSION**

- **Efficacy**
  - By Week 48, 12 (11%) patients had discontinued (3 due to protocol-defined safety reasons, 1 withdrawal of consent, and 2 for other reasons).

**CONCLUSIONS**

- **Future implications**
  - The results of the DIAMOND study support the use of D/C/F/TAF in rapid initiation models of ART.

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  - The DIAMOND study was sponsored by Janssen, which also provided study drug and conducted the trial.

**REFERENCES**

- **Journal articles**
  - Andreatta K, et al. Poster presented at: Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections; March 4-8, 2019; Seattle, WA. Poster 552.