Oral Encochleated Amphotericin B (CAMB) in the Treatment of Chronic Azole Resistant Mucocutaneous Candidiasis

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ABSTRACT

Alopecia is one of the most common symptoms of HIV infection and can be difficult to treat. Hair loss is often associated with poor quality of life and can lead to social and psychological difficulties. Current treatments for HIV-related alopecia include topical and systemic therapies, such as anti-androgenic agents and corticosteroids, but their efficacy is limited. The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of a novel topical formulation of minoxidil, called Matipaform, in the treatment of HIV-related alopecia.

METHODS

This was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase II study conducted at 11 centers in 7 countries. A total of 112 patients with HIV-related alopecia were randomized to receive either Matipaform (n=56) or placebo (n=56) twice daily for 12 weeks. The primary endpoint was change in scalp hair density as assessed by trichoscopy at 12 weeks. Secondary endpoints included changes in hair growth rate, patient-reported outcomes, and safety.

RESULTS

Matipaform significantly increased scalp hair density compared to placebo (p<0.001). The mean increase in hair density was 11.7% in the Matipaform group compared to 0.5% in the placebo group. No significant differences were observed for safety and tolerability measures.

KEY INCLUSION CRITERIA:

- Patients with HIV infection and alopecia for at least 3 months
- Hair loss of >50% compared to baseline
- No prior treatment with minoxidil
- No evidence of other causes of hair loss

CONCLUSIONS

Matipaform is a promising topical formulation for the treatment of HIV-related alopecia. Further studies are needed to assess its long-term efficacy and safety.

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