



Clinical trial results:

A Single-dose, Open-label, Randomized, Crossover Pivotal Bioequivalence Study in Healthy Participants to Assess the Bioequivalence of Darunavir 600 mg in the Presence of Cobicistat 90 mg When Administered as a Fixed Dose Combination Tablet (Darunavir/Cobicistat) Compared to the Co-administration of the Separate Available Formulations (Darunavir 100 mg/mL Suspension at a Dose of 600 mg and Cobicistat 90 mg tablet), Under Fed Conditions

Summary

EudraCT number	2021-003955-40
Trial protocol	BE
Global end of trial date	28 September 2022

Results information

Result version number	v1 (current)
This version publication date	07 October 2023
First version publication date	07 October 2023

Trial information

Trial identification

Sponsor protocol code	TMC114FD1HTX1004
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Additional study identifiers

ISRCTN number	-
ClinicalTrials.gov id (NCT number)	NCT05378906
WHO universal trial number (UTN)	-

Notes:

Sponsors

Sponsor organisation name	Janssen-Cilag International N.V.
Sponsor organisation address	Turnhoutseweg 30, Beerse, Belgium, B-2340
Public contact	Clinical Registry Group, Janssen-Cilag International N.V., ClinicalTrialsEU@its.jnj.com
Scientific contact	Clinical Registry Group, Janssen-Cilag International N.V., ClinicalTrialsEU@its.jnj.com

Notes:

Paediatric regulatory details

Is trial part of an agreed paediatric investigation plan (PIP)	Yes
EMA paediatric investigation plan number(s)	EMA-001280-PIP01-12
Does article 45 of REGULATION (EC) No 1901/2006 apply to this trial?	No
Does article 46 of REGULATION (EC) No 1901/2006 apply to this trial?	No

Notes:

Results analysis stage

Analysis stage	Final
Date of interim/final analysis	28 September 2022
Is this the analysis of the primary completion data?	No
Global end of trial reached?	Yes
Global end of trial date	28 September 2022
Was the trial ended prematurely?	No

Notes:

General information about the trial

Main objective of the trial:

The main objective of this study was to evaluate the single-dose pharmacokinetic (PK) and bioequivalence of darunavir (DRV) 600 milligrams (mg) in the presence of cobicistat (COBI) 90 mg when administered as a fixed dose combination (FDC) tablet dispersed in water (DRV/COBI 600/90 mg) compared to the coadministration of the separate available formulations (DRV 100 milligram per millilitre [mg/mL] suspension at a dose of 600 mg and COBI 1*90 mg tablet), under fed conditions in healthy subjects.

Protection of trial subjects:

This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki and that are consistent with Good Clinical Practices and applicable regulatory requirements.

Background therapy: -

Evidence for comparator: -

Actual start date of recruitment	07 June 2022
Long term follow-up planned	No
Independent data monitoring committee (IDMC) involvement?	No

Notes:

Population of trial subjects

Subjects enrolled per country

Country: Number of subjects enrolled	Belgium: 32
Worldwide total number of subjects	32
EEA total number of subjects	32

Notes:

Subjects enrolled per age group

In utero	0
Preterm newborn - gestational age < 37 wk	0
Newborns (0-27 days)	0
Infants and toddlers (28 days-23 months)	0
Children (2-11 years)	0

Adolescents (12-17 years)	0
Adults (18-64 years)	32
From 65 to 84 years	0
85 years and over	0

Subject disposition

Recruitment

Recruitment details: -

Pre-assignment

Screening details:

A total of 32 healthy subjects were randomised and treated (16 subjects in each treatment sequence AB and treatment sequence BA).

Period 1

Period 1 title	Overall Study (overall period)
Is this the baseline period?	Yes
Allocation method	Randomised - controlled
Blinding used	Not blinded

Arms

Are arms mutually exclusive?	Yes
Arm title	Treatment Sequence AB

Arm description:

Subjects received a single oral dose of Darunavir (DRV) (600 milligrams [mg]) and Cobicistat (COBI) (90 mg) as one fixed dose combination (FDC) tablet under fed conditions (Treatment A, test) on Day 1 of Period 1 followed by a single oral dose of DRV 600 mg as 100 milligram per millilitre (mg/mL) suspension and COBI 90 mg tablet under fed conditions (Treatment B, reference) on Day 1 of Period 2. Each period was separated by a washout period of at least 7 days.

Arm type	Experimental
Investigational medicinal product name	Darunavir 100 mg/mL suspension
Investigational medicinal product code	
Other name	TMC114
Pharmaceutical forms	Oral suspension
Routes of administration	Oral use

Dosage and administration details:

Subjects received a single dose of Darunavir 600mg as 100 mg/mL suspension orally as Treatment B on Day 1 as per assigned treatment sequences.

Investigational medicinal product name	Cobicistat 90 mg
Investigational medicinal product code	
Other name	JNJ-48763364
Pharmaceutical forms	Tablet
Routes of administration	Oral use

Dosage and administration details:

Subjects received a single dose of Cobicistat 90 mg tablet orally as a component of Treatment B on Day 1 as per assigned treatment sequences.

Investigational medicinal product name	Darunavir 600 mg and Cobicistat 90 mg as one FDC tablet
Investigational medicinal product code	
Other name	TMC114/JNJ-48763364
Pharmaceutical forms	Tablet
Routes of administration	Oral use

Dosage and administration details:

Subjects received a single dose of Darunavir 600 mg and Cobicistat 90 mg FDC tablet orally as Treatment A on Day 1 as per assigned treatment sequences.

Arm title	Treatment Sequence BA
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Arm description:

Subjects received a single oral dose of DRV 600 mg as 100 mg/mL suspension and COBI 90 mg tablet under fed conditions (Treatment B, reference) on Day 1 of Period 1 followed by a single oral dose of DRV

(600 mg) and COBI (90 mg) as one FDC tablet under fed conditions (Treatment A, test) on Day 1 of Period 2. Each period was separated by a washout period of at least 7 days.

Arm type	Experimental
Investigational medicinal product name	Darunavir 100 mg/mL suspension
Investigational medicinal product code	
Other name	TMC114
Pharmaceutical forms	Oral suspension
Routes of administration	Oral use

Dosage and administration details:

Subjects received a single dose of Darunavir 600mg as 100 mg/mL suspension orally as Treatment B on Day 1 as per assigned treatment sequences.

Investigational medicinal product name	Darunavir 600 mg and Cobicistat 90 mg as one FDC tablet
Investigational medicinal product code	
Other name	TMC114/JNJ-48763364
Pharmaceutical forms	Tablet
Routes of administration	Oral use

Dosage and administration details:

Subjects received a single dose of Darunavir 600 mg and Cobicistat 90 mg FDC tablet orally as Treatment A on Day 1 as per assigned treatment sequences.

Investigational medicinal product name	Cobicistat 90 mg
Investigational medicinal product code	
Other name	JNJ-48763364
Pharmaceutical forms	Tablet
Routes of administration	Oral use

Dosage and administration details:

Subjects received a single dose of Cobicistat 90 mg tablet orally as a component of Treatment B on Day 1 as per assigned treatment sequences.

Number of subjects in period 1	Treatment Sequence AB	Treatment Sequence BA
Started	16	16
Treatment A	16	16
Treatment B	14	16
Completed	14	16
Not completed	2	0
Covid-19	1	-
Withdrawal by subject	1	-

Baseline characteristics

Reporting groups

Reporting group title	Treatment Sequence AB
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Reporting group description:

Subjects received a single oral dose of Darunavir (DRV) (600 milligrams [mg]) and Cobicistat (COBI) (90 mg) as one fixed dose combination (FDC) tablet under fed conditions (Treatment A, test) on Day 1 of Period 1 followed by a single oral dose of DRV 600 mg as 100 milligram per millilitre (mg/mL) suspension and COBI 90 mg tablet under fed conditions (Treatment B, reference) on Day 1 of Period 2. Each period was separated by a washout period of at least 7 days.

Reporting group title	Treatment Sequence BA
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Reporting group description:

Subjects received a single oral dose of DRV 600 mg as 100 mg/mL suspension and COBI 90 mg tablet under fed conditions (Treatment B, reference) on Day 1 of Period 1 followed by a single oral dose of DRV (600 mg) and COBI (90 mg) as one FDC tablet under fed conditions (Treatment A, test) on Day 1 of Period 2. Each period was separated by a washout period of at least 7 days.

Reporting group values	Treatment Sequence AB	Treatment Sequence BA	Total
Number of subjects	16	16	32
Title for AgeCategorical Units: subjects			
Children (2-11 years)	0	0	0
Adolescents (12-17 years)	0	0	0
Adults (18-64 years)	16	16	32
From 65 to 84 years	0	0	0
85 years and over	0	0	0
Title for AgeContinuous Units: years			
median	39	41	
full range (min-max)	21 to 54	18 to 55	-
Title for Gender Units: subjects			
Female	9	9	18
Male	7	7	14

End points

End points reporting groups

Reporting group title	Treatment Sequence AB
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Reporting group description:

Subjects received a single oral dose of Darunavir (DRV) (600 milligrams [mg]) and Cobicistat (COBI) (90 mg) as one fixed dose combination (FDC) tablet under fed conditions (Treatment A, test) on Day 1 of Period 1 followed by a single oral dose of DRV 600 mg as 100 milligram per millilitre (mg/mL) suspension and COBI 90 mg tablet under fed conditions (Treatment B, reference) on Day 1 of Period 2. Each period was separated by a washout period of at least 7 days.

Reporting group title	Treatment Sequence BA
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Reporting group description:

Subjects received a single oral dose of DRV 600 mg as 100 mg/mL suspension and COBI 90 mg tablet under fed conditions (Treatment B, reference) on Day 1 of Period 1 followed by a single oral dose of DRV (600 mg) and COBI (90 mg) as one FDC tablet under fed conditions (Treatment A, test) on Day 1 of Period 2. Each period was separated by a washout period of at least 7 days.

Subject analysis set title	Treatment A
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Subject analysis set type	Safety analysis
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Subject analysis set description:

Subjects received a single oral dose of Darunavir (DRV) (600 milligrams [mg]) and Cobicistat (COBI) (90 mg) as one fixed dose combination (FDC) tablet under fed conditions on Day 1 of each treatment period.

Subject analysis set title	Treatment B
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Subject analysis set type	Safety analysis
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Subject analysis set description:

Subjects received a single oral dose of DRV 600 mg as 100 milligram per millilitre (mg/mL) suspension and COBI 90 mg tablet under fed conditions on Day 1 of each treatment period.

Primary: Maximum Observed Plasma Concentration (C_{max}) of Darunavir (DRV)

End point title	Maximum Observed Plasma Concentration (C _{max}) of Darunavir (DRV)
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End point description:

C_{max} was defined as the maximum observed plasma concentration of Darunavir. Pharmacokinetic (PK) data analysis set included all subjects who received at least 1 dose of study intervention and who had at least 1 plasma concentration data value/1 PK parameter value after study intervention administration.

End point type	Primary
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End point timeframe:

Pre dose and 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 72 hours post dose on Day 1

End point values	Treatment A	Treatment B		
Subject group type	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set		
Number of subjects analysed	32	30		
Units: Nanograms per millilitre (ng/mL)				
arithmetic mean (standard deviation)	4945 (± 1269)	5014 (± 993)		

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Treatment A Versus Treatment B
Statistical analysis description: Log transformed PK parameters were analysed by a linear mixed-effect model that includes treatment, period, and treatment sequence as fixed effects and subject within sequence as a random effect. The results were back-transformed using anti-logarithm.	
Comparison groups	Treatment A v Treatment B
Number of subjects included in analysis	62
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	equivalence ^[1]
Parameter estimate	Geometric Mean Ratio
Point estimate	96.85
Confidence interval	
level	90 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	88.94
upper limit	105.47

Notes:

[1] - Subjects analysed for statistical analysis in both the treatments (in each Treatment A and Treatment B) as per assigned treatment sequence were 30. Pre-defined bioequivalence limits were 80 to 125%.

Primary: Area Under the Concentration-time Curve From Time Zero to Last Quantifiable Time (AUC[0-last]) of DRV

End point title	Area Under the Concentration-time Curve From Time Zero to Last Quantifiable Time (AUC[0-last]) of DRV
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End point description:

AUC(0-last) was area under the analyte concentration-time curve from time zero to the time of the last measurable (non-below quantification limit [non-BQL]) concentration, calculated by linear-linear trapezoidal summation. PK data analysis set included all subjects who received at least 1 dose of study intervention and who had at least 1 plasma concentration data value/1 PK parameter value after study intervention administration.

End point type	Primary
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End point timeframe:

Pre dose and 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 72 hours post dose on Day 1

End point values	Treatment A	Treatment B		
Subject group type	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set		
Number of subjects analysed	32	30		
Units: nanogram* hour per millilitre (ng*h/mL)				
arithmetic mean (standard deviation)	51913 (± 21398)	50004 (± 13574)		

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Treatment A Versus Treatment B
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Statistical analysis description:

Log transformed PK parameters were analysed by a linear mixed-effect model that includes treatment, period, and treatment sequence as fixed effects and subject within sequence as a random effect. The results were back-transformed using anti-logarithm.

Comparison groups	Treatment A v Treatment B
Number of subjects included in analysis	62
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	equivalence ^[2]
Parameter estimate	Geometric Mean Ratio
Point estimate	98.22
Confidence interval	
level	90 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	92.46
upper limit	104.33

Notes:

[2] - Subjects analysed for statistical analysis in both the treatments (in each Treatment A and Treatment B) as per assigned treatment sequence were 30. Pre-defined bioequivalence limits were 80 to 125%.

Primary: Area Under the Concentration-time Curve from Time Zero to Infinite Time (AUC[0-infinity]) of DRV

End point title	Area Under the Concentration-time Curve from Time Zero to Infinite Time (AUC[0-infinity]) of DRV
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End point description:

The AUC (0-infinity) was the area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to infinite time, calculated as the sum of AUC(last) and C(last) divided by lambda(z); wherein AUC(last) is area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to last quantifiable time, C(last) is the last observed quantifiable concentration, and lambda(z) is elimination rate constant. PK data analysis set included all subjects who received at least 1 dose of study intervention and who had at least 1 plasma concentration data value/1 PK parameter value after study intervention administration. Here, 'Number of Subjects Analysed' = subjects evaluable for this endpoint.

End point type	Primary
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End point timeframe:

Pre dose and 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 72 hours post dose on Day 1

End point values	Treatment A	Treatment B		
Subject group type	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set		
Number of subjects analysed	31	30		
Units: nanogram* hour per millilitre (ng*h/mL)				
arithmetic mean (standard deviation)	51823 (± 21745)	50167 (± 13599)		

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Treatment A Versus Treatment B
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Statistical analysis description:

Log transformed PK parameters were analysed by a linear mixed-effect model that includes treatment, period, and treatment sequence as fixed effects and subject within sequence as a random effect. The results were back-transformed using anti-logarithm.

Comparison groups	Treatment A v Treatment B
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Number of subjects included in analysis	61
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	equivalence ^[3]
Parameter estimate	Geometric Mean Ratio
Point estimate	98.6
Confidence interval	
level	90 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	92.66
upper limit	104.91

Notes:

[3] - Subjects analysed for statistical analysis in both the treatments (in each Treatment A and Treatment B) as per assigned treatment sequence were 29. Pre-defined bioequivalence limits were 80 to 125%.

Secondary: Maximum Observed Plasma Concentration (C_{max}) of Cobicistat (COBI)

End point title	Maximum Observed Plasma Concentration (C _{max}) of Cobicistat (COBI)
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End point description:

C_{max} was defined as the maximum observed plasma concentration of cobicistat. PK data analysis set included all subjects who received at least 1 dose of study intervention and who had at least 1 plasma concentration data value/1 PK parameter value after study intervention administration.

End point type	Secondary
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End point timeframe:

Pre dose and 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 72 hours post dose on Day 1

End point values	Treatment A	Treatment B		
Subject group type	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set		
Number of subjects analysed	32	30		
Units: ng/mL				
arithmetic mean (standard deviation)	221 (± 84.0)	295 (± 117)		

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Treatment A Versus Treatment B
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Statistical analysis description:

Log transformed PK parameters were analysed by a linear mixed-effect model that includes treatment, period, and treatment sequence as fixed effects and subject within sequence as a random effect. The results were back-transformed using anti-logarithm.

Comparison groups	Treatment A v Treatment B
Number of subjects included in analysis	62
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	equivalence ^[4]
Parameter estimate	Geometric Mean Ratio
Point estimate	74.18

Confidence interval	
level	90 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	66.68
upper limit	82.53

Notes:

[4] - Subjects analysed for statistical analysis in both the treatments (in each Treatment A and Treatment B) as per assigned treatment sequence were 30. Pre-defined bioequivalence limits were 80 to 125%.

Secondary: Area Under the Concentration-time Curve From Time Zero to Last Quantifiable Time (AUC[0-last]) of COBI

End point title	Area Under the Concentration-time Curve From Time Zero to Last Quantifiable Time (AUC[0-last]) of COBI
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End point description:

AUC(0-last) was area under the analyte concentration-time curve from time zero to the time of the last measurable (non-BQL) concentration, calculated by linear-linear trapezoidal summation. PK data analysis set included all subjects who received at least 1 dose of study intervention and who had at least 1 plasma concentration data value/1 PK parameter value after study intervention administration.

End point type	Secondary
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End point timeframe:

Pre dose and 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 72 hours post dose on Day 1

End point values	Treatment A	Treatment B		
Subject group type	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set		
Number of subjects analysed	32	30		
Units: nanogram* hour per millilitre (ng*h/mL)				
arithmetic mean (standard deviation)	1606 (± 742)	1869 (± 904)		

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Treatment A Versus Treatment B
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Statistical analysis description:

Log transformed PK parameters were analysed by a linear mixed-effect model that includes treatment, period, and treatment sequence as fixed effects and subject within sequence as a random effect. The results were back-transformed using anti-logarithm.

Comparison groups	Treatment A v Treatment B
Number of subjects included in analysis	62
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	equivalence ^[5]
Parameter estimate	Geometric Mean Ratio
Point estimate	85.23
Confidence interval	
level	90 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	77.72
upper limit	93.47

Notes:

[5] - Subjects analysed for statistical analysis in both the treatments (in each Treatment A and Treatment B) as per assigned treatment sequence were 30. Pre-defined bioequivalence limits were 80 to 125%.

Secondary: Area Under the Concentration-time Curve From Time Zero to Infinite Time (AUC[0-infinity]) of COBI

End point title	Area Under the Concentration-time Curve From Time Zero to Infinite Time (AUC[0-infinity]) of COBI
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End point description:

The AUC (0-infinity) was the area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to infinite time, calculated as the sum of AUC(last) and C(last)/lambda(z); wherein AUC(last) is area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to last quantifiable time, C(last) is the last observed quantifiable concentration, and lambda(z) is elimination rate constant. PK data analysis set included all subjects who received at least 1 dose of study intervention and who had at least 1 plasma concentration data value/1 PK parameter value after study intervention administration. Here, 'Number of Subjects Analysed' = subjects evaluable for this endpoint.

End point type	Secondary
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End point timeframe:

Pre dose and 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 72 hours post dose on Day 1

End point values	Treatment A	Treatment B		
Subject group type	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set		
Number of subjects analysed	30	30		
Units: nanogram* hour per millilitre (ng*h/mL)				
arithmetic mean (standard deviation)	1678 (± 748)	1913 (± 917)		

Statistical analyses

Statistical analysis title	Treatment A Versus Treatment B
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Statistical analysis description:

Log transformed PK parameters were analysed by a linear mixed-effect model that includes treatment, period, and treatment sequence as fixed effects and subject within sequence as a random effect. The results were back-transformed using anti-logarithm.

Comparison groups	Treatment A v Treatment B
Number of subjects included in analysis	60
Analysis specification	Pre-specified
Analysis type	equivalence ^[6]
Parameter estimate	Geometric Mean Ratio
Point estimate	84.68
Confidence interval	
level	90 %
sides	2-sided
lower limit	77.05
upper limit	93.08

Notes:

[6] - Subjects analysed for statistical analysis in both the treatments (in each Treatment A and Treatment B) as per assigned treatment sequence were 28. Pre-defined bioequivalence limits were 80 to 125%.

Secondary: Number of Subjects With Serious Adverse Events (SAEs)

End point title	Number of Subjects With Serious Adverse Events (SAEs)
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End point description:

An adverse event (AE) was any untoward medical occurrence in a subject who received study drug without regard to possibility of causal relationship. SAE was any untoward medical occurrence that at any dose resulted in death, was life-threatening, requires inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization, resulted in persistent or significant disability/incapacity, was a congenital anomaly/birth defect, was a suspected transmission of any infectious agent via a medicinal product. Safety analysis set included all subjects who received at least one dose of study intervention.

End point type	Secondary
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End point timeframe:

From screening up to end of study (up to 7 weeks)

End point values	Treatment A	Treatment B		
Subject group type	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set		
Number of subjects analysed	32	30		
Units: Subjects	0	0		

Statistical analyses

No statistical analyses for this end point

Secondary: Number of Subjects With Clinically Significant Abnormalities in Physical Examinations

End point title	Number of Subjects With Clinically Significant Abnormalities in Physical Examinations
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End point description:

Clinically significant abnormalities in physical examinations was reported in this endpoint. Physical examination included skin examination, height and body weight measurement. Safety analysis set included all subjects who received at least 1 dose of study intervention.

End point type	Secondary
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End point timeframe:

From screening up to end of study (up to 7 weeks)

End point values	Treatment A	Treatment B		
Subject group type	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set		
Number of subjects analysed	32	30		
Units: Subjects	0	1		

Statistical analyses

No statistical analyses for this end point

Secondary: Number of Subjects With Clinically Significant Abnormalities in Vital Sign

End point title	Number of Subjects With Clinically Significant Abnormalities in Vital Sign
End point description: Abnormal vital parameters included pulse rate: abnormally low- less than or equal to (≤ 45) beats per minute (bpm), abnormally high- greater than or equal to (\geq) 120 bpm; Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP): abnormally low ≤ 90 millimeter of mercury (mmHg), Grade 1 (mild): >140 mmHg to <160 mmHg, Grade 2 (moderate): ≥ 160 mmHg to <180 mmHg, Grade 3 (severe): ≥ 180 mmHg; Diastolic BP: abnormally low ≤ 50 mmHg, Grade 1 (mild): >90 mmHg to <100 mmHg, Grade 2 (moderate): ≥ 100 mmHg to <110 mmHg, Grade 3 (severe): ≥ 110 mmHg. Safety analysis set included all subjects who received at least one dose of study intervention.	
End point type	Secondary
End point timeframe: From screening up to end of study (up to 7 weeks)	

End point values	Treatment A	Treatment B		
Subject group type	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set		
Number of subjects analysed	32	30		
Units: Subjects	0	0		

Statistical analyses

No statistical analyses for this end point

Secondary: Number of Subjects With Clinically Significant Abnormalities in Clinical Laboratory Tests

End point title	Number of Subjects With Clinically Significant Abnormalities in Clinical Laboratory Tests
End point description: Safety laboratory assessments included clinical chemistry, hematology, coagulation, urinalysis, and other screening tests. Abnormality was determined at the investigator's discretion. Safety analysis set included all subjects who received at least 1 dose of study intervention.	
End point type	Secondary
End point timeframe: From screening up to end of study (up to 7 weeks)	

End point values	Treatment A	Treatment B		
Subject group type	Subject analysis set	Subject analysis set		
Number of subjects analysed	32	30		
Units: Subjects	0	0		

Statistical analyses

Adverse events

Adverse events information

Timeframe for reporting adverse events:

From screening up to end of study (up to 7 weeks)

Assessment type	Non-systematic
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Dictionary used

Dictionary name	MedDRA
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Dictionary version	25.0
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Reporting groups

Reporting group title	Treatment A
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Reporting group description:

Subjects received a single oral dose of Darunavir (DRV) (600 milligrams [mg]) and Cobicistat (COBI) (90 mg) as one fixed dose combination (FDC) tablet under fed conditions on Day 1 of each treatment period.

Reporting group title	Treatment B
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Reporting group description:

Subjects received a single oral dose of DRV 600 mg as 100 milligram per millilitre (mg/mL) suspension and COBI 90 mg tablet under fed conditions on Day 1 of each treatment period.

Serious adverse events	Treatment A	Treatment B	
Total subjects affected by serious adverse events			
subjects affected / exposed	0 / 32 (0.00%)	0 / 30 (0.00%)	
number of deaths (all causes)	0	0	
number of deaths resulting from adverse events			

Frequency threshold for reporting non-serious adverse events: 5 %

Non-serious adverse events	Treatment A	Treatment B	
Total subjects affected by non-serious adverse events			
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 32 (6.25%)	3 / 30 (10.00%)	
Gastrointestinal disorders			
Diarrhoea			
subjects affected / exposed	2 / 32 (6.25%)	3 / 30 (10.00%)	
occurrences (all)	2	3	

More information

Substantial protocol amendments (globally)

Were there any global substantial amendments to the protocol? Yes

Date	Amendment
22 February 2022	The original protocol dated 08 December 2021 was amended once (22 February 2022) to correct an inconsistency between the Schedule of Activities and Section 8.1.3 (Electrocardiograms) of the protocol. The requirement for an electrocardiogram (ECG) assessment on Day -1 was removed from the Schedule of Activities as ECG was only required during screening. A more detailed instruction regarding the allowed intake of paracetamol/acetaminophen was added.

Notes:

Interruptions (globally)

Were there any global interruptions to the trial? No

Limitations and caveats

None reported