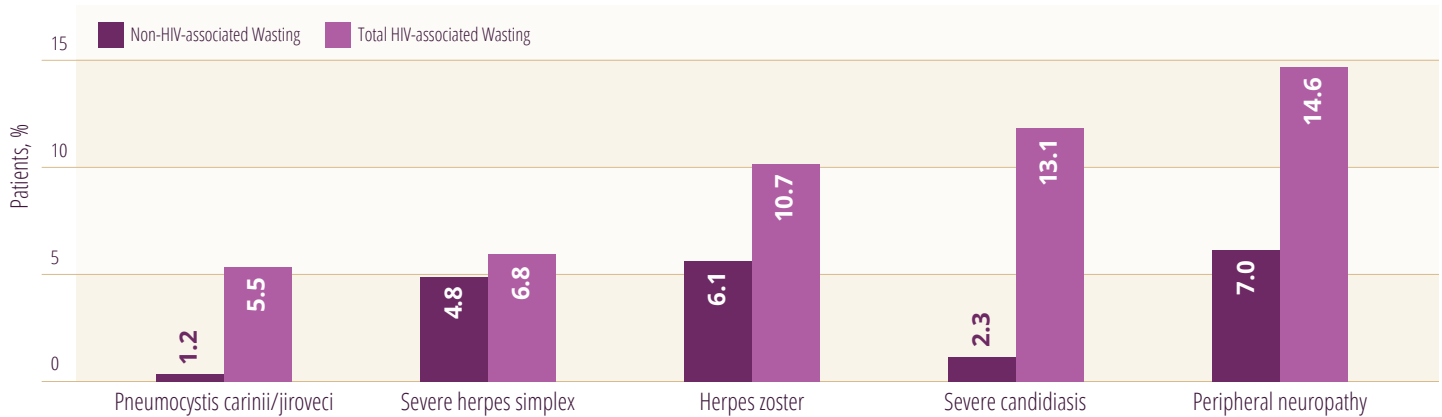


Results¹ (continued)

Select HIV/AIDS Conditions and Opportunistic Infections

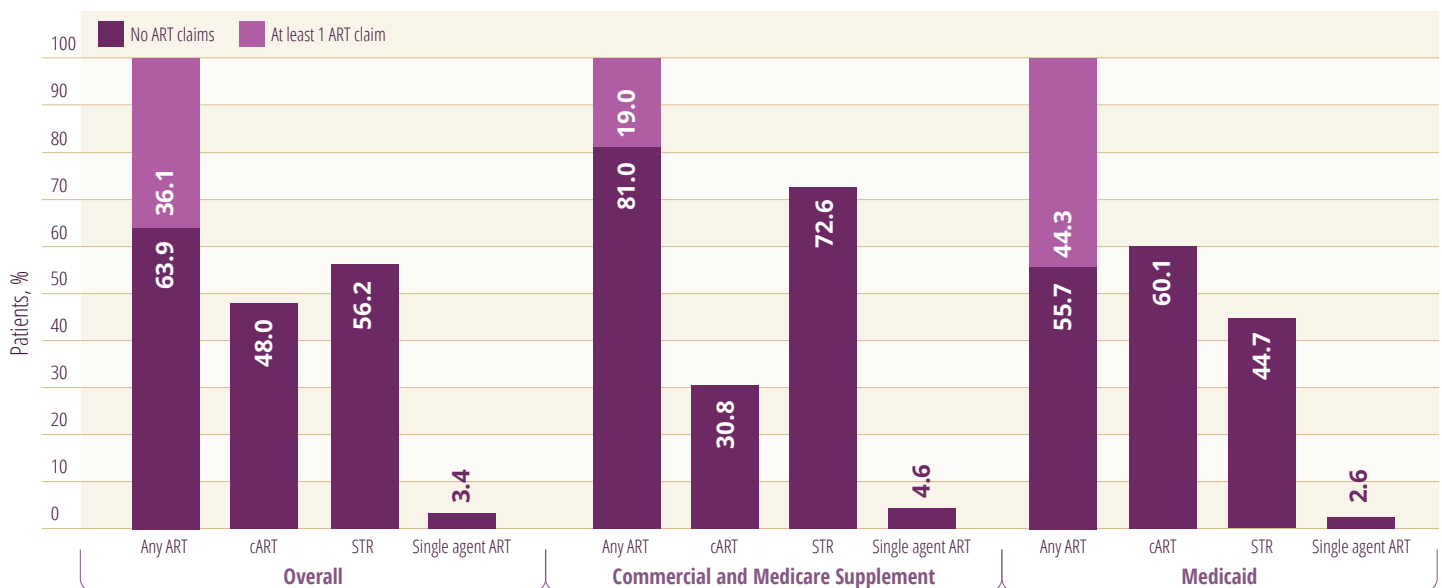
- The HIV-associated Wasting cohort had higher proportions of opportunistic infections (OI) and HIV/AIDS-related conditions compared to the non-HIV-associated Wasting cohort
 - 64.2% of the HIV-associated Wasting cohort had ≥ 1 diagnosis of an OI vs. 38.6% in the non-HIV-associated Wasting cohort, $p < 0.0001$



Only those conditions with proportion >5% are presented in the bar chart; P-value <0.0001 for all comparisons

ART Utilization at HIV Index

- At HIV-index* date, >35% of people living with HIV had no evidence of a pharmacy claim and >40% of people living with HIV in the Medicaid population had no evidence of a pharmacy claim for ART
- cART[†] was the most common treatment within the Medicaid population; whereas STR was most common overall and in the Commercial and Medicare Supplement population.



*At index includes medications used 12-months post-HIV index; cART is defined as any fixed-dose combinations (FDC) OR >2 single agents
[†]cART is defined as any fixed dose combination or greater than, or equal to, 2 single agents
 cART - Combination Anti-Retroviral Therapy; STR - single tablet regimen