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Abstract

Purpose: To evaluate the efficacy, effectiveness, and safety of integrase inhibitors in the treatment of HIV/AIDS in patients coinfected with tuberculosis (TB). **Me**

Aim: To evaluate the efficacy, effectiveness, and safety of integrase inhibitors in the treatment of HIV/AIDS in patients coinfected with tuberculosis (TB). Methods: Clinical trials or observational studies evaluating the population of patients coinfected with tuberculosis and HIV/aids using integrase inhibitors were included. The methodological quality of the studies was independently assessed using the Cochrane risk of bias and Newcastle Ottawa scales. The Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluations considerations were used to assess the certainty of the evidence. All analyses were conducted using the Review Manager Version 5.4.1. Results: Reports from three randomised clinical trials and a historical cohort were included. The therapies evaluated in patients coinfected with TB and HIV/AIDS were also within the limits of the included studies, there were no significant drug-related adverse events. However, there was no statistically significant difference in the efficacy outcomes viral load suppression between the efavirenz and integrase inhibitor arms, and regarding safety outcomes, there were few events compared with the total. Furthermore, the certainty of the evidence of the outcomes assessed was low. Conclusion: Integrase inhibitors are effective and well tolerated, being an alternative to efavirenz in clinical protocols. However, more studies with high quality evidence are needed on the use of this treatment in health systems.

Keywords: HIV. Aids. Tuberculosis. Integrase Inhibitor. Treatment Outcome. Systematic Review. Meta-analysis.