Drug resistance interpretation: PR HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

None PI Major Mutations: PI Accessory Mutations:

L10/V x x x 12/V PR Other Mutations:

Protease Inhibitors

atazanavir/r (ATV/r) Susceptible darunavir/r (DRV/r) Susceptible fosamprenavir/r (FPV/r) Susceptible indinavir/r (IDV/r) Susceptible lopinavir/r (LPV/r) Susceptible nelfinavir (NFV) Susceptible saquinavir/r (SQV/r) Susceptible tipranavir/r (TPV/r) Susceptible

## PR comments

### Other

. L10(V are polymorphic, PI-selected accessory mutations that increase the replication of viruses with other PI-resistance mutations.

## Mutation scoring: PR

No drug resistance mutations were found for PI.

Drug resistance interpretation: RT

NRTI Mutations: M41L :-- M184V :-- T215F :--

K1035 --- G190A ---NNRTI Mutations:

RT Other Mutations: V35T - V60I - K102KR - 120A - K122E - D123NT - E169D - K173S - Q174K - D177E - V179I - G196E - T200A - 1202V - Q207A - R211S - F214L -

## Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

abacavir (ABC) Intermediate Resistance zidovudine (AZT) High-Level Resistance stavudine (D4T) Intermediate Resistance didanosine (DDI) Intermediate Resistance emtricitabine (FTC) High-Level Resistance lamivudine (3TC) High-Level Resistance tenofovir (TDF) Low-Level Resistance

## Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

doravirine (DOR) Susceptible efavirenz (EFV) High-Level Resistance Potential Low-Level Resistance etravirine (ETR) nevirapine (NVP) High-Level Resistance Low-Level Resistance rilpivirine (RPV)

## RT comments

# NRTI

- M41L is a TAM that usually occurs with T215Y. In combination, M41L plus T215Y confer intermediate / high-level resistance to AZT and d4T and contribute to reduced dd1, ABC and TDF susceptibility.
- M184V/I cause high-level in vitro resistance to 3TC and FTC and low/intermediate resistance to ABC (3-fold reduced susceptibility). M184V/I are not contraindications to continued treatment with 3TC or FTC because they increase susceptibility to AZT and TDF and are associated with clinically significant reductions in HIV-1 replication.
- T215Y/F are TAMs that causes intermediate/high-level resistance to AZT and potentially low-level resistance to ABC and TDF.

- K103S is a non-polymorphic mutation that causes high-level reductions in NVP susceptibility but intermediate reductions in EFV susceptibility. Because K103S is a 2-bp change from the wildtype K and a 1-bp change from K103N, persons with K103S may be likely to have once had K103N.
- . 6190A is a non-polymorphic mutation that causes high-level resistance to NVP and intermediate resistance to EFV. It does not significantly reduce susceptibility to RPV, ETR, or DOR.

- . V179I is a polymorphic mutation that is frequently selected in persons receiving ETR and RPV. However, it has little, if any, direct effect on NNRTI susceptibility.
- . This virus is predicted to have low-level reduced susceptibility to RPV. The use of the combination of CAB/RPV should be considered to be relatively contraindicated.

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05) Mutation scoring: RT

## Drug resistance mutation scores of NRTI:

Drug resistance mutation	scores of	NRTI:			Do	wnload CS	V 🔻
Rule	ABC ÷	AZT ≑	D4T ÷	DDI ÷	FTC ≑	зтс ≑	TDF ÷
M41L	5	15	15	10	0	0	5
M41L + M184V + T215F	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
M41L+T215F	10	10	10	10	5	5	10
M184V	15	-10	-10	10	60	60	-10
T215F	10	60	40	15	0	0	10
Total	50	75	55	45	65	65	15

Download CSV -

## Drug resistance mutation scores of NNRTI:

Rule	DOR ÷	EFV ÷	ETR ÷	NVP ≑	RPV ≑
K1035	0	45	0	60	0
G190A	0	45	10	60	15
Total	0	90	10	120	15