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

PI Major Mutations: PI Accessory Mutations: None

None

113V • E35D • M36I • R41K • H69K • K70R • L89M PR Other Mutations:

Protease Inhibitors

atazanavir/r (ATV/r) Susceptible Susceptible darunavir/r (DRV/r) lopinavir/r (LPV/r) Susceptible

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

No drug resistance mutations were found for PI.

Drug resistance interpretation: RT

M41ML - I'm a ran • K65R was - \$688G - ran a ran • M184V was NRTI Mutations:

L1001 *** • K103N *** NNRTI Mutations:

RT Other Mutations: E6K . VBI . E28A . V35T . T29TA . T29TA . V175T . T29TA . V175T . V175

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

P3455 *** * M357Q *** * R358K *** * G359S *** * A371V *** * 1375V *** * T377L ***

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

abacavir (ABC) High-Level Resistance zidovudine (AZT) Susceptible emtricitabine (FTC) High-Level Resistance lamivudine (3TC) High-Level Resistance tenofovir (TDF) Intermediate Resistance Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

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

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.
- K65R confers intermediate reductions in susceptibility to TDF, ABC, and 3TC/FTC. It increases AZT susceptibility. In NRTI-naive patients with K65R, TDF+3TC+DTG is usually highly effective and more effective than AZT/3TC/DTG. However, in patients receiving TDF+3TC+DTG.
- . \$686 is a polymorphic mutation that is often selected in combination with K63R. It partially restores the replication defect associated with K63R.
- 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.

NNRTI

- L100I is a non-polymorphic mutation that usually occurs in combination with K103N. In this setting it confers high-level resistance to NVP, EFV, and RPV and intermediate resistance to ETR and DOR.
- K103N is a non-polymorphic mutation that confers high-level reductions in NVP and EFV susceptibility. It is the most commonly transmitted DRM.

Other

. 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.

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

Drug resistance mutation scores of NRTI:

Rule	ABC ÷	AZT ≑	FTC ÷	3TC ≑	TDF ÷
M41ML	5	15	0	0	5
K65R	45	-10	30	30	50
M184V	15	-10	60	60	-10
K65R + S68SG	0	0	0	0	5
Total	65	-5	90	90	50

Drug resistance mutation scores of NNRTI: Download CSV

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Rule	DOR ÷	EFV ≑	ETR ÷	NVP ≑	RPV ≑
L1001	15	60	30	60	60
L100I+K103N	15	0	0	0	0
K103N	0	60	0	60	0
Total	30	120	30	120	60