PatientID: GU121692

Okitobba 06, 2023

Color Code

HR: High-Level Resistance
PLR: Potential Low-Level Resistance
LR: Low-Level Resistance
IR: Intermediate Resistance
S: Susceptible

DRUG.CLASS	DRUG	RESISTANCE.PROFILE	DRMS.above.20.percent.prevalence
INSTI	BIC	**PLR**	Y143R;G163RG;T97A
	CAB	**LR**	
	DTG	**PLR**	
	EVG	**IR**	
	RAL	**HR**	

Appendix

Drug abbreviations in full

DRUG.CLASS	ABBREVIATION	DRUG.NAME
PI	ATV	Atazanavir
	DRV	Darunavir
	FPV	Fosamprenavir
	IDV	Indinavir
	LPV	Lopinavir
	NFV	Nelfinavir
	SQV	Saquinavir
	TPV	Tipranavir
NRTI	ABC	Abacavir
	AZT	Azidothymidine
	DFT	Stavudine
	DDI	Didanosine
	FTC	Emtricitabine
	LMV	Lamivudine
	TDF	Tenofovir
NNRTI	DOR	Doravirine
	EFV	Efavirenz
	ETR	Etravirine
	NVP	Nevirapine
	RPV	Rilpivirine
INSTI	BIC	Bictegravir
	CAB	Cabotegravir
	DTG	Dolutegravir
	EVG	Elvitegravir
	RAL	Raltegravir

Comments

DRUG.CLASS	COMMENTS
PI	
NRTI	
NNRTI	
INSTI	G163R/K are nonpolymorphic in all subtypes except subtype F. They are accessory resistance mutations as they usually occur in combination with other INSTI-resistance mutations particularly N155H.
	T97A is a polymorphic INSTI-selected mutation that, depending on subtype, occurs in 1% to 5% of viruses from untreated persons. Alone, it has minimal effects on INSTI susceptibility but in combination with other major resistance mutations, it synergistically reduces susceptibility to each of the INSTIs.
	Y143C/R/H are non-polymorphic mutations associated with high-level RAL resistance. Alone, they have minimal effects on EVG susceptibility. However, they are associated with intermediate reductions in EVG susceptibility when they occur in combination with one or more accessory INSTI-resistance mutations. Y143 mutations do not reduce susceptibility to DTG, BIC, or CAB.