

PI Major Mutations:

PI Accessory Mutations:

PR Other Mutations:

I54V • V82F • L90M

G73C

L10I • I15V • K20I • E35D • M36I • R57K • Q61N • N62V • L63C • T74S

Protease Inhibitors	
atazanavir/r (ATV/r)	High-Level Resistance
darunavir/r (DRV/r)	Low-Level Resistance
fosamprenavir/r (FPV/r)	High-Level Resistance
indinavir/r (IDV/r)	High-Level Resistance
lopinavir/r (LPV/r)	High-Level Resistance
nelfinavir (NFV)	High-Level Resistance
saquinavir/r (SQV/r)	High-Level Resistance
tipranavir/r (TPV/r)	Low-Level Resistance

PR comments

Major

- I54V is a non-polymorphic PI-selected mutation that contributes reduced susceptibility to each of the PIs except DRV.
- V82F is a nonpolymorphic mutation selected primarily by IDV and LPV. It reduces LPV and DRV susceptibility.
- L90M is a non-polymorphic PI-selected mutation that reduces susceptibility to ATV and to a lesser extent LPV.

Accessory

- G73S/T/C/A are common non-polymorphic accessory mutations selected primarily by most PIs. They are associated with minimally reduced susceptibility to each of the PIs.

Other

- L10I/V are polymorphic, PI-selected accessory mutations that increase the replication of viruses with other PI-resistance mutations.
- K20I is the consensus amino acid in subtype G and CRF02_AG. In subtypes B and C, K20I is a PI-selected mutation of uncertain effects on currently used PIs.
- T74S is a PI-selected accessory mutation that is polymorphic in most non-B subtypes.

- There is evidence for low-level DRV resistance. If DRV is administered it should be used twice daily.

Drug resistance mutation scores of PI:

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Rule	ATV/r	DRV/r	FPV/r	IDV/r	LPV/r	NFV	SQV/r	TPV/r
I54V	15	0	10	15	15	20	15	20
I54V + V82F	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	0
I54V + L90M	10	0	10	10	5	10	10	0
G73C	10	0	10	15	5	15	15	0
G73C + L90M	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0
V82F	15	15	30	30	30	30	10	0
V82F + L90M	10	0	10	10	5	10	10	0
L90M	25	0	20	30	15	60	45	0
Total	105	15	110	130	85	165	125	20

NRTI Mutations:

NNRTI Mutations:

RT Other Mutations:

M41L • M184V • L210LW • T215Y

None

V21I • K122E • D177E • T200A • R211K

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors		Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors	
abacavir (ABC)	High-Level Resistance	doravirine (DOR)	Susceptible
zidovudine (AZT)	High-Level Resistance	efavirenz (EFV)	Susceptible
stavudine (D4T)	High-Level Resistance	etravirine (ETR)	Susceptible
didanosine (DDI)	High-Level Resistance	nevirapine (NVP)	Susceptible
emtricitabine (FTC)	High-Level Resistance	rilpivirine (RPV)	Susceptible
lamivudine (3TC)	High-Level Resistance		
tenofovir (TDF)	Intermediate 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 ddi, 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.
- L210W is a TAM that usually occurs in combination with M41L and T215Y. The combination of M41, L210W and T215Y causes high-level resistance to AZT and intermediate resistance to ABC and TDF.
- T215Y/F are TAMs that causes intermediate/high-level resistance to AZT and potentially low-level resistance to ABC and TDF.

Drug resistance mutation scores of NRTI: [Download CSV](#)

Rule	ABC	AZT	D4T	DDI	FTC	3TC	TDF
<u>M41L</u>	5	15	15	10	0	0	5
<u>M41L + M184V + T215Y</u>	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>M41L + L210LW</u>	10	10	10	10	0	0	10
<u>M41L + L210LW + T215Y</u>	10	0	0	0	15	15	10
<u>M41L + T215Y</u>	10	10	10	10	5	5	10
<u>M184V</u>	15	-10	-10	10	60	60	-10
<u>L210LW</u>	5	15	15	10	0	0	5
<u>L210LW + T215Y</u>	10	10	10	10	0	0	10
<u>T215Y</u>	10	60	40	15	0	0	10
Total	85	110	90	75	80	80	50

No drug resistance mutations were found for NNRTI.