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

PI Major Mutations: None PI Accessory Mutations:

PR Other Mutations:

Protease Inhibitors

atazanavir/r (ATV/r) Susceptible darunavir/r (DRV/r) Susceptible Susceptible fosamprenavir/r (FPV/r) 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.
- K20R is a highly polymorphic PI-selected accessory mutation that increases replication fitness in viruses with PI-resistance mutations.

Mutation scoring: PR

No drug resistance mutations were found for PI.

Drug resistance interpretation: RT

M41L :::: M184V ::: L210LW :::: 1 ::: T215Y ::: NRTI Mutations:

NNRTI Mutations: K103N --- V108I --- H221Y ---

RT Other Mutations: K20R -- V21VI -- V35T -- T39A -- V60I -- K102H -- K122E -- D123S -- C173S -- Q174K -- D177E -- D192N -- E203D -- C207A -- E203D -

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

abacavir (ABC) High-Level Resistance zidovudine (AZT) High-Level Resistance stavudine (D4T) High-Level Resistance didanosine (DDI) High-Level Resistance emtricitabine (FTC) High-Level Resistance High-Level Resistance

Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors doravirine (DOR) Low-Level Resistance

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

lamivudine (3TC) 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 Iow/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.

NNRTI

- . K103N is a non-polymorphic mutation that confers high-level reductions in NVP and EPV susceptibility. It is the most commonly transmitted DRM.
- . V108I is a relatively non-polymorphic accessory mutation selected in vitro and/or in vivo with each of the NNRTIs. It appears to contribute to reduced susceptibility to most NNRTIs only in combination with other NNRTI-resistance mutations.
- H221Y is a non-polymorphic accessory mutation selected primarily by NVP, RPV, and DOR. It frequently occurs in combination with Y181C.

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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.

Mutation scoring: RT

Drug resistance mutation scores of NRTI:

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

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							1
Rule	ABC ÷	AZT ÷	D4T ≑	DDI ÷	FTC ÷	зтс ≑	TDF ÷
M41L	5	15	15	10	0	0	5
M41L + M184V + T215Y	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
M41L+L210LW	10	10	10	10	0	0	10
M41L + L210LW + T215Y	10	0	0	0	15	15	10
M41L + T215Y	10	10	10	10	5	5	10
M184V	15	-10	-10	10	60	60	-10
L210LW	5	15	15	10	0	0	5
L210LW + T215Y	10	10	10	10	0	0	10
T215Y	10	60	40	15	0	0	10
Total	85	110	90	75	80	80	50

Drug resistance mutation scores of NNRT1:			Download CSV		
Rule	DOR ÷	EFV ÷	ETR ÷	NVP ≑	RPV ≑
V108I	10	10	0	15	0
H221Y	10	10	10	15	15

Drug resistance mutation scores of NNRTI:

Total 20 80 10 90 15