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

PI Major Mutations:

None None

PI Accessory Mutations: None

PR Other Mutations: L101 == . \* T12V == . \* L35D == . \* M36I == . \* R41K == . \* R41K == . \* R57K == . \* L63V == . \* H69K == . \* V77I == . \* L89I == . \* L89I

# 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

L10I/V are polymorphic, PI-selected accessory mutations that increase the replication of viruses with other PI-resistance mutations.

Mutation scoring; PR

Drug resistance interpretation: RT

No drug resistance mutations were found for PI.

NRTI Mutations: M41L .... S68G .... M184V .... T215F ....

High-Level Resistance

Low-Level Resistance

NNRTI Mutations: A986 ... K103N ... V108I ...

RT Other Mutations: E6A . • E28A . • V35T . • V60| . • K122E . • D123S . • R125RG . • K173M . • Q174K . • D177E . • (202V . • Q207D . • R211S . • L228H . • V245E . • D250E

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors abacavir (ABC) Intermediate Resistance doravirine (DOR) Low-Level Resistance High-Level Resistance zidovudine (AZT) High-Level Resistance efavirenz (EFV) stavudine (D4T) Intermediate Resistance etravirine (ETR) Potential Low-Level Resistance didanosine (DDI) Intermediate Resistance High-Level Resistance nevirapine (NVP) emtricitabine (FTC) High-Level Resistance rilpivirine (RPV) Low-Level Resistance

# RT comments

lamivudine (3TC)

tenofovir (TDF)

# 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.
- S68G is a polymorphic mutation that is often selected in combination with K65R. It partially restores the replication defect associated with K65R.
- 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.

## NNRTI

- A98G is a non-polymorphic accessory mutation associated with low-level reduced susceptibility to each of the NNRTIs.
- K103N is a non-polymorphic mutation that confers high-level reductions in NVP and EFV 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.
- 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.

15

Drug resistance mutation scores of NRTI:

Mutation scoring; RT

Total

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

50 75 55 45 65 65

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Rule	DOR ÷	EFV ÷	ETR ÷	NVP ≑	RPV
A98G	15	15	10	30	15
V108I	10	10	0	15	0
K103N	0	60	0	60	0
Total	25	85	10	105	15

# Drug resistance interpretation: IN

INSTI Major Mutations:

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INSTI Accessory Mutations: IN Other Mutations:

K14R === \* A21T === 10 \* L281 === \* V311 === \* I60M === \* I60M === \* I72IV ==== \* K156N === \* D167E === \* V2011 === \* K211R === \* L2341 === \* L2341 === \* I268L === \* S283G === \* I268L === \* I268L === \* I268L === \* I268L === I268L == I268L === I268L == I268L ==

# Integrase Strand Transfer Inhibitors

Potential Low-Level Resistance

Low-Level Resistance

N155H 100

None

Potential Low-Level Resistance

High-Level Resistance

High-Level Resistance

#### IN comments

bictegravir (BIC)

cabotegravir (CAB)

dolutegravir (DTG)

elvitegravir (EVG)

raltegravir (RAL)

# Major

- N155H is a common nonpolymorphic INSTI-resistance mutations. It has been reported in a high proportion of persons developing VF and HIVDR while receiving RAL, EVG, DTG, and CAB. Alone, it reduces RAL and EVG susceptibility about 10 and 30-fold, respectively. It has minimal effect on susceptibility to DTG, BIC, and CAB.
- This virus is predicted to have low-level reduced susceptibility to CAB. The use of the combination of CAB/RPV should be considered to be relatively contraindicated.

Drug resistance mutation scores of INSTI:

Mutation scoring: IN

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Rule	BIC ÷	CAB ÷	DTG ÷	EVG 💠	RAL ≑
N155H	10	25	10	60	60

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

PI Major Mutations: M46I .... 154L ... N885 ....

PI Accessory Mutations: F53L \*\*\*

PR Other Mutations: L10V - G16E - K20R - K35KR - K35KR

#### Protease Inhibitors

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

#### PR comments

# Major

- M46I/L are relatively non-polymorphic PI-selected mutations. In combination with other PI-resistance mutations, they are associated with reduced susceptibility to each of the PIs except DRV.
- I54M/L are non-polymorphic mutations selected primarily by FPV and DRV. I54M/L reduce susceptibility to LPV, ATV, and DRV.
- NBBS is a non-polymorphic mutation usually selected by NFV, ATV, and IDV. It confers high-level resistance to ATV and increases susceptibility to DRV.

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# Accessory

• F53L is a nonpolymorphic accessory mutation selected primarily by SQV, IDV, ATV and LPV. In combination with other mutations, It is associated with reduced susceptibility to ATV and possibly LPV. F33Y is an uncommon nonpolymorphic accessory PI-selected mutation that has not been well studied.

# 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.
- A71V/T are polymorphic, PI-selected accessory mutations that increase the replication of viruses with other PI-resistance mutations.
- 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:

Mutation scoring: PR

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-11-5				*					
Rule	ATV/r ≑	DRV/r ≑	FPV/r ≑	IDV/r ÷	LPV/r ÷	NFV ÷	sQV/r ≑	TPV/r ≑	
M46	10	0	10	10	10	30	10	5	
F53L	10	0	0	0	0	10	15	0	
154L	15	20	60	10	20	20	15	-10	
N885	60	-5	-10	15	0	60	15	0	
Total	95	15	60	35	30	120	55	-5	

# Drug resistance interpretation: RT

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NRTI Mutations: M41L == . \$686 == . V75VM === . U184V == . T215F == .

NNRTI Mutations: A98G

V5591 NA

#### Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

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

#### Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

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

#### RT comments

- . 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.
- \$68G is a polymorphic mutation that is often selected in combination with K65R. It partially restores the replication defect associated with K65R.
- V75T/M/A/S are nonpolymorphic accessory NRTI-selected mutations. They appear to have minimal phenotypic effects on AZT, ABC, and TDF.
- 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.

#### NNRTI

- A986 is a non-polymorphic accessory mutation associated with low-level reduced susceptibility to each of the NNRTIs.
- 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 HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

orug resistance mutation	Do	Download CSV					
Rule	ABC ‡	AZT ≑	D4T ÷	DDI ÷	FTC ÷	3TC ≑	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
<u>V75VM</u>	0	10	30	15	0	0	0
Total	50	85	85	60	65	65	15

Drug resistance mutation scores of NNRTI:

Rule	DOR ‡	EFV ÷	ETR ≑	NVP ≑	RPV ≑
A98G	15	15	10	30	15

Drug resistance interpretation: IN

Mutation scoring: IN

INSTI Major Mutations: None

INSTI Accessory Mutations:

IN Other Mutations: E13D \*\* K14R \*\* V31I \*\* 160M \*\* 172V \*\* 6106A \*\* 1712V \*\* 1123V \*\* 1125A \*\* 1234 \*\* 1235V \*\* K136Q \*\* F139V \*\* 124A \*\* 1225K \*\* 1235V \*\* 1

### Integrase Strand Transfer Inhibitors

bictegravir (BIC)	Susceptil
cabotegravir (CAB)	Susceptil
dolutegravir (DTG)	Susceptil
elvitegravir (EVG)	Susceptil
raltegravir (RAL)	Susceptil

No drug resistance mutations were found for INSTI.

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