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

PI Major Mutations: None
PI Accessory Mutations: None

PR Other Mutations: V11R - T12D - I13S - K14T - I15G - K20S - L23Y - L24* - D25I - T26R - G27S - A28D - D30H - T31Q - V32R - \(\Delta \)34 - E35X - M36S - N37P - L38M - R41K - R57K - I62V - L63V - E65D - H69K - T74S - L89M

Protease Inhibitors

atazanavir/r (ATV/r) Susceptible Susceptible darunavir/r (DRV/r) Susceptible fosamprenavir/r (FPV/r) Susceptible indinavir/r (IDV/r) lopinavir/r (LPV/r) Susceptible nelfinavir (NFV) Susceptible saquinavir/r (SQV/r) Susceptible tipranavir/r (TPV/r) Susceptible

PR comments

Other

- D30N is a non-polymorphic mutation NFV-selected mutation that causes high-level resistance to NFV but not to other Pls. D30H is a highly unusual mutation at this position.
- . V32I is a non-polymorphic mutation selected by LPV, ATV, and DRV which is associated with reduced susceptibility to each of these PIs. V32R is a highly unusual mutation at this position.
- . T74S is a PI-selected accessory mutation that is polymorphic in most non-B subtypes.

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

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

No drug resistance mutations were found for PI.

Drug resistance interpretation: RT

NRTI Mutations: L74V • Y115F • M184V

NNRTI Mutations: K103N • V108I • Y181C • H221Y • F227L • P236L

RT Other Mutations: E6D • V35T • T39A • V60I • K101R • D123E • I135T • I142V • T165L • K173A • Q174K • D177E • I178M • E194D • T200A • Q207A • R211S • F214S • P225X • P226S • H235I • D237T • K238V • W239D • T240S • V241Q • Q242L • P243L • I244Q • V245L • \(\triangle \) \(\triangle \)

K259T - L260E - V261I - G262V - K263R - L264N - N265L - W266T - A267G - I274T - K275E - K277N - K281Q

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

abacavir (ABC) High-Level Resistance doravirine (DOR) High-Level Resistance zidovudine (AZT) Susceptible efavirenz (EFV) High-Level Resistance stavudine (D4T) Susceptible etravirine (ETR) Intermediate Resistance didanosine (DDI) High-Level Resistance nevirapine (NVP) High-Level Resistance emtricitabine (FTC) High-Level Resistance rilpivirine (RPV) High-Level Resistance lamivudine (3TC) High-Level Resistance Potential Low-Level Resistance tenofovir (TDF)

RT comments

NRTI

- L74V causes intermediate ABC resistance. L74I causes low-level ABC resistance.
- Y115F causes intermediate resistance to ABC and low-level resistance to 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.

NNRTI

- 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.
- . Y181C is a non-polymorphic mutation selected in persons receiving NVP, ETR and RPV. It confers high-level resistance to NVP, intermediate resistance to ETR and RPV, and low-level resistance to EFV. It does not significantly reduce DOR susceptibility.
- H221Y is a non-polymorphic accessory mutation selected primarily by NVP, RPV, and DOR. It frequently occurs in combination with Y181C.
- F227L is a non-polymorphic mutation that usually occurs in combination with V106A. It is selected in vivo and in vitro with both NVP and DOR. In this context it is associated with high-level reductions in EFV susceptibility. F227I/V are extremely rare mutations that have been selected in vitro by DOR.
- P236L is a rare mutation selected commonly by DLV, which appears to have little if any effect on current NNRTIs.

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Other

K238T/N are uncommon non-polymorphic mutations selected in persons receiving NVP and EFV usually in combination with K103N. Alone, K238T/N appear to have minimal effects on NNRTI susceptibility. K238V is a highly unusual mutation at this position.

Drug resistance mutation scores of NRTI:

Mutation scoring: RT

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

Rule	ABC ≑	AZT ≑	D4T ≑	DDI 🕏	FTC ‡	зтс ≑	TDF ÷	
<u>L74V</u>	30	0	0	60	0	0	0	
L74V + M184V	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<u>Y115F</u>	30	0	0	0	0	0	15	
Y115F + M184V	15	0	0	0	0	0	5	
M184V	15	-10	-10	10	60	60	-10	
Total	105	-10	-10	70	60	60	10	

Drug resistance mutation scores of NNRTI:

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Rule	DOR =	EFV \$	ETR ÷	NVP ≑	RPV ≑
K103N + Y181C	5	0	0	0	0
<u>V108I</u>	10	10	0	15	0
V108I + Y181C	5	0	0	0	0
<u>Y181C</u>	10	30	30	60	45
Y181C + H221Y	10	0	0	0	10
H221Y	10	10	10	15	15
<u>F227L</u>	60	15	0	30	0
P236L	10	0	0	0	0
K103N	0	60	0	60	0
Total	120	125	40	180	70