Drug resistance interpretation: PR

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

PI Major Mutations: None
PI Accessory Mutations: None
PR Other Mutations: P9A • L10A • V11A • T12S • I13T • K14A • I15S • G16A • G17R • Q18S • L19I • M36I • R41K • K43R • R57K • D60E • I62V • L63A • I64V • I72V

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

- L10F is a common non-polymorphic, PI-selected accessory mutation associated with reduced in vitro susceptibility to LPV and DRV. L10I/V are polymorphic, PI-selected accessory mutations that increase the replication of viruses with other PI-resistance mutations. L10R/Y are rare, non-polymorphic PI-selected mutations. Their effects on PI susceptibility have not been well studied. **L10A** is a highly unusual mutation at this position.

Mutation scoring: PR

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No drug resistance mutations were found for PI.

Drug resistance interpretation: RT

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

NRTI Mutations: K65R • S68N • M184V
NNRTI Mutations: K103N • G190A
RT Other Mutations: V35T • K49R • V60I • K102N • D121Y • K122E • D123E • D177E • I178M • Q197E • T200R • K201R • E204K • Q207E • R211K • Y232L • E233* • L234A • V245H • L246Y • P247Q • E248K • D250E • N255H

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors	
abacavir (ABC)	High-Level Resistance
zidovudine (AZT)	Susceptible
stavudine (D4T)	Intermediate Resistance
didanosine (DDI)	High-Level Resistance
emtricitabine (FTC)	High-Level Resistance
lamivudine (3TC)	High-Level Resistance
tenofovir (TDF)	Intermediate Resistance

Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors	
doravirine (DOR)	Susceptible
efavirenz (EFV)	High-Level Resistance
etravirine (ETR)	Potential Low-Level Resistance
nevirapine (NVP)	High-Level Resistance
rilpivirine (RPV)	Low-Level Resistance

RT comments

NRTI

- **K65R** confers intermediate reductions in susceptibility to TDF, ABC, and 3TC/FTC. It increases AZT susceptibility. In NRTI-experienced, INSTI-naive patients with **K65R**, TDF+3TC+DTG is usually highly effective and more effective than AZT/3TC/DTG. However, in patients receiving TDF+3TC+DTG, there is a risk of emergent DTG resistance that does not arise in NRTI-naive patients receiving TDF+3TC+DTG.
- **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.
- **G190A** is a non-polymorphic mutation that causes high-level resistance to NVP and intermediate resistance to EFV. It does not significantly reduce susceptibility to RPV, ETR, or DOR.

Other

- L234I is a nonpolymorphic mutation selected in persons receiving NVP and EFV. It is also selected in vitro by ETR and DOR. In combination with V106A, it is associated with high-level DOR resistance. Its effect on susceptibility when it occurs alone has not been well characterized. **L234A** is a highly unusual mutation at this position.
- 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

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Drug resistance mutation scores of NRTI: Download CSV

Rule	ABC	AZT	D4T	DDI	FTC	3TC	TDF
K65R	45	-10	60	60	30	30	50
M184V	15	-10	-10	10	60	60	-10
K65R + S68N	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	60	-20	50	70	90	90	45

Drug resistance mutation scores of NNRTI: Download CSV

Rule	DOR	EFV	ETR	NVP	RPV
K103N	0	60	0	60	0
G190A	0	45	10	60	15
Total	0	105	10	120	15