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

PI Major Mutations:

PI Accessory Mutations: None

PR Other Mutations: L10V \*\*\* • 113V \*\*\* • 125V \*\*\* • K20R \*\*\* • E35D \*\*\* • M36I \*\*\* • N37E \*\*\* • R41K \*\*\* • R57K \*\*\* • 162V \*\*\* • L63V \*\* • L63V \*\*\* • L63V \*\* • L63V \*\*\* • L63V \*\* • L63V \*\*\* • L63V \*\* • L63V \*\*\* • L63V \*

# Protease Inhibitors

atazanavir/r (ATV/r) Susceptible
darunavir/r (DRV/r) Susceptible
lopinavir/r (LPV/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.
- . T745 is a PI-selected accessory mutation that is polymorphic in most non-B subtypes.

None

Mutation scoring: PR

Drug resistance interpretation: RT

No drug resistance mutations were found for PI.

NRTI Mutations: L74V see Y115F see M184V see

NNRTI Mutations: V1081 \*\* Y181C \*\* H221HY \*\* F227FL \*\* F

RT Other Mutations: E6D 100 - V35T 100 - V35

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

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T369TA 1 sum, n. am • A371V sum, • I375V sum, • T377L am, • S379SC c am, n. am

### Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

abacavir (ABC) High-Level Resistance
zidovudine (AZT) Susceptible
emtricitabine (FTC) High-Level Resistance
lamivudine (3TC) High-Level Resistance
tenofovir (TDF) Potential Low-Level Resistance

# Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

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

### RT comments

#### .....

- 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 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 by 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.

Mutation scoring: RT

Drug resistance mutation scores of NRTI:



Rule	ABC ‡	AZT ≑	FTC ÷	3TC ≑	TDF 0
L74V	30	0	0	0	0
L74V + M184V	15	0	0	0	0
<u>Y115F</u>	30	0	0	0	15
<u>Y115F+M184V</u>	15	0	0	0	5
M184V	15	-10	60	60	-10
Total	105	-10	60	60	10

Drug resistance mutation scores of NNRT1:								
Rule	DOR ÷	EFV ÷	ETR					
K103N+Y181C	5	0	0					
V108I	10	10	0					
V108I + Y181C	5	0	0					
<u>Y181C</u>	10	30	30					
Y181C + H221HY	10	0	0					

F227FL

Total

NVP 

RPV

60 45 0 10

110 125 40 180 70