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

PI Major Mutations: None
PI Accessory Mutations: None

PR Other Mutations: L10G • V11* • T12V • I13S • K14N • I15D • G16R • Q18M • K20Q • L33V • M36I • R41K • L63P • I64V • I72V

Protease Inhibitors

atazanavir/r (ATV/r) Susceptible darunavir/r (DRV/r) Susceptible fosamprenavir/r (FPV/r) Susceptible Susceptible indinavir/r (IDV/r) Susceptible lopinavir/r (LPV/r) 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. Their effects on PI susceptibility have not been well studied. L10G is a highly unusual mutation at this position.

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

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. L33I/V are minimally polymorphic mutations that do not appear to be selected by PIs or to reduce their susceptibility.

Mutation scoring: PR

NRTI Mutations:

No drug resistance mutations were found for PI.

Drug resistance interpretation: RT

K70Q • M184I

NNRTI Mutations: K101E - K103N - G190A

RT Other Mutations: V35I • T39E • V60I • V90I • S105T • D121Y • K122E • I135K • Q174R • D177E • I178V • T200I • Q207E • R211K • K219X • P225X • P226S • L228R • P236S • L246T • P247A • E248R • D250E • N255M • D256I • I257Y • Q258R • K259V • L260V • V261E • G262N • L264W

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

abacavir (ABC)

zidovudine (AZT)

Susceptible

Low-Level Resistance

didanosine (DDI)

emtricitabine (FTC)

lamivudine (3TC)

tenofovir (TDF)

Intermediate Resistance

Low-Level Resistance

High-Level Resistance

Low-Level Resistance

Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

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

RT comments

NRTI

- K70/E/Q/N/T/S/G cause low-leve resistance to 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.

NNRTI

- K101E is a non-polymorphic accessory mutation that confers intermediate resistance to NVP and RPV and low-level reductions in susceptibility to EFV, ETR, and DOR when it occurs with other NNRTI-resistance mutations.
- 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

- V90I is a polymorphic accessory mutation weakly selected by each of the NNRTIs. It is associated with minimal, if any, detectable reduction in NNRTI susceptibility.
- . P236L is a rare mutation selected commonly by DLV, which appears to have little if any effect on current NNRTIs. P236S is a highly unusual mutation at this position.

Drug	resistance	mutation	scores o	f NRTI:



Rule	ABC \$	AZT \$	D4T ‡	DDI \$	FTC \$	зтс ≑	TDF
K70Q	15	0	15	15	10	10	15
M184I	15	-10	-10	10	60	60	-10
K70Q + M184I	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Total	30	-10	15	25	70	70	15





Drug resistance mutation scores of NNRTI: Download C						SV
	Rule	DOR \$	EFV \$	ETR \$	NVP \$	RPV
	<u>K101E</u>	15	15	15	30	45
	K101E + G190A	5	0	5	0	0
	K103N	0	60	0	60	0
	<u>G190A</u>	0	45	10	60	15
	K101E + M184I	0	0	0	0	15
	Total	20	120	30	150	75