Drug resistance interpretation: PR

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

PI Major Mutations: None
PI Accessory Mutations: None
PR Other Mutations: I13V • M36I • R41K • K45R • L63A • I64V

Protease Inhibitors	
atazanavir/r (ATV/r)	Susceptible
darunavir/r (DRV/r)	Susceptible
lopinavir/r (LPV/r)	Susceptible

Mutation scoring: PR

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

No drug resistance mutations were found for PI.

Drug resistance interpretation: RT

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

NRTI Mutations: S68N • Δ69 • K70R • M184V
NNRTI Mutations: L100I • K103N • E138Q
RT Other Mutations: K11T • K32Q • V35T • T39K • S48E • K49R • V60I • D121Y • K122E • K166T • D177E • I178LM • T200I • E203K • Q207E • R211K • F214FL • L228LR • V245E • D250E • A272P • V276T • L282C • L283I • K287R • I293V • E297T • K311R • H315Y

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors	
abacavir (ABC)	Intermediate Resistance
zidovudine (AZT)	Low-Level Resistance
emtricitabine (FTC)	High-Level Resistance
lamivudine (3TC)	High-Level Resistance
tenofovir (TDF)	Potential Low-Level Resistance

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

RT comments

NRTI

- Amino acid deletions between codons 67 and 70 are rare and usually occur in combination with multiple TAMs, K65R, or the Q151M mutation complex. Deletions at position 67 are more often associated with multiple TAMs. Deletions at positions 69 and 70 are more often associated with K65R or the Q151M mutation complex. Deletions at codon 68 are extremely rare and less well characterized.
- **K70R** is a TAM that confers intermediate resistance to AZT and contributes to reduced ABC and TDF susceptibility in combination with other TAMs.
- **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

- **L100I** is a non-polymorphic mutation that usually occurs in combination with K103N. In this setting it confers high-level resistance to NVP, EFV, and RPV and intermediate resistance to ETR and DOR.
- **K103N** is a non-polymorphic mutation that confers high-level reductions in NVP and EFV susceptibility. It is the most commonly transmitted DRM.
- **E138Q/G** are non-polymorphic accessory mutations selected by ETR occasionally NVP and EFV. They cause low-level reductions in susceptibility to NVP, RPV, and ETR.

Mutation scoring: RT

HIVDB 9.5.1 (2023-11-05)

Drug resistance mutation scores of NRTI: Download CSV

Rule	ABC	AZT	FTC	3TC	TDF
T69del	15	0	15	15	15
K70R	5	30	0	0	5
M184V	15	-10	60	60	-10
Total	35	20	75	75	10

Drug resistance mutation scores of NNRTI: Download CSV

Rule	DOR	EFV	ETR	NVP	RPV
L100I	15	60	30	60	60
L100I + K103N	15	0	0	0	0
K103N	0	60	0	60	0
E138Q	0	10	10	10	15
Total	30	130	40	130	75