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

PI Major Mutations: None PI Accessory Mutations: None

PR Other Mutations: L10X • V11H • T12L • 1135 • K145 • 115D • G16R • Q18K • K20I • T31P • V325 • L33K • E34D • E35L • M36I • N37A • L38M • R41K • K45R • L63A • 164V • E65D • 172V

## Protease Inhibitors

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

## PR comments

# Other

- K20I is the consensus amino acid in subtype G and CRF02\_AG. In subtypes B and C, K20I is a PI-selected mutation of uncertain effects on currently used PIs.
- V32I is a non-polymorphic mutation selected by LPV, ATV, and DRV which is associated with reduced susceptibility to each of these PIs. V32S is a highly unusual mutation at this position.

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: M41L • E44D • V75I • M184V
NNRTI Mutations: L100I • K103N • H221Y

RT Other Mutations: V35T • T39N • S48E • I142V • D177E • Q207E • R211K • K219K • P236S • D237\* • K238Q • I244Y • V245T • I246A • P247A • E248R • D250E • I257Y • V261G

Nucleoside Reverse 1		tone In	Libitary
Nucleaside Reverse	iranscrip	tase in	nibitors

abacavir (ABC)
zidovudine (AZT)
stavudine (D4T)
didanosine (D01)
emtricitabine (FTC)
lamivudine (3TC)
tenofovir (TDF)

Low-Level Resistance
High-Level Resistance
High-Level Resistance
Susceptible

## 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

- M41L is a TAM that usually occurs with T215Y. In combination, M41L plus T215Y confer intermediate / high-level resistance to AZT and d4T and contribute to reduced ddt, ABC and TDF susceptibility.
- E44D is a relatively non-polymorphic accessory mutation; E44A is a nonpolymorphic accessory mutation. Each usually occurs with multiple TAMs.
- V75I is a relatively non-polymorphic accessory mutation that often occurs in combination with the multi-NRTI resistance mutation Q151M. When it occurs alone, its clinical significance is uncertain.
- 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

- 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.
- H221Y is a non-polymorphic accessory mutation selected primarily by NVP, RPV, and DOR. It frequently occurs in combination with Y181C.

### Other

- 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.
- 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. K238Q is a highly unusual mutation at this position.

Mutation scoring: RT

Rule	ABC ÷	AZT ≑	D4T ≑	DDI 💠	FTC ÷	3TC ≑	TDF ÷
M41L	5	15	15	10	0	0	5
V75I	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4184V	15	-10	-10	10	60	60	-10
Total	25	10	10	25	65	65	0

15 15

15 60 30 60 60

0 60 0 60 0 40 130 40 135 75

10 10 10

Rule	ABC ÷	AZT ≑	D4T ≑	DDI
441L	5	15	15	10
V75I	5	5	5	5
184V	15	-10	-10	10
Total	25	10	10	25

L100I+K103N

H221Y

K103N

Total