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

PI Major Mutations: None

PI Accessory Mutations: None

PR Other Mutations: E35D 99% • M36I 100% • N37D 99% • R57K 98% • L63A 99% • H69K 98% • L89M 99% 000+64.717 000+64.717 000+64.717

Protease Inhibitors

 atazanavir/r (ATV/r)
 Susceptible

 darunavir/r (DRV/r)
 Susceptible

 lopinavir/r (LPV/r)
 Susceptible

Mutation scoring: PR

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No drug resistance mutations were found for Pl.

Drug resistance interpretation: RT

NRTI Mutations: S68G 00% M184V 00% T215F 00% COV-90,538 - T215F 00%

NNRTI Mutations: A986 00% Y181C 00% G190S 00% H221Y 00% H221Y 00% ON 57.416

RT Other Mutations: |5V 000h | - V35T 000h |

Q207A 00% • R211K 00% • F214L 00% • V245K 00% • A272P 00% • T286A 00% • I293V 00% • I329IR : 00%, R: 20%

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

abacavir (ABC) Low-Level Resistance doravirine (DOR) High-Level Resistance Intermediate Resistance zidovudine (AZT) efavirenz (EFV) High-Level Resistance emtricitabine (FTC) High-Level Resistance etravirine (ETR) High-Level Resistance lamivudine (3TC) High-Level Resistance nevirapine (NVP) High-Level Resistance tenofovir (TDF) Susceptible rilpivirine (RPV) High-Level Resistance

RT comments

NRTI

- \$686 is a polymorphic mutation that is often selected in combination with K65R. It partially restores the replication defect associated with K65R.
- M184V/I cause high-level in vitro resistance to ATC 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.
- T215Y/F are TAMs that causes intermediate/high-level resistance to AZT and potentially low-level resistance to ABC and TDF.

NNRTI

- . A986 is a non-polymorphic accessory mutation associated with low-level reduced susceptibility to each of the NNRTIs.
- 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.
- G190S is a non-polymorphic mutation that confers high-level resistance to NVP and EFV. It may also be associated low-levels reductions in DOR susceptibility. It does not appear to be selected by ETR or RPV or to reduce their in vitro susceptibility.
- H221Y is a non-polymorphic accessory mutation selected primarily by NVP, RPV, and DOR. It frequently occurs in combination with Y181C.

Other

- 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 NVP, EFV, and RPV and intermediate resistance to ETR and DOR. L100V is a rare mutations that likely has effects similar to L100I. L100S is a highly unusual mutation at this position.
- V118I is a polymorphic accessory NRTI-resistance mutation that often occurs in combination with multiple TAMs.

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. V1791 is a polymorphic mutation that is frequently selected in persons receiving ETR and RPV. However, it has little, if any, direct effect on NNRTI susceptibility.

Mutation scoring: RT

Drug resistance mutation scores of NRTI:

ray resistance matabon scores or min.				Download C3V			
Rule	ABC ≑	AZT \$	FTC ÷	зтс ≎	TDF 0		
M184V	15	-10	60	60	-10		
T215F	10	60	0	0	10		
Total	25	50	60	60	0		

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Drug resistance mut		Download CSV				
Rule	DOR \$	EFV \$	ETR ÷	NVP \$	RPV	‡
<u>A98G</u>	15	15	10	30	15	5
A98G + Y181C	5	5	5	5	5	
<u>Y181C</u>	10	30	30	60	45	5
<u>Y181C + G190S</u>	10	0	10	0	10)
<u>Y181C + H221Y</u>	10	0	0	0	10	0

G190S

H221Y

Total

80

120

75

15

15

115

60

15