

Actualités en virologie

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33 Surveillance of Transmitted and Acquired HIV Drug Resistance Using World Health Organization (WHO) Survey Methods in Resource Limited Settings

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Figure 1. Transmitted Drug Resistance in Recently Infected Populations: Global SDRM⁴ Prevalence (N=2788)

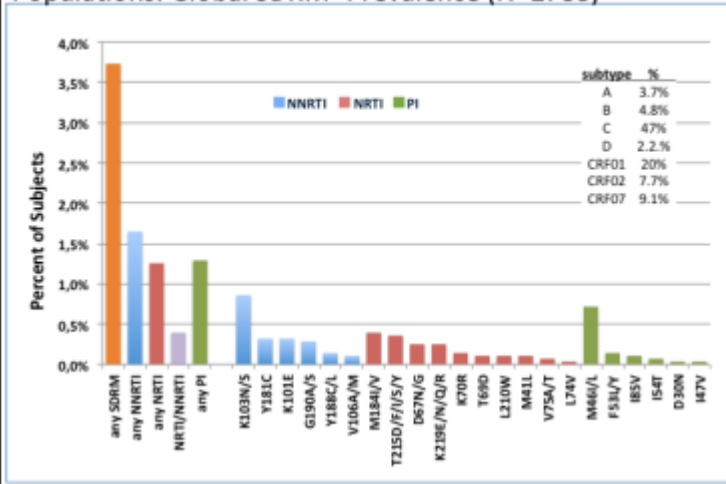


Figure 2. Acquired Drug Resistance at ART Initiation (Baseline): Global SDRM⁴ Prevalence (N=1503)

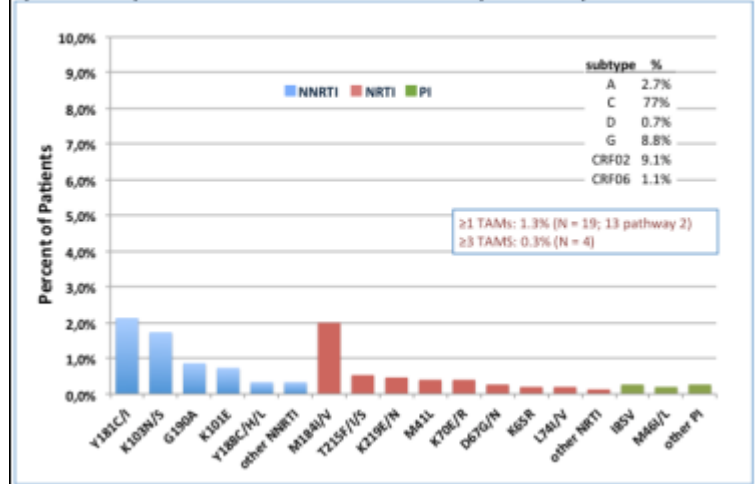
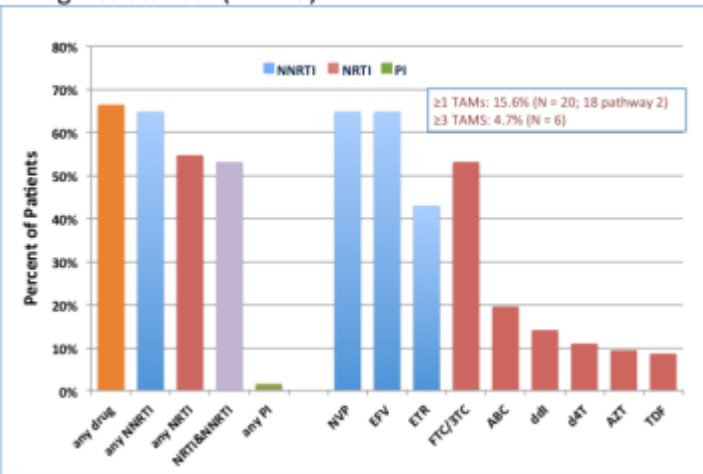


Figure 3. Acquired Drug Resistance (Month 12): Predicted Drug Resistance⁶ (N=128)

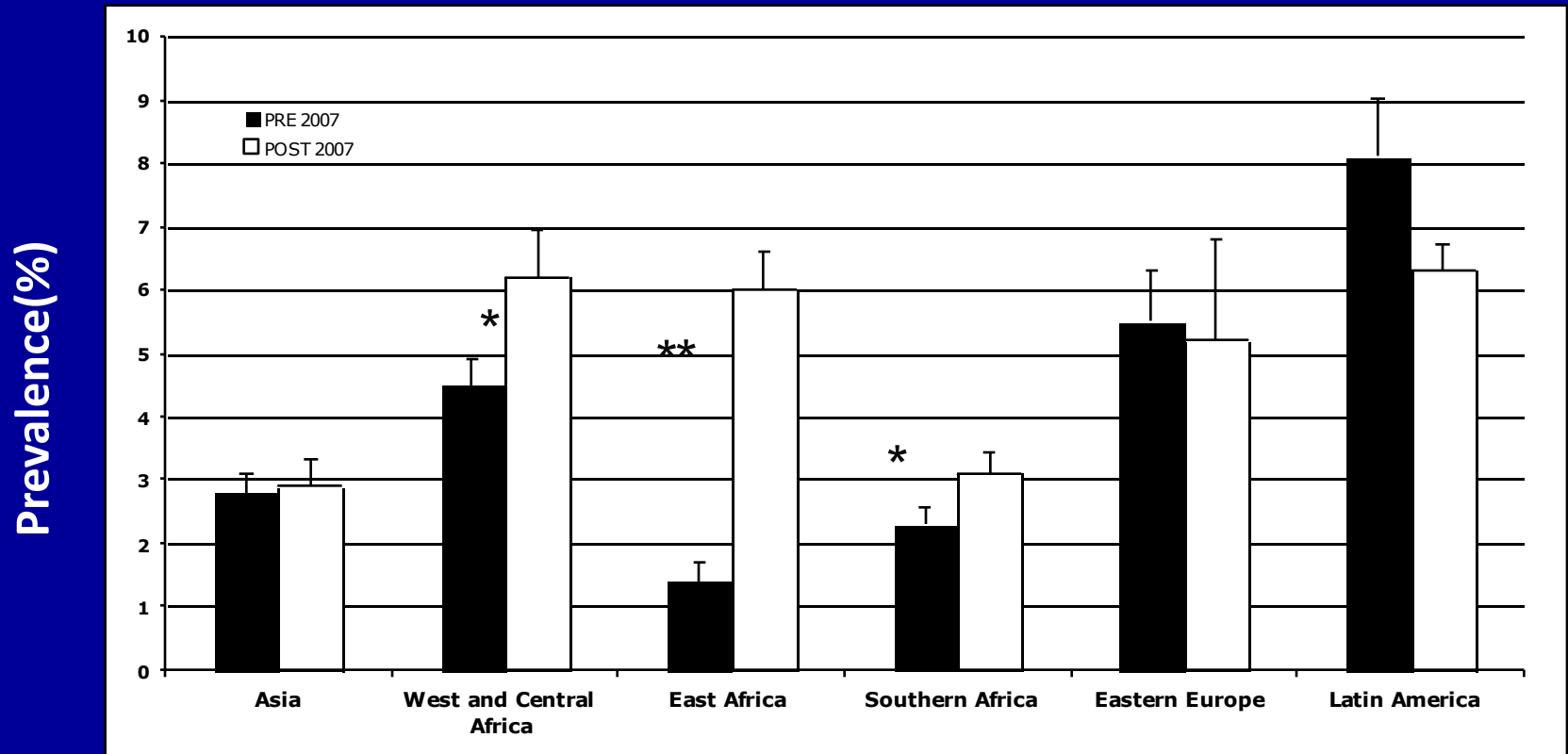


Transmitted Drug Resistance in Low and Middle Income Settings- a meta regression analysis

Ravindra K. Gupta, Binta J.
Sultan, Andrew Hill, Tim Haley,
Raph Hamers, Deenan Pillay,
Michael R. Jordan, Silvia
Bertagnolio



Prevalence of baseline DRMs pre and post 2007 by region



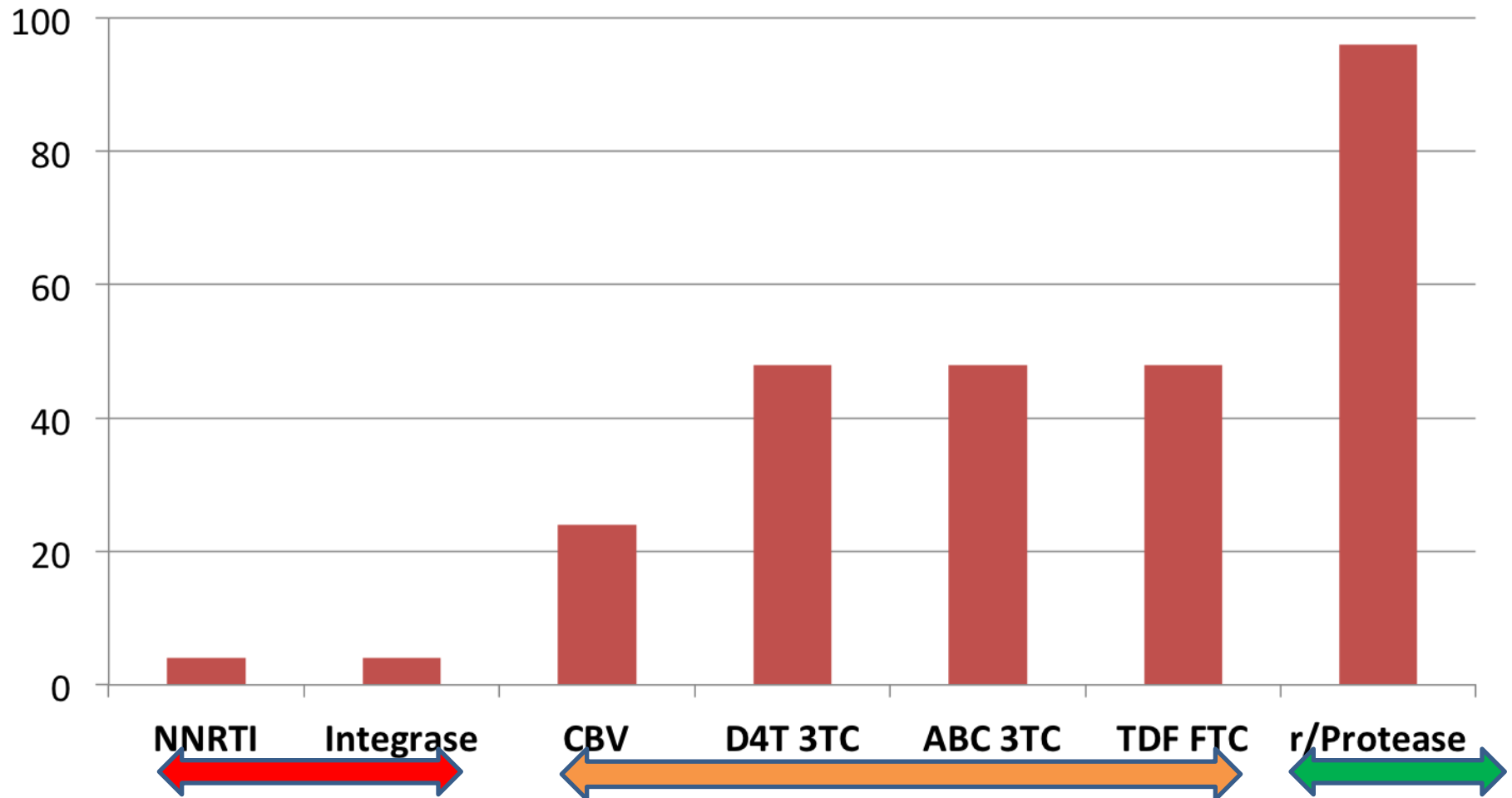
* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.0001$

Kinetics of resistance selection = robustness of a drug

- High differences between ARVs families
- Explained by
 - PK characteristics :
 - half life in plasma and in cells
 - Genetic barrier
 - Number of mutations needed to get resistance

Kinetics of resistance selection after the beginning of virological failure = 3 different behaviors

Time (Weeks needed to observe resistance)



Expected **NRTIs** sensitivity spectrum after **1 year** of treatment if virological failure **HIV-1**

Starting with					
	AZT (Zidovudine)	d4T (Stavudine)	TDF (Tenofovir)	ABC (Abacavir)	ddI (Didanosine)
Cross Resistance ↓					
AZT	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
d4T	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
TDF	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
ABC	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
ddI	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow


- **Opposite behavior between Thymidine analogs (ATZ and d4T) and the others (TDF, ABC and ddI) : these drugs are selecting antagonist mutations**

Expected **NRTIs** sensitivity spectrum after **2 years** of treatment if virological failure **HIV-1**

Starting with					
	AZT (Zidovudine)	d4T (Stavudine)	TDF (Tenofovir)	ABC (Abacavir)	ddl (Didanosine)
Cross Resistance ↓					
AZT	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green
d4T	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green
TDF	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
ABC	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
ddl	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red


- TDF,ABC or ddl induce less cross resistance even after a long period of replication
- However after years of replication under AZT or d4T => TDF, ABC and ddl are resistant

Expected **NNRTIs** sensitivity spectrum after **1 year** of treatment if virological failure

Starting with				
	EFV	NVP	Rilpivirine	ETR
Cross Resistance				
EFV	Red	Red	Red	?
NVP	Red	Red	Red	?
ETR	Yellow	Yellow	Red	?

- Same low genetic barrier and weak robustness of EFV and NVP
- ETR (Etravirin) is not affected at least at the beginning if the failure

Expected **NNRTIs** sensitivity spectrum after **2 year** of treatment if virological failure

Starting with				
	EFV	NVP	Rilpivirine	ETR
Cross Resistance				
EFV				?
NVP				?
ETR				?

Expected **PIs** sensitivity spectrum after **1 year** of treatment if virological failure **HIV-1**

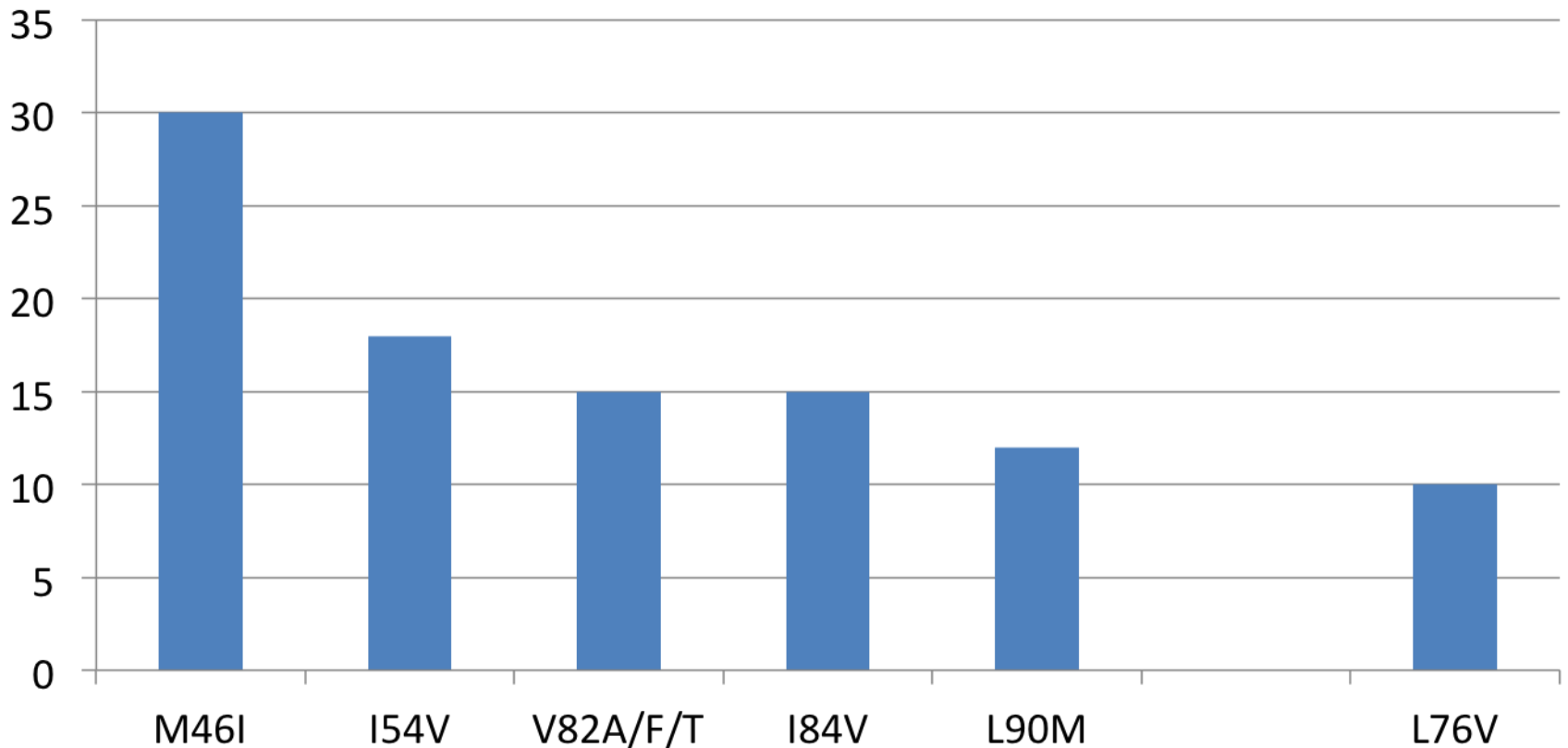
Starting with				
	LPV (Lopinavir)	ATV (Atazanavir)	DRV (Darunavir)	SQV (Saquinavir)
Cross Resistance ↓				
LPV	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow
ATV	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow
DRV	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
SQV	Yellow	Green	Green	Red

- After one year of failure, the sensitivity of LPV is partially affected
- DRV is the most robust PI for the selection of resistance
- ATV does not induce any cross resistance to other PIs

Resistance to LPV after at least one year of use in patients harboring virological failure

A Maiga, University of Bamako, TUPE0127

% of patients with LPV resistance mutations



Expected **PIs** sensitivity spectrum after **2 years** of treatment if virological failure **HIV-1**

Starting with				
	LPV (Lopinavir)	ATV (Atazanavir)	DRV (Darunavir)	SQV (Saquinavir)
Cross Resistance ↓				
LPV	Red	Green ?	Yellow	Red
ATV	Red	Red	Yellow	Red
DRV	Yellow	Green ?	Red ?	Yellow
SQV	Red	Green ?	Yellow	Red

Remaining therapeutic options after first line virological failure

First line		Short term	Long term
NNRTI	AZT/d4T	(TDF, ABC, ddi) + r/PI	(LPV/DRV) + RAL ?
NNRTI	TDF/ABC/ddi	(TDF, ABC, ddi) + r/PI	AZT + r/PI
r/PI	AZT/d4T	(TDF, ABC, ddi) + r/PI	DRV + NNRTIs ? DRV + RAL ?
r/PI	TDF/ABC/ddi	(TDF, ABC, ddi) + r/DRV	DRV + NNRTIs ? DRV + RAL ?

Starting with boosted PI regimens offers more validated second line options in at least short term virological failure

HIV-2

- **Low number of virology labs doing viral load and resistance testing**
- **Cross resistance ++++ of NRTIs**
 - In most cases selection of K65R even with AZT and d4T
- **Natural resistance for NNRTIs (EFV, NVP, ETR)**
- **Limited number of active PIs**
 - Only LPV and DRV are active (+/- Saquinavir)
- **High activity of Raltegravir but weak robustness**
 - Same kinetic and resistance pathways than HIV-1

General considerations (1)

- Need for viral load testing at least once a year
 - Change earlier for second line
 - Differ the use of broad spectrum active drug (Darunavir, Etravirine) or new class drug (Raltegravir)
- Use preferentially drugs that induce less resistance
 - Boosted PIs in first line ++
- Use preferentially in first line drugs that induce less cross resistance
 - NRTIs : TDF, ABC
 - r/Pis : Atazanavir

General considerations (2)

- It will be very difficult to set up resistance testing everywhere
 - Need to change the treatment using a probabilistic approach
- => Train more physicians and health workers about:
 - Spectrum of activity of drugs against resistant HIV strains



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Grand Merci!

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