

Antecedente de tratamiento con amprenavir/fosamprenavir asociado con resistencia a Darunavir

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Prevalence of darunavir resistance-associated mutations: patterns of occurrence and association with past treatment. Mitsuya Y et al.

The study showed that prior use of amprenavir/fosamprenavir was associated with an increased risk of having a mutation associated with darunavir resistance. However, the investigators calculated that even if a patient had up to three mutations conferring resistance to darunavir, they still had a 50% chance of achieving an undetectable viral load after six months of treatment with the drug.

No studies have looked at the prevalence of these resistance mutations, or their risk factors. Therefore investigators in the United States conducted an analysis to see how often the mutations occur in two populations: a cohort of patients receiving their HIV care at 16 Kaiser-Permanente Medical Care Program clinics in Northern California and in the Stamford HIV Drug Resistance Database.

The clinic population included 1,847 patients of whom 1,175 had received a protease inhibitor. The database included 11,697 patients, of whom 2,744 had received a protease inhibitor.

The eleven mutations that confer resistance to darunavir were extremely uncommon in treatment-naïve patients. Occurred more frequently in treatment-experienced patients. Of the clinic populations, 30% had at least one of the resistance mutations, with 4% of patients having between three and six. In the database patients, darunavir resistance mutations were found in 24% of patients, with 1% having between three and six of the mutations present.

A further 16 mutations were also identified by the researchers that might reduce susceptibility to darunavir.

“Our results show that 96% of PI-treated persons in a...clinic population and 99% of PI-treated persons listed on a database have fewer than three darunavir-associated mutations and would therefore be expected to have a favourable response to darunavir, with an [approximately] 50% chance of achieving a plasma HIV-1 RNA level below 50 copies/ml by week 24”, comment the investigators.