



# Second-Line ART After Treatment Failure or for Regimen Simplification

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**Table 4: Antiretroviral Medications by Level of Genetic Barrier to Resistance [a,b]**

Low Resistance (single mutation)	Intermediate Resistance (1 or 2 mutations)	High Resistance (>2 mutations)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lamivudine</li><li>• Emtricitabine</li><li>• Efavirenz</li><li>• Nevirapine</li><li>• Rilpivirine</li><li>• Raltegravir</li><li>• Elvitegravir</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate</li><li>• Tenofovir alafenamide</li><li>• Zidovudine</li><li>• Abacavir</li><li>• Doravirine</li><li>• Cabotegravir</li><li>• Fostemsavir</li><li>• Enfuvirtide</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Etravirine</li><li>• Dolutegravir</li><li>• Bictegravir</li><li>• Darunavir [c]</li><li>• Atazanavir [c]</li><li>• Maraviroc</li></ul>

**Notes:**

a. Derived from [Tang and Shafer 2012; Lataillade, et al. 2018; Oliveira, et al. 2018]

b. For group M, subtype B HIV

c. Combined with ritonavir or cobicistat

**Table 5: ART Options After First-Line Treatment Failure With Single-Class Drug Resistance [a]**

Failed First-Line Regimen Drug Classes	Classes and Medication Options for Switch
2 NRTIs + 1 NNRTI [a]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 NRTIs + 1 boosted PI:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– TAF/FTC/DRV/COBI (single tablet)</li><li>– TAF/FTC + DRV/RTV</li></ul></li><li>• 2 NRTIs + 1 INSTI:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– TAF/FTC/BIC (single tablet)</li><li>– TAF/FTC + DTG</li></ul></li></ul>
2 NRTIs + 1 PI [a]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 NRTIs + 1 INSTI:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– TAF/FTC/BIC (single tablet)</li><li>– TAF/FTC + DTG</li></ul></li><li>• 1 INSTI + 1 NNRTI: RPV/DTG (single tablet)</li><li>• 2 NRTIs + 1 twice-daily boosted PI</li></ul>
2 NRTIs + 1 INSTI [a]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 NRTIs + 1 boosted PI:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– TAF/FTC/DRV/COBI (single tablet)</li><li>– TAF/FTC + DRV/RTV</li></ul></li></ul>
Multiclass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 NRTIs + 1 INSTI + 1 boosted PI +/- 1 NNRTI (based on genotype):<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Consider: MVC [b], FTR, IBA, LEN, ETR, DOR, RPV, TPV</li></ul></li></ul>

**Abbreviations:** ART, antiretroviral therapy; BIC, bictegravir; COBI, cobicistat; DOR, doravirine; DRV, darunavir; DTG, dolutegravir; ETR, etravirine; FTC, emtricitabine; FTR, fostemsavir; IBA, ibalizumab; INSTI, integrase strand transfer inhibitor; LEN, lenacapavir; MVC, maraviroc; NNRTI, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NRTI, nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor; PI, protease inhibitor; RAM, resistance-associated mutation; RPV, rilpivirine; RTV, ritonavir; TAF, tenofovir alafenamide; TPV, tipranavir.

**Notes:**

a. Single-class resistance, with no major NRTI RAMs other than M184V

b. If current tropism assay indicates exclusive R5 tropic virus

**Box: Antiretroviral Medication Classes in Order of Position in Interruption of HIV Life Cycle**

- **Attachment inhibitors:** Fostemsavir (FTR; Rukobia), ibalizumab (IBA; Trogarzo)
- **Coreceptor antagonist:** Maraviroc (MVC; Selzentry)
- **Fusion inhibitor:** Enfuvirtide (T20; Fuzeon)
- **Capsid inhibitor:** Lenacapavir (LEN, Sunlenca)
- **Nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors:** Abacavir (ABC; Ziagen), emtricitabine (FTC; Emtriva), lamivudine (3TC; Epivir), tenofovir (TFV)
- **Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors:** Doravirine (DOR; Pifetro), efavirenz (EFV; Sustiva), etravirine (ETR; Intelence), rilpivirine (RPV; Edurant)
- **Integrase strand transfer inhibitors:** Bictegravir (BIC; Biktarvy), dolutegravir (DTG; Tivicay), raltegravir (RAL; Isentress), elvitegravir/cobicistat (EVG/COBI; Genvoya or Stribild), cabotegravir (CAB; Cabenuva)
- **Protease inhibitors:** Atazanavir (ATV; Reyataz), darunavir (DRV; Prezista), ritonavir (RTV; Norvir; as a pharmacokinetic booster), tipranavir (TPV; Aptivus)

**References**

- Lataillade M, Zhou N, Joshi SR, et al. Viral drug resistance through 48 weeks, in a phase 2b, randomized, controlled trial of the HIV-1 attachment inhibitor prodrug, fostemsavir. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2018;77(3):299-307. [PMID: 29206721]  
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- Oliveira M, Ibanescu RI, Anstett K, et al. Selective resistance profiles emerging in patient-derived clinical isolates with cabotegravir, bictegravir, dolutegravir, and elvitegravir. *Retrovirology* 2018;15(1):56. [PMID: 30119633]  
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- Tang MW, Shafer RW. HIV-1 antiretroviral resistance: scientific principles and clinical applications. *Drugs* 2012;72(9):e1-25. [PMID: 22686620] <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22686620>