

CD-Rom Publication Only: Track B

CDB119 - HIV-1 drug resistance in treatment naïve patients in Hong Kong

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Background: Primary drug resistance (PDR) in HIV treatment naïve patients (HTNP) has a negative impact on antiretroviral therapy response. Our objective is to investigate PDR frequency in Hong Kong HTNP.

Methods: HTNP newly diagnosed between January 1 2002 and December 31 2005 attending the government HIV clinic in Hong Kong had genotypic resistance testing (GRT) for PDR. Mutations were analyzed according to the Stanford HIVdb genotypic resistance interpretation system. Descriptive statistics and non-parametric tests were used to evaluate differences between the resistance group (RG) and the non-resistance group (NRG).

Results: 387 HTNP had GRT in the studied period, 178 were classified as subtype CRF 01AE, 157 subtype B and 52 other subtypes. Resistance was found in 48/387 (12.4%) patients. Low-level resistance was present in 39 patients, 9 had intermediate or high-level. Demographics were similar between the RG and NRG, although RG had lower CD4 cell counts at time of GRT (median 139 cells/mm³ vs. 263 cells/mm³ p<0.003). No significant differences were found on subtypes, or recent versus non-recent infection analysis between these two groups.

Conclusions: Our data indicate that 12.4% of HTNP have PDR; however only 2.3% were of intermediate or high-level resistance. The lower CD4 cell count at time of GRT in those patients with resistance needs further investigation.

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