

DU d'Antibiothérapie et de Chimiothérapie Anti-Infectieuse



Mécanismes de résistance des principales molécules antivirales et alternatives thérapeutiques



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Sommaire

01 Les antiviraux

02 Mécanismes de résistance

03 Impact clinique

04 Alternatives thérapeutiques

Chapitre 01

Les antiviraux

Les antiviraux

Des biocides: antiseptiques et désinfectants

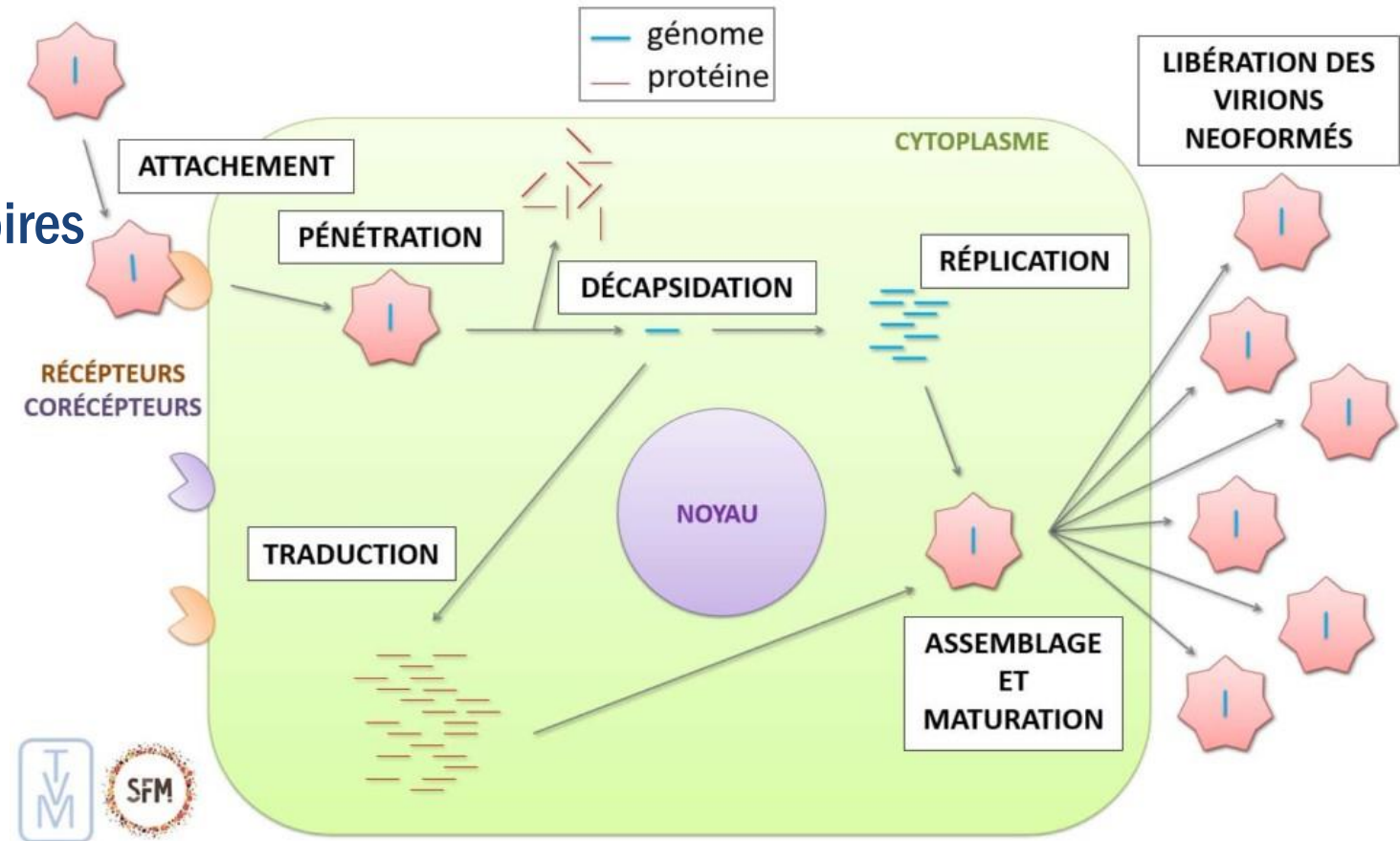
- Destruction souvent non spécifique des microorganismes... +
- Usage externe sur peau et muqueuses (antiseptiques), matériels et locaux (désinfectants)

Des antiviraux

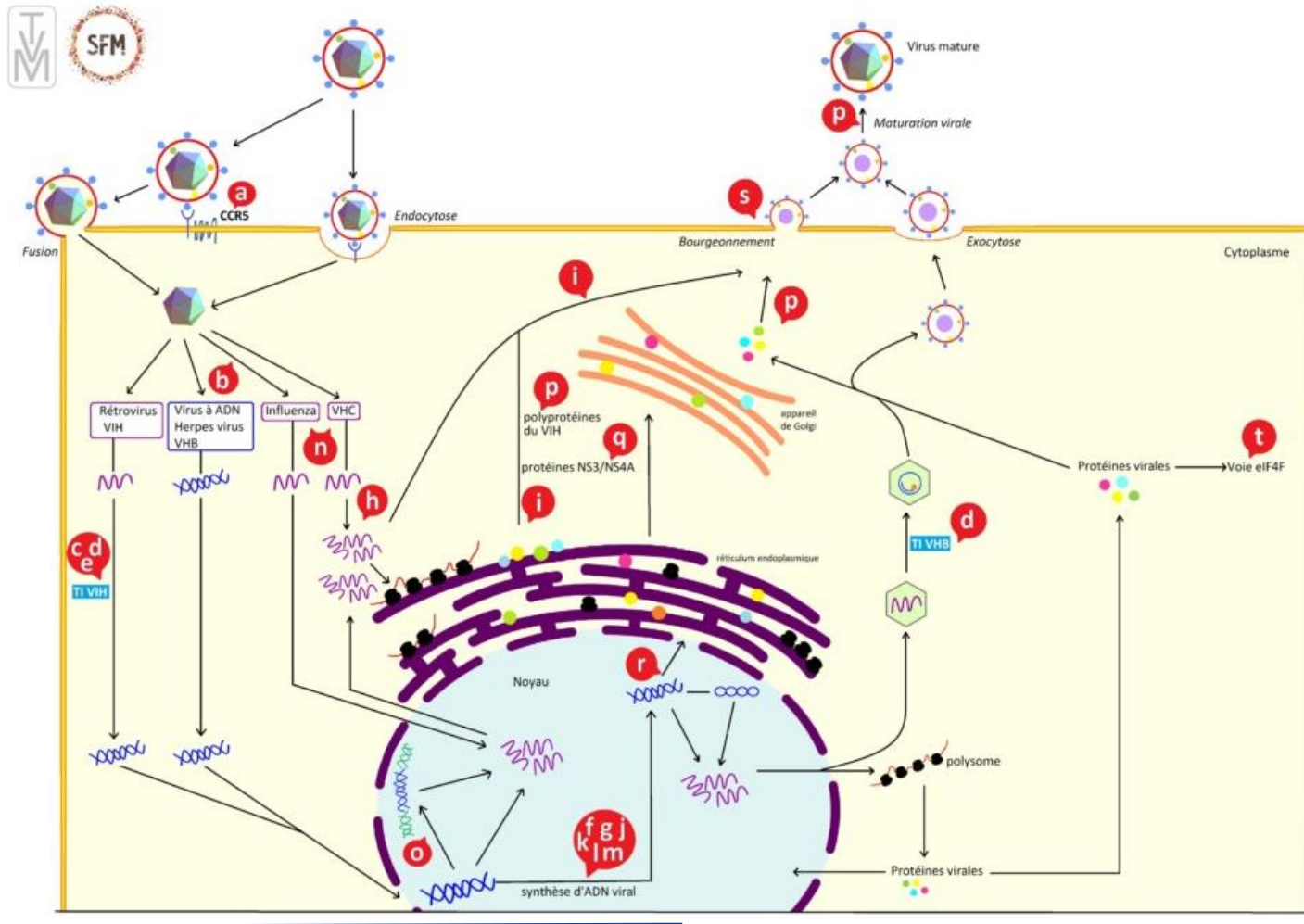
- Des immunomodulateurs: Interférons de type I, Imiquimod
- Des antiviraux « stricto sensu »: molécules agissant à un niveau du cycle de réplication virale

Les antiviraux

Les virus, cytoparasites obligatoires

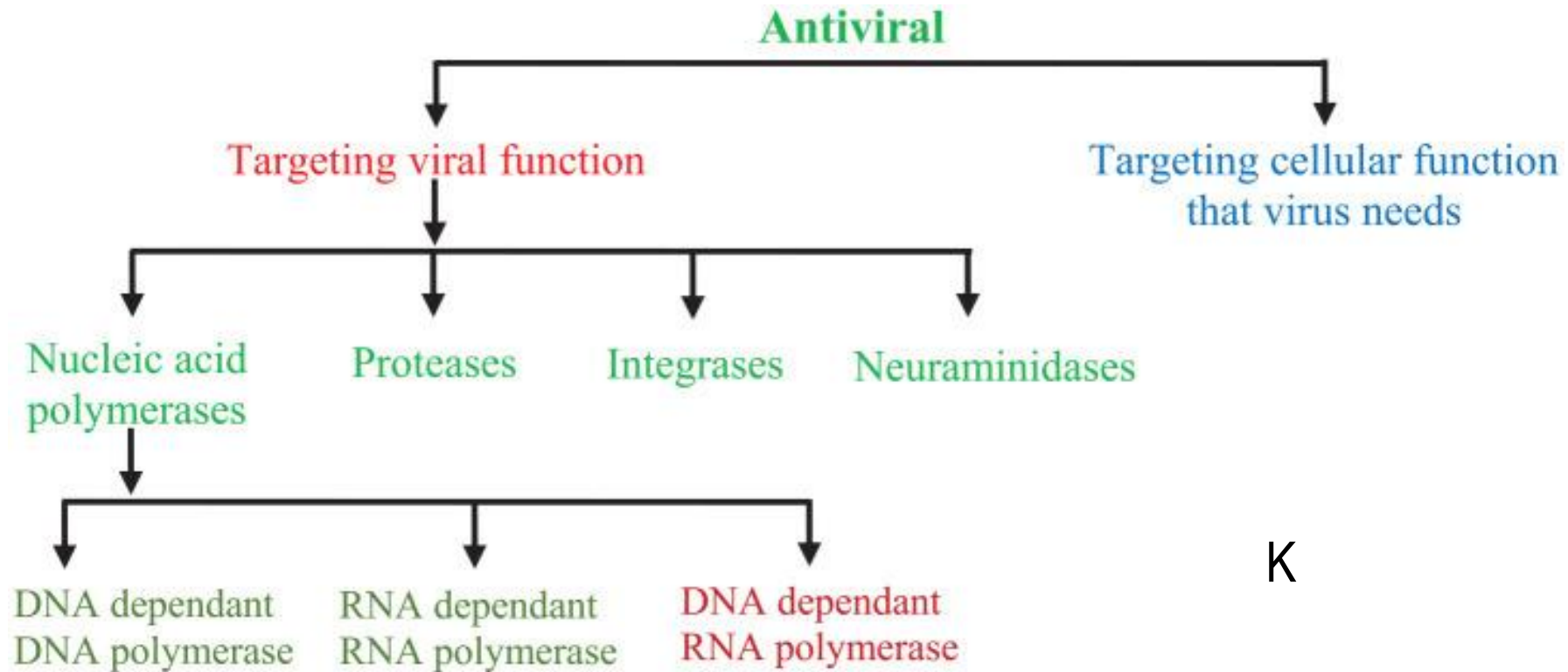


Les antiviraux



Diverses modalités de réplication intracellulaire

Les antiviraux M



Les antiviraux

C

1960s: L'idoxuridine (IDU)

VOL. 32 (1959)

PRELIMINARY NOTES

295

Synthesis and biological activities of iododeoxyuridine, an analog of thymidine

*Department of Pharmacology Yale University,
School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn. (U.S.A.)*

WILLIAM H. PRUSOFF

1980s: L'acyclovir

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA
Vol. 74, No. 12, pp. 5716-5720, December 1977
Medical Sciences

Selectivity of action of an antiherpetic agent, 9-(2-hydroxyethoxymethyl)guanine

(antiviral chemotherapy/virus-specified thymidine kinase/herpes simplex virus/virus-specified DNA polymerase/
acycloguanosine triphosphate)

GERTRUDE B. ELION*, PHILLIP A. FURMAN*, JAMES A. FYFE*, PAULO DE MIRANDA*,
LILIA BEAUCHAMP†, AND HOWARD J. SCHAEFFER†

Departments of * Experimental Therapy and † Organic Chemistry, Wellcome Research Laboratories, Burroughs Wellcome Company,
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

Nature Vol. 272 13 April 1978

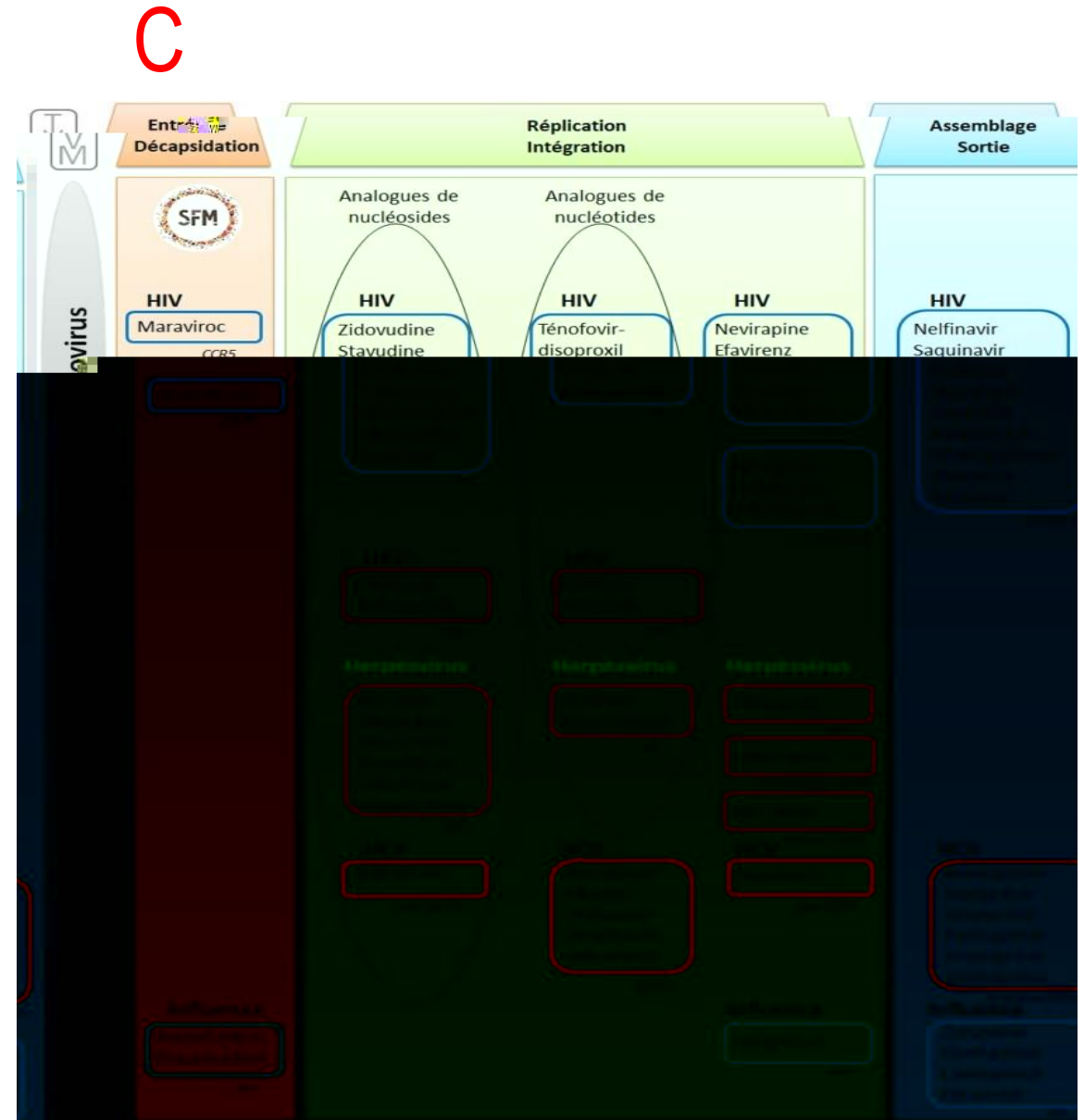
9-(2-Hydroxyethoxymethyl)guanine activity against viruses of the herpes group

H. J. Schaeffer, Lilia Beauchamp, P. de Miranda & Gertrude B. Elion,
Wellcome Research Laboratories, Burroughs Wellcome Co., Research Triangle Park, North Carolina

D. J. Bauer & P. Collins
Wellcome Research Laboratories, Beckenham, Kent, UK

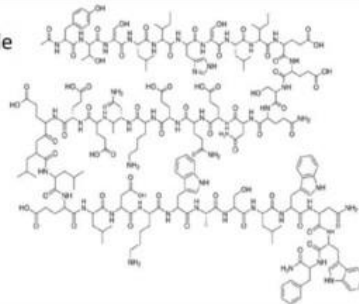
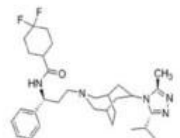
Les antiviraux

Depuis, un vrai arsenal thérapeutique s'est constitué...

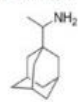


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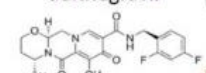
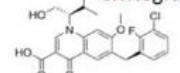
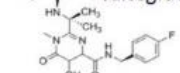
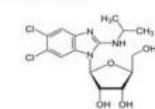
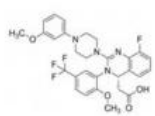
HIV



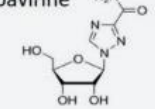
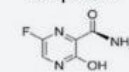
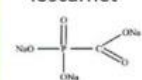
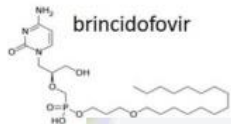
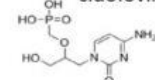
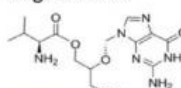
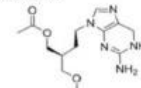
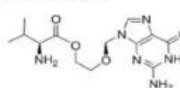
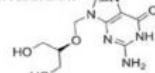
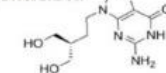
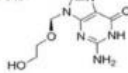
Influenza



CMV



Herpesviridae

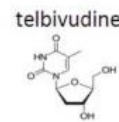


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HIV : inhibiteurs de la transcriptase inverse

Inhibiteurs non
nucléosidiques

entécavir

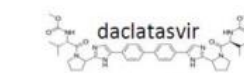
O=C1NC2=NC3=C(N1)N=CN3[C@H]4C[C@@H](O)[C@H](O)C4

adéfovir

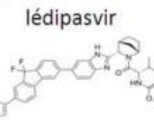
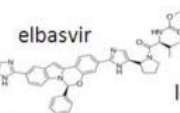
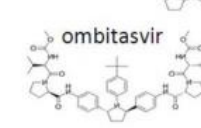
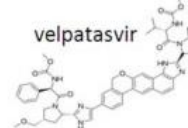
Nc1nc2nc3c(ncn3c2n1)COP(=O)(O)O

HCV

sofosbuvir

CC(C)OC(=O)NC(=O)OP(=O)(Oc1ccccc1)O[C@H]2C[C@@H](F)[C@H](O)[C@H]2O[C@H]3C=NC(=O)NC(=O)N3

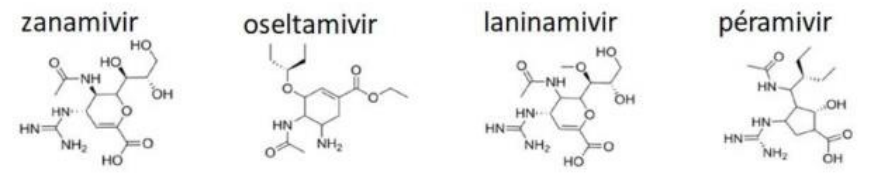
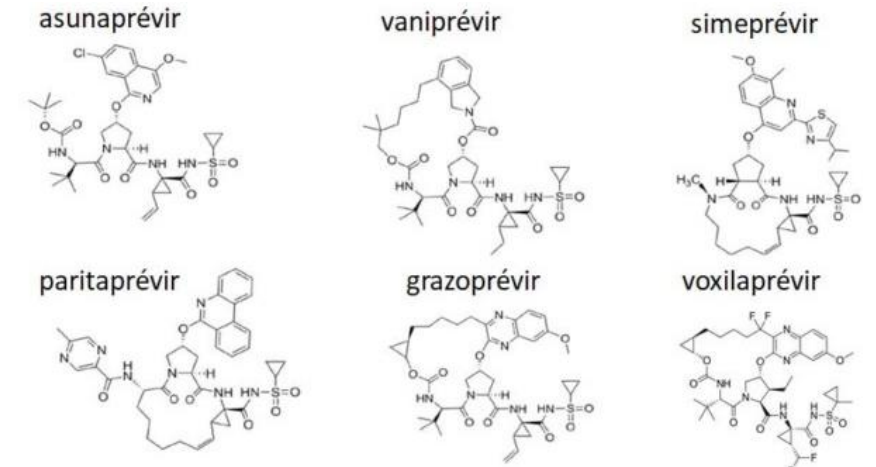
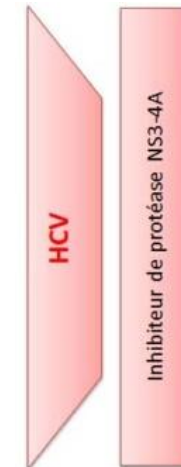
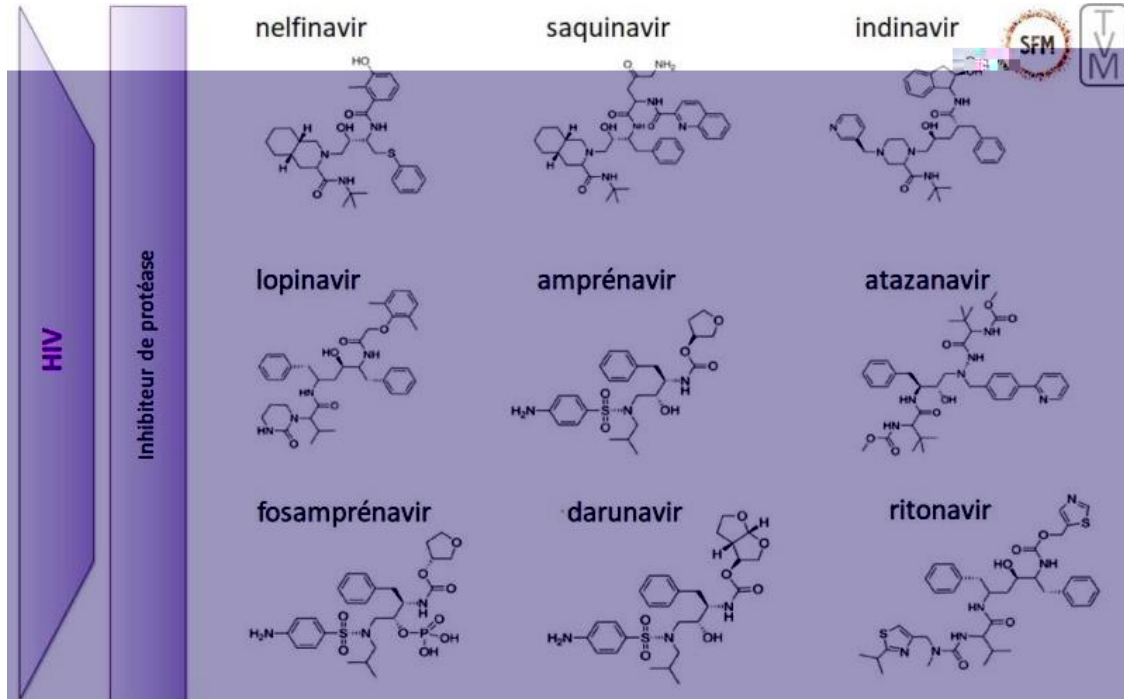
dasabuvir

CC(C)(C)c1cc(OC)c(cc1-c2ccc(N(S(=O)(=O)C)cc2)N3C=NC(=O)NC3=O)c4ccccc4

Les antiviraux

C

Inhibiteurs d'assemblage et de libération

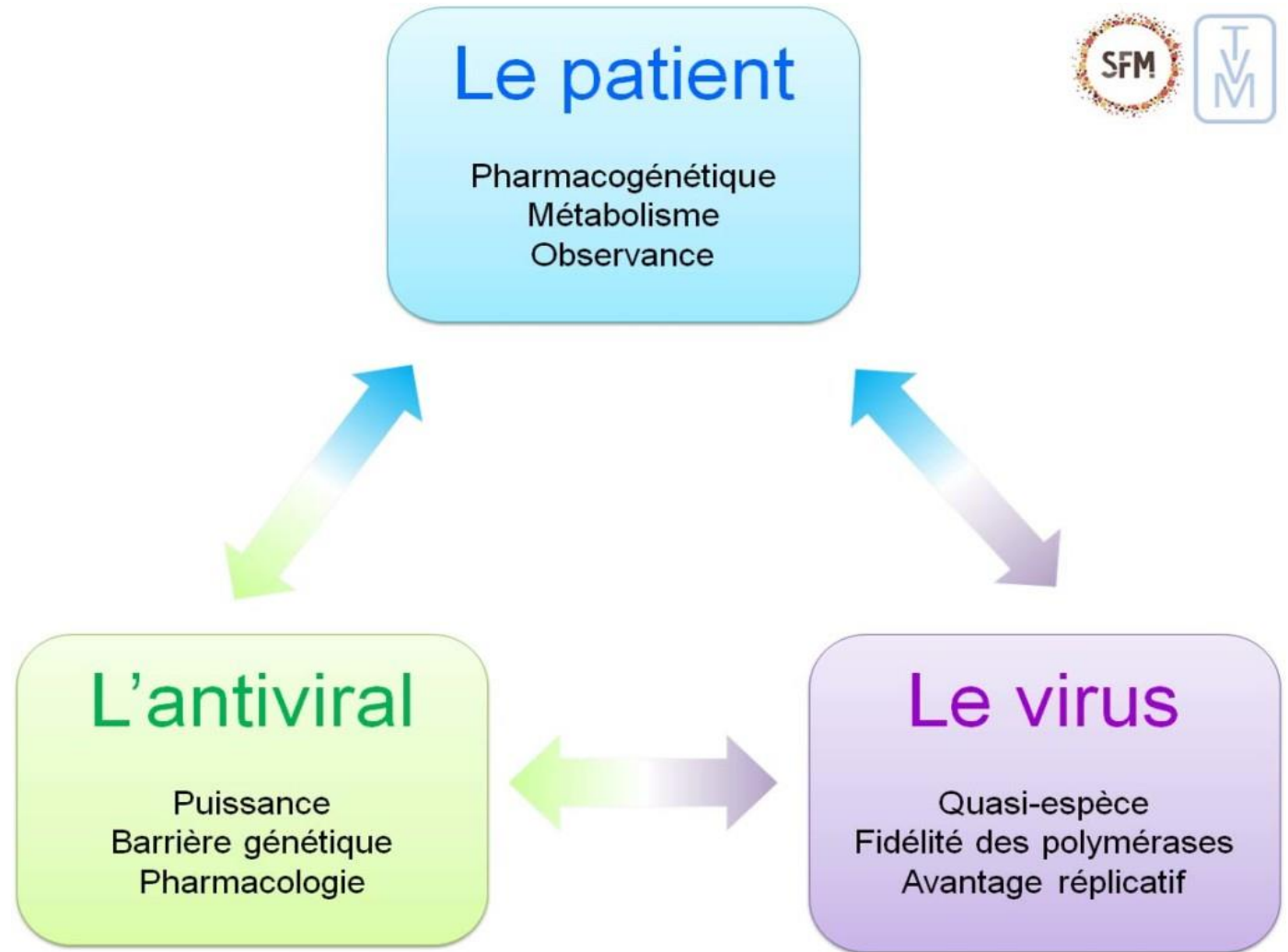


Chapitre 02

La résistance aux antiviraux

La résistance aux antiviraux

Facteurs impliqués dans le succès thérapeutique



La résistance aux antiviraux

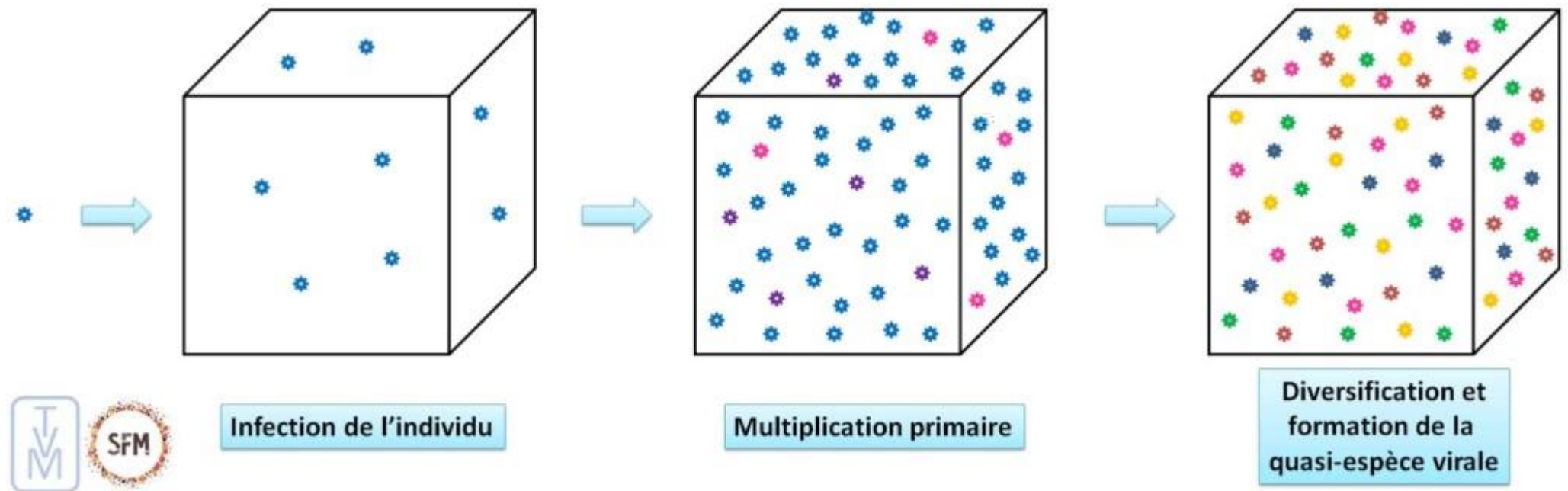
Notion de variabilité et d'évolution virale

- 555
- 9
- 9

HCV (9.7 kb)	1.2×10^{-4}	Recombination rare
IAV (13.5 kb)	$2 \times 10^{-6} - 2 \times 10^{-4}$	homologous recombination debated ^g
HSV (152 kb)	1.8×10^{-8}	2.5×10^{-5h}
HCMV (236 kb)	2×10^{-7}	9.8×10^{-7f}
HIV (9.8 kb)	$1.1 \times 10^{-5} - 3.4 \times 10^{-5}$	1×10^{-5l}
HBV (3.3 kb)	$1.4 \times 10^{-5} - 3.2 \times 10^{-5}$	2.19×10^{-2f}

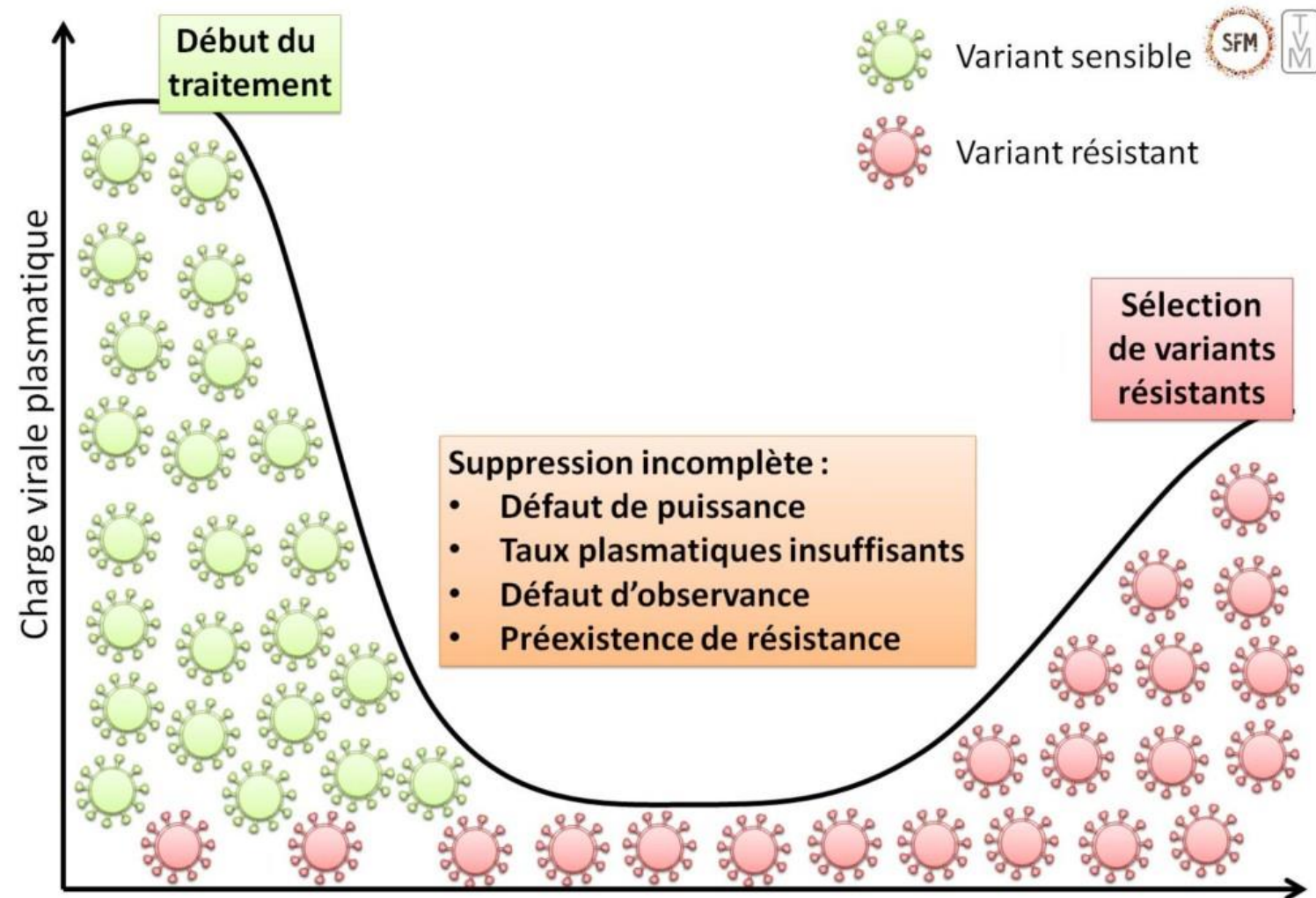
La résistance aux antiviraux

Notion de quasi-espèce virale



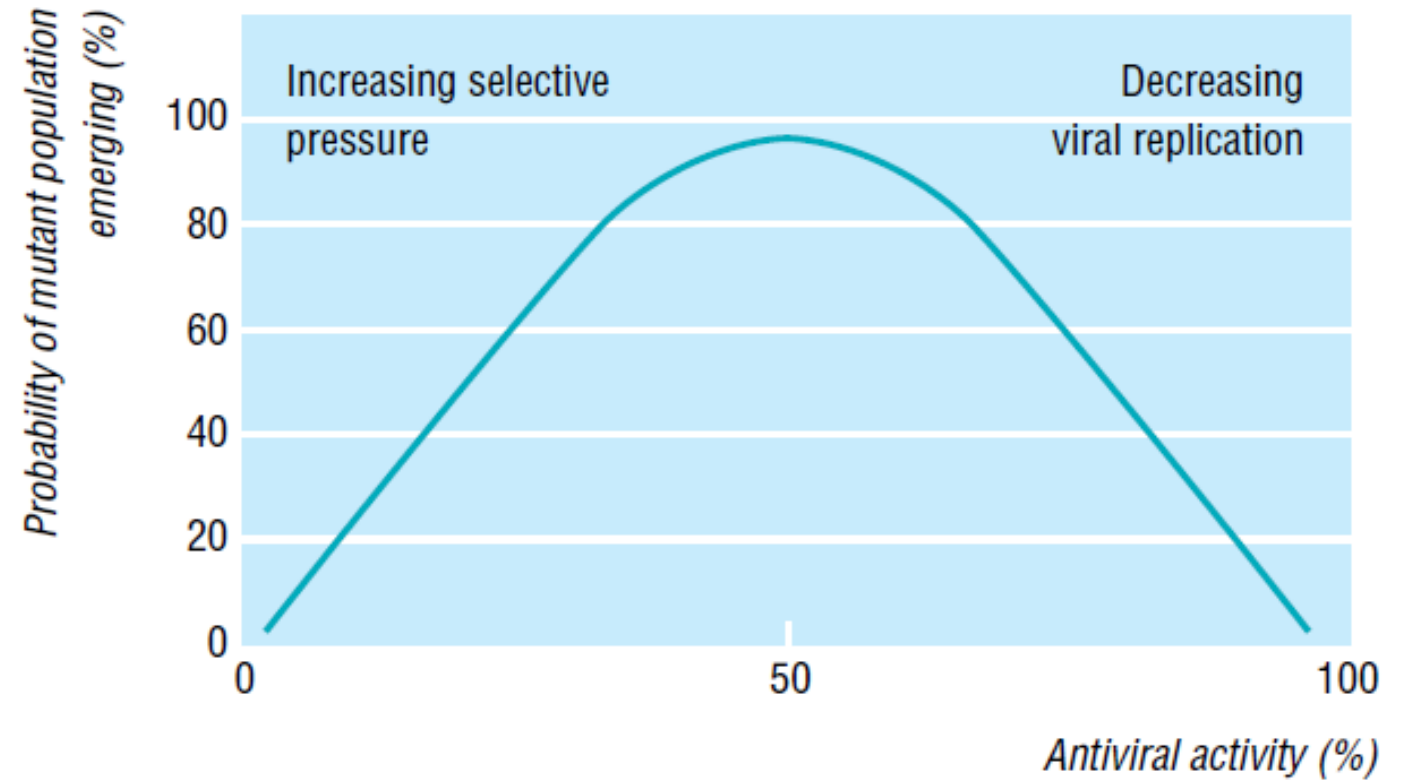
La résistance aux antiviraux

Sélection des variants résistants



La résistance aux antiviraux

Sélection des variants résistants



Relation between antiviral drug activity and emergence of resistance³

L OCB

La résistance aux antiviraux

► Modification de la cible

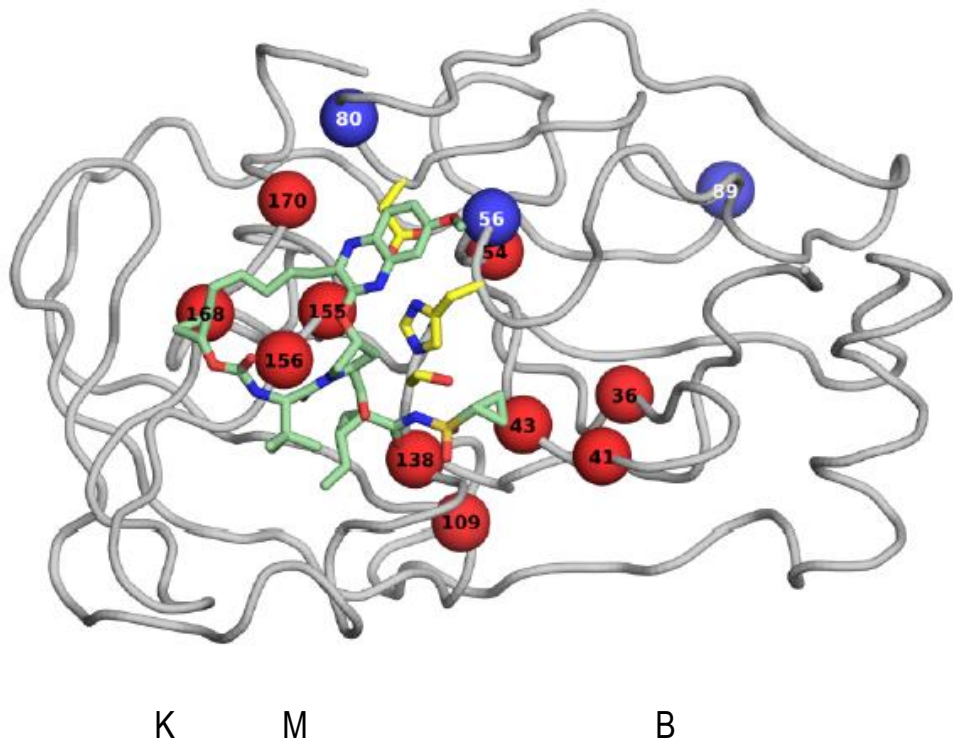
■ Cible virale: exemple d'une enzyme virale

L'antiviral mime par sa structure, le substrat reconnu par l'enzyme virale et conduit à un arrêt ou un dysfonctionnement de cette dernière.

La modification de l'enzyme est liée à une mutation sur le gène codant pour l'enzyme

La résistance aux antiviraux

Protéase du VHC

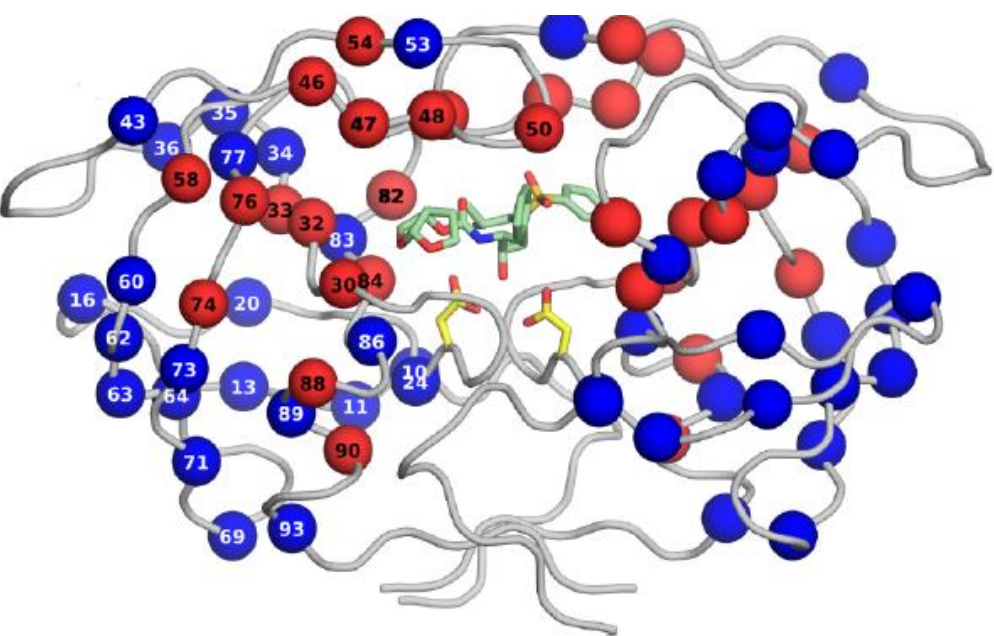


Glecaprevir	NS3	156V	1a	resistant
Glecaprevir	NS3	156G	3a	resistant
Glecaprevir	NS3	36M	1a	reduced susceptibility
Glecaprevir	NS3	168A	1a	reduced susceptibility
Glecaprevir	NS3	56H	3a	resistant
Glecaprevir	NS3	168K	3a	reduced susceptibility
Glecaprevir	NS3	168R	3a	resistant
Glecaprevir	NS3	168L	3a	resistant

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La résistance aux antiviraux

Protéase du VIH



K

M

B

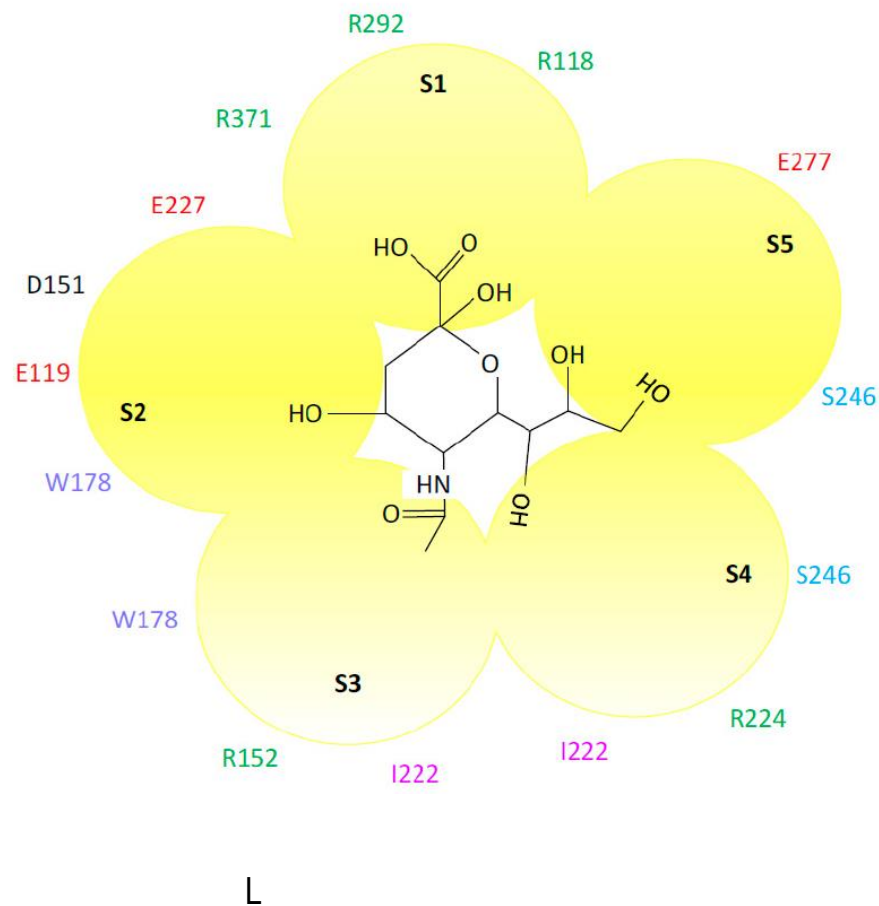
	Mutations associated with resistance	Mutations associated with « possible resistance »
	11 mutations among: L10F/I/V, L33F/I/V, L47V, I50V, I54L/M, T74P, L76V, I84V, L89V [9, 14, 15, 16, 17] L33F, M46I/L, I50V, F53L, I54M/L/T/V, L63P, A71I/L/V/T, V82A/F/S/T, I84V, L90M [1, 2, 3, 13, 12] ■ I47A [7, 8] ■ L76V [10, 11]	2 mutations among: L10F/I/V, L33F/I/V, L47V, I50V, I54L/M, T74P, L76V, I84V, L89V [9, 14, 15, 16, 17] I50V, F53L, I54M/L/T/V, L63P, A71I/L/V/T, V82A/F/S/T, I84V, L90M [1, 2, 3, 12]
ATV/RTV 300/100 mg QD	■ I50L [4] ■ N88S [18, 19, 20] ■ At least 3 mutations among: L10F/I/V, G16E, L33F/I/V, M46I/L, D60E, A71V/T, I84V, I85V, L90M [5, 6, 13, 21]	■ 2 mutations among: L10F/I/V, G16E, L33F/I/V, M46I/L, D60E, A71V/T, I84V, I85V, L90M [5, 6, 13, 21]
DRV/RTV* 600/100 mg BID800/100 mg QD	■ At least 4 mutations among: V11I, V32I, L33F, I47V, I50V, I54L/M, T74P, L76V, I84V, L89V [9, 14, 15, 16, 17] ■ At least 2 mutations among: V11I, V32I, L33F, I47V, I50V, I54L/M, T74P, L76V, I84V, L89V [9, 14, 15, 16, 17]	■ 3 mutations among: V11I, V32I, L33F, I47V, I50V, I54L/M, T74P, L76V, I84V, L89V [9, 14, 15, 16, 17]

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La résistance aux antiviraux

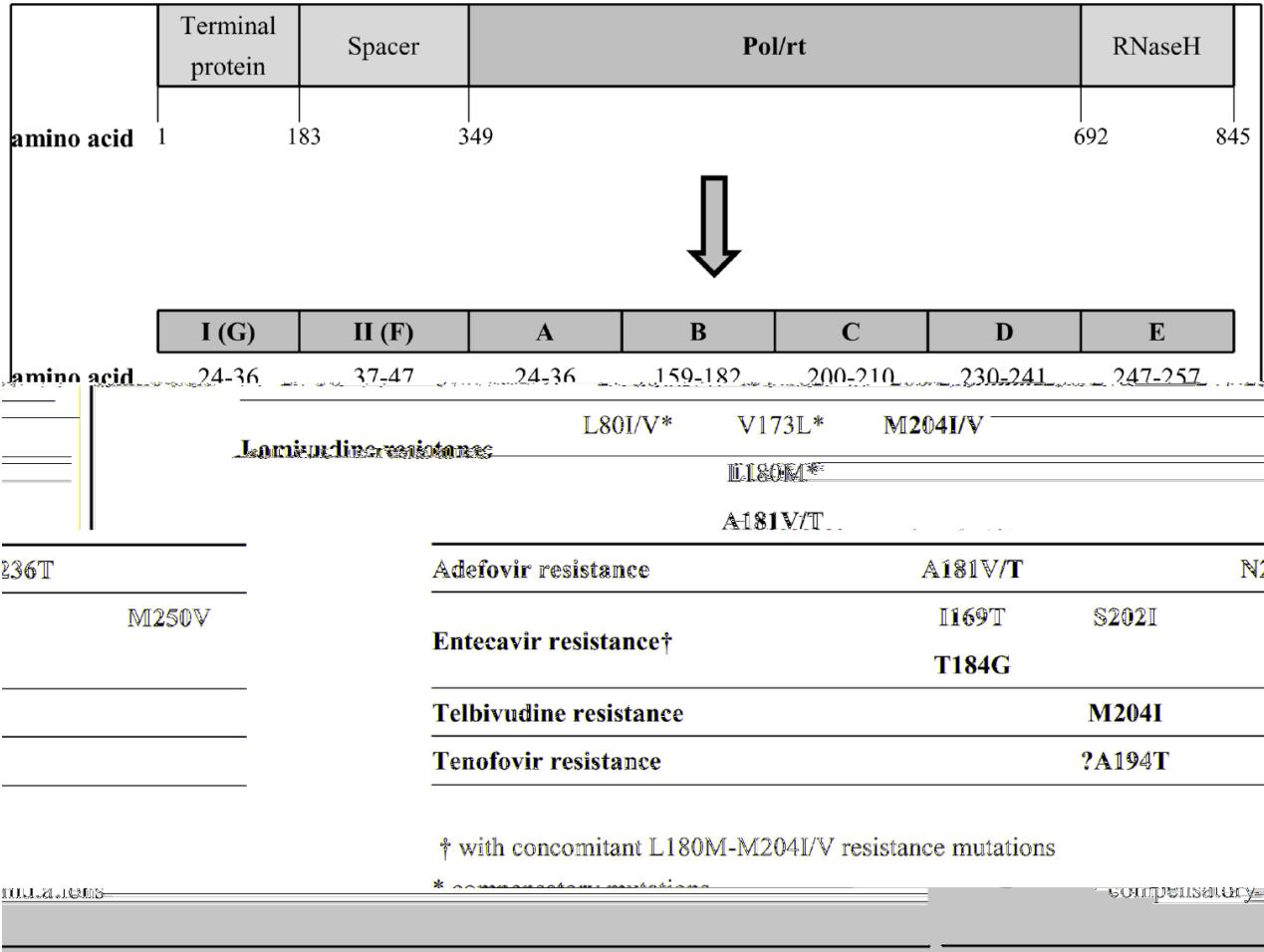


Neuraminidase (Influenzavirus)

Influenza Type/Subtype	Neuraminidase Inhibitor	Common Substitution in Neuraminidase (N2 Numbering)
A(H1N1)pdm09	Zanamivir	E119D/G and S246R
	Oseltamivir	E119D, I222R, S246G/R and H274Y
	Peramivir	E119D/G, S246R and H274Y
	Laninamivir	E119D/G and S246R
A(H5N1)	Zanamivir	None
	Oseltamivir	H274Y and N294S
	Peramivir	H274Y
	Laninamivir	None
A(H3N2)	Zanamivir	E119I
	Oseltamivir	E119I/V, R292K and N294S
	Peramivir	R292K
	Laninamivir	None
B	Zanamivir	R152K, I222L and G404S
	Oseltamivir	R152K, D198E, I222L and N294S
	Peramivir	E107K, R152K, D198E, I222L/T and N294S
	Laninamivir	R152K

La résistance aux antiviraux

L' ADN polymérase du VHB



M N M K

La résistance aux antiviraux

► Modification de la cible

- Cible cellulaire: exemple du corécepteur pour le VIH

Le virus résistant s'adapte ou trouve une autre solution.

Pour l'antagoniste de CCR5 (maraviroc), la modification de la gp 120 du virus permet de reconnaître CCR5 malgré la fixation de l'antagoniste ou alors à déplacer l'antagoniste (augmentation de l'affinité de la gp120 pour CCR5).

Les populations VIH peuvent également évoluer avec sélection de virus utilisant le corécepteur CXCR4

La résistance aux antiviraux

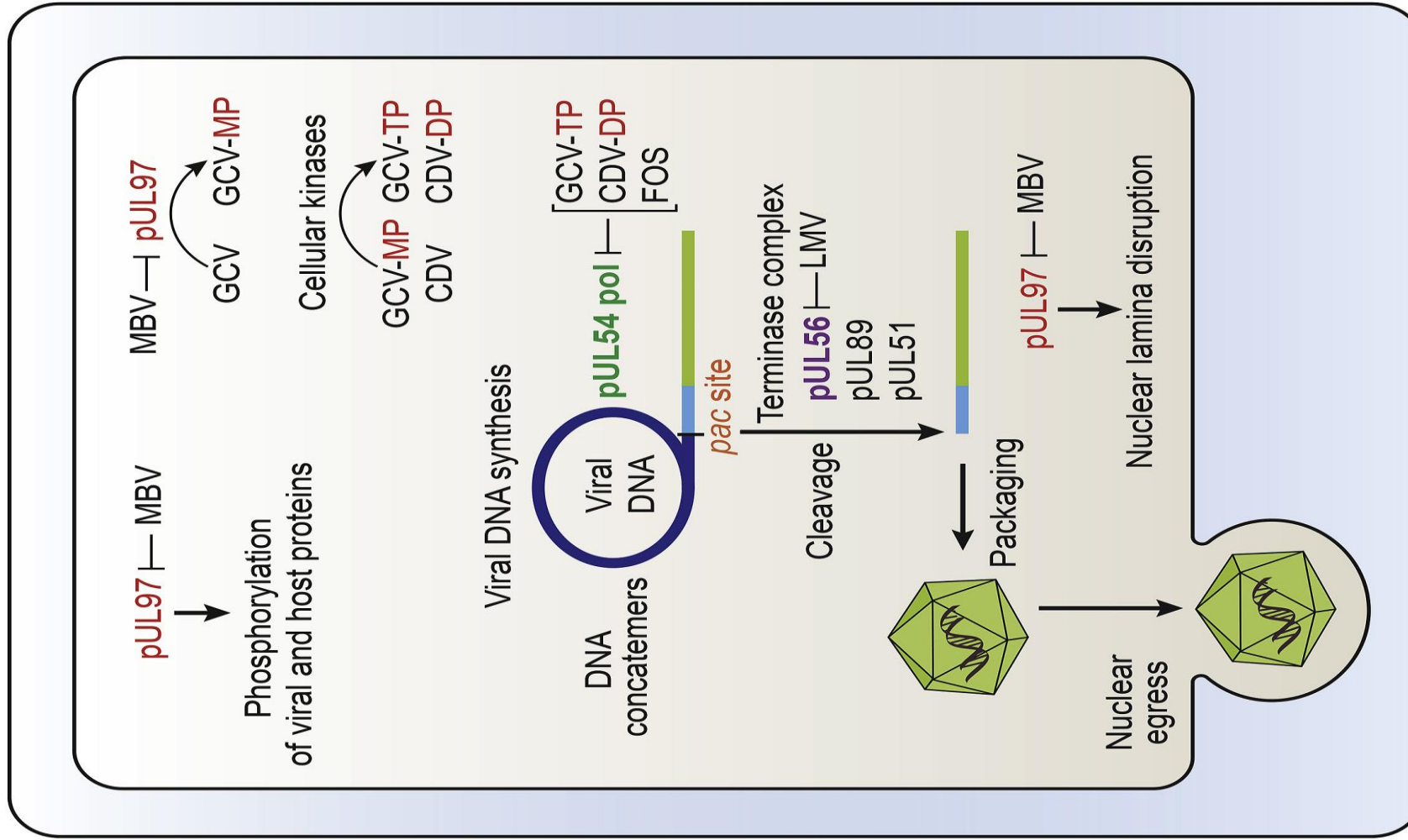
► Métabolisation des prodrogues d'antiviraux

Les analogues nucléos (t)idiques doivent être 3P pour être reconnus par le site catalytiques des polymérases.

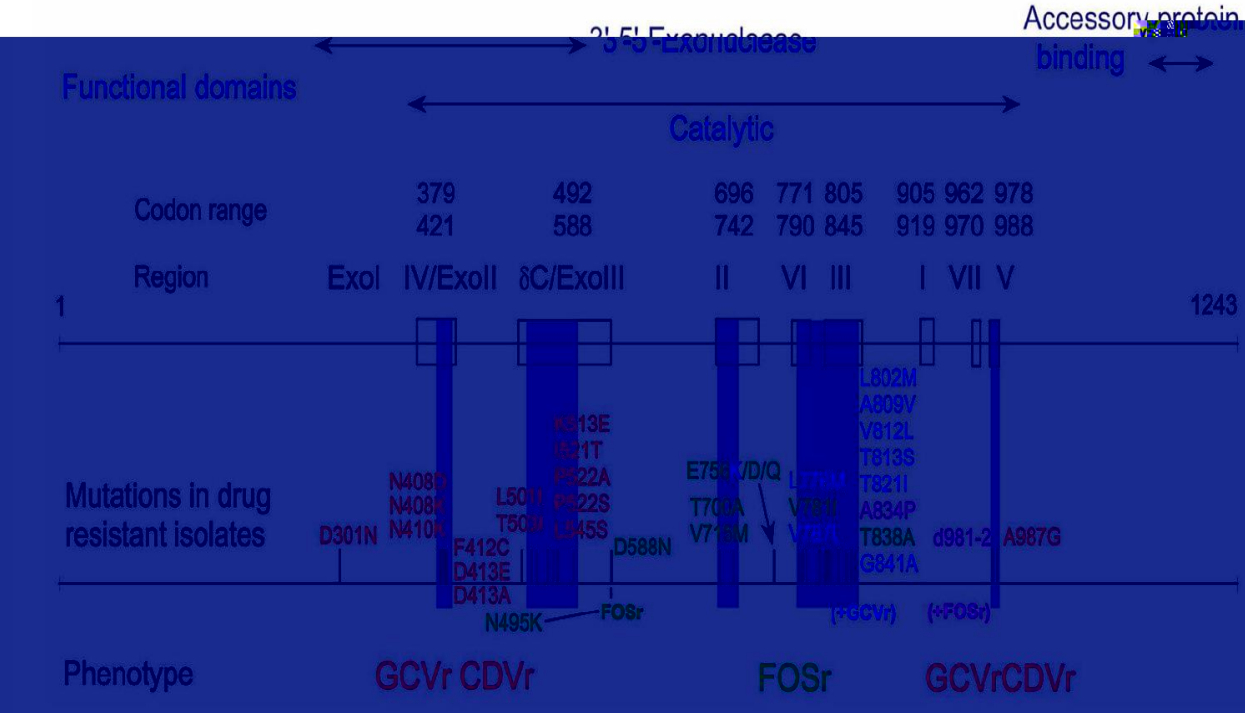
Si les antiviraux sont initialement phosphorylés par des kinases virales (TK pour l'acyclovir et le ganciclovir), baisse ou absence de la kinase

Pour les inhibiteurs nucléosidiques P uniquement par les kinases cellulaires, le niveau de phosphorylation cellulaire peut être variable (génétique, compétition)

La résistance aux antiviraux

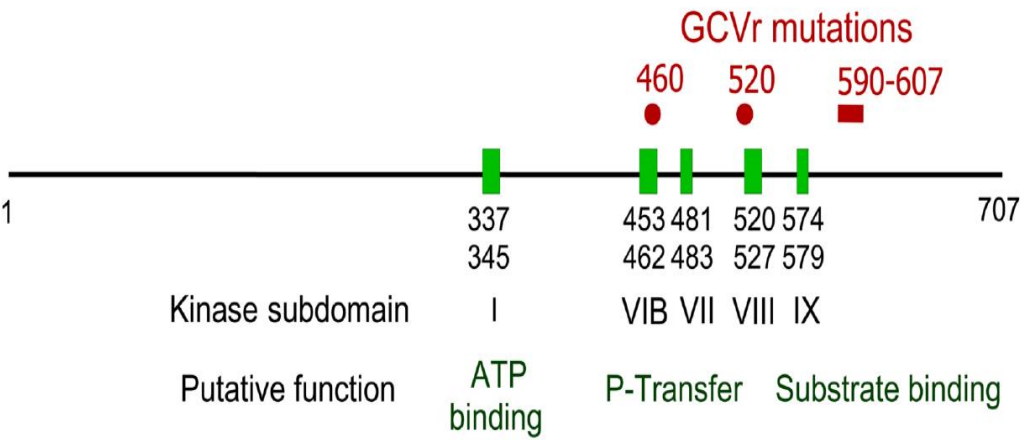


La résistance aux antiviraux



M N M K

Cytomégélovirus

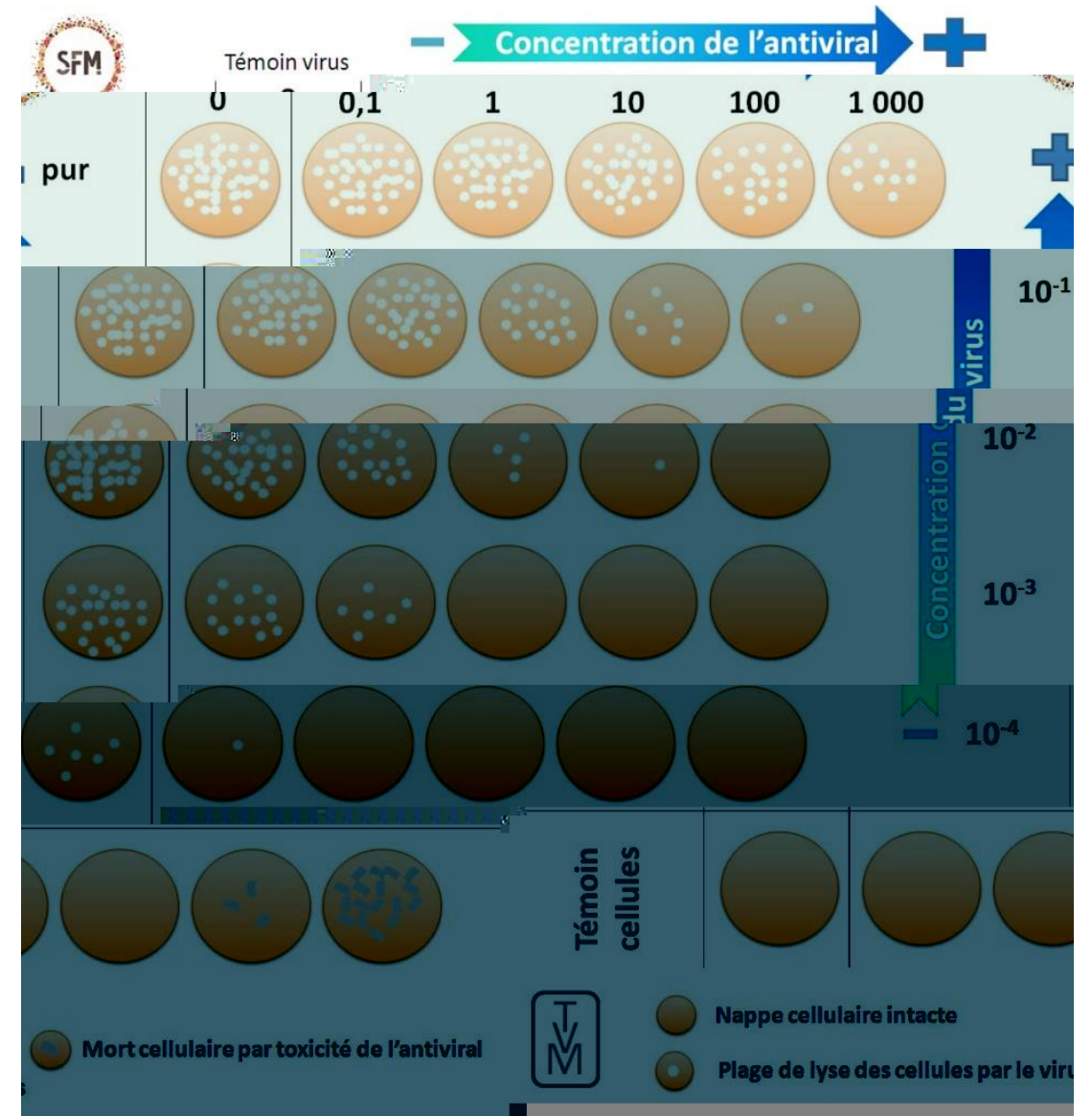


Mutations ailleurs que le site principal d'action

La résistance aux antiviraux

Méthodes phénotypiques

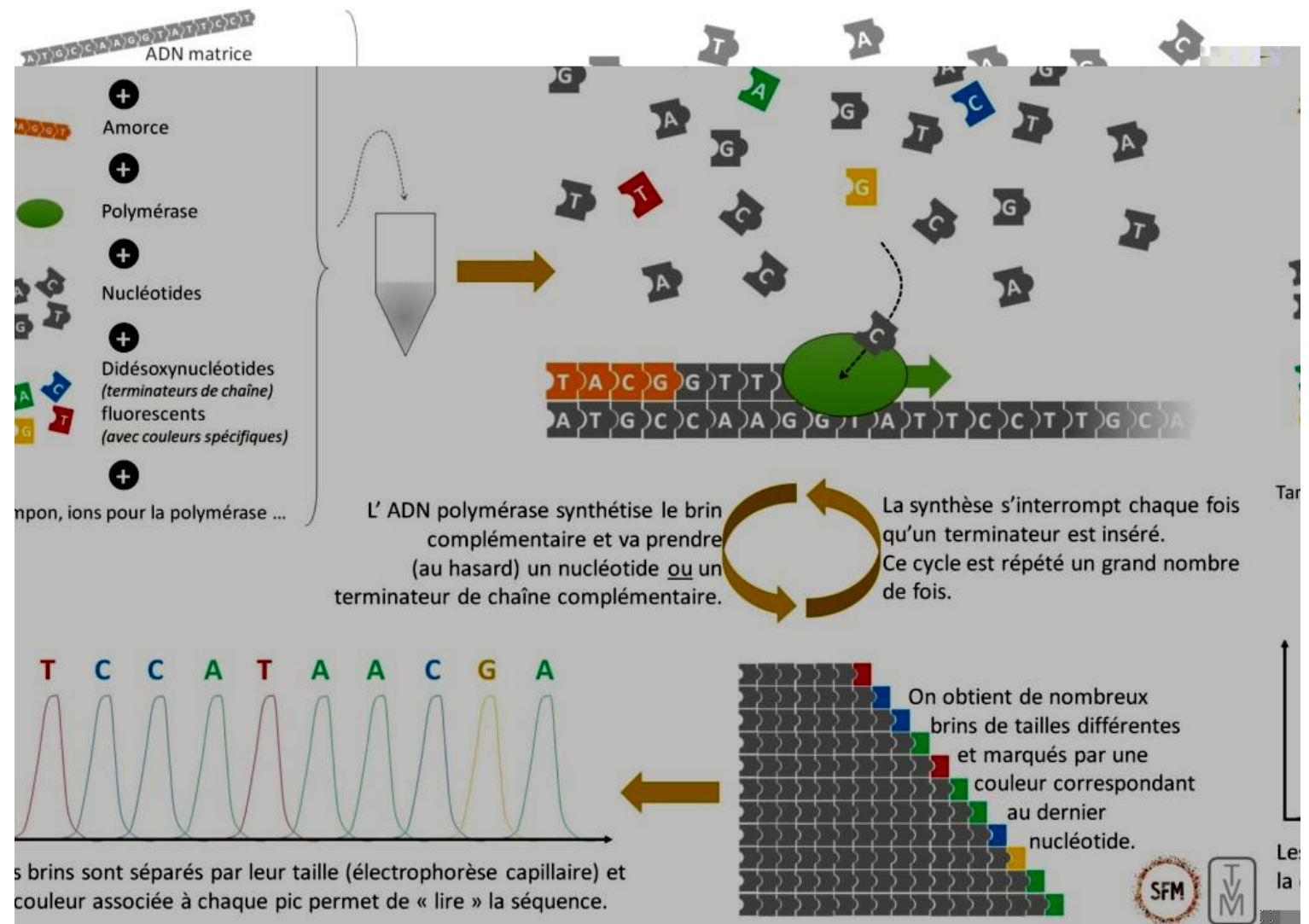
Peu utilisées en routine...



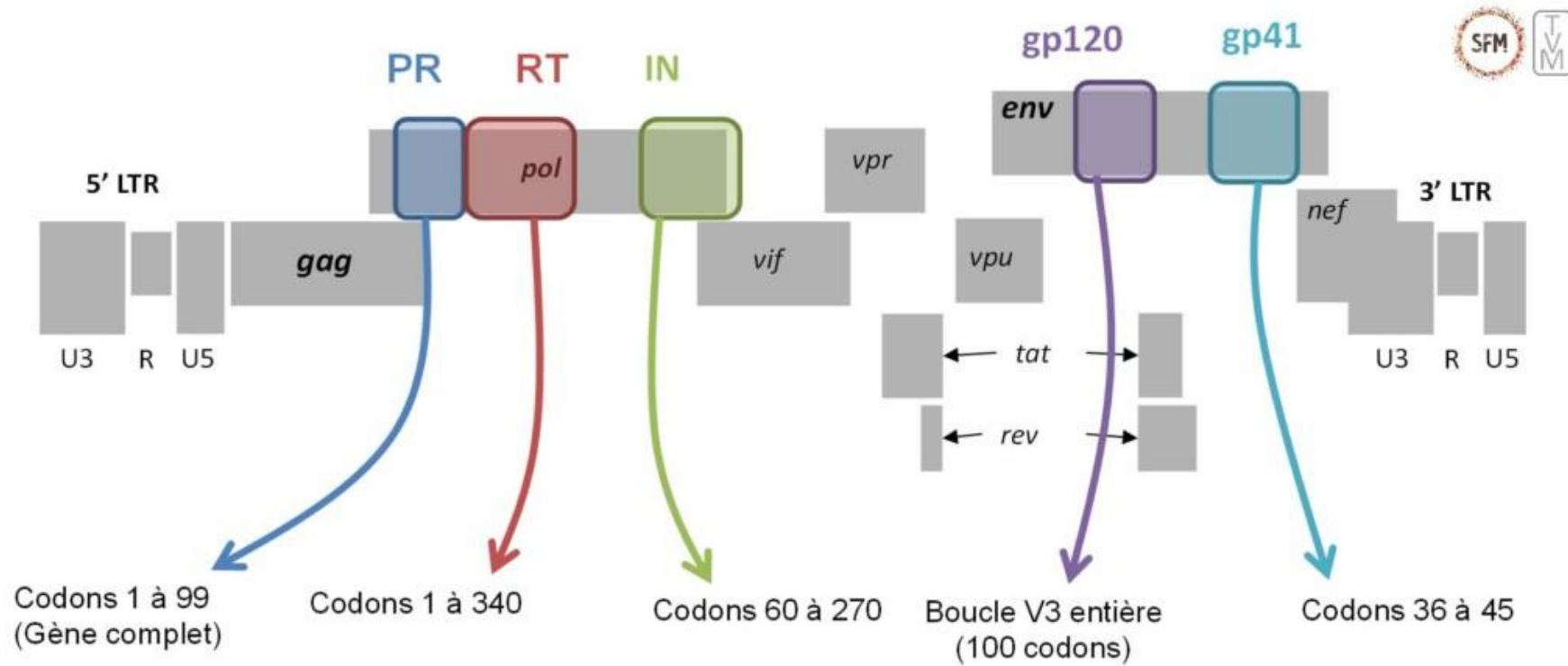
La résistance aux antiviraux

Méthodes génotypiques

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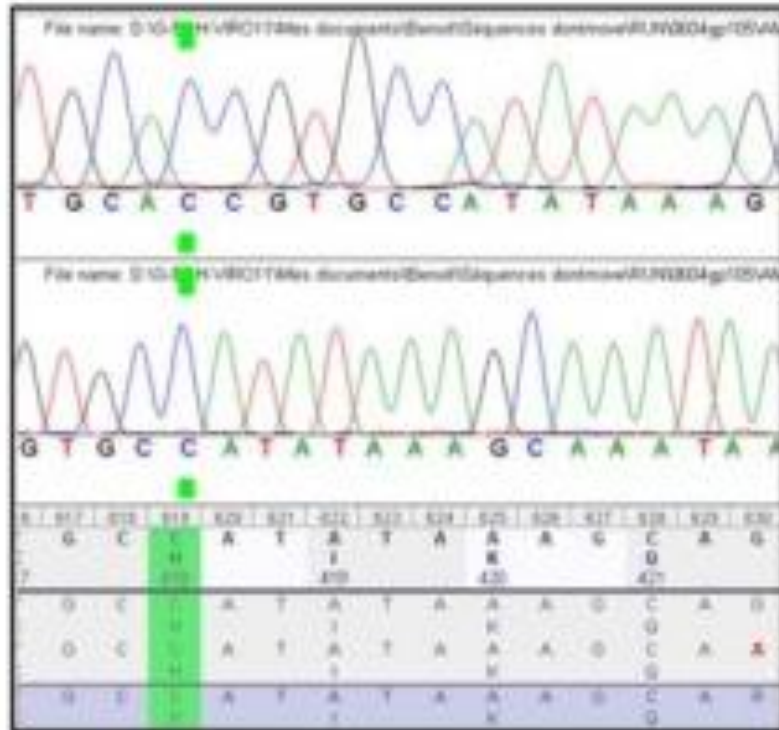


La résistance aux antiviraux



Exemple du VIH

La résistance aux antiviraux



Exemple du VIH

Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTI)

Drug	Mutations list	Range	Color	Interpretation
Epivir® / Emtriva® Lamivudine / Emtricitabine (3TC_FTC)	184V	3	Red	R - Resistance
Ziagen® Abacavir (ABC)	41L, 67N, 184V, 215F, 215Y	3	Red	R - Resistance
Viread® Tenofovir Alafenamide (TDF_TAF)	41L, 67N, 215F, 215Y	2	Yellow	I - Possible resistance
Retrovir® Zidovudine (ZDV)	41L, 67N, 215F, 215Y	3	Red	R - Resistance

Non-Nucleoside Reverse transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTI)

Drug	Mutations list	Range	Color	Interpretation
Doravirine (DOR)	188L	3	Red	R - Resistance
Sustiva®, Stocrin® Efavirenz (EFV)	188L	3	Red	R - Resistance
Intelence® Etravirine TMC125 (ETR)	106I	1	Green	S - Susceptible
Viramune® Nevirapine (NVP) *	188L	3	Red	R - Resistance
Rilpivirine (RPV)	188L	3	Red	R - Resistance

Protease Inhibitors (PI)

Drug	Mutations list	Range	Color	Interpretation
Reyataz® / Norvir® 300/100 Atazanavir / Ritonavir (ATV_RTV)	10I, 16E, 60E	3	Red	R - Resistance
Prezista® / Norvir® 600/100 BID Darunavir TMC114 / Ritonavir (DRV_RTV_BID)		1	Green	S - Susceptible
Prezista® / Norvir® 800/100 QD Darunavir TMC114 / Ritonavir (DRV_RTV_QD)		1	Green	S - Susceptible
A component of Kaletra® Lopinavir (LPVr)	10I	1	Green	S - Susceptible
Aptivus® / Norvir® 500/200 Tipranavir / Ritonavir (TPV_RTV) **	36I, 69K, 89M	3	Red	R - Resistance

Integrase Strand Transfer Inhibitors (INSTI)

Drug	Mutations list	Range	Color	Interpretation
Bictegravir (BIC)	157Q	2	Yellow	I - Possible resistance
Cabotegravir (CAB)	157Q	2	Yellow	I - Possible resistance
Dolutegravir BID (DTG_BID)		1	Green	S - Susceptible
Dolutegravir QD (DTG_QD)	157Q	2	Yellow	I - Possible resistance
Elvitegravir (EVG)	157Q	3	Red	R - Resistance
Isentress® Raltegravir (RAL)	157Q	3	Red	R - Resistance

Chapitre 03

Impact clinique de la résistance

Impact clinique de la résistance

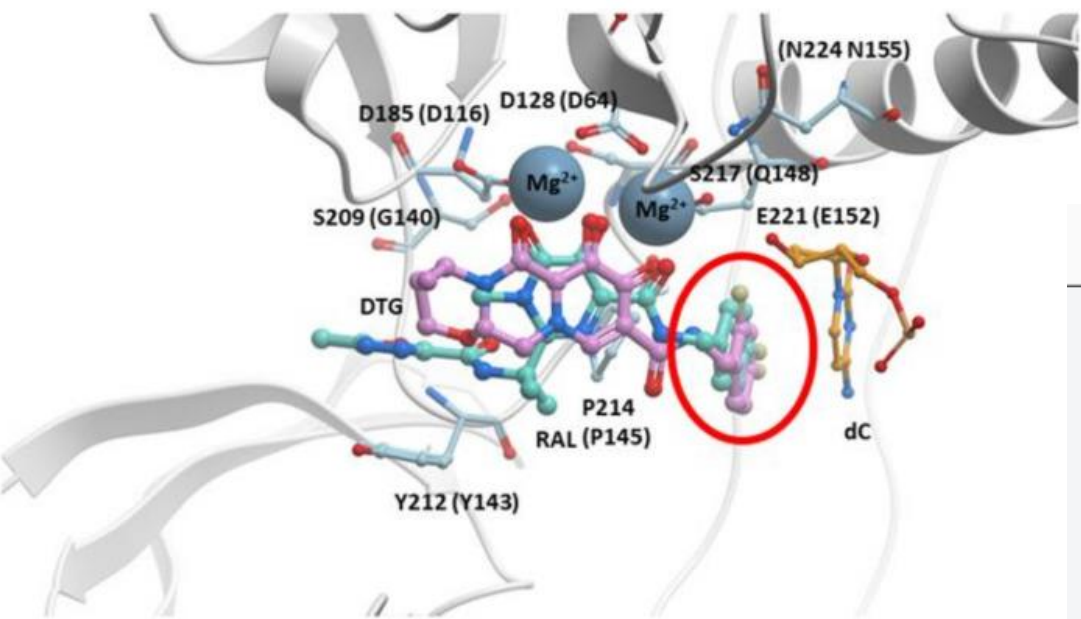
Plus problématique pour les infections virales chroniques

- Perte du bénéfice clinique: échec thérapeutique
- Le variant résistant peut se fixer dans la population, même si on arrête le traitement
- Difficulté d'une utilisation ultérieure de la molécule...

M

Impact clinique de la résistance

- Parfois, impact sur toutes les molécules de la classe.



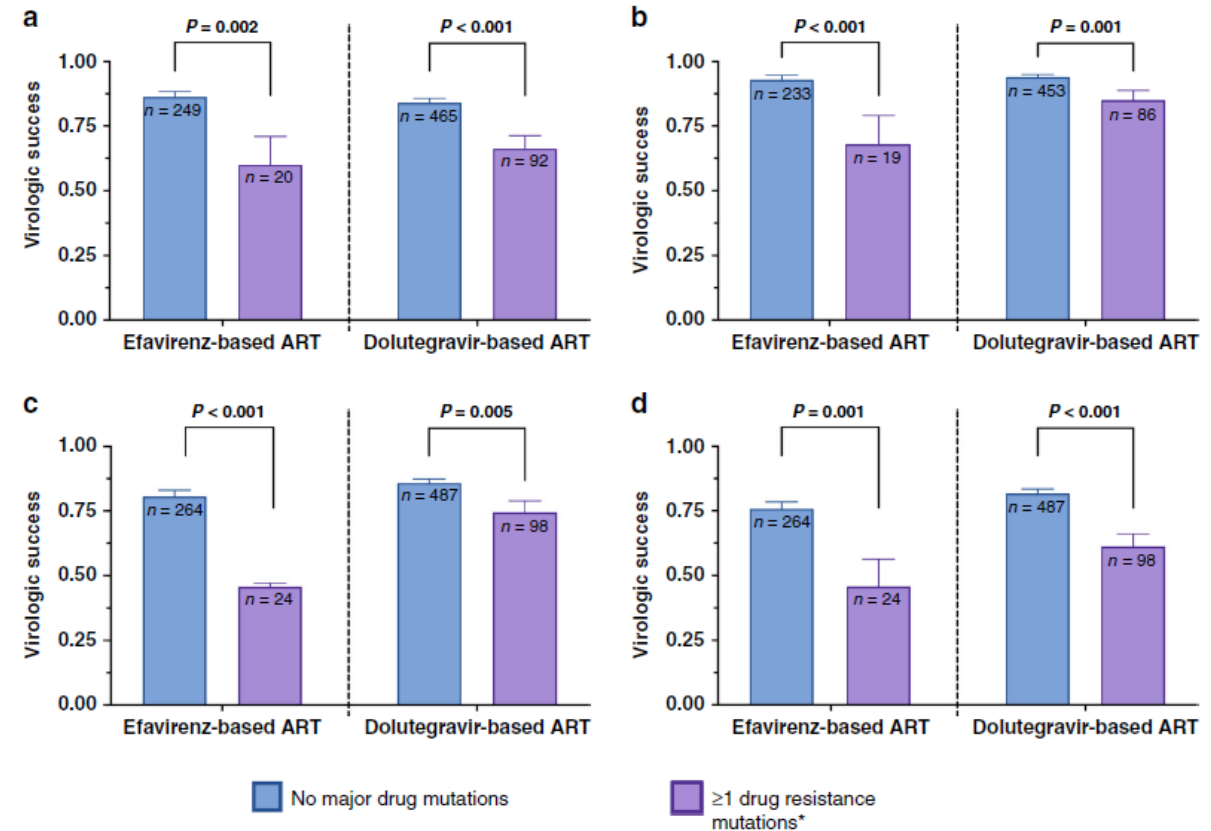
	Mutations associated with resistance	
RAL	■ T66A/K [10,40] ■ E92Q [1, 2] ■ G118R [10,17] ■ F121Y [10,17] ■ G140A/S [7] ■ Y143A/C/G/H/R/S [1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 14] ■ N144D [42] ■ Q148E/G/H/K/R [1, 2] ■ V151L [9] ■ N155H/S/T [1, 2, 9] ■ E157Q [2] ■ S230R [18, 31, 32, 33] ■ R263K [16,18] ■ L74F/I + V75I [36]	
	DTG*	■ G118R [12,13] ■ F121Y [17] ■ N144D [42] ■ V151L [9,23] ■ S153F/Y [9, 23, 26, 34] ■ R263K [16] ■ T66K + L74M [9] ■ E92Q + N155H [9, 21, 22] ■ Q148H/K/R + at least 2 mutations among: L74I or T97A or E138A/K/T or G140A/C/S [15, 38, 39] ■ Q148H/K/R + N155H [9, 27,28]

Impact clinique de la résistance

- Voir parfois impact au-delà de la classe concernée ?

Reduced efficacy of HIV-1 integrase inhibitors in patients with drug resistance mutations in reverse transcriptase

M

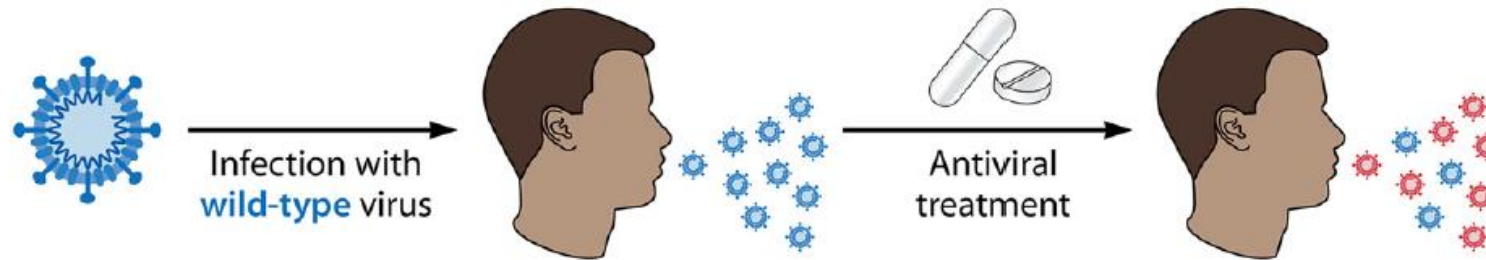


Impact clinique de la résistance

- Transmission de la résistance?

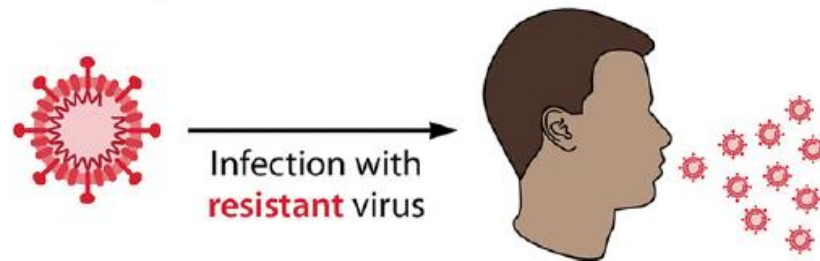
Treatment-emergent resistance

Infection by wild-type virus; resistance emerges during treatment



Acquired resistance

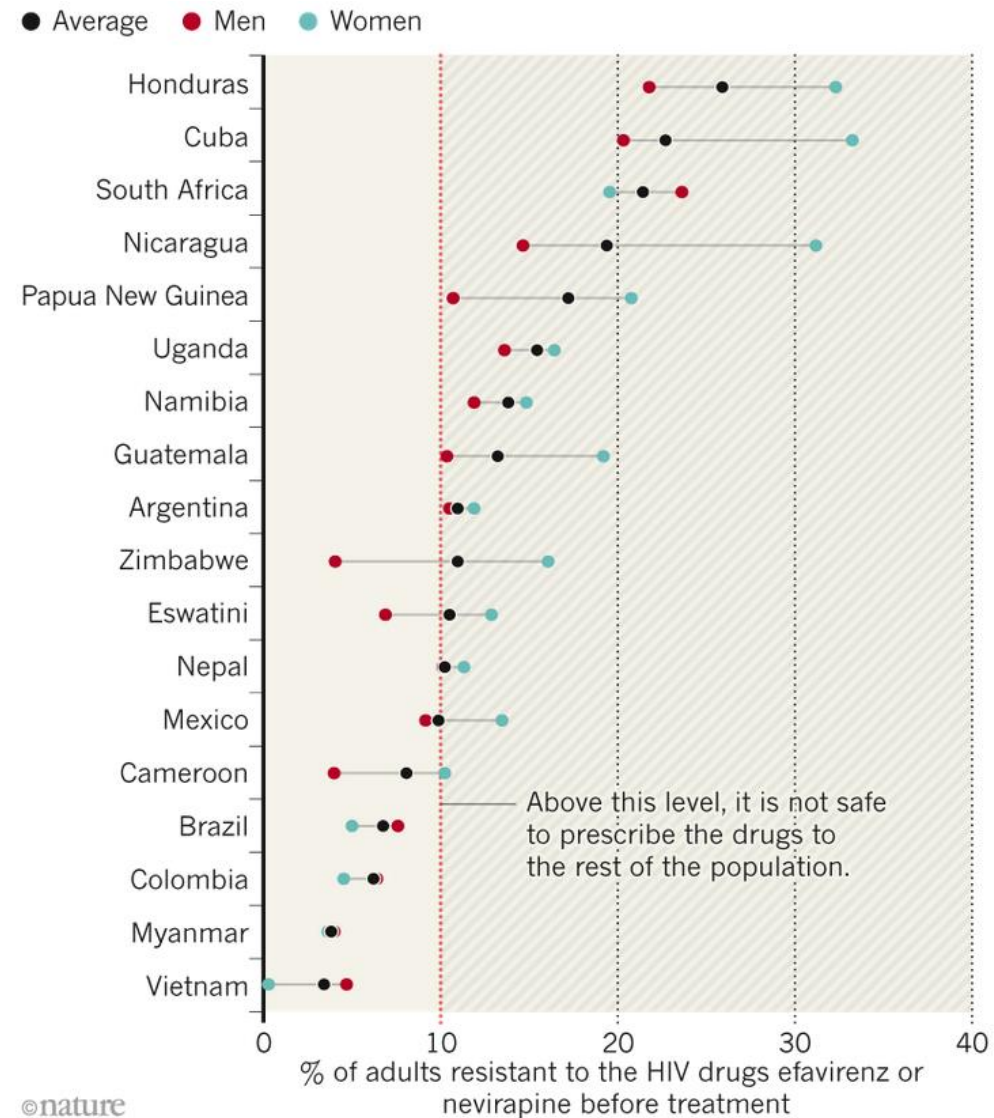
Infection by resistant virus



M

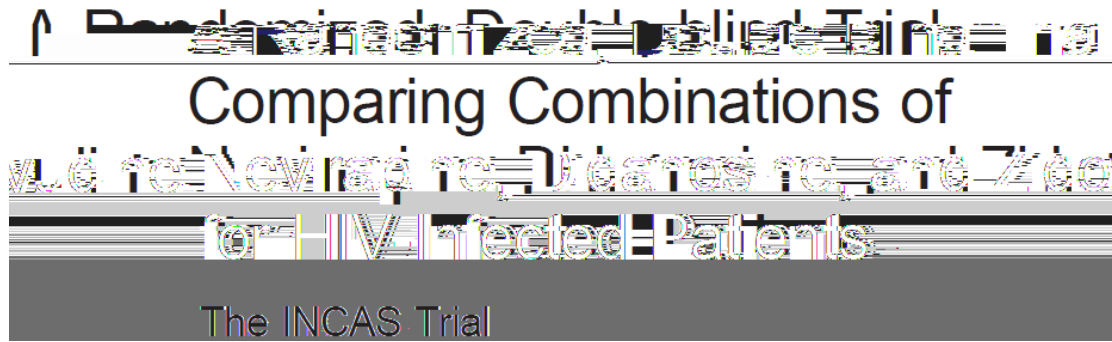
Impact clinique de la résistance

■ Transmission de la résistance?

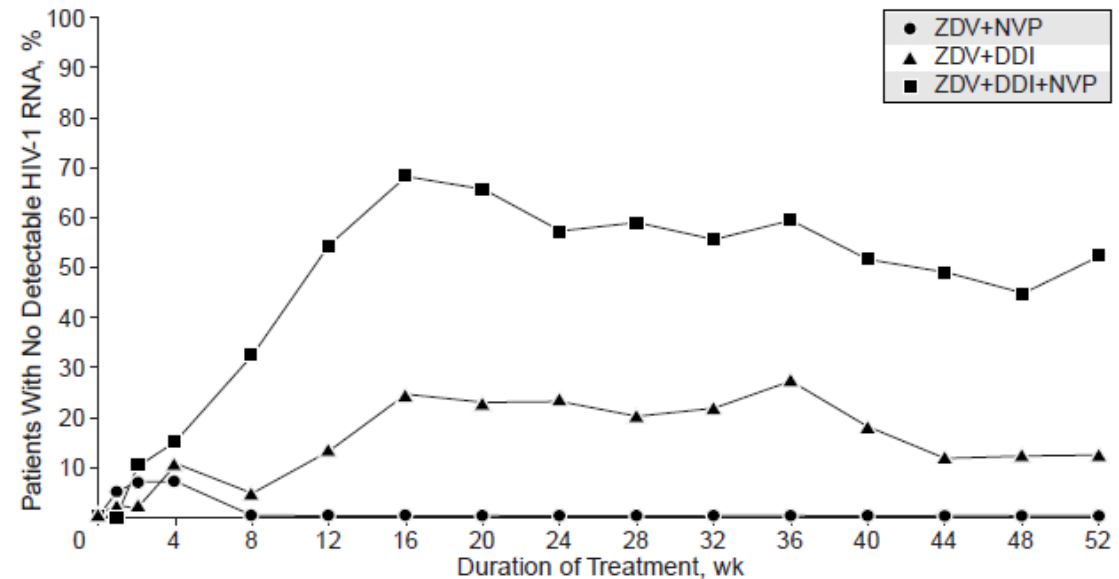
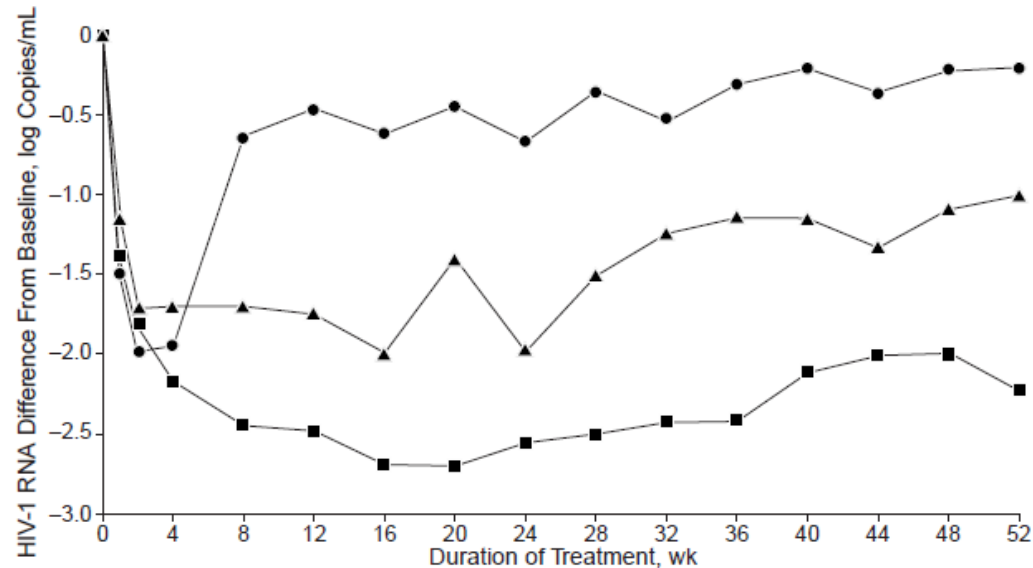


Chapitre 04

Stratégies alternatives



K K 00B



Stratégies alternatives K

9

VIH

KM

In case of demonstrated resistance mutations	General recommendations:
	Use at least 2 and preferably 3 active drugs in the new regimen (including active drugs from previously used classes) based on resistance mutations present in current and earlier genotypic analyses
	* If genotype shows only limited NRTI mutation(s) e.g. M184V and/or 1-2 TAMs ⁽¹⁰⁾ : new regimen can include 2 NRTIs (3TC or FTC plus another NRTI with at most low level resistance) and either 1 active PI/b (i.e. DRV/b) or BIC or DTG (RAL, EVG/c or NNRTI not recommended)
	* If genotype shows multiclass resistance (i.e. ≥ 2 classes): new regimen will usually use - at least 1 fully active PI/b (i.e. DRV/b) or 1 fully active 2nd generation INSTI (BIC, DTG) - plus 1 or 2 drugs remaining fully active despite resistance to other drugs from the class (i.e. 1 or 2 NRTIs and/or DOR) - and/or from a class not used previously i.e. INSTI, NNRTI, PI/b, assessed by genotypic testing
	* When a 2-3 drugs active regimen cannot be constructed with NRTI, NNRTI, PI/b and INSTI, a drug with a new mechanism of action such as fostemsavir or ibalizumab can be added to obtain such a 2-3 drugs active regimen
	* In any case monotherapy is not recommended. In such situations, consider access to experimental drug therapy through early access program or clinical trials (e.g. lenacapavir)
	If < 2 active drugs are available, discuss on case by case situation deferring change, except in PLWH with low CD4 count (< 100 cells/ μ L) or with high risk of clinical deterioration for whom the goal is the preservation of immune function through partial reduction of HIV-VL ($> 1 \log_{10}$ copies/mL reduction) by recycling drugs
	Other considerations: - Treatment interruption is not recommended - Continuation of 3TC or FTC even if documented resistance mutation (M184V/I) might be beneficial
	If many options are available, criteria of preferred choice include: simplicity of the regimen, toxicity risks evaluation, drug-drug interactions, and sparing of future salvage therapy

VHC

■ En première intention +++

- Sofosbuvir + Velpatasvir pendant 12 semaines
- Glecaprevir + Pibrentasvir pendant 8 à 16 semaines

■ En cas d'échec

1. Chez les patients en échec d'un traitement par agent antiviral direct de première génération, les options thérapeutiques suivantes sont recommandées :

- Sofosbuvir + Velpatasvir + Voxilaprevir pendant 12 semaines (A)
- Sofosbuvir + Velpatasvir + Voxilaprevir + ou - ribavirine pendant 12 à 24 semaines chez les patients cirrhotiques infectés par un VHC de génotype 3 (AE)

2. Chez les patients avec cirrhose décompensée en échec d'un traitement par agent antiviral direct de première génération, l'option thérapeutique suivante est recommandée :

- Sofosbuvir + Velpatasvir + ribavirine pendant 24 semaines (AE)

■ Alternatives pour certains génotypes

sofosbuvir + velpatasvir pendant 12 semaines
sofosbuvir + velpatasvir + voxilaprevir pendant 12 semaines

Stratégies alternatives

Barrière génétique faible

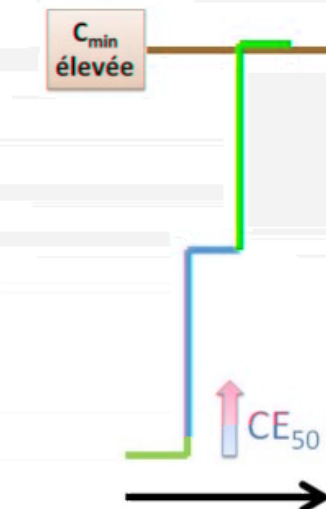
Forte baisse de sensibilité pour une mutation et C_{min} élevée

→ Une seule mutation engendre un haut niveau de résistance

- 3TC/FTC

- INI de 1^{re} génération (RAL et EVG)

- Inhibiteur de fusion



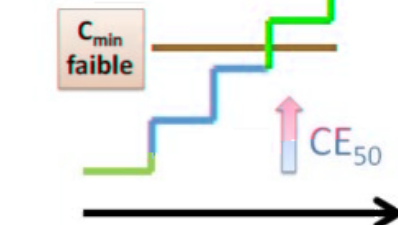
Barrière génétique intermédiaire

Changement modéré de sensibilité pour une mutation et C_{min} faible

→ Une à deux mutations diminuent la sensibilité

- AZT, TDF, ABC

- ETR



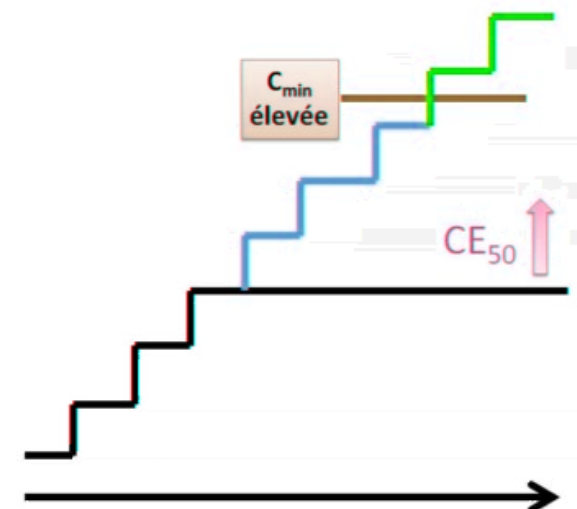
Barrière génétique élevée

Peu de modification de la sensibilité pour une mutation et C_{min} élevée

→ Plusieurs mutations diminuent la sensibilité

- IP potentialisés par ritonavir ou cobicistat

- INI de 2^e génération (DTG)



Stratégies alternatives

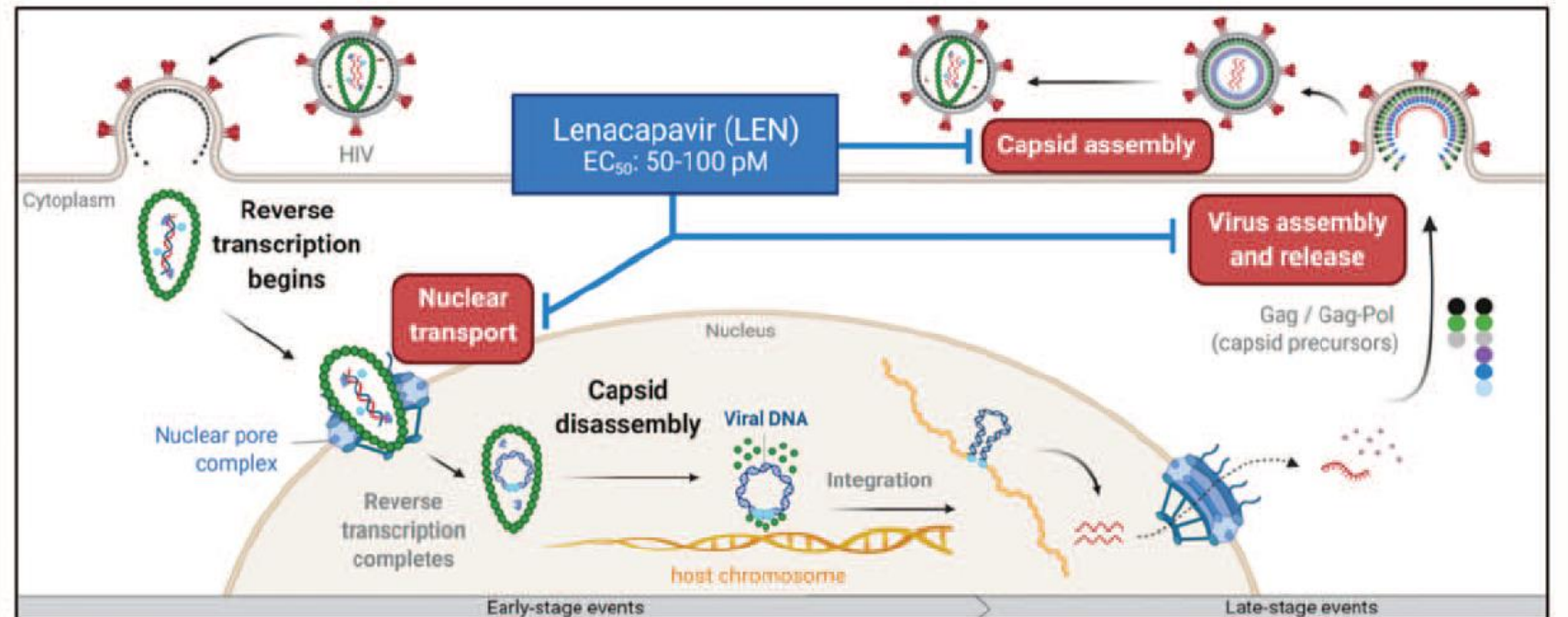
Lenacapavir, a first in class HIV-1 capsid inhibitor

artin S. Rhee

Hadas Dvory-Sobol, Naveed Shaik, Christian Callebaut, and M.

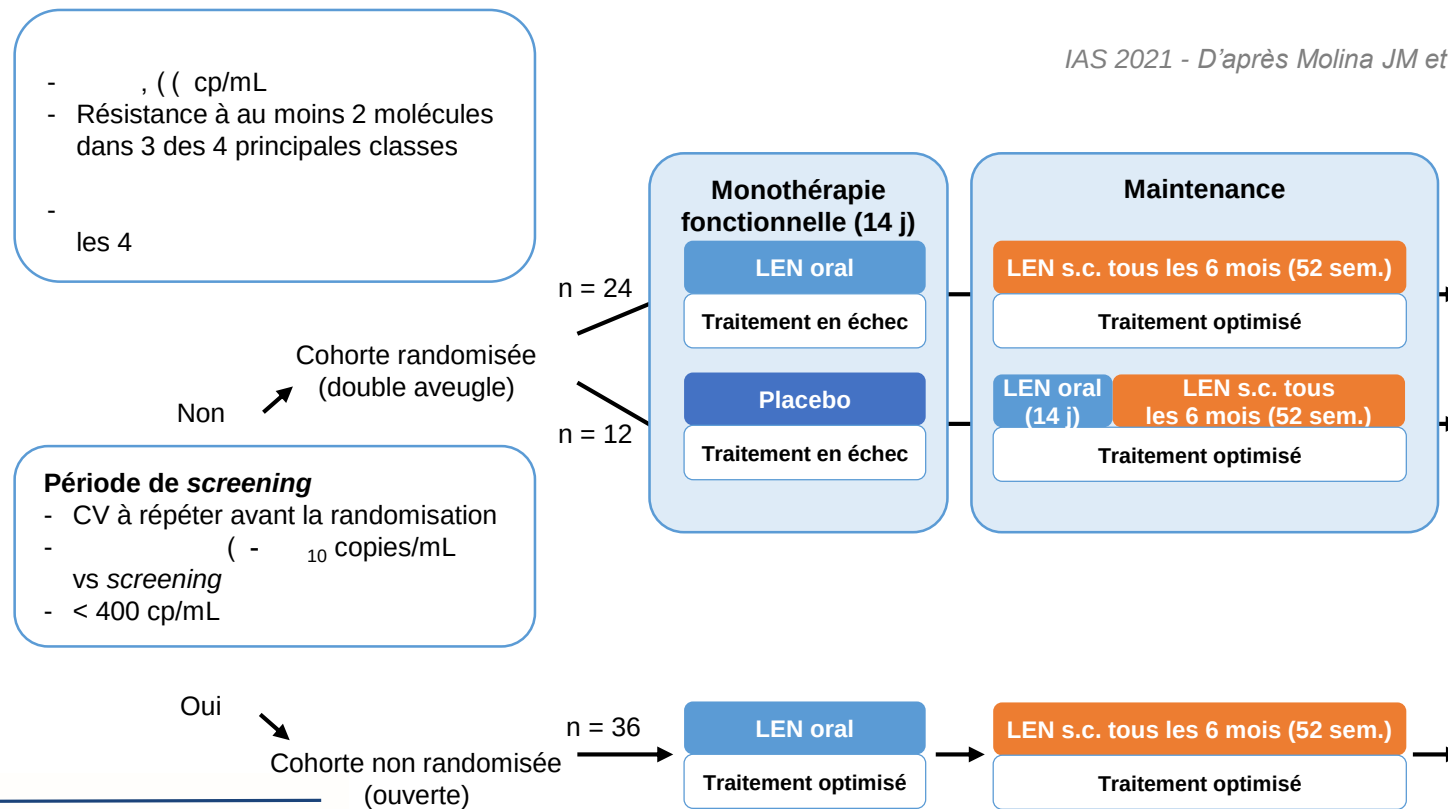
VIH- Lenacapavir

LEN Targets Multiple Stages of HIV Replication Cycle



Stratégies alternatives

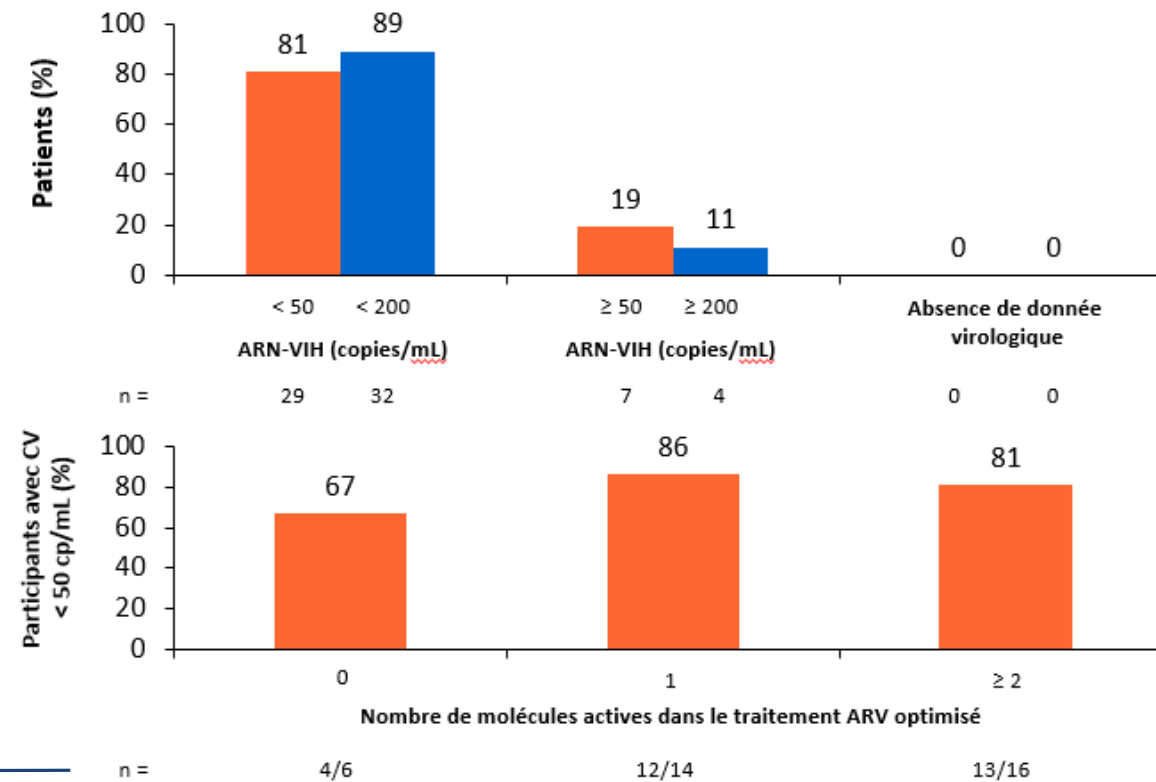
Étude de phase II/III CAPELLA : lénacapavir chez les patients lourdement prétraités



Stratégies alternatives

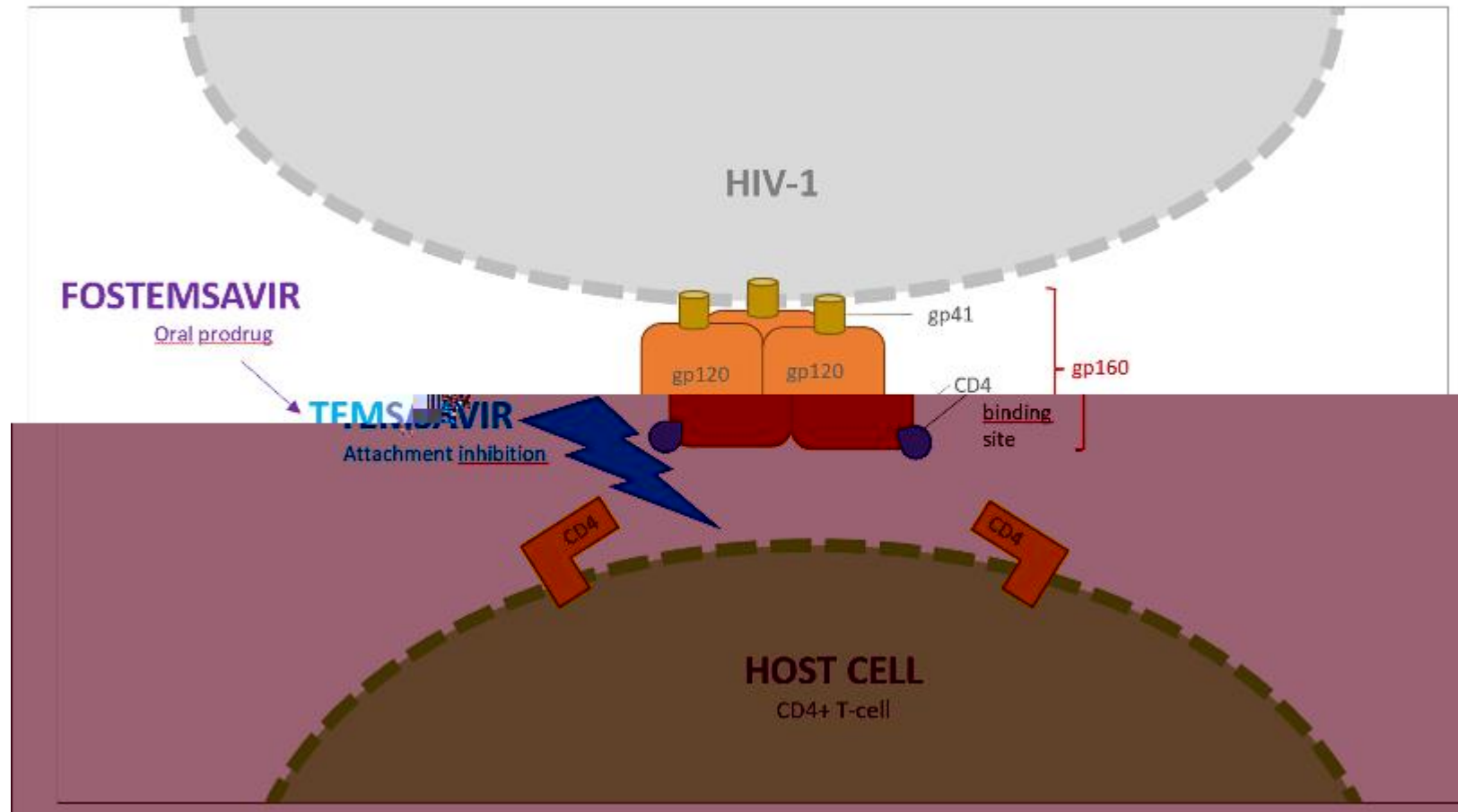
Étude de phase II/III CAPELLA

- Taux de succès virologique et d'échec virologique à S26 dans la cohorte randomisée : population totale (A) et en fonction du nombre de molécules actives dans le traitement associé optimisé (B)



Stratégies alternatives

VIH- Fostemsavir



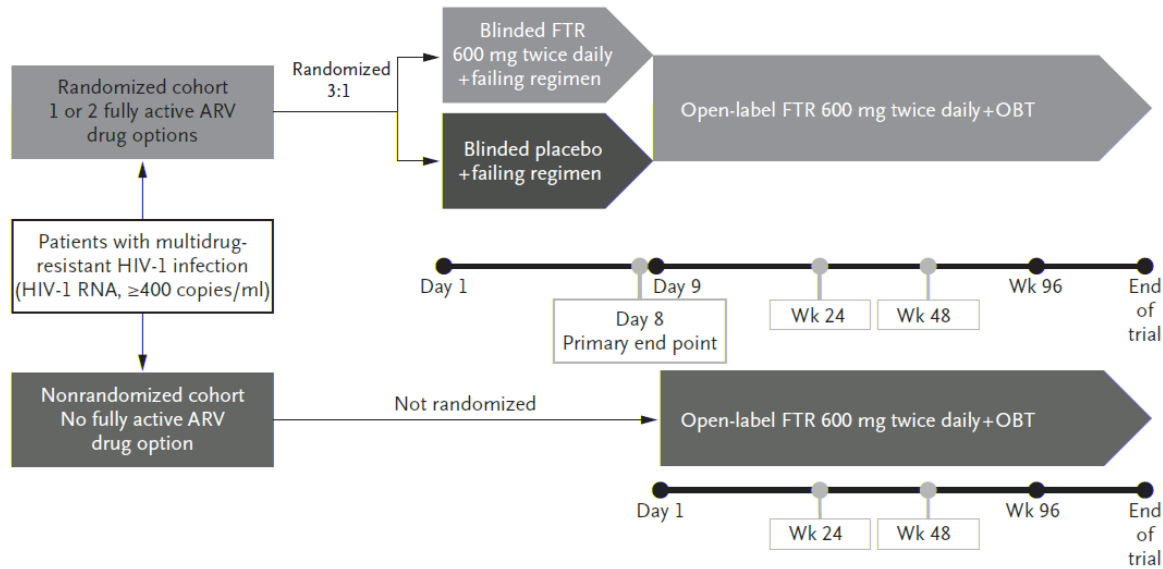
Stratégies alternatives

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

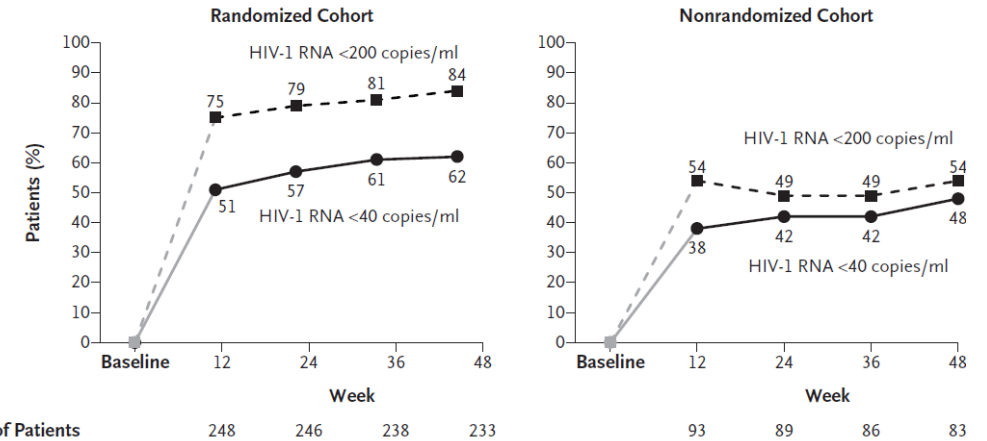
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Fostemsavir in Adults with Multidrug-Resistant HIV-1 Infection

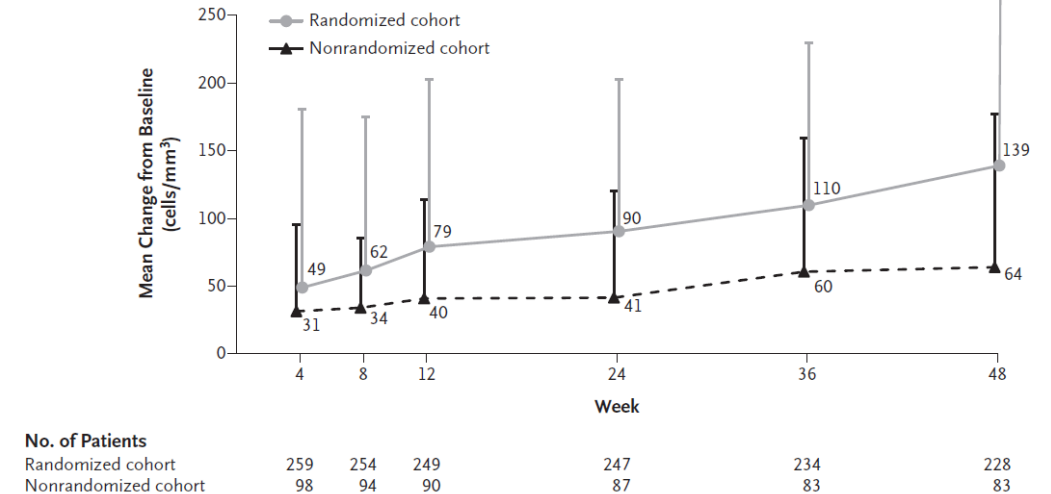
A Trial Design



A Virologic Response through Wk 48

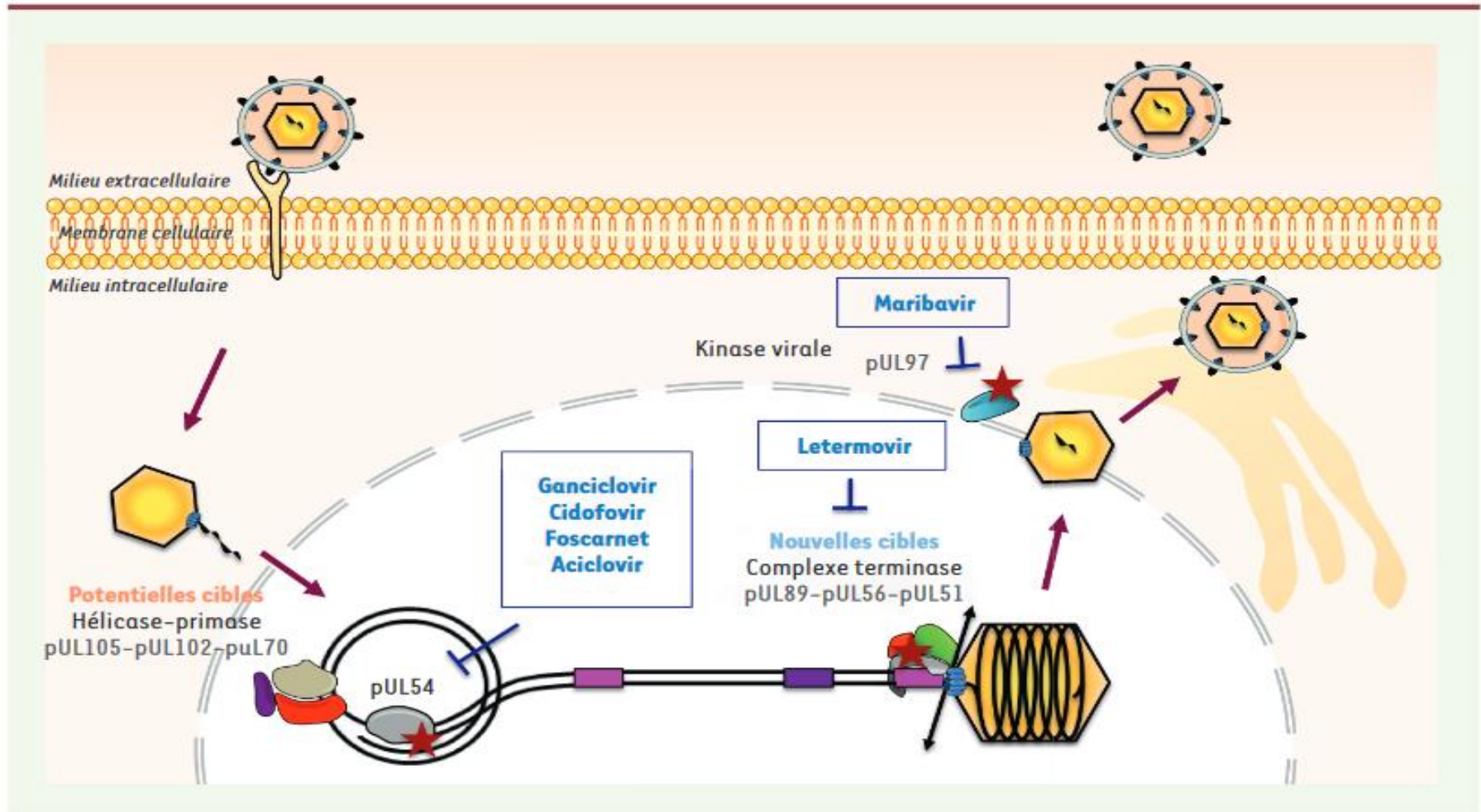


B CD4+ T-Cell Response through Wk 48



Stratégies alternatives

CMV- Letermovir



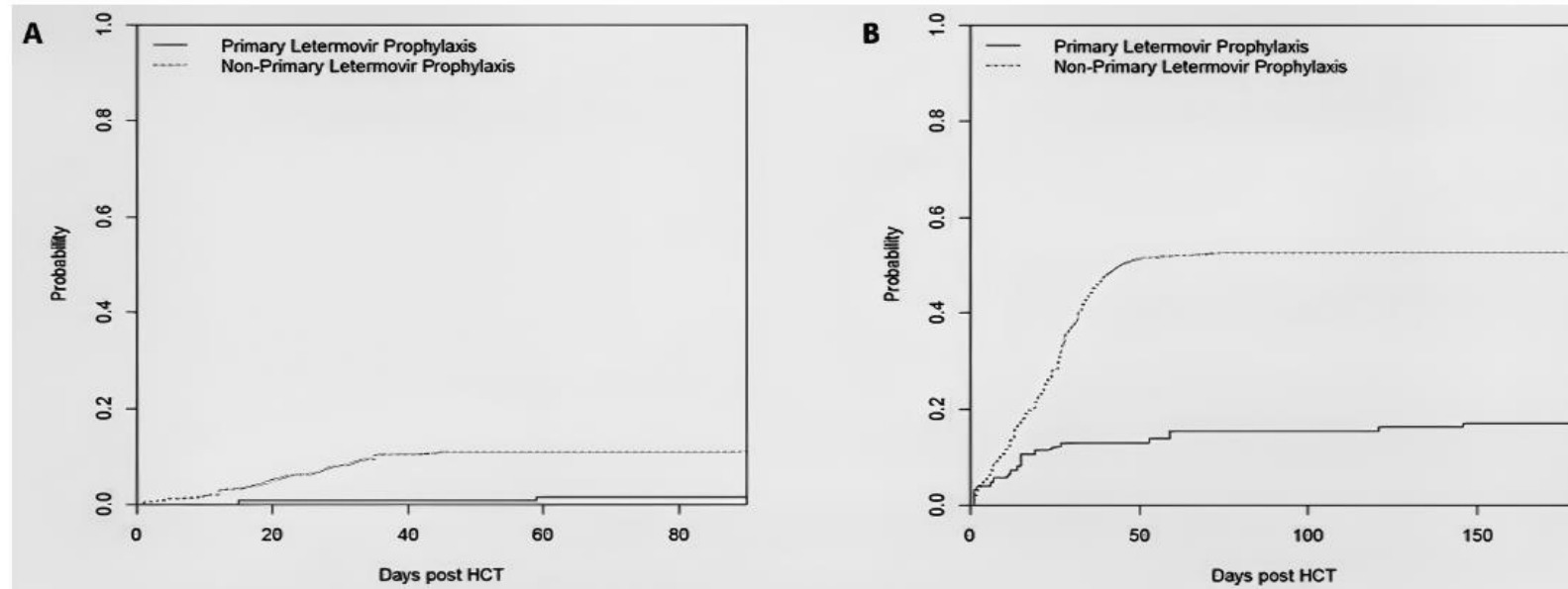
Stratégies alternatives

Clinical Infectious Diseases

MAJOR ARTICLE



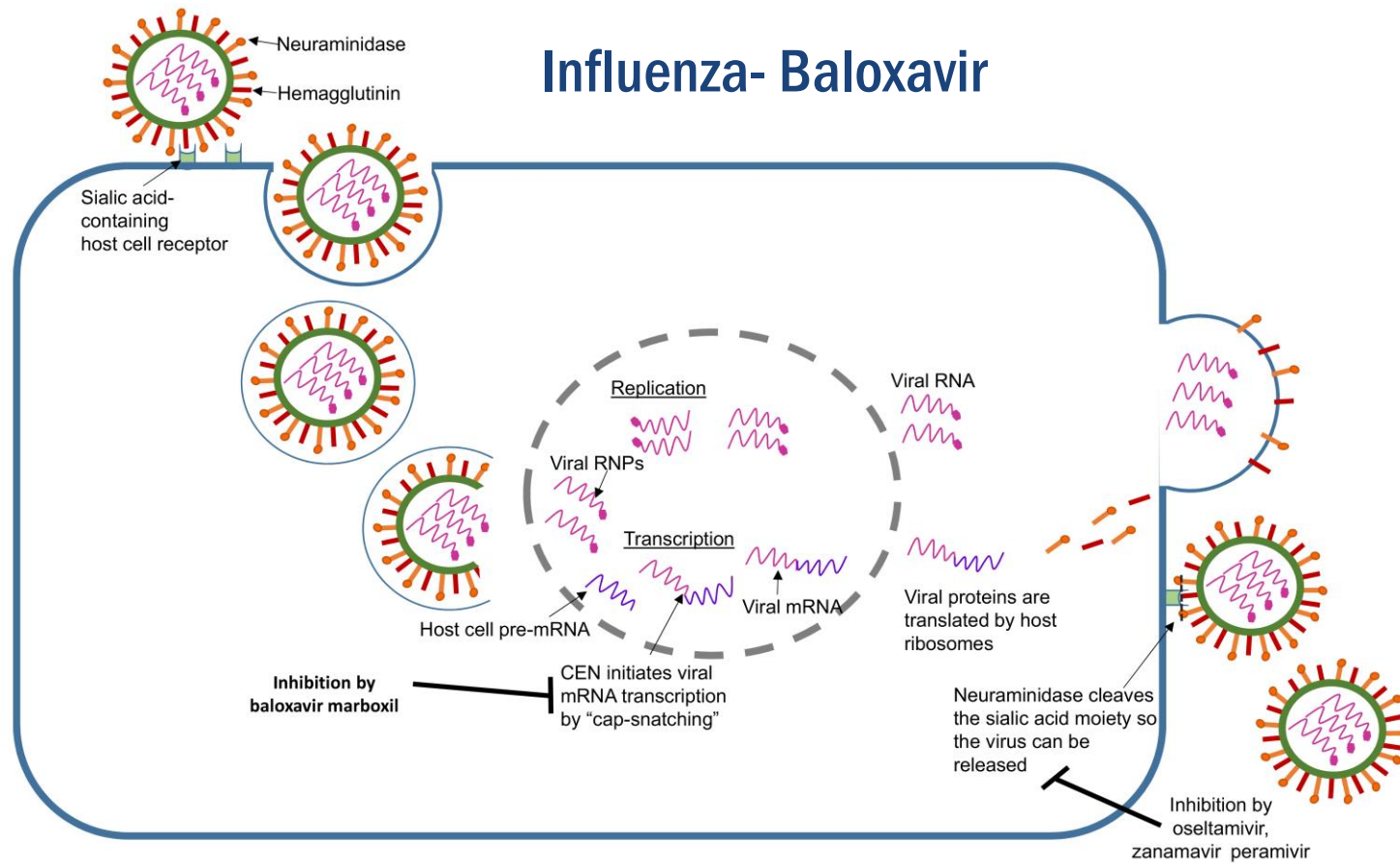
Refractory and Resistant Cytomegalovirus After Hematopoietic Cell Transplant in the Letermovir Primary Prophylaxis Fra



MN

Stratégies alternatives

Influenza- Baloxavir



L M N

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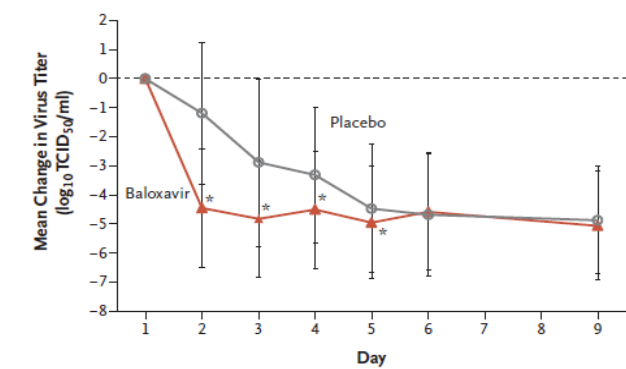
ESTABLISHED IN 1812

SEPTEMBER 6, 2018

VOL. 379 NO. 10

Baloxavir Marboxil for Uncomplicated Influenza in Adults and Adolescents

A Baloxavir vs. Placebo



B Baloxavir vs. Oseltamivir



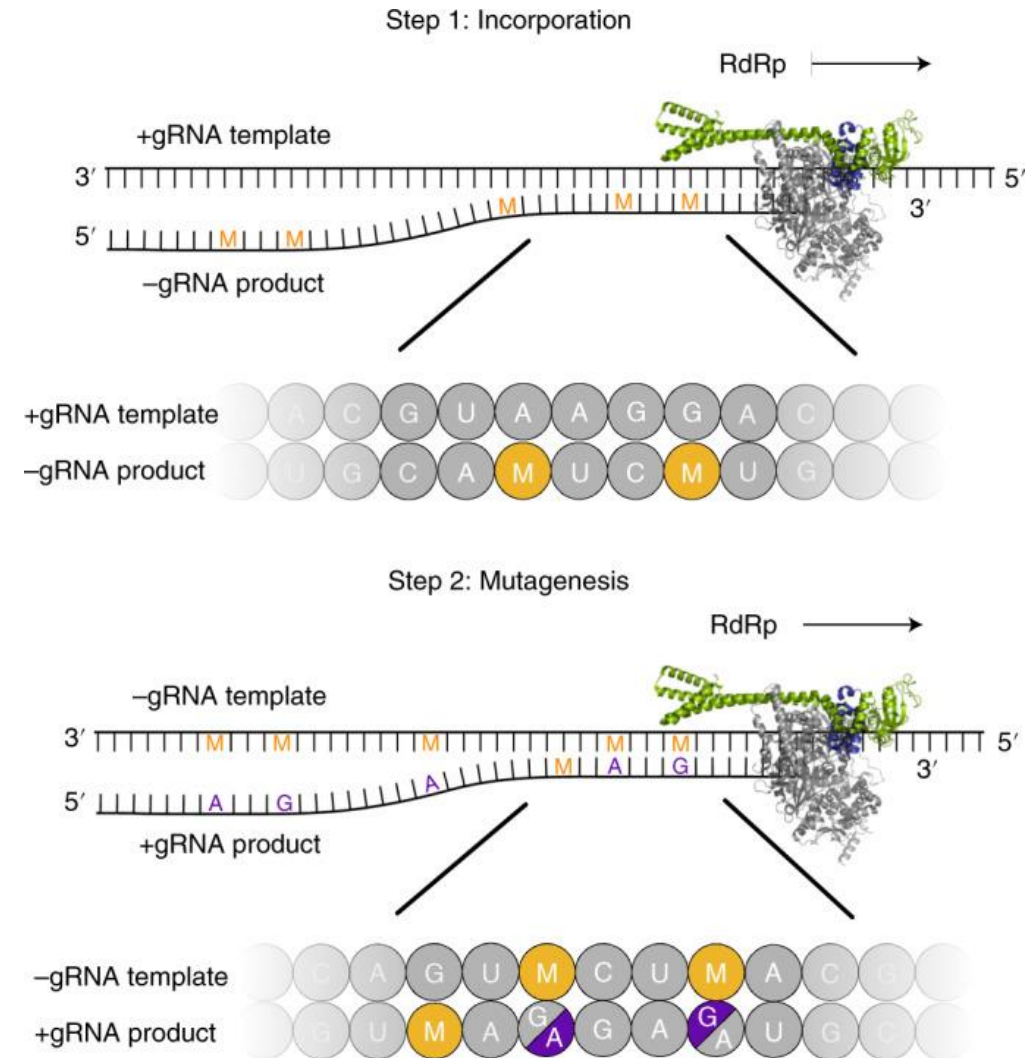
B

Stratégies alternatives



OPEN Mechanism of molnupiravir-induced SARS-CoV-2 mutagenesis

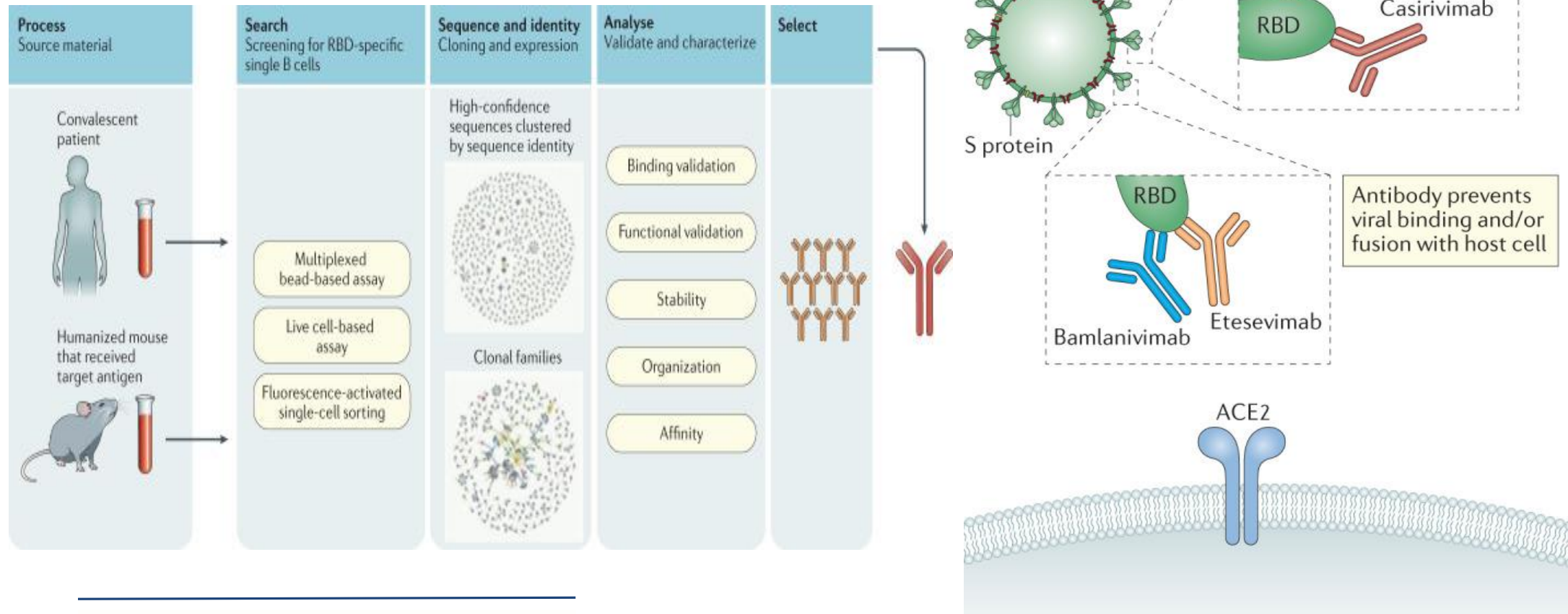
Molnupiravir



L

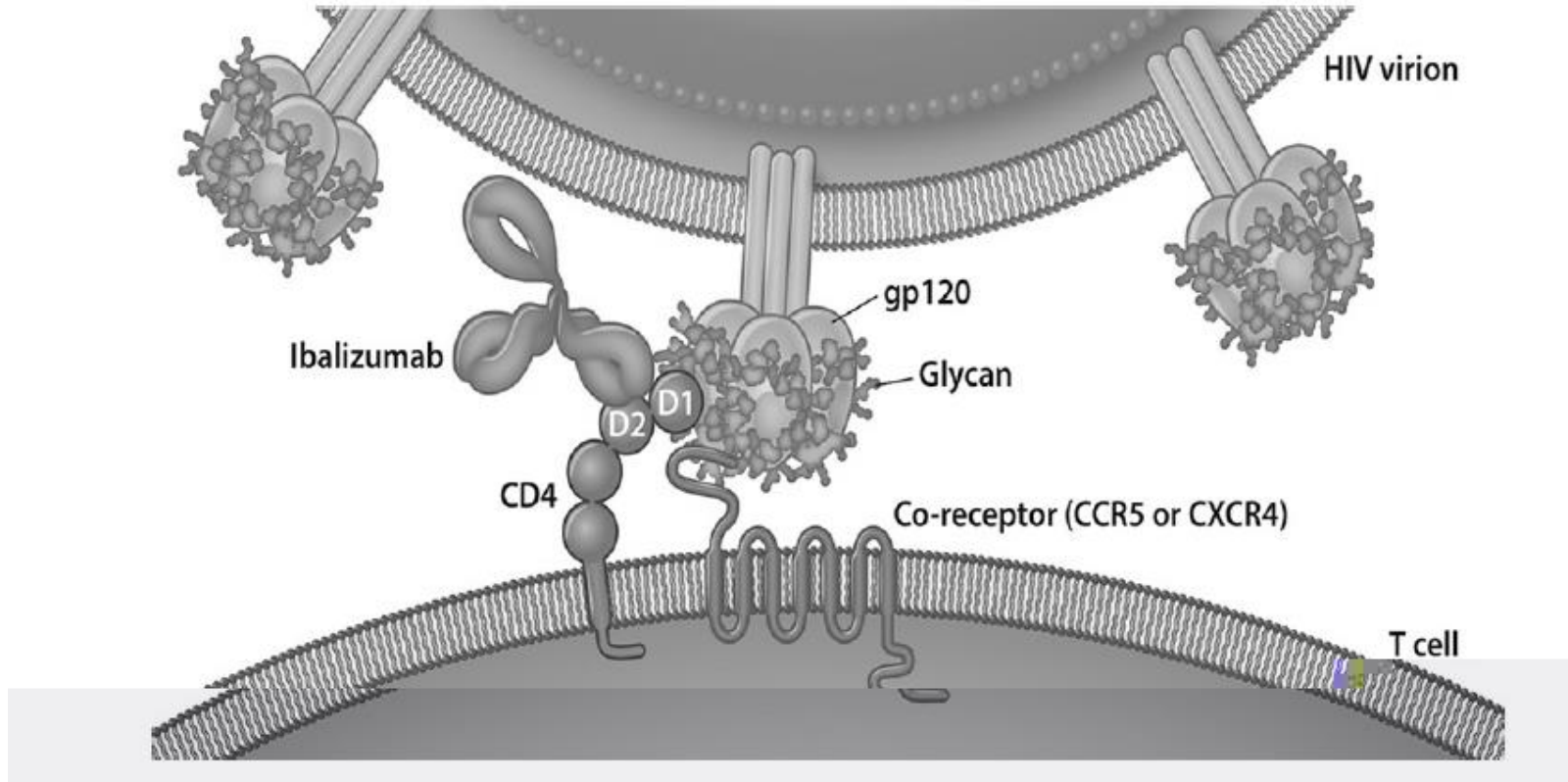
Stratégies alternatives

Anticorps monoclonaux



Stratégies alternatives

Anticorps monoclonaux



VIH- Ibalizumab

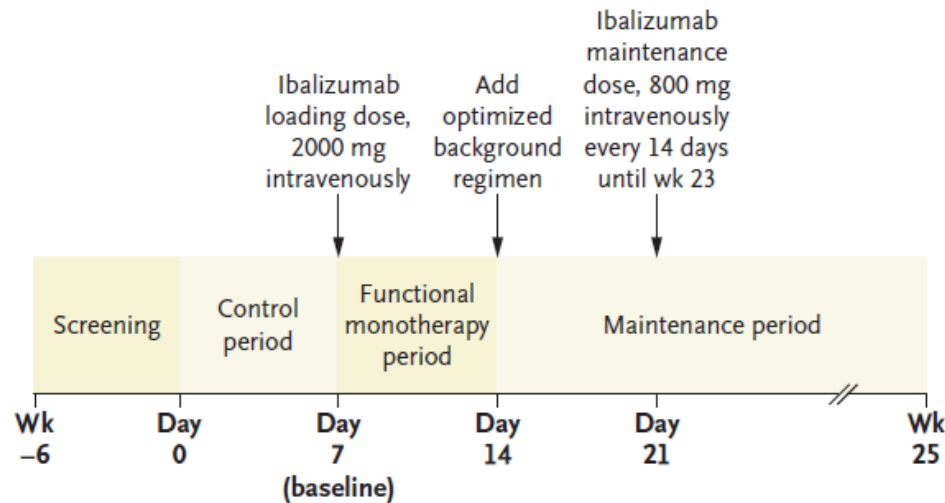
Stratégies alternatives

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

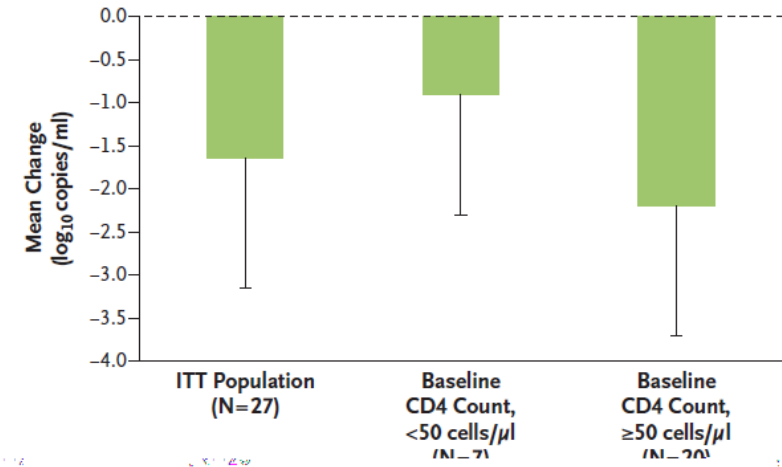
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Phase 3 Study of Ibalizumab for Multidrug-Resistant HIV-1

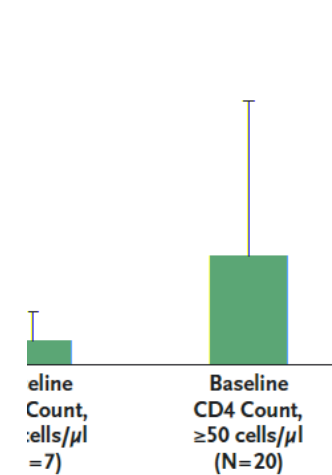
A Study Design



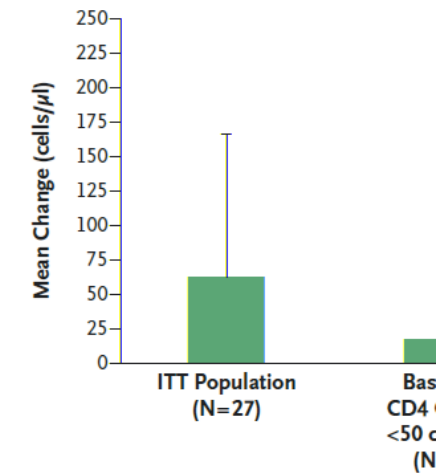
B Change from Baseline in Viral Load, According to CD4 Subgroup



According to CD4 Subgroup



C Change from Baseline in CD4 T-Cell Count, According to CD4 Subgroup



Merci

enagnon-kazali.alidjinou@univ-lille.fr

