Supplementary Appendix

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Supplement to: Leger P, Charles M, Severe P, Riviere C, Pape JW, Fitzgerald DW. 5-year survival of patients with AIDS receiving antiretroviral therapy in Haiti. N Engl J Med 2009;361:828-9.

Table
HIV-1 resistance mutations in 91 patients with plasma HIV-1 RNA level > 1,000 copies/ml while receiving antiretroviral therapy*

HIV-1 mutation	Number of patients (%)
Any drug resistance mutation	80 (88)
Mutation conferring resistance to non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTI) †	76 (84)
Reverse transcriptase M184V mutation conferring resistance to lamivudine	62 (68)
Mutations to both NNRTI and lamivudine	56 (62)
Mutations other than M184V conferring resistance to nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors	46 (51)
Any thymidine analogue mutation (TAM)‡	42 (46)
Two or more TAMs	30 (33)
Mutations conferring resistance to lamivudine, other NRTIs, and NNRTIs	37 (41)

* The HIV-1 polymerase gene was amplified by PCR and then sequenced on an automated system (Applied Biosystems). The resistance profiles to antiretroviral drugs were defined according to the Stanford University algorithms. (Liu TF, Shafer RW. Web resources for HIV type 1 genotypic-resistance test interpretation. Clin Infect Dis 2006;42:1608-18.) Mutations at positions in the polymerase gene associated with antiretroviral resistance by the International AIDS Society-USA Drug Resistance Mutations Group were noted. (Johnson VA, Brun-Vezinet F, Clotet B. Update of the drug resistance mutations in HIV-1: 2007. Top HIV Med 2007;15:119-25.)

† NNRTI mutations included K103N (43 patients), G190A (12 patients), Y181C/I (13 patients). Two patients had ≥ 3NNRTI mutations.

‡ TAMs included M41L ((20 patients), D67N (8 patients), K70R (16 patients), L210W (2 patients), T215Y/F (29 patients), K219Q/E (12 patients).