

## CHAPTER 5

### Conclusion

In summary, the study demonstrated the prevalence of HIV drug resistance mutations in newly diagnosed HIV-1 infected infants whose age less than 18 months in Thailand. Based on drug classes, the prevalence of mutation was 5.1%, 95% CI (2.4-7.7) for nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI), 9.1%, 95% CI (5.7-12.5) for non-nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) and 1.6%, 95%CI (0.3-3.2) for protease inhibitors (PI). The moderate prevalence of NNRTI drug resistance in this population suggested that drug resistance testing in newly diagnosed infants should be considered and collect dried blood spots specimens for testing should be performed prior to initiation of the NNRTI-base regimen. In Thailand, this data will be crucial for formulating the treatment regimens, antiretroviral drugs management for pediatric populations especially for the HIV-1 infected infants.

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