



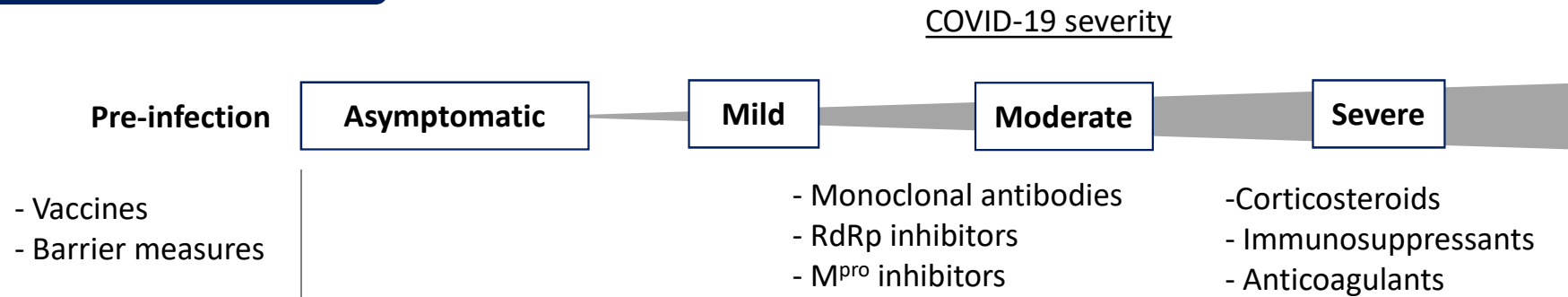
MONITORING OF NATURAL SARS-COV-2 SUSCEPTIBILITY TO NIRMATRELVIR: A 4-YEARS RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

Amandine Cossard^{1,2}, Emilie Frobert^{1,2}, Maude Bouscambert^{2,3}, Martine Valette³, Bruno Lina^{1,2,3}, Florence Morfin - Sherpa^{1,2}, Alexandre Gaymard^{1,2,3}

1. Virology and Human Pathology (VirPath), Lyon, France.
2. Virology Laboratory, Civils Hospices of Lyon (HCL), Lyon, France.
3. National Reference Center for Respiratory Viruses (including influenza and SARS-CoV-2) Lyon, France

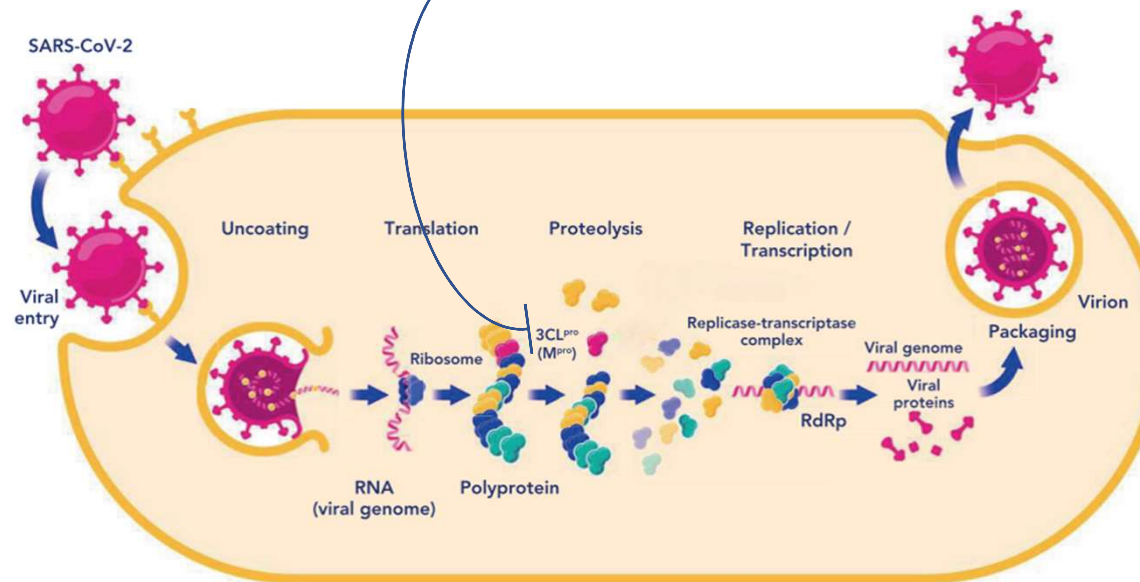
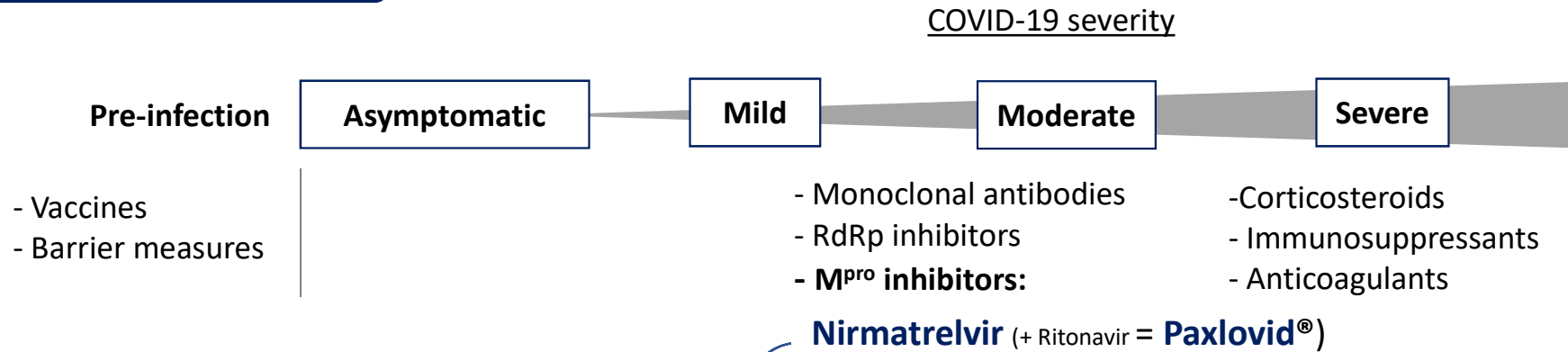
INTRODUCTION

Specific treatments for COVID-19



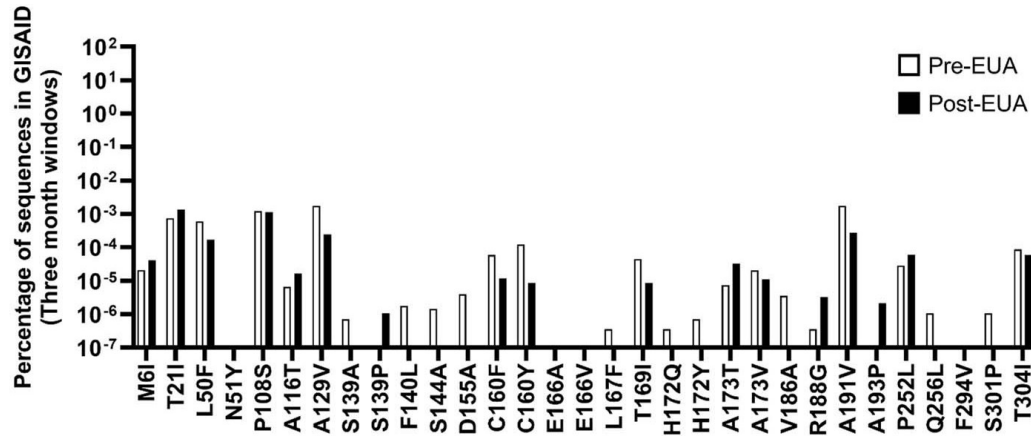
INTRODUCTION

Specific treatments for COVID-19



Adapted from Li et al. (2023), Pfizer (2022)

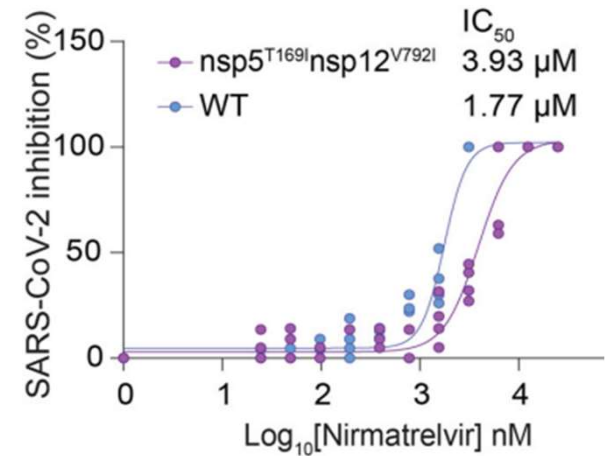
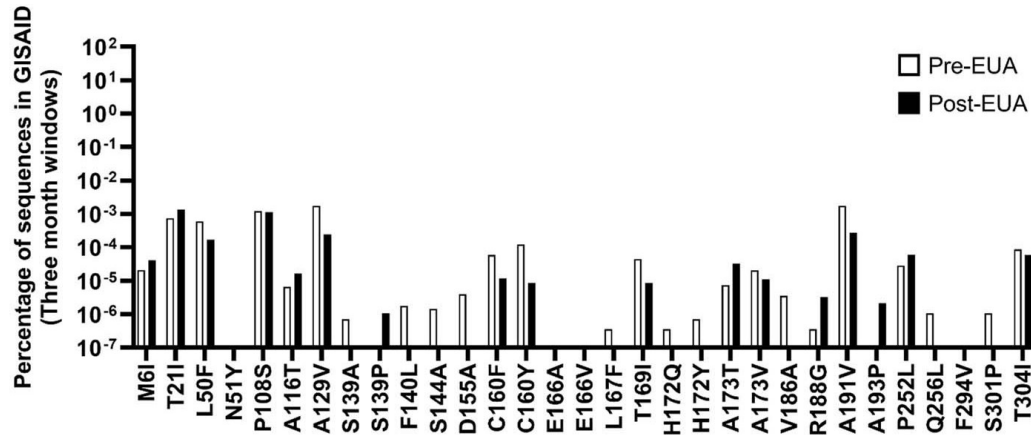
INTRODUCTION



Analysis of sequences in GISAID:

- **Low prevalence** of worldwide mutations on **Mpro** (0.5%)
- Similar mutation prevalence **before and after the Paxlovid emergency use authorisation (EUA)**

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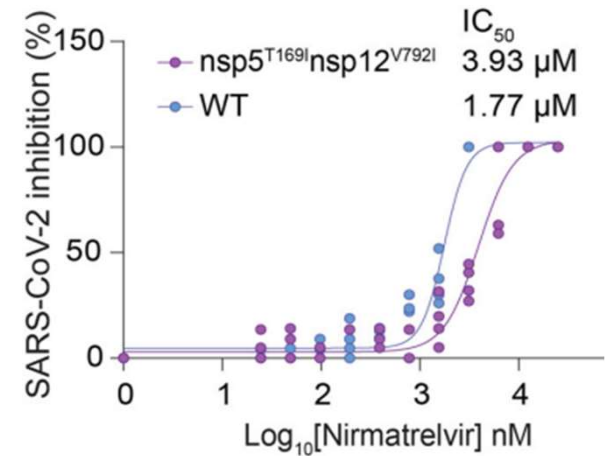
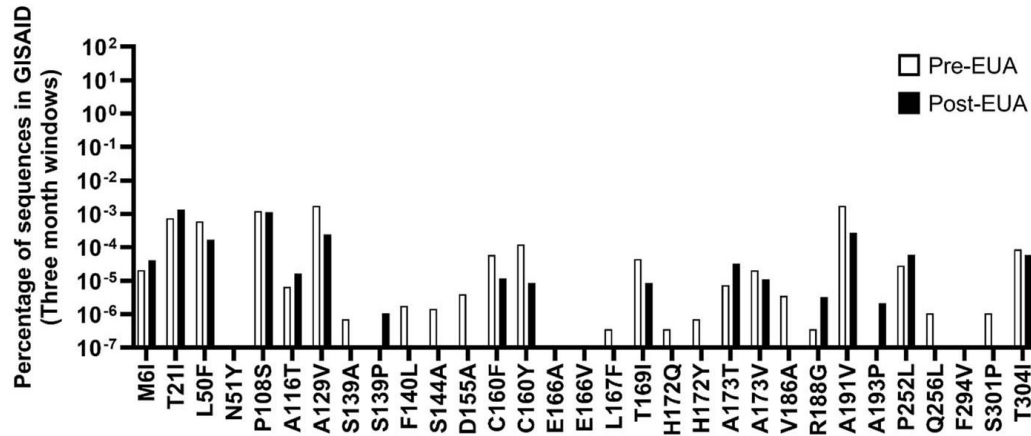


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- **Few phenotypic tests** performed

INTRODUCTION



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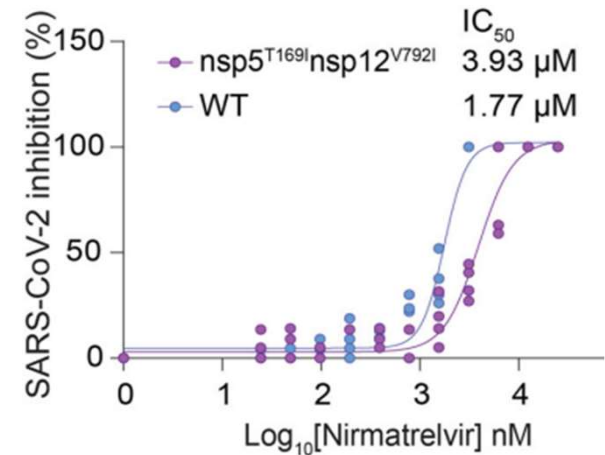
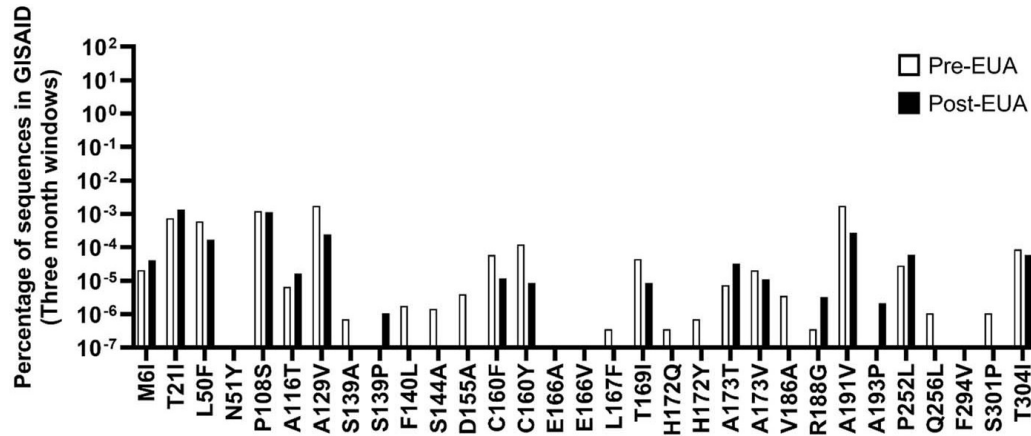
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The **phenotypic** and **genotypic** monitoring is essential

INTRODUCTION



Analysis of the sequences deposited in GISAID:

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Objective: Assess the **phenotypic susceptibility** to Nirmatrelvir (NTV) of clinical SARS-CoV-2 strains circulating in the **South of France from 2020 to 2023.**

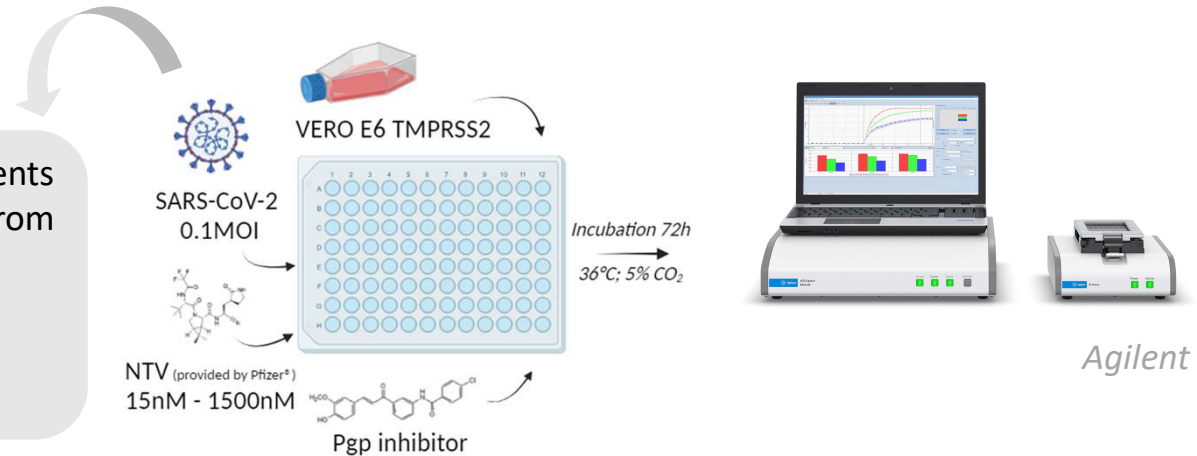
MATERIAL AND METHODS

Phenotypic susceptibility assay by Real-Time Cellular Analysis (RTCA)

Respiratory samples from patients hospitalised in the **Lyon area** from **2020 to 2023** (n=411).

Selected based on:

- **Ct < 25**
- **Local epidemiology**



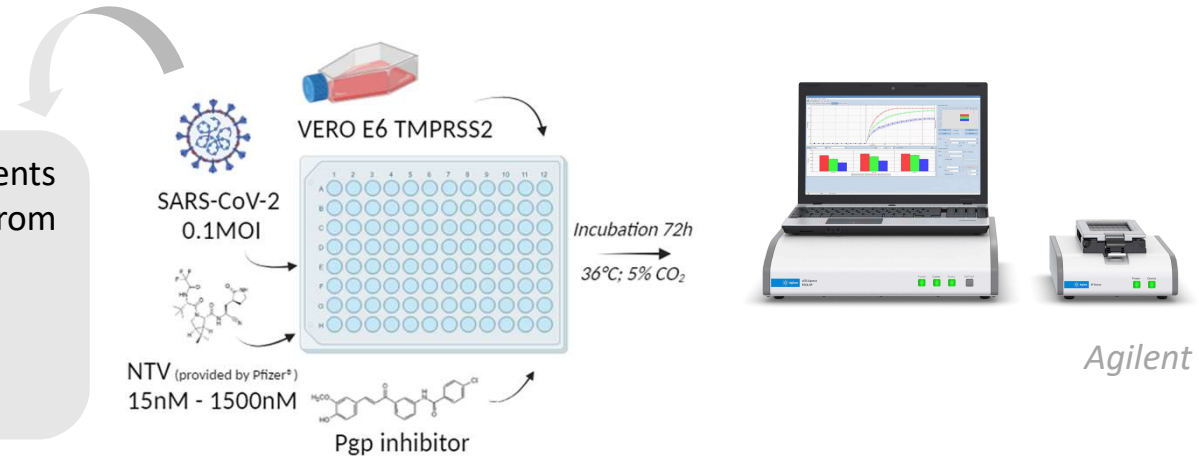
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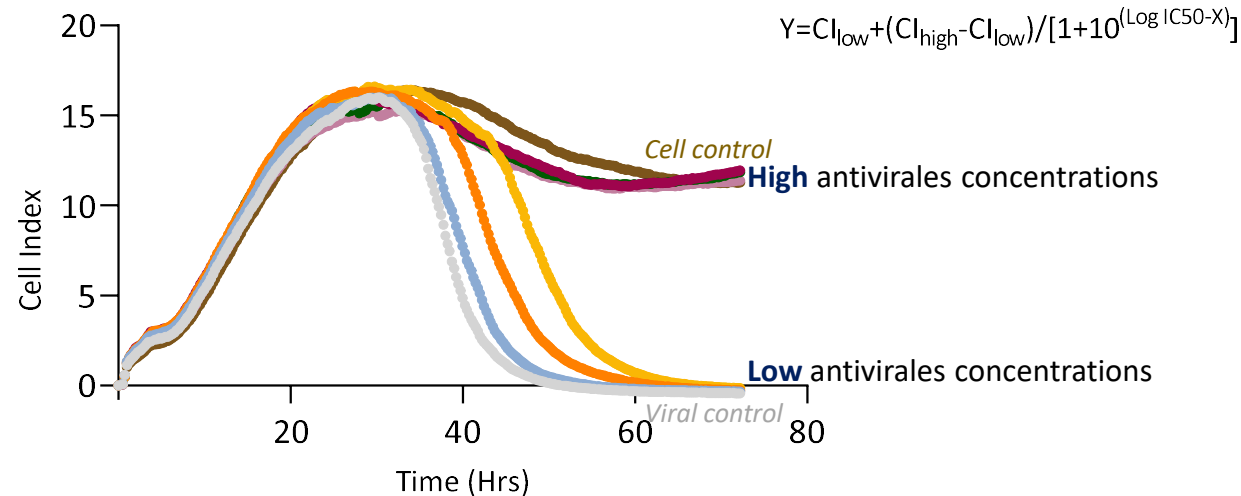
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Doses-Responses Curves



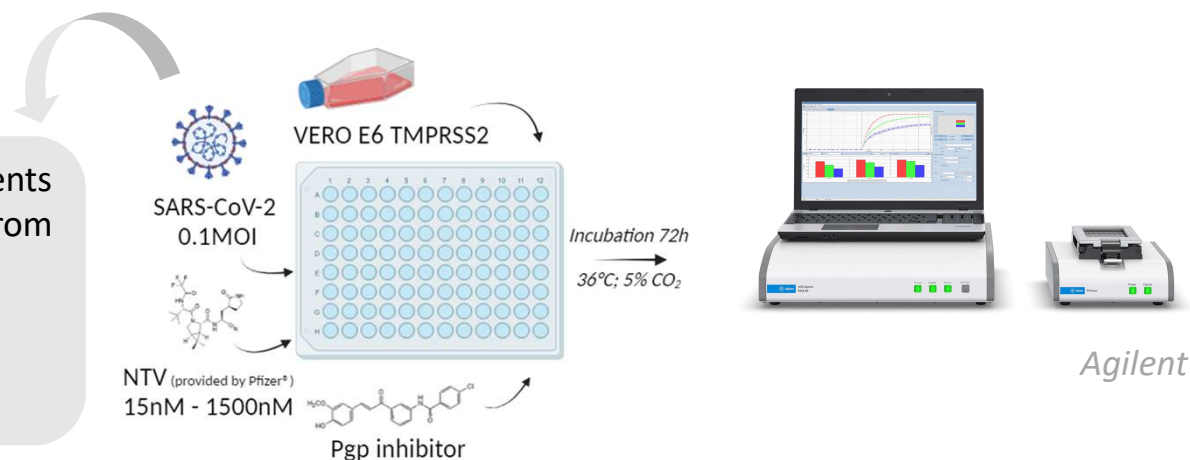
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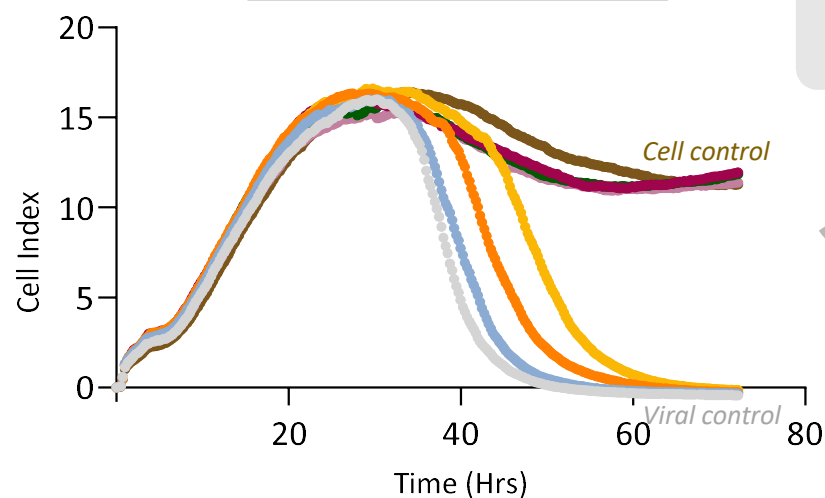
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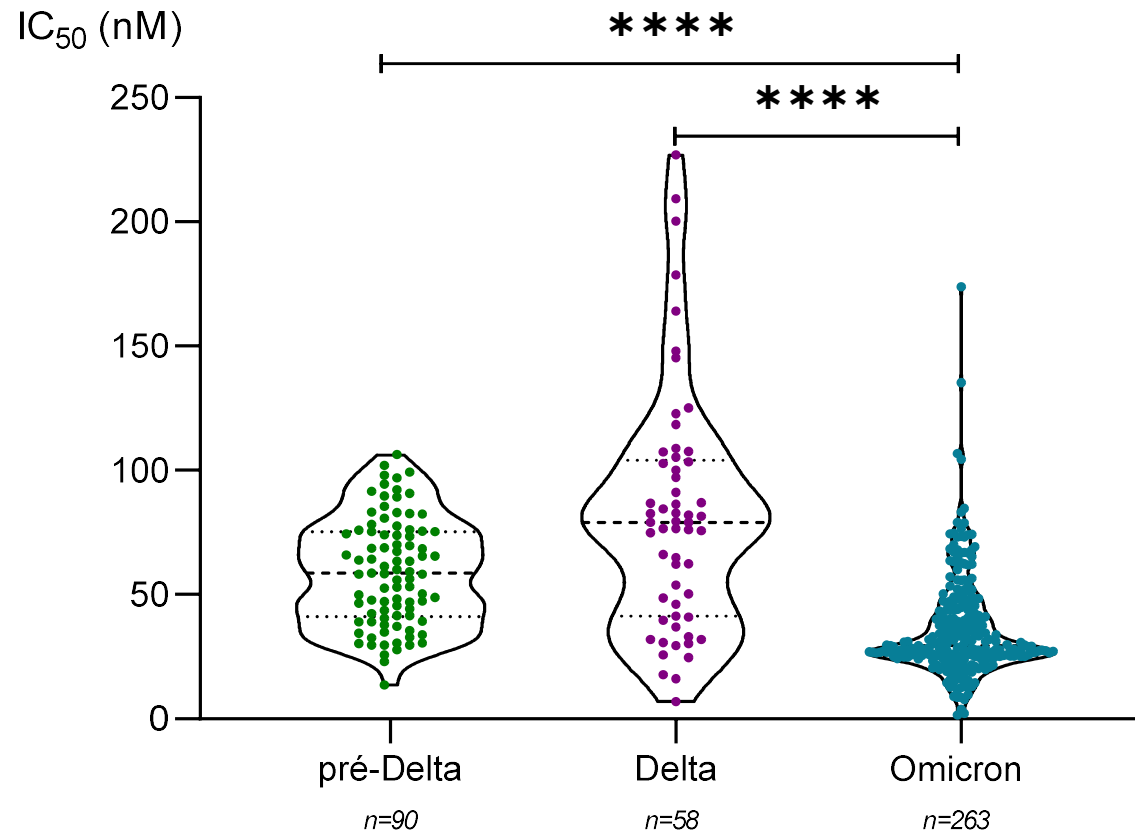
Doses-Responses Curves



Half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀)

RESULTS

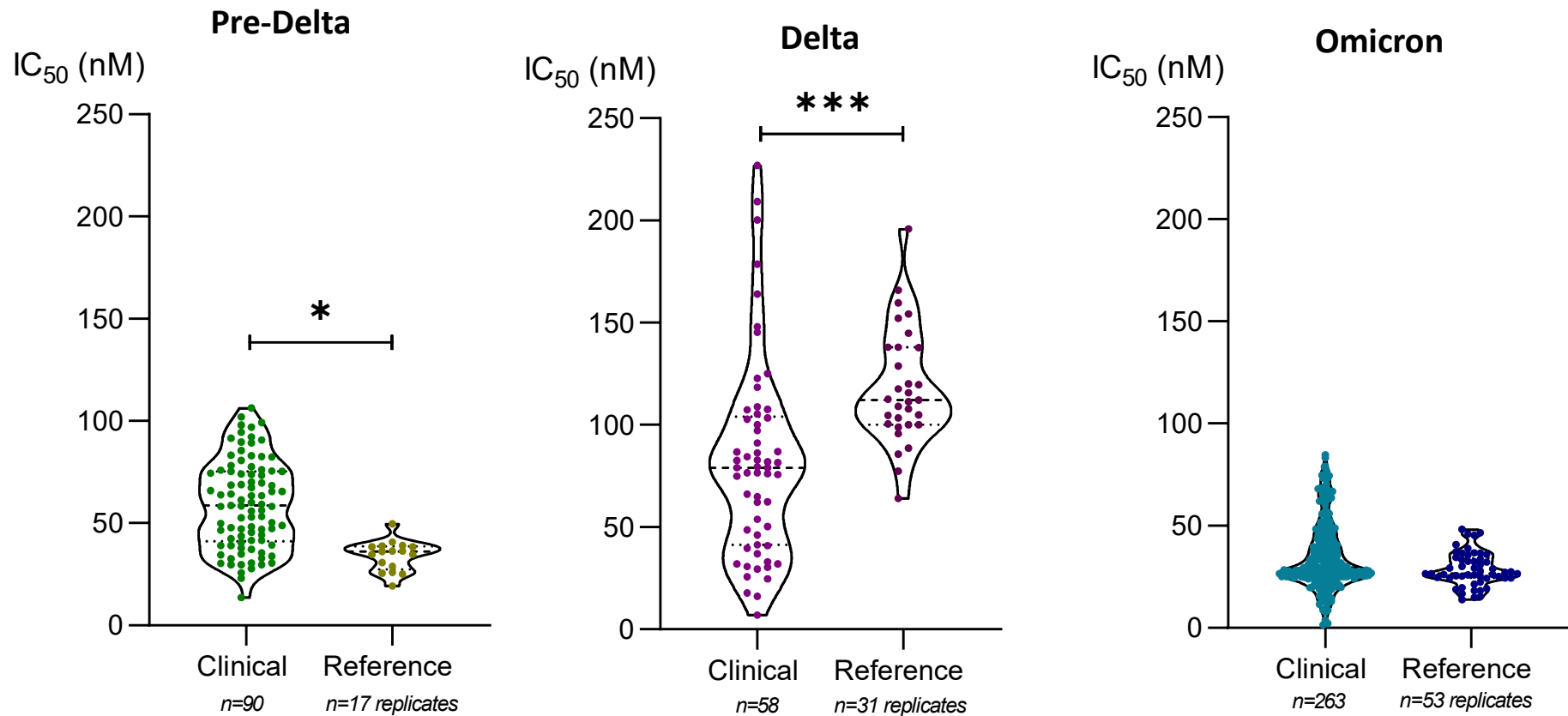
Natural phenotypic susceptibility of SARS-CoV-2 to NTV



More **heterogeneous** IC_{50} for Delta with a higher median.
No significant differences between **pre-delta and delta medians, unlike omicron.**

RESULTS

Results compared with a reference strain



Differences between clinical and reference median IC_{50} highlight **clinical variability**

RESULTS

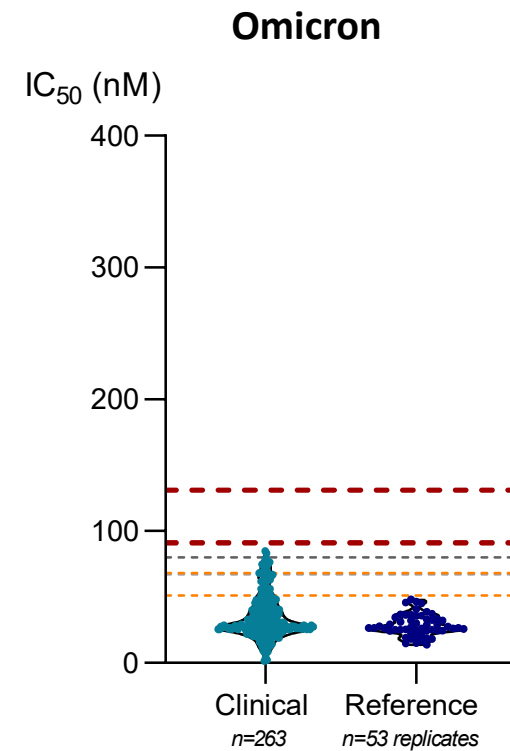
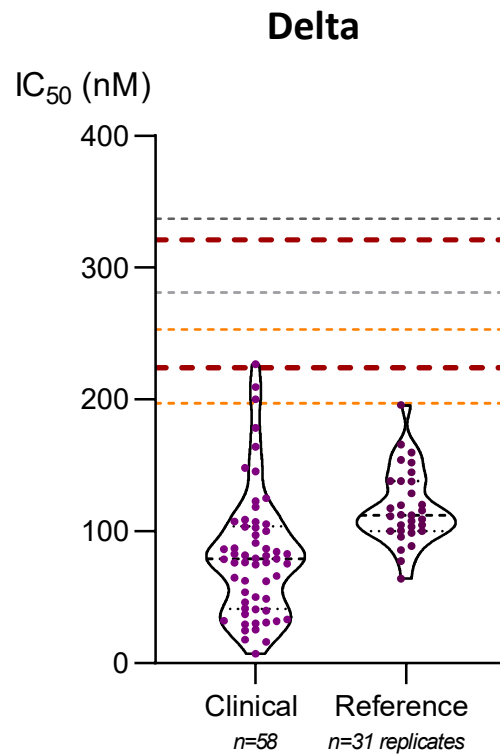
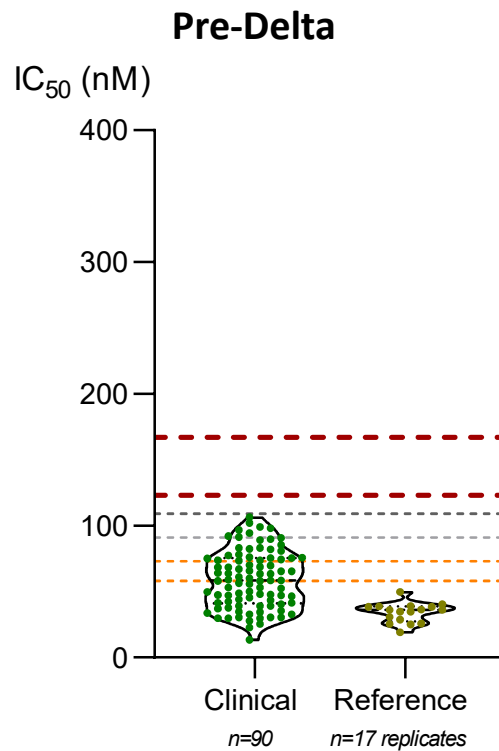
Interpretation thresholds for IC₅₀

- Median clinical strains + 3 to 5* standard deviation clinical strains
- Median reference strain + 3 to 5* standard deviation reference strain
- 2.5* median reference strain (Stanford University)
- 3* median reference strain (WHO)

RESULTATS

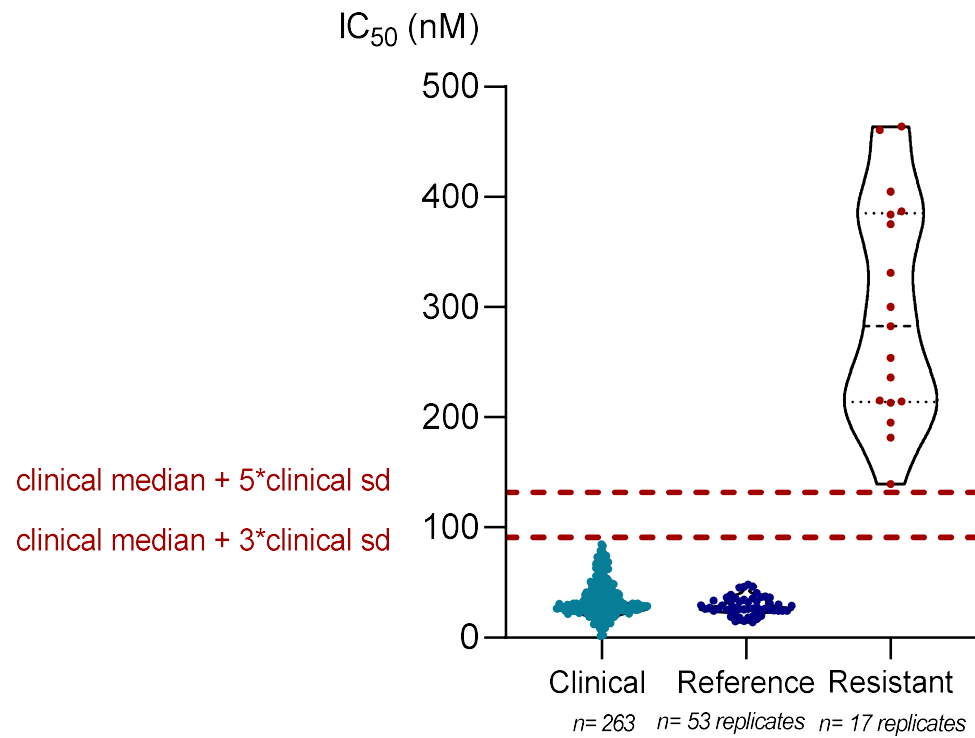
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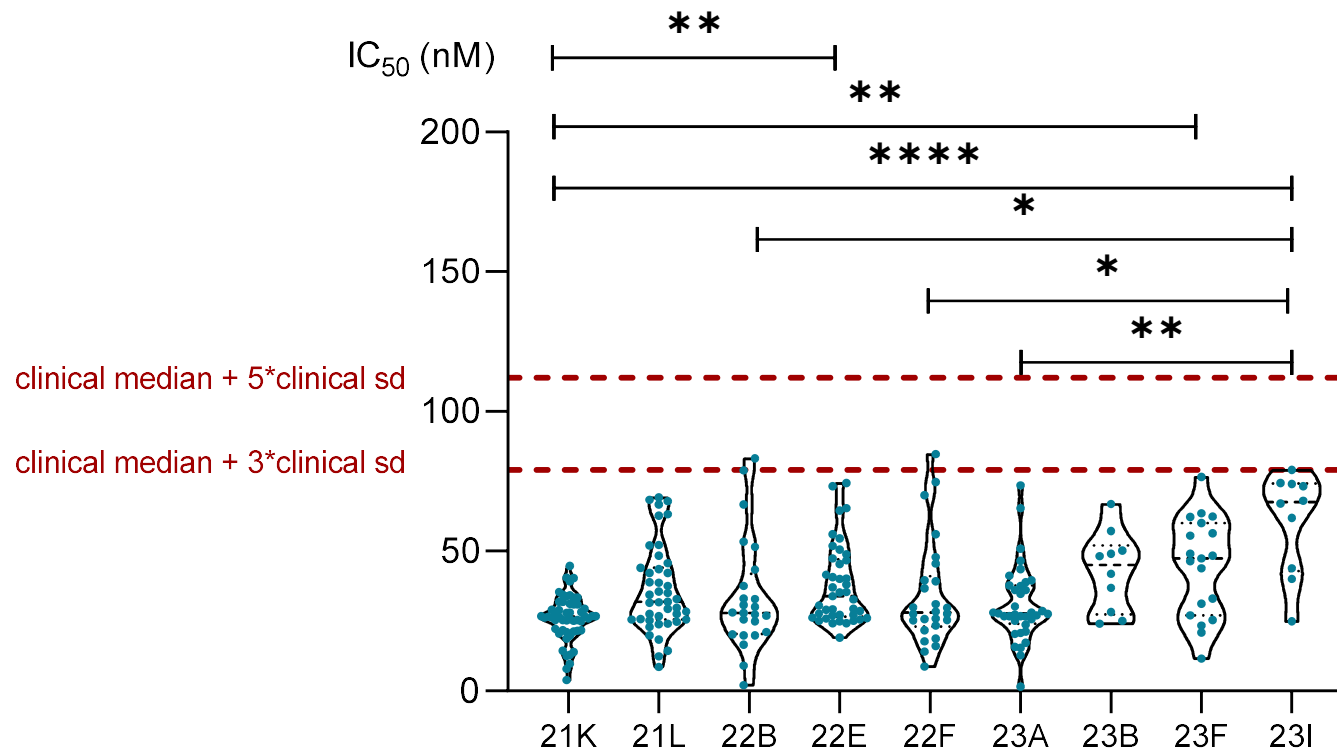
Omicron-resistant strain



Resistant control correctly classified as resistant → validity of **clinical thresholds**

RESULTATS

Phenotypic susceptibility of different Omicron clades to NTV



Higher IC₅₀ median of the most phylogenetically distant clades

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- **SARS-CoV-2 remained susceptible to NTV until 2024**, despite increased IC_{50} in recent clades
- **Ongoing monitoring is essential** to track susceptibility evolution
- Our assay enables **rapid detection of NTV resistance mutations** and could help prevent their spread
- Limitations: **resistance thresholds must be standardised**, and **phenotypic data correlated with clinical outcomes**
- Next steps: focused testing in **immunocompromised patients treated with Paxlovid®**
- Clinical failures with Paxlovid remain rare worldwide, but **resistance emergence is still possible**



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- Pr Florence MORFIN-SHERPA
- Dr Emilie FROBERT
- Dr Delphine PARRAUD
- Dr Bastien ZARLENGA

The VirPath team

The Hospital University Institute Mediterranean Infection:

- Pr Franck TOURET

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- Emilie FRIGOUPLIER
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- Laurence RODIER



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