Table S1. Prevalence of DRMs in Russia in the 2006–2022 sampling years

Class of ART drugs	DRMs	Prevalence of DRMs, n (%)
PI	**L23I**	1 (0.02)
	L24I	1 (0.02)
	D30N	1 (0.02)
	V32I	1 (0.02)
	M46I/L	28 (0.6)
	I47V	3 (0.1)
	I50L	3 (0.1)
	F53L/Y	4 (0.1)
	I54L	1 (0.02)
	G73S	4 (0.1)
	V82A	2 (0.04)
	I84V	1 (0.02)
	I85V	14 (0.3)
	N88D	1 (0.02)
NRTI	**M41L**	9 (0.2)
	E44D	8 (0.2)
	A62V	1787 (39.9)
	K65R	2 (0.04)
	D67N	3 (0.1)
	T69D	3 (0.1)
	K70R	2 (0.04)
	L74V	2 (0.04)
	V75M	1 (0.02)
	Y115F	2 (0.04)
	F116Y	1 (0.02)
	Q151M	1 (0.02)
	M184V/I	30 (0.7)
	L210W	2 (0.04)
	T215D/Y/S/I/E	15 (0.3)
	K219E	1 (0.02)
NNRTI	A98G	9 (0.2)
	L100F	2 (0.04)
	K101E	17 (0.4)
	K103N/S	100 (2.2)
	V106I	57 (1.3)
	V106M	1 (0.02)
	E138A	239 (5.3)
	E138G/K/Q	30 (0.7)
	V179D/E/T	70 (1.6)
	V179F	1 (0.02)
	Y181C	10 (0.2)
	Y188L/H	4 (0.1)
	G190A/S	27 (0.6)
	H221Y	3 (0.1)
	P225H	1 (0.02)

	M230L	1 (0.02)
	K238T	3 (0.1)
INSTI	E92D	1 (0.1)
	Q146P	2 (0.2)
	Q148P	1 (0.1)
	V151L	1 (0.1)
	R263K	1 (0.1)

Surveillance drug resistant mutations are in bold. Abbreviations: DRMs, drug resistant mutations; PI, protease inhibitor; NRTI, nucleoside reverse-transcriptase inhibitor; NNRTI, non-nucleoside reverse-transcriptase inhibitor; INSTI, integrase strand transfer inhibitor.