Sporadic Occurrence of Ensitrelvir-Resistant SARS-CoV-2, Japan

Appendix
Appendix Figure 1. Occurrence of ensitrelvir-resistant SARS-CoV-2 in different countries. Data are from the GISAID EpiCoV database (https://www.gisaid.org). A) Number of mutations conferring ensitrelvir resistance reported each month during July 2022–December 2023. Monthly counts of SARS-CoV-2 sequences harboring the g.10199A>C and g.10199A>U mutations were divided by the total genome count deposited in the database for each country/region. Dotted line indicates date of widespread initiation of ensitrelvir prescription in internal medicine clinics in Japan. B) Monthly comparisons of percentages of SARS-CoV-2 sequences harboring the g.10199A>C and g.10199A>U mutations for each country/region before (July 2022–March 2023) and after (April 2023–December 2023) widespread initiation of ensitrelvir prescription in Japan. Comparisons were made by using t-tests. Error bars indicate SD. **, p<0.01. C) Monthly comparisons of SARS-CoV-2 sequences harboring the g.10199A>C and g.10199A>U mutations between countries/regions. Comparisons were made by using 1-way analysis of variance. Error bars indicate SD. n.s., not significant; ***, p<0.001.
Appendix Figure 2. Time-scaled phylogenetic analysis of ensitrelvir-resistant SARS-CoV-2 mutants.

Genomic sequences were deposited globally into the GISAID EpiCoV database (https://www.gisaid.org).

SARS-CoV-2 variants are indicated at different branches of the tree. Phylogenetic tree was constructed for g.A10199A>C, g.10199A>U, and g.10199A>G SARS-CoV-2 mutants and 570 background reference sequences obtained from Nextstrain (https://www.nextstrain.org) by using the workflow provided by the Nextstrain command-line interface, as previously described (9).
Appendix Figure 3. Geographic distribution of patients in Japan infected with SARS-CoV-2 carrying the g.10199A>C or g.10199A>U mutations in nonstructural protein 5. In each prefecture, 1 dot indicates 1 sporadic occurrence not linked to other cases.