

1 **Characterization of virologic rebound following nirmatrelvir-ritonavir treatment for**  
2 **COVID-19**

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1 **Abstract**

2 We enrolled seven individuals with recurrent symptoms or antigen test conversion following  
3 nirmatrelvir-ritonavir treatment. High viral loads (median 6.1 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL) were detected after  
4 rebound for a median of 17 days after initial diagnosis. Three had culturable virus for up to 16  
5 days after initial diagnosis. No known resistance-associated mutations were identified.

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

## 1 **Background**

2 Nirmatrelvir-ritonavir, which inhibits the main viral protease of SARS-CoV-2, has been shown to  
3 reduce hospitalization in high-risk patients with early-stage, symptomatic COVID-19 infection  
4 [1]. The US Food and Drug Administration granted emergency use authorization (EUA) status  
5 for its use in December, 2021 and it is currently a preferred therapy for ambulatory individuals  
6 with COVID-19 at high risk of severe disease [2]. As nirmatrelvir-ritonavir has entered into broad  
7 clinical use, reports have emerged of recurrent symptoms in a subset of treated individuals who  
8 had initial symptomatic improvement [3,4]. However, the mechanism and viral characteristics of  
9 symptomatic relapse after nirmatrelvir-ritonavir therapy remain unclear. We sought to  
10 characterize the virology of rebound after nirmatrelvir-ritonavir with longitudinal sampling of  
11 individuals and testing of nasal swabs by viral load quantification, viral culture, and whole  
12 genome viral sequencing.

## 14 **Methods**

### 15 *Study participants*

16 The Post-vaccination Viral Characteristics Study (POSITIVES) cohort is a longitudinal study of  
17 individuals with COVID-19 infection that aims to characterize virologic and immunologic aspects  
18 of infection [5–7]. To characterize the virologic features of relapse after nirmatrelvir-ritonavir  
19 treatment, we selectively enrolled ambulatory individuals recently treated with five days of  
20 nirmatrelvir-ritonavir with recurrent symptoms after initial resolution or recurrent antigen test  
21 positivity after testing negative during or after their treatment course. Individuals in the Mass  
22 General Brigham health system were referred to our study team by healthcare providers and  
23 contacted by phone for informed consent at the time of symptom recurrence. We recorded  
24 information from participants and medical chart review about initial COVID-19 diagnostics and  
25 nirmatrelvir-ritonavir treatment course, home-based rapid antigen test results, and past medical  
26 history, including the presence of immunosuppressing conditions. Following enrollment, anterior

1 nasal (AN) swabs were collected and placed into universal viral transport media (Becton  
2 Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey) three days per week until PCR negativity. Swabs were  
3 simultaneously analyzed for viral RNA level by quantitative real time polymerase chain reaction  
4 (qRT-PCR), viral whole genome sequencing, semiquantitative viral culture, and laboratory-  
5 based rapid antigen testing.

#### 6 7 *Viral load quantification*

8 Viral transport media was centrifuged for 2 hours at 21,000 x g and 4°C to pellet virions. TRIzol-  
9 LS™ Reagent (ThermoFisher) was then added to the pellets, and samples were subsequently  
10 incubated on ice for 10 minutes. Chloroform (MilliporeSigma) was added to each sample, and  
11 the resulting mixtures were then vortexed and centrifuged for 15 minutes at 21,000 x g and 4°C.  
12 The clear aqueous layer was collected and concentrated using isopropanol precipitation. RNA  
13 was washed with cold 70% ethanol before being resuspended in DEPC-treated water  
14 (ThermoFisher). SARS-CoV-2 viral RNA was tested with a qPCR assay using the US CDC  
15 2019 nCoV\_N1 primer and probe set and quantified using a standard curve. Full details of  
16 assay development and validation have been described previously [8].

#### 17 18 *SARS-CoV-2 culture*

19 Viral culture was performed in the BSL3 laboratory of the Ragon Institute of MGH, MIT, and  
20 Harvard. Viral culture was assessed semi-quantitatively by median tissue culture infectious dose  
21 assay (TCID<sub>50</sub>) as previously reported [5,7]. Briefly, aliquoted viral transport media were filtered  
22 with 0.45-0.65µm centrifugal filters and added to Vero-E6 cells plated in DMEM culture media  
23 supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum, HEPES, antibiotic-antimycotic solution and 5µg/mL  
24 of polybrene. Each sample was added to the cells in four replicates and serially diluted six times  
25 in 5-fold increments in 96-well format. The infection was performed by spinfection for one hour

1 at 2,000x g at 37°C. The cytopathic effect (CPE) was scored seven days post-infection with light  
2 microscopy and TCID<sub>50</sub>/mL titers were calculated using the Reed-Muench method. The  
3 supernatant of wells showing CPE was harvested for RNA extraction and viral sequence  
4 confirmation.

#### 6 *SARS-CoV-2 Whole Genome Sequencing*

7 We sequenced SARS-CoV-2 genomes using the Illumina COVIDSeq Test protocol as  
8 previously described [5]. We constructed sequencing libraries using the Illumina Nextera XT  
9 Library Prep Kit and sequenced them using an Illumina NextSeq 2000 instrument. Complete  
10 genomes (>24,000 assembled base pair length) were assigned a Pango lineage using pangolin  
11 v4.0.6. All samples were deposited to GenBank (Bioproject Accession PRJNA759255) and  
12 GISAID. Notable amino acid mutations and sequence quality were analyzed using Nextclade  
13 v1.14.1.

#### 15 *Antigen testing using Abbott BinaxNow SARS-CoV-2 Rapid Antigen Assay*

16 In addition to rapid antigen tests conducted by participants prior to enrollment, we performed  
17 rapid antigen tests on study specimens. Frozen viral transport media aliquots were thawed on  
18 ice and 50 $\mu$ L was transferred to a test tube. Swabs from BinaxNow antigen kits (Abbott,  
19 Chicago, IL) were immersed into the liquid until fully absorbed and then tested according to  
20 manufacturer's instructions as previously described [9]. After 15 minutes, results were  
21 interpreted as positive, negative, or discordant by a reader blinded to the viral load result.

#### 23 *Ethical considerations*

24 Study procedures were approved by the human subjects review committee at Mass General  
25 Brigham and all participants gave informed consent to participate.

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## Results

Participant demographic details are provided in Supplemental Table 1. All seven participants were fully vaccinated and had received at least one booster dose. One of the seven had an immunosuppressing condition and was on monthly intravenous immunoglobulin therapy. All seven participants reported symptom improvement and conversion to negative home-based antigen testing following treatment with nirmatrelvir-ritonavir. Six of seven had symptom recurrence and one had repeat antigen test positivity during an asymptomatic screen. Symptoms recurred a median of 9 days after initial positive test or 4 days after completion of the nirmatrelvir-ritonavir course. At study enrollment, all seven participants had a detectable viral load (median 6.1 log<sub>10</sub> copies per mL [range 4.2-7.3]). A detectable viral load was identified for a median of 12 days (range 9-16) after initiation of nirmatrelvir-ritonavir (**Fig. 1**). Enrollment sample viral cultures were positive in three of seven individuals. In these three individuals, cultures were positive until 5, 11, and 11 days after completion of the course of nirmatrelvir-ritonavir.

We sequenced virus in six of the seven participants after completion of therapy. We found no known resistance-associated mutations in nsp5 encoding the main SARS-CoV-2 protease (Supplemental Figure 1) or in any of the protease cleavage sites.

Finally, when comparing results of viral cultures and laboratory-based antigen testing of study specimens, we found high concordance between laboratory-based antigen and viral culture testing (92%, 24/26). Although there were two specimens that were antigen positive and culture negative, no specimens were antigen negative and culture positive.

## 1 Discussion

2 We found that virologic rebound after nirmatrelvir-ritonavir therapy for early stage COVID-19  
3 infection is associated with high viral load and, in a subset of individuals, culturable virus. We  
4 identified live virus at up to 11 days after completion of nirmatrelvir-ritonavir therapy (16 days  
5 from the pre-treatment PCR test). By contrast, we recently reported that untreated outpatients  
6 infected with the Omicron variant SARS-CoV-2 shed viable virus for a median of 5 days after an  
7 initial positive test [7]. These data reinforce the importance of testing and isolation guidelines for  
8 individuals with recurrent symptoms after nirmatrelvir-ritonavir treatment, irrespective of  
9 intermediate negative antigen testing or initial symptom resolution. Because live viral shedding  
10 can occur at the time of relapse, restarting monitoring and isolation from the time of relapse may  
11 be warranted.

12  
13 Although field-based testing is needed to confirm our findings, we found high concordance  
14 between laboratory-based rapid antigen testing and culture positivity, with no specimens that  
15 were antigen negative and culture positive. Consequently, antigen test-based monitoring of  
16 individuals with relapse after therapy holds promise as a means of signaling a safe release from  
17 isolation.

18  
19 Finally, we did not identify emergence of resistance-associated polymorphisms in any of the six  
20 specimens that were sequenced. Our findings add support to previous studies that drug  
21 resistance does not appear to be a significant contributor to relapse [3,4,10] and suggest that  
22 nirmatrelvir-ritonavir may retain activity in most cases of symptom recrudescence. Viral relapse  
23 in the absence of drug resistance suggests that a longer duration of therapy could be explored  
24 to help prevent this phenomenon.

25

1 Our study should be interpreted in the context of limitations. Most notably, these data were  
2 derived from a small case series so precise estimates of culture positivity, duration of viral  
3 shedding, or incidence of drug resistance cannot be made. We also enrolled individuals after  
4 clinical rebound, and therefore cannot determine the incidence of this syndrome among  
5 individuals taking nirmatrelvir-ritonavir treatment. Finally, we use viral culture as a proxy  
6 measure of contagiousness but cannot quantify the risk of transmission for this patient  
7 population.

8  
9 In summary, we found evidence of high viral load and, in some cases, culturable virus among  
10 individuals with recurrent clinical disease after nirmatrelvir-ritonavir therapy for COVID-19.  
11 Culturable virus was present for up to two weeks after completion of therapy. Consideration  
12 should be given to revising public health guidelines to specifically recommend repeat testing  
13 and isolation in these cases. Future work is needed to better understand the incidence,  
14 mechanisms, clinical significance, and public health consequences of symptomatic relapse after  
15 nirmatrelvir-ritonavir.

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## 25 **Conflicts of Interest**

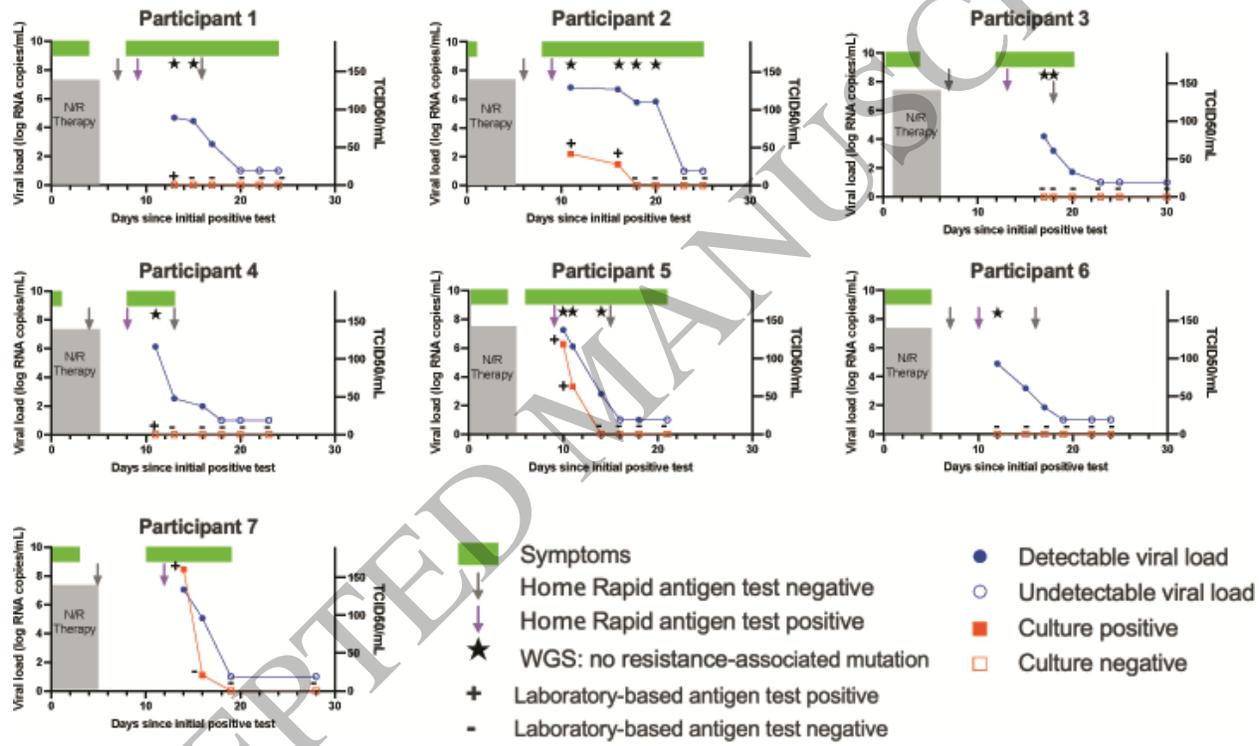
26 JEL reports grant to institution from CDC outside of the submitted work; consulting fees from  
27 Sherlock Biosciences paid to individual; and honoraria paid to individual from Emerson Hospital  
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1  
2 **Figure 1.** Virologic and clinical course of individuals with rebound of COVID-19 following  
3 nirmatrelvir-ritonavir treatment.

4  
5 WGS: whole genome sequencing, N/R: nirmatrelvir-ritonavir  
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9  
10 **Figure 1**  
11 **25x25 mm ( x DPI)**

Please excuse the presence of this and the following test pages, which have been added to a small number of article PDFs for a limited time as part of our process of continual development and improvement.

Pasha Paul





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