

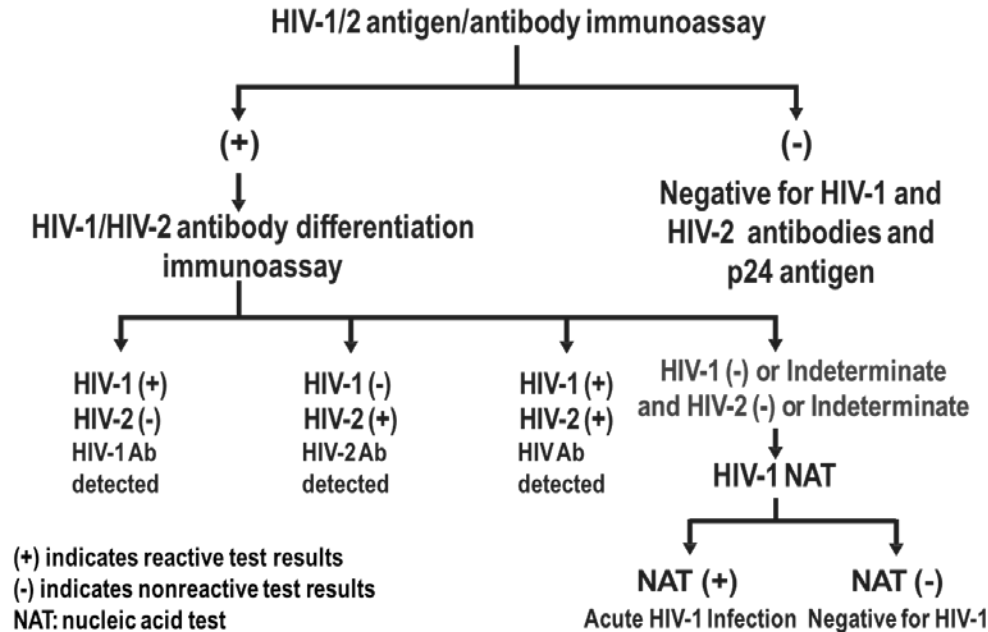
HIV-1/2 Differentiation in the United States HIV Testing Algorithm: High Burden, Low Yield

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Recommended Laboratory HIV Testing Algorithm for Serum or Plasma Specimens



HIV-1/2 Differentiation Test



Geenius HIV-1/2 Supplemental
(differentiation) assay
Serum, plasma, whole blood
~ 30 min
FDA approved 2014



Multispot HIV-1/2 Supplemental
(differentiation) assay
Serum, plasma ~ 15 min
FDA approved 2004

Purpose

- **Develop a definition to categorize type of HIV diagnoses in the National HIV Surveillance System (NHSS)**
- **Evaluate the number of HIV-2 diagnoses**
- **Describe the demographics of HIV-1 and HIV-2 infections**
- **Evaluate the extent of the use of the HIV-1/2 differentiation test**

Data Source and Population

- **Data reported to the United States NHSS through June 2018**
 - **Persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV infection diagnosed during 2012-2016**
 - **Persons residing in the 50 United States, Washington DC, or six dependent areas at time of diagnosis**
- 

HIV diagnoses reported to the National HIV Surveillance System 2012-2016

Dual HIV-1 and
HIV-2 diagnoses

HIV-2 diagnoses,
confirmed

HIV-2 diagnoses,
probable but not
confirmed

HIV-1 diagnoses

Dual HIV-1 and HIV-2 diagnoses
HIV-2+ Ab or HIV-1+/HIV-2+ Ab
and
HIV-1+ RNA/DNA
and HIV-2+ RNA

HIV-2 diagnoses, confirmed
HIV-2+ RNA or HIV-2+ differentiating test
and
No HIV-1+ RNA/DNA

HIV-2 diagnoses, probable but not
confirmed
HIV-2+ Ab
and
No HIV-1+ RNA/DNA

HIV-1 diagnoses
All remaining diagnoses

Type of HIV diagnoses for persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV diagnosed during 2012- 2016— United States and 6 dependent areas

	Year of Diagnosis						Total N=202,851	EAPC*	95% CI**
	2012 N=41,701	2013 N=40,036	2014 N=40,708	2015 N=40,394	2016 N=40,012				
HIV-1 diagnoses	41,678	40,026	40,675	40,363	39,975	202,717	-0.01	(-0.01, -0.003)	
Dual HIV-1/2 diagnoses	3	0	1	1	0	5	-42.6	(-72.7, 20.9)	
HIV-2 diagnoses, confirmed	8	8	23	15	19	73	23.2	(4.4, 45.5)	
HIV-2 diagnoses, probable but not confirmed	12	2	9	15	18	56	26.4	(4.5, 53.1)	

*estimated annual percent change

**confidence interval

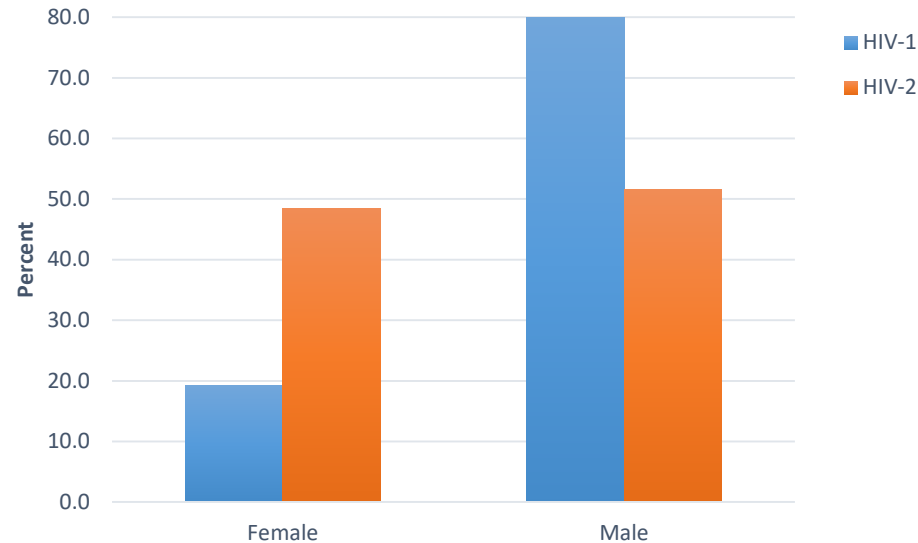
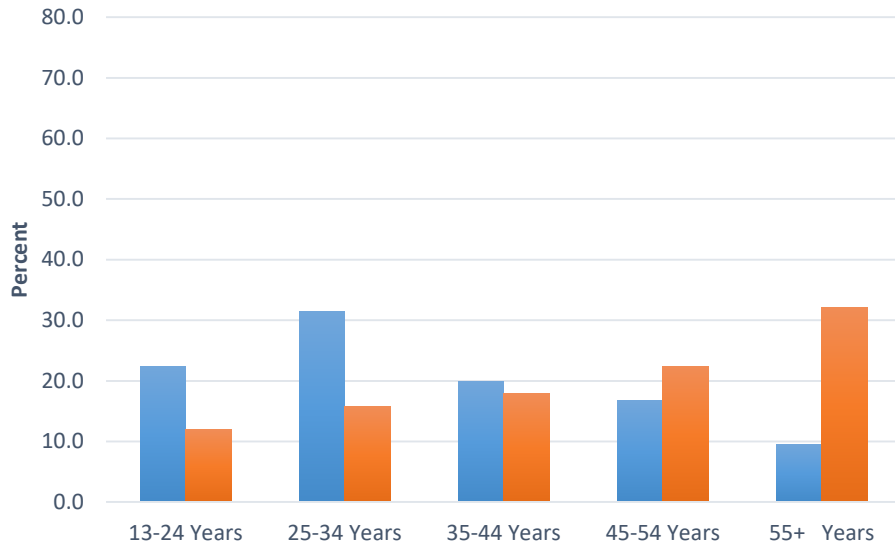
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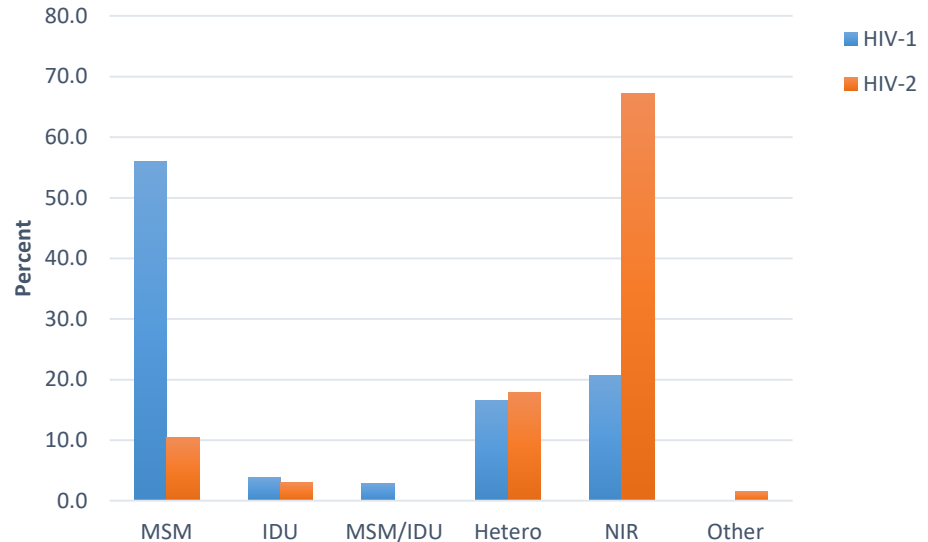
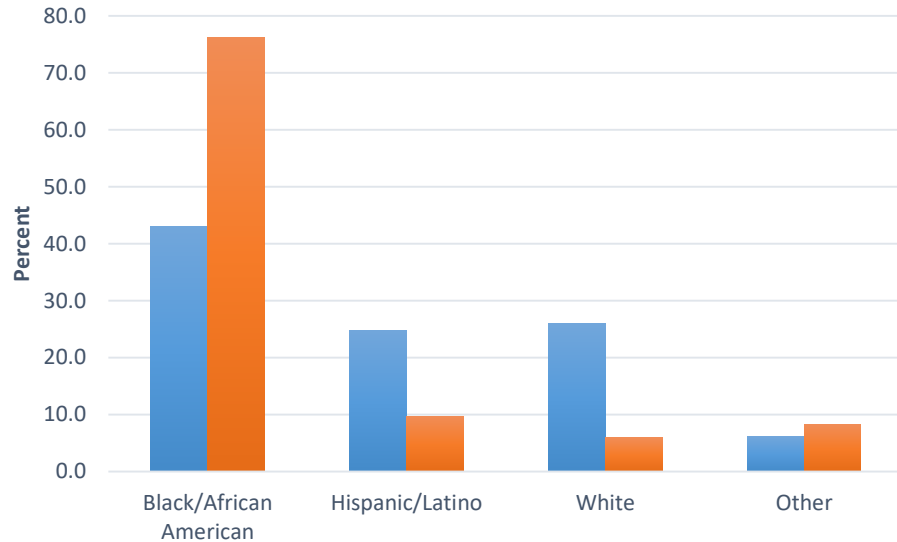
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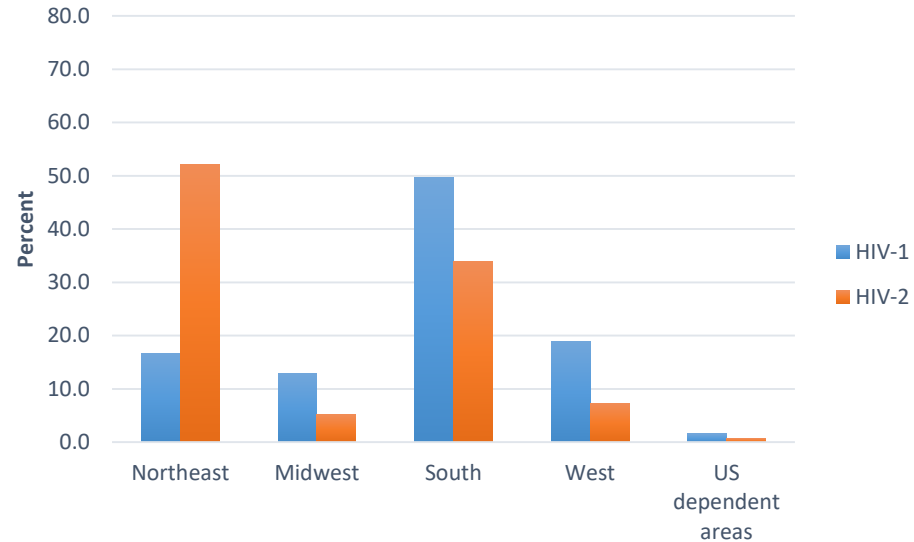
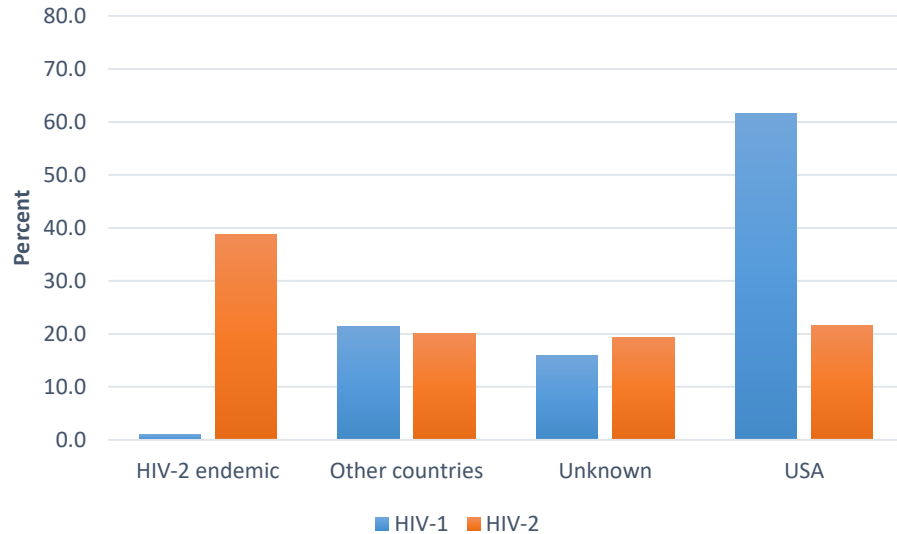
Characteristics of persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV diagnosed during 2012- 2016—United States and 6 dependent areas



Characteristics of persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV diagnosed during 2012- 2016—United States and 6 dependent areas



Characteristics of persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV diagnosed during 2012- 2016—United States and 6 dependent areas



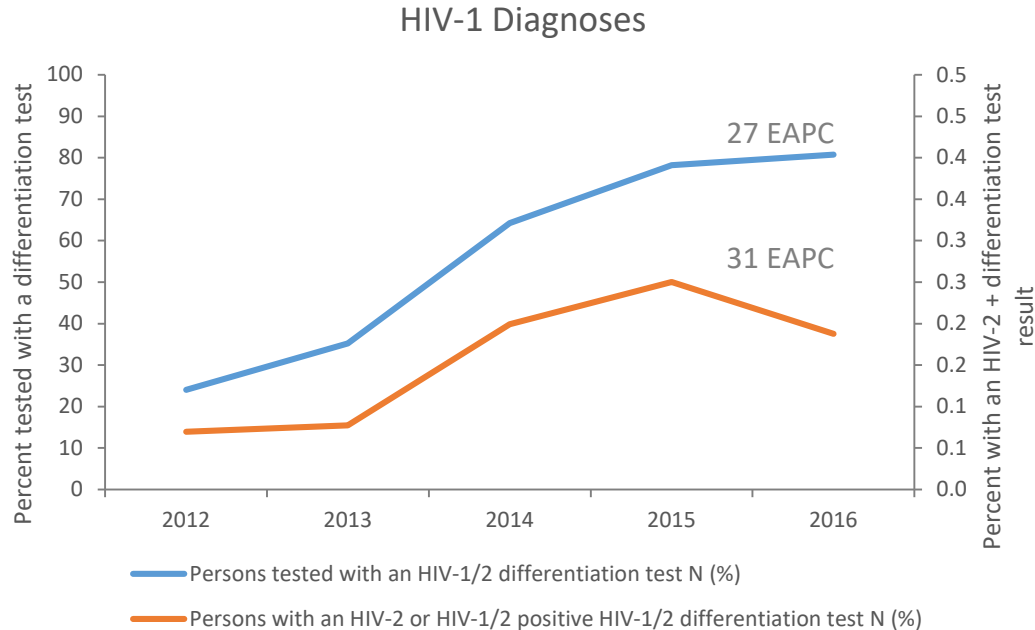
Differentiation testing among persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV diagnosed during 2012-2016— United States and 6 dependent areas

	2012 N=41,701	2013 N=40,036	2014 N=40,708	2015 N=40,394	2016 N=40,012	Total N=202,851
Persons tested with an HIV-1/2 differentiation test N (%)	10,019 (24.0)	14,092 (35.2)	26,143 (64.7)	31,592 (80.7)	32,308 (80.7)	114,154 (56.3)
Persons with an HIV-2 or HIV-1 and HIV-2 positive differentiation test result N (%)	37 (0.1)	38 (0.1)	107 (0.3)	120 (0.3)	100 (0.2)	402 (0.2)

Differentiation testing among persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV-1 diagnosed during 2012-2016—United States and 6 dependent areas

	2012 N=41,701	2013 N=40,036	2014 N=40,708	2015 N=40,394	2016 N=40,012	Total N=202,851
Persons tested with an HIV-1/2 differentiation test N (%)	10,009 (24.0)	14,085 (35.2)	26,115 (64.2)	31,564 (78.2)	32,274 (80.7)	114,047 (56.3)
Persons with an HIV-2 or HIV-1 and HIV-2 positive differentiation test result N (%)	29 (0.1)	31 (0.1)	81 (0.2)	101 (0.3)	75 (0.2)	317 (0.2)

Trends in differentiation testing among persons aged ≥ 13 years with HIV-1 diagnosed during 2012-2016—United States and 6 dependent areas



Summary

- Overall, 99.9% of all HIV infections diagnosed were HIV-1
- The number of HIV-2 diagnoses remained extremely low
- There has been a significant increase in the use of HIV-1/2 differentiation tests, which is consistent with the implementation of the new guidelines for the United States HIV testing algorithm

Summary

- **Overall, during 2012-2016 there were 73 persons with confirmed HIV-2 diagnoses; considerably less than the 317 with confirmed HIV-1 diagnoses that had conflicting differentiation test results**
- **The demographics of persons with HIV-2 infection differ significantly from those with HIV-1 infection**
 - Persons with HIV-2 infection were more frequently older, female, black/African American, had no identified risk factor, were from HIV-2 endemic countries and resided in the northeast

Summary

- **The availability of additional FDA approved rapid and sensitive tests for diagnosis of HIV could lead to an improved HIV diagnostic algorithm**



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DISCLAIMER

The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Questions?

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Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention

