

Negative Viral Load Follow-Up in an Untreated HIV-2-Infected Patient: A Case Report

Deniz Gür-Altunay¹ , Müge Toygar-Deniz² , Murat Sayan^{3,4} , Sila Akhan² 

¹ Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, University of Health Sciences, Kocaeli City Hospital, Kocaeli, Türkiye

² Department of Infectious Diseases and Microbiology, Kocaeli University School of Medicine, Kocaeli, Türkiye

³ Clinical Laboratory, PCR Unit, Kocaeli University School of Medicine, Kocaeli, Türkiye

⁴ DESAM Research Institute, Near East University, Nicosia, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

ABSTRACT

HIV-2 is endemic in certain regions, particularly West Africa. A 64-year-old Ghanaian male, who had previously lived in Canada and had been residing in Türkiye for the past 10 years, was diagnosed with HIV-2 while living in Canada but had not received antiretroviral therapy. HIV-2 infection was confirmed by fourth-generation ELISA and Geenius™ assay, which demonstrated gp36 and gp140 positivity. The ‘in-house’ HIV-2 proviral DNA test was also positive. Over a three-month follow-up period, HIV-2 RNA remained negative, and CD4⁺ T lymphocyte levels showed no decline. To the best of our knowledge, this patient is the third reported HIV-2 case in Türkiye.

Keywords: HIV-2, env protein gp36, viral load, HIV

INTRODUCTION

HIV-2 was identified in 1986 following the isolation of the virus from West African patients (1). Although HIV-1 is responsible for the majority of the global AIDS pandemic, HIV-2 remains a significant cause of infection in regions where it is endemic, particularly in West Africa (2,3). According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), as of the end of 2023, approximately 39.9 million people were living with HIV/AIDS, of whom one to two million were infected with HIV-2 (2).

Due to technical limitations, diagnosing HIV-2 infection is considerably more challenging than diagnosing HIV-1 infection. The first case of HIV-2 infection in Türkiye was reported in 1995 in a patient from India (4). In 2016, a two-year-old girl was diagnosed with HIV-2 infection (5). To the best of our knowledge, this is the third reported case of HIV-2 infection in Türkiye.

Corresponding Author:

Deniz Gür-Altunay

E-mail:

gur.deniz@hotmail.com

Received: August 19, 2025

Accepted: September 13, 2025

Published: January 30, 2026

Suggested citation:

Gür-Altunay D, Toygar-Deniz M, Sayan M, Akhan S. Negative viral load follow-up in an untreated HIV-2-infected patient: A case report. *Infect Dis Clin Microbiol.* 2026;1:94–7.

DOI: 10.36519/idcm.2026.811



Negative Viral Load Follow-Up in an Untreated HIV-2-Infected Patient



Background



HIV-2 infection is typically associated with slower disease progression, but long-term aviremia without antiretroviral therapy remains uncommon.

Case description



64-year-old male (Ghanaian origin), living in Türkiye.

- HIV-2 positive
- ART-naïve
- Clinically asymptomatic

Diagnosis



- 4th-generation HIV ELISA: reactive
- HIV-2 confirmatory assay (gp36, gp140): positive
- HIV-1 and HIV-2 RNA: undetectable
- HIV-2 proviral DNA: positive

Outcome



- Persistently undetectable HIV-2 RNA without ART
- Stable CD4⁺ T-cell counts (>500 cells/mm³)
- No clinical or immunological progression

Conclusion

This third reported HIV-2 case from Türkiye underscores the need to consider HIV-2 in immigrant populations, where aviremic infection with stable immunity may persist for years without ART.

IDCM

JAN 2026 ISSUE, CASE REPORT: Negative Viral Load Follow-Up in an Untreated HIV-2-Infected Patient: A Case Report / Deniz Gür-Altunay, Müge Toygar-Deniz, Murat Sayan, Sila Akhan / DOI: 10.36519/idcm.2026.811

Graphic Abstract

CASE

A 64-year-old male patient of Ghanaian origin had lived in Canada until 10 years ago and had resided in Türkiye for the past 10 years. He was diagnosed with HIV-2 infection while living in Canada, but had never received antiretroviral treatment (ART). The patient has been imprisoned in Türkiye for the last several months and was brought to our clinic for a routine check-up.

A fourth-generation anti-HIV enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) (VIDAS HIV-1/2 Duo Ultra assay; BioMérieux, Marcy l'Etoile, France) was reactive. Confirmatory testing using the Geenius™ HIV 1/2 Supplemental Assay (Bio-Rad; Redmond, WA, USA) showed a positive result for HIV-2 antibodies. HIV-2-specific gp36 and gp140 bands were detected, while the gp41 band was indeterminate.

The patient, who was not receiving ART, had negative results for both HIV-1 RNA (NeuMoDx HIV-1 Quant Test; Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) and HIV-2 RNA (Vision HIV-2 Detection Kit; Vision Biotechnology, İstanbul, Türkiye). However, the result of the “in-house” HIV-2 proviral DNA analysis was reported as positive by the National Reference Laboratories in Ankara, Türkiye. The results of HIV-1 and HIV-2 PCR tests, CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte counts (Navios 10-color; Beckman Coulter, Brea, CA, USA), and percentages, which were screened at one-month intervals, are presented in Table 1. Physical examination and diagnostic testing revealed no evidence of comorbidity or coinfection during the follow-up period. Considering the possibility of deportation, the initiation of ART was postponed to ensure that treatment would not be interrupted.

Table 1. HIV-2 RNA PCR Results and CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte counts and percentages.

Surveillance	HIV RNA PCR (IU/mL)		CD4 ⁺ T-lymphocyte	
	HIV-1	HIV-2	Cells/mm ³	%
Baseline	Undetectable	Undetectable	795	47.1
Month 1	Undetectable	Undetectable	617	40.1
Month 2	Undetectable	Undetectable	715	43.6

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for the publication of his medical history, diagnosis and clinical findings.

DISCUSSION

Compared with HIV-1 infection, one of the principal characteristics of HIV-2 infection is its reduced viral replication rate, which results in low or undetectable plasma RNA viral loads, lower transmissibility, and a longer asymptomatic period (1,6). Our patient was monitored monthly for three months; HIV-2 RNA levels remained below the limit of detection, and no progressive decline in CD4⁺ T cell counts was observed. Assuming that the patient has been infected with HIV-2 for more than ten years, the prolonged asymptomatic course, undetectable viral load, and CD4⁺ T cell count >500 cells/mm³ are in line with data reported by other studies (7,8).

Although HIV-1 non-progressors and elite controllers are well characterized, it is not the case for HIV-2 (7). Compared with HIV-1, most individuals infected with HIV-2 behave like long-term non-progressors. Many remain asymptomatic with undetectable viral loads for more than a decade (7). In a prospective study investigating the long-term follow-up of HIV-2-infected individuals, 37% had undetectable viral loads at baseline, and viral loads remained stable over an 18-year period; which correlate to survival rates similar to those of HIV-negative individuals(8). However, undetectable viral loads do not necessarily indicate the absence of viral activity. Some patients may experience disease progression as a result of unrecognized viral replication (9). In HIV-2 aviremic patients, proviral DNA levels have been reported to be similar to those in viremic individuals (10). These findings underscore the need for careful clinical monitoring and

individualized management strategies for patients with HIV-2 infection.

According to the Turkish Ministry of Health's 2019 HIV/AIDS Diagnosis and Treatment Guide, fourth-generation ELISA assays are recommended for initial screening (11). However, these assays cannot distinguish between HIV-1 and HIV-2. If ELISA results are positive, confirmation should be performed using the Geenius™ HIV ½ Supplemental Assay. In our patient, the detection of HIV-2-specific env proteins—gp36 and gp140—together with a positive HIV-2 proviral DNA result confirmed the diagnosis. This method yields fewer indeterminate results than Western blot assays (12). Cross-reactivity may occur in discriminatory tests due to amino acid sequence similarities between HIV-1 and HIV-2, potentially leading to false diagnoses of HIV-1 or HIV-1/HIV-2 co-infection or to the misidentification of HIV-2. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) prioritize nucleic acid amplification testing over confirmatory assays in its HIV diagnostic algorithm. While these tests are particularly effective in the acute phase of infection, HIV-2 infection should remain a consideration in countries with high levels of immigration, such as Türkiye (13).

Both the British HIV Association and the New York State Department of Health AIDS Institute recommend initiating ART for all individuals diagnosed with HIV-2 (14,15). In this case, the initiation of ART was planned once the patient's condition became stable.

CONCLUSION

While HIV-1 remains the primary cause of the ongoing HIV pandemic, HIV-2 should also be considered

in countries receiving individuals from endemic regions. Although HIV-2 infection may remain asymptomatic with a negative viral load, close mon-

itoring—particularly in key populations such as prisoners—is essential.

Ethical Approval: N.A.

Informed Consent: Informed consent was obtained from the patient.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed

Author Contributions: Concept – D.G.A., S.A., M.S., M.T.D.; Design – D.G.A., M.S., M.T.D.; Supervision – S.A., M.S., M.T.D.; Fundings – D.G.A., M.T.D.; Materials – M.S., M.T.D.; Data Collection and/or

Processing – D.G.A., M.S.; Analysis and/or Interpretation – M.S., M.T.D.; Literature Review – S.A.; Writer – D.G.A., M.S., M.T.D.; Critical Reviews – M.S., S.A.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Financial Disclosure: The authors declared that this study has received no financial support.

REFERENCES

- 1 Kapoor AK, Padival S. HIV-2 infection. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2022. [Updated September 20, 2022; cited July 9, 2025]. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK572083/>
- 2 UNAIDS. 2024 Global AIDS report: The urgency of now—AIDS at a crossroads [Internet]. Geneva: UNAIDS; July 22, 2024. [cited July 9, 2025]. Available from: <https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2024/global-aids-update-2024>
- 3 Williams A, Menon S, Crowe M, Agarwal N, Biccler J, Bbosa N, et al. Geographic and population distributions of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1 and HIV-2 circulating subtypes: a systematic literature review and meta-analysis (2010-2021). *J Infect Dis.* 2023;228(11):1583–91. [CrossRef]
- 4 Yılmaz G, Akalın H, Işık N, Assaf AH, Töre O, Badur S. [The first human immunodeficiency virus type 2 detected in Turkey]. *Klimik Derg.* 1995;8(2):92–3. Turkish.
- 5 Kepenekli Kadayıfci E, Karaaslan A, Midilli K, Soysal A, Bakır M. First HIV-2 infection in a child in Turkey. *J Infect Dev Ctries.* 2016;10(9):1042–4. [CrossRef]
- 6 Koffi JJ, Boni SP, Mba L, Bitty-Anderson A, Tchabert AG, Toure FY, et al. Mortality, loss to follow-up and advanced HIV disease following virologic success in West African HIV-2 patients. *PLoS One.* 2025;20(4):e0317223. [CrossRef]
- 7 Boswell MT, Rowland-Jones SL. Delayed disease progression in HIV-2: the importance of TRIM5 α and the retroviral capsid. *Clin Exp Immunol.* 2019;196(3):305–17. [CrossRef]
- 8 van der Loeff MF, Larke N, Kaye S, Berry N, Ariyoshi K, Alabi A, et al. Undetectable plasma viral load predicts normal survival in HIV-2-infected people in a West African village. *Retrovirology.* 2010;7:46. [CrossRef]
- 9 Raugi DN, Ba S, Cisse O, Diallo K, Tamba IT, Ndour C, et al; University of Washington–Senegal HIV-2 Study Group. Long-term experience and outcomes of programmatic antiretroviral therapy for human immunodeficiency virus type 2 infection in Senegal, West Africa. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2021;72(3):369–78. [CrossRef]
- 10 Soares RS, Tendeiro R, Foxall RB, Baptista AP, Cavaleiro R, Gomes P, et al. Cell-associated viral burden provides evidence of ongoing viral replication in aviremic HIV-2-infected patients. *J Virol.* 2011;85(5):2429–38. [CrossRef]
- 11 Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Public Health. [HIV/AIDS diagnosis and treatment guide – 2019] [Internet]. Ankara: Ministry of Health Publications; 2019. [cited July 9, 2025]. Turkish. Available from: https://hsgm.saglik.gov.tr/depo/birimler/bulasici-hastaliklar-ve-erken-uyari-db/Do-kumanlar/Rehberler/HIV-AIDS_Tani-Tedavi_Rehberi_2019.pdf
- 12 Demir T, Yıldıran D, Kılıç S. [Experience of the National HIV/AIDS Reference Center of Turkey, in the Transition to the New HIV Diagnostic Algorithm; Comparative Analysis of Line-Immunoassay Test and Bio-Rad Geenius™ HIV-1/2 Antibody Confirmatory Assay]. *Mikrobiyol Bul.* 2021;55(1):17–29. Turkish. [CrossRef]
- 13 National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, and TB Prevention (US), Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention. 2018 quick reference guide: recommended laboratory HIV testing algorithm for serum or plasma specimens [Internet]. Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2018. [cited July 9, 2025]. Available from: <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/23447>
- 14 Reeves I, Cromarty B, Deayton J, Dhairyawan R, Kidd M, Taylor C, et al. British HIV Association guidelines for the management of HIV-2 2021. *HIV Med.* 2021;22 Suppl 4:1–29. [CrossRef]
- 15 Shah SS, Fine SM, Vail RM, McGowan JP, Merrick ST, Radix AE, et al. Diagnosis and management of HIV-2 in adults [Internet]. Baltimore (MD): Johns Hopkins University; 2023. [cited September 4, 2025]. Available from: https://www.hivguidelines.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/NYSDOH-AI-Diagnosis-and-Management-of-HIV-2-in-Adults_7-10-2025_HG.pdf