Comparative Evaluation of Western Blot and Geenius HIV 1/2 Confirmatory Assay in an Acute HIV Infection Case APC

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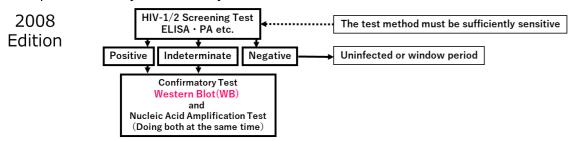
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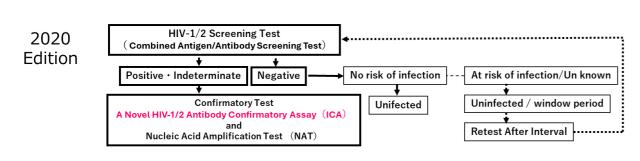
Background

In 2020, Japan revised HIV diagnostic guidelines, introducing the Geenius HIV 1/2 Confirmatory Assay (ICA) as a replacement for conventional Western Blot (WB). Geenius has demonstrated improved sensitivity and specificity. This study compares antibody detection dynamics between WB and Geenius in acute HIV infection.

Diagnostic guidelines for HIV-1/2 infection in clinical practice

(Standard Diagnostic Methods Recommended by The Japanese Society for AIDS Research and Japanese Society of Laboratory Medicine)





Case Summary

Patient: Male, 20s

Sexual History: Heterosexual intercourse in early February 20XX; MSM (men who have sex with men) was denied.

Present Illness:The patient developed fever, sore throat, cough, and sputum production beginning on February 10, 20XX.

March 20XX at the previous hospital

March 11: HIV screening positive, HIV-1 RNA 9.8 × 10⁶ copies/mL,

WB negative, CD4+ T cells 136/µL

- → diagnosed with acute HIV infection
- → March 17: ART initiated

March 23 (Day 1): Transferred to our hospital due to persistent fever, diarrhea, and fatigue

CMV co-infection diagnosed → ART discontinued, ganciclovir started ART resumed on Day 106

Laboratory Results at Admission March 23 (Day 1)

Hematology Tests			Biochemical Tests			Infectious Disease Tests			
WBC	3.9×10 ⁹	/L	TP	7.1	g/dL	RPR	(-)		
RBC	4.14×10 ¹²	/L	Alb	4.0	g/dL	T.Pallidum antibody	(-)		
Hb	122	g/L	T-Bil	0.6	mg/dL	HBs antigen	(-)		
PLT	104×10 ⁹	/L	CH.E	318	U/L	HBs antibody	(-)		
Differential White	Blood Cell Co	unt	AST	76	U/L	HBc antibody	(-)		
stab	9.5	%	ALT	117	U/L	HCV antibody	(-)		
seg	47.0	%	LD	655	U/L	HTLV- I antibody	(-)		
lymp	24.5	%	ALP	387	U/L	Influenze Virus antigen	(-)		
mono	7.0	%	γ-GT	59	HIV antigen/antibo		(-)		
eosino	2.5	%	CRP	1.49	mg/dL	HIV1-RNA	3.5×10 ⁴	copies/mL	
baso	1.0	%	Immunologic Test			CMV(C7-HRP)	282/5000)	
atypical lymp	8.5	%	IgG	1120	mg/dL	CMV IgG	(+)4.30	Index	
Cell Surface Mai	ker		IgA 259	mg/dL	CMV IgM	(+)4.11	Index		
CD4	18	%	IgM	147	mg/dL	(1→3) β-D-glucan	<6.0	pg/mL	
CD4 Cell Count	172	PCT 0.174 ng/mL /μL ANA (-)		_					
CD8	68 % 0.26		ANA (-) Ferritin 5604		ng/mL		Acute HIV Infection		
CD4/CD8 Ratio			sIL2-R	2031	U/mL		Acute CMV Infection		

Clinical Course of HIV Infection

Antigenemia Profile of CMV Infection

ARCHITECT

LUMIPULSE

Manual Assay

Manual Assay

LUMIPULSE

LUMIPULSE

G1200

G1200

HIV Screening Test

FUJI REBIO

FUJI REBIO

FUJI REBIO

FUJI REBIO

Abbott

CLIA

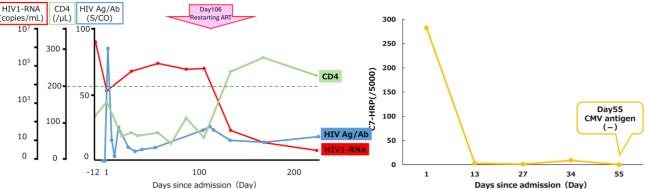
CLEIA

ICA

PA

CLEIA

CLEIA



Methods

ARCHITECT · HIV Ag/Ab

Combo Assay

LUMIPULSEHIV

DinaScreen · HIV

Genedia HIV -1/2

LUMIPULSE HIV-1/2

LUMIPULSE I

Ag/Ab

Specimen Period: Day 1 to Day 223

1 New LAV Blot I/New LAV Blot II: WB(Bio-Rad Laboratories, Marnes-

la-Coquette, France) (2) Geenius HIV 1/2: ICA(Bio-Rad Laboratories, Marnes-la-Coquette,

France) In addition, the results of the screening tests are also presented.

Evaluation: Visual comparison of

band detection and interpretation

Results

Results - HIV-1

WB:Multiple bands from Day 1 → indeterminate Day 55: gp120 and gp41 detected → HIV-1 positive

Geenius:Day 6: p31 only → indeterminate

Day 27: p31, gp160, gp41 → HIV-1 positive → 28 days earlier than WB

Results - HIV-2

WB:Persistent p26 from Day 1 → indeterminate throughout Geenius:Day 6: gp140 detected → transient indeterminate Day 17: HIV-2 negative

1 Temporal Changes in Results

		4 th			3 th	2 nd	Other	NAT	An	tibody Co	nfirmatory	Test
Day	ARCHITECT	LUMIPULSE Ag/Ab	Dinas	creen	Genedia	LUMIPULSE HIV-1/2	LUMIPULSE	HIV1-RNA	WB	WB	Geenius	Geenius
	(S/CO)	(COI)	Ag	Ab	(titer)	(COI)	p24 (COI)	(copies/mL)	(HIV-1)	(HIV-2)	(HIV-1)	(HIV-2)
-12 (Referring Hospital)	Pos	NT	Neg	Neg	NT	NT	NT	9.8 x 10 ⁶	Neg	Neg	NT	NT
1	0.2	0.6	Neg	Neg	Neg	0.1	0.6	3.5 x 10 ⁴	Ind	Ind	Neg	Neg
3	0.2	0.4	Neg	Neg	Neg	NT	0.7	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	84.9	>15	Pos	Neg	Neg	0.1	>100	NT	NT	NT	Ind	Ind
10	15.8	>15	Pos	Neg	Neg	0.1	24.8	NT	Ind	Ind	Ind	Neg
13	3.7	6.3	Neg	Neg	Neg	0.2	6.4	NT	NT	NT	Ind	Ind
17	25.4	>15	Pos	Neg	Neg	0.2	27.4	NT	Ind	Ind	Ind	Neg
27	10.6	12.1	Neg	Neg	Ind	0.8	11.1	3.3 x 10 ⁵	Ind	NT	Pos	Neg
34	7.4	9.4	Neg	Neg	Ind	1.1	7.4	NT	Ind	NT	Pos	Neg
41	8.8	9.8	Neg	Pos	640	2.7	6.9	NT	Ind	NT	Pos	Neg
55	10.2	10.2	Neg	Pos	256	9.3	5.4	NT	Pos	Ind	Pos	Neg
85	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	4.2 x 10 ⁵	NT	NT	NT	NT
104	23.3	>15	NT	NT	2048	22.2	4.1	4.6 x 10 ⁵	Pos	Ind	Pos	Neg
111	26.1	>15	NT	NT	4096	22.3	0.9	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
167	14.2	>15	NT	NT	512	10.9	0.6	8.6 x 10 ¹	NT	NT	NT	NT
223	18.5	>15	NT	NT	2048	13.4	0.7	3.5 x 10 ¹	Pos	Ind	Pos	Neg

The observed negativity may be attributable to immune complex formation between antigen and antibody.

2 Days to positivity by Fach Assay

E Days to positivity by Lacii Assay									
Generation	Reagent Name	Conversion to Positive (day)	Reagent Name	Conversion to Positive (day)					
	ARCHITECT·HIV Ag/Ab Combo Assay	6	New LAV Blot I	55					
4 th	LUMIPULSE HIV Ag/Ab	6	Geenius HIV 1/2	27	-				
	DinaScreen·HIV Combo	6							
3 th	Genedia HIV -1/2 Mix PA	41							
2 nd	LUMIPULSE HIV -1/2	34							
Other	LUMIPULSE I HIV1-p24	6							

The Geenius assay yielded a positive result earlier than the Western

(3) Detailed Results of Western Blot and Geenius Assays

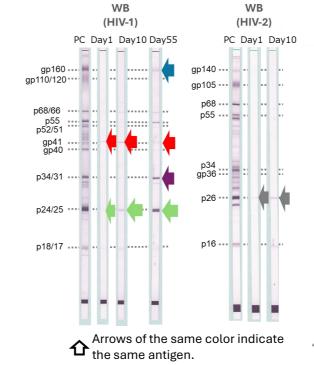
Day	WB (HIV-1)	WB (HIV-2)	Geenius (HIV-1)	Geenius (HIV-2)
1	Ind(p68,p55,gp41, p24 ,p18)	Ind(p26)	Neg	Neg
6	NT	NT	Ind(p31)	Ind(gp140)
10	Ind(p68,p55,p51,gp41, p24 ,p18)	 Ind(p26,p16) 	Ind(p31)	Neg
13	NT	NT	Ind(p31)	Ind(gp140)
17	Ind(p68,p55,p51,gp41, p24 ,p18)	Ind(p26,p16)	Ind(p31, p24)	Neg
27	NT	NT	Pos(p31,gp160,gp41)	Neg
34	Ind(p68,p55,p51,gp41, p24 ,p18)	NT	Pos(p31,gp160, gp41)	Neg
41	Ind(p68,p55,p51,gp41, p24)	NT	Pos(gp160, gp41)	Neg
55	Pos(gp120,p68,p55,p51,gp41,p24,p18)	Ind(p26)	Pos(gp160, gp41)	Neg
85	Pos(gp160,gp120,p68,p55,p51,gp41, p24)	NT I	NT	NT
104	Pos(gp160,gp120,p68,p55,p51,gp41, p24 ,p18)	Ind(p26)	Pos(gp160, gp41)	Neg
223	Pos(gp160,gp120,p68,p55,p51,gp41, p24 ,p18)	II Ind(p26)	Pos(gp160, gp41)	Neg

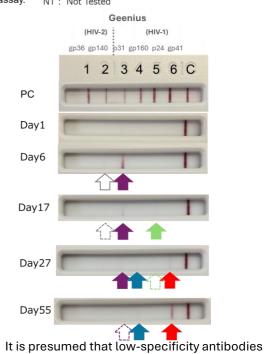
The band patterns detected by the two assays did not match.

One possible explanation for the discordant band profiles is antigen-antibody complex-mediated masking, as previously observed with Dinascreen.

Band pattern differences may reflect the use of native viral antigens in WB versus synthetic/recombinant antigens in Geenius.

Two trained staff members performed visual interpretation of the Geenius assay.





produced during the early phase of infection were lost as the humoral response matured.

Conclusions

Geenius enabled earlier HIV-1 detection and reduced HIV-2 cross-reactivity. Differences in antigen composition between reagents and antigen-antibody complexes in the specimen may have influenced band patterns. Additionally, altered immune responses due to CMV co-infection may have affected antibody production, warranting further investigation.