

Poster Abstract No. 677

Detection and Quantification of HIV-1 in Self-Collected Genital Swabs from Women Enrolled in a Clinical Trial in Chiang Rai, Thailand

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Background: Self-collected genital swabs (SCS) could provide useful information on daily genital shedding of HIV-1 and HSV-2. We evaluated SCS for HIV-1 and HSV-2 and compared them with same-day collected cervicovaginal lavages (CVL).

Methods: Women co-infected with HIV-1 and HSV-2 and enrolled in a clinical trial in Chiang Rai, Thailand, collected genital (combined vaginal, vulvar, perianal) swabs at home. Swabs were presaturated with DNA/RNA ProtectTM,* stored at 8 to 31°C as long as 7 days, then frozen at -70°C. Women also had 10-mL CVL collected in the clinic weekly. CVL (5 mL whole; 5 mL separated into supernatants and pellets) were frozen at -70°C. HIV-1 in SCS and CVL supernatants was quantitated using the Amplicor v 1.5 assay, where extraction was modified by the addition of dithiothreitol, and heating (SCS) or silica beads (CVL); lower limit of detection: 20 to 40 copies/reaction. HSV-2 was detected in whole CVL and SCS, extracted as above, by real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR); assay sensitivity was ~1 to 10 copies/ reaction. Correlations of 373 same-day samples were assessed using Pearson's *r*.

Results: HIV-1 was detected in 252 (67.6%) SCS and 208 (55.8%) CVL; HSV-2 was detected in 65 (17.4%) SCS and 39 (10.5%) CVL (see the table). Copy numbers of HIV-1 and HSV-2 (median, range), respectively, were: SCS (320, 40 to 26,897; 3.04×10^4 , 80 to 2.41 x 10^8 /swab); CVL (225, 20 to 23,691; 5.40 x 10^2 , 40 to 1.59 x 10^7 /mL). Copy numbers were significantly correlated in concordantly HIV-1 positive (r =0.6, p <0.001) or HSV-2 positive (r = 0.5, p <0.001) samples.

Conclusions: HIV-1 and HSV-2 assessments from SCS are useful for studies evaluating viral genital shedding, since they facilitate frequent evaluation. These data suggest that, in women co-infected with HIV-1 and HSV-2, SCS may be more sensitive for detection of viral shedding than CVL. Differences in the findings may relate to sample type, specimen storage, dilution, method of extraction, or compartment tested.

| SCS | HIV-1 Results in CVL N (%)* | | | | HSV-2 Results in CVL N (%)* | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Positive | Negative | Invalid** | Total | Positive | Negative | Total |
| Positive | 183 (49.1) | 66 (17.7) | 3 (0.8) | 252 (67.6) | 32 (8.6) | 33 (8.8) | 65 (17.4) |
| Negative | 22 (5.9) | 95 (25.5) | 0 | 117 (31.4) | 7 (1.9) | 301 (80.7) | 308 (82.6) |
| Invalid** | 3 (0.8) | 1 (0.2) | 0 | 4 (1.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 208 (55.8) | 162 (43.4) | 3 (0.8) | 373 (100) | 39 (10.5) | 334 (89.5) | 373 (100) |

* number (percent) of specimens; **no internal control detected

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^{*} The sample preservative, formerly called "DNA/RNA ProtectTM", is manufactured by Sierra Molecular Corporation and is available under the trade name GeneLockTM. More information about GeneLockTM.and the other AssayAssureTM technologies is available at <u>www.sierramolecular.com</u>.