

Acute HIV Infection

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Outline

- Immunopathogenesis
- Clinical manifestation
- Diagnosis
- Consideration for treatment

*RV254 “Establish a cohort of
acute HIV infected subjects in Thailand”*

Why is acute HIV infection important?

Understand early immunologic and virologic events



Design effective preventive HIV vaccine

Early treatment to preserve T cells and limit reservoir



Achieve functional cure
= Drug free remission

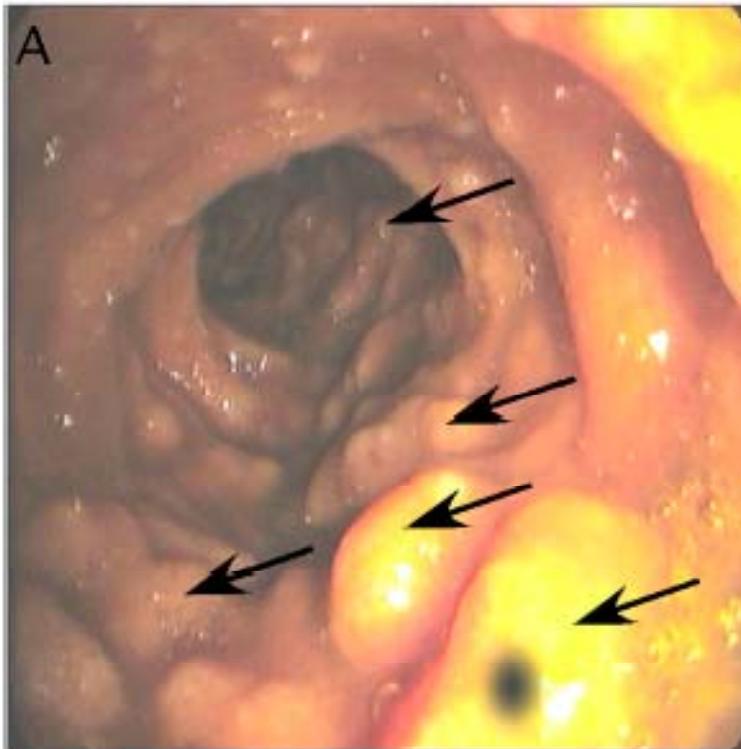
Diagnose HIV at its height of transmission potential



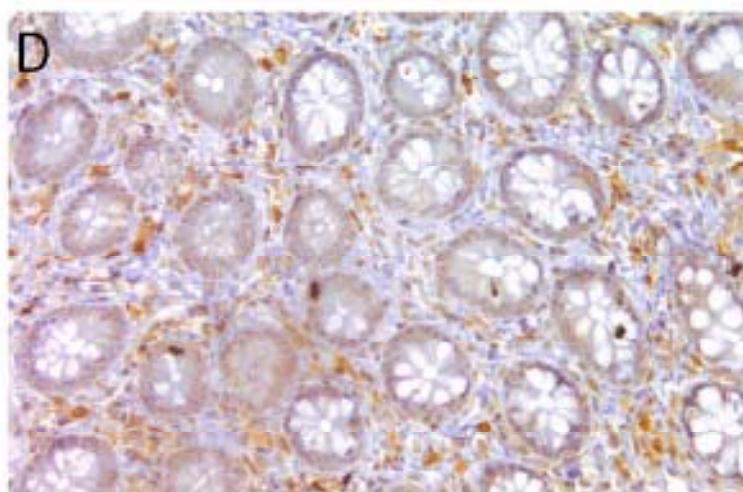
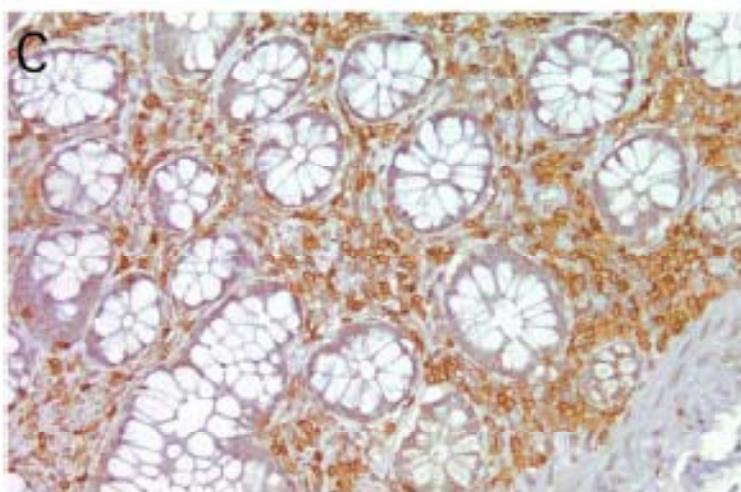
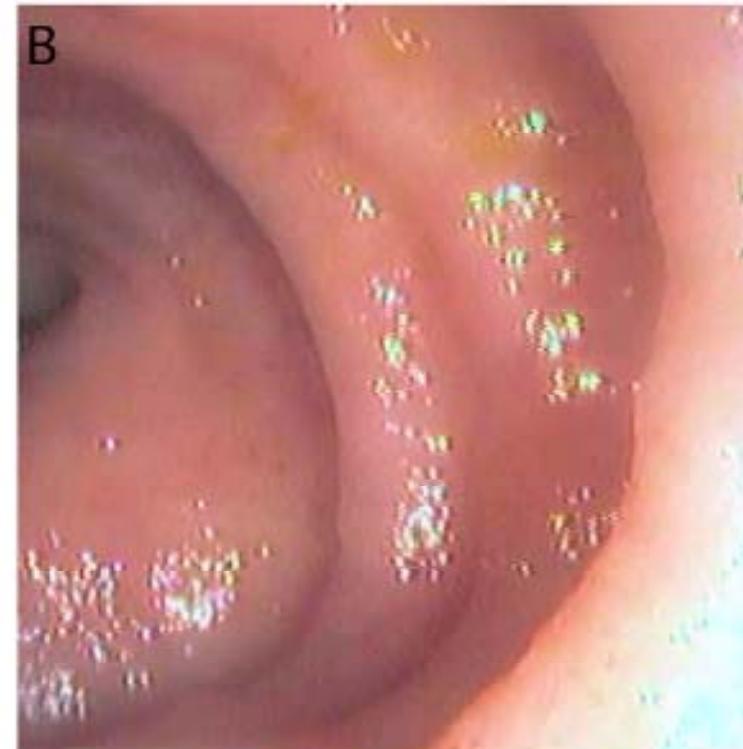
Limit HIV spread

Immunopathogenesis of Acute HIV Infection

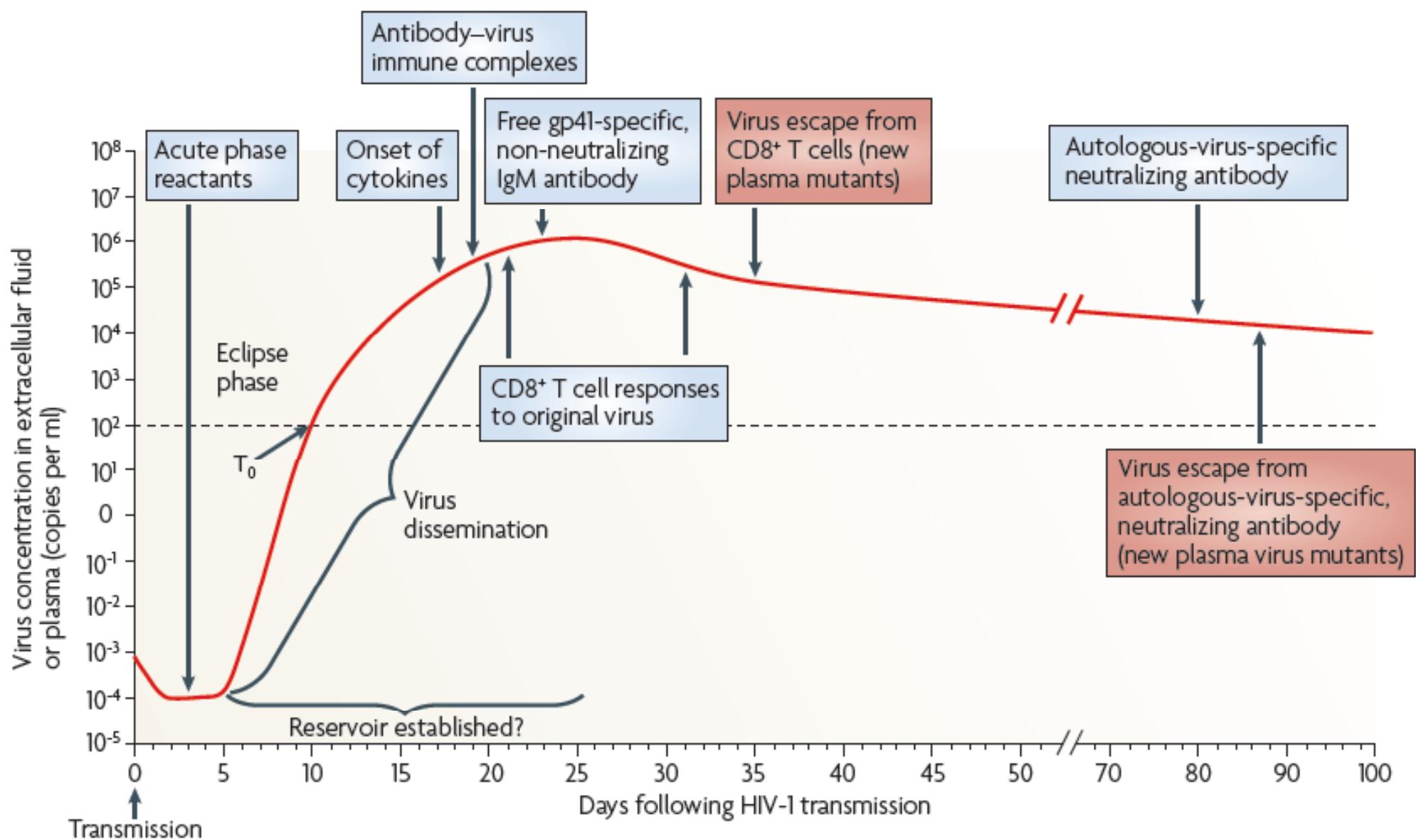
HIV-



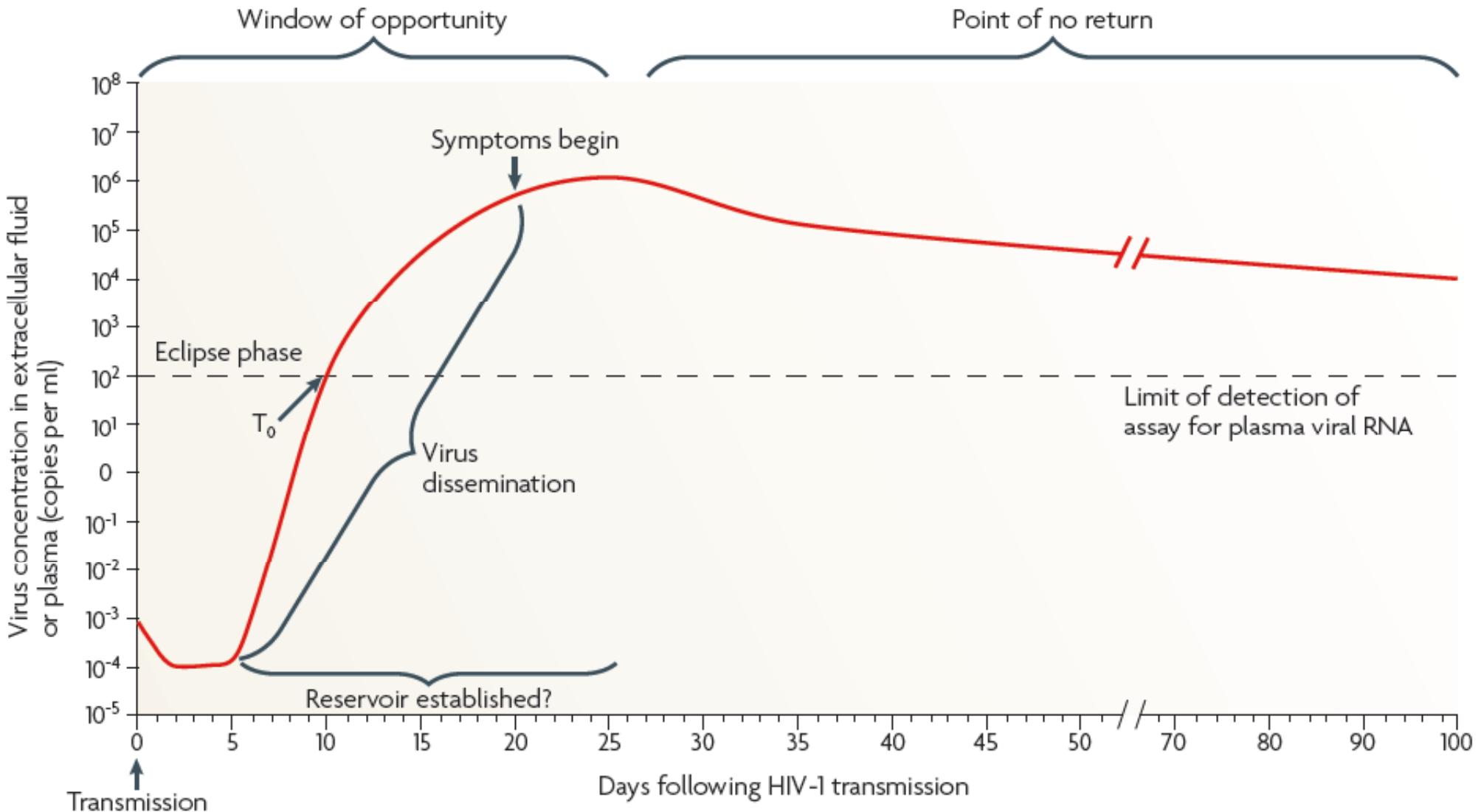
HIV+



Innate and adaptive immunity after HIV transmission



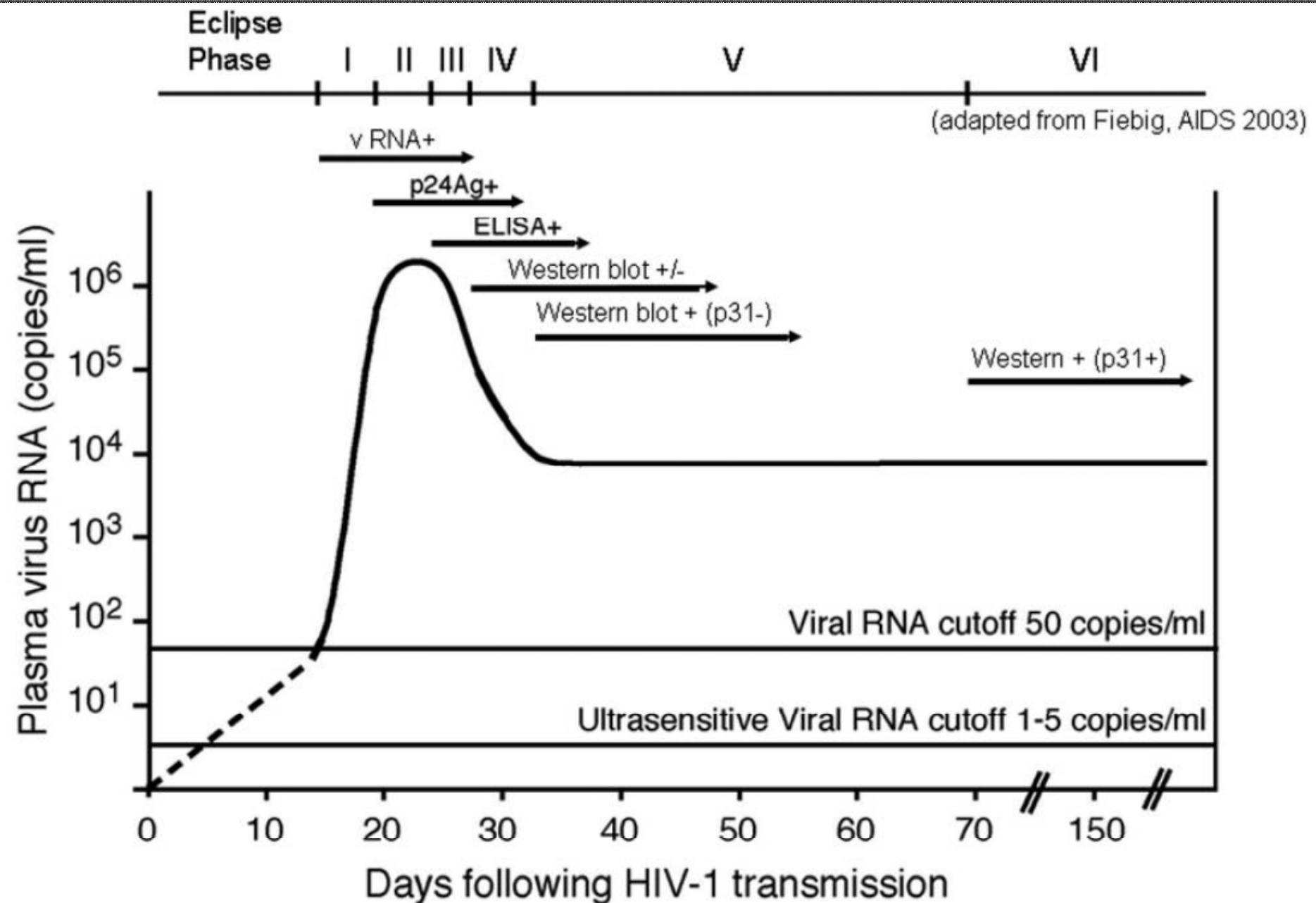
Window of Opportunity



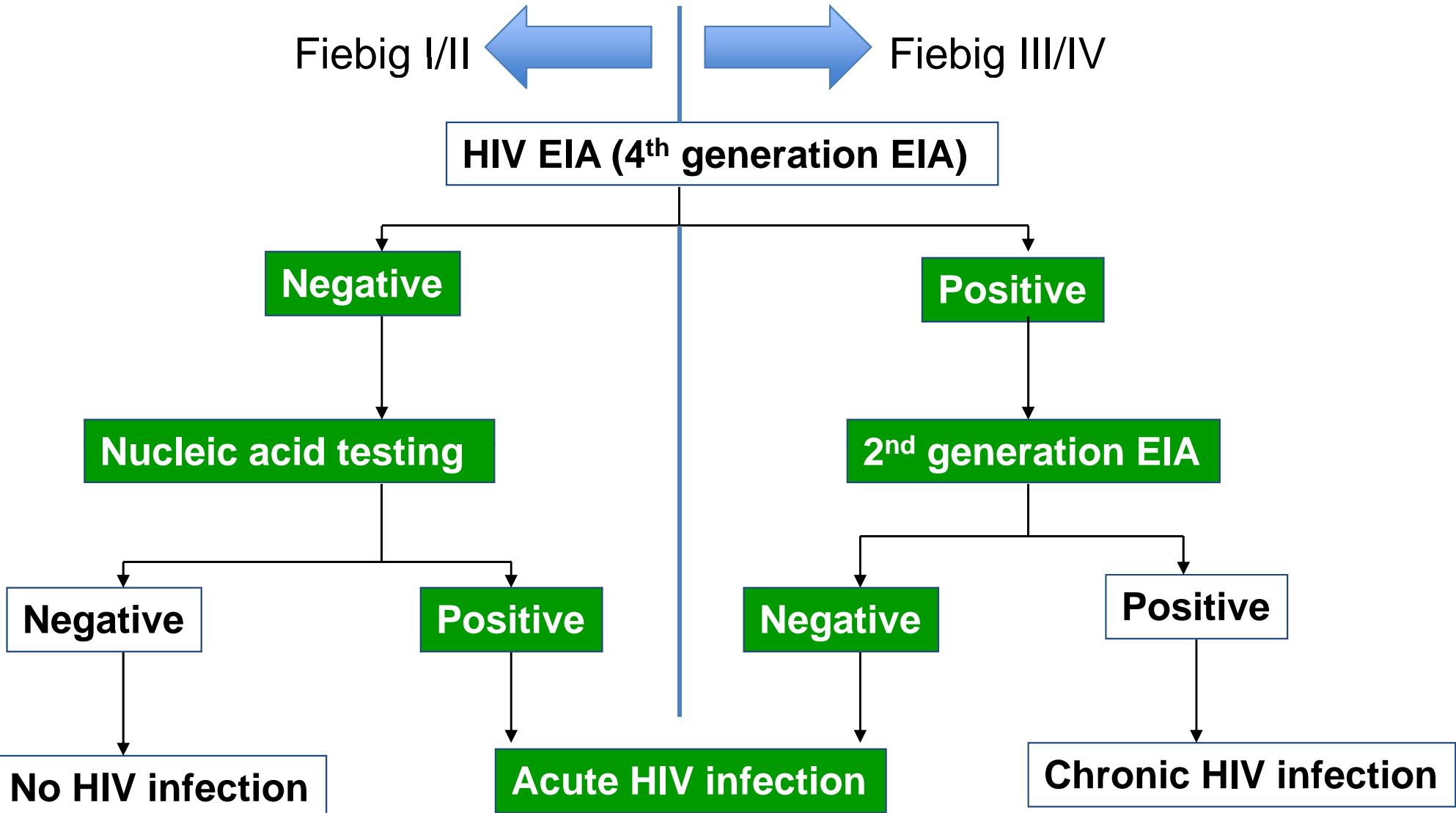
Usually mediated by a single virion

Diagnosis of Acute HIV Infection

Fiebig Laboratory Staging of Acute HIV Infection

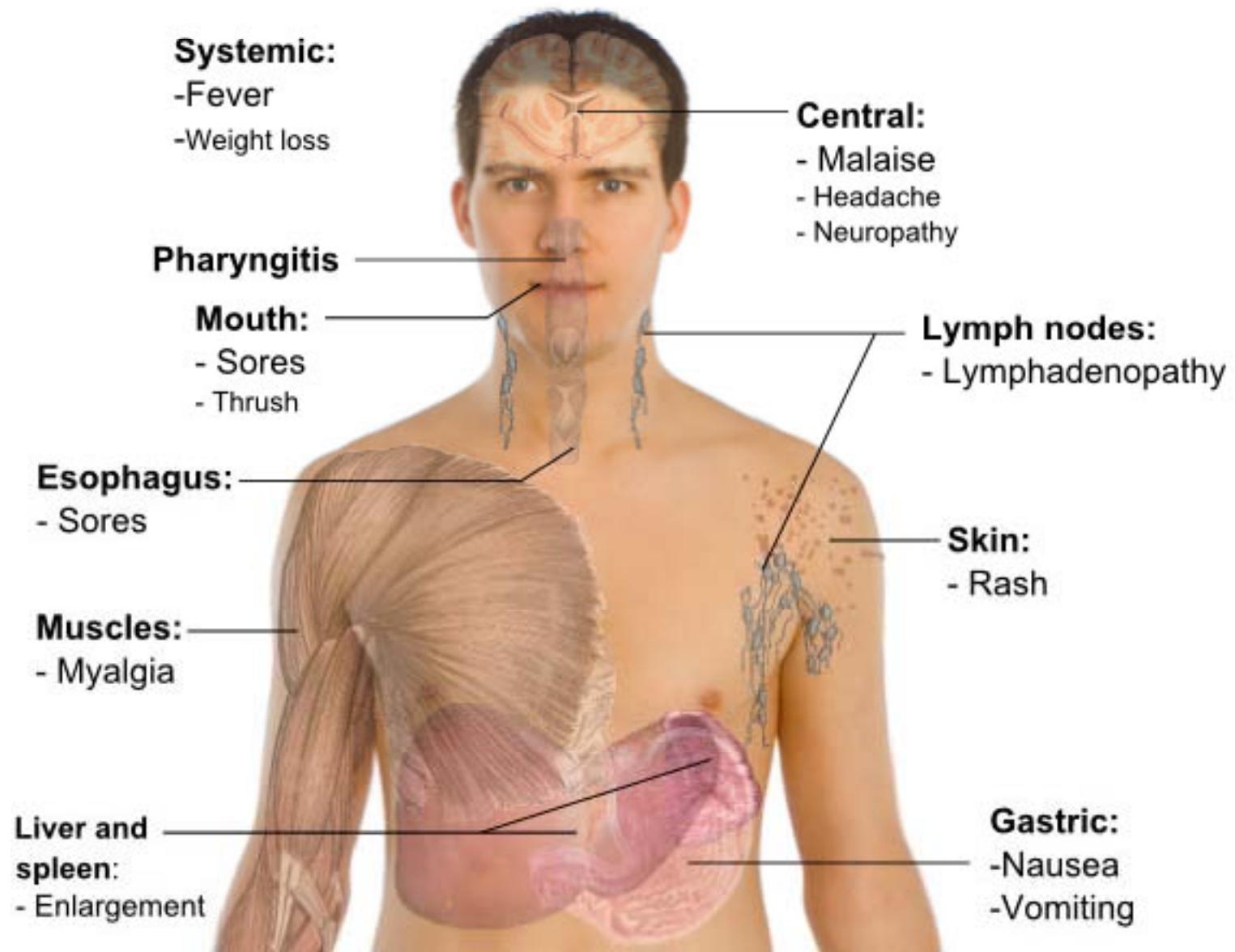


Diagnosis of Acute HIV Infection



Clinical Manifestation of Acute HIV Infection

Main symptoms of Acute HIV infection



Consideration for Treatment

Consideration for Treatment

Pros

- Preservation of immune functions
- Improve surrogate markers of HIV disease
- Limit transmission

Cons

- Toxicity
- Drug resistance
- Quality of life

Unknowns

- Will it alter clinical disease?
- Is this a life long treatment?
- Can patient interrupt treatment?

Summary

- The first 3 weeks of infection offers a window of opportunity to contain HIV through novel interventions
- CD4+ T cell depletion particularly in the gut occurs very early in HIV infection
- The majority of HIV-infected persons display symptoms of acute retroviral syndrome (fever, rash, sore throat) which is usually misdiagnosed
- Antiretroviral treatment is optional. Although it may limit immune destruction and viral reservoir, there is currently no clear clinical benefit to early treatment
- Knowledge of acute HIV infection is crucial to the design of effective prevention and treatment. Subjects should be encouraged to enroll in clinical trials

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