HIV-2 Infection

Updated: December 06, 2023
Reviewed: December 06, 2023

Key Considerations and Recommendations
• The clinical course of HIV-2 infection is generally characterized by a longer asymptomatic stage, lower plasma viral loads, and lower mortality rate than HIV-1 infection. However, without treatment, the majority of individuals with HIV-2 will progress to AIDS and death. • No randomized controlled trials have addressed when a person with HIV-2 should start antiretroviral therapy (ART) or which regimens are most effective for initial or second-line ART when treating HIV-2; thus, the optimal treatment strategy is not well defined. • Existing data on the treatment of HIV-2, and extrapolation from data on the treatment of HIV-1, suggest that ART should be started at or soon after HIV-2 diagnosis to prevent disease progression and transmission of HIV-2 to others **(AIII).** • Quantitative plasma HIV-2 RNA viral load testing for clinical care is available and should be performed before initiating ART **(AIII).** • For ART-naive patients who have HIV-2 mono-infection or HIV-1/HIV-2 coinfection, antiretroviral (ARV) regimens should include an integrase strand transfer inhibitor (INSTI) plus two nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) **(AII).** A recommended alternative regimen is a boosted protease inhibitor (PI) that is active against HIV-2 (darunavir or lopinavir) plus two NRTIs **(BII).** • HIV-2 is intrinsically resistant to non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs); therefore, NNRTI-based regimens, including long-acting injectable rilpivirine (given with the INSTI cabotegravir), **are not recommended** for treatment of HIV-2 **(AIII).** • Patients with hepatitis B virus (HBV)/HIV-2 coinfection should be prescribed ART that contains drugs with activity against both HIV-2 and HBV **(AIII).** • HIV-2 RNA, CD4 T lymphocyte (CD4) cell counts, and clinical status should be used to assess treatment response **(AII).** Unlike people with HIV-1, people with HIV-2 should continue to undergo periodic CD4 testing even if their viral loads are persistently suppressed, because disease progression can occur despite an undetectable viral load **(AIII).** • Resistance-associated viral mutations to INSTIs, PIs, or NRTIs may develop in people with HIV-2 while they are on ART. However, no validated HIV-2 genotypic or phenotypic antiretroviral resistance assays are approved for clinical use. • In the event of virologic, immunologic, or clinical failure, a new ARV regimen should be constructed in consultation with an expert in HIV-2 management. • *In vitro* studies demonstrate that HIV-2 is intrinsically resistant to the fusion inhibitor enfuvirtide, and limited data also show that HIV-2 is intrinsically resistant to fostemsavir); therefore, these drugs **are not recommended** for treatment of people with HIV-2 **(AIII).** • For patients with multidrug-resistant virus, ibalizumab and lenacapavir demonstrate *in vitro* potency against HIV-2 and may be considered **(BIII).**
Rating of Recommendations: *A = Strong; B = Moderate; C = Weak* ***Rating of Evidence:*** *I = Data from randomized controlled trials; II = Data from well-designed nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies with long-term clinical outcomes; III = Expert opinion*

Overview

HIV-2 infection is endemic in West Africa, with certain countries experiencing a population prevalence of >1%. The possibility of HIV-2 infection should be considered when treating people of West African origin, people who have had sexual contact with or shared needles with people of West African origin, and people who reside in countries with strong socioeconomic ties to West Africa (e.g., France, Spain, Portugal, and former Portuguese colonies, such as Brazil, Angola, Mozambique, and parts of India). Globally, it has been estimated that 1 million to 2 million people have HIV-2—a number that includes people with HIV-1/HIV-2 dual infection. However, current and accurate prevalence data are scarce, and neither the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS nor the World Health Organization has formal surveillance systems for HIV-2.[1]

Clinical Course of HIV-2 Infection

The clinical course of HIV-2 infection is generally characterized by a longer asymptomatic stage, lower plasma viral loads, and a lower mortality rate than HIV-1 infection.[2,3] However, without effective antiretroviral therapy (ART), HIV-2 infection will progress to AIDS and death in the majority of individuals.[4] Concomitant infection with HIV-1 and HIV-2 may occur, and the possibility of this coinfection should be considered when treating people from areas with a high prevalence of HIV-2.

Diagnostic and Monitoring Assays for HIV-2 Infection

In the appropriate epidemiologic setting, HIV-2 infection should be suspected in people who have clinical conditions that suggest HIV infection but who have atypical serologic results (e.g., a positive screening assay with an indeterminate HIV-1 Western blot).[5] The possibility of HIV-2 infection should also be considered in the appropriate epidemiologic setting in people who have serologically confirmed HIV infection but low or undetectable HIV-1 RNA levels, or in those who have declining CD4 T lymphocyte (CD4) cell counts despite apparent virologic suppression on ART.

The 2014 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines for HIV diagnostic testing[6] recommend using an HIV-1/HIV-2 antigen/antibody combination immunoassay for initial testing and using an HIV-1/HIV-2 antibody differentiation immunoassay for subsequent testing. The Geenius HIV 1/2 Supplemental Assay (Bio-Rad Laboratories) is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to differentiate HIV-1 infection from HIV-2 infection. The Multispot HIV-1/HIV-2 Rapid Test is no longer available. Commercially available HIV-1 RNA assays do not reliably detect or quantify HIV-2 RNA.[7] Quantitative HIV-2 RNA testing is available at the University of Washington (UW)[8] and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH).[9] HIV-2 nucleic acid amplification test–based (total DNA/RNA) diagnostic testing is now commercially available for clinical care.[10,11] However, it is important to note that up to one-third of people with untreated HIV-2 will have HIV-2 RNA levels below the limits of detection (10 copies/mL for UW testing and 7 IU/mL for NYSDOH testing); some of these people will have clinical progression and CD4 count decline. No validated HIV-2 genotypic or phenotypic antiretroviral (ARV) resistance assays are approved by the FDA for clinical use. HIV-2 genotypic ARV resistance assays are available at UW for research use only.

Treatment of HIV-2 Infection

To date, no randomized controlled trials that address when to start ART or the choice of initial or subsequent ART for HIV-2 have been reported[12]; thus, the optimal treatment strategy has not been defined. Existing data on the treatment of HIV-2 and extrapolation from data on the treatment of HIV-1 suggest that ART should be started at or soon after HIV-2 diagnosis to prevent disease

progression and transmission of HIV-2 to others **(AIII).** However, CD4 cell recovery in people with HIV-2 who are on ART is generally poorer than that observed in people with HIV-1.[13,14]

Data from *in vitro* studies suggest that HIV-2 is sensitive to the currently available nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs); however, HIV-2 is more likely to develop resistance to NRTIs than HIV-1.[15] HIV-2 is intrinsically resistant to non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs)[16]; thus, NNRTI-based regimens, including the long-acting injectable rilpivirine (RPV) (given with the integrase strand transfer inhibitor [INSTI] cabotegravir [CAB]), **are not recommended** for treatment of HIV-2 **(AIII).** Several small studies in individuals with HIV-2 have reported poor responses to dual-NRTI regimens[17,18] or regimens that contain an NNRTI plus two NRTIs.[19,20] Clinical data on the effectiveness of triple-NRTI regimens are conflicting.[21,22]

INSTI-based regimens or protease inhibitor (PI)–based regimens are treatment options for people with HIV-2. As discussed below, three single-arm clinical trials showed favorable outcomes in patients who received INSTI-based regimens. Data regarding the efficacy of PI-based regimens primarily come from observational reports. A randomized controlled trial comparing raltegravir (RAL) plus tenofovir disoproxil fumarate/emtricitabine (TDF/FTC) to lopinavir/ritonavir (LPV/r) plus TDF/FTC is completed, but the results have not been reported (FIT-2; NCT02150993).

Integrase Strand Transfer Inhibitor–Based Regimens

All FDA-approved INSTIs—RAL, elvitegravir (EVG), dolutegravir (DTG), bictegravir, and CAB—have potent activity against HIV-2 *in vitro*.[23-28] INSTI-based regimens have shown favorable treatment responses in observational studies.[29-31] Three small, single-arm, open-label clinical trials have assessed the effectiveness of INSTI-based regimens in ART-naive individuals with HIV-2. These studies evaluated RAL plus TDF/FTC, EVG/cobicistat/TDF/FTC, and DTG plus either abacavir/lamivudine or TDF/FTC. All the studies demonstrated favorable clinical and immuno-virologic results at 48 weeks, providing the best evidence to date for HIV-2 treatment recommendations.[32-34]

Protease Inhibitor–Based Regimens

In general, regimens that contain boosted PIs that are active against HIV-2 (and that also include two NRTIs) have resulted in more favorable virologic and immunologic responses than regimens that consist of only two or three NRTIs.[13,14,22,35] Darunavir (DRV), lopinavir (LPV), and saquinavir are more active against HIV-2 than other approved PIs.[36-38] While LPV/r is more active against HIV-2 than DRV *in vitro*, it is less well tolerated. Some clinicians may use boosted DRV (where available) to enhance adherence. Older unboosted PI-based regimens, including nelfinavir or indinavir plus zidovudine and lamivudine, and atazanavir-based regimens have shown poor clinical success rates.[12,17,18,39,40]

Other Antiretroviral Drugs

Among the entry inhibitors, HIV-2 is intrinsically resistant to enfuvirtide.[41] The CCR5 antagonist maraviroc appears to be active against some HIV-2 isolates[42]; however, there are no FDA-approved assays that can determine HIV-2 co-receptor tropism, and HIV-2 is known to use many other minor co-receptors in addition to CCR5 and CXCR4.[43] The post-attachment inhibitor ibalizumab (IBA) has potent *in vitro* activity against HIV-2 isolates.[44] Limited data suggest HIV-2 is intrinsically resistant to the attachment inhibitor fostemsavir (FTR).[45,46]

The capsid inhibitor lenacapavir (LEN) demonstrates nanomolar potency against HIV-2 *in vitro* but is 11- to 25-fold less active against HIV-2 than HIV-1.[47,48]

Some national and international guidelines have recommended specific preferred and alternative drug regimens for initial and second-line ART for HIV-2 infection[49-52]; however, there are currently no comparative randomized controlled clinical trial data that support the effectiveness of a specific recommended regimen.

The Panel's Recommendations

Until more definitive data on outcomes are available, the Panel on Antiretroviral Guidelines for Adults and Adolescents provides the following recommendations for the management of individuals with HIV-2 mono-infection or HIV-1/HIV-2 dual infection:

- A regimen that contains one INSTI plus two NRTIs is the recommended initial ART for most individuals with HIV-2 **(AII).**
- An alternative regimen is a boosted PI (DRV or LPV) that is active against HIV-2 plus two NRTIs **(BII).**
- HIV-2 is intrinsically resistant to NNRTIs; therefore, NNRTI-based regimens, including long-acting injectable RPV (given with the INSTI CAB), **are not recommended** for treatment of HIV-2 **(AIII).**
- HIV-2 demonstrates intrinsic resistance to the fusion inhibitor enfuvirtide *in vitro*, and limited data show intrinsic resistance to FTR; therefore, these drugs **are not recommended** for treatment of people with HIV-2 **(AIII).**
- For people with multidrug-resistant HIV-2, IBA and LEN may be considered based on *in vitro* data **(BIII).**
- Patients with hepatitis B virus (HBV)/HIV-2 coinfection require ART that contains drugs with activity against both HIV-2 and HBV **(AIII).** See Hepatitis B Virus/HIV Coinfection for more information.
- HIV-2 plasma RNA levels, CD4 counts, and clinical status should be monitored to assess treatment response, as is recommended for HIV-1 **(AII).**
- People who have HIV-2 RNA levels that are below the limits of detection before they initiate ART should still undergo routine HIV-2 plasma RNA monitoring in addition to CD4 count and clinical monitoring. Unlike HIV-1, people with HIV-2 require continued CD4 count monitoring, as disease progression can occur in the setting of undetectable HIV-2 viral load **(AIII).**

Women with HIV-2 who are of childbearing potential require similar considerations when choosing a regimen as women of childbearing potential with HIV-1 (see What to Start). There are no data on HIV-2 treatment as prevention; however, both data from studies of people with HIV-1 and data on the natural history of HIV-2 transmission suggest that effective ART likely provides a reduced risk of transmission to sexual partners.[53-55]

Viral mutations that are associated with resistance to NRTIs, PIs, and/or INSTIs may develop in people with HIV-2 while they are on ART.[38,56,57] Currently, transmitted drug resistance appears to be rare among people with HIV-2.[58,59] In several small studies, twice-daily dosing of DTG was found to have some residual activity as a second-line INSTI in some people with HIV-2 who had extensive ART experience and RAL resistance.[60-63] Genotypic algorithms that are used to predict drug resistance in HIV-1 may not be applicable to HIV-2 because the pathways and mutational patterns that lead to resistance may differ between the HIV types (see the HIV2EU Algorithm and the Stanford University HIV Drug Resistance Database).[64] In the event of virologic, immunologic, or clinical failure, a new ART regimen should be constructed in consultation with an expert in HIV-2 management.

References

1. Gottlieb GS, Raugi DN, Smith RA. 90-90-90 for HIV-2? Ending the HIV-2 epidemic by enhancing care and clinical management of patients infected with HIV-2. *Lancet HIV*. 2018;5(7):e390-e399. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30052509.

2. Matheron S, Pueyo S, Damond F, et al. Factors associated with clinical progression in HIV-2 infected-patients: the French ANRS cohort. *AIDS*. 2003;17(18):2593-2601. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14685053.

3. Marlink R, Kanki P, Thior I, et al. Reduced rate of disease development after HIV-2 infection as compared to HIV-1. *Science*. 1994;265(5178):1587-1590. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7915856.

4. Esbjornsson J, Mansson F, Kvist A, et al. Long-term follow-up of HIV-2-related AIDS and mortality in Guinea-Bissau: a prospective open cohort study. *Lancet HIV*. 2018. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30392769.

5. O'Brien TR, George JR, Epstein JS, Holmberg SD, Schochetman G. Testing for antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus type 2 in the United States. *MMWR Recomm Rep*. 1992;41(RR-12):1-9. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/1324395.

6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Association of Public Health Laboratories. Laboratory testing for the diagnosis of HIV infection: updated recommendations. 2014. Available at: https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/23447.

7. Damond F, Benard A, Balotta C, et al. An international collaboration to standardize HIV-2 viral load assays: results from the 2009 ACHI(E)V(2E) quality control study. *J Clin Microbiol*. 2011;49(10):3491-3497. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21813718.

8. Chang M, Gottlieb GS, Dragavon JA, et al. Validation for clinical use of a novel HIV-2 plasma RNA viral load assay using the Abbott m2000 platform. *J Clin Virol*. 2012;55(2):128-133. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22832059.

9. Styer LM, Miller TT, Parker MM. Validation and clinical use of a sensitive HIV-2 viral load assay that uses a whole virus internal control. *J Clin Virol*. 2013;58 Suppl 1:e127-133. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24342472.

10. Chang M, Wong AJ, Raugi DN, et al. Clinical validation of a novel diagnostic HIV-2 total nucleic acid qualitative assay using the Abbott m2000 platform: implications for complementary HIV-2 nucleic acid testing for the CDC 4th generation HIV diagnostic testing algorithm. *J Clin Virol*. 2017;86:56-61. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27951466.

11. Quest Diagnostics. HIV-2 DNA/RNA, qualitative, real-time PCR. 2019. Available at: https://testdirectory.questdiagnostics.com/test/test-detail/34977/hiv-2-dnarna-qualitative-real-time-pcr?cc=MASTER.

12. Gottlieb GS, Eholie SP, Nkengasong JN, et al. A call for randomized controlled trials of antiretroviral therapy for HIV-2 infection in West Africa. *AIDS*. 2008;22(16):2069-2072; discussion 2073-2064. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18832869.

13. Drylewicz J, Eholie S, Maiga M, et al. First-year lymphocyte T CD4+ response to antiretroviral therapy according to the HIV type in the IeDEA West Africa collaboration. *AIDS*. 2010;24(7):1043-1050. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20397306.

14. Ekouevi DK, Balestre E, Coffie PA, et al. Characteristics of HIV-2 and HIV-1/HIV-2 dually seropositive adults in West Africa presenting for care and antiretroviral therapy: The IeDEA-West Africa HIV-2 Cohort Study. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(6):e66135. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23824279.

15. Smith RA, Anderson DJ, Pyrak CL, Preston BD, Gottlieb GS. Antiretroviral drug resistance in HIV-2: three amino acid changes are sufficient for classwide nucleoside analogue resistance. *J Infect Dis*. 2009;199(9):1323-1326. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19358668.

16. Tuaillon E, Gueudin M, Lemee V, et al. Phenotypic susceptibility to nonnucleoside inhibitors of virion-associated reverse transcriptase from different HIV types and groups. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2004;37(5):1543-1549. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15577405.

17. Jallow S, Kaye S, Alabi A, et al. Virological and immunological response to Combivir and emergence of drug resistance mutations in a cohort of HIV-2 patients in The Gambia. *AIDS*. 2006;20(10):1455-1458. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16791023.

18. Adje-Toure CA, Cheingsong R, Garcia-Lerma JG, et al. Antiretroviral therapy in HIV-2-infected patients: changes in plasma viral load, CD4+ cell counts, and drug resistance profiles of patients treated in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. *AIDS*. 2003;17 Suppl 3:S49-54. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14565609.

19. Borget MY, Diallo K, Adje-Toure C, Chorba T, Nkengasong JN. Virologic and immunologic responses to antiretroviral therapy among HIV-1 and HIV-2 dually infected patients: case reports from Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. *J Clin Virol*. 2009;45(1):72-75. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19375979.

20. Sarfo FS, Bibby DF, Schwab U, et al. Inadvertent non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI)-based antiretroviral therapy in dual HIV-1/2 and HIV-2 seropositive West Africans: a retrospective study. *J Antimicrob Chemother*. 2009;64(3):667-669. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19549668.

21. Matheron S, Damond F, Benard A, et al. CD4 cell recovery in treated HIV-2-infected adults is lower than expected: results from the French ANRS CO5 HIV-2 cohort. *AIDS*. 2006;20(3):459-462. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16439883.

22. Ruelle J, Roman F, Vandenbroucke AT, et al. Transmitted drug resistance, selection of resistance mutations and moderate antiretroviral efficacy in HIV-2: analysis of the HIV-2 Belgium and Luxembourg database. *BMC Infect Dis*. 2008;8:21. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18304321.

23. Charpentier C, Larrouy L, Collin G, et al. In-vitro phenotypic susceptibility of HIV-2 clinical isolates to the integrase inhibitor S/GSK1349572. *AIDS*. 2010;24(17):2753-2755. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20827161.

24. Smith RA, Raugi DN, Pan C, et al. Three main mutational pathways in HIV-2 lead to high-level raltegravir and elvitegravir resistance: implications for emerging HIV-2 treatment regimens. *PLoS One*. 2012;7(9):e45372. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23028968.

25. Smith RA, Raugi DN, Pan C, et al. In vitro activity of dolutegravir against wild-type and integrase inhibitor-resistant HIV-2. *Retrovirology*. 2015;12:10. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25808007.

26. Le Hingrat Q, Collin G, Le M, et al. A new mechanism of resistance of HIV-2 to integrase inhibitors: a 5 amino-acids insertion in the integrase C-terminal domain. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2018. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30383215.

27. Smith RA, Raugi DN, Wu VH, et al. Comparison of the antiviral activity of bictegravir against HIV-1 and HIV-2 isolates and integrase inhibitor-resistant HIV-2 mutants. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 2019;63(5). Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30803972.

28. Smith RA, Wu VH, Zavala CG, et al. In vitro antiviral activity of cabotegravir against HIV-2. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 2018;62(10). Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30012774.

29. Peterson K, Ruelle J, Vekemans M, Siegal FP, Deayton JR, Colebunders R. The role of raltegravir in the treatment of HIV-2 infections: evidence from a case series. *Antivir Ther*. 2012;17(6):1097-1100. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22892365.

30. Zheng Y, Lambert C, Arendt V, Seguin-Devaux C. Virological and immunological outcomes of elvitegravir-based regimen in a treatment-naive HIV-2-infected patient. *AIDS*. 2014;28(15):2329-2331. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25313590.

31. Requena S, Lozano AB, Caballero E, et al. Clinical experience with integrase inhibitors in HIV-2-infected individuals in Spain. *J Antimicrob Chemother*. 2019. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30753573.

32. Matheron S, Descamps D, Gallien S, et al. First-line raltegravir/emtricitabine/tenofovir combination in human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2) infection: a phase 2, noncomparative trial (ANRS 159 HIV-2). *Clin Infect Dis*. 2018;67(8):1161-1167. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29590335.

33. Ba S, Raugi DN, Smith RA, et al. A trial of a single-tablet regimen of elvitegravir, cobicistat, emtricitabine, and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for the initial treatment of human immunodeficiency virus type 2 infection in a resource-limited setting: 48-week results from Senegal, West Africa. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2018;67(10):1588-1594. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29672676.

34. Pacheco P, Marques N, Rodrigues P, et al. Safety and efficacy of triple therapy with dolutegravir plus 2 nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors in treatment-naive human immunodeficiency virus type 2 patients: results from a 48-week phase 2 study. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2023. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37288954.

35. Benard A, Damond F, Campa P, et al. Good response to lopinavir/ritonavir-containing antiretroviral regimens in antiretroviral-naive HIV-2-infected patients. *AIDS*. 2009;23(9):1171-1173. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19349850.

36. Desbois D, Roquebert B, Peytavin G, et al. In vitro phenotypic susceptibility of human immunodeficiency virus type 2 clinical isolates to protease inhibitors. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 2008;52(4):1545-1548. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18227188.

37. Brower ET, Bacha UM, Kawasaki Y, Freire E. Inhibition of HIV-2 protease by HIV-1 protease inhibitors in clinical use. *Chem Biol Drug Des*. 2008;71(4):298-305. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18312292.

38. Raugi DN, Smith RA, Ba S, et al. Complex patterns of protease inhibitor resistance among antiretroviral treatment-experienced HIV-2 patients from Senegal: implications for second-line therapy. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 2013;57(6):2751-2760. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23571535.

39. Cavaco-Silva J, Aleixo MJ, Van Laethem K, et al. Mutations selected in HIV-2-infected patients failing a regimen including atazanavir. *J Antimicrob Chemother*. 2013;68(1):190-192. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22977160.

40. Gottlieb GS, Badiane NM, Hawes SE, et al. Emergence of multiclass drug-resistance in HIV-2 in antiretroviral-treated individuals in Senegal: implications for HIV-2 treatment in resource-limited West Africa. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2009;48(4):476-483. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19143530.

41. Poveda E, Rodes B, Toro C, Soriano V. Are fusion inhibitors active against all HIV variants? *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses*. 2004;20(3):347-348. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15117459.

42. Visseaux B, Charpentier C, Hurtado-Nedelec M, et al. In vitro phenotypic susceptibility of HIV-2 clinical isolates to CCR5 inhibitors. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 2012;56(1):137-139. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22064539.

43. Owen SM, Ellenberger D, Rayfield M, et al. Genetically divergent strains of human immunodeficiency virus type 2 use multiple coreceptors for viral entry. *J Virol*. 1998;72(7):5425-5432. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9620997.

44. Le Hingrat Q, Collin G, Bachelard A, et al. Ibalizumab shows in-vitro activity against group A and group B HIV-2 clinical isolates. *AIDS*. 2022;36(8):1055-1060. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35262531.

45. Food and Drug Administratoin. RUKOBIA [package insert]. 2020. Available at: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2020/212950s000lbl.pdf.

46. Nowicka-Sans B, Gong YF, McAuliffe B, et al. In vitro antiviral characteristics of HIV-1 attachment inhibitor BMS-626529, the active component of the prodrug BMS-663068. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 2012;56(7):3498-3507. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22547625.

47. Food and Drug Administration. SUNLENCA [package insert]. 2022. Available at: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2022/215973s000lbl.pdf.

48. Smith RA, Raugi DN, Nixon RS, et al. Antiviral activity of lenacapavir against HIV-2 isolates and drug-resistant HIV-2 mutants. *The Journal of Infectious Diseases*. 2023. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiad562.

49. New York State Department of Health AIDS Institute. Diagnosis and management of HIV-2 in adults. 2012. Available at: https://www.hivguidelines.org/guideline/hiv-2/?mycollection=hiv-testing-acute-infection.

50. World Health Organization. Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring: recommendations for a public health approach. 2021. Available at: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240031593.

51. World Health Organization. What ARV regimen to start with in adults, adolescents, and pregnant women living with HIV-2? 2013. Available at: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/90772/1/WHO_HIV_2013.36_eng.pdf?ua=1.

52. Conseil national du sida et des hépatites virales. Prise en charge médicale des personnes vivant avec le VIH: Infection VIH-2; Diversité des VIH-1. 2016. Available at: https://cns.sante.fr/sites/cns-sante/files/2017/01/experts-vih_diversite.pdf.

53. Cohen MS, Chen YQ, McCauley M, et al. Prevention of HIV-1 infection with early antiretroviral therapy. *N Engl J Med*. 2011;365(6):493-505. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21767103.

54. Quinn TC, Wawer MJ, Sewankambo N, et al. Viral load and heterosexual transmission of human immunodeficiency virus type 1. Rakai Project Study Group. *N Engl J Med*. 2000;342(13):921-929. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10738050.

55. de Silva TI, van Tienen C, Onyango C, et al. Population dynamics of HIV-2 in rural West Africa: comparison with HIV-1 and ongoing transmission at the heart of the epidemic. *AIDS*. 2013;27(1):125-134. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23032414.

56. Charpentier C, Eholie S, Anglaret X, et al. Genotypic resistance profiles of HIV-2-treated patients in West Africa. *AIDS*. 2014;28(8):1161-1169. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24583671.

57. Charpentier C, Camacho R, Ruelle J, et al. HIV-2EU: supporting standardized HIV-2 drug resistance interpretation in Europe. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2013;56(11):1654-1658. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23429380.

58. Duarte F, Miranda AC, Peres S, et al. Transmitted drug resistance in drug-naive HIV-2 infected patients. *AIDS*. 2016;30(10):1687-1688. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27243780.

59. Storto A, Visseaux B, Bertine M, et al. Minority resistant variants are also present in HIV-2-infected antiretroviral-naive patients. *J Antimicrob Chemother*. 2018;73(5):1173-1176. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29415189.

60. Descamps D, Peytavin G, Visseaux B, et al. Dolutegravir in HIV-2 infected patients with resistant virus to first-line integrase inhibitors from the French Named Patient Program. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2015. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25690598.

61. Trevino A, Cabezas T, Lozano AB, et al. Dolutegravir for the treatment of HIV-2 infection. *J Clin Virol*. 2015;64:12-15. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25728072.

62. Delory T, Papot E, Rioux C, et al. Foscarnet, zidovudine and dolutegravir combination efficacy and tolerability for late stage HIV salvage therapy: a case-series experience. *J Med Virol*. 2016;88(7):1204-1210. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26636432.

63. Requena S, Trevino A, Cabezas T, et al. Drug resistance mutations in HIV-2 patients failing raltegravir and influence on dolutegravir response. *J Antimicrob Chemother*. 2017;72(7):2083-2088. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28369593.

64. Charpentier C, Camacho R, Ruelle J, et al. HIV-2EU-supporting standardized HIV-2 drug-resistance interpretation in Europe: an update. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2015;61(8):1346-1347. Available at: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26187019.