**RESULTS**

1. Serological (xenotyping) and molecular results

   Among the 275 patients, 190 were HIV-1/O mono-reactive, 193 HIV-1/MO mono-reactive and 29 were M+O dual-reactive using xenotyping.

   Group M and O specific RT-PCR and vpr PCR confirmed:
   - HIV-1/MO dual-infections in 4 patients (1.4%)
   - HIV-1/M mono-infections in 217 (79%)
   - HIV-1/MO dual-infections in 4 patients (1.4%)
   - Presence of HIV-1/MO recombinant forms in 2 patients (1%)
   - For 3 patients (1%) RT-PCR were negative

2. Characterization of HIV-1/MO recombinants detected

   2.1 HIV-1/MO recombinants with breakpoint in vpr gene

   Virus from RECO2 and RECO24 showed two breakpoints: vpr gene and M region. No parental virus was present. They were identified in couple and the great similarity between them showed that both spouses were infected with a unique recombinant virus with Pol region derived from HIV-1/M subpate F2 and Env region derived from HIV-1/O.

3. HIV-1/MO recombinant with vpr breakpoint detected

   The recombinant REC 107 was associated with an HIV-1/M strain. A 1/O recombinant with vpr breakpoint was found in the LTR region. The Pol region was derived from an HIV-1/M subpate F2 and Env region derived from HIV-1/O.

**CONCLUSION**

- Our results confirmed the co-circulation of HIV-1/M-O dual infections and HIV-1/MO recombinants in Cameroon.
- Their distinct recombinant profile demonstrate the complexity of HIV recombinations.
- The transmissability of an HIV-1/MO recombinant form described here point out the diffusion potential of such forms and emergence of CRF MO.

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