

HIV Tests

The human immunodeficiency viruses type 1 and type 2 are the etiological agents of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). HIV has been isolated from patients with AIDS, AIDS related complex (ARC) and from healthy individuals at high risk for AIDS. Serological evidence of infection with HIV may be obtained by testing for presence of HIV antigens or antibodies in serum of individuals suspected for HIV infection. Antigens can generally be detected during both acute phase and the symptomatic phase of AIDS only. The Antibodies to HIV-1 and/or HIV-2 can be detected throughout virtually the whole infection period, starting at, or shortly after the acute phase and lasting till the end stage of AIDS. Apart from sexual transmission, the principal route of infection with HIV is blood transfusion. HIV can present both in cellular and cell-free fractions of human blood. Therefore, all donations of blood or plasma should be tested due to the risk of HIV transmission through contaminated blood.

HIV Confirmation Tests

HIV 1+2 Confirmation Test [View Information Pack](#)

Wantai BioPharm confirmation tests are intended for use as supplemental tests for human serum or plasma specimens found to be repeatedly active in HCV and HIV antibody screening procedures. Tests used for the diagnosis of HIV and HCV infection require a high degree of both sensitivity and specificity, which is achieved using an algorithm combining two tests. Once antibodies have been detected by an initial ELISA test, a second supplemental test using the immunoblot procedure is applied and confirms or excludes the results of the initial ELISA test.