

WHO Prequalification of Diagnostics Programme PUBLIC REPORT

Product: Determine HIV-1/2¹
Number: PQDx 0033-013-00

Determine HIV-1/2 with product codes **7D2342, 7D2343, 7D2343SET, and 7D2343SETS** manufactured by **Abbott Diagnostics Medical Co., Ltd², Rest-of-World regulatory version** (non-CE-marked regulatory version) was accepted for the WHO list of prequalified in vitro diagnostics and was listed on 25 November 2011.

Summary of prequalification status for Determine HIV-1/2

| | Date | Outcome |
|---|------------------|---------|
| Prequalification listing | 25 November 2011 | listed |
| Dossier review | 22 November 2011 | MR |
| Site inspection (s) of the quality management system | 24 May 2019 | MR |
| Product performance evaluation | 11 November 2011 | MR |

MR: Meets Requirements

Report amendments and product changes

This public report has since been amended. Amendments may have arisen because of changes to the prequalified product for which the WHO has been notified and has undertaken a review. Amendments to the report are summarized in the following table, and details of each amendment are provided below.

| Version | Summary of amendment | Date of report amendment |
|---------|---|--------------------------|
| 2.0 | Change of shelf life, extended from 14 months to 18 months | 5 July 2016 |
| 3.0 | Change of physical address of the Chiba Logistics Center to 483-2 Matsuhidai, Matsudo-shi, Chiba, 270-2214 Japan | 18 October 2016 |
| 4.0 | Change of HIV-1 and HIV-2 antibodies, and their reagent formulation, in the Control bar solution to address customer complaints regarding the weakness of control line intensity. | 15 February 2017 |

¹ Product name was changed from Alere Determine HIV-1/2 to Determine HIV 1/2.

² Manufacturer name changed from Alere Medical Co.Ltd to Abbott Diagnostics Medical Co.Ltd.

| | | |
|------|--|------------------|
| 5.0 | Introduction of safety blood lancets as a component of whole blood assay SET. Addition of new configurations of its IVDs, where lancets currently provided with the IVDs are replaced with contact-activated safety lancets. Add a product code corresponding to the new safety lancet (7D2343SETS (Alere Determine HIV-1/2)). | 1 March 2017 |
| 6.0 | Shelf life extension of the Chase Buffer (7D2243) from 18 to 24 months. The Chase Buffer is included in the following SET products: PQDx 0033-013-00: Alere Determine HIV-1/2 SET (7D2343SET) (100 tests/kit set for whole blood assay). Alere Determine HIV-1/2 SETS (7D2343SETS) (100 tests/kit set for whole blood assay with safety lancet). | 30 July 2018 |
| 7.0 | Change the manufacturer's name from Alere Medical Co., Ltd. to Abbott Diagnostics Medical Co., Ltd. Along with this, product names were changed. Product name changed from Alere Determine HIV-1/2 to Determine HIV 1/2. Products themselves are completely the same. | 11 December 2019 |
| 8.0 | IFU updates and stating the status of post-prequalification commitments. | 13 January 2022 |
| 9.0 | Downsizing of Determine HIV-1/2 SET for the benefits of shipments and storage. This SET Downsizing includes the changes of Capillary Tubes from glass to plastic (plastic is safer than glass). | 14 April 2022 |
| 10.0 | Updates to the labelling of the Chase Buffer (7D2243) included in each SET product. | 13 July 2023 |

Intended use:³

According to the claim of Abbott Diagnostics Medical Co., Ltd, "*the DetermineHIV-1/2 is an In Vitro, visually read, qualitative immunoassay for the detection of antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2 in human serum, plasma or whole blood. The test is intended as an aid to detect antibodies to HIV-1/HIV-2 from infected individuals. The test is for professional use only*".

Assay principle:

According to the claim of Abbott Diagnostics Medical Co., Ltd, "*Determine HIV-1/2 is an immunochromatographic test for the qualitative detection of antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2. Sample is added to the sample pad. As the sample migrates through the conjugate pad, it*

³ This product is one that uses Protein A to detect human IgG antibodies. Protein A is also able to detect other classes of human antibody (IgA, IgD, IgE and IgM) but not as reliably as it does IgG. This product has been prequalified with respect to its ability to detect human IgG antibodies. Any claim to detect other types of antibodies on this kind of product has not been validated based on WHO prequalification requirements.

reconstitutes and mixes with the selenium colloid-antigen conjugate. This mixture continues to migrate through the solid phase to the immobilized recombinant antigens and synthetic peptides at the patient window site.

If antibodies to HIV-1 and/or HIV-2 are present in the sample, the antibodies bind to the antigen-selenium colloid and to the antigen at the patient window, forming a red line at the patient window site.

If antibodies to HIV-1 and/or HIV-2 are absent, the antigen-selenium colloid flows past the patient window, and no red line is formed at the patient window site.

To ensure assay validity, a procedural control bar is incorporated in the assay device."

Test kit contents:

| Component | 20 tests (7D2342) | 100 tests (7D2343) | 100 tests (7D2343SET) | 100 tests (7D2343SETS) |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Test cards | 2 cards of 10 tests/cards | 10 cards of 10 tests/card | 20 cards of 5 tests/card | 10 cards of 10 tests/card |
| Instructions for use (IFU) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Chase buffer (7D2243) | Not provided | Not provided | 1 bottle x 2.5ml and IFU | 1 bottle x 2.5ml and IFU |
| Capillary tubes, plastic | Not provided | Not provided | 100 | Not provided |
| EDTA capillary tubes, glass (7D2222) | Not provided | Not provided | Not provided | 100 |
| Blood lancets, sterile | Not provided | Not provided | 100 | Not provided |
| Blood lancets, sterile (safety) | Not provided | Not provided | Not provided | 100 |

Items required but not provided within the test kit:

- Disposable gloves, timing device
- Micropipette capable of delivering 50 µL (other than fingerstick)
- Alcohol swab, gauze pad, lancet (for fingerstick).

For testing Whole Blood samples

- Chase Buffer (7D2243) 1 Bottle (2.5 mL) prepared in phosphate buffer. Preservatives: Antimicrobial Agents.

For testing Whole Blood samples (fingerstick assay)

- EDTA Capillary Tubes (7D2222). Capillary tubes are required for 7D2342 and 7D2343.
- For 7D2343SET, Plastic capillary tubes are provided within the SET.

Storage:

The test kit should be stored at 2-30 °C.

Shelf life upon manufacture:

18 months Determine HIV-1/2 test card

Prioritization for prequalification

Based on the established eligibility criteria, Determine HIV-1/2 was given priority for the WHO prequalification assessment.

Product dossier assessment

Abbott Diagnostics Medical Co., Ltd (formerly called Alere Medical Co. Ltd) submitted a product dossier for Determine HIV-1/2 as per the "Instructions for compilation of a product dossier" (PQDx_018 v1). The information submitted in the product dossier was reviewed by WHO staff and external experts (assessors) appointed by WHO.

Based on the product dossier screening and assessment findings, the product dossier for Determine HIV-1/2 meets WHO prequalification requirements.

Manufacturing site inspection

A comprehensive inspection was performed at the site of manufacture of Determine HIV-1/2 manufactured by Abbott Diagnostics Medical Co., Ltd. (formerly called Alere Medical Co. Ltd) at 357 Matsuhidai Matsudo-shi, Chiba-ken 270-2214, Japan, between 26-27 November 2018⁴. The inspection procedure is described in "Information for manufacturers on WHO prequalification inspection procedures for the sites of manufacture of diagnostics" (PQDx_014 v4).

The inspection found that Abbott Diagnostics Medical Co. Ltd had an established quality management system and manufacturing practices in place that should ensure the manufacture of a product of consistent quality.

⁴ Initial inspection took place on 28 September to 1 October 2010

The manufacturer's responses to the nonconformities found at the time of the inspection were accepted on 24 May 2019.

Based on the site inspection and corrective action plan review, the quality management system for Determine HIV-1/2 meets WHO prequalification requirements.

Product performance evaluation

Determine HIV-1/2 was evaluated by WHO in the third quarter of 2011 at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Belgium – a WHO Collaborating Centre for HIV/AIDS Diagnostics and Laboratory Support. The laboratory evaluation was conducted according to the "WHO Protocol for the laboratory evaluation of HIV serology assays" (PQDx_030 V1.0) and drew the following conclusions:

Determine HIV-1/2 is an immunochromatographic rapid diagnostic test for the detection of antibodies to HIV-1/2 in human serum, plasma, and whole blood. A volume of 50µl of serum, plasma or venous/capillary whole blood is required to perform the test procedure. This type of assay requires no sophisticated equipment and can therefore be performed in laboratories with limited facilities. Reading of the results is performed visually, i.e. subjective reading.

In this limited performance evaluation using a panel of 1079 biological specimens, we observed an initial sensitivity (95% CI) of 100% (99.1% - 100%) and an initial specificity (95% CI) of 97.87% (96.4% - 98.8%) compared to the reference assays. The final sensitivity (95% CI) was 100% (99.1% - 100%), and the final specificity (95% CI) was 98.93% (97.8% - 99.6%) compared to the reference assays. In this study, 0.3% of the overall results were recorded as indeterminate. Results were interpreted independently by three technicians; the inter-reader variability was 1.4%. The invalid rate was 0.3% for initial testing and 0.1% for repeat testing.

Labelling

1. 7D2342, 7D2343

1.1 Labels

1.1.1 7D2342 Outer Label

1.1.2 7D2343 Outer Label

1.2 Instruction for use

2. 7D2343SET

2.1 Labels

2.1.1 Outer Box Label (7D2343SET)

2.1.2 100 Test Pouch Label (7D2343SET)

2.1.3 Chase Buffer Bottle Label (7D2343SET)

2.1.4 Capillary Tubes Label (7D2343SET)

2.1.5 Sterile Blood Lancet Label (7D2343SET)

2.2 Instruction for Use

1. 7D2342, 7D2343

1.1 Labels

1.1.1 7D2342 Outer Label



EN

For *In Vitro* Diagnostic Use
Determine[™] HIV-1/2 is a visual read, qualitative immunoassay for the detection of antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2.
For professional use only.

7D2243 Chase buffer is required for whole blood testing.

Kit contains:

2 HIV-1/2 recombinant antigen and synthetic peptide coated test cards.

ES

Para uso en diagnóstico *in vitro*.
Determine[™] HIV-1/2 es un inmunoanálisis cualitativo de lectura visual para la detección de anticuerpos antiVIH-1/VIH-2.
Solo para uso profesional.

7D2243 Se requiere buffer de detección para todas las pruebas por sangre.

Contenido del equipo:

2 tarjetas de ensayo recubiertas de antígeno recombinante del VIH-1/VIH-2 y de péptidos sintéticos.

 Abbott Diagnostics Medical Co., Ltd.
357 Matsuhidai, Matsudo-shi, Chiba, 270-2214, Japan
Tel +81 47 311 5750

FR

Pour diagnostic *in vitro*.
Determine[™] HIV-1/2 est un dosage immunologique qualitatif, à lecture visuelle, pour la détection des anticorps dirigés contre le VIH-1 et le VIH-2.
À usage professionnel uniquement.

La solution tampon de migration 7D2243 est nécessaire pour tester les échantillons de sang total.

Le kit contient:

2 cartons recouverts d'antigènes recombinants VIH-1/2 et de peptides synthétiques.

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REF 7D2342

PT

Para utilização no diagnóstico *In Vitro*.
Determine[™] HIV-1/2 é um imunoensaio qualitativo de leitura visual para a detecção de anticorpos contra o HIV-1 e o HIV-2.
Exclusivamente para uso profissional.

7D2243 É necessário o tampão de detecção para realizar análises em sangue total.

O kit contém:

2 cartões de ensaio, revestidos com antígenos recombinantes de HIV-1/2 e péptidos sintéticos.

241563/R8

Determine HIV-1/2
ROW 20 Test Pouch Label

PN: 241563/R8

Pouch Size:
544mm(w) x 160mm(h)

Label Artwork Size:
204mm(w) x 132mm(h)

PMS 303

PMS 2269

White

1.1.2 7D2343 Outer Label



EN

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use
Determine[™] HIV-1/2 is a visual read, qualitative immunoassay for the detection of antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2.
For professional use only.
7D2243 Chase buffer is required for whole blood testing.

Kit contains:
10 HIV-1/2 recombinant antigen and synthetic peptide coated test cards.

ES

Para uso en diagnóstico *in vitro*.
Determine[™] HIV-1/2 es un inmunoanálisis cualitativo de lectura visual para la detección de anticuerpos anti VIH-1/VIH-2.
Solo para uso profesional.
7D2243 Se requiere buffer de detección para todas las pruebas por sangre.

Contenido del equipo:
10 tarjetas de ensayo recubiertas de antígeno recombinante del VIH-1/VIH-2 y de péptidos sintéticos.

 **Abbott Diagnostics Medical Co., Ltd.**
357 Matsuhidai, Matsudo-shi, Chiba, 270-2214, Japan
Tel +81 47 311 5750

FR

Pour diagnostic *in vitro*.
Determine[™] HIV-1/2 est un dosage immunologique qualitatif, à lecture visuelle, pour la détection des anticorps dirigés contre le VIH-1 et le VIH-2.
À usage professionnel uniquement.
La solution tampon de migration 7D2243 est nécessaire pour tester les échantillons de sang total.

Le kit contient:
10 cartons recouverts d'antigènes recombinants VIH-1/2 et de peptides synthétiques.

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PT

Para utilização no diagnóstico *In Vitro*.
Determine[™] HIV-1/2 é um imunoensaio qualitativo de leitura visual para a detecção de anticorpos contra o HIV-1 e o HIV-2.
Exclusivamente para uso profissional.
7D2243 É necessário o tampão de detecção para realizar análises em sangue total.

O kit contém:
10 cartões de ensaio, revestidos com antígenos recombinantes de HIV-1/2 e péptidos sintéticos.

| | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| Determine HIV-1/2 ROW 100 Test Pouch Label | Pouch Size: 544mm(w) x 160mm(h) | PMS 303 |
| PN: 241564/R8 | Label Artwork Size: 204mm(w) x 132mm(h) | PMS 2269 |
| | | White |

1.2 Instructions for Use⁴

⁴ English version of the IFU was the one that was assessed by WHO. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure correct translation into other languages.



DETERMINE™
HIV-1/2

REF 7D2342, 7D2343

June 2021
242053/R14

EN

| Key to symbols used | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Catalogue Number | | Contains Sufficient for 20 tests |
| | In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device | | Contains Sufficient for 100 tests |
| | Store at 2-30°C | | Keep away from sunlight |
| | Do not use if package is damaged | | Do not reuse |

This package insert must be read carefully prior to use. Package insert instructions must be followed accordingly. Reliability of assay results cannot be guaranteed if there are deviations from the instructions in this package insert.

NAME AND INTENDED USE

The Determine™ HIV-1/2 is an *In Vitro*, visually read, qualitative immunoassay for the detection of antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2 in human serum, plasma or whole blood. The test is intended as an aid to detect antibodies to HIV-1/HIV-2 from infected individuals. The test is for professional use only.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is characterized by changes in the population of T-cell lymphocytes. In an infected individual, the virus causes depletion of helper T-cells, which leaves the person susceptible to opportunistic infections and some malignancies. The virus that causes AIDS exists as two related types known as HIV-1 and HIV-2. The presence of the AIDS virus elicits the production of specific antibodies to either HIV-1 or HIV-2.^{1,2,3}

BIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE PROCEDURE

Determine™ HIV-1/2 is an immunochromatographic test for the qualitative detection of antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2.

Sample is added to the sample pad. As the sample migrates through the conjugate pad, it reconstitutes and mixes with the selenium colloid-antigen conjugate. This mixture continues to migrate through the solid phase to the immobilized recombinant antigens and synthetic peptides at the patient window site.

If antibodies to HIV-1 and/or HIV-2 are present in the sample, the antibodies bind to the antigen-selenium colloid and to the antigen at the patient window, forming a red line at the patient window site. If antibodies to HIV-1 and/or HIV-2 are absent, the antigen-selenium colloid flows past the patient window, and no red line is formed at the patient window site.

To insure assay validity, a procedural control bar is incorporated in the assay device.

CONTENTS

Determine™ HIV-1/2 Serum/Plasma Assay, 20 Tests (7D2342) or 100 Tests (7D2343)

• Determine™ HIV-1/2 Test Card, 2 cards or 10 cards (10 tests/card), HIV-1/2 recombinant antigen and synthetic peptide coated.

ACCESSORIES (required but not provided)

For testing Whole Blood samples

• 1 Bottle (2.5 mL) Chase Buffer (7D2243) prepared in phosphate buffer. Preservatives: Antimicrobial Agents.

Whole Blood (fingerstick assay)

• EDTA Capillary Tubes (7D2222)

Materials Required But Not Provided

Disposable gloves, timing device

Micropipette capable of delivering 50 µL (other than fingerstick)

Alcohol swab, gauze pad, Lancet (for fingerstick)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

For *In Vitro* Diagnostic Use.

CAUTION:

Appropriate biosafety practices^{4,5} should be used when handling specimens and reagents. These precautions include, but are not limited to the following:

- Wear gloves.
- Do not pipette by mouth.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke, apply cosmetics, or handle contact lenses in areas where these materials are handled.
- Clean and disinfect all spills of specimens or reagents using a suitable disinfectant, such as 0.5% sodium hypochlorite.^{6,7}
- Decontaminate and dispose of all specimens, reagents, and other potentially contaminated materials in accordance with local regulations.^{8,9}

STORAGE

The Determine™ HIV-1/2 Test Cards and Chase Buffer must be stored at 2-30°C until expiration date.

Kit components are stable until expiration date when handled and stored as directed. Do not use kit components beyond expiration date.

Immediately reseal all unused tests in the foil pouch containing the desiccant by pressing seal from end to end to close.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION

Serum, Plasma, and Whole Blood Collection by Venipuncture

Human serum, plasma, and whole blood collected by venipuncture should be collected aseptically in such a way as to avoid hemolysis.

NOTE: For whole blood and plasma specimens, EDTA collection tubes must be used.

Whole Blood Collection by Fingerstick¹⁰

Before collecting a fingerstick specimen, place an EDTA capillary tube on a clean dry surface.

1. Choose the fingertip of the middle, ring, or index finger (whichever is the least callused) for adults and children older than one year. Warm the hand as needed with a warm, moist towel or warm water to increase blood flow.
2. Clean fingertip with alcohol; allow to air dry. Position the hand palm-side up.
3. Use a new lancet for each person. Place the lancet off-center on the fingertip. Firmly press the lancet against the finger and puncture the skin. Dispose of the lancet in an appropriate biohazard sharps container.
4. Wipe away the first drop of blood with a sterile gauze pad.
5. Hold the finger lower than the elbow and apply gentle, intermittent pressure to the base of the punctured finger several times. Touch the tip of the EDTA Capillary Tube to the drop of blood*. Avoid air bubbles.



*If EDTA Capillary Tubes (7D2222) will be used, fill the tube with blood between the 2 marked lines (50 µL).

SPECIMEN STORAGE

- Serum and plasma specimens should be stored at 2-8°C if the test is to be run within 7 days of collection. If testing is delayed more than 7 days, the specimen should be frozen (-20°C or colder).
- Whole blood collected by venipuncture should be stored at 2-8°C if the test is to be run within 7 days of collection. Do not freeze whole blood specimens.
- Whole blood collected by fingerstick should be tested immediately.

TEST PROCEDURE

The desired number of test units from the 10-test card can be removed by bending and tearing at the perforation.

This test should be performed at 15 to 40°C.

NOTES:

- Removal of the test units should start from the right side of the test card to preserve the lot number which appears on the left side of the test card.
- Assay should be initiated within 2 hours after removing the protective foil cover from each test.

1. Remove the protective foil cover from each test.
2. For serum or plasma samples:
 - a. Apply 50 µL of sample (precision pipette) to the sample pad (marked by the arrow symbol).
 - b. Wait a minimum of 15 minutes (up to 60 minutes) and read result.
3. For whole blood (venipuncture) samples:
 - a. Apply 50 µL of sample (precision pipette) to the sample pad (marked by the arrow symbol).
 - b. Wait one minute, then apply one drop of Chase Buffer to the sample pad.
 - c. Wait a minimum of 15 minutes (up to 60 minutes) and read result.
4. For whole blood (fingerstick) samples:
 - a. Apply 50 µL of sample (by EDTA capillary tube) to the sample pad (marked by the arrow symbol).
 - b. Wait until blood is absorbed into the sample pad, then apply one drop of Chase Buffer to the sample pad.
 - c. Wait a minimum of 15 minutes (up to 60 minutes) and read result.

QUALITY CONTROL

To insure assay validity, a procedural control is incorporated in the device and is labeled "Control". If the control bar does not turn red by assay completion, the test result is invalid and the sample should be retested.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

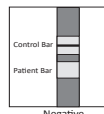
POSITIVE (Two Bars)

Red bars appear in both the control window (labeled "Control") and the patient window (labeled "Patient") of the strip. Any visible red bar in the patient window should be interpreted as positive.



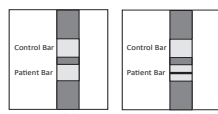
NEGATIVE (One Bar)

One red bar appears in the control window of the strip (labeled "Control"), and no red bar appears in the patient window of the strip (labeled "Patient").



INVALID (No Bar)

If there is no red bar in the control window of the strip, and even if a red bar appears in the patient window of the strip, the result is invalid and should be repeated.



NOTES:

- The test result is positive even if the patient bar appears lighter or darker than the control bar.
- The control bar may exhibit a weak intensity for some patient samples, particularly those with high titer HIV.
- Upon appearance of a red bar in the control window, no matter how faint, the test result is considered valid.
- If an invalid test result occurs repeatedly, or for technical assistance, contact your local distributor or call Technical Support.

LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

- The Determine™ HIV - 1/2 test is designed to detect antibodies to HIV - 1 and HIV - 2 in human serum, plasma, and whole blood. Other body fluids or pooled specimens may not give accurate results.
- The intensity of the patient bar does not necessarily correlate to the titer of antibody in the specimen.
- A negative result with Determine™ HIV-1/2 does not exclude the possibility of infection with HIV. A false negative result can occur in the following circumstances:
 - low levels of antibody (e.g., early seroconversion specimens) are below the detection limit of the test
 - infection with a variant of the virus that is less detectable by the Determine™ HIV-1/2 assay configuration
 - HIV antibodies in the patient that do not react with specific antigens utilized in the assay configuration
 - specimen handling conditions which result in loss of HIV antibody multivalency
 - HIV-infected persons taking antiretroviral medication^{11,12,13}

For these reasons care should be taken in interpreting negative results. Other clinical data (e.g., symptoms or risk factors) should be used in conjunction with the test results.

- Positive specimens should be retested using another method and the results should be evaluated in light of the overall clinical evaluation before a diagnosis is made.
- Whole blood or plasma specimens containing anticoagulants other than EDTA may give incorrect results.
- Neonates of HIV-infected mothers may carry maternal antibodies to HIV for up to around eight-teen months, which may not necessarily indicate the true infection status of the new born.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

SPECIFICITY

A total of 1594 serum and plasma specimens from Asia, West Africa, and North America were tested by Determine™ HIV-1/2 and a commercially available test (Table I).

| Table I Specificity of Determine™ HIV-1/2 | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Population | Number of Specimens Tested | Negative by Determine™ HIV-1/2 | Negative by a Commercially Available Test*** |
| Seronegative Serum | 908 | 907/908 (99.89%) | 908/908 (100.00%) |
| Plasma | 403 | 403/403 (100.00%) | 403/403 (100.00%) |
| Pregnant Females | 58* | 57/57 (100.00%) | 57/57 (100.00%) |
| West Africans | 49 | 48/49 (97.96%) | 48/49 (97.96%) |
| Disease States Other than HIV and Potentially Interfering Substances | 176* | 173/175 (98.86%) | 174/175 (99.45%) |
| Total | 1594** | 1588/1592 (99.75%) | 1590/1592 (99.87%) |

* One specimen from a pregnant female and an HCV positive patient were positive by both Determine™ HIV-1/2 and the commercially available test. Both specimens confirmed positive by HIV-1 Western Blot.

** 456 specimens were from North America, 1089 specimens were from Asia, and 49 specimens were from Africa.

***The reference method of a commercially available test is particle agglutination.

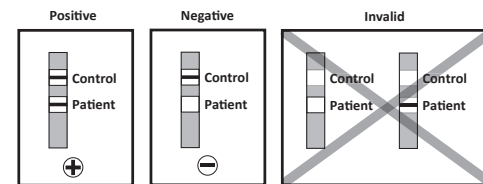
A total of 3663 seronegative serum and plasma specimens from North America, Asia, and Africa were tested by Determine™ HIV-1/2 and commercially available tests (Table II). The specimens from North America, Asia, and 49 of 2118 specimens from Africa (referred to as "West Africans" in Table I) were included in Table I. Discordant specimens were confirmed negative by either Western blot or HIV-1 PCR assays.

| Table II A Comparison of Determine™ HIV-1/2 Specificity by Geographic Area | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Area | Number of Specimens Tested | Negative by Determine™ HIV-1/2 | Negative by Commercially Available Tests* |
| North America | 456 | 451/454 (99.34%) | 453/454 (99.78%) |
| Asia | 1089 | 1089/1089 (100.00%) | 1089/1089 (100.00%) |
| Africa | 2118 | 2079/2118 (98.16%) | 2100/2118 (99.15%) |

* The reference methods of commercially available tests are particle agglutination, enzyme immunoassay and chemiluminescent immunoassay.

Whole Blood

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Pipette | |
| EDTA Capillary Tubes | |



Advice Line

For further information, please contact your distributor, or call to one of the following Abbott Technical Support Care Centers:

| Region | Phone | E-Mail Address |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Europe | + (44) 161 483 9032 | EME.TechSupport@abbott.com |
| Middle East | + (965) 2202 2828 | EME.TechSupport@abbott.com |
| Asia Pacific | + (61) 7 3363 7100 | AP.TechSupport@abbott.com |
| Africa | + (27) 10 500 9700 | arcis.techsupport@abbott.com |
| Russia & CIS | + (7) 499 403 9512 | arcis.techsupport@abbott.com |
| Latin America | + (57) 1 482 4033 | LA.TechSupport@Abbott.com |

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2.1. Label

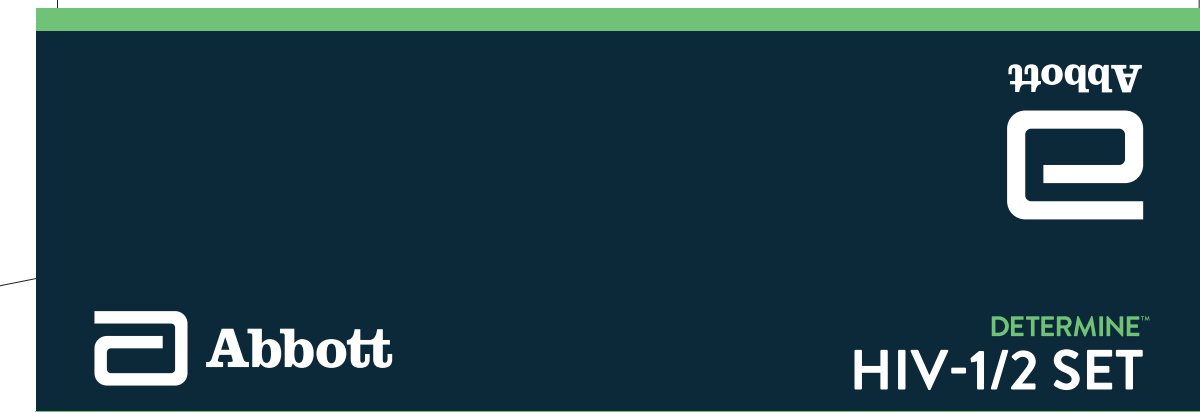
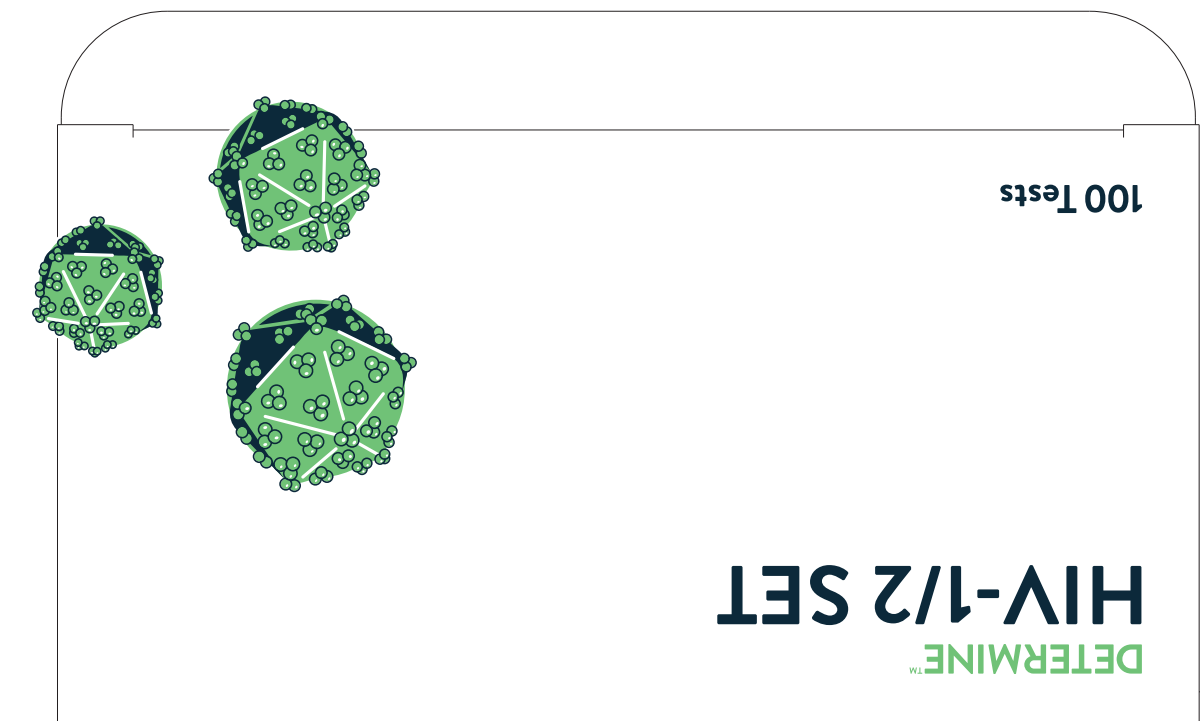
2.1.1 Outer Box Label (7D2343SET)

Determine HIV-1/2 SET
 100 Test Set Box
PN: 241975/R1

Size: 151×60×115mm

PMS 303

PMS 2269



EN
 For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.
Determine HIV-1/2 is a visual read, qualitative immunoassay for the detection of antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2.
 For professional use only.

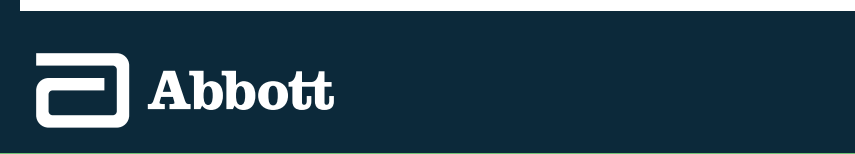
ES
 Para uso en diagnóstico *in vitro*.
Determine HIV-1/2 es un inmunoanálisis cualitativo de lectura visual para la detección de anticuerpos anti VIH-1/VIH-2.
 Solo para uso profesional.

FR
 Pour diagnostic *in vitro*.
Determine HIV-1/2 est un dosage immunologique qualitatif, à lecture visuelle, pour la détection des anticorps dirigés contre le VIH-1 et le VIH-2.
 À usage professionnel uniquement.

PT
 Para utilização no diagnóstico *In Vitro*.
Determine HIV-1/2 é umimunoensaio qualitativo de leitura visual para a deteção de anticorpos contra o HIV-1 e o HIV-2.
 Exclusivamente para uso profissional.

EN
Contents:
 • Determine HIV-1/2 (100 tests)
 • Chase Buffer (1 bottle)
 • Capillary Tubes (100 tubes)
 • Blood Lancets (100 lancets)

ES
Contenido:
 • Determine HIV-1/2 (100 pruebas)
 • Buffer de detección (1 frasco)
 • Tubos capilares (100 tubos)
 • Lancetas para extracción de sangre (100 lancetas)

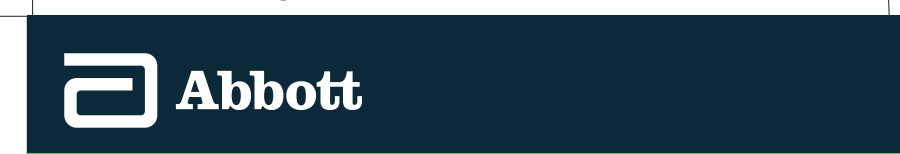


DETERMINE HIV-1/2 SET

2°C -30°C 100 IVD REF 7D2343SET 4 571226 471463

FR
Contenu:
 • Determine HIV-1/2 (100 tests)
 • Tampon de migration (1 flacon)
 • Tubes capillaires (100 tubes)
 • Lancettes de sang (100 lancettes)

PT
Conteúdo:
 • Determine HIV-1/2 (100 testes)
 • Tampão de deteção (1 frasco)
 • Tubos Capilares (100 tubos)
 • Lancetas de sangue (100 lancetas)



DETERMINE HIV-1/2 SET

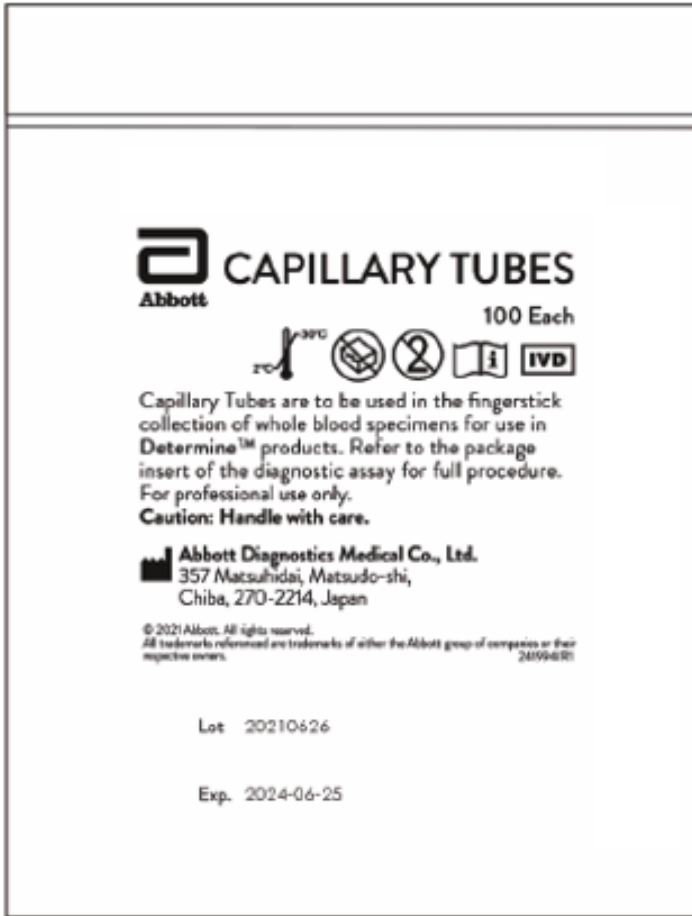
Abbott Diagnostics Medical Co., Ltd.
 357 Matsuhida, Matsudo-shi,
 Chiba, 270-2214, Japan
 +81 47 311 5750

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 241975/R1 May, 2021

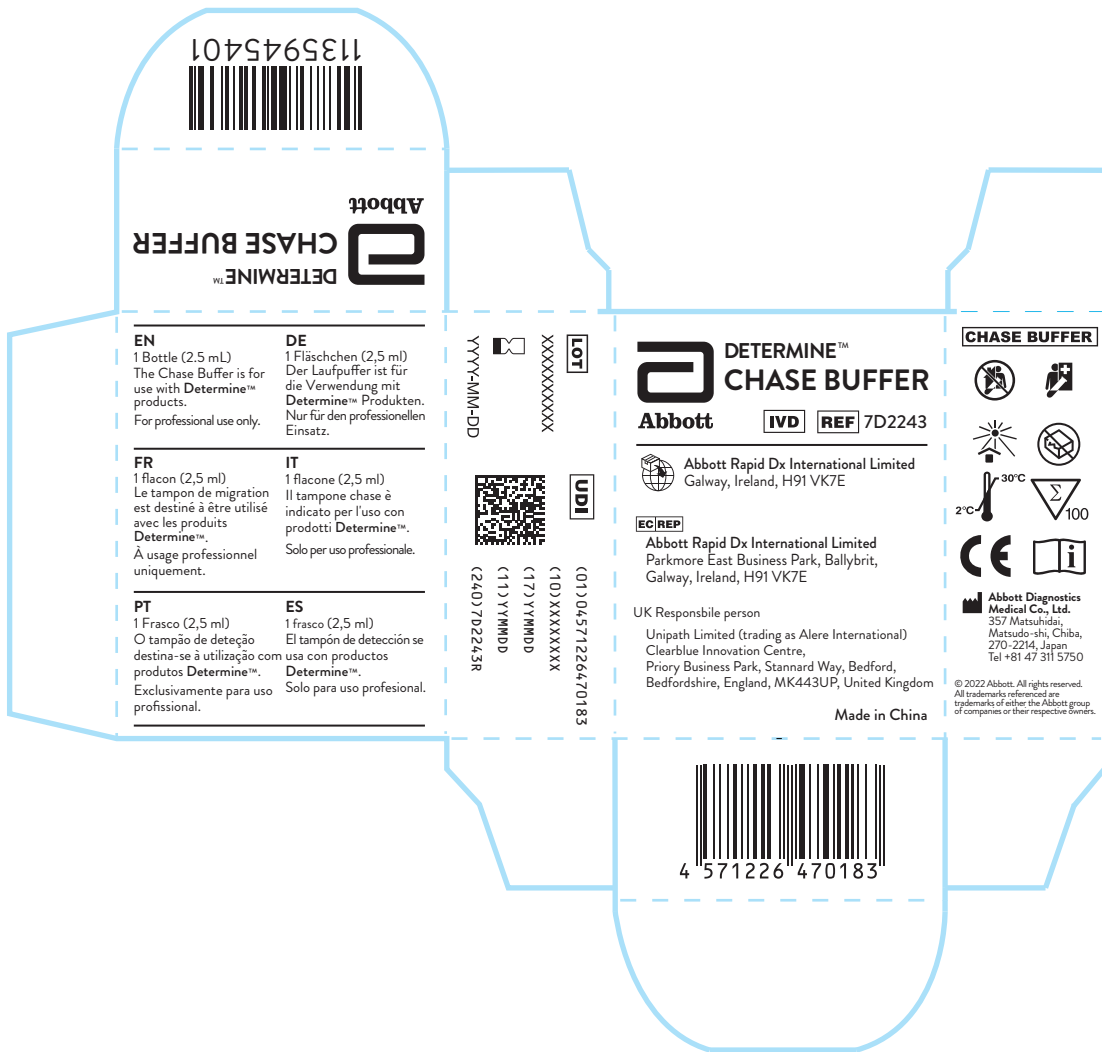
2.1.2 100 Test Pouch Label (7D2343SET)




2.1.3 Capillary Tubes Label (7D2343SET)

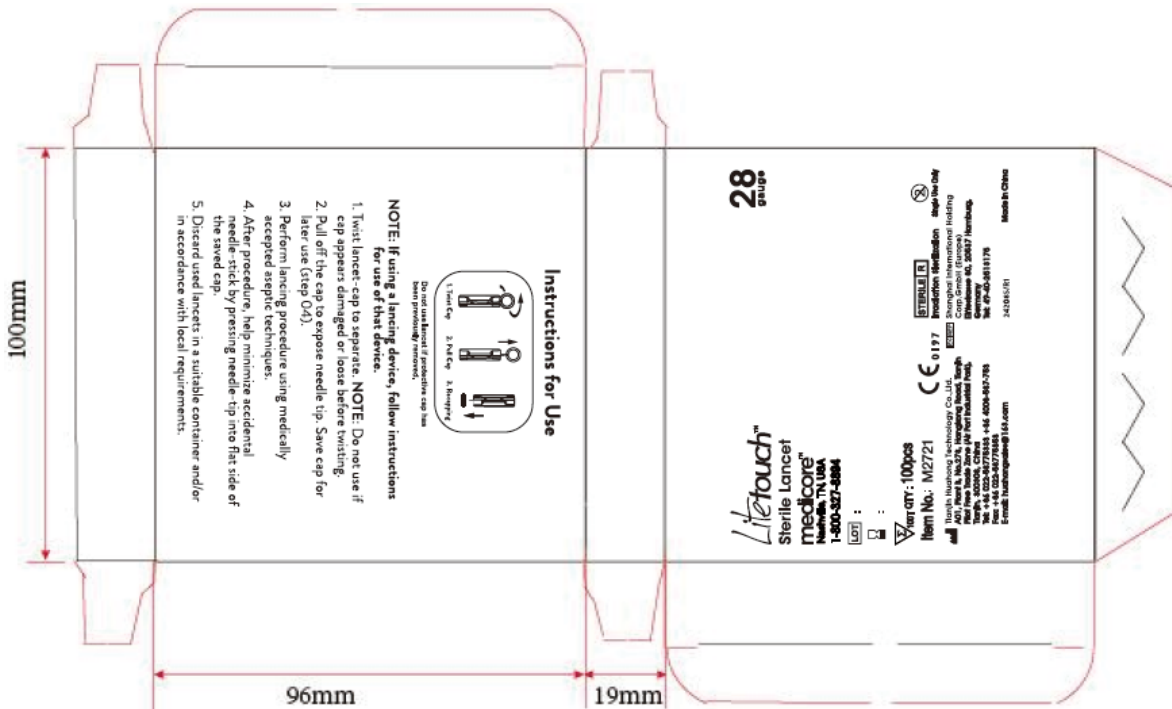


2.1.4 Chase Buffer Labelling(7D2343SET)



| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| <p>Chase Buffer  Black</p> <p>Box</p> <p>Size: (W)22mm x (L)44mm x (H)56mm</p> | <p>PN: 1135945401</p> |
|---|-----------------------|

2.1.5 Sterile Blood Lancet (7D2343SET)



2.2 Instructions for Use (IFU)⁵

⁵ English version of the IFU was the one that was assessed by WHO. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure correct translation into other languages.

DETERMINE™ HIV-1/2

Whole Blood Collection by Fingerstick/ Recogida de muestras de sangre mediante punción digital/ Prélèvement de sang total sur le bout du doigt/ Coleta de Sangue Total por Punção

**Key to symbols used/
Clave de los símbolos utilizados/
Légende des symboles utilisés/
Designação dos símbolos utilizados**

2°C - 30°C Store at 2-30°C/
Guardar a temperaturas entre 2 y 30°C/
Conserver entre 2-30°C/
Armazenar a 2-30°C

REF Catalogue Number /
Número de catálogo/
Référence catalogue/
N° de Catálogo

**Do not reuse/
No reutilizar/
Ne pas réutiliser/
Não reutilizar**

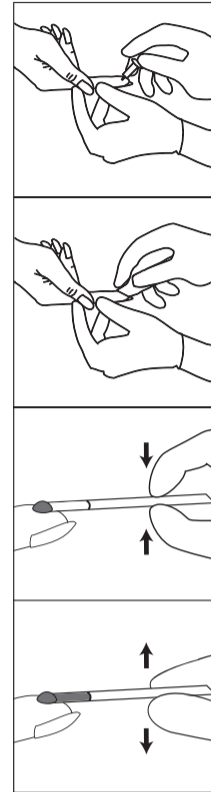
IVD *In Vitro* Diagnostic Medical Device/
Dispositivo de diagnóstico médico *in vitro*/
Dispositif médical de diagnostic *In Vitro*/
Dispositivo Médico para Diagnóstico *In Vitro*

**Do not use if package is damaged/
No utilizar si el envase está roto/
Ne pas utiliser si l'emballage est endommagé/
Não utilizar caso a embalagem esteja danificada**

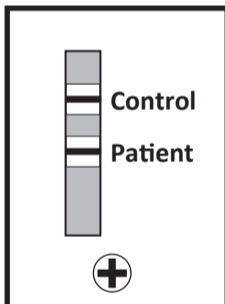
**Keep away from sunlight/
No exponer a la luz solar/
Conserver à l'abri de la lumière du soleil/
Manter afastado da luz solar**

Σ 100 Contains Sufficient for 100 tests/
Contiene material suficiente para realizar 100 pruebas/
Permet de réaliser 100 tests/
Contém o suficiente para 100 testes

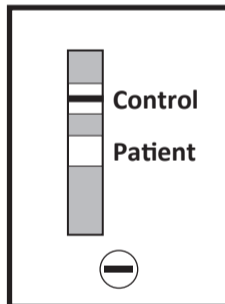
**Consult instructions for use/
Consulte las instrucciones de uso/
Veuillez consulter le mode d'emploi/
Consulte as instruções de utilização**



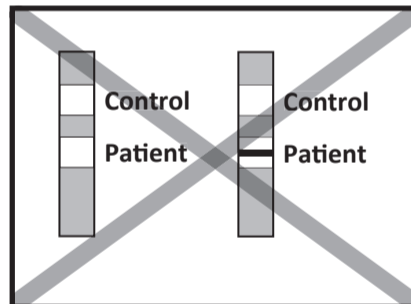
**Positive/Positivo
Positif/Positivo**



**Negative/Negativo
Négatif/Negativo**



**Invalid/No válido
Non valide/Inválido**



Whole Blood / Sangre Total / Sang Total / Sangue Total

| | |
|--|--|
| Pipette Pipeta Pipette Pipeta | |
| Capillary Tubes Tubos capilares Tubes capillaires Tubos Capilares | |

Serum, Plasma / Suero, Plasma / Sérum, Plasma / Soro, Plasma

| | |
|--|--|
| Pipette Pipeta Pipette Pipeta | |
|--|--|

This package insert must be read carefully prior to use. Package insert instructions must be followed accordingly. Reliability of assay results cannot be guaranteed if there are deviations from the instructions in this package insert.

NAME AND INTENDED USE

The Determine™ HIV-1/2 is an *In Vitro*, visually read, qualitative immunoassay for the detection of antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2 in human serum, plasma or whole blood. The test is intended as an aid to detect antibodies to HIV-1/HIV-2 from infected individuals. The test is for professional use only.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is characterized by changes in the population of T-cell lymphocytes. In an infected individual, the virus causes depletion of helper T-cells, which leaves the person susceptible to opportunistic infections and some malignancies. The virus that causes AIDS exists as two related types known as HIV-1 and HIV-2. The presence of the AIDS virus elicits the production of specific antibodies to either HIV-1 or HIV-2.^{1,2,3}

BIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE PROCEDURE

Determine HIV-1/2 is an immunochromatographic test for the qualitative detection of antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2.

Sample is added to the sample pad. As the sample migrates through the conjugate pad, it reconstitutes and mixes with the selenium colloid-antigen conjugate. This mixture continues to migrate through the solid phase to the immobilized recombinant antigens and synthetic peptides at the patient window site.

If antibodies to HIV-1 and/or HIV-2 are present in the sample, the antibodies bind to the antigen-selenium colloid and to the antigen at the patient window, forming a red line at the patient window site.

If antibodies to HIV-1 and/or HIV-2 are absent, the antigen-selenium colloid flows past the patient window, and no red line is formed at the patient window site.

To insure assay validity, a procedural control bar is incorporated in the assay device.

CONTENTS

Determine HIV-1/2 SET (7D2343SET) (100 Test for testing whole blood samples)

- Determine HIV-1/2 Test Card 20 cards (5 tests/card), HIV-1/2 recombinant antigen and synthetic peptide coated.
- 1 Bottle (2.5 mL) Chase Buffer (7D2243) prepared in phosphate buffer. Preservatives: Antimicrobial Agents.
- Capillary Tubes
- Blood Lancet

Materials Required But Not Provided

Disposable gloves, timing device
Micropipette capable of delivering 50 µL (other than fingerstick)
Alcohol swab, gauze pad

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

For *In Vitro* Diagnostic Use.

CAUTION:

The package insert is placed in the kit box. DO NOT put the package insert inside the foil pouch.

Appropriate biosafety practices^{4,5} should be used when handling specimens and reagents. These precautions include, but are not limited to the following:

- Wear gloves.
- Do not pipette by mouth.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke, apply cosmetics, or handle contact lenses in areas where these materials are handled.
- Clean and disinfect all spills of specimens or reagents using a suitable disinfectant, such as 0.5% sodium hypochlorite.^{6,7}
- Decontaminate and dispose of all specimens, reagents, and other potentially contaminated materials in accordance with local regulations.^{8,9}

STORAGE

The Determine HIV-1/2 Test Cards and Chase Buffer must be stored at 2-30°C until expiration date.

Kit components are stable until expiration date when handled and stored as directed. Do not use kit components beyond expiration date.

Immediately reseal all unused tests in the foil pouch containing the desiccant by pressing seal from end to end to close.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION

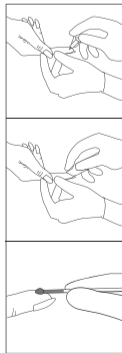
Serum, Plasma, and Whole Blood Collection by Venipuncture

Human serum, plasma, and whole blood collected by venipuncture should be collected aseptically in such a way as to avoid hemolysis.

NOTE: For whole blood and plasma specimens, EDTA collection tubes must be used.

Whole Blood Collection by Fingerstick¹⁰

1. Before collecting a finger-stick specimen, place a capillary tube and a lancet on a clean dry surface. After taking a capillary tube, seal to close the plastic bag and store the remaining capillary tubes in the kit box to avoid the sunlight. Do not use a capillary tube that is dirty or bent. Do not touch the open end of the capillary tubes before use.
2. Ask the patient to increase blood circulation by rubbing the hands together.
3. Choose the fingertip of the middle, ring, or index finger (whichever is the least callused). Warm the hand as needed with a warm, moist towel or warm water to increase blood flow.
4. Clean the fingertip with alcohol and allow to air-dry. Position the hand, palm-side up. Place the lancet off-center on the fingertip. Firmly press the lancet against the finger and puncture the skin. Dispose of the lancet in an appropriate biohazard sharps container.
5. Wipe away the first drop of blood with a sterile gauze pad.
6. Hold the finger lower than the elbow and apply gentle, intermittent pressure to the base of the punctured finger several times.
7. Confirm the location of the line on the capillary tube. Use your index finger and thumb to gently squeeze the body of capillary tube, let the open end of capillary tube touch the blood bead, gently release the finger - blood will be sucked into the capillary tube.
8. Carefully collect the blood up to the line and do not collect the blood above the line. Reliability of assay results cannot be guaranteed if blood is collected below or above the line.
9. If the sample is not enough to fill up to the line of the capillary tube apply, gentle pressure to the finger again to make a drop of blood and take the blood until the line is reached.
10. Confirm that no air bubble is present in the sample. If an air bubble is present, or if blood is collected below or above the line after completion of collection, discard the capillary tube with the sample and do not use it.
11. Immediately proceed to Testing Procedure 4 for whole blood (fingerstick) samples.



SPECIMEN STORAGE

- Serum and plasma specimens should be stored at 2-8°C if the test is to be run within 7 days of collection. If testing is delayed more than 7 days, the specimen should be frozen (-20°C or colder).
- Whole blood collected by venipuncture should be stored at 2-8°C if the test is to be run within 7 days of collection. Do not freeze whole blood specimens.
- Whole blood collected by fingerstick should be tested immediately.

TEST PROCEDURE

The desired number of test units from the 5-test card can be removed by bending and tearing at the perforation.

This test should be performed at 15 to 40°C.

NOTES:

- The lot number and expiration date are printed on each test card and on the foil pouch.
 - Assay should be initiated within 2 hours after removing the protective foil cover from each test.
 - Recap and store the Chase Buffer at 2-30°C to avoid evaporation or spillage.
1. Remove the protective foil cover from each test.
 2. For serum or plasma samples:
 - a. Apply 50 µL of sample (precision pipette) to the sample pad (marked by the arrow symbol).
 - b. Wait a minimum of 15 minutes (up to 60 minutes) and read result.
 3. For whole blood (venipuncture) samples:
 - a. Apply 50 µL of sample (precision pipette) to the sample pad (marked by the arrow symbol).
 - b. Wait one minute, then apply one drop of Chase Buffer to the sample pad, holding the bottle vertically.
 - c. Wait a minimum of 15 minutes (up to 60 minutes) and read result.
 4. For whole blood (fingerstick) samples:
 - a. Squeeze the body of capillary tube expelling the blood onto the sample pad of the test device. Apply all blood in the capillary tube to the sample pad. Do not splash the blood.
 - b. Dispose of the used capillary tubes as biohazardous material according to local regulations.
 - c. Wait exactly one minute to allow the sample to be absorbed, then apply one drop of Chase Buffer to the sample pad, holding the bottle vertically.
 - d. Wait a minimum of 15 minutes (up to 60 minutes) and read result.

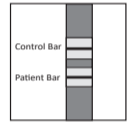
QUALITY CONTROL

To insure assay validity, a procedural control is incorporated in the device and is labeled "Control". If the control bar does not turn red by assay completion, the test result is invalid and the sample should be retested.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

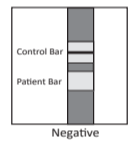
POSITIVE (Two Bars)

Red bars appear in both the control window (labeled "Control") and the patient window (labeled "Patient") of the strip. Any visible red bar in the patient window should be interpreted as positive.



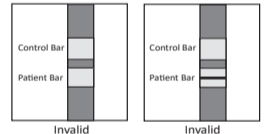
NEGATIVE (One Bar)

One red bar appears in the control window of the strip (labeled "Control"), and no red bar appears in the patient window of the strip (labeled "Patient").



INVALID (No Bar)

If there is no red bar in the control window of the strip, and even if a red bar appears in the patient window of the strip, the result is invalid and should be repeated.



NOTES:

- The test result is positive even if the patient bar appears lighter or darker than the control bar.
- The control bar may exhibit a weak intensity for some patient samples, particularly those with high titer HIV.
- Upon appearance of a red bar in the control window, no matter how faint, the test result is considered valid.
- If an invalid test result occurs repeatedly, or for technical assistance, contact your local distributor or call Technical Support.

LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

- The Determine HIV - 1/2 test is designed to detect antibodies to HIV - 1 and HIV - 2 in human serum, plasma, and whole blood. Other body fluids or pooled specimens may not give accurate results.
- The intensity of the patient bar does not necessarily correlate to the titer of antibody in the specimen.
- A negative result with Determine HIV-1/2 does not exclude the possibility of infection with HIV. A false negative result can occur in the following circumstances:
 - low levels of antibody (e.g., early seroconversion specimens) are below the detection limit of the test
 - infection with a variant of the virus that is less detectable by the Determine HIV-1/2 assay configuration
 - HIV antibodies in the patient that do not react with specific antigens utilized in the assay configuration
 - specimen handling conditions which result in loss of HIV antibody multivalency
 - HIV-infected persons taking antiretroviral medication^{11,12,13}

For these reasons care should be taken in interpreting negative results. Other clinical data (e.g., symptoms or risk factors) should be used in conjunction with the test results.

- Positive specimens should be retested using another method and the results should be evaluated in light of the overall clinical evaluation before a diagnosis is made.
- Whole blood or plasma specimens containing anticoagulants other than EDTA may give incorrect results.
- Neonates of HIV-infected mothers may carry maternal antibodies to HIV for up to around eighteen months, which may not necessarily indicate the true infection status of the new born.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

SPECIFICITY

A total of 1594 serum and plasma specimens from Asia, West Africa, and North America were tested by Determine HIV-1/2 and a commercially available test (Table I).

Table I
Specificity of Determine HIV-1/2

| Population | Number of Specimens Tested | Negative by Determine HIV-1/2 | Negative by a Commercially Available Test*** |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Seronegative Serum | 908 | 907/908 (99.89%) | 908/908 (100%) |
| Plasma | 403 | 403/403 (100%) | 403/403 (100%) |
| Pregnant Females | 58* | 57/57 (100%) | 57/57 (100%) |
| West Africans | 49 | 48/49 (97.96%) | 48/49 (97.96%) |
| Disease States Other than HIV and Potentially Interfering Substances | 176* | 173/175 (98.86%) | 174/175 (99.45%) |
| Total | 1594** | 1588/1592 (99.75%) | 1590/1592 (99.87%) |

*One specimen from a pregnant female and an HCV positive patient were positive by both Determine HIV-1/2 and the commercially available test. Both specimens confirmed positive by HIV-1 Western Blot.

**456 specimens were from North America, 1089 specimens were from Asia, and 49 specimens were from Africa.

***The reference method of a commercially available test is particle agglutination.

A total of 3663 seronegative serum and plasma specimens from North America, Asia, and Africa were tested by Determine HIV-1/2 and commercially available tests (Table II). The specimens from North America, Asia, and 49 of 2118 specimens from Africa (referred to as "West Africans" in Table I) were included in Table I. Discordant specimens were confirmed negative by either Western blot or HIV-1 PCR assays.

Table II
A Comparison of Determine HIV-1/2 Specificity by Geographic Area

| Area | Number of Specimens Tested | Negative by Determine HIV-1/2 | Negative by a Commercially Available Test* |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| North America | 456 | 451/454 (99.34%) | 453/454 (99.78%) |
| Asia | 1089 | 1089/1089 (100%) | 1089/1089 (100%) |
| Africa | 2118 | 2079/2118 (98.16%) | 2100/2118 (99.15%) |

*The reference methods of commercially available tests are particle agglutination, enzyme immunoassay and chemiluminescent immunoassay.

A total of 368 seronegative whole blood specimens from Thailand were tested with paired serum and plasma by Determine HIV-1/2. Thirty-nine of the whole blood specimens were collected by both venipuncture and fingerstick (Table III).

Table III
A Comparison of Determine HIV-1/2 Specificity in Seronegative Whole Blood and Paired Serum and Plasma Specimens

| Specimen Type | Number of Specimens Tested | Negative by Determine HIV-1/2 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Serum | 368 | 368/368 (100%) |
| Plasma | 368 | 368/368 (100%) |
| Whole Blood (venipuncture) | 368 | 368/368 (100%) |
| Whole Blood (fingerstick) | 39 | 39/39 (100%) |

SENSITIVITY

A total of 869 HIV-1 and HIV-2 antibody positive serum and plasma specimens from Asia, Africa, North and South America were tested by Determine HIV-1/2 and a commercially available test (Table IV).

Table IV
Sensitivity of Determine HIV-1/2

| Population | Number of Specimens Tested | Positive by Determine HIV-1/2 | Positive by a Commercially Available Test** |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| HIV-1 Positive | 521* | 521/521 (100%) | 521/521 (100%) |
| HIV-2 Positive | 114* | 114/114 (100%) | 114/114 (100%) |
| HIV-1 Subtypes A-G | 222 | 222/222 (100%) | Not Tested |
| HIV-1 Group O | 12 | 12/12 (100%) | Not Tested |
| Total | 869 | 869/869 (100%) | 635/635 (100%) |

*228 specimens were from North America, 296 specimens were from Asia, and 111 specimens were from Africa.

**The reference method of a commercially available test is particle agglutination.

A total of 1653 seropositive serum and plasma specimens from North America, Asia, and Africa were tested by Determine HIV-1/2 and commercially available tests (Table V). The specimens from North America, Asia, and 111 of 1129 specimens from Africa (referred to as "HIV-2 Positive" in Table IV) were included in Table IV. Discordant specimens were confirmed HIV-1 positive by either Western blot or HIV-1 PCR assays.

Table V
A Comparison of Determine HIV-1/2 Sensitivity by Geographic Area

| Area | Number of Specimens Tested | Positive by Determine HIV-1/2 | Positive by a Commercially Available Test** |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| North America | 228 | 228/228 (100%) | 228/228 (100%) |
| Asia | 296 | 296/296 (100%) | 296/296 (100%) |
| Africa | 1129 | 1128*/1129 (99.91%) | 1129/1129 (100%) |

*One negative specimen by Determine HIV-1/2 confirmed positive by HIV-1 PCR.

**The reference methods of commercially available tests are particle agglutination, enzyme immunoassay and chemiluminescent immunoassay.

A total of 102 seropositive whole blood specimens from Thailand were tested with paired serum and plasma by Determine HIV-1/2. Thirty-two of the whole blood specimens were collected by both venipuncture and fingerstick (Table VI).

Table VI
A Comparison of Determine HIV-1/2 Sensitivity in Seropositive Whole Blood and Paired Serum and Plasma Specimens

| Specimen Type | Number of Specimens Tested | Positive by Determine HIV-1/2 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Serum | 102 | 102/102 (100%) |
| Plasma | 102 | 102/102 (100%) |
| Whole Blood (venipuncture) | 102 | 102/102 (100%) |
| Whole Blood (fingerstick) | 32 | 32/32 (100%) |

ES

Lea atentamente este prospecto antes de utilizar este producto. No se puede garantizar la fiabilidad de los resultados de este ensayo si no se siguen exactamente las instrucciones indicadas en este prospecto.

NOMBRE Y FINALIDAD DE USO

Determine™ HIV-1/2 es un inmunoanálisis cualitativo *in vitro* de lectura visual para la detección de anticuerpos frente a los virus VIH-1 y VIH-2 en suero, plasma o sangre humanos. Este ensayo está indicado como ayuda en la detección de anticuerpos frente al VIH-1/VIH-2 en muestras de individuos infectados. La prueba es solo para uso profesional.

RESUMEN Y EXPLICACIÓN DEL ENSAYO

El SIDA (síndrome de inmunodeficiencia adquirida) se caracteriza por los cambios en la población de linfocitos T. El virus reduce el número de linfocitos T colaboradores, lo que provoca que los individuos infectados sean más vulnerables a tumores e infecciones oportunistas. El virus causante del SIDA es de 2 tipos relacionados entre sí, denominados VIH-1 y VIH-2. La presencia del virus del SIDA provoca la producción de anticuerpos específicos frente al VIH-1 ó al VIH-2.^{1,2,3}

PRINCIPIOS BIOLÓGICOS DEL PROCEDIMIENTO

Determine HIV-1/2 es un ensayo inmunocromatográfico para la detección cualitativa de anticuerpos frente al VIH-1 y al VIH-2.

La muestra se añade en la superficie absorbente. Mientras la muestra traspasa el área del conjugado, lo reconstituye y se mezcla con el conjugado de coloide de selenio-antígenos. Esta mezcla emigra por la fase sólida hasta llegar a los antígenos recombinantes y péptidos sintéticos inmovilizados en la ventana de resultados del paciente.

Si los anticuerpos frente al VIH-1 y/o al VIH-2 están presentes en la muestra, se unen al coloide de selenio-antígenos y a los antígenos de la ventana de resultados del paciente formándose una barra roja en esta ventana.

Si los anticuerpos frente al VIH-1 y/o al VIH-2 no están presentes, el coloide de selenio-antígenos traspasa la ventana de resultados del paciente y no aparece ninguna barra roja en esta ventana.

Para asegurar la validez de los resultados, este ensayo incluye una barra de control del procedimiento.

CONTENIDO

Determine HIV-1/2 SET (7D2343SET)(100 pruebas para realizar pruebas en muestras de sangre total)

- Tarjetas de ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 20 tarjetas (5 ensayos cada una) recubiertas de antígenos recombinantes del VIH-1/VIH-2 y de péptidos sintéticos.
- 1 frasco (2,5 mL) de tampón de arrastre (7D2243) preparado en tampón fosfato. Conservantes: Agentes antimicrobianos.
- Tubos capilares
- Lanceta para extracción de sangre

Materiales necesarios pero no incluidos

Guantes desechables, cronómetro
Micropipeta con capacidad de 50 µL (si no es punción digital)
Tampón impregnado en alcohol, gasa

ADVERTENCIAS Y PRECAUCIONES

Para uso en diagnóstico *in vitro*.

ATENCIÓN:

El prospecto está ubicado dentro de la caja del kit. NO ponga el prospecto dentro de la bolsa laminada.

Siga las prácticas de seguridad biológica adecuadas^{4,5} cuando manipule las muestras y los reactivos. A continuación se enumeran algunas de las precauciones que se deben tomar:

- Utilice guantes.
- No pipetee con la boca.
- No coma, beba, fume, utilice cosméticos ni maneje lentes de contacto en los lugares donde se trabaje con estos materiales.
- Limpie y desinfecte las salpicaduras de muestras o de reactivos usando un desinfectante adecuado como, por ejemplo, una solución de hipoclorito sódico al 0,5%.^{6,7}
- Descontamine y deseche las muestras, los reactivos y todos los materiales potencialmente contaminados de acuerdo con las normativas vigentes.^{8,9}

ALMACENAMIENTO

Las tarjetas de ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 y el tampón de arrastre se deben almacenar a una temperatura entre 2° y 30°C hasta la fecha de caducidad.

Si se almacenan y se manejan según las instrucciones, los componentes del kit se mantienen estables hasta la fecha de caducidad. No se deben utilizar transcurrida la fecha de caducidad.

Vuelva a sellar inmediatamente todos los tests con secante sin utilizar de la bolsa, presionando de un extremo a otro.

RECOGIDA DE LAS MUESTRAS

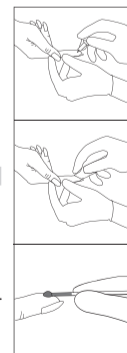
Recogida de muestras de suero, plasma y sangre mediante venopunción

Las muestras de suero, plasma y sangre humanas mediante venopunción se deben recoger asepticamente de tal manera que se evite la hemólisis.

NOTA: Se deben utilizar tubos de recogida con EDTA para las muestras de sangre y de plasma.

Recogida de muestras de sangre mediante punción digital¹⁰

1. Previamente a la recogida de una muestra mediante un pinchazo en el dedo, coloque un tubo capilar y una lanceta sobre una superficie limpia y seca. Después de coger un tubo capilar, cierre y precinte la bolsa de plástico y guarde los tubos capilares restantes en la caja del kit para evitar la luz solar.
No utilice un tubo capilar que esté sucio o doblado.
No toque el extremo abierto de los tubos capilares antes de su uso.
2. Pídale al paciente que junte y frote ambas manos a fin de aumentar la circulación sanguínea.
3. Recoja la muestra de la punta de los dedos corazón, anular o índice (elijá el dedo menos encallecido) de adultos y niños mayores de 1 año. Si es necesario, caliente la mano del paciente con una toalla caliente húmeda o con agua caliente para aumentar el flujo sanguíneo.
4. Limpie el dedo con alcohol y deje que se seque. Coloque la mano con la palma hacia arriba. Coloque la lanceta en la punta del dedo (nunca sobre el centro del dedo) y perfora la piel del dedo presionando con firmeza. Deseche la lanceta en un contenedor adecuado para objetos cortantes biopeligrosos.
5. Elimine la primera gota de sangre con una gasa estéril.
6. Sujete y mantenga el dedo por debajo del codo y aplique una presión suave e intermitente en la base del dedo perforado, varias veces.
7. Confirme la ubicación de la línea en el tubo capilar. Utilice su dedo índice y pulgar para apretar suavemente el cuerpo del tubo capilar, deje que el extremo abierto del tubo capilar toque la gota de sangre, suelte suavemente el dedo; la sangre será succionada hacia el tubo capilar.
8. Extraiga cuidadosamente la sangre hasta la línea, no extraiga la sangre por encima de dicha línea. No se puede garantizar la fiabilidad de los resultados del ensayo si se obtiene sangre por encima o por debajo de la línea.
9. Si la muestra no es suficiente para llenar hasta la línea del tubo capilar, aplique una suave presión sobre el dedo nuevamente hasta que aparezca una gota de sangre y extraiga la sangre hasta alcanzar la línea.
10. Confirme que no haya burbujas de aire en la muestra. Si hay burbujas de aire, o si se obtiene sangre por encima o por debajo de la línea después de terminar de extraer sangre, deseche el tubo capilar con la muestra y no lo utilice.
11. Siga inmediatamente con el Procedimiento de prueba 4 para muestras de sangre completa (punción digital).



ALMACENAMIENTO DE LAS MUESTRAS

- Si el ensayo se va a realizar en los 7 días siguientes después de haber recogido las muestras de suero y plasma, éstas se deben almacenar a una temperatura entre 2° y 8°C. Si el análisis se retrasa más de dicho período, las muestras se deben congelar (a una temperatura de -20°C o inferior).
- Si el ensayo se va a realizar en los 7 días siguientes a la recogida de las muestras de sangre obtenidas mediante venopunción, éstas se deben almacenar a una temperatura entre 2° y 8°C. No congele las muestras de sangre.
- Se deben analizar inmediatamente las muestras de sangre recogidas por punción digital.

PROCEDIMIENTO DEL ENSAYO

Si desea realizar un número determinado de ensayos, doble y rasgue por la línea de puntos de la tarjeta las unidades de ensayo deseadas. Esta prueba debe realizarse a entre 15 °C y 40 °C.

NOTA:

- El número de lote y la fecha de caducidad están impresos en cada tarjeta de prueba y en la bolsa laminada.**
- El análisis se debe iniciar antes de que hayan transcurrido dos horas tras retirar la cubierta protectora de papel de aluminio de cada prueba.**
- Vuelva a tapar y almacene el tampón de arrastre a 2-30°C para evitar evaporaciones o derrames.**

- Retire el plástico de protección de los ensayos.
- Para muestras de suero o plasma:**
 - Añada 50 µL de muestra (con una pipeta de precisión) en la superficie absorbente (señalada con una flecha).
 - Espera entre un mínimo de 15 minutos y un máximo de 60 minutos para leer el resultado.
- Para muestras de sangre (venopunción):**
 - Añada 50 µL de muestra (con una pipeta de precisión) en la superficie absorbente (señalada con una flecha).
 - Espera un minuto y añada una gota de tampón de arrastre en la superficie absorbente, manteniendo la botella en posición vertical.
 - Espera entre un mínimo de 15 minutos y un máximo de 60 minutos para leer el resultado.
- Para muestras de sangre (punción digital):**
 - Apriete el cuerpo del tubo capilar expulsando la sangre sobre la almohadilla de muestras del dispositivo de prueba. Aplique toda la sangre del tubo capilar en la almohadilla de muestras. Sin que salpique la sangre.
 - Deseche los tubos capilares usados como material biopeligroso de acuerdo con las regulaciones locales.
 - Espera exactamente un minuto** y deje que se absorba la muestra; posteriormente, aplique una sola gota del buffer de detección a la almohadilla para la muestra, manteniendo la botella en posición vertical.
 - Espera un mínimo de 15 minutos (hasta 60 minutos) y lea el resultado.

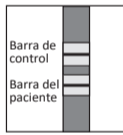
CONTROL DE CALIDAD

Para asegurar la validez de los resultados, este ensayo incorpora un control del procedimiento ("Control"). Si la barra de control no se torna de color rojo al finalizar el ensayo, el resultado no es válido y se debe volver a analizar la muestra.

INTERPRETACIÓN DE LOS RESULTADOS

POSITIVO (2 barras)

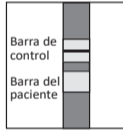
Tanto en la ventana de control ("Control") como en la ventana de resultados del paciente ("Patient") aparecen barras rojas. Cualquier barra roja que pueda aparecer en la ventana de resultados del paciente implica que el resultado es positivo.



Positivo

NEGATIVO (1 barra)

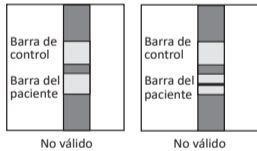
En la ventana de control ("Control") aparece 1 barra roja y en la ventana de resultados del paciente ("Patient") no aparece una barra roja.



Negativo

NO VÁLIDO (Ninguna barra)

Si no aparece una barra roja en la ventana de control del ensayo, el resultado no es válido y se debe repetir el ensayo (aunque haya aparecido una barra roja en la ventana de resultados del paciente).



No válido

No válido

NOTAS:

- El resultado del ensayo es positivo aunque la barra de la ventana de resultados del paciente sea más clara o más oscura que la barra de la ventana de control.
- La barra de control puede mostrar una intensidad débil para algunas de las muestras del paciente, en especial las que presentan valores altos de VIH.
- Si aparece una barra roja en la ventana de control, independientemente de que sea más o menos visible, el resultado de la prueba se considera válido.
- Si un resultado de prueba no válido se produce varias veces o si desea obtener asistencia técnica, póngase en contacto con su distribuidor local o llame a Technical Support.

LIMITACIONES DEL PROCEDIMIENTO

- El ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 está diseñado para detectar anticuerpos frente a VIH-1 y VIH-2 en suero, plasma y sangre humanos. Otros fluidos o mezclas de sueros pueden no proporcionar resultados exactos.
- La intensidad de la barra del paciente no se relaciona necesariamente con el título de anticuerpo en la muestra.
- Un resultado negativo con Determine HIV-1/2 no excluye la posibilidad de infección con VIH. Puede darse un resultado negativo falso en las circunstancias siguientes:
 - Niveles bajos del anticuerpo (por ejemplo especímenes tempranos de seroconversión) que están por debajo del límite de detección del ensayo.
 - Infección con una variante del virus que no se detecta tan fácilmente con la configuración del ensayo Determine HIV-1/2.
 - Anticuerpos frente a VIH en pacientes que no reaccionan frente a los antígenos específicos utilizados en la configuración del ensayo.
 - Manipulación de la muestra tal que resulta en la pérdida de la multivalencia del anticuerpo VIH.
 - Personas infectadas por el VIH que tomen medicación antirretroviral^{11,12,13}

Por esas razones debe tenerse cuidado en la interpretación de resultados negativos. Estos resultados de ensayo se deben considerar en conjunto con otros datos clínicos (por ejemplo síntomas o factores de riesgo).

- Las muestras positivas deben volverse a ensayar usando otro método, y los resultados deben ser evaluados a la luz de una evaluación clínica completa antes de realizarse un diagnóstico.
- Las muestras de plasmas o sangre que contengan anticoagulantes que no sean EDTA pueden proporcionar resultados incorrectos.
- Es posible que los recién nacidos con madres infectadas por el VIH presenten anticuerpos maternos del VIH durante unos dieciocho meses, lo que no indica necesariamente que el recién nacido esté infectado en realidad.

CARACTERÍSTICAS DEL FUNCIONAMIENTO

ESPECIFICIDAD

Se analizaron un total de 1594 muestras de suero y plasma procedentes de Asia, África Occidental y América del Norte con el ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 y con un ensayo comercializado (consulte la tabla I).

Tabla I
Especificidad del ensayo Determine HIV-1/2

| Population | Número de muestras analizadas | Negativas según el ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 | Negativas según un ensayo comercializado*** |
|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Seronegativas | | | |
| Suero | 908 | 907/908 (99,89%) | 908/908 (100%) |
| Plasma | 403 | 403/403 (100%) | 403/403 (100%) |
| Mujeres embarazadas | 58* | 57/57 (100%) | 57/57 (100%) |
| Muestras de África Occidental | 49 | 48/49 (97,96%) | 48/49 (97,96%) |
| Enfermedades no causadas por VIH y sustancias potencialmente interferentes | 176* | 173/175 (98,86%) | 174/175 (99,45%) |
| Total | 1594** | 1588/1592 (99,75%) | 1590/1592 (99,87%) |

*Una muestra de una mujer embarazada y 1 muestra positiva para VHC fueron positivas según el ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 y el ensayo comercializado. Ambas muestras se confirmaron como positivas según el ensayo Western Blot para VIH-1. **456 muestras procedían de América del Norte, 1089 muestras de Asia y 49 de África. ***El método de referencia para el ensayo disponible en el mercado es la aglutinación de partículas.

Se analizaron un total de 3663 muestras de suero y plasma seronegativas procedentes de América del Norte, Asia y África con el ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 y otros ensayos disponibles en el mercado (Tabla II). Las muestras de América del Norte, Asia y 49 de las 2118 muestras de África (llamadas "África Occidental" en la Tabla I) se incluyeron en la Tabla I. Las muestras discordantes se confirmaron como negativas tanto con el ensayo Western blot como con el HIV-1 PCR.

Tabla II
Comparación de la especificidad Determine HIV-1/2 según la localización geográfica

| Zona | Número de muestras analizadas | Negativas con Determine HIV-1/2 | Negativas con ensayos disponibles en el mercado* |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| América del Norte | 456 | 451/454 (99,34%) | 453/454 (99,78%) |
| Asia | 1089 | 1089/1089 (100%) | 1089/1089 (100%) |
| África | 2118 | 2079/2118 (98,16%) | 2100/2118 (99,15%) |

*Los métodos de referencia para los ensayos disponibles en el mercado son: la aglutinación de partículas, enzimoimmunoanálisis e inmunoanálisis de quimiluminiscencia.

Se analizaron un total de 368 muestras de sangre seronegativas procedentes de Tailandia con parejas de muestras de suero y plasma con el ensayo Determine HIV-1/2. De estas muestras, 39 se recogieron tanto por venopunción como por punción digital (consulte la tabla III).

Tabla III
Comparación de la especificidad del ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 con muestras de sangre seronegativas y parejas de muestras de suero y plasma

| Tipo de muestra | Número de muestras analizadas | Negativas según el ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Suero | 368 | 368/368 (100%) |
| Plasma | 368 | 368/368 (100%) |
| Sangre (venopunción) | 368 | 368/368 (100%) |
| Sangre (punción digital) | 39 | 39/39 (100%) |

SENSIBILIDAD

Se analizaron un total de 869 muestras de suero y plasma positivas para los anticuerpos frente al VIH-1 y al VIH-2 procedentes de Asia, África y de América del Norte y de América del Sur con el ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 y con un ensayo comercializado (consulte la tabla IV).

Tabla IV
Sensibilidad del ensayo Determine HIV-1/2

| Población | Número de muestras analizadas | Positivas según el ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 | Positivas según un ensayo comercializado** |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Positivas VIH-1 | 521* | 521/521 (100%) | 521/521 (100%) |
| Positivas VIH-2 | 114* | 114/114 (100%) | 114/114 (100%) |
| Subtipos A-G del VIH-1 | 222 | 222/222 (100%) | No analizado |
| Grupo O del VIH-1 | 12 | 12/12 (100%) | No analizado |
| Total | 869 | 869/869 (100%) | 635/635 (100%) |

*228 muestras procedían de América del Norte, 296 de Asia y 111 de África.

**El método de referencia para el ensayo disponible en el mercado es la aglutinación de partículas.

Se analizaron un total de 1653 muestras de suero y plasma seropositivas procedentes de América del Norte, Asia y África con el ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 y otros ensayos disponibles en el mercado (Tabla V). Las muestras de América del Norte, Asia y 111 de las 1129 muestras procedentes de África (llamadas "Positivas VIH-2" en la Tabla IV) se incluyeron en la Tabla IV. Las muestras discordantes se confirmaron como VIH-1 positivas tanto con el ensayo Western blot como con el HIV-1 PCR.

Tabla V
Comparación de la sensibilidad de Determine HIV-1/2 según la localización geográfica

| Zona | Número de muestras analizadas | Positivas con Determine HIV-1/2 | Positivas con ensayos disponibles en el mercado* |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| América del Norte | 228 | 228/228 (100%) | 228/228 (100%) |
| Asia | 296 | 296/296 (100%) | 296/296 (100%) |
| África | 1129 | 1128*/1129 (99,91%) | 1129/1129 (100%) |

*Una muestra negativa con Determine HIV-1/2 se confirmó positiva con HIV-1 PCR.

**Los métodos de referencia para los ensayos disponibles en el mercado son: la aglutinación de partículas, enzimoimmunoanálisis e inmunoanálisis de quimiluminiscencia.

Se analizaron un total de 102 muestras de sangre seropositivas procedentes de Tailandia con parejas de muestras de suero y plasma con el ensayo Determine HIV-1/2. De estas muestras, 32 se recogieron tanto por venopunción como por punción digital (consulte la tabla VI).

Tabla VI
Comparación de la sensibilidad del ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 con muestras de sangre seropositivas y con parejas de muestras de suero y plasma

| Tipo de muestra | Número de muestras analizadas | Positivas según el ensayo Determine HIV-1/2 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Suero | 102 | 102/102 (100%) |
| Plasma | 102 | 102/102 (100%) |
| Sangre (venopunción) | 102 | 102/102 (100%) |
| Sangre (punción digital) | 32 | 32/32 (100%) |

Lire attentivement cette notice avant l'utilisation du test. Les instructions d'utilisation doivent être suivies en conséquence. La fiabilité des résultats du test ne peut pas être garantie si ces instructions ne sont pas strictement respectées.

DENOMINATION ET DOMAINE D'APPLICATION

Determine™ HIV-1/2 est un test immunologique qualitatif *in vitro* à lecture visuelle pour la détection des anticorps anti-VIH-1 et anti-VIH-2 dans le sérum, le plasma ou le sang total humain. Ce test constitue une aide pour la détection des anticorps anti-VIH-1/VIH-2 chez les sujets infectés. Ce test est uniquement prévu pour un usage professionnel.

RESUME ET EXPLICATION DU TEST

Le syndrome d'immunodéficience acquise (SIDA) se caractérise par des modifications de la population des lymphocytes T. Chez le sujet infecté, le virus détruit les cellules T helper, exposant ainsi le patient à des infections opportunistes et à des cancers. Il existe 2 types de virus responsables du SIDA, à savoir le VIH-1 et le VIH-2. La présence du SIDA implique la production d'anticorps spécifiques au VIH-1 ou au VIH-2.^{1,2,3}

PRINCIPES BIOLOGIQUES DE LA METHODE

Determine HIV-1/2 est un test immunochromatographique pour la détection qualitative des anticorps anti-VIH-1 et anti-VIH-2.

L'échantillon est déposé sur la zone de dépôt de l'échantillon. Comme l'échantillon migre jusqu'à la zone de dépôt du conjugué, il se reconstitue et se mélange avec le conjugué colloïde de sélénium-antigène. Ce mélange continue à migrer sur la phase solide jusqu'aux antigènes recombinants immobilisés et aux peptides synthétiques au niveau de la fenêtre-patient.

Si les anticorps anti-VIH-1 et/ou anti-VIH-2 sont présents dans l'échantillon, ils se lient à l'antigène du conjugué antigène-colloïde de sélénium et à l'antigène de la fenêtre-patient en formant une ligne rouge au niveau de la fenêtre-patient.

Si les anticorps anti-VIH-1 et/ou anti-VIH-2 sont absents, le conjugué antigène-colloïde de sélénium traverse la fenêtre-patient sans former de ligne rouge.

Une barre de contrôle de la procédure est incluse dans ce système de test afin d'assurer la validité du test.

COMPOSITION

KIT **Determine HIV-1/2 (7D2343SET)** (100 tests pour tester les échantillons de sang total)

- Test Determine HIV-1/2 20 planches (5 tests par planche) recouvertes d'antigène VIH-1/2 recombinant et de peptide synthétique.
- 1 flacon (2,5 mL) de tampon de fixation (7D2243) préparé dans du tampon phosphate. Conservateurs : Agents antimicrobiens.
- Tubes capillaires
- Lancettes de sang

Matériel requis non fourni

Gants jetables, chronomètre

Micropipette capable de délivrer 50 µL (autre que le prélèvement sur le bout du doigt)

Tampon alcoolisé, compresse

PRECAUTIONS ET RESTRICTIONS D'EMPLOI

Pour **diagnostic *in vitro***.

ATTENTION :

La notice est placée dans la boîte du kit. **NE PAS** placer la notice à l'intérieur de la pochette en aluminium.

Les échantillons et réactifs doivent être manipulés conformément aux règles biologiques en vigueur.^{4,5} Ces précautions comprennent, entre autres, les mesures suivantes :

- Porter des gants.
- Ne pas effectuer de pipetages à la bouche.
- Ne pas manger, boire, fumer, ni manipuler des produits cosmétiques ou des lentilles de contact dans les locaux où sont manipulés ces matériaux.
- Nettoyer et désinfecter toutes les éclaboussures d'échantillons et de réactifs à l'aide d'un désinfectant antimicrobien approprié tel qu'une solution d'hypochlorite de sodium à 0,5%.^{6,7}
- Décontaminer et éliminer tous les échantillons, réactifs et autres substances susceptibles d'avoir été contaminées conformément à la réglementation en vigueur.^{8,9}

CONSERVATION

Les tests Determine HIV-1/2 et le tampon de fixation doivent être conservés entre 2 et 30°C jusqu'à la date de péremption.

Les composants du kit sont stables jusqu'à la date de péremption s'ils sont conservés et manipulés selon les indications du fabricant. Ne pas utiliser les composants du kit au-delà de la date de péremption.

Replacer immédiatement les tests non utilisés dans la pochette contenant la substance desséchante et la refermer en exerçant une pression sur toute la longueur de la fermeture.

PRELEVEMENT DES ECHANTILLONS

Prélèvement de sérum, de plasma et de sang total par ponction veineuse

Le sérum, le plasma et le sang total humains prélevés par ponction veineuse doivent être recueillis dans des conditions d'asepsie, de manière à éviter l'hémolyse.

REMARQUE : Pour les échantillons de sang total et de plasma, il faut utiliser des tubes de prélèvement avec de l'EDTA.

Prélèvement de sang total sur le bout du doigt¹⁰

- Avant de prélever un échantillon capillaire au bout du doigt, placez un tube capillaire et une lancette sur une surface propre et sèche. Après avoir pris un tube capillaire, refermez le sac en plastique et rangez les autres tubes capillaires dans la boîte du kit pour éviter la lumière du soleil.

N'utilisez pas un tube capillaire sale ou plié.

Ne touchez pas l'extrémité ouverte des tubes capillaires avant utilisation.

- Demandez au patient de frotter ses mains l'une contre l'autre pour stimuler la circulation sanguine.

- Pour les adultes et les enfants de plus d'un an, choisir le bout du majeur, de l'annulaire ou de l'index (choisir le moins calleux). Chauffer la main avec une serviette chaude et humide ou bien avec de l'eau chaude afin d'augmenter le flux sanguin.

- Nettoyer le bout du doigt avec de l'alcool ; laisser sécher à l'air. Placer la main paume vers le haut. Placer la lancette sur un côté du bout du doigt. Appliquer une ferme pression sur la lancette placée sur le doigt et piquer la peau. Jeter la lancette dans un récipient pour déchets biologiques pointus.

- Essuyer la première goutte de sang avec une gaze stérile.

- Le doigt étant plus bas que le coude, appliquez plusieurs fois une pression légère et intermittente à la base du doigt piqué.

- Confirmez l'emplacement de la ligne sur le tube capillaire. Utilisez votre index et votre pouce pour comprimer doucement le corps du tube capillaire, laissez l'extrémité ouverte du tube toucher la goutte de sang, relâchez doucement les doigts - le sang sera aspiré dans le tube capillaire.

- Prélevez soigneusement le sang jusqu'à la ligne, sans aller au-delà. La fiabilité des résultats de tests ne peut être garantie si du sang est prélevé en dessous ou au-dessus de la ligne.

- Si l'échantillon n'est pas suffisant pour atteindre la ligne du tube capillaire, exercez à nouveau une légère pression sur le doigt pour faire apparaître une goutte de sang et prélevez le sang jusqu'à ce que la ligne soit atteinte.

- Vérifiez qu'aucune bulle d'air n'est présente dans l'échantillon. Si une bulle d'air est présente, ou si du sang est prélevé en dessous ou au-dessus de la ligne après la fin du prélèvement, jetez le tube capillaire avec l'échantillon et ne l'utilisez pas.

- Passez immédiatement à la procédure de test 4 pour les échantillons de sang total (prélevés au bout du doigt).



CONSERVATION DES ECHANTILLONS

- Si le test est effectué dans les 7 jours qui suivent le prélèvement, les échantillons de sérum et de plasma doivent être conservés entre 2 et 8°C. S'ils sont analysés plus de 7 jours après le prélèvement, ils doivent être congelés (à une température inférieure ou égale à -20°C).
- Si le test est effectué dans les 7 jours qui suivent le prélèvement, le sang total prélevé par ponction veineuse doit être conservé entre 2 et 8°C. Ne pas congeler les échantillons de sang total.
- Le sang total prélevé sur le bout du doigt doit être analysé immédiatement.

PROCEDURE D'ANALYSE

Le nombre souhaité de tests peut être détaché de la planche de 5 tests en pliant et déchirant au niveau de la perforation.

Ce test doit être effectué à une température comprise entre 15 et 40 °C.

REMARQUE :

- **Le numéro de lot et la date d'expiration sont imprimés sur chaque planche de tests et sur la pochette en aluminium.**
- **Le dosage devra être effectué dans les 2 heures suivant le retrait du film de protection recouvrant chaque test.**
- **Refermez et conservez la solution tampon de fixation entre 2 et 30°C pour prévenir toute évaporation ou tout déversement.**

- Enlever la protection plastique de chaque test.
- Pour les échantillons de sérum ou de plasma :**
 - Distribuer 50 µL d'échantillon (à l'aide d'une pipette de précision) sur la zone de dépôt de l'échantillon (symbole : flèche).
 - Attendre au moins 15 minutes (maximum : 60 minutes) et lire le résultat.
- Pour les échantillons de sang total (ponction veineuse) :**
 - Distribuer 50 µL d'échantillon (à l'aide d'une pipette de précision) sur la zone de dépôt de l'échantillon (symbole : flèche).
 - Attendre une minute, puis distribuer une goutte de tampon de fixation sur la zone de dépôt de l'échantillon, **en tenant le flacon à la verticale.**
 - Attendre au moins 15 minutes (maximum : 60 minutes) et lire le résultat.
- Pour les échantillons de sang total (bout du doigt) :**
 - Comprimez le corps du tube capillaire pour expulser le sang sur la zone de dépôt de l'échantillon du dispositif de test. Déposez tout le sang contenu dans le tube capillaire sur la zone de dépôt de l'échantillon. Évitez les éclaboussures de sang.
 - Jetez les tubes capillaires usagés en tant que déchets biologiques dangereux conformément aux réglementations locales.
 - Attendez exactement une minute, puis appliquez une goutte de tampon de migration sur la zone de dépôt de l'échantillon, en tenant le flacon à la verticale.**
 - Attendez au moins 15 minutes (60 minutes maximum) et lisez le résultat.

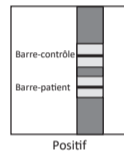
CONTROLE DE QUALITE

Un contrôle de la procédure annoté "Control" est inclus dans ce système afin d'assurer la validité du test. Si la barre de contrôle ne vire pas au rouge à la fin du test, le résultat du test n'est pas valide et l'échantillon doit être réanalysé.

INTERPRETATION DES RESULTATS

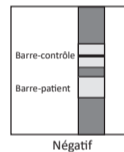
POSITIF (deux barres)

Les barres rouges apparaissent dans la fenêtre-contrôle (annotée "Control") et la fenêtre-patient (annotée "Patient") sur la bandelette. Toute barre rouge visible dans la fenêtre-patient doit être interprétée comme un résultat positif.



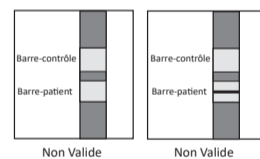
NEGATIF (une barre)

Une barre rouge apparaît dans la fenêtre-contrôle (annotée "Control"), la barre rouge de la fenêtre-patient (annotée "Patient") n'apparaissant pas sur la bandelette.



NON VALIDE (pas de barre)

Si la barre rouge n'apparaît pas dans la fenêtre-contrôle de la bandelette et même si une barre rouge apparaît dans la fenêtre-patient de la bandelette, le résultat n'est pas valide et le test doit être recommencé.



REMARQUES :

- Le résultat du test est positif même si la barre-patient est plus claire ou plus foncée que la barre-contrôle.
- La ligne de contrôle peut être de faible intensité avec certains échantillons de patients, notamment ceux présentant un titre élevé de VIH.
- Dès lors qu'une ligne rouge apparaît dans la fenêtre de contrôle, quelle que soit son intensité, le résultat est considéré comme valide.
- Si un résultat non valide venait à se répéter ou pour toute assistance technique, contacter votre fournisseur local ou le support technique.

LIMITES DE LA METHODE

- Le test Determine HIV-1/2 est destiné à détecter les anticorps anti-VIH-1 et anti-VIH-2 dans le sérum, le plasma et le sang total humains. D'autres liquides biologiques ou des échantillons poolés risquent de fournir des résultats imprécis.
- L'intensité de la barre-patient n'est pas nécessairement corrélée avec le titre de l'anticorps se trouvant dans l'échantillon.
- Un résultat négatif par Determine HIV-1/2 n'exclut pas la possibilité d'une infection par VIH. Un résultat faussement négatif peut être obtenu dans les circonstances suivantes :
 - faibles taux d'anticorps (par exemple en début de séroconversion) au-dessous de la limite de détection du test.
 - infection par un variant du virus moins facilement détectable par la configuration du test Determine HIV-1/2.
 - patient présentant des anticorps anti-VIH qui ne réagissent pas avec les antigènes spécifiques utilisés dans la configuration du test.
 - conditions de traitement de l'échantillon provoquant une perte de polyvalence de l'anticorps anti-VIH.
 - Personnes infectées par le VIH recevant un traitement antirétroviral^{11,12,13}

Pour ces différentes raisons, il faut prendre des précautions lors de l'interprétation de résultats négatifs. D'autres données cliniques (par exemple symptômes ou facteurs de risque) devront être utilisées en association avec les résultats du test.

- Des échantillons positifs devront être réanalysés en utilisant une autre méthode et les résultats devront être évalués à la lumière d'une évaluation clinique globale avant d'établir un diagnostic.
- Des échantillons de sang total ou de plasma contenant des anticoagulants autres que l'EDTA peuvent donner des résultats incorrects.
- Les nouveau-nés de mères infectées par le VIH peuvent être porteurs d'anticorps maternels contre le VIH pendant une durée pouvant atteindre dix-mois ; la présence de ces anticorps n'indique pas nécessairement une véritable infection du nouveau-né.

CARACTERISTIQUES SPECIFIQUES

SPECIFICITE

Un total de 1594 échantillons de sérum et de plasma provenant d'Asie, d'Afrique de l'Ouest et d'Amérique du Nord ont été analysés par Determine HIV-1/2 et par un test disponible dans le commerce (tableau I).

Tableau I
Spécificité du test Determine HIV-1/2

| Population | Nombre d'échantillons analysés | Négatifs par Determine HIV-1/2 | Négatifs par un test disponible dans le commerce*** |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Séronégatifs | | | |
| Sérum | 908 | 907/908 (99,89%) | 908/908 (100%) |
| Plasma | 403 | 403/403 (100%) | 403/403 (100%) |
| Femmes enceintes | 58* | 57/57 (100%) | 57/57 (100%) |
| Africains de l'Ouest | 49 | 48/49 (97,96%) | 48/49 (97,96%) |
| Maladies autres que l'infection par le VIH et substances potentiellement interférentes | 176* | 173/175 (98,86%) | 174/175 (99,45%) |
| Total | 1594** | 1588/1592 (99,75%) | 1590/1592 (99,87%) |

* Un échantillon provenant d'une femme enceinte et un échantillon provenant d'un patient positif pour le VHC étaient positifs par le test Determine HIV-1/2 et celui disponible dans le commerce. Les 2 échantillons ont été confirmés positifs par VIH-1 Western Blot.

** 456 échantillons provenaient d'Amérique du Nord, 1089 d'Asie et 49 d'Afrique.

*** La méthode de référence du test disponible dans le commerce utilise l'agglutination particulaire.

Un total de 3663 échantillons de sérum et de plasma séronégatifs provenant d'Amérique du Nord, d'Asie et d'Afrique ont été analysés par le test Determine HIV-1/2 et par des tests disponibles dans le commerce (tableau II). Les échantillons provenant d'Amérique du Nord et d'Asie ainsi que 49 des 2118 échantillons provenant d'Afrique (désignés comme "Africains de l'Ouest" dans le tableau I) sont inclus dans le tableau I. Les échantillons discordants ont été confirmés négatifs par Western blot ou par des tests du VIH-1 par PCR.

Tableau II
Comparaison de la spécificité du test Determine HIV-1/2 en fonction de la région géographique

| Région | Nombre d'échantillons testés | Négatifs par Determine HIV-1/2 | Négatifs par un test disponible dans le commerce* |
|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Amérique du Nord | 456 | 451/454 (99,34%) | 453/454 (99,78%) |
| Asie | 1089 | 1089/1089 (100%) | 1089/1089 (100%) |
| Afrique | 2118 | 2079/2118 (98,16%) | 2100/2118 (99,15%) |

* Les méthodes de référence des tests disponibles dans le commerce utilisent l'agglutination particulaire, l'immunoenzymologie et l'immunologie par chimiluminescence.

Un total de 368 échantillons séronégatifs de sang total, sérum et plasma provenant de Thaïlande ont été analysés par le test Determine HIV-1/2. 39 des échantillons de sang total ont été prélevés par ponction veineuse et sur le bout du doigt (tableau III).

Tableau III
Comparaison de la spécificité du test Determine HIV-1/2 dans des échantillons séronégatifs de sang total, sérum et plasma

| Tipo de muestra | Nombre d'échantillons analysés | Négatifs par Determine HIV-1/2 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sérum | 368 | 368/368 (100%) |
| Plasma | 368 | 368/368 (100%) |
| Sang total (ponction veineuse) | 368 | 368/368 (100%) |
| Sang total (bout du doigt) | 39 | 39/39 (100%) |

SENSIBILITE

Un total de 869 échantillons de sérum et de plasma positifs pour les anticorps anti-VIH-1 et anti-VIH-2, provenant d'Asie, d'Afrique et d'Amérique du Nord et du Sud ont été analysés par Determine HIV-1/2 et par un test disponible dans le commerce (tableau IV).

Tableau IV
Sensibilité du test Determine HIV-1/2

| Population | Nombre d'échantillons analysés | Positifs par Determine HIV-1/2 | Positifs par un test disponible dans le commerce** |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Positifs pour le VIH-1 | 521* | 521/521 (100%) | 521/521 (100%) |
| Positifs pour le VIH-2 | 114* | 114/114 (100%) | 114/114 (100%) |
| Sous-types A à G du VIH-1 | 222 | 222/222 (100%) | Non testés |
| VIH-1 Groupe O | 12 | 12/12 (100%) | Non testés |
| Total | 869 | 869/869 (100%) | 635/635 (100%) |

* 228 échantillons provenaient d'Amérique du Nord, 296 d'Asie et 111 d'Afrique.

** La méthode de référence du test disponible dans le commerce utilise l'agglutination particulaire.

Un total de 1653 échantillons de sérum et de plasma séropositifs provenant d'Amérique du Nord, d'Asie et d'Afrique ont été analysés par le test Determine HIV-1/2 et par des tests disponibles dans le commerce (tableau V). Les échantillons provenant d'Amérique du Nord et d'Asie ainsi que 111 des 1129 échantillons provenant d'Afrique (désignés comme "Positifs pour le VIH-2" dans le tableau IV) ont été inclus dans le tableau IV. Les échantillons discordants ont été confirmés positifs pour le VIH-1 par Western blot ou par des tests du VIH-1 par PCR.

Tableau V
Comparaison de la sensibilité du test Determine HIV-1/2 en fonction de la région géographique

| Région | Nombre d'échantillons analysés | Positifs par Determine HIV-1/2 | Positifs par des tests disponibles dans le commerce** |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Amérique du Nord | 228 | 228/228 (100%) | 228/228 (100%) |
| Asie | 296 | 296/296 (100%) | 296/296 (100%) |
| Afrique | 1129 | 1128*/1129 (99,91%) | 1129/1129 (100%) |

* Un échantillon négatif par Determine HIV-1/2 a été confirmé comme positif par test du VIH-1 par PCR.

** Les méthodes de référence des tests disponibles dans le commerce utilisent l'agglutination particulaire, l'immunoenzymologie et l'immunologie par chimiluminescence.

Un total de 102 échantillons séropositifs de sang total, sérum et plasma provenant de Thaïlande ont été analysés par le test Determine HIV-1/2. 32 des échantillons de sang total ont été prélevés par ponction veineuse et sur le bout du doigt (tableau VI).

Tableau VI
Comparaison de la sensibilité du test Determine HIV-1/2 dans les échantillons séropositifs de sang total, sérum et plasma.

| Type d'échantillons | Nombre d'échantillons analysés | Positifs par Determine HIV-1/2 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sérum | 102 | 102/102 (100%) |
| Plasma | 102 | 102/102 (100%) |
| Sang total (ponction veineuse) | 102 | 102/102 (100%) |
| Sang total (bout du doigt) | 32 | 32/32 (100%) |

PT

| |
|---|
| Estas instruções de uso do kit devem ser lidas cuidadosamente antes do uso. As instruções de uso do kit devem ser seguidas rigorosamente. A confiança dos resultados do ensaio não pode ser garantida se houver desvios nas instruções de uso do kit. |
|---|

NOME E USO PRETENDIDO

O Determine™ HIV-1/2 é um imunoenensaio qualitativo, *in vitro* e de leitura visual para a detecção de anticorpos para HIV-1 e HIV-2 em soro humano, plasma ou sangue total. O teste é pretendido como uma adição para detectar anticorpos para HIV-1 e HIV-2 de indivíduos infectados. O teste é exclusivamente para uso profissional.

RESUMO E EXPLICAÇÃO DO TESTE

A AIDS (Síndrome da Imunodeficiência Adquirida) é caracterizada por mudanças na população de células de linfócitos T. Num indivíduo infectado, o vírus causa depleção das células T auxiliares, o que deixa o indivíduo susceptível às infecções oportunistas e algumas malignidades. O vírus que causa a AIDS existe como dois tipos relatados conhecidos como HIV-1e HIV-2. A presença do vírus da AIDS faz com que haja produção de anticorpos específicos para HIV-1 ou HIV-2.

PRINCÍPIO BIOLÓGICO DO PROCEDIMENTO

O Determine HIV-1/2 é um teste imunocromatográfico para a detecção qualitativa de anticorpos para HIV-1 e HIV-2.

A amostra é adicionada ao pad de amostra. Como a amostra migra através do pad de conjugado, ela reconstrói-se e mistura-se com o conjugado de colóide de selênio-antígeno. Esta mistura continua a migrar através da fase sólida para imobilizar os antígenos e peptídeos sintéticos na janela do paciente.

Se os anticorpos para HIV-1 e/ou HIV-2 estão presentes na amostra, os anticorpos ligam-se no colóide de selênio-antígeno e no antígeno da janela do paciente, formando uma linha vermelha na janela do paciente.

Se os anticorpos para HIV-1 e/ou HIV-2 estão ausentes, o colóide de selênio-antígeno flui através da janela do paciente, e nenhuma linha vermelha é formada na janela do paciente.

Para assegurar a validade de ensaio, uma barra de controle processual é incorporada no esquema de ensaio.

CONTEÚDO

CONJUNTO Determine HIV-1/2 (7D2343SET) (100 testes para testar amostras de sangue total)

- Cartão de Teste Determine HIV-1/2 20 cartões (5 testes/cartão), revestidos com antígenos recombinantes de HIV-1/2 e peptídeo sintético.
- 1 Frasco (2,5 mL) de Chase Buffer (7D2243) preparado em tampão fosfato. Conservantes: Agentes Antimicrobianos.
- Tubos capilares
- Lanceta de sangue

Materiais necessários, mas não fornecidos

Luvas descartáveis, cronômetro
Micropipeta capaz de administrar 50 µL (que não picada no dedo)
Cotonete embebido em álcool, gaze

ADVERTÊNCIAS E PRECAUÇÕES

Para Uso Diagnóstico *In Vitro*.

CUIDADO:

O folheto informativo está inserido dentro da caixa do kit. NÃO coloque o folheto informativo dentro da bolsa de papel alumínio.

Práticas apropriadas de biossegurança^{1,5} devem ser usadas ao manusear amostras e reagentes. Estas precauções incluem, mas não estão limitadas ao seguinte:

- Usar luvas.
- Não pipetar com a boca.
- Não comer, beber, fumar, aplicar cosméticos, ou manusear lentes de contato nas áreas onde esses materiais são manuseados.
- Limpar e desinfetar todos os derramamentos de amostras ou reagentes utilizando um desinfetante apropriado como hipoclorito de sódio a 0,5%.^{6,7}
- Descontaminar e descartar todas as amostras, reagentes, ou outros materiais potencialmente contaminados de acordo com as regulamentações locais.^{8,9}

INSTRUÇÕES DE ARMAZENAMENTO

Os Cartões de Teste Determine HIV-1/2 e Chase Buffer devem ser armazenados a 2-30° C até a data de validade.

Os componentes do kit são estáveis até a data de validade quando manuseados e armazenados como indicado. Não use componentes do kit após a data de validade. Voltar a selar todos os ensaios que não foram utilizados na bolsa que contém o dessecante, premindo o selo de uma ponta à outra para fechar.

COLETA DE AMOSTRA

Coleta de Soro, Plasma e Sangue Total por Venopunção

Soro, plasma e sangue total humanos coletados por venopunção devem ser coletados assepticamente de maneira tal para evitar hemólise.

NOTA: Para amostras de sangue total e plasma, tubos de coleta de EDTA devem ser usados.

Coleta de Sangue Total por Punção¹⁰

- Antes de efetuar a colheita de uma amostra por picada no dedo, coloque um tubo capilar e uma lanceta sobre uma superfície limpa e seca. Depois de retirar um tubo capilar, sele para fechar o saco de plástico e guarde os restantes tubos capilares na caixa do kit para proteger os tubos da luz solar.
Não utilize um tubo capilar que esteja sujo ou dobrado.
Não toque na extremidade aberta dos tubos capilares antes da sua utilização.
- Peça ao paciente para aumentar a circulação sanguínea esfregando as duas mãos juntas.
- Escolher a ponta do dedo médio, anelar ou indicador (qualquer destes que esteja com menos calosidade) para adultos e crianças maiores que um ano. Aquecer a mão de acordo com a necessidade com uma toalha úmedecida e aquecida ou água aquecida para aumentar o fluxo de sangue local.
- Limpar a ponta do dedo com álcool; permitir secagem pelo ar. Posicionar a mão com o lado da palma para cima. Colocar a lanceta aproximadamente sobre o centro da ponta do dedo. Pressionar firmemente a lanceta contra o dedo e perfurar a pele. Descartar a lanceta num recipiente apropriado para materiais de risco biológico.
- Limpar a primeira gota de sangue com um chumaço de gaze estéril.
- Segure no dedo abaixo do cotovelo e aplique uma pressão ligeira e intermitente na base do dedo perfurado várias vezes.
- Confirme a localização da linha no tubo capilar. Utilize o dedo indicador e o polegar para apertar suavemente o corpo do tubo capilar, deixe a extremidade aberta do tubo capilar tocar na esfera de sangue e solte cuidadosamente o dedo - o sangue será aspirado para dentro do tubo capilar.
- Efetue cuidadosamente a colheita de sangue até à linha, sem a ultrapassar.
A confiabilidade dos resultados do ensaio não pode ser assegurada se o sangue for colhido abaixo ou acima da linha.
- Se a amostra não for suficiente para encher o tubo até à linha, aplique novamente uma pressão ligeira no dedo para libertar uma gota de sangue e efetue a colheita do sangue até atingir a linha.
- Confirme que não existem bolhas de ar na amostra. Se houver uma bolha de ar ou se o sangue for colhido abaixo ou acima da linha após a conclusão da colheita, descarte o tubo capilar com a amostra e não o utilize.
- Avance de imediato para o Procedimento de teste 4 para amostras de sangue total (por picada no dedo).



ARMAZENAMENTO DE AMOSTRA

- Amostras de soro e plasma devem ser armazenadas a 2-8° C se a análise for realizada em até 7 dias após a coleta. Se a análise for protelada por mais de 7 dias após a coleta, a amostra deve ser congelada (-20° C ou mais frio).
- O sangue total coletado por venopunção deve ser armazenado a 2-8° C se a análise for realizada em até 7 dias após a coleta. Não congelar amostras de sangue total.
- O sangue total coletado por punção deve ser analisado imediatamente.

PROCEDIMENTO DO TESTE

O número desejado de unidades de teste do cartão com 5 testes pode ser removido torcendo-se e rasgando a perfuração.

Este teste deve ser realizado entre 15 °C e 40 °C.

NOTA:

- **O número de lote e o prazo de validade estão impressos em cada cartão de teste e na bolsa de papel alumínio.**
- **O ensaio deve ser iniciado até 2 horas depois de retirada a película de alumínio protectora do teste.**
- **Volte a colocar a tampa e a armazenar o Chase Buffer entre 2 a 30°C para evitar evaporação ou derrame.**

1. Remover a cobertura protetora de lâmina metálica de cada teste.
2. **Para amostras de soro ou plasma:**
 - a. Aplicar 50 µL de amostra (pipeta de precisão) no pad de amostra (marcado por símbolos de seta).
 - b. Esperar no mínimo 15 minutos (até 60 minutos) e ler o resultado.
3. **Para amostras de sangue total (venopunção):**
 - a. Aplicar 50 µL de amostra (pipeta de precisão) no pad de amostra (marcado por símbolos de seta).
 - b. Esperar um minuto e então aplicar uma gota de Chase Buffer no pad de amostra, segurando no frasco verticalmente.
 - c. Esperar no mínimo 15 minutos (até 60 minutos) e ler o resultado.
4. **Para amostras de sangue total (punção):**
 - a. Aperte o corpo do tubo capilar expelindo o sangue para a almofada absorvente do dispositivo de teste. Aplique todo o sangue no tubo capilar na almofada absorvente. Não deixe o sangue salpicar.
 - b. Elimine os tubos capilares usados como material que apresenta risco biológico de acordo com os regulamentos locais.
 - c. **Aguarde exatamente um minuto** e, em seguida, aplique uma gota de tampão de detecção na almofada absorvente, segurando no frasco verticalmente.
 - d. **Aguarde, no mínimo, 15 minutos (até 60 minutos) e efetue a leitura do resultado.**

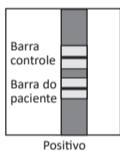
CONTROLE DE QUALIDADE

Para assegurar a validade do ensaio, um controle processual é incorporado ao esquema de ensaio e rotulado Controle. Se a barra de controle não ficar vermelha na finalização do ensaio, o resultado do teste é inválido e a amostra deve ser retestada.

INTERPRETAÇÃO DOS RESULTADOS

POSITIVO (Duas Barras)

Barras vermelhas aparecem tanto na janela de controle (rotulada Controle) como na janela do paciente (rotulada Paciente) da tira. Qualquer barra vermelha visível na janela do paciente deve ser interpretada como positiva.



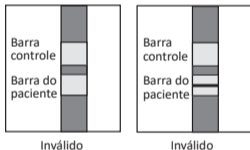
NEGATIVO (Uma Barra)

Uma barra vermelha aparece na janela de controle da tira (rotulada Controle), e nenhuma barra vermelha aparece na janela do paciente (rotulada Paciente) da tira.



INVÁLIDO (Nenhuma Barra)

Se não há barra vermelha na janela de controle da tira, e mesmo que apareça uma barra vermelha na janela do paciente da tira o resultado é inválido e deve ser repetido.



NOTAS:

- O resultado de teste é positivo mesmo que a barra do paciente apareça mais clara ou mais escura que a barra de controle.
- A barra de controle poderá apresentar uma intensidade fraca para algumas amostras de paciente, particularmente aquelas com VIH de título elevado.
- Se for apresentada uma barra vermelha na janela de controle, mesmo que muito tênue, o resultado do teste é considerado válido.
- Se ocorrer repetidamente um resultado de teste inválido, ou se precisar de recorrer à assistência técnica, contacte o seu distribuidor local ou a Assistência Técnica.

LIMITAÇÕES DO PROCEDIMENTO

- O teste Determine HIV-1/2 é destinado à detecção de anticorpos para HIV-1 e HIV-2 em soro, plasma, e sangue humano. Outros fluidos corporais ou “pools” de amostras podem não fornecer resultados exatos.
- A intensidade da barra do paciente não se relaciona necessariamente à quantidade de anticorpos da amostra.
- Um resultado negativo com Determine HIV-1/2 não exclui a possibilidade de infecção pelo vírus HIV. Um resultado falso negativo pode ocorrer nas seguintes circunstâncias:
 - Baixos níveis de anticorpos (por exemplo, soroconverso recente), que estão abaixo do limite de detecção do teste.
 - infecção por uma variante do vírus que é menos detectável pela configuração do ensaio do Determine HIV-1/2
 - Anticorpos contra HIV, presentes na amostra do paciente, que não reagem com os antígenos específicos utilizados na configuração deste ensaio.
 - condições de manuseio da amostra que resulta na perda das características do anticorpo contra HIV.
 - Pessoas infectadas pelo VIH e a fazer terapêutica anti-retroviral^{11,12,13}

Por essas razões, deve-se tomar cuidado ao interpretar os resultados negativos. Outros dados clínicos (por exemplo, sintomas ou fatores de risco) devem ser usados em conjunto com os resultados dos testes.

- Amostras positivas devem ser testadas de novo usando um outro método e os resultados devem ser avaliados levando-se em consideração a avaliação clínica geral antes que se faça um diagnóstico final.
- As amostras de plasma ou sangue contendo outros anticoagulantes que não o EDTA também podem fornecer resultados incorretos.
- Recém-nascidos de mães infectadas pelo VIH podem ser portadores de anticorpos maternos anti-VIH até cerca dos dezoito meses de idade, o que não indica necessariamente que estejam realmente infectados.

CARACTERÍSTICAS DE DESEMPENHO

ESPECIFICIDADE

Um total de 1.594 amostras de soro e plasma da Ásia, Oeste da África, e América do Norte foram testadas por Determine HIV-1/2 e um teste comercialmente disponível (Tabela I).

Tabela I
Especificidade do Determine HIV-1/2

| População | Número de Amostras Testadas | Negativo por Determine HIV-1/2 | Negativo por Teste Comercialmente Disponível*** |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Soronegativos | 908 | 907/908 (99,89%) | 908/908 (100%) |
| Soro Plasma | 403 | 403/403 (100%) | 403/403 (100%) |
| Mulheres Grávidas | 58* | 57/57 (100%) | 57/57 (100%) |
| Africanos do Oeste da África | 49 | 48/49 (97,96%) | 48/49 (97,96%) |
| Estados Enfermos Outros que por HIV e Substâncias Potencialmente Interferentes | 176* | 173/175 (98,86%) | 174/175 (99,45%) |
| Total | 1.594** | 1.588/1.592 (99,75%) | 1.590/1.592 (99,87%) |

* Uma amostra de uma mulher grávida e de um paciente positivo para HCV foram positivos tanto por Determine HIV-1/2 quanto por outro teste comercialmente disponível. Ambas as amostras confirmadas positivas por HIV-1 Western Blot.

** 456 amostras da América do Norte, 1.089 amostras da Ásia e 49 amostras da África.

*** O método de referência do teste comercialmente disponível é aglutinação por partículas.

Um total de 3.663 amostras de soro e plasma soronegativas da América do Norte, Ásia e África foram testadas por Determine HIV-1/2 e por testes comercialmente disponíveis (Tabela II). As amostras da América do Norte, Ásia e 49 das 2.118 amostras da África (denominadas como “Africanos do Oeste da África” na Tabela I) foram incluídas na Tabela I. As amostras discordantes foram confirmadas como negativas ou por ensaios Western Blot ou por HIV-1 PCR.

Tabela II
Comparação da Especificidade de Determine HIV-1/2 por Área Geográfica

| Área | Número de Amostras Testadas | Negativas por Determine HIV-1/2 | Negativas por Testes Comercialmente Disponíveis* |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| América do Norte | 456 | 451/454 (99,34%) | 453/454 (99,78%) |
| Ásia | 1.089 | 1.089/1.089 (100%) | 1.089/1.089 (100%) |
| África | 2.118 | 2.079/2.118 (98,16%) | 2.100/2.118 (99,15%) |

* Os métodos de referência dos testes comercialmente disponíveis são aglutinação por partículas, imunoensaio enzimático e imunoensaio quimioluminescente.

Um total de 368 amostras soronegativas de sangue total da Tailândia foram testadas com soro e plasma pareados por Determine HIV-1/2. Trinta e nove das amostras de sangue total foram coletadas tanto por venopunção como por punção (Tabela III).

Tabela III
Comparação da Especificidade do Determine HIV-1/2 em Amostras Soronegativas de Sangue Total e de Soro e Plasma Pareados

| Tipo de Amostra | Número de Amostras Testadas | Negativas por Determine HIV-1/2 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Soro | 368 | 368/368 (100%) |
| Plasma | 368 | 368/368 (100%) |
| Sangue Total (venopunção) | 368 | 368/368 (100%) |
| Sangue Total (punção) | 39 | 39/39 (100%) |

SENSIBILIDADE

Um total de 869 amostras positivas para anticorpo HIV-1 e HIV-2 de soro e plasma da Ásia, África, e América do Norte e do Sul foram testadas por Determine HIV-1/2 e um teste comercialmente disponível (Tabela IV).

Tabela IV
Sensibilidade do Determine HIV-1/2

| População | Número de Amostras Testadas | Positivo por Determine HIV-1/2 | Positivo por Teste Comercialmente Disponível*** |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| HIV-1 Positivo | 521* | 521/521 (100%) | 521/521 (100%) |
| HIV-2 Positivo | 114* | 114/114 (100%) | 114/114 (100%) |
| HIV-1 Subtipos A-G | 222 | 222/222 (100%) | Não Testado |
| HIV-1 Grupo O | 12 | 12/12 (100%) | Não Testado |
| Total | 869 | 869/869 (100%) | 635/635 (100%) |

* 228 amostras da América do Norte, 296 da Ásia e 111 amostras da África.

** O método de referência do teste comercialmente disponível é aglutinação por partículas.

Um Total de 1.653 amostras de soro e plasma soropositivas da América do Norte, Ásia e África foram testadas por Determine HIV-1/2 e por testes comercialmente disponíveis (Tabela V). As amostras da América do Norte, Ásia e 111 das 1.129 amostras da África (denominadas como “HIV-2 Positivo” na Tabela IV) foram incluídas na Tabela IV. As amostras discordantes foram confirmadas como HIV-1 positivas ou por ensaios Western Blot ou por HIV-1 PCR.

Tabela V
Comparação da Sensibilidade de Determine HIV-1/2 por Área Geográfica

| Área | Número de Amostras Testadas | Positivas por Determine HIV-1/2 | Positivas por Testes Comercialmente Disponíveis* |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| América del Norte | 228 | 228/228 (100%) | 228/228 (100%) |
| Asia | 296 | 296/296 (100%) | 296/296 (100%) |
| África | 1129 | 1.128*/1.129 (99,91%) | 1.129/1.129 (100%) |

* Uma amostra negativa por Determine HIV-1/2 confirmada positiva por HIV-1 PCR.

** Os métodos de referência dos testes comercialmente disponíveis são aglutinação por partículas, imunoensaio enzimático e imunoensaio quimioluminescente.

Um total de 102 amostras soropositivas de sangue total da Tailândia foram testadas com soro e plasma pareados por Determine HIV-1/2. Trinta e duas das amostras de sangue total foram coletadas tanto por venopunção como por punção (Tabela VI).

Tabela VI
Comparação da Sensibilidade de Determine HIV-1/2 em Amostras Soropositivas de Sangue Total e de Soro e Plasma Pareados

| Tipo de Amostra | Número de Amostras Testadas | Negativas por Determine HIV-1/2 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Soro | 102 | 102/102 (100%) |
| Plasma | 102 | 102/102 (100%) |
| Sangue Total (venopunção) | 102 | 102/102 (100%) |
| Sangue Total (punção) | 32 | 32/32 (100%) |

N° de lote, data de fabricação e validade: vide rótulos dos frascos e do estojo.

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