HIV Diagnostic Testing

This is a PDF version of the following document:
Module 1: Screening and Diagnosis
Lesson 3: HIV Diagnostic Testing

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Background

HIV Testing and the Care Continuum

HIV diagnostic testing is the crucial first step in the HIV care continuum.[1] Establishing a diagnosis of HIV has important implications for both HIV treatment and prevention. Accumulating evidence shows that persons living with HIV who take antiretroviral therapy without interruption have better clinical outcomes and maintaining suppressed plasma HIV RNA levels essentially eliminates the possibility of sexual transmission of HIV.[2,3,4,5,6] Improving rates of HIV testing and awareness of HIV status is critical because a high proportion of HIV transmissions occur from persons unaware of their HIV diagnosis.[7] The highest HIV transmission rates occur among persons with acute HIV who are unaware of their diagnosis.[7,8,9,10,11] The CDC estimated that in 2019 approximately 13% of people living with HIV in the United States were unaware of their HIV diagnosis.[12] Universal testing is also very important because individuals who test negative but have a risk of acquiring HIV can be offered HIV risk-reduction counseling, preventative measures, including preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP). Ideally, HIV testing, prevention, and treatment services are offered in the same setting in a “status-neutral” care model.[13]

Approach to HIV Testing in the United States

In 2014, the CDC and the Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL) released an HIV diagnostic algorithm to allow for more accurate diagnosis of acute HIV-1, the ability to detect HIV type 2 (HIV-2), fewer indeterminate results, and faster turnaround time for completion of the testing algorithm.[14] This HIV diagnostic algorithm, which was updated in 2018, is discussed in detail below in the section CDC HIV Testing Algorithm. The HIV testing approach recommended by the CDC consists of initial screening with an antigen-antibody test, with follow-up testing of reactive samples using an HIV-1/2 differentiation antibody assay. The latter test can differentiate HIV-1 from HIV-2 and can provide antibody confirmation.[14,15] Indeterminate or ambiguous results based on the initial HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody test and HIV differentiation assay require further evaluation with an HIV-1 nucleic acid test (NAT), such as an HIV RNA PCR assay.[14] From a practical standpoint, the same patient blood sample can be used for the initial screening test and the HIV differentiation assay. When using point-of-care sampling, such as an oral swab or fingerstick blood sample, the confirmatory testing requires obtaining an additional sample.

Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) Criteria

With a range of HIV diagnostic tests now available, the testing process can occur in a wide range of clinical and nonclinical settings. Most HIV testing is performed in a laboratory setting and the time required to perform the tests varies significantly, but some laboratory tests can be performed in less than an hour.
Several point-of-care, single-use, rapid tests are now available that can be performed in clinical or nonclinical settings. In the United States, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) regulates all clinical laboratory testing through the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA). As part of this process, CLIA has established a three-level test complexity criteria and this applies to the different HIV testing procedures:

- **Waived**: These tests are considered simple to perform, low-risk, and can be performed with minimal training; specimens do not require centrifugation for testing.
- **Moderate Complexity**: Although these tests are considered simple to perform the testing involves using plasma or serum specimens, and program participation in an external proficiency testing program.
- **High Complexity**: These tests involve multiple-step protocols and require trained laboratory personnel to perform, participation in an external proficiency testing program, and frequent checks on quality control.

For example, all laboratory-based, HIV antigen-antibody tests (discussed in more detail below) are considered moderate complexity by CLIA standards, except for one, which is considered high complexity (the GS HIV antigen-antibody combo EIA test). On the other hand, most laboratory-based HIV antibody tests are considered high complexity. There is one FDA-approved, single-use, point-of-care antigen-antibody test (the Abbott Determine HIV-1/HIV-2 antigen-antibody combination assay), which is considered waived by CLIA. There are also several approved single-use, point-of-care antibody only tests, the majority of which are CLIA waived (an exception is the Reveal G4 Rapid HIV-1 Antibody Test, which is moderate complexity). The approved nucleic acid test (NAT), which is the Aptima HIV-1 RNA qualitative assay, is considered high complexity by CLIA.
Timing of Laboratory Markers following HIV Infection

Fiebig Staging System

Laboratory markers of HIV infection appear in a consistent sequence after the infection occurs and delineate the period from initial exposure to established HIV. The Fiebig staging system, first published in 2003 defines 6 distinct stages of initial HIV infection that follow the eclipse phase and these stages range from emergence of HIV RNA Stage I) to full Western blot reactivity (Stage VI) (Figure 1).[16]

Early HIV Test Reactivity and Terminology

The CDC/APHL document and the Adult and Adolescent ART Guidelines have defined the following laboratory-based and clinically relevant terms related to acute HIV.[14,17] Note that some of these terms are not standardized and alternative terminology, such as primary HIV (instead of acute HIV), is often used.

- **Eclipse Phase**: The eclipse phase is the initial interval after HIV infection when no existing diagnostic test, including the HIV-1 NAT, is capable of detecting HIV (Figure 2). During this phase, even the HIV RNA PCR assays, which are the first tests that can detect HIV following HIV acquisition, are negative because the HIV RNA levels have not yet reached levels detectable by standard laboratory assays.
- **HIV Seroconversion Window Period**: The HIV seroconversion window period refers to the interval between HIV acquisition and the first detection of anti-HIV antibodies; the seroconversion window varies depending on the specific HIV antibody assay used (Figure 3).
- **Acute HIV**: The term acute HIV (also referred to as primary HIV) typically describes the interval between the detection of HIV RNA and the detection of anti-HIV antibodies. During acute HIV infection, the HIV RNA is always detectable and the HIV p24 antigen is often positive. People with acute HIV may have the abrupt onset of clinical symptoms.
- **Recent Infection**: The term recent infection usually describes the period after acute HIV when anti-HIV antibodies are developing out to 6 months after HIV acquisition.
- **Early Infection**: Early infection is generally used to describe both acute and recent HIV time periods, which extend out to 6 months after HIV acquisition.
- **Established HIV Infection**: The term established infection refers to the time after early HIV, during which anti-HIV IgG antibody responses have fully developed.

Timing of HIV Test Reactivity with Modern Assays

The CDC and Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL) document, based on several CDC-related studies, have outlined the sequence of contemporary laboratory markers turning positive following acquisition of HIV (Figure 4).[18,19] Following HIV acquisition, HIV RNA is first detectable on standard laboratory tests approximately 10 to 11 days after infection.[16] The next marker to appear is p24 antigen, which typically reaches detectable levels about 5-7 days after the emergence of HIV RNA-1, with a positive p24 antigen test typically developing when the HIV RNA exceeds 20,000-30,000 copies/mL.[14,17] Next, the EIA (IgM antibody test) turns positive approximately 3 to 5 days later, and are gradually replaced by IgG antibodies, which appear 2 to 6 weeks after initial HIV RNA detection.[16]
Tests Used for the Diagnosis of HIV

Updated Nomenclature for HIV Serologic Tests

In the United States, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved HIV serologic tests have historically been categorized as first-, second-, third-, and fourth-generation tests, based on evolving techniques and significant improvement in assay sensitivity.[20,21] With many of the new and improved HIV assays, a clear distinction between the HIV generations has blurred and use of the HIV test “generation” nomenclature is no longer recommended.[22] The first- and second-generation antibody assays are now referred to as IgG-sensitive tests, third-generation assays as IgM/IgG-sensitive tests, and fourth-generation as antigen-antibody immunoassays (Figure 5).[14,20,21,23] Further, the use of the term rapid HIV test to describe point-of-care tests is no longer recommended since a number of instrumented, laboratory-based tests now have the capacity to generate HIV test results in less than one hour. Instead, the type of test is considered either laboratory-based or point-of-care.[21,22]

Serologic Tests for Diagnosing HIV

The major tests used as screening tests for diagnosing HIV are: (1) HIV antigen-antibody laboratory-based tests, (2) HIV antigen-antibody point-of-care tests, (3) HIV antibody laboratory-based tests, and (4) HIV antibody point-of-care tests.[24,25] There is also one FDA approved HIV antibody test for use and interpretation at home.[26] Further, HIV diagnostic testing includes HIV-1/2 differentiation assays and HIV nucleic acid tests (NATs). The NAT testing includes options for qualitative HIV RNA or proviral DNA PCR assays or a quantitative RNA PCR assay, which is commonly referred to as a viral load test. The following summarizes the major FDA-approved HIV screening and differentiation assays.[15,21,25]

HIV Antigen-Antibody Laboratory-Based Tests

The HIV antigen-antibody laboratory-based immunoassays are the preferred screening tests for HIV. These immunoassays detect HIV-1 p24 (capsid) antigen and antibodies (IgM and IgG) to HIV-1 and HIV-2 (Figure 6).[14,21,27] The HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassays detect HIV significantly earlier than laboratory-based antibody tests, point-of-care antigen-antibody tests, and point-of-care HIV antibody tests.[21,28] Data from a CDC study evaluated reactivity of HIV tests in specimens from individuals with HIV-1 seroconversion showed that HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay was positive in 50% of persons at 17.8 days and in 99% at 44.3 days (Figure 7).[28] Accordingly, the CDC considers laboratory-based HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassays to virtually exclude HIV infection if the test is negative 45 days after an exposure.[22] All reactive HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody tests require confirmatory testing. None of the HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassays can detect HIV-2 core antigen (p26 antigen), but cross-reactivity to HIV-1 p24 antigen can occur in persons infected with HIV-2. The following list (in alphabetical order) summarizes the laboratory-based HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassays that are FDA-approved for use in the United States:[24]

- **ADVIA Centaur HIV Ag/Ab Combo (CHIV) Assay**: This two-wash antigen-antibody sandwich immunoassay detects HIV-1 p24 antigen, antibodies to HIV-1, and antibodies to HIV-2.[29] This assay does not differentiate between p24 antigen and HIV antibodies. The ADVIA Centaur HIV Ag/Ab Combo Assay was evaluated in more than 7,000 samples and found to have a sensitivity of 98.4% and specificity of 99.7%.[30] This test is a chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay (CMIA) and it requires less than 1 hour to perform.

- **ARCHITECT HIV Ag/Ab Combo**: This laboratory assay can detect HIV-1 p24 antigen, antibodies to HIV-1 (groups O and M), and antibodies to HIV-2.[31] This does not distinguish antigen from antibody, nor does it distinguish HIV-1 from HIV-2. The ARCHITECT HIV Ag/Ab Combo assay has been evaluated in several studies and has demonstrated detection rates over 99% for established HIV infection and detection rates from 80% to 96% for acute HIV (with specificity above 98% in both established and acute HIV infection).[32,33,34] The ARCHITECT HIV Ag/Ab Combo is a CMIA, and it takes less than 30 minutes to perform.
• **BioPlex 2200 HIV Ag-Ab Assay:** This laboratory assay detects HIV-1 p24 antigen, antibodies to HIV-1 (groups O and M), and antibodies to HIV-2.[35] An advantage of this test is it can differentiate between HIV-1 p24 antigen and antibodies to HIV-1 or HIV-2 and thus can help identify persons recently infected with HIV-1. Most other laboratory-based HIV antigen-antibody tests do not distinguish reactivity to p24 antigen from reactivity to HIV antibodies. Investigators prospectively tested the BioPlex 2200 HIV Ag-Ab Assay on 1,505 routine serum samples and the assay had a sensitivity of 100% and specificity of 99.5%.[36] Additional testing on samples known to be positive for HIV-1, HIV-2, or both showed the differentiation capability of the assay was 100% for HIV-1, 90.7% for HIV-2, 100% for both HIV-1 and HIV-2, and 90.9% for early HIV infection.[36] This test is a multiplex flow immunoassay, and it takes 45 minutes to perform. A disadvantage of this test is it requires specialized equipment and specially trained technicians.

• **Elecys HIV Combi PT:** This laboratory assay can detect HIV-1 p24 antigen, antibodies to HIV-1 (groups O and M), and antibodies to HIV-2.[37] A reactive test does not distinguish p24 antigen from antibodies to HIV, and it does not distinguish HIV-1 from HIV-2. This test is an electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (ECLIA) and it takes 27 minutes to perform.

• **Elecys HIV Duo:** This laboratory-based electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (ECLIA) is a double sandwich immunoassay that uses monoclonal antibodies to detect p24 antigen and recombinant antigens to detect antibodies to HIV.[38] This assay evaluates serum or plasma samples for p24 antigen and antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2.[38] An advantage of this assay is that it differentiates p24 antigen reactivity from HIV-1 or HIV-2 antibody reactivity (the test gives an overall reactive or non-reactive result plus a sub-result that shows whether the p24 antigen or anti-HIV antibody was positive, or both were positive). Although this test is one of few antigen-antibody tests that distinguishes between p24 antigen and anti-HIV antibody reactivity, it does not distinguish positive HIV-1 antibodies versus positive HIV-2 antibodies.[38] This laboratory-based test can be completed in approximately 18 minutes.

• **GS HIV Combo Ag/Ab EIA:** This semi-automated laboratory assay can detect HIV-1 p24 antigen, antibodies to HIV-1 (groups O and M), and antibodies to HIV-2.[39] A reactive test does not distinguish p24 antigen from antibodies to HIV, and it does not distinguish HIV-1 from HIV-2. In a performance evaluation, the GS HIV Combo Ag/Ab EIA was shown to be 100% sensitive in detecting established previously confirmed HIV infection and more than 85% sensitive in detecting acute HIV infection, with specificity above 99% in both groups.[40] This test uses an EIA microwell format, and it takes at least 3 hours to perform. This is one of the only FDA-approved, laboratory-based, antigen-antibody assays considered high complexity by CLIA. It is semi-automated (whereas the others are fully automated); it can be performed manually but is more labor-intensive and has a longer turnaround time, as compared to other antigen-antibody assays performed in the laboratory.

• **Liaison XL MUREX HIV Ag/Ab HT:** This chemiluminescent immunoassay, which is also described as a double sandwich immunoassay, has high sensitivity and specificity for detecting p24 antigen, HIV-1 antibodies, and HIV-2 antibodies.[41] Testing can be performed with serum or plasma samples. However, this test does not distinguish between reactivity of p24 antigen and HIV-1 or HIV-2 antibodies.[41] The laboratory-based test requires approximately 32 minutes.

• **VITROS HIV Combo Test:** This laboratory assay can detect HIV-1 p24 antigen, antibodies to HIV-1 (groups O and M), and antibodies to HIV-2; this assay is part of the VITROS 3600 Immunodiagnostic System.[42,43] A reactive test does not distinguish p24 antigen from antibodies to HIV, and it does not distinguish HIV-1 from HIV-2. This assay is an immunometric 2-stage reaction, and it takes 48 minutes to perform.

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**HIV Antigen-Antibody Single-Use Point-of-Care Tests**

In the United States, there is only one FDA-approved point-of-care HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody test for the diagnosis of HIV:

• **Abbott Determine HIV-1/2 Ag/Ab Combo:** This assay is a point-of-care, single use, rapid test that can detect HIV-1 p24 antigen, antibodies to HIV-1 (group O), and antibodies to HIV-2.[44,45] The Abbott Determine HIV-1/2 Ag/Ab Combo assay is the only FDA-approved point-of-care HIV-1/2 antigen-
antibody test and it is considered waived by CLIA when used for fingerstick whole blood. This assay can differentiate HIV-1 p24 antigen from HIV antibody, but it does not differentiate HIV-1 and HIV-2 antibodies.[46] The sensitivity of this assay for acute or very recent HIV infection is less than with laboratory-based HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody assays.[47,48,49] With this assay, use of fingerstick whole blood specimens is not as sensitive as with plasma samples.[50] The Abbott Determine HIV-1/2 Ag/Ab Combo is a lateral flow immunochromatographic assay that takes 20 minutes to perform.

HIV Antibody Laboratory-Based Tests

The HIV enzyme immunoassay (EIA) antibody test for HIV diagnosis was first licensed in the United States in 1985.[20] For more than 20 years, HIV antibody tests were widely used as the initial laboratory diagnosis test in the HIV testing algorithm. Since 2014, however, the use of HIV antibody tests as an initial screening test has been replaced by use of HIV antigen-antibody assays.[14,15] A reactive HIV antibody test always requires further confirmatory HIV testing with another HIV assay.[14] Most current laboratory-based HIV antibody tests are IgM/IgG-sensitive assays (as opposed to IgG only assays) and can detect HIV IgM antibodies at approximately 23 to 25 days after HIV acquisition.[21] The CDC considers these HIV antibody tests to have a window period of 90 days (even the IgM/IgG-sensitive assays); in this context, a negative HIV EIA test 90 days after a possible HIV exposure is considered to effectively rule out HIV acquisition from that exposure.[22] The following list of FDA-approved laboratory HIV antibody tests includes IgM/IgG-sensitive antibody assays and an IgG-sensitive assay:

- **ADVIA Centaur HIV 1/O/2 Enhanced**: This laboratory IgM/IgG-sensitive antibody assay can detect antibodies to HIV-1 (groups M and O) and/or antibodies to HIV-2.[51,52] A reactive test does not distinguish infection with HIV-1 from HIV-2. The test is a chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay (CMIA) that takes less than 1 hour to perform.

- **Avioq HIV-1 Microelisa System**: This laboratory-based IgG-sensitive antibody assay only detects antibodies to HIV-1 (groups M and O).[53] A reactive test does not distinguish infection with HIV-1 from HIV-2. The test is an EIA that uses whole viral lysate antigens (HIV-1) plus native gp160; this test takes at least 3 hours to perform.

- **Genetic Systems (GS) HIV-1/HIV-2 Plus O EIA**: This laboratory IgM/IgG-sensitive antibody assay can detect antibodies to HIV-1 (groups M and O) and/or antibodies to HIV-2.[54] A reactive test does not distinguish infection with HIV-1 from HIV-2. This test uses an EIA micro-well format and requires at least 3 hours to perform.

- **VITROS Anti-HIV 1+2 Assay**: This laboratory IgM/IgG-sensitive antibody assay can detect antibodies to HIV-1 (groups M and O) and/or antibodies to HIV-2.[55] A reactive test does not distinguish infection with HIV-1 from HIV-2. This test is a CMIA, and it takes less than 1 hour to perform.

HIV Antibody Single-Use, Point-of-Care Tests

Single-use, point-of-care HIV test kits have self-contained testing reagents and materials and typically can yield a test result within 40 minutes.[20,56,57] There are 7 FDA-approved, rapid, point-of-care tests that the CDC identifies as suitable for use in clinical and nonclinical settings.[56] Six of these tests detect antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2 and one detects antibodies only to HIV-1. The result for these antibody tests is either reactive or nonreactive. Hence, none of the currently used point-of-care antibody tests can differentiate HIV-1 infection from HIV-2. Multiple reports have shown problems with false-negative and false-positive test results with the oral fluid point-of-care test. Single-use, point-of-care rapid antibody tests are less sensitive than the laboratory-based antigen-antibody tests for the detection of early HIV.[32,58,59,60] All positive point-of-care HIV test results are considered a presumptive positive and require further supplemental testing for confirmation of HIV.[14] Single-use, point-of-care testing is primarily used for testing (1) in emergency room encounters where follow-up might be problematic, (2) women in labor who had no HIV testing performed during their pregnancy, (3) in an occupational exposure to HIV when immediate results may be needed, and (4) in other clinical settings where a low likelihood of follow-up for HIV test results is anticipated.[20,61,62] The following list summarizes the current FDA-approved single-use, point of care, rapid HIV tests (in
HIV-1/2 Differentiation Assays

Although several tests can distinguish HIV-1 from HIV-2, only one is currently in use—the Geenius HIV-1/2 Supplemental Assay—that is approved by the FDA as an HIV-1/HIV-2 differentiation assay. Differentiating HIV-1 and HIV-2 is important to avoid misclassification of HIV infection; studies have shown that the HIV-1 Western blot was erroneously interpreted as positive for HIV-1 in 46% to 85% of specimens from persons with HIV-2.

- **Geenius HIV 1/2 Supplemental Assay**: The Geenius HIV 1/2 Supplemental Assay is a single-use, immunochromatographic test that functions both as an HIV confirmatory test and an HIV-1 and HIV-2 differentiation assay (Figure 8). This assay utilizes multiple recombinant or synthetic peptides to detect HIV-1 antibodies (p31, gp160, p24, and gp41) and HIV-2 antibodies (gp36 and gp140). The test cassette contains 7 test lines, including the 6 HIV peptides and one control. A positive HIV-1 result requires at least 2 envelope peptides (gp160 and gp41) or 1 envelope peptide plus either the p24 or the polymerase peptide p31; a positive HIV-2 diagnosis requires reactivity to both HIV-2 envelope peptides gp36 and gp140. Investigators have shown the Geenius HIV 1/2 Supplemental Assay is a reliable HIV confirmatory assay and this test is recommended by the CDC as the differentiation assay to use in the HIV testing algorithm.

**HIV-1 Western Blot Laboratory Tests**

The HIV-1 Western blot has been largely replaced by more sensitive and specific HIV diagnostic tests. When used, the HIV-1 Western blot can detect human antibodies that react to HIV-1 proteins that originate from three HIV-1 gene regions: *env* (gp41, gp120/160), *pol* (p31, p51, p66), and *gag* (p15, p17, p24, p55) (Figure 9). The HIV Western blot typically becomes positive after about 5 to 6 weeks following initial HIV infection; as more protein bands become detectable, the Western blot typically evolves from a pattern of negative, then...
indeterminate, then positive. In 1989, the CDC and the Association of State and Territorial Public Health Laboratory Directors (ASTPHLD) published criteria for interpretation of Western blot tests for HIV:[78]

- **Positive**: A positive Western blot indicates the presence of at least two of the following bands: p24, gp41, and gp120/160
- **Negative**: A negative Western blot is defined by the absence of any bands
- **Indeterminate**: An indeterminate Western blot results from the presence of any bands, but not meeting positive criteria. Possible causes of an indeterminate Western blot include early HIV infection, HIV-2 infection, pregnancy, or cross-reactivity with other antibodies, such as in persons who have recently received especially with influenza immunization), or who have autoimmune disorder.

**In-Home HIV Testing**

In-home HIV testing typically refers to either performing the test in its entirety at home (OraQuick In-Home HIV Test) or collecting the test specimen at home and mailing it in for testing (Home Access HIV-1 Test System). Both of these commercially available tests provide individuals with an option for anonymous HIV testing. In-home testing or in-home specimen collection may be preferable for some persons who are reluctant to undergo HIV testing in medical settings.[79,80] Studies have shown that in-home testing is feasible and acceptable for persons undergoing testing,[80,81,82,83,84] though several concerns persist, including cost of the test, low sensitivity for detecting recent HIV acquisition, and the potential that use during the HIV seroconversion window period can lead to a false-negative result, lack of appropriate counseling and confirmatory testing for a positive test result, and insufficient resources for linkage to care (linkage to preventative care or a PrEP prescriber for a negative in-home result and linkage to HIV care for a confirmed positive result).

- **OraQuick In-Home HIV Test**: The OraQuick In-Home HIV Test is the only FDA-approved test for performing HIV testing at home that includes specimen collection and interpretation of the HIV test results.[26] The test involves collecting an oral sample with a test device, placing the test device in a test kit vial that contains a developer solution, and then waiting 20 minutes to read the test result (the test must be read within 40 minutes). The client must read and interpret the test result. The in-home test costs approximately $40 and it includes a full set of easy-to-follow instructions. In addition, the OraQuick In-Home HIV Test website has (1) printed “How-to” instructions, (2) video materials, including a video on how to perform the test and how to understand the test results, and (3) phone numbers for a confidential Support Center that can answer customer questions in English and Spanish 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. As with all other rapid tests, a positive in-home HIV test result is considered a preliminary positive HIV test result and confirmatory HIV testing is required.

**HIV Nucleic Acid Diagnostic Laboratory Tests**

In the United States, qualitative HIV RNA and HIV quantitative HIV RNA assays are clinically used for the diagnosis of HIV. Given the very low limit of detection of most HIV quantitative HIV RNA assays, many clinicians now use quantitative HIV RNA tests (also known as viral load tests) rather than the FDA-approved qualitative HIV RNA assays for diagnostic purposes, since the quantitative tests are more widely available, as they are routinely used in the clinical management of persons with established HIV.[20,85] For routine HIV screening, the HIV NAT tests are not typically used due to high cost, technical complexity, and the failure to detect HIV elite controllers (the approximately 0.5% of individuals with HIV who maintain undetectable HIV RNA levels without antiretroviral therapy).[86] There is one exception where HIV NAT is used routinely as a screening test—in persons being evaluated for or receiving HIV PrEP (either oral or long-acting injectable HIV PrEP).[87] In this setting, the HIV-1 NAT is often used in combination with HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody testing to (1) exclude HIV prior to initiating HIV PrEP, and (2) to assist in the diagnosis of HIV in persons receiving HIV PrEP, since persons who acquire HIV while taking HIV PrEP can have negative or ambiguous HIV screening test results if HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody testing alone.[87]
HIV nucleic acid testing (NAT) may be used in four situations as an HIV diagnostic test:

- In the CDC/APHL HIV diagnostic algorithm to evaluate for possible acute infection when a specimen has a reactive HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay, but a nonreactive or indeterminate HIV-1/HIV-2 differentiation assay,
- When a high suspicion of acute HIV exists and the initial HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay result is negative.
- To confirm chronic HIV-1 infection. Quantitative HIV RNA NAT is used routinely in clinical practice for monitoring the viral loads of patients who have already been diagnosed with HIV, and many commercially available tests are capable of detecting viremia as low as 20 copies/mL.
- As part of screening for HIV infection, in addition to an antigen-antibody assay, for persons receiving preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP).

In the United States, there is currently only one HIV RNA NAT that is FDA-approved for HIV diagnostic purposes:

- **APTIMA HIV-1 RNA Qualitative Assay**: This laboratory-based, instrumented nucleic acid test is the only FDA-approved NAT for the diagnosis of HIV-1 infection, including acute HIV-1 infection.[88] This assay can detect all major HIV-1 groups and subtypes and has a manufacturer reported detection rate of 98.5% for 30 copies/mL, 82.6% for 10 copies/mL, and 42.5% for 3 copies/mL.[89,90] The APTIMA HIV-1 RNA Qualitative Assay requires at least 3 hours to perform.
Laboratory HIV Testing Algorithm as Recommended by CDC/APHL

The CDC and APHL HIV testing algorithm, which was initially published in 2014 and then updated in 2018, utilizes an HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay as the initial test, with positive tests followed by an HIV-1/2 differentiation assay (Figure 10).[14,15,73] This HIV testing algorithm provides for a more accurate diagnosis of acute HIV-1, more accurate diagnosis of HIV-2, fewer indeterminate results (due to a shorter window period), and faster turnaround time than previous approaches.[14,15] The rationale for using an initial screening test that enhances detection of early HIV is that individuals diagnosed can immediately receive antiretroviral treatment to minimize immunologic damage and reduce the transmission of HIV to others.[91,92] In the setting of acute HIV, the prompt initiation of antiretroviral therapy has enhanced importance since the risk of HIV transmission is the very highest in people with acute HIV who are unaware of their HIV diagnosis.[7] Although use of this algorithm will enhance earlier detection of acute HIV-1 infection, no single test is capable of detecting HIV immediately following infection for those in the “eclipse phase.[93] The rationale for the algorithm to confirm HIV-1 versus HIV-2, is that HIV-2 infection, though uncommon in the United States, significantly differs from HIV-1 with respect to the type of RNA assay (viral load) test needed for baseline and monitoring treatment response, the natural history of infection, clinical progression, and response to certain antiretroviral agents. From a practical standpoint, the same patient blood sample can be used for the initial screening test and the HIV differentiation assay. When using point-of-care sampling, such as an oral swab or fingerstick blood sample, the confirmatory testing requires obtaining an additional sample.

Initial Testing

The recommended initial HIV test should be a laboratory-based HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay; these tests can detect antibodies to HIV-1, antibodies to HIV-2, and HIV-1 p24 antigen.[14,15] A positive HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay requires confirmation and differentiation of HIV-1 from HIV-2 infection. A person with a negative initial HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay is considered to not have HIV infection, as long as a very recent (within approximately 4 weeks) exposure to HIV has not occurred. If no recent exposure to HIV has occurred, further HIV testing is not required for evaluation of current HIV status. In situations where it is not feasible to perform a laboratory-based initial HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay, the rapid, point-of-care Determine HIV-1/2 Ag/Ab Combo test can be used with serum or plasma samples as the initial test in the HIV diagnostic laboratory algorithm. Note that the Determine HIV-1/2 Ag/Ab Combo is not as sensitive as the laboratory-based HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassays for detecting HIV during acute infection.[94]

Differentiation Assay

If the initial screening HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay is reactive, a second HIV test is needed to confirm the initial test and to differentiate whether the infection is caused by HIV-1, HIV-2, or both. For this purpose, the CDC algorithm recommends using an HIV-1/HIV-2 antibody differentiation assay. In the Geenius HIV 1/2 Supplemental Assay is the only FDA-approved assay currently in use for differentiating HIV-1 from HIV-2 infection.[73,74,95] Note that the Multispot is no longer manufactured. Samples that are reactive with the HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay and the HIV differentiation assay are considered positive and should be classified as HIV-1, HIV-2, or HIV-1 and HIV-2 2 (the differentiation assay distinguishes HIV-1 versus HIV-2 infection or it can identify a person as having both).

- Specimens that are reactive on the initial HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay but either indeterminate or nonreactive on the differentiation assay require further testing with an HIV-1 NAT (qualitative or quantitative RNA assay) to evaluate the possibility of acute HIV (false-negative differentiation assay due to the window period) versus a false-positive HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody test. In this situation, if the NAT is positive for HIV-1, the person is likely to have acute HIV-1 infection.
- With the Geenius HIV-1/2 differentiation assay, the HIV-1 result can be positive, negative or indeterminate, and the HIV-2 result can also be positive, negative, or indeterminate.[73] This gives a number of possible combinations of positive, negative, and indeterminate for the final result, all of
which must be interpreted in the context of the pre-test probability of HIV-1 or HIV-2 infection for a particular individual.[73]

- In the case of a reactive (“preliminary positive”) result from a rapid test, the specimen should be submitted for testing according to the full 2014 algorithm, beginning with the combination of HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay.[14]

**HIV Nucleic Acid Testing**

If the initial HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay is positive, but the HIV-1/HIV-2 differentiation assay is negative, further testing with an HIV-1 NAT should be performed. This is generally accomplished by drawing a sample for a qualitative or quantitative HIV-1 RNA assay, unless the individual has substantial risk for HIV-2 infection or known exposure to HIV-2, in which case an HIV-2 RNA assay should be added. If both the HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay and the HIV-1/HIV-2 differentiation assay are positive, then quantitative HIV RNA testing (viral load) is indicated—HIV-1 quantitative or HIV-2 quantitative, depending on whether HIV-1 or HIV-2 is identified on the differentiation assay.

**Interpretation of Test Results**

- If the HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay is nonreactive, then the interpretation is no infection with HIV-1 or HIV-2, unless the individual undergoing testing has acquired HIV within the past 30 days. If acute HIV is suspected, then perform an HIV-1 RNA test.
- If the HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay is reactive and the HIV-1/HIV-2 differentiation assay result is reactive for HIV-1 and nonreactive for HIV-2, then conclude the person has HIV-1 infection.
- If the HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay is reactive and the HIV-1/HIV-2 differentiation assay result shows nonreactive HIV-1 and reactive HIV-2, then conclude the patient has HIV-2 infection.
- If the HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay is reactive and the HIV-1/HIV-2 differentiation assay shows HIV-1 indeterminate (or negative) in conjunction with a nonreactive HIV-2, then several possibilities exist. In this scenario, follow-up testing with HIV-1 RNA is indicated. If the HIV-1 RNA is positive, the patient has acute HIV-1. If the HIV-1 RNA is negative, the most probable scenario is that the initial reactive immunoassay result was a false-positive result and the individual undergoing testing does not likely have HIV-1 or HIV-2. Alternatively, in a person with risk factors for acquiring HIV-2, these test results could theoretically indicate acute HIV-2. Follow-up testing with HIV-2 NAT should be considered if an individual has epidemiologic risk factors for exposure to HIV-2.
Performance of Diagnostic Tests

Characteristics of an Ideal Screening Test

The principles that define a good screening test are not unique to HIV infection and apply to medical screening in general. An ideal screening test will accurately identify individuals with the clinical condition of interest, without mistakenly diagnosing individuals who do not have the condition. In addition, use of screening tests is most effective when limited to conditions for which there exists available, effective treatment that can directly target the disease and improve prognosis and outcomes.[96]

Sensitivity and Specificity

In relation to HIV testing, sensitivity refers to the proportion of true positives (persons who have HIV infection) that are correctly identified by a screening test (Figure 11).[97] In general, very high sensitivity is desired for initial HIV screening tests since the goal of the screening test is to not miss detecting anyone who has HIV infection. Thus, if the test is 100% sensitive and the person tests negative, you can be confident the individual tested does not have the infection. For example, all HIV antibody tests approved for use in the United States have a sensitivity greater than 98% for diagnosing persons with chronic HIV.[18] Specificity is the proportion of true negative persons who do not have HIV that are correctly identified as HIV-negative by a screening test (Figure 12).[98] If a test is 100% specific and the person tests positive, you can be confident they have the infection and the test is not a false-positive result. In the United States, initial HIV antigen-antibody tests have greater than 99% specificity for chronic HIV infection, and the specificity increases to nearly 100% when the initial test is combined with a supplemental HIV test, such as an HIV differentiation assay.[75]

Positive Predictive Value and Negative Predictive Value

In contrast to sensitivity and specificity, which refer to the diagnostic ability of a screening test, the predictive value of a test refers to the likelihood that the test will give the correct diagnosis.[97] Positive predictive value is the proportion of patients with a positive HIV result who are correctly diagnosed (i.e., who actually have HIV). Negative predictive value is the proportion of patients with negative HIV results who are correctly diagnosed (i.e., who truly do not have HIV).[97] Because screening tests are neither 100% sensitive nor 100% specific, the predictive value of tests is also imperfect. It is possible for a person to receive an incorrect result from a diagnostic test (these results are termed false-negative and false-positive test results). It is important to understand that the prevalence of a disease in a community impacts the predictive value of a given test, and predictive values in one study or in one community do not apply to all other settings.[97]

False-Negative HIV Tests

A false-negative HIV test result refers to a negative HIV test result in a person who actually has HIV (Figure 13). A false-negative HIV antibody (or antigen-antibody) test result most often occurs when performing testing in a person with acute HIV, from laboratory error, or following receipt of potent antiretroviral therapy very early after HIV acquisition.[99,100,101,102] In addition, rare causes of false-negative results include (1) persons who have defects in HIV-specific immunity and thus fail to generate certain antibodies,[103,104,105,106], (2) persons who have acquired HIV while receiving HIV PrEP,[107,108] (3) persons with hypogammaglobulinemia,[109] and (4) persons who recently received potent immunosuppressant medications.[110] In adults with chronic HIV, the loss of HIV antibodies (seroreversion) is exceedingly rare.[111] A false-negative HIV p24 antigen test can occur in the first several weeks after HIV acquisition (usually this test is positive by day 17); in addition, many persons with untreated chronic HIV do not have persistently detectable p24 antigen levels, often due to p24 antigen complexing with p24 antibody. A false-negative HIV NAT can occur in the first week or two after HIV acquisition during the eclipse phase (this test is typically positive on about day 10) and in the rare persons with chronic HIV who inherently have very strong immunologic control of HIV (elite controllers) and thus may have undetectable HIV RNA levels in the
absence of antiretroviral therapy.

**False-Positive HIV Tests**

A false-positive HIV test result is defined as a positive HIV test result in a person who does not have HIV (Figure 14). A false-positive HIV test may occur due to polyclonal cross-reactivity, which is more common in the setting of pregnancy, recent inoculation with influenza vaccine (or other vaccines), autoimmune disorders, receipt of an investigational HIV-1 vaccine, receipt of gamma globulin, prior blood transfusions, HTLV-1/2 infection, recent incident viral infection, collagen vascular diseases, and laboratory errors.[112] Recently, several reports have described false-positive HIV NATs in persons who received chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy, due to the lentivirus used as the vector in manufacturing these individualized therapies; in these cases, the lentivirus vector used had incorporated a transgene plasmid that contained part or all of the HIV gag sequence.[113] When trying to determine whether a person’s HIV screening test result is accurate, the pretest probability—the likelihood before the test was performed that the patient has HIV—can help with interpretation. Further, the likelihood of an accurate HIV test result correlates directly with the prevalence of HIV in the testing community: the proportion of false-positive tests is higher in populations with low HIV prevalence (even if the screening test is highly sensitive and specific), whereas the proportion of false-negative tests is lower.[97]
**Special Diagnostic Situations**

**Diagnosis of Acute HIV-1**

The laboratory diagnosis of acute HIV-1 infection is most reliably made with a positive HIV RNA (or HIV-1 p24 antigen) with a concomitant negative HIV antibody assay; note that with very early acute HIV infection, the p24 antigen assay may be negative (Figure 15). Use of HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassays will detect HIV about 17 days after HIV acquisition, which is significantly sooner than with HIV laboratory-based HIV antibody tests, all point-of-care HIV tests, and in-home HIV tests. Even when using HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassays, the initial laboratory testing will fail to detect some individuals who have very early acute HIV infection. Thus, for individuals in whom initial HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody testing is nonreactive, but acute HIV is strongly suspected, HIV NAT (i.e., HIV RNA testing) should be performed. Increased awareness of acute retroviral syndrome by medical providers can help facilitate diagnosis in the early stages of infection. Among persons recently infected with HIV, it is estimated that at least half develop a nonspecific syndrome characterized by fever, myalgia, lymphadenopathy, pharyngitis, fatigue, headache, and rash (a mononucleosis-like syndrome).

Increased awareness of acute retroviral syndrome by medical providers can help facilitate diagnosis in the early stages of infection. Among persons recently infected with HIV, it is estimated that at least half develop a nonspecific syndrome characterized by fever, myalgia, lymphadenopathy, pharyngitis, fatigue, headache, and rash (a mononucleosis-like syndrome).

**Diagnosing HIV In Persons Receiving HIV PrEP**

The diagnostic accuracy and timing of early HIV infection in persons who acquire HIV while taking HIV PrEP with either tenofovir DF-emtricitabine, tenofovir alafenamide-emtricitabine, or long-acting injectable cabotegravir, may result in atypical laboratory patterns, such as delayed seroconversion, indeterminate results on HIV differentiation assays, low-level HIV RNA levels, or HIV RNA levels below the limit of the assay, even in persons with acute or early HIV. Data from the Partners PrEP Study and the Bangkok Tenofovir Study showed persons receiving HIV PrEP who acquired HIV had marked delays in HIV seroconversion with point-of-care tests, especially when using oral fluid samples. Other groups have reported false-negative or ambiguous HIV test results in persons taking HIV PrEP. Problems with false-negative testing are greater in this setting when using point-of-care tests; thus, laboratory-based HIV testing is recommended when monitoring persons receiving HIV PrEP. Of note, even laboratory-based, antigen-antibody tests may be affected by HIV PrEP exposure. In the HPTN 083 trial, which compared injectable cabotegravir to daily, oral tenofovir DF-emtricitabine, delays in diagnosis were documented in individuals with incident HIV acquisition in both arms, though delays were generally longer for individuals in the cabotegravir arm [ref]. For this reason, CDC PrEP Guidelines, which were updated in 2021, now recommend routine HIV RNA monitoring for individuals receiving PrEP, and an HIV RNA test prior to initiating PrEP is recommended in several circumstances [ref]. In situations where results are ambiguous or confusing, clinical consultation is recommended.

**Diagnosis of HIV in Infants and Children Exposed to HIV**

The 2014 and 2018 CDC HIV diagnostic algorithm does not address HIV diagnostic testing of infants and children exposed to HIV. To diagnose HIV among infants younger than 18 months of age, the Pediatric ART Guidelines recommend using a virologic assay (HIV NAT) that directly detects HIV RNA or HIV DNA (either quantitative or qualitative tests can be used). Use of a diagnostic HIV NAT should be considered at birth for infants considered at high risk of acquiring HIV, and all infants with perinatal HIV exposure should have virologic diagnostic testing following birth at 14 to 21 days, and for 1 to 2 months (preferably 2 to 4 weeks after cessation of antiretroviral therapy), and at 4 to 6 months). In the United States, the Aptima HIV-1 RNA Qualitative Assay is the only FDA-approved qualitative test for HIV diagnosis. Use of HIV p24 antigen testing is not recommended in this setting because of the lower sensitivity and specificity in the first months of life when compared with virologic tests such as HIV nucleic acid testing. Maternal and/or neonatal receipt of antiretroviral prophylaxis may decrease both HIV RNA and HIV DNA levels in the infant with HIV.
during the first 6 weeks of life and thus may compromise the sensitivity of HIV nucleic acid tests if performed during the postexposure prophylaxis period and likely for about 2 weeks after stopping prophylaxis.\[123,124,125\] Serologic tests are generally not useful in confirming a diagnosis of HIV in infants less than 18 months of age because maternal anti-HIV antibodies are passively transferred to the infant and persist for 12 to 18 months. In contrast, a negative HIV antibody test after month 12 can be used as an indicator to support the absence of HIV infection.

**Diagnosis of HIV-2**

The 2014 and 2018 HIV diagnostic algorithm improves the detection of HIV-2 by using an HIV-1/HIV-2 differentiation assay as the second step of the algorithm (following the initial HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay).\[14,15,126\] Confirmation of HIV-2 infection can be challenging since HIV-1 RNA assays do not reliably detect or quantitate HIV-2. More recently, quantitative HIV-2 RNA assays have become available through the University of Washington Department of Laboratory Medicine (HIV-2 RNA Quantitation) and the New York State Department of Health (HIV-2 Nucleic Acid Testing, which includes HIV-2 qualitative or quantitative options).\[127\] It is important to note, however, that a significant percentage of individuals with HIV-2 have undetectable HIV-2 RNA levels without antiretroviral treatment. Thus, in certain epidemiological settings (e.g., a person with risk factor for acquiring HIV-2), a positive screening HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody test followed by a positive HIV-2 antibody on the differentiation assay should be considered HIV-2 positive even if plasma HIV-2 RNA is undetectable with an HIV-2 RNA assay. Prior to 2014, the diagnosis of HIV-2 was often missed or delayed due to improper classification as HIV-1.\[128\] This occurred because an HIV Western blot was used as the confirmatory test (instead of the currently used HIV-1/2 differentiation assay) and HIV-2 infection may cause a negative, indeterminate, or positive HIV-1 Western blot due to cross-reacting antibodies.\[14,128,129\]
Delivering Test Results

Follow-Up for Test Results

Available data from CDC-funded HIV testing sites in 2013 found 91 to 97% of persons who underwent HIV testing received their HIV test results.[130] Use of multiple modalities for HIV testing and delivery of HIV test results has helped to optimize this process. In particular, delivery of HIV test results by telephone has been found to be both effective and acceptable, and increases the numbers of people who receive their test results.[131,132] In addition, the use of point-of-care, rapid tests, which provide a result at the same visit and augmented capacity to run tests quickly at mobile and community sites, have also improved testing rates and successful delivery of results.[133] From 2004 through 2006, the CDC examined the feasibility of HIV testing in outreach and community settings, including in bathhouses, needle exchange programs, public parks, bars, and shelters; in these settings, 1.1% of persons had a positive confirmatory test and 75% of those newly diagnosed received results of their confirmatory HIV testing.[134] Implementation of rapid tests in outreach and community settings was found in this report to enhance testing of people at risk of acquiring HIV who are from historically marginalized groups, such as racial/ethnic minority groups. Although not captured by the CDC-funded testing site data, the availability of in-home testing has also likely increased the proportion of persons who undergo HIV testing and immediately see their test result. That said, a positive in-home result always requires confirmatory testing and recent large studies found mixed results when assessing whether in-home tests significantly increase detection of undiagnosed HIV.[82,135,136]

Communicating Test Results

The CDC offers practical advice for medical providers who offer HIV testing in their clinical settings.[137] Medical providers should be prepared to deliver results to individuals undergoing HIV testing in a private area and in a direct, neutral tone. The health care professional delivering the test results should be knowledgeable about HIV, since persons undergoing testing may have questions about HIV, risk of transmission to partners, and disclosure of HIV to partners. Any individual who receives a positive HIV test result should be linked to HIV care prior to leaving the testing setting, and should have a scheduled appointment with an HIV medical provider as soon as possible. Availability of a case manager or social worker familiar with HIV and HIV-related resources can aid in the initial discussion with a person newly diagnosed with HIV. Being able to provide emotional support, medical information, and timely linkage to care is critical when delivering positive HIV results.[138] For persons who test negative for HIV, the medical provider should be prepared to provide HIV prevention counseling to help the individual remain HIV negative, including discussion of and referral for HIV PrEP, if indicated.

Status Neutral Approach for HIV Prevention and Care

The CDC recommends a status neutral approach to HIV care, which means that clinics and other healthcare sites offer culturally-sensitive, stigma-free care to all individuals, encompassing HIV testing, prevention, and treatment.[13] This approach begins with an HIV test, as recommended for all adults and adolescents in the United States, and involves offering HIV preventative resources and care for those who test negative and have risk for acquiring HIV, as well as offering HIV treatment for individuals who have a confirmed HIV positive test.
Summary Points

- Laboratory markers of HIV infection (HIV RNA, p24 antigen, anti-HIV IgM antibody, anti-HIV IgG antibody) appear in a consistent sequence and are the basis for all of the HIV diagnostic tests.
- In 2014, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the American Public Health Laboratories (APHL) jointly published new HIV diagnostic testing guidelines.
- The CDC HIV testing algorithm recommends initial testing with an HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay, followed (for samples that are reactive on the antigen-antibody test) by an HIV-1/2 differentiation assay. Testing for HIV RNA should be done in cases where the initial test is reactive, but the differentiation assay is either nonreactive or indeterminate.
- Compared to previous screening algorithms, the current algorithm is (1) more likely to detect acute HIV-1, (2) more accurately diagnoses HIV-2, (3) allows for faster turnaround time, and (4) leads to fewer indeterminate results.
- An ideal screening test is sensitive, specific, and limited to conditions for which there is available, effective treatment that can directly target the disease and improve prognosis and outcomes.
- False-negative HIV screening test results can occur during acute HIV; false-positive HIV screening test results may occur due to laboratory errors, and rarely or from cross-reactivity with other antibodies, such as during pregnancy, in persons who have an autoimmune condition, or following recent vaccine administration.
- Testing for HIV RNA may identify very early HIV infection (HIV RNA tests may be positive up to a week sooner than the antigen-antibody tests), but HIV RNA is typically not detected in the first 10 days after induction during the eclipse phase.
- Single-use, point-of-care HIV tests and in-home HIV tests are additional options to help facilitate HIV screening and detection. A reactive result on a point-of-care or home test should be considered as a presumptive positive and requires further testing.
- Challenges may occur with the diagnostic evaluation of acute HIV, infants and children exposed to HIV, and persons receiving HIV PrEP. Clinical consultation is recommended if a person has been exposed to HIV or there is suspicion or risk for HIV, yet HIV test results are ambiguous or indeterminate.

- Diagnostic testing for HIV should ideally be performed as part of status neutral care, which involves delivering culturally-sensitive, stigma-free care to all individuals and linking persons who test negative to appropriate preventive care and those who test positive to HIV treatment services.
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### Figures

**Figure 1 (Image Series) - Fiebig Classification for Early HIV-1 Infection**

**Image 1A: Characteristics of Fiebig Stages**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>HIV RNA</th>
<th>p24 Ag</th>
<th>*EIA</th>
<th>Western blot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eclipse</td>
<td>11.0 days</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>5.0 days</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>5.3 days</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>3.2 days</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>5.6 days</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(+/-)</td>
<td>#Indeterminate pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>69.5 days</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(+/-)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>Reactive, but absence of p31 (pol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Open-ended</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(+/-)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>Reactive, including p31 (pol)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* EIA = enzyme immunoassay (refers to IgM-sensitive 3rd generation assay)

# Indeterminate Western blot: presence of HIV-1 specific bands that fail to meet criteria established by US FDA for positive HIV (reactivity to two of the following three bands: p24, gp41, gp120/160)
Figure 1 (Image Series) - Fiebig Classification for Early HIV-1 Infection
Image 1B: Graphic Timeline of Fiebig Stages

**Figure 2 HIV Eclipse Phase**

The HIV eclipse phase, which is shown as the blue shaded area, is the time after acquisition of HIV when no existing diagnostic test is capable of detecting HIV. The HIV nucleic acid test (NAT) is the first test that can detect HIV following HIV acquisition.

Illustration: David H. Spach, MD
Figure 3 HIV Seroconversion Window

The HIV seroconversion window period, which is shown as the light purple shaded area, refers to the interval between HIV acquisition and the first detection of anti-HIV antibodies.

Illustration: David H. Spach, MD
**Figure 4 Timing of Positivity for HIV Diagnostic Tests**

This graphic shows estimates for the mean number of days for HIV diagnostic tests to become positive after acquisition of HIV.

Abbreviation: POC = point-of-care

Figure 5 HIV Serologic Tests: IgG-Sensitive, IgM-Sensitive, and Antigen-Antibody

Illustration: David H. Spach, MD
The HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay contains components that will detect HIV-1 p24 antigen, antibodies to HIV-1, and antibodies to HIV-2. The HIV-1 and HIV-2 recombinant proteins vary from assay to assay.

Illustration by David H. Spach, MD
In this example, the patient sample contains HIV-1 p24 antigen and anti-HIV antibodies that bind to the HIV-1 p24 capture antibody and the HIV recombinant proteins.

Illustration: David H. Spach, MD
Figure 6 (Image Series) - Principles for Laboratory-Based HIV-1/2 Antigen-Antibody Immunoassays

Image 6C: Reactive HIV-1/2 Antigen-Antibody Immunoassay

The HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay will turn positive with the presence of one or more of the following: HIV-1 p24 antigen, antibodies to HIV-1, or antibodies to HIV-2. With most of the laboratory-based assays, the positive reaction is nonspecific and thus does not differentiate HIV-1 p24 antigen, antibodies to HIV-1, or antibodies to HIV-2. In addition, most of the assays will not determine whether more than one of these components are present in a positive reaction.

Illustration: David H. Spach, MD
This graphic shows the time course for test HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody immunoassay positivity in 25%, 50%, 75%, and 99% of persons following HIV acquisition. As shown, 99% of persons have a positive HIV-1/2 antigen-antibody test at 44.3 days after HIV acquisition. Thus, a negative test at day 45 after an exposure virtually excludes HIV infection from that exposure. These data are from 222 longitudinally collected plasma specimens from HIV-1 seroconverters in the United States.

**Figure 8 Geenius HIV 1/2 Supplemental Assay**

The Geenius HIV 1/2 Supplemental Assay is a single-use immunochromatographic test that utilizes multiple recombinant or synthetic peptides to detect HIV-1 antibodies (p31, gp160, p24, and gp41) and HIV-2 antibodies (gp36 and gp140). The test cassette as shown here contains seven test lines, including the six HIV peptides and one control.

Figure 9 HIV-1 Western blot

This graphic shows the relationship of the HIV-1 genes and products with the corresponding band on the HIV-1 Western blot.
Figure 10 CDC and APHL Recommended Laboratory Testing Algorithm for the Diagnosis of HIV Infection

Figure 11 (Image Series) - Sensitivity of HIV Diagnostic Test (Image Series) - Figure 11 (Image Series) - Sensitivity of HIV Diagnostic Test

Image 11A: Example of Sensitivity of HIV Diagnostic Test

In this example, there are 50 persons who have HIV that are undergoing testing. Among the 50 tested, there are 49 true positives and 1 false-negative test result.

\[
\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{49}{49 + 1} = .98 (98\%)
\]
Figure 11 (Image Series) - Sensitivity of HIV Diagnostic Test
Image 11B: Sensitivity: Mathematical Expression
In this example, there are 50 persons without HIV that are undergoing HIV testing. Among the 50 tested, there are 48 true negative and 2 false-positive test results.

Specificity: \[
\frac{48}{48 + 2} = .96 \quad (96%)
\]
Figure 12 (Image Series) - Specificity of HIV Diagnostic Test
Image 12B: Specificity: Mathematical Expression
Figure 13 (Image Series) - False-Negative HIV Diagnostic Test (Image Series) - Figure 13 (Image Series) - False-Negative HIV Diagnostic Test

Image 13A: Test Results for Persons with HIV Infection
Figure 13 (Image Series) - False-Negative HIV Diagnostic Test
Image 13B: False-Negative Identified
Figure 14 (Image Series) - False-Positive HIV Diagnostic Test (Image Series) - False-Positive HIV Diagnostic Test

Image 14A: Test Results for Persons without HIV

Persons NOT infected with HIV

HIV Antibody Testing
Figure 14 (Image Series) - False-Positive HIV Diagnostic Test
Image 14B: False-Positive Identified

Persons NOT infected with HIV

HIV Antibody Testing

False Positive
Figure 15 Diagnostic Test Performance in Persons with Acute HIV

During acute HIV (shown in shaded area), the typical pattern is positive HIV RNA, positive HIV p24 antigen, and negative anti-HIV antibodies. Note that with very early acute HIV, the HIV p24 antigen test may be negative. The colored circles indicate when the test typically becomes positive (blue for HIV RNA, green for HIV p24 antigen, and purple for HIV antibody).

Illustration: David H. Spach, MD