

INSTI[®]

HIV Self Test

Instructions For Use

READ BEFORE USE

This Test Contains:



Test Device



Bottle 1, 2, 3



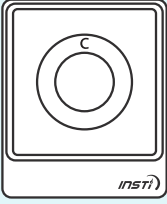
Lancet



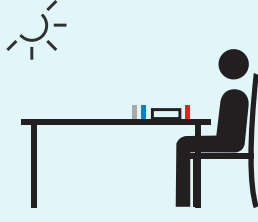
Bandage

Preparation

Training video available at: www.insti.com



1. Open test device pouch.
IMPORTANT: Clean and dry hands.



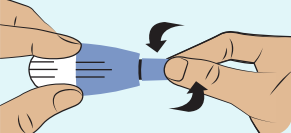
2. Place test device on a flat surface.



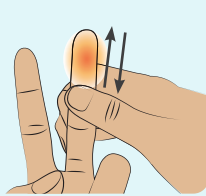
3. Remove cap of Bottle 1. Place on flat surface.
WARNING: Bottle 1 contains liquid. Handle with care.

Step 1: Collect Blood

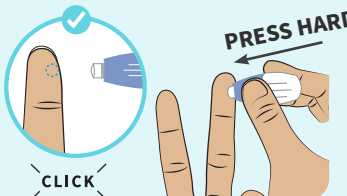
If you have trouble collecting blood, see Frequently Asked Questions on reverse side.



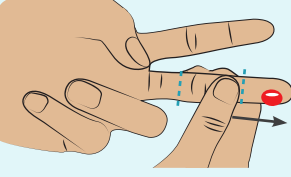
1. Twist and pull out lancet tip. Discard tip.



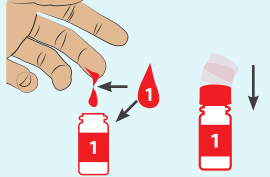
2. Rub finger and hand to increase blood flow.



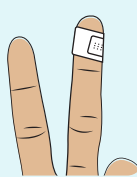
3. Place lancet on the side of finger tip.
CLICK



4. Rub finger to create a **LARGE** drop of blood.

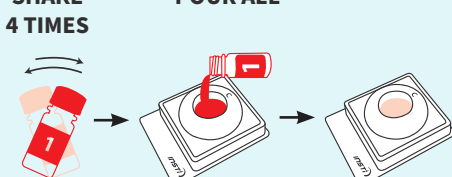


5. Let 1 drop **FALL** into Bottle 1. Twist on cap of Bottle 1.

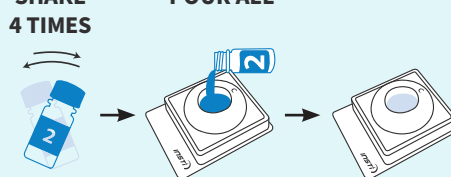


6. Apply adhesive bandage.

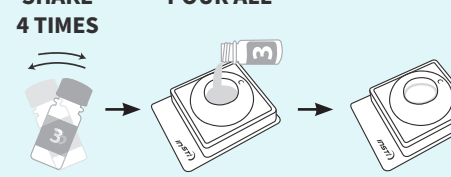
Step 2: Test



1. Shake and pour all liquid.
Wait until liquid disappears.



2. Shake and pour all liquid.
Wait until liquid disappears.
TIP: You may need to gently tap Bottle 2 to get all the liquid out.



3. Shake and pour all liquid.
Wait until liquid disappears.

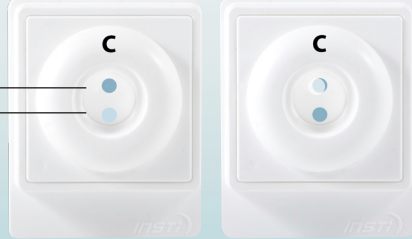
Step 3: Read Result

Read result right away to **within 1 HOUR**.



Negative

Your test result is negative.



Positive

Two dots means your test result is positive. You are probably HIV positive. Positive results **MUST** be confirmed by a doctor.



Invalid

Your test did not work. Control dot must appear to indicate that the test has been performed correctly.

TIP: One dot may be lighter than the other. In rare instances, a faint ring may appear at the test dot; this is a positive result.

A Negative Result

As with many tests, there is a chance for false results. To reduce the chance of false results, be sure to follow the instructions and use the test correctly. If you have a negative result but you were involved in an HIV-risk activity in the past 3 months, you could be in what is called the “window period” and it is recommended to repeat testing at a later date.

A Positive Result

Consult a doctor as soon as possible and inform him/her that you have performed a self test for HIV. All positive results must be confirmed by a laboratory test.

What Next After A Positive Result?

Having HIV does not mean you have AIDS. With early diagnosis and treatment, it is unlikely that you will develop AIDS.

Disposal

Dispose in accordance with local regulations. Put all items back into the outer packaging. Throw away into waste bin.



TEST NOW PLATFORM

Scan TEST NOW QR Code to **report your result** (positive/negative/invalid) and for further information on HIV Self-Test (HIVST).

Note:

The TEST NOW platform is an online one-stop centre that provides HIV-related information including HIVST Kits as well as prevention, treatment and referral services. TEST NOW was developed in collaboration between Malaysia AIDS Foundation (MAF) and MOH.

INSTI[®]

Arahan Pengguna

Ujian Kendiri HIV

SILA BACA SEBELUM GUNA

Ujian ini mengandungi:



Peranti Ujian



Botol 1, 2, 3



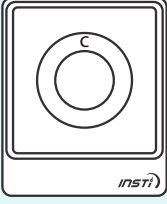
Lanset



Bandage

Persediaan

Video latihan boleh didapati di: www.insti.com



1. Buka kantung foil.
PENTING: Cuci tangan dengan bersih



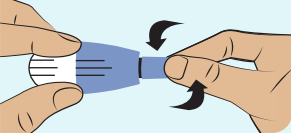
2. Letakkan peranti ujian pada permukaan rata.



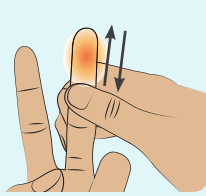
3. Buka penutup Botol 1. Letakkan di permukaan yang rata.
AMARAN: Botol 1 mengandungi cecair. Kendali dengan cermat.

Langkah ke-1: Ambil Darah

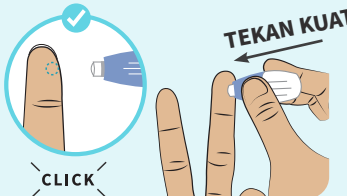
Jika anda menghadapi masalah untuk mengumpul darah, lihat Soalan Lazim di sebelah belakang.



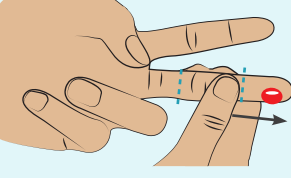
1. Putar dan tarik keluar hujung lancet. Buang penutup.



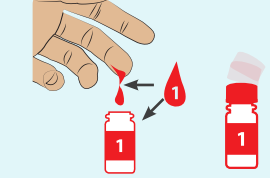
2. Gosok jari dan tangan untuk melancarkan aliran darah.



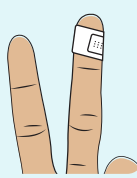
3. Letakkan lancet di tepi hujung jari.
TEKAN KUAT



4. Gosok jari untuk menghasilkan titisan darah yang **BESAR**.

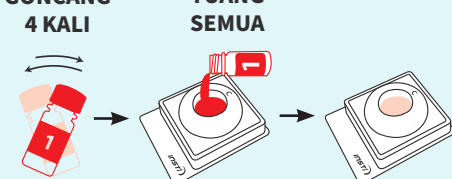


5. Biarkan 1 titis **JATUH** ke dalam Botol 1. Letakkan semula penutup Botol 1.

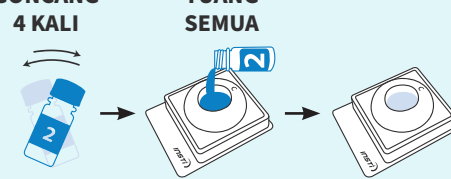


6. Pakai pembalut luka.

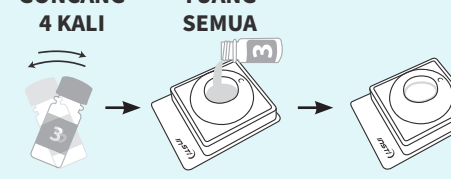
Langkah ke-2: Melakukan Ujian



1. Goncang dan tuangkan semua cecair.
Tunggu sehingga cecair meresap.



2. Goncang dan tuangkan semua cecair.
Tunggu sehingga cecair meresap.
TIP: Anda mungkin perlu mengetuk Botol 2 perlahan-lahan untuk mengeluarkan semua cecair.



3. Goncang dan tuangkan semua cecair.
Tunggu sehingga cecair meresap.

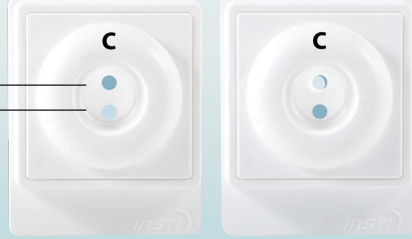
Langkah ke-3: Baca Keputusan

Baca keputusan dengan segera dalam masa **1 JAM**.



Negatif

Keputusan anda adalah negatif.



Positif

Dua titik bermakna keputusan ujian anda positif. Anda mungkin HIV positif. Keputusan positif **WAJIB** disahkan oleh doktor..



Tidak Sah

Ujian anda tidak berjaya. Titik kawalan mesti muncul untuk menunjukkan bahawa ujian telah dilakukan dengan betul.

TIP: Satu titik mungkin lebih cerah daripada yang lain. Dalam keadaan yang jarang berlaku, bulatan seperti cincin yang samar mungkin muncul pada titik ujian; ini adalah menunjukkan hasil yang positif.

Keputusan Negatif

Seperti banyak ujian lain, terdapat peluang untuk memperoleh keputusan palsu. Untuk mengurangkan kemungkinan tersebut, pastikan anda mengikuti arahan ujian dengan betul. Jika anda mempunyai keputusan negatif tetapi anda terlibat dalam aktiviti berisiko HIV dalam tempoh 3 bulan yang lalu, anda mungkin berada dalam apa yang dipanggil “tempoh tetingkap” dan disyorkan untuk mengulangi ujian di kemudian hari.

Keputusan Positif

Dapatkan nasihat doktor secepat mungkin dan maklumkan bahawa anda telah melakukan ujian kendiri untuk HIV. Semua keputusan positif mesti disahkan oleh ujian makmal.

Apa Seterusnya Selepas Keputusan Positif?

Menghidap HIV tidak bermakna anda mempunyai AIDS. Dengan diagnosis dan rawatan awal, tidak mungkin anda akan mendapat AIDS.

Pembuangan

Buang mengikut peraturan tempatan. Masukkan semula semua item ke dalam bungkusan asal. Buang ke dalam tong sampah.



PLATFORM TEST NOW

Imbas kod QR TEST NOW untuk **melaporkan keputusan ujian anda** (positif/negatif/tidak sah) dan maklumat tambahan berkenaan ujian kendiri HIV.

Nota:

Platform TEST NOW merupakan pusat sehati dalam talian yang menyediakan maklumat berkaitan HIV termasuk kit ujian kendiri HIV serta kaedah pencegahan, rawatan dan perkhidmatan rujukan. TEST NOW dibangunkan dengan kerjasama di antara Yayasan AIDS Malaysia (MAF) dan KKM

ENGLISH



Instructions for Use



90-1134 INSTI® HIV Self Test, Pouch Format



Store at 2 to 30°C



Caution
Harmful if swallowed.



In Vitro diagnostic medical device



Consult Instructions for Use



Do not reuse



Sterilization using irradiation



Lot number



Catalogue Number



Manufacturer



Use by

For *in vitro* diagnostic use only.



Read this instructions for Use prior to beginning the test procedure. Although the INSTI HIV Self Test is designed to be simple to use, conformance with the test procedure is necessary to ensure accurate results.

BACKGROUND

HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) if left untreated. It is estimated that there are over 30 million people living with HIV in the world today, and up to half of those people have not been diagnosed and are unaware of their infection. This undiagnosed population accounts for most of the HIV transmissions worldwide. Treatment for HIV is highly effective. It is important to start treatment as early as possible following infection, to reduce the risk of serious illness or death.

INTENDED USE

The INSTI HIV Self Test is a single use, rapid, flow-through *in vitro* qualitative immunoassay for the detection of antibodies to Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 (HIV-1) and Type 2 (HIV-2) in human fingerstick whole blood. The test is intended for use by untrained lay users as a self test to aid in the diagnosis of HIV-1 and HIV-2 infection using a small drop (50µL) of blood obtained through fingerstick collection procedures.

BIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE TEST

The INSTI HIV Self Test is an immunoassay for detecting HIV antibodies. The test device consists of a synthetic membrane positioned atop an absorbent pad within a plastic cartridge. One section of the membrane has been treated with non-hazardous HIV-1 and HIV-2 recombinant proteins, which capture HIV antibodies (test dot). The membrane also includes a control dot treated with protein-A that captures other non-specific antibodies normally present in human blood. The test is performed by adding a fingerstick blood sample to Bottle 1. The diluted blood in Bottle 1 is poured into the well of the test device. Any HIV antibodies in the sample are captured by the test dot and non-specific antibodies are captured by the control dot. Bottle 2 is then added to the test device. Bottle 2 solution reacts with captured antibodies to produce a blue dot at control dot and, if HIV antibodies are present, a blue dot also appears at test dot. In the final step, Bottle 3 is added to the membrane to make the control and test dots more visible.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

1 Instructions for Use
1 Pouch with test device (labelled Membrane Unit)
1 Sample Diluent (Bottle 1, red cap)
1 Colour Developer (Bottle 2, blue cap)
1 Clarifying Solution (Bottle 3, clear cap)
1 Sterile single-use lancet
1 Adhesive bandage

Test device (packaged inside the pouch labelled Membrane Unit)

The control and/or test dot will appear on the test device once the test is performed. The test device is prepared with control (IgM/IgG capture) and test (gp41 and gp36 antigen) reaction dots. It is individually packaged and is to be used only once to complete a single INSTI test.

Sample Diluent (Bottle 1, red cap)

A solution designed to dilute the blood sample and break down red blood cells. It contains 1.5 mL of colorless Tris-Glycine buffered solution containing cell lysis reagents.

Color Developer (Bottle 2, blue cap)

A blue solution that detects human antibodies. It contains 1.5 mL of a blue-coloured Borate buffered proprietary indicator solution designed to detect IgM/IgG in the control dot and HIV-specific antibodies in the test dot.

Clarifying Solution (Bottle 3, clear cap)

A solution to remove background blue color. It contains 1.5 mL of a colorless Tris-Glycine buffered solution designed to remove background staining from the test device prior to reading the INSTI test results.

All solutions contain 0.1% Sodium Azide as a preservative and are harmful if swallowed. All solutions are for single use only and are stable to date and under storage conditions indicated on labels.

LIMITATIONS OF THE TEST

- In some instances, samples may exhibit longer than normal flow times from the time the diluted blood-Bottle 1 mixture is poured into the test device, to the time the contents of Bottle 3 have fully flowed through the test device. This is due to variable factors, such as cellular components within the whole blood sample.
- The INSTI HIV Self Test procedure and the interpretation of results must be followed closely when testing for the presence of antibodies to HIV.
- This test has not been validated for detection of antibodies to HIV-1 Group N subtypes.
- Because a variety of factors may cause non-specific reactions, a patient found to be positive using the INSTI HIV Self Test must have the results confirmed by a doctor.
- The presence of HIV antibodies indicates past exposure to HIV but is not a diagnosis of AIDS, which can only be made by a physician.
- A negative test result does not rule out exposure to HIV.

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- A negative test result does not rule out exposure to HIV.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Each device is for single use only and is designed for self testing by one person.
- Keep out of the reach of children.
- The test is for use only with human whole blood.
- Do not use the INSTI HIV Self Test beyond the expiration date stated on the outer packaging.
- Do not use the test device if the foil pouch has been damaged.
- Wash your hands with warm water and ensure they are clean and dry before beginning the test.
- Do not read the result if more than 1 hour has passed after completing the test procedure.
- Failure to follow the instructions may result in leakage and/or overflow of liquids from the test device.
- If you have been on long term antiretroviral drug therapy your test may give a false negative result.
- If you have a severe blood disorder such as multiple myeloma you may obtain a false negative or invalid result.
- If you have higher than normal hemoglobin, you may test false negative.
- All blood samples should be handled as if capable of transmitting infectious diseases.
- Spills should be cleaned up with household bleach or disinfecting wipes.
- Solutions in Bottle 1, 2 and 3 are harmful if swallowed due to the presence of Sodium Azide.
- Test procedure must be completed in the proper sequence without delays between steps.
- Adequate lighting is required to read the test results.

Restrictions on Use

- Not suitable for users who are afraid of needles
- May not be suitable for patients who have been infected within the last 3 months
- Not suitable for users who have a bleeding disorder
- Not suitable for users below the age of 18
- Not suitable for users who are taking anti-retroviral treatment (ART)
- Not suitable for users who have participated in a HIV vaccine study

Storage

- Store in the original packaging in a cool, dry location between 2 to 30°C. DO NOT FREEZE.
- Do not store near a heat source or in direct sunlight.
- The test should be performed at room temperature (15 to 30°C).
- Do not open the test device pouch until you are ready to perform the test. Note that although the test device pouch states storage at 15-30°C, it can be stored refrigerated, if required.

Disposal

- Used safety lancets might be classified as medical waste by health authorities in your area. To reduce the risk of injury from a used lancet, please follow local requirements for its disposal. Consult your pharmacist.
- Put all other items back into the outer packaging. Throw away into waste bin. Dispose in accordance with local regulations.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

DIAGNOSTIC SENSITIVITY

Diagnostic sensitivity of a test like the INSTI HIV Self Test is a measure of how well the test detects the presence of HIV antibodies. Sensitivity is expressed as a percentage and is calculated from data from a clinical trial or performance evaluation. Sensitivity is calculated by dividing the number of INSTI positive test results by the number of truly HIV positive persons tested. The higher the sensitivity the better the test is at correctly identifying truly infected persons. In a study conducted by untrained lay users (Table 1), 517/517 true HIV antibody positive subjects were identified as positive by the INSTI test, resulting in a relative sensitivity of 100%.

Study Population	Number of Subjects	Relative Sensitivity	95% Confidence Interval	Relative Specificity	95% Confidence Interval
HIV status unknown	905	100% (34/34)	89.9% - 100%	99.8% (869/871)	99.2% - 99.9%
Known HIV-1 Positive	483	100% (483/483)	99.2% - 100%	N.A.	N.A.
Total	1,388	100% (517/517)	99.3% - 100%	99.8% (869/871)	99.2% - 99.9%

Percent of invalid results was 0% (0/1388)

Studies to calculate the HIV-2 sensitivity of the INSTI HIV Self Test

The sensitivity of INSTI HIV-1/HIV-2 Antibody Test evaluated in an independent European study with 49 sera from Western Blot confirmed HIV-2 infected patients at the chronic stage of the infection was 100%. Additional studies conducted in-house with 88 different HIV-2 positive serum and plasma samples obtained from European sources and 24 different plasma samples obtained from Nigeria added into individual whole blood (to simulate HIV-2 positive blood) also showed 100% sensitivity of INSTI for HIV-2 antibody detection.

Table 2- INSTI HIV-1/HIV-2 Antibody Test's Sensitivity in HIV-2 Positive Specimens

Sample Source	France ¹	France ²	Nigeria ³	Total
Positive Samples	49	88	24	161
INSTI Positives	49	88	24	161
Sensitivity	100%	100%	100%	100%

- Tests performed in France using serum samples
- Tests performed in-house using whole blood spiked with plasma (13 samples) and serum (75 samples)
- Tests performed in-house using plasma samples

In addition, 12 out of 500 prospectively collected plasma specimens from an HIV-2 endemic region (Ivory Coast) were tested and confirmed as HIV-2 true positive by an FDA-approved differentiation assay or an HIV-2 RNA quantitative assay. INSTI was reactive in all 12 of these specimens for a sensitivity of 100%. Results are summarized in Table 3.

- Kehadiran antibodi HIV menunjukkan pendedahan lampau kepada HIV tetapi bukan sebagai diagnosis AIDS. Diagnosis tersebut hanya boleh dibuat oleh doktor.
- Keputusan ujian yang negatif tidak menolak kemungkinan pendedahan kepada HIV.
- AMARAN DAN LANGKAH BERJAGA-JAGA
 - Setiap peranti untuk ujian kegunaan sekali sahaja dan direka bentuk sebagai ujian sendiri untuk seorang pengguna.
 - Jaukan daripada kanak-kanak.
 - Ujian ini hanya untuk digunakan dengan darah manusia.
 - Jangan gunakan Ujian Kendiri HIV INSTI melebihi tarikh luput yang dinyatakan pada pembungkusan luar.
 - Jangan gunakan peranti ujian jika kantung foil telah rosak.
 - Basuh tangan anda dengan air suam dan pastikan ia bersih dan kering sebelum melakukan ujian.
 - Jangan baca keputusan ujian, jika sudah melebihi 1 jam selepas menyelesaikan prosedur ujian.
 - Kegagalan untuk mengikut arahan boleh mengakibatkan kebocoran dan/atau limpahan cecair daripada peranti ujian.
 - Jika anda telah menjalani terapi ubat antiretroviral jangka panjang, ujian anda mungkin memberikan keputusan negatif yang palsu.
 - Jika anda mengalami masalah gangguan darah yang teruk seperti multiple myeloma, anda mungkin mendapat keputusan negatif yang palsu atau tidak sah.
 - Jika anda mempunyai haemoglobin yang lebih tinggi daripada biasa, anda boleh mendapat keputusan negatif yang palsu.
 - ▲ Semua sampel darah hendaklah dikendalikan seolah-olah mampu menularkan penyakit berjangkit.
 - Tumpanh hendaklah dibersihkan dengan pelutur atau kain lap pembasmi kuman.
 - Berisiko dalam Botol 1, 2 dan 3 adalah berbahaya jika tertelan kerana mengandungi Sodium Azide.
 - Prosedur ujian mesti diselesaikan dalam urutan yang betul tanpa kelewatan antara langkah.
 - Pencapaian yang mencukupi diperlukan untuk membaca keputusan ujian.
- Sekatan ke atas Penggunaan
 - Tidak sesuai untuk pengguna yang takut jarum
 - Berkemungkinan tidak sesuai untuk pesakit yang telah dijangkiti dalam tempoh 3 bulan yang lalu
 - Tidak sesuai untuk pengguna yang mengalami masalah pendarahan
 - Tidak sesuai untuk pengguna di bawah umur 18 tahun
 - Tidak sesuai untuk pengguna yang mengambil rawatan anti-retroviral (ART)
 - Tidak sesuai untuk pengguna yang telah mengambil bahagian dalam kajian vaksin HIV

Penyimpanan

- Simpan dalam pembungkusan asal di lokasi yang sejuk dan kering antara 2 hingga 30°C.
- JANGAN BEKUKAN.
- Jangan simpan berhampiran sumber haba atau di bawah cahaya matahari secara langsung.
- Ujian hendaklah dilakukan pada suhu bilik (15 hingga 30°C).
- Jangan buka kantung peranti ujian sehingga anda bersedia untuk melakukan ujian. Ambil perhatian bahawa walaupun kantung peranti ujian menyatakan penyimpanan pada 15-30°C, ia boleh disimpan dalam peti sejuk jika perlu.

Pelupusan

- Peranti terpasak mungkin diklasifikasikan sebagai sisa perubatan oleh pihak berkuasa kesihatan di kawasan anda. Untuk mengurangkan risiko kecenderaan daripada lanset yang digunakan, sila ikut peraturan tempatan untuk pelupuskannya. Rujuk ahli farmasi anda.
- Letakkan semua item lain kembali ke dalam bungkusan luar. Buang ke dalam tong sampah.
- Buang mengikut peraturan tempatan.

PRESTASI KARAKTERISTIK

KEPEKAAN DIAGNOSTIK

Kepekaan diagnostik ujian seperti Ujian Kendiri HIV INSTI ialah ukuran sejauh mana ujian tersebut dapat mengesan kehadiran antibodi HIV. Kepekaan dinyatakan dalam bentuk peratusan dan dikira daripada data daripada ujian klinikal atau penilaian prestasi. Kepekaan dikira dengan membahagikan bilangan keputusan ujian positif INSTI dengan bilangan orang yang telah diuji dan didapati benar-benar positif HIV. Lebih tinggi sensitiviti, lebih besar keberkesanan ujian itu untuk mengenal pasti orang yang telah dijangkiti. Dalam kajian yang dijalankan oleh pengguna awam yang tidak terlatih (Jadual 1), 517/517 penghidap positif antibodi HIV sebenar telah dikenal pasti sebagai positif oleh ujian INSTI, menghasilkan kepekaan relatif sebanyak 100%.

Populasi Kajian	Bilangan Subjek	Kepekaan Relatif	95% Selang Keyakinan	Kekhususan Relatif	95% Selang Keyakinan
Status HIV Tidak Diketahui	905	100% (34/34)	89.9% - 100%	99.8% (869/871)	99.2% - 99.9%
Status HIV Diketahui Positif	483	100% (483/483)	99.2% - 100%	N.A.	N.A.
Jumlah	1388	100% (517/517)	99.3% - 100%	99.8% (869/871)	99.2% - 99.9%

Peratusan keputusan tidak sah adalah 0% (0/1388)

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Table 5- Detection of Antibody to HIV-2 in Seropositive Individuals and Individuals from an HIV-2 Endemic Region

Specimen Group	Total Specimens	HIV-2 Positive	INSTI HIV-1/HIV-2 Reactive
Endemic subjects	500	12 ¹	12

¹Determined by an approved HIV-1/HIV-2 differentiation assay or HIV-2 RNA testing

DIAGNOSTIC SPECIFICITY

Diagnostic specificity of a test like the INSTI HIV Self Test is a measure of how well the test detects healthy patients who do not have HIV. Specificity is expressed as a percentage and is calculated from data from a clinical trial or performance evaluation. Specificity is calculated by dividing the number of INSTI negative test results by the number of truly HIV negative persons that were tested. The higher the specificity the better the test is at correctly identifying truly non-infected persons. The INSTI HIV Self Test has a specificity of 99.8% in a performance evaluation conducted by untrained lay users. This means a positive result will be correct 998 out of every 1000 tests.

A specificity study was performed on 1408 low or unknown risk and high individuals. Of the 1386 individuals identified as HIV negative using an approved comparator assay, 1376 were INSTI negative, and 4 were invalid. The overall specificity of the INSTI HIV Self Test in fingerstick whole blood specimens from the combined high risk and low or unknown risk populations, minus the invalid results, was calculated to be 1376/1382 = 99.5% which means a positive result will be correct 998 out of every 1000 tests. (see Table 4)

Table 4- Performance of the INSTI HIV-1/HIV-2 Antibody Test on Fingerstick Whole Blood Specimens from Individuals Presumed to be HIV Negative and Individuals at High Risk of HIV Infection

Test Group	Total specimens	INSTI Non-Reactive	INSTI Reactive	INSTI Invalid ¹	Approved Test Non-Reactive	Approved Test Reactive	True Negative ²
Low or Unknown Risk	626	620	6	0	626	0	626
High Risk	782	756	22 ³	4	760	22	760
Total	1408	1376	28	4	1386	22	1386

¹Invalid results were not included in the calculation of specificity. The 4 specimens which gave invalid results on INSTI were Non-Reactive on the approved test.

²Reactivities were confirmed by licensed HIV-1 Western Blot and excluded from the calculation of specificity.

³Of the 22 INSTI Reactive specimens, one was Non-Reactive by the approved test, i.e. INSTI false Reactive.

Untrained Lay User Performance Evaluation

The performance of INSTI was evaluated in a prospective study conducted over 4 months at 3 different sites. At each site, testing was conducted by non-professional lay users who had no laboratory experience. The 11 people running the tests had no training on how to use the test. Fingerstick blood from a total of 905 subjects with unknown HIV status and 483 subjects known to be HIV positive were tested using INSTI and results compared to those determined by FDA approved reference methods. The sensitivity of INSTI was 100% (517/517) and the specificity was 99.8% (869/871). There were no invalid results reported (see Table 1).

Unassisted Medical Conditions and Potentially Interfering Substances

To assess the impact of unrelated medical conditions or potentially interfering substances on the sensitivity and specificity of INSTI, 195 serum/plasma specimens from a cross section of medical conditions unrelated to HIV-1 infection and 178 specimens with potentially interfering substances were tested "unspiked" (HIV Nonreactive) and "spiked" with an HIV-1 positive specimen to give a low level of reactivity in the INSTI HIV-1 Antibody Test. No cross-reactivity or interference with INSTI test performance was observed with the following two exceptions:

- Up to 5 specimens from individuals with multiple myeloma produced invalid INSTI results depending on the INSTI kit lot tested.
- Of the 20 specimens from individuals with elevated hemoglobin, one tested false Non-Reactive in 2 out of 3 INSTI kit lots.

Reproducibility Studies

The reproducibility of the INSTI test and ability of operators to consistently correctly interpret test results was evaluated at 3 laboratory sites using 3 lots of INSTI on 3 separate days with 9 operators (3 per site). A panel of 5 specimens, consisting of 4 HIV-1 antibody positive (one strong positive and three low positives) and 1 HIV-1 antibody negative specimen was tested at each site. A total of 405 tests were conducted, 135 at each site, with a total of 81 tests per panel specimen. Overall all operators interpreted the test results for each sample correctly, generating a reproducibility of the INSTI HIV Test of 100% (405/405 samples tested).

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS