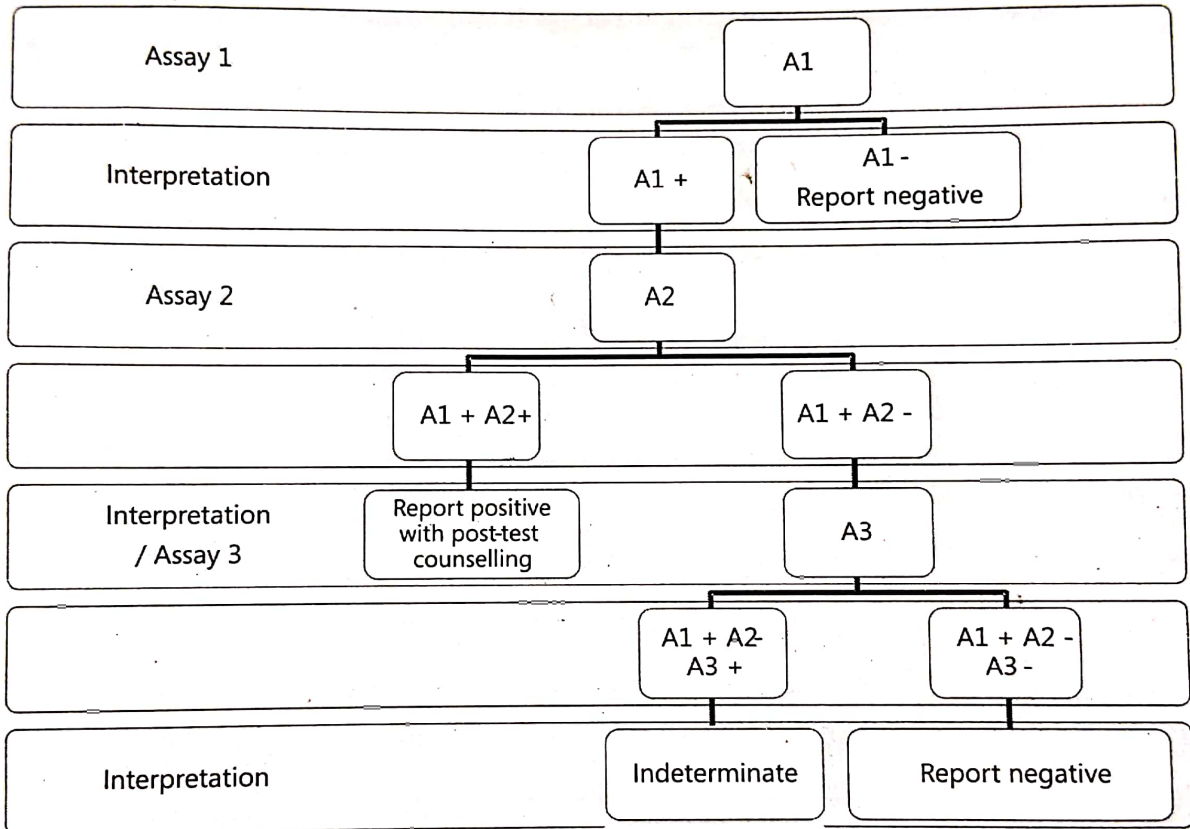


4.1.3 Strategy II (B)

A patient who is clinically symptomatic and suspected to have an AIDS indicator condition/disease is referred to the SA-ICTC for confirmation of the diagnosis. In this case, the same blood sample is tested twice using kits with either different antigens or principles. The patient is declared HIV-negative if the first test is non-reactive and as HIV-positive when both tests show reactive results. When there is discordance between the first two tests (first reactive and the second non-reactive), a third test is done. When the third test is also negative it is reported as negative. When the third test is reactive, it is reported as indeterminate and the individual is retested after 14–28 days.

Figure 4.3: Algorithm II (B)(For diagnosis of clinically symptomatic individual)



Source: National Guidelines for HIV Testing, 2015

4.1.4 Strategy III

4.1.4.1 Screening

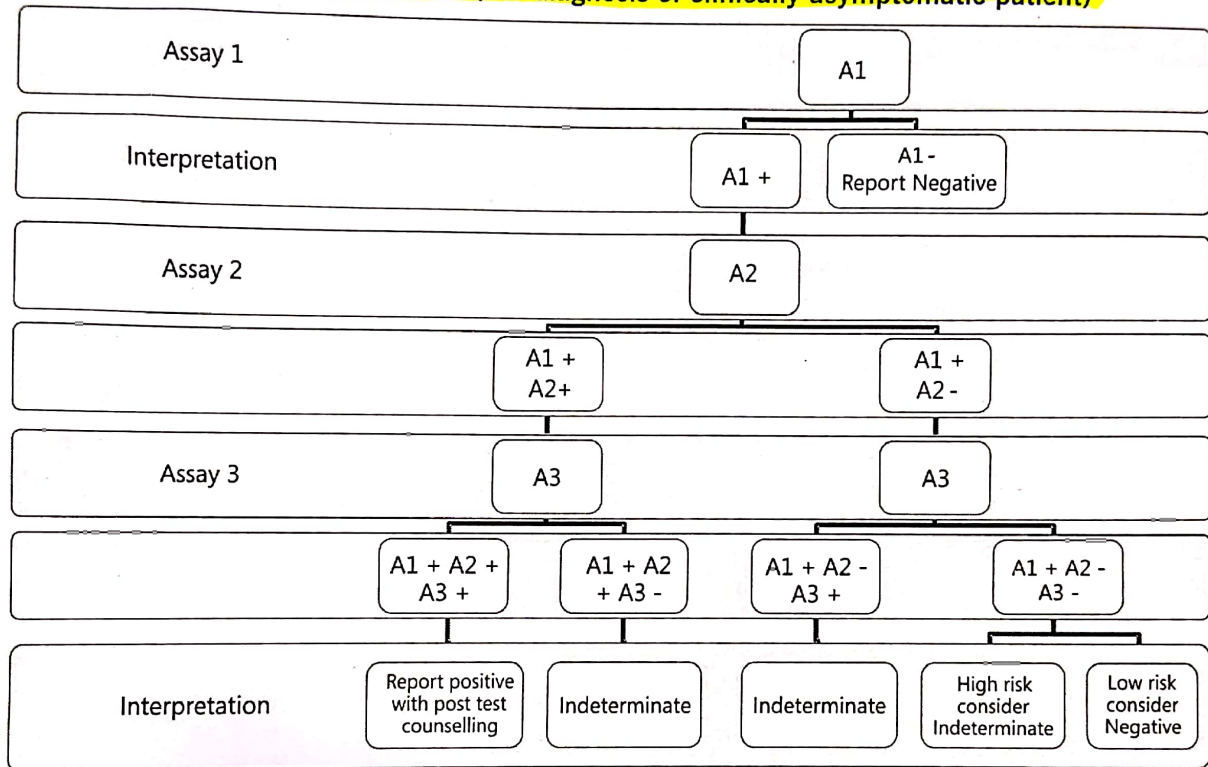
Screening for HIV at an F-ICTC, PPP-ICTC, mobile F-ICTC, community-based screening etc. - using a **single rapid test kit**.

- If the **test is found non-reactive**, the individual is considered HIV-negative and needs to be followed, as per the guidelines.
- If the **test result is found reactive**, the individual should be promptly linked to the SA-ICTC for confirmation of the diagnosis and further necessary action.

4.1.4.2 Confirmation

Confirmation of HIV diagnosis in asymptomatic individuals is done at an SA-ICTC using three rapid tests of three different antigens or principles. The individual is considered HIV-negative if the first test is non-reactive and as HIV-positive when all three tests show reactive results, as shown in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4: Algorithm III (For diagnosis of clinically asymptomatic patient)



Source: National Guidelines for HIV Testing, 2015

Assays A1, A2, A3 represent three different assays based on different principles or different antigenic compositions. Assay A1 should be of high sensitivity and A2 and A3 should be of high specificity. A2 and A3 should also be able to differentiate between HIV 1 and 2 infections. Use strategies II B or III for diagnostic purposes.

Indeterminate: Testing should be repeated on a second sample taken after 14–28 days. In case the serological results continue to be indeterminate, then the sample should be referred to the linked State Reference Laboratory for further testing.