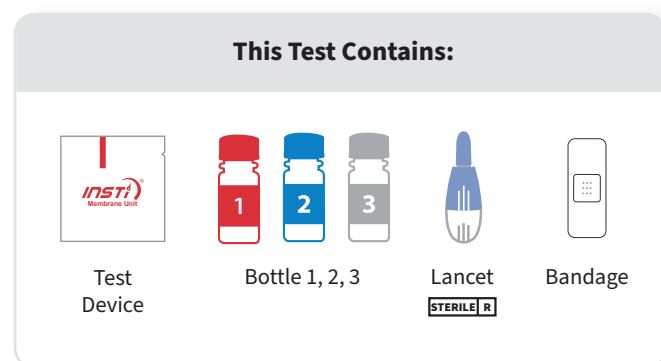


INSTI[®]

HIV Self Test

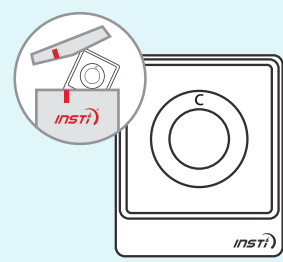
Instructions For Use

READ BEFORE USE

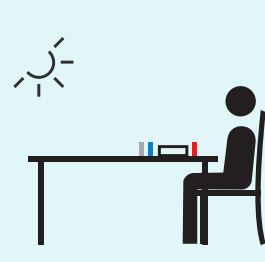


Preparation

Training video available at: www.insti.com



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



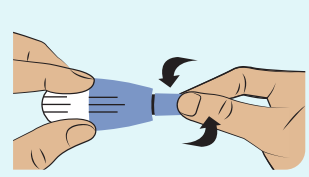
2. Place test device on a flat surface.



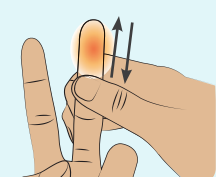
3. Remove cap of Bottle 1. Place on flat surface.
WARNING: Bottle 1 contains liquid. Handle with care.

Step 1: Collect Blood

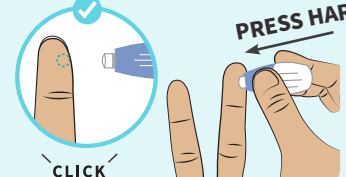
If you have trouble collecting blood, see Frequently Asked Questions on reverse side.



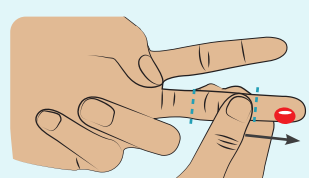
1. Twist and pull out lancet tip. Discard tip.



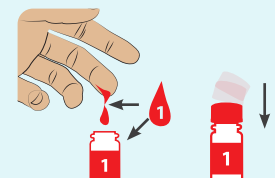
2. Rub finger and hand to increase blood flow.



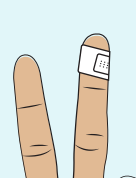
3. Place lancet on the side of finger tip.



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

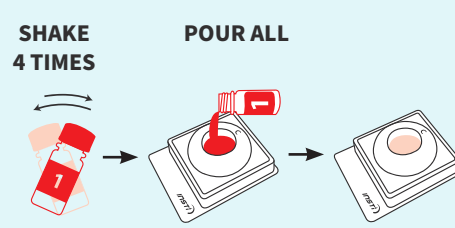


5. Let 1 drop **FALL** into Bottle 1. Twist on cap of Bottle 1.

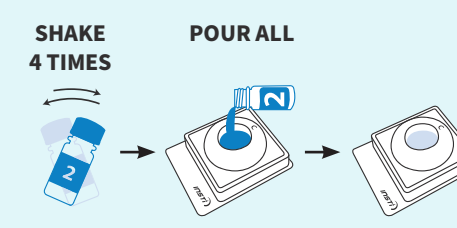


6. Apply adhesive bandage.

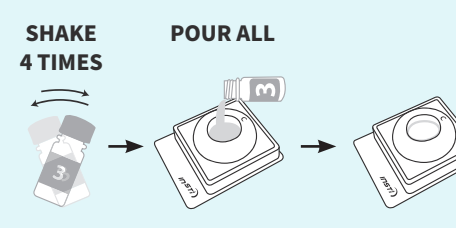
Step 2: Test



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.

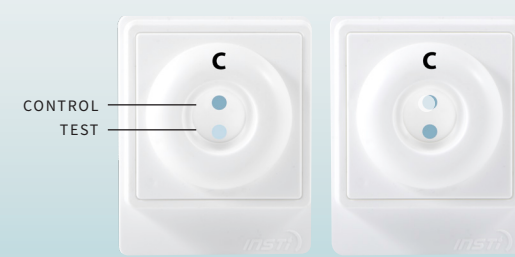
Step 3: Read Result

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



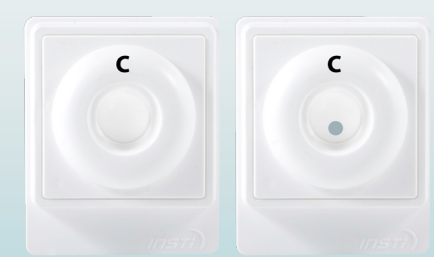
Negative

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.

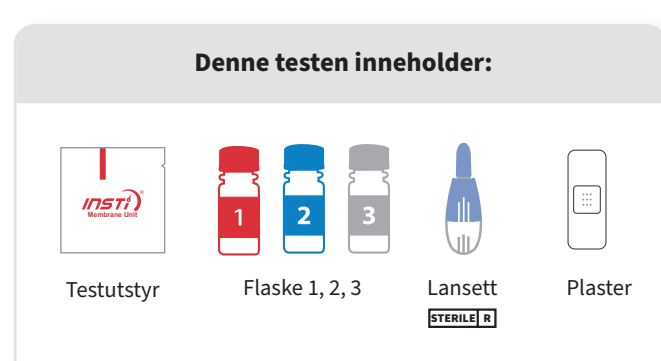


INSTI[®]

Selvtest for HIV

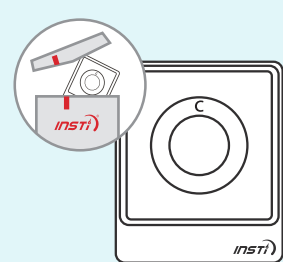
Bruksanvisning

LES FØR BRUK

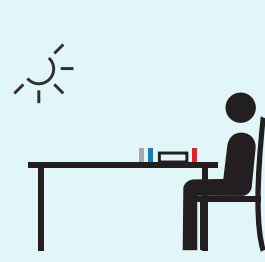


Forberedelse

Oppføringsvideo tilgjengelig på: www.insti.com



1. Åpne posen med testutstyret.
VIKTIG: Vask og tørk hendene.



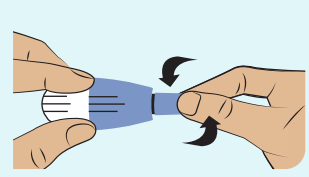
2. Plasser testutstyret på en jevn overflate.



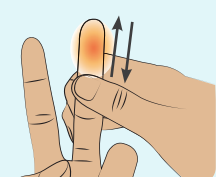
3. Fjern korken på flaske 1. Plasser på en jevn overflate.
ADVARSEL: Flaske 1 inneholder væske. Må håndteres varsomt.

Trinn 1: Ta blodprøve

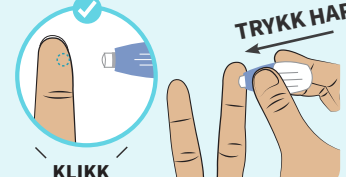
Hvis du strever med å ta blodprøve, kan du se Spørsmål og svar på baksiden.



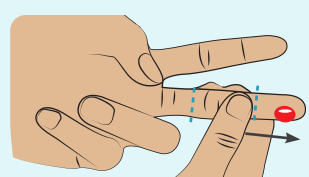
1. Vri og trekk ut tuppen på lansetten. Kast tuppen.



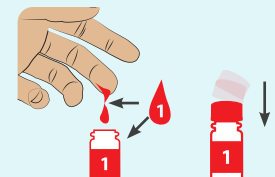
2. Gni finger og hånd for å øke blodstrømmen.



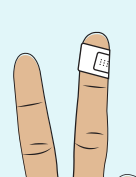
3. Plasser lansetten på siden av fingertuppen.



4. Gni fingeren for å få en **STOR** dråpe blod.

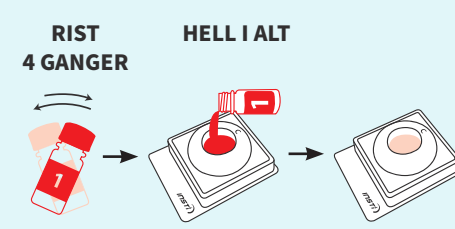


5. La 1 dråpe **FALLE** i flaske 1. Vri om korken på flaske 1.

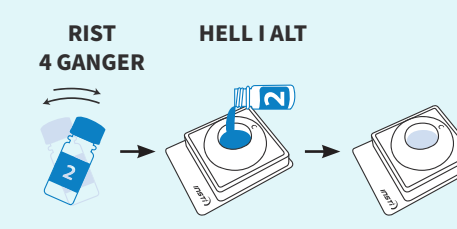


6. Sett på plaster.

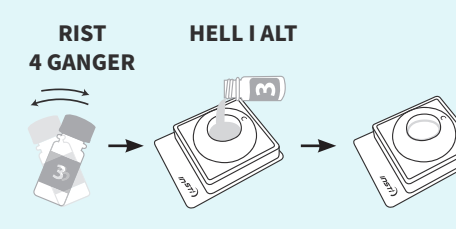
Trinn 2: Test



1. Rist og hell ut all væsken. Vent til væsken forsvinner.



2. Rist og hell ut all væsken. Vent til væsken forsvinner.
TIPS: Det er mulig du må slå lett på flaske 2 for å få ut all væsken.



3. Rist og hell ut all væsken. Vent til væsken forsvinner.

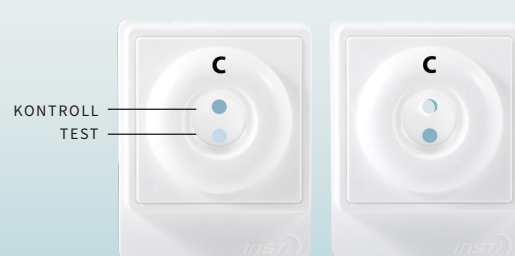
Trinn 3: Se resultatet

Se resultatet umiddelbart og i **inntil 1 TIME**.



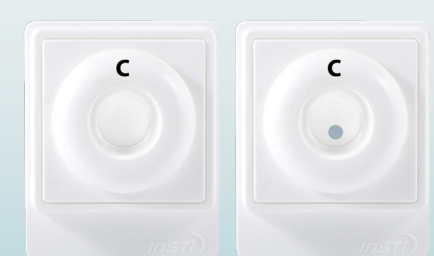
Negativ

Testresultatet ditt er negativt.



Positiv

To prikker betyr at testresultatet ditt er positivt. Du er trolig HIV-positiv. Positive resultater **MÅ** bekreftes av lege.



Ugyldig

Testen din virket ikke. Kontrollprikkene må være synlige for å indikere at testen har blitt utført på riktig måte.

TIPS: En prikk kan være lysere enn den andre. I sjeldne tilfeller kan en svak ring vise seg på testprikkene; dette er et positivt resultat.

Et negativt resultat

Som for mange tester, er det mulig å få falske resultater. For å redusere sjansen for falske resultater, må du sørge for å følge instruksene og bruke testen riktig. Hvis du har fått et negativt resultat, men har vært involvert i en HIV-risikoaktivitet i de siste 3 månedene, kan du være i det som kalles for «vinduesperioden», og det anbefales at du gjentar testen på et senere tidspunkt.

Et positivt resultat
Rådfør deg med en lege så snart som mulig, og informer vedkommende om at du har tatt en selvtest for HIV. Alle positive resultater må bekreftes av en laboratorietest.

Hva blir det neste etter et positivt resultat?

Å ha HIV betyr ikke at du har AIDS. Med en tidlig diagnose og behandling er det lite sannsynlig at du vil utvikle AIDS.

Avfallshåndtering

Må avhendes i samsvar med lokale retningslinjer. Legg alle delene tilbake i den ytre emballasjen. Kast i et søppelspann.

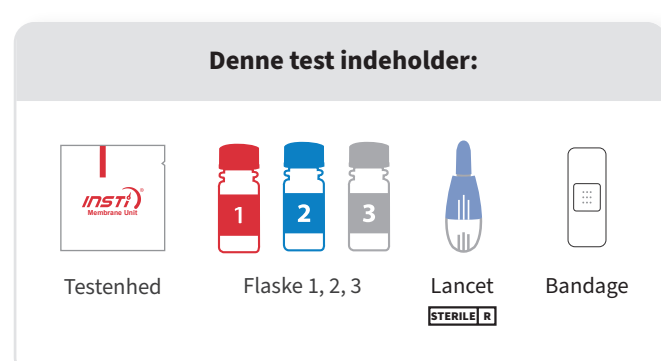


INSTI[®]

HIV selvtest

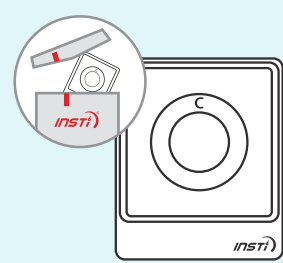
Bruksanvisning

LÆS FØR BRUG

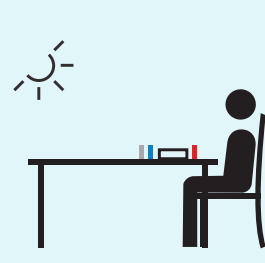


Forberedelse

Vejledende video findes på: www.insti.com



1. Åben posen med testenheden.
VIGTIG: Rene og tørre hænder.



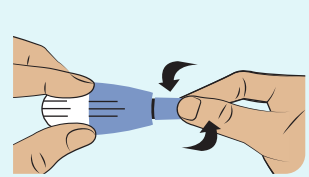
2. Placer testenheden på en flad overflade.



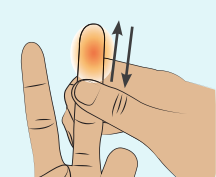
3. Fjern låget på flaske 1. Placer på en flad overflade.
ADVARSEL: Flaske 1 indeholder væske. Håndteres forsigtigt.

Trin 1: Indsaml blod

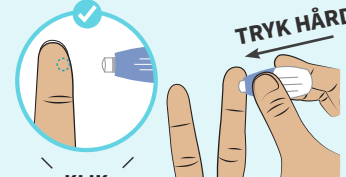
Hvis du har problemer med at indsamle blod, se de ofte stillede spørgsmål på bagsiden.



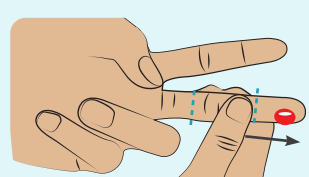
1. Drej og træk lancetspiden ud. Bortskaf spidsen.



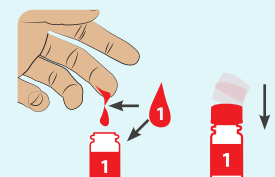
2. Gnub fingeren og hånden for at øge blodgennemstrømning.



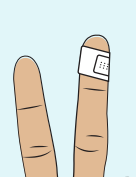
3. Placer lancetten på siden af fingerspiden.



4. Gnub fingeren for at danne en **STOR** bloddråbe.

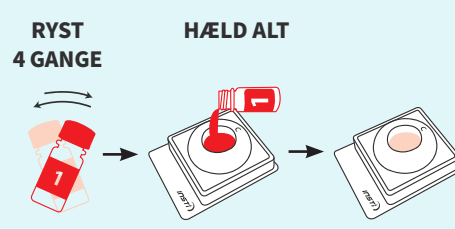


5. Lad 1 dråbe **FALDE** ned i flaske 1. Sæt låget tilbage på flaske 1.

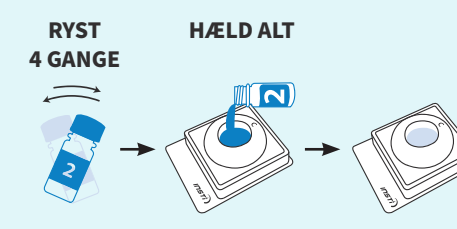


6. Påsæt plaster.

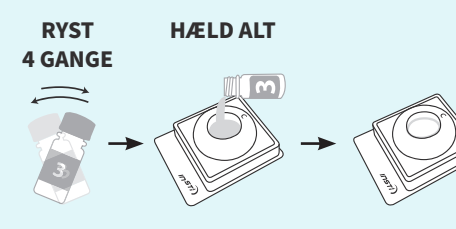
Trin 2: Test



1. Ryst, og hæld derefter alt væsken fra flaske 1 ned i prøvebrønden. Vent indtil væsken forsvinder.



2. Ryst, og hæld derefter alt væsken fra flaske 2 ned i prøvebrønden. Vent indtil væsken forsvinder.
TIP: Du skal muligvis banke lidt på flaske 2 for at få alt væsken ud.



3. Ryst, og hæld derefter alt væsken fra flaske 3 ned i prøvebrønden. Vent indtil væsken forsvinder.

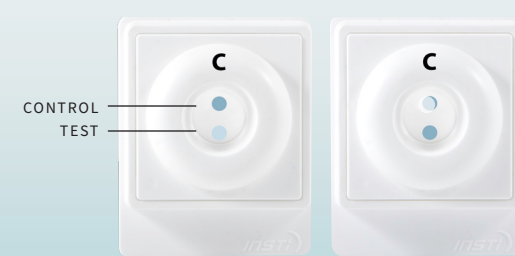
Trin 3: Læs resultat

Læs resultatet med det samme **inden for 1 TIME**.



Negativ

Dit testresultat er negativt.



Positiv

To prikker betyder, at din test er positiv. Du er muligvis HIV-positiv. Positive resultater **SKAL** bekreftes af en læge.



Ugyldig

Din test fungerede ikke. Kontrollprikkene skal vises for at angive, at testen er udført korrekt.

TIP: En prik kan være lysere end den anden. I sjældne tilfælde kan en svag ring blive vist ved testprikkene; dette er et positivt resultat.

Et negativt resultat

Ligesom med de fleste tests er der risiko for falske resultater. For at reducere sandsynligheden for falske resultater, skal du følge Vejledningen og bruge testen korrekt. Hvis du får et negativt resultat, men var involveret i en aktivitet med HIV-risiko inden for de seneste 3 måneder, kan du være i den såkaldte "vinduesperiode" og det anbefales, at du gentager testen på en senere dato.

Et positivt resultat
Forhør dig med en læge så hurtigt muligt og informer ham/hende om, at du har taget en selvtest for HIV. Alle positive resultater skal bekreftes af en laboratorietest.

Hvad er det næste efter et positivt resultat?

At have HIV betyder ikke, at du har AIDS. Med en tidlig diagnose og behandling, er det usandsynligt, at du vil udvikle AIDS.

Bortskaffelse

Bortskaffelse skal foregå i overensstemmelse med lokale Retningslinjer. Læg alle dele tilbage i den Emballagen. Smid Ud i en affaldsspand.





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. Testing 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) human immunodeficiency viruses. The test is intended for use by untrained lay users as a self-test to aid in detecting infection, to reduce the risk of serious illness or death.

BIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE TEST
 The INSTI HIV Self Test is a rapid 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 (if any) that are present in the sample. The membrane also includes a control dot 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 area, 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 Color Developer (Bottle 2, blue cap)
 1 Clarifying Solution (Bottle 3, clear cap)
 1 Sterile single-use lancet
 1 Adhesive bandage
 1 Resources Card

Test device (packaged inside the pouch labelled Membrane Unit)
 The control and/or test well that appear on the test device once the test is performed. The test device is prepared with control (pMT/GC-antigen) 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) Δ
 A solution designed to dilute the blood sample and break down red blood cells. It contains 1.5 mL of a colorless Triis-Glycine buffered solution containing cell lysis reagents.

Color Developer (Bottle 2, blue cap) Δ
 A blue liquid that reacts with HIV antibodies. It contains 1.5 mL of a blue-colored Borate buffered propionic indicator solution designed to detect IgM/IgG in the control and HIV-specific antibodies in the test dot.

Clarifying Solution (Bottle 3, clear cap) Δ
 A solution to remove background blue color. It contains 1.5 mL of a colorless Triis-Glycine buffered solution designed to remove any blue 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 in Bottle 1 is poured into the test device, to the time the contents of Bottle 3 is 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.
 • Negative results do 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
- 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 10 min have 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 haemoglobin, 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 before the expiry 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 antiretroviral treatment (ART)
- Not suitable for users who have antenatopied to 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.
- Do not store the test device at room temperature (15 to 20°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
 Use 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. Collect your pharmaceutical.
 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 of 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%.

Table 1 – Relative Sensitivity and Specificity of the INSTI Self Test compared to the HIV Status of Individuals with Known and Unknown HIV Status by Untrained Lay Users

Study Population	Number of Subjects	Relative Sensitivity	95% Confidence Interval	Relative Specificity	95% Confidence Interval
HIV status unknown	905	100%	89.9% - 100%	99.8%	99.2% - 99.9%
Known HIV-1 Positive	483	100%	99.2% - 100%	N.A.	N.A.
Total	1,388	100%	99.3% - 100%	99.8%	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 1000 individuals 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 assessed by INSTI HIV-2 antibody test 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 by INSTI HIV-2 antibody test. The sensitivity of INSTI HIV-2 antibody test was 100%.
 INSTI was reactive in all 12 of these specimens for a sensitivity of 100%. Results are summarized in Table 3.

- El negativt testresultat utdelaker ikke at man har vært utatt for HIV-smitte.
- ADVARSLER OG FORHOLDSREGLER**
- Hver utstyrsenhet er beregnet for engangsbruk og er laget for selvtesting av én person
- Oppbevar utstyrsenheten tilgjengelig for barn.
- Testen skal kun brukes med menneskelig blod.
- INSTI HIV-1/HIV-2-antistoffet må ikke brukes etter siste forbruksdato som er angitt på emballasjen.
- Årns ikke bruke testenheden med utdødd/blod, som er angitt på den ytre emballasje.
- Vask hendene med varmt vann og såp før og etter å rene og tørre før testen starter.
- Ikke les av resultatet hvis det har gått mer enn 1 time siden testprosedyren ble utført.
- Hvis instruksjonene ikke følges, kan det føre til feilaktige og/eller urettferdige resultater.
- Hvis du har fått langvarig behandling med antiretrovirale medikamenter, kan testen gi et feilaktig negativt resultat.
- Hvis du har alvorlige blodsykdommer, f.eks. blodmangel, kan du få feilaktige negative eller ugyldige resultater.
- Hvis du har høyere hemoglobin enn normalt, kan du teste feilaktig negativt.
- Alle blodprøver må behandles som om de kan overføre smittsomme sykdommer.
- Sjal må tørkes opp med riktig husholdningsutrustning eller desinfiserende svømmede.
- Lesningene i flasker 1, 2 og 3 er skadelige hvis de svelges, da de inneholder natriumazid.
- Testprosedyren må utføres i riktig rekkefølge, uten forsinkelser mellom trinnene.
- Må ikke bli påtrekket lys for å kunne lese og forstå resultatene.

Begrensninger for bruk
 Ikke egnert for brukere som er redde for nåler
 Kan være uegnet for pasienter som har blitt smittet i løpet av de siste 3 månedene
 Ikke egnert for brukere som har en blodsykdommer
 Ikke egnert for brukere under 18 år
 Ikke egnert for brukere som får antiretroviral behandling (ART)
 Ikke egnert for brukere som har deltatt i en HIV-vakinasjeste

Oppbevaring
 Oppbevar i originalemballasje på et kjølig, tørt sted mellom 2 og 30 °C. MÅ IKKE FRYSES.
 Ikke oppbevar i nærheten av innendørs eller utendørs vann, eller i direkte sollys.
 Testen bør oppbevares i temperaturer på (15 til 30 °C).

Ikke åpne posen med testutrustning før du er klar til å ta testen. Vær oppmerksom på at selv om testutrustning fjelles posen skal lagres ved 15-30 °C, kan det oppbevares i kjøleskapet om nødvendig.

Avfallshåndtering
 Diagnostiserte testenheter kan være klassifisert som medisinsk avfall i de lokale helsemyndigheter. For å unngå skader forårsaket av en korrekt lensett, fjell de lokale retningslinjer for avfallshåndtering. Sjøkk med ditt lokale apotek.

Se instruksjonene for å finne de aktuelle tilbakel i den ytre emballasjen og kast den i søppelplassen. Avhendes i samsvar med lokale retningslinjer.

BEGREIVELSE AV YTEENE

DIAGNOSTISK SENSITIVITET
 Diagnostisk sensitivitet for en test som INSTI HIV-1/HIV-2 er et mål på hvor godt testen påviser tilstedeværelsen av HIV-antistoffer. Sensitivitet uttrykkes som en prosentandel, og beregnes ut fra data fra en klinisk studie eller en vurdering av prøvene. Sensitivitet beregnes ved å dele antallet positive testresultater INSTI-testen gir på faktisk antall HIV-negative personer som er testet. Jo høyere sensitiviteten er, jo bedre identifiserer testen faktisk smittede personer på en korrekt måte. I en studie som ble utført av ikke-profesjonelle brukere (Tabell 1) ble 517 av 517 testpersoner som faktisk var positive for HIV-antistoff identifisert som positive av INSTI-testen, noe som gir en relativ sensitivitet på 100%.

Table 1 – Relativ sensitivitet og spesifisitet for INSTI-1/HIV-2-antistoffet sammenlignet med HIV-status for individer med kjent og ukjent HIV-status av utvalgte brukere

Studiepopulasjon	Antall personer	Relativ sensitivitet	95% konfidensintervall	Relativ spesifisitet	95% konfidensintervall
HIV-status ukjent	905	100%	89,9% - 100%	99,8%	99,2% - 99,9%
Kjent HIV-1 positiv	483	100%	99,2% - 100%	N/A	ikke relevant
Totalt	1,388	100%	99,3% - 100%	99,8%	99,2% - 99,9%

Prosentandel ugyldige resultater var 0% (0/1388)

Studier som beregner HIV-2-sensitiviteten for INSTI HIV-1/HIV-2
 Sensitiviteten for antistoffet ble testet i INSTI HIV-2, vurderet i en uavhengig europeisk studie med 49 serumprøver fra Western Blot, bekreftet HIV-2-smittede pasienter i kronisk smittetilstand 100%. Tilsvarende resultat ble oppnådd ved å teste 100 ulike HIV-2-positive serum- og plasmaprøver hentet fra europeiske kilder og 24 ulike plasmaprøver hentet fra Nigeria og i tillegg et helblod (for å simulere HIV-2-positivt blod), viste også at INSTI hadde 100% sensitivitet for påvisning av HIV-2-antistoffer.

Table 2 – INSTI-test for HIV-1/HIV-2-antistoffer – sensitivitet for HIV-2-positive prøver

Prøvekilde	Frankrike ¹	Frankrike ²	Nigeria ³	Totalt
Positive prøver	49	88	24	161
INSTI-positive	49	88	24	161
Sensitivitet	100%	100%	100%	100%

- Tester utført i Frankrike ved hjelp av serumprøver
- Tester utført internett med hjelp av helblod blått plasma (13 prøver) og serum (75 prøver)
- Tester utført internett med hjelp av plasmaprøver

I tillegg ble 12 av 500 prospektivt innsamlede plasmaprøver fra et HIV-2-endemisk region (Efenbenssystem) testet og bekreftet som reell HIV-2-positive av en FDA-godkjent differensialtest for HIV-2-antistoffer. Sensitiviteten for INSTI HIV-2-antistoffet ble 100%.
 INSTI var reaktivt for alle disse 12 prøvene med en sensitivitet på 100%. Resultatene oppsummeres i Tabell 3.

Ytterligere undersøgelser utført internett med 88 forskjellige HIV-2-positive serum- og plasmaprøver, oppnått fra europeiske kilder og 24 forskjellige plasmaprøver oppnått fra Nigeria, som ble tilføjet til individuelt helblod (for å simulere HIV-2-positivt blod), viste også at INSTI hadde 100% sensitivitet for påvisning av HIV-2-antistoffer.

Bortskaffelse
 Løp alle komponenter tilbake i emballasjen og bortskaff i en affaldsstandp. Bortskaffelse skal i overensstemmelse med lokale retningslinjer.

DIAGNOSTISKE FØLSOMHED
 INSTI HIV-1/HIV-2-antistoffet er et mål på hvor godt testen påviser tilstedeværelsen av HIV-antistoffer. Følsomhet uttrykkes som en prosentandel og beregnes ut fra data fra en klinisk forsøg eller en evaluering av ydevene. Følsomhet beregnes ved å dele antallet antall av INSTI-positive testresultater med antallet av virkelig HIV-positive personer testet. Desto høyere følsomheten er, desto bedre er testen til å identifisere personer der det er et feilaktig negativt resultat. I en studie som ble utført av ikke-profesjonelle brukere (Tabell 1), ble 517/517 virkelige HIV-antistoff positive personer som faktisk var positive for HIV-antistoff, hvilket medførte en relativ følsomhet på 100%.

Table 1 – Relativ følsomhet og spesifisitet av INSTI-1/HIV-2-antistoffet sammenlignet med HIV-status for personer med kjent og ukjent HIV-status av utvalgte brukere

Undersøgespopulasjon	Antall forsøpsprøver	Relativ følsomhet	95% konfidensintervall	Relativ spesifisitet	95% konfidensintervall
Ukjent HIV-status	905	100%	89,9% - 100%	99,8%	99,2% - 99,9%
Kjent HIV-1 positiv	483	100%	99,2% - 100%	N/A	ikke relevant
Totalt	1,388	100%	99,3% - 100%	99,8%	99,2% - 99,9%

Prosent av ugyldige resultater var 0% (0/1388)

Forsøg til beregning av INSTI HIV-1/HIV-2-antistoffets følsomhet i en uavhengig europeisk undersøgelse med 49 serumprøver fra Western Blot bekreftede, aHIV-2-infiserte pasienter i den kroniske fase av infeksjonen var 100%.

Ytterligere undersøgelser utført internett med 88 forskjellige HIV-2-positive serum- og plasmaprøver, oppnått fra europeiske kilder og 24 forskjellige plasmaprøver oppnått fra Nigeria, som ble tilføjet til individuelt helblod (for å simulere HIV-2-positivt blod), viste også at INSTI hadde 100% sensitivitet for påvisning av HIV-2-antistoffer.

Table 2 – INSTI-test for HIV-1/HIV-2-antistoffer – sensitivitet for HIV-2-positive prøver

Prøvekilde	Frankrike ¹	Frankrike ²	Nigeria ³	Samlet
Positive prøver	49	88	24	161
INSTI-positive	49	88	24	161
Følsomhet	100%	100%	100%	100%

- Tester utført i Frankrike ved hjelp av serumprøver
- Tester utført internett med fublod blått plasma (13 prøver) og serum (75 prøver)
- Tester utført internett med hjelp av plasmaprøver

Ytterligere 12 ut av 500 prospektivt innsamlede plasmaprøver fra et HIV-2-endemisk område (Efenbenssystem) testet og bekreftet som reell HIV-2- sande positive av en FDA-godkjent differensialtest for HIV-2-antistoffer. Sensitiviteten for INSTI HIV-2-antistoffet ble 100%.
 INSTI var reaktivt i alle 12 av disse prøvene med en følsomhet på 100%. Resultatet er oppsummeret i Tabell 3.

Table 3 – Påvisning av antistoff til HIV-2 i prøver fra HIV-2-seropositive personer og personer fra et HIV-2-endemisk område

Prøvegruppe	Samlede prøver	HIV-2 positiv	INSTI HIV-1/HIV-2 reaktiv
Endemiske forsøpsprøver	500	12 ¹	12

Fastsett av en godkjent HIV-1/HIV-2 differensialtestanalyse eller HIV-2-RNA-test.

Table 3 - Detection of Antibody to HIV-2 in Specimens from HIV-2 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

Determined 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 of 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 99.8 out of every 1000 tests.

A specificity study was performed on 1408 low or unknown risk and high risk 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 was 99.8%. The overall specificity of INSTI HIV-2 antibody test was 100%.
 Test procedure must be completed before the expiry sequence without delays between steps. Adequate lighting is required to read the test results.

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

¹Invalid results were not included in the calculation of specificity. The 4 specimens which gave invalid results on INSTI were Non-Reactive. The 22 specimens which gave invalid results on INSTI were Reactives were confirmed by licensed HIV-1 Western Blot and excluded from the calculation of specificity.
²Of 22 INSTI Reactive specimens, one was Non-Reactive by the approved test, i.e. INSTI false reaktiv.

Untrained Lay User Performance Evaluation

The performance of INSTI was evaluated in a prospective study conducted over 4 months at 4 different sites. At each site, testing was controlled by untrained lay users who had no laboratory experience. The 112 people joining 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. INSTI test results compared to Western Blot results determined by FDA approved reference method. 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).

Unrelated Medical Conditions and Potential Interfering Substances
 The presence 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. INSTI correctly identified 195 true HIV-1 negative specimens and 178 true HIV-1 positive specimens. The sensitivity of INSTI was 100% (195/195) and the specificity was 99.8% (178/178). There were no invalid results reported (see Table 1).

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 specimens, consisting of 4 HIV-1 antibody positive (one strong positive and three low positive) and 4 HIV-1 antibody negative specimen was tested at each site. A total of 405 test results were obtained, 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 testable results).

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is HIV and AIDS?
 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. Testing 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.

When his or her body loses the ability to fight diseases, that person is diagnosed with AIDS. There is no cure for HIV infection. However, treatment for HIV is highly effective.

How does someone get infected with HIV?
 HIV is spread through contact with blood, semen, pre-seminal fluid, rectal fluid, vaginal fluids, or breast milk of an infected person. Transmission can occur from unsafe sex. It can also result from exposure to blood through the sharing of used syringes or needles. Women living with HIV can pass the virus to their babies during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. It is also possible to become infected with HIV through a blood transfusion, although this is now very rare.

HIV cannot be passed on from one person to another through casual contact. There is no risk of infection when you share everyday items such as food, dishes, utensils, clothes, beds and toilets with someone who has HIV. The virus is not spread by mosquitoes, ticks, or other insects. The virus begins to attack his or her immune system, which is the body's defense against illness. As a result, that person becomes more susceptible to disease and infection.

How do I make sure I get enough blood?
 Rub and dry the skin for about 30 minutes before you start the test. Warm your hands by washing them with warm water. Ensure your hands are dry. Place your hand held vertically to promote blood flow. Before using the lancet, look for a spot on the side of your finger tip that is smooth and calloused and away from your fingernail.

What is an antibody?
 Antibodies are proteins produced by your body's immune system in response to harmful organisms such as viruses and bacteria. Their purpose is to defend the body against infection by these organisms.

How accurate is the test?
 Extensive research studies have shown that this test is extremely accurate when performed correctly. It is a more difficult test performed by untrained users, the test sensitivity was 100%. It also has a proven specificity (a measure of reliability that the test will be negative for people who do not have HIV infection) of 99.8%. In the untrained user study, the specificity was 99.8%.
 *If you are unsure of your result you must go to a doctor to perform more testing.
 The contents of Bottle 1, Bottle 2 or Bottle 3 do not absorb into the test device.
 It is very rare for this to happen, but if it does, you will not be able to complete the test procedure and read the results. You will need to perform another test.

What happens if I spill some of the contents of Bottle 1, Bottle 2 or Bottle 3 outside the test device?
 Keep going with the test procedure. As long as the control dot shows a visible dot after pouring Bottle 3 into the test device, the test results are valid.

How early can this test detect HIV?
 Based on bioLytical's studies, INSTI demonstrates third generation performance and detects HIV antibodies of the IgM and IgG class. IgM antibodies are the earliest antibodies that the body produces after an HIV infection and are detectable within 2-12 days. Depending on how quickly a person's immune system generates HIV antibodies after infection, it could still take up to 3 months to get a positive result.
 If you think you have been exposed to HIV within the last 3 months, and your results are negative, you will need to test again after at least 3 months have passed since your exposure. The time from HIV infection to when a test can correctly give a positive result is referred to as the window period.

I can't see any dots.
 Make sure you have adequate lighting. If no dots are visible, you may not have completed the test correctly, or collected enough blood. You will need to perform another test.

How will I know if my test was done correctly?
 Keep going