



HIV

There are 2 types of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV): HIV-1 and HIV-2. If you are infected with either HIV-1 or HIV-2, your immune system will generate antibodies against either virus type. The HIV Test is designed to detect these antibodies in human blood to determine infection by either virus type. This is a single-use screening test that gives a result in 15 minutes. If a positive result is given, this must be confirmed by a healthcare professional using a different type of test.

The HIV Test is comprised of a paper test strip inside a plastic cartridge. The test is performed by placing a small drop of blood on the test strip and then applying drops of test fluid (diluent). When the test is completed, two lines can appear on the paper strip. A visible control line indicates that the diluent was added and migrated successfully, and that the test reagents are functioning correctly. The Test Line will only become visible if the applied sample contains antibodies to HIV.

"HIV" stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. It is a virus that targets the immune system and over time reduces the body's ability to fight infection. If left untreated, HIV can lead to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). There is no cure for HIV, or AIDS, but with correct medical treatment it can be managed as a non-life threatening condition. With early diagnosis and treatment, the life expectancy for someone with HIV can be similar to that of someone who does not have HIV.

The only way to know if you have HIV is to have an HIV test. It is important to know your status to help prevent passing the virus on to others.

Certain body fluids from a person who has HIV – including blood, breast milk, semen, rectal fluids and vaginal fluids – can transmit HIV. Transmission can occur if these fluids come into contact with a mucous membrane (found inside the rectum, vagina, penis or mouth) or damaged tissue, or are directly injected into the bloodstream (by a needle or syringe). HIV can also be transferred from an HIV positive mother to her child during pregnancy or childbirth. HIV risk events include:

- Unprotected sex with someone who has HIV or whose HIV status is unknown.
- Unprotected sex (vaginal or anal) with multiple partners.
- Using non-sterile needles or injecting equipment.

HIV is NOT transmitted by casual contact (shaking hands, sharing a glass, etc.), kissing, saliva, tears, sweat, air or water.



Accuracy
>99%



Certifications
CE self-test
| MHRA



Kit size
1 Test



Test type
Finger-prick
blood



Results
15 mins

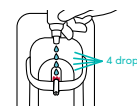
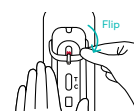
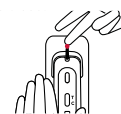
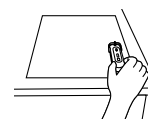
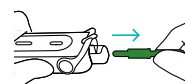
Instructions

Important

Do not open the foil package until you have read the instructions and are ready to take the test. Use immediately upon opening.

Procedure

- 1 Wash and dry hands.
Check expiry date before you open the foil pouch.
- 2 Massage your finger for 5 to 10 seconds.
- 3 Gently turn and take out the green tab, then discard it.
- 4 Push grey button in to prick finger
- 5 Place test on instructions next to results.
- 6 Squeeze firmly behind prick site to get blood.
- 7 Fill blood tube with blood.
If blood tube isn't full, squeeze finger and add more blood.
- 8 Hold test on table. Now flip blood tube over to the well.
- 9 Add 4 drops in the well
- 10 Wait 15 minutes before reading the result.
Do not read the result after 20 minutes.



Read the results

POSITIVE RESULT

If two lines appear, even if faint, you tested HIV positive.
This is a screening test. Go to a clinic for further testing.



Positive

NEGATIVE RESULT

If one line appears at the C, you tested HIV negative.
There must be no line at the T. This is a screening test.
Test again after 3 months.



Negative

INVALID RESULT

If no line appears at the C, the test did not work.
This is a screening test. Go to a clinic for further testing.



Invalid