

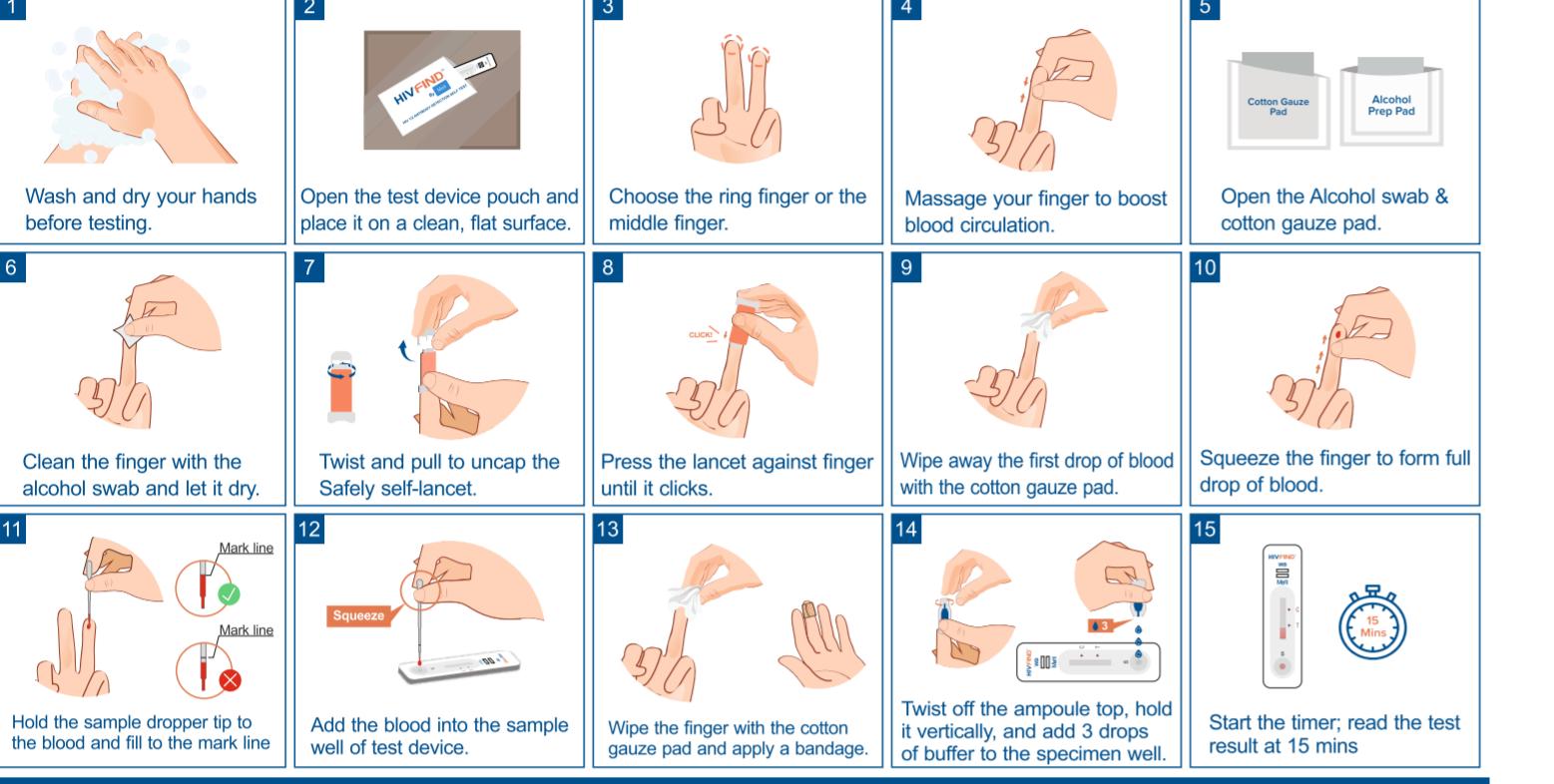
## KIT CONTENTS



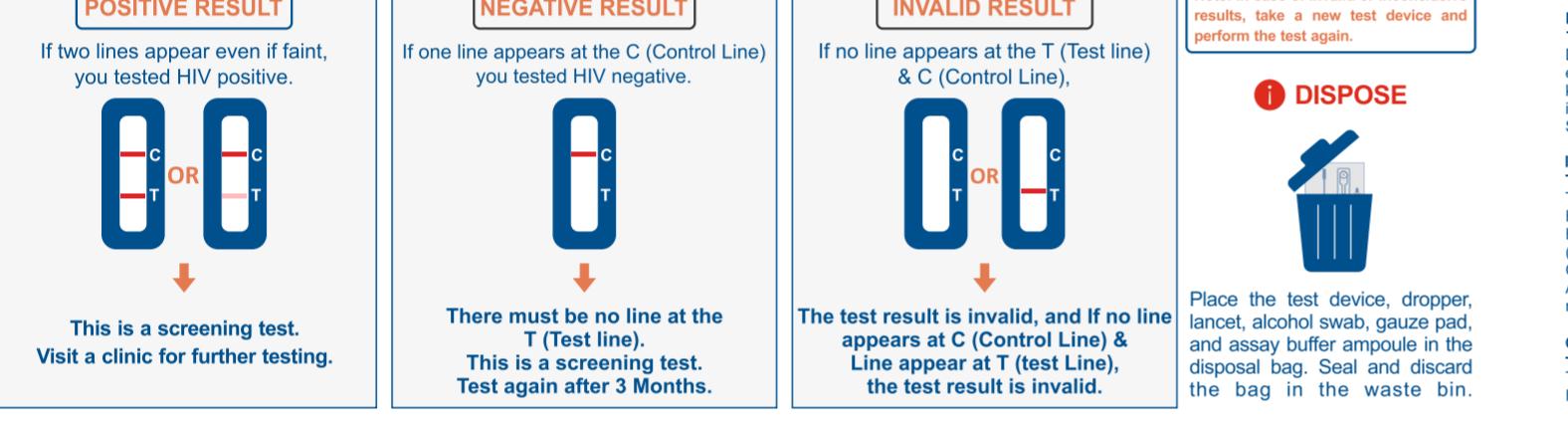
## DO'S &amp; DON'T'S

- For single use only. Open the foil pouch only when ready to test.
  - Follow the User Guide carefully for accurate results.
  - Sit in a clean, well-lit area and have all materials ready before starting.
- KIT CONTENTS WITH PRODUCT CODES**
- | KIT CONTENTS           | HIVWBS-01 | HIVWBS-02 | HIVWBS-03 | HIVWBS-04 |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Test Device Pouch      | 1         | 5         | 10        | 25        |
| Prefilled Assay Buffer | 1         | 5         | 10        | 25        |
| Lancets                | 2         | 10        | 20        | 50        |
| Sample Dropper         | 1         | 5         | 10        | 25        |
| Bandage                | 1         | 5         | 10        | 25        |
| Cotton Gauze Pad       | 1         | 5         | 10        | 25        |
| Alcohol Swab           | 1         | 5         | 10        | 25        |
| Disposal Bag           | 1         | 5         | 10        | 25        |
| Instructions for use   | 1         | 5         | 10        | 25        |

## TEST PROCEDURE



## RESULT INTERPRETATION



## INTENDED USE

HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1/2 antibody detection self test is a qualitative screening in-vitro diagnostic immunoassay for the detection of antibodies specific to HIV (HIV-1 & HIV-2) in whole blood. The test is intended to be used by individuals in a private setting as a self test to aid in the diagnosis of HIV infection with self collected finger prick blood sample.

## SUMMARY OF THE TEST

The HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1/2 antibody detection self test is comprised of a chromatography test strip that pre coated with HIV antigens inside a plastic cassette. The test is performed by collecting the Whole blood specimen by finger prick and placing whole blood in sample well of deviced followed by buffer on the test device. As the test sample flows through the test strips, a colored line will appear indicating the presence of HIV antibodies then the two lines appear on Control (C) and Test (T) line. If no antibodies detected, only Control (C) line forms. If the test is performed correctly, the control (C) line will always appear.

## MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED:

- Timer
- New pair of disposable gloves
- Pen
- Biohazard Sharp Box
- Non-sharp disposal biohazard container

## STORAGE AND STABILITY

All reagents are ready to use as supplied. Store the kit at 2- 30°C. Test device has to be brought to room temperature before opening the pouch. In case, the desiccant pouch changes colour from blue to light pink or colourless, the device should not be used. The unopened test device is stable up to the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. Do not freeze the kit.

## WARNINGS &amp; PRECAUTIONS

- Do not use the test if you have fear of feeling bit nervous while taking HIV test.
- Do not use the test if already detected HIV positive.
- Do not use the test if you are taking anti-retroviral Treatment (ART).
- Use a finger prick whole blood only. Do not use for other body fluid like as blood, serum, plasma, urine, saliva, breast milk, etc.
- Do not use for self-testing if you have a bleeding disorder.
- Do not open the pouch until you are ready to perform the test.
- Wash your hands and ensure that they are clean and dry before starting test.
- Adequate lighting is required to read the test results.
- DO NOT use if the expiration date (YYYY/MM/DD) printed on the pouch has passed.
- DO NOT use the test if it has been exposed to household cleaning products (i.e. bleach).
- DO NOT use the test for infants.

## LIMITATIONS

- Follow the User Guide carefully to get the accurate results.
- If the test box seal is tempered or broken or any kit contents missing, do not use the test.
- HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1/2 antibody detection self test only indicates the presence of antibodies to HIV. Not to be used as the sole criteria for the diagnosis of HIV infection or treatment.
- HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1/2 antibody detection self test may not detect HIV infection that occurred within the last 3 months.
- The user should not take any decision of medical relevance with regard to their condition without first consulting a healthcare professional.
- Positive results must be confirmed by a healthcare professional.
- Antibodies to HIV can remain undetectable for a long time period precluding the possibility of HIV infection. If the test result is negative and clinical symptoms are present, additional testing using other clinical methods is recommended.
- False-negative results can occur in the following conditions:
  - Patients exposed to HIV less than 3 months
  - Patients under HIV treatment (Antiretroviral therapy)
  - If the quantity of antibodies for HIV present in the specimen is below the detection limit of the assay.
- False-positive results can occur in the following conditions:
  - Persons participated in a HIV vaccine clinical trial.
  - The presence of the control line only means that migration of added liquid occurred. It does not guarantee that:
    - The correct specimen has been used
    - The specimen has been applied correctly

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS:

## Diagnostic Sensitivity:

Diagnostic sensitivity of HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1/2 antibody detection self test was evaluated at two different sites using 670 anti-HIV positive specimens including 514 HIV-1 positive specimens, 111 HIV-2 positive specimens, 2 confirmed HIV-1/2 mixed infection positive specimens and 43 HIV-1 subtypes. All specimens were identified positive when tested with HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1/2 antibody detection self test. Overall, Diagnostic Sensitivity was calculated as 100.00% (95% CI: 99.45% to 100.00%).

## Diagnostic Specificity:

Diagnostic specificity of HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1/2 antibody detection self test was evaluated using 1214 HIV-negative specimens including 1010 HIV negative (healthy) blood donor specimens from different blood donation banks and 204 HIV negative hospitalized patients (clinical) specimens. Overall, diagnostic specificity was calculated as 100.00% (95% CI: 99.70% to 100.00%).

## Diagnostic Sensitivity by lay persons:

Diagnostic sensitivity by lay persons of HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1-2 Antibody Detection Self Test was evaluated at two different sites using 205 anti-HIV positive lay persons that are known positive. All lay persons have identified their testing as positive when self-tested with HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1/2 Antibody Detection Self Test kit. Overall, Diagnostic Sensitivity was calculated as 100.00% (95% CI: 98.22% to 100.00%).

## Diagnostic Specificity by lay persons:

Diagnostic Specificity by lay persons of HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1-2 Antibody Detection Self Test kit was evaluated using 605 anti-HIV negative lay persons that are known negative. All lay persons have identified their testing as negative when self-tested with HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1/2 Antibody Detection Self Test kit. Overall, Diagnostic specificity was calculated as 100.00% (95% CI: 99.39% to 100.00%).

## INTERFERING SUBSTANCE:

The following mentioned interfering substances did not affect the performance of the HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1/2 antibody detection self test: HAMA, Recipients of multiple blood transfusions, Immunoglobulin M (IgM), Rheumatoid factor, Glucose, Uric Acid, RF Antibody 1001-1002 IJUML, Plasma, Cholesterol, Sickle Cell Disease, Lipids, Bilirubin, Protein, Elevated Immunoglobulin G (IgG), Elevated Immunoglobulin M (IgM), Lipoprotein A, Isoproterenol, ANA NUCLEAR Positive Plasma, Antiparasitic medicine, Antimalarial medicine, Anti-tuberculosis medication, other common over the counter anti-inflammatory medications such as Aspirin, Paracetamol, and Ibuprofen.

## CROSS-REACTING INFECTIONS/CONDITIONS:

The following mentioned Cross-reacting infections/conditions did not affect the performance of the HIV FIND Whole Blood HIV 1/2 antibody detection self test: Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HAV IgG (Total), IMMRIL DIAGNOSTICS LTD.

Antibody Positive, HIV IgM Antibody Positive, CMV IgG Positive, Cytomegalovirus, EBV VCA IgG Positive, EBV VCA IgM Positive, VZV IgG Positive, VZV IgM Positive, Polyclonal Anti-Malaria Virus, Influenza A, Influenza B, HTLV-I Antibody Positive Plasma, HTLV-I Antibody Positive Plasma, Malaria, Leishmania major, Syphilis Positive, Dengue IgG Positive, Dengue IgM Positive, Tuberculosis, Trypanosoma cruzi, Influenza vaccine recipient, Mycoplasma IgG Positive, HEV IgG Positive, HEV IgM Positive, Rubella IgG Positive, Toxoplasma IgM Positive, Toxoplasma IgG Positive, Chlamydia IgG Positive.

1. Robinson, N., 2002. Immunogold conjugation for IVD applications. IVD Technology, 8(3):33-36.

2. Chandler, J., Gurnin, T., Robinson, N., 2000. The place of gold in rapid tests. IVD Technology, 7(2):37-49.

3. Weiss, A., 1999. Concurrent engineering for lateral flow diagnostics. IVD Technology, 5(7):48-57.

4. O'Farrell, B., Bauer, J., 2006. Developing highly sensitive more reproducible lateral flow assay part 1: New approaches to old problems. IVD Technology, 12(5):41-49.

5. Keteema, F., Zeh, C., Edelma, D.C., Saville, R., Constantine, N.T., 2001. Assessment of the performance of a rapid lateral flow assay for detection of antibodies to HIV. J Acquir. Immune. Defic. Syndr., 27(1):63-70.

6. Gayle, H.D., Hill, G.L., 2001. Global impact of HIV and AIDS. Clin. Microbiol. Rev., 14(2):327-335.

7. Neogi, U., Bonelli, I., Shet, A., Decosta, A., Gupta, S., Diwan, V., Larshiram, R.S., Wanchoo, A., Ranga, V., Banerjee, A.C., Sonnenburg, B.A., 2012. Molecular epidemiology of HIV-1 subtypes in India : origin and evolutionary history of predominant subtype C. Plos one, 7(6): e39819.

## REFERENCES

8. 1. Robinson, N., 2002. Immunogold conjugation for IVD applications. IVD Technology, 8(3):33-36.

9. Chandler, J., Gurnin, T., Robinson, N., 2000. The place of gold in rapid tests. IVD Technology, 7(2):37-49.

10. Weiss, A., 1999. Concurrent engineering for lateral flow diagnostics. IVD Technology, 5(7):48-57.

11. O'Farrell, B., Bauer, J., 2006. Developing highly sensitive more reproducible lateral flow assay part 1: New approaches to old problems. IVD Technology, 12(5):41-49.

12. Keteema, F., Zeh, C., Edelma, D.C., Saville, R., Constantine, N.T., 2001. Assessment of the performance of a rapid, lateral flow assay for detection of antibodies to HIV. J Acquir. Immune. Defic. Syndr., 27(1):63-70.

13. Gayle, H.D., Hill, G.L., 2001. Global impact of HIV and AIDS. Clin. Microbiol. Rev., 14(2):327-335.

14. Neogi, U., Bonelli, I., Shet, A., Decosta, A., Gupta, S., Diwan, V., Larshiram, R.S., Wanchoo, A., Ranga, V., Banerjee, A.C., Sonnenburg, B.A., 2012. Molecular epidemiology of HIV-1 subtypes in India : origin and evolutionary history of predominant subtype C. Plos one, 7(6): e39819.

## QUESTION &amp; ANSWER

## What is HIV?

HIV stands for human immunodeficiency virus. When HIV infects and destroys cells of your immune system, it can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

## What is AIDS?

AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is the final and most serious stage of an HIV infection. People with AIDS have very low counts of certain white blood cells and severely damaged immune systems. They may have additional illnesses that indicate that they have progressed to AIDS.

## What's the difference between HIV and AIDS?

The difference between HIV and AIDS is that HIV is a virus that weakens your immune system. AIDS is a condition that can happen as a result of an HIV infection when your immune system is severely weakened. You can't get AIDS if you aren't infected with HIV. Thanks to treatment that slows down the effects of the virus, not everyone with HIV progresses to AIDS. But without treatment, almost all people living with HIV will advance to AIDS.

## Who does HIV affect?

It's a myth that HIV only infects certain people. Anyone can get HIV if they're exposed to the virus. Having sex without a condom or sharing needles with someone who has HIV are the most common ways that HIV spreads. Some populations are statistically more affected by HIV than others.

Groups disproportionately affected by HIV include:
 

- People who identify as gay, bisexual and men who have sex with men (MSM).
- Certain races such as people who are Black or Hispanic.
- Those who exchange sex for money or other items are also at high risk for HIV infection.

## What are the symptoms of HIV?

You can have HIV through having any symptoms. This is why it's important to get tested even if you don't feel sick.

Sometimes you'll have flu-like symptoms when you first get infected with HIV. These can include:
 

- Fever, Chills, Fatigue, Sore Throat, Muscle Aches, Night Sweats, Rash, Swollen Lymph Nodes, Mouth Sores.

## How does HIV spread?

You can get HIV through the blood, semen, vaginal fluids, breast milk and rectal fluids of an infected person. People of all sexes and sexual orientations can get infected with and spread HIV.

The virus can enter your body through your mouth, anus, penis, vagina or broken skin. It can't get through your skin unless it's cut or torn.

Pregnant people with HIV can also give it to their babies.

Having sex without a condom and sharing needles to take drugs are the most common ways that HIV spreads. Even if you feel fine, you can still transfer HIV to others.

## What is the accuracy of HIV 1/2 Self test &amp; How soon after a risk event can I test myself?

The test is very accurate. Evaluation reports show a Diagnostic Sensitivity of 100% (95% CI: 99.45% to 100.00%) and a Diagnostic Specificity of 100% (95% CI: 99.70% to 100.00%) with respect to the laboratory standard test.

## HOW SOON AFTER A RISK EVENT CAN I TEST MYSELF?

This test detects HIV infection if used 3 months after a risk event. If you want to be tested before 3 months, you should go to your local clinic or healthcare professional.

## Symbols used on Meril Diagnostics Labels:

REF Catalogue number	LOT Batch code	Keep away from sunlight	Consult instructions for use
Manufacturer	Use-by date	Do not use if package is damaged and consult instructions for use	Device for self-testing
Date of manufacture	Keep dry	In vitro diagnostic medical device	Caution
Temperature limit	Consume sufficient for <n>> tests	Unique device identifier	Do not re-use
IVD In vitro diagnostic medical device	Authorized representative in the European Community/European Union	UDI Unique device identifier	IMMRIL DIAGNOSTICS LTD.

Second Floor, D-1, D-3 Meril Park, Survey No. 135/2/B & 174/2, Mukundan Marg, Chala, Vapi - 396 191, Gujarat, India.

+91 260 2408000 Fax: +91 260 2408025

E-mail: diagnostics@meril.com, Web: www.merilife.com

OBELIS S.A. S.A., Bd. General Wahis 53, 1030, Brussels, Belgium

Tel.: +32 2 732 5964, Fax: +32 2 732 6000, E-mail: info@obelis.be

IMMOCAL MEDICAL s.r.o.

Novodvorská 15, 142 21 Praha 4, Czech Republic

Tel.: +420 239 642 466, email: info@immocal.cz

CZ/IFU/HIVWBS01/00

Date : 03/04/2025

## OBSAH SADY



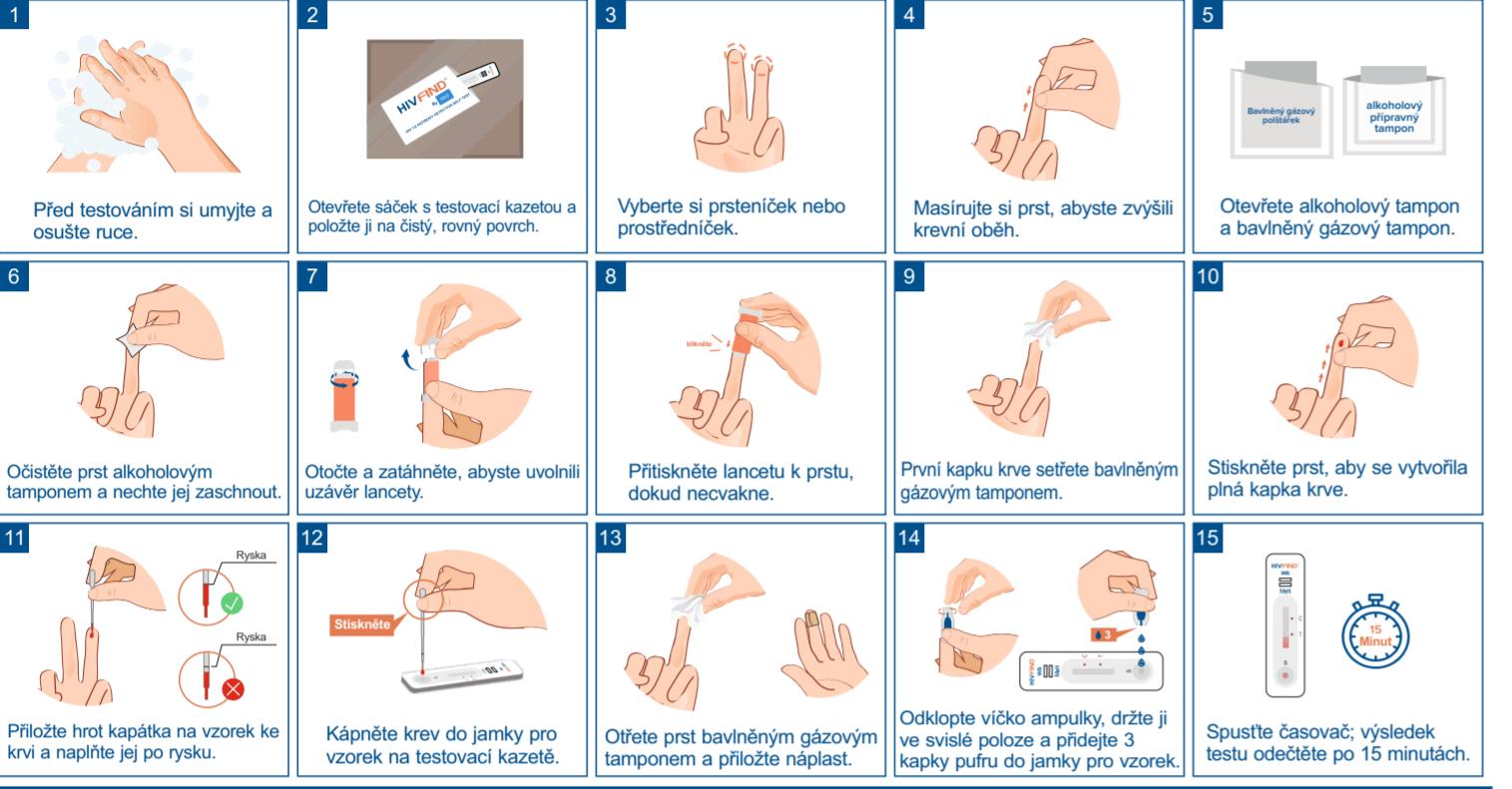
## DOPORUČENÍ A NEDOPORUČENÍ

- Pouze pro jednorázové použití. Fóliový sáček otevřete pouze tehdy, když jste připraveni testovat.
- Pro přesné výsledky pečlivě dodržujte návod k použití.
- Sedněte si na čisté, dobré osvětlené místo a před začátkem testu si připravte všechny materiály.

## OBSAH SADY K KÓDU VÝROBKU

OBSAH SADY	HIVWBS-01	HIVWBS-02	HIVWBS-03	HIVWBS-04
Obal testovací kazety	1	5	10	25
Předplníny testovací puf	1	5	10	25
Lanceru	2	10	20	50
Kapátko na vzorek	1	5	10	25
Náplast	1	5	10	25
Bavlněný gázový tampon	1	5	10	25
Alkoholový tampon	1	5	10	25
Sáček na likvidaci	1	5	10	25
Návod k Použití	1	5	10	25

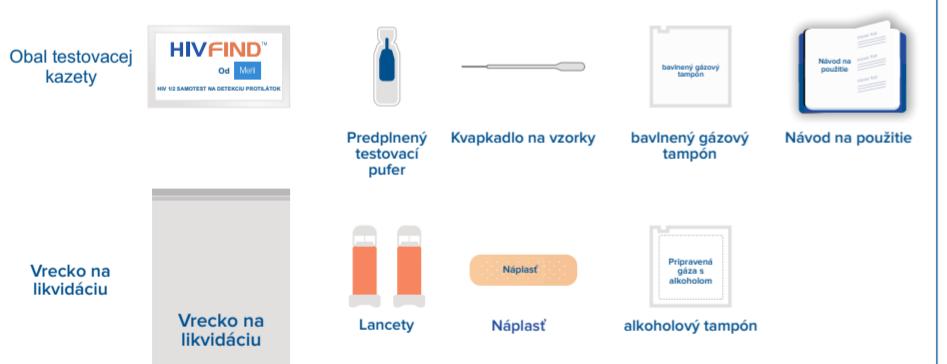
## POSTUP TESTOVÁNÍ



## INTERPRETACE VÝSLEDKU



## OBSAH SÚPRAVY



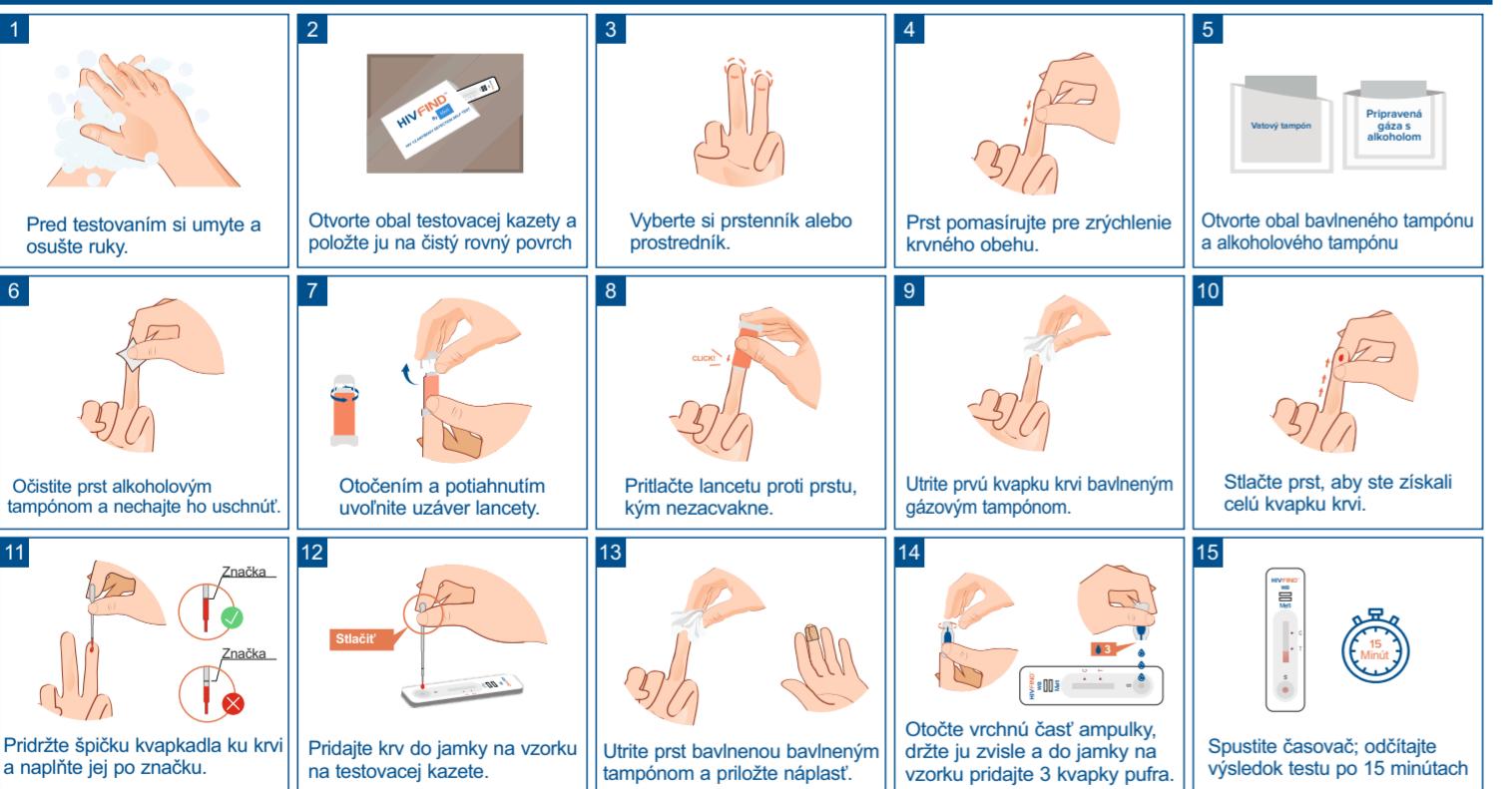
## ČO ÁNO A ČO NIE

- Len na jednorázové použitie. Fóliové vrecko otvorite len vtedy, ak ste pripraveni na ak budete postupovať.
- Sednite si na čisté, dobré osvetlené miesto a pred začatím majte pripravené všetky materiály.

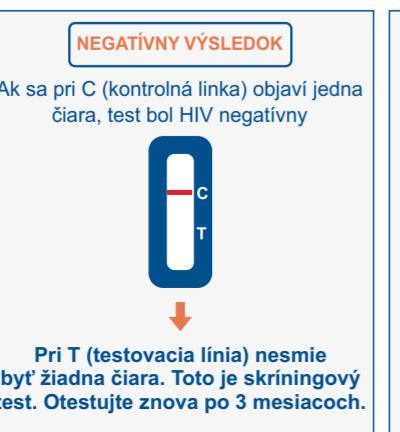
## OBSAH BALENIA S KÓMOM PRODUKTU

Obal na testovaciu kazetu	HIVWBS-01	HIVWBS-02	HIVWBS-03	HIVWBS-04
Obal na testovaciu kazetu	1	5	10	25
Předplníny testovací puf	1	5	10	25
Lanceru	2	10	20	50
Kapátko na vzorek	1	5	10	25
Náplast	1	5	10	25
Bavlněný gázový tampon	1	5	10	25
Alkoholový tampon	1	5	10	25
Vrecko na likvidáciu	1	5	10	25
Návod na použitie	1	5	10	25

## POSTUP TESTU



## INTERPRETÁCIA VÝSLEDKU



## LIKVIDÁCIA

## Poznámka: V prípade neplatných či nepresných výsledkov použite novú testovaciu kazetu a test vynaložte znova a vykonajte test znova.

## Symboly používané na diagnostických štítkoch Meril:

## URÈNÈNÉ POUÙTI

HIV FIND Sebatest na detekciu protilátek HIV 1/2 z plné krve je kvalitatívny screeningový imunochromatografický test pre detekciu protilátkových spezifických pre HIV (HIV-1 a HIV-2) v plné krvi. Test je urènený tak, že se odberie vzorek plné krve vprichom prstu a na plné krve se umisti do jamky pre vzorek na testovaci kazetu až po jednotlivom sùkromnom prostredí ako sebatest na pomoc pri diagnostike infekcie HIV pomocou vlastnoruèného odberu vzorku krve z prstu.

## SHRNUTIE TESTU

HIV FIND Sebatest na detekciu protilátek HIV 1/2 z plné krve sa skladá z chromatografického testovacieho prúzku, ktorý je predem potiahnutý antígeny HIV uvnitri plastové kazety. Test sa provádzí tak, že se odberie vzorek plné krve vprichom prstu a na plné krve se umisti do jamky pre vzorek na testovaci kazetu až po jednotlivom sùkromnom prostredí ako sebatest na pomoc pri diagnostike infekcie HIV pomocou vlastnoruèného odberu vzorku krve z prstu.

## POZDÖVANIE, ALE NEPOSKYTOVANÉ MATERIÁLY:

1. Časováčik
2. Nový páár jednorázových rukavíc
3. Pero
4. Krabička na biohazardné ostryté predmety
5. Nádoba na biohazard, ktorá není urènená k likvidaci ostrych predmetov

## SKLADOVÁNIA A STABILITA

Všechna činidla sú urènená k použití jednorazovo v súkromnom prostredí ako sebatest na pomoc pri diagnostike infekcie HIV pomocou vlastnoruèného odberu vzorku krve z prstu.

## VAROVÁNIA A BEZPEČNOSTNÉ OPATRENIA

HIV FIND Sebatest na detekciu protilátek HIV 1/2 z plné krve je skladaný z chromatografického testovacieho prúzku, ktorý je predem potiahnutý antígeny HIV uvnitri plastové kazety. Test sa provádzí tak, že se odberie vzorek plné krve vprichom prstu a na plné krve se umisti do jamky pre vzorek na testovaci kazetu až po jednotlivom sùkromnom prostredí ako sebatest na pomoc pri diagnostike infekcie HIV pomocou vlastnoruèného odberu vzorku krve z prstu.

## POZDÖVANIE, ALE NEPOSKYTOVANÉ MATERIÁLY:

1. Časováčik
2. Nový páár jednorázových rukavíc
3. Pero
4. Krabička na biohazardné ostryté predmety
5. Nádoba na biohazard, ktorá není urènená k likvidaci ostrych predmetov

## SKLADOVÁNIA A STABILITA

Všechna činidla sú urènená k použití jednorazovo v súkromnom prostredí ako sebatest na pomoc pri diagnostike infekcie HIV pomocou vlastnoruèného odberu vzorku krve z prstu.

## VAROVÁNIA A BEZPEČNOSTNÉ OPATRENIA

HIV FIND Sebatest na detekciu protilátek HIV 1/2 z plné krve je skladaný z chromatografického testovacieho prúzku, ktorý je predem potiahnutý antígeny HIV uvnitri plastové kazety. Test sa provádzí tak, že se odberie vzorek plné krve vprichom prstu a na plné krve se umisti do jamky pre vzorek na testovaci kazetu až po jednotlivom sùkromnom prostredí ako sebatest na pomoc pri diagnostike infekcie HIV pomocou vlastnoruèného odberu vzorku krve z prstu.

## POZDÖVANIE, ALE NEPOSKYTOVANÉ MATERIÁLY:

1. Časováčik
2. Nový páár jednorázových rukavíc
3. Pero
4. Krabička na biohazardné ostryté predmety
5. Nádoba na biohazard, ktorá není urènená k likvidaci ostrych predmetov

## SKLADOVÁNIA A STABILITA

Všechna činidla sú urènená k použití jednorazovo v súkromnom prostredí ako sebatest na pomoc pri diagnostike infekcie HIV pomocou vlastnoruèného odberu vzorku krve z prstu.

## VAROVÁNIA A BEZPEČNOSTNÉ OPATRENIA

HIV FIND Sebatest na detekciu protilátek HIV 1/2 z plné krve je skladaný z chromatografického testovacieho prúzku, ktorý je predem potiahnutý antígeny HIV uvnitri plastové kazety. Test sa provádzí tak, že se odberie vzorek plné krve vprichom prstu a na plné krve se umisti do jamky pre vzorek na testovaci kazetu až po jednotlivom sùkromnom prostredí ako sebatest na pomoc pri diagnostike infekcie HIV pomocou vlastnoruèného odberu vzorku krve z prstu.

## POZDÖVANIE, ALE NEPOSKYTOVANÉ MATERIÁLY:

1. Časováčik
2. Nový páár jednorázových rukavíc
3. Pero
4. Krabička na biohazardné ostryté predmety
5. Nádoba na biohazard, ktorá není urènená k likvidaci ostrych predmetov

## SKLADOVÁNIA A STABILITA

Všechna činidla sú urènená k použití jednorazovo v súkromnom prostredí ako sebatest na pomoc pri diagnostike infekcie HIV pomocou vlastnoruèného odberu vzorku krve z prstu.

## VAROVÁNIA A BEZPEČNOSTNÉ OPATRENIA

HIV FIND Sebatest na detekciu protilátek HIV 1/2 z plné krve je skladaný z chromatografického testovacieho prúzku, ktorý je predem potiahnutý antígeny HIV uvnitri plastové kazety. Test sa provádzí tak, že se odberie vzorek plné krve vprichom prstu a na plné krve se umisti do jamky pre vzorek na testovaci kazetu až po jednotlivom sùkromnom prostredí ako sebatest na pomoc pri diagnostike infekcie HIV pomocou vlastnoruèného odberu vzorku krve z prstu.

## POZDÖVANIE, ALE NEPOSKYTOVANÉ MATERIÁLY:

1. Časováčik
2. Nový páár jednorázových rukavíc
3. Pero
4. Krabička na biohazardné ostryté predmety
5. N