Patient NAME			
DOB/Age/Gender		Report STATUS	:
Patient ID / UHID		Barcode NO	:
Referred BY		Sample Type	:
Sample Collected		Report Date	:

ilac-MRA MC-5280

HIV 1 Viral Load

Test Name	Result	Unit	BRI	Method
HIV-1 Viral load Quantitative	Target Not Detected	IU/mL	Not Detected	RTPCR
Log Value				

Interpretation:

Result	Comments
Target Not Detected	HIV-1 RNA Not Detected
Below Linear Range	HIV-1 RNA Detected, less than 1000 IU/mL
1000 IU/mL - 1,00,00,00,000 IU/mL	HIV-1 RNA Detected within the linear range of the assay
>1,00,00,00,000 IU/mL	HIV-1 RNA Detected above the linear range of the assay

RTPCR- Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction

Limit of Detection (LOD)- 129.6 IU/mL

Uses: As an aid to diagnosis or monitoring the viral response to antiretroviral treatment of HIV-1 infections

Clinical Background:
HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus) is part of the Retroviridae family. The virus spread through contact with certain bodily fluids of a person with HIV, most commonly during unprotected sex or through sharing injection drug equipment. This virus mainly targets T-lymphocyte helper cells, leading to extreme immune suppression with a continuous loss of these cells. This suppression weakens the immune system and causes many clinical manifestations. If left untreated, HIV can lead to the disease AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). At this stage, the immune system cannot prevent infections, even due to opportunistic infections. There are two main types of HIV, HIV-1 and HIV-2.

Note :
1. 1 IU/mL corresponds to 0.55 copies/mL of HIV-1 RNA.
2. An interpretation of Not Detected does not rule out the presence HIV-1 RNA as the concentration could be below the level of detection of the assay. Care should be taken in the interpretation of any single viral load determination.
3. Positive results indicate presence of HIV 1 RNA in the sample, but results should be interpreted in conjugation with other clinical and laboratory findings before initiation of Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART).
4. This assay should not be used for blood donor screening.
5. Test performed on IVD,CE approved kit.

Limitation:
1. PCR is a highly sensitive technique; common reasons for paradoxical results are contamination during specimen collection, selection of inappropriate specimen and inherent PCR inhibitors in the sample.
2. Patient management should not be based solely on the results of test but also on the basis of other clinical and laboratory parameters

*** End Of Report ***

Note: This is a sample report for illustrative purpose only. Actual report may vary

Nitin

Dr. Nitin Arora
MBBS,MD (Microbiology)

Terms and Conditions of Reporting

1. The presented findings in the Reports are intended solely for informational and interpretational purposes by the referring physician or other qualified medical professionals possessing a comprehensive understanding of reporting units, reference ranges, and technological limitations. The laboratory shall not be held liable for any interpretation or misinterpretation of the results, nor for any consequential or incidental damages arising from such interpretation.

2. It is to be presumed that the tests performed pertain to the specimen/sample attributed to the Customer's name or identification. It is presumed that the verification particulars have been cleared out by the customer or his/her representation at the point of generation of said specimen / sample. It is hereby clarified that the reports furnished are restricted solely to the given specimen only.

3. It is to be noted that variations in results may occur between different laboratories and over time, even for the same parameter for the same Customer. The assays are performed and conducted in accordance with standard procedures, and the reported outcomes are contingent on the specific individual assay methods and equipment(s) used, as well as the quality of the received specimen.

4. This report shall not be deemed valid or admissible for any medico-legal purposes.

5. The Customers assume full responsibility for apprising the Company of any factors that may impact the test finding. These factors, among others, includes dietary intake, alcohol, or medication / drug(s) consumption, or fasting. This list of factors is only representative and not exhaustive.