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Retrospective analysis of HIV confirmatory test during recent 6 years in Busan

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In Korea, HIV confirmatory test is carried out by National Institute of Health (NIH) and Provincial Institute of Health and Environment (PIHE) by HIV/AIDS Prevention Act. Our laboratory commits HIV confirmatory test for the reactive serum or plasma screened by public health center, clinics and hospitals, blood center and military manpower administration in Busan. The diagnostic strategies to accomplish HIV confirmatory test are as same as below. ELISA and particle agglutination test is conducted for screening anti-HIV1/2 preferentially and western blot for confirmation and P24 antigen test for seronegative early infection. This study aims to analyze the accumulated data of HIV confirmatory test during recent 6 years in Busan (2008 ~ 2013.6). A total of 5,715 specimens were examined and 4,893(85.6%) specimens were turned out to be negative, 673 (11.8%) positive and 149 (2.6%) indeterminate, respectively. Indeterminate cases were reconfirmed finally by NIH; 20 (13.4%) positive, 58 (38.9%) negative and 71 (47.7%) indeterminate, respectively. Indeterminate cases are mainly belonged to AHI (acute HIV infection) or seroconversion period that is most infectious. To control effectively this indeterminate case is very important for both treatment and prevention of HIV transmission, so revised confirmatory testing algorithm is required to detect HIV infection earlier, faster, and at less cost

Biography

Sang Kee Min graduated from Busan National University and get PhD majoring in microbiology and works at Virology division, Busan Institute of Health and Environment

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