

## HIV (1 & 2) Serology (HIV\_AB)

Source:

Cerba Lancet Africa

View our website:

[cerbalancetafrica.com](http://cerbalancetafrica.com)

Date & Time of Export:

09 June 2026 00:58



[Click here to view the results online](#)

### TEST OVERVIEW

<b>Test Name</b>	HIV (1 & 2) Serology
<b>Test Code</b>	HIV_AB
<b>Short Description</b>	HIV (1 & 2) Serology

### OVERVIEW

<b>Test Name</b>	HIV (1 & 2) Serology
<b>Test Code</b>	HIV_AB
<b>Category</b>	Immunoassay
<b>TAT</b>	Main Lab: 12 Hour(s) Family Site: <12hrs
<b>Specimen(s)</b>	1 x Venous blood - 5 mL Tube - Gold - SST-Serum Separator Tube

### SPECIMEN(S)

#### SST-Serum Separator Tube

<b>Specimen Type</b>	SST-Serum Separator Tube
<b>Specimen Format</b>	Tube
<b>Specimen Colour</b>	Gold
<b>Specimen Volume</b>	5 mL
<b>Sampling Order</b>	2
<b>Origin</b>	Venous blood
<b>Collection time after baseline</b>	-
<b>Transport Temperature</b>	2-8°C
<b>Accepted Other Specimens</b>	Lithium Heparin Plasma Serum Sodium Heparin Plasma

	EDTA Plasma
<b>TAT</b>	Main Lab: 12 Hour(s) Family Site: <12hrs
<b>Test Stability</b>	Room Temp: 3 Day(s) 2–8°C: 14 Day(s)

## CLINICAL INFORMATION

### HIV (Ag P24/HIV 1 & 2 Ab)

<b>Methodology</b>	-
<b>Specimen Type</b>	SST-Serum Separator Tube
<b>Delay before pre-treatment</b>	8
<b>Transport Temperature</b>	2-8°C
<b>Transport Stability at room temp</b>	3 Day
<b>Transport Stability at 2–8°C</b>	14 Day
<b>Haemolysis interference</b>	<input type="button" value="No"/>

### Clinical Interest

**HIV** is the etiologic agent of AIDS. HIV is transmitted by sexual contact, exposure to blood or blood products, and prenatal infection of a fetus or perinatal infection of a newborn HIV. Serology involves the detection and measurement of antibodies and antigens (P24) associated with HIV.

HIV antigens and antibodies appear and are detectable at different stages of the infection. Current diagnosis of HIV infection requires the detection of anti-HIV serum antibodies using an ELISA method. However, there is a mean period of 3 weeks between exposure and the appearance of the first antibodies.

During this period, p24 antigen may be detected in most people infected by HIV-1, whatever their geographical origin. The serology allows the simultaneous detection of both HIV-1 and HIV-2 antibodies. This assay also uses monoclonal antibodies in the reagents to detect HIV-1 p24 antigen prior to seroconversion, thereby decreasing the seroconversion window and improving early detection of HIV infection.

## PATIENT INFORMATION

<b>Clinical Information Required</b>	-
<b>Patient Collection Notes</b>	-

## COMMENTS & NOTES

<b>LOINC Code</b>	888-1, 56888-1
<b>Outwork</b>	

No