Test Definition: HIVQN
HIV-1 RNA Detect/Quant, P

Overview

Useful For
Diagnosis of HIV-1 infection in individuals with acute or early HIV-1 infection
Diagnosis of HIV-1 infection in infants under 2 years of age born to mothers living with HIV-1
Quantifying plasma HIV-1 RNA levels (viral load) in individuals living with HIV-1:
- Before initiating anti-HIV-1 drug therapy (baseline viral load)
- Who may have developed HIV-1 drug resistance while on anti-HIV-1 therapy
- Who may be noncompliant with anti-HIV-1 drug therapy
Monitoring HIV-1 disease progression before or during antiretroviral drug therapy

Testing Algorithm
The following algorithms are available in Special Instructions:

- HIV Testing Algorithm (Fourth-Generation Screening Assay), Including Follow-up of Reactive Rapid Serologic Test Results
- HIV Treatment Monitoring Algorithm

Special Instructions
- HIV Treatment Monitoring Algorithm
- HIV Testing Algorithm (Fourth-Generation Screening Assay), Including Follow-up of Reactive Rapid Serologic Test Results

Method Name
Real-Time Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR)

NY State Available
Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type
Plasma EDTA

Shipping Instructions
1. Ship specimen frozen on dry ice.
2. If shipment will be delayed for >24 hours, freeze plasma specimen at -20 to -80 degrees C until shipment on dry ice.

Specimen Required
Supplies: Aliquot Tube, 5 mL (T465)
Collection Container/Tube: Lavender top (EDTA)

Submission Container/Tube: Plastic vial

Specimen Volume: 1.5 mL

Collection Instructions:
1. Centrifuge blood collection tube and aliquot plasma into plastic vial per collection tube manufacturer’s instructions (eg, centrifuge and aliquot within 2 hours of collection for BD Vacutainer tubes).
2. Freeze aliquoted plasma for shipment.

Forms
If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send a General Request (T239) with the specimen.

Specimen Minimum Volume
0.8 mL

Reject Due To

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross hemolysis</th>
<th>OK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross lipemia</td>
<td>OK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross icterus</td>
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Specimen Stability Information

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<tr>
<th>Specimen Type</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>Plasma EDTA</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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Clinical and Interpretive

Clinical Information
Currently, 2 types of HIV, HIV type 1 (HIV-1) and HIV type 2 (HIV-2), are known to infect humans. HIV-1 has been isolated from patients with AIDS, AIDS-related complex, and asymptomatic infected individuals at high-risk for AIDS. Accounting for more than 99% of HIV infection in the world, HIV-1 is transmitted by sexual contact, by exposure to infected blood or blood products, from an infected pregnant woman to fetus in utero or during birth, or from an infected mother to infant via breast-feeding. HIV-2 has been isolated from infected patients in West Africa and it appears to be endemic only in that region. However, HIV-2 also has been identified in individuals who have lived in West Africa or had sexual relations with individuals from that geographic region. HIV-2 is similar to HIV-1 in its morphology, overall genomic structure, and ability to cause AIDS.

Multiple clinical studies of plasma HIV-1 viral load (expressed as HIV-1 RNA copies/mL of plasma) have shown a clear relationship of HIV-1 RNA copy number to stage of HIV-1 disease and efficacy of anti-HIV-1 therapy. Quantitative HIV-1 RNA level in plasma (ie, HIV-1 viral load) is an important surrogate marker in assessing the risk of disease progression and monitoring response to anti-HIV-1 drug therapy in the routine medical care of individuals.
HIV serologic tests may be unreliable for infants born to HIV-infected mothers. In infants up to 2 years of age, positive serologic test results can be due to the presence of maternal HIV antibodies. Therefore, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Panel on Antiretroviral Therapy and Medical Management of HIV-Infected Children recommends use of HIV RNA or proviral DNA tests for the detection of HIV infection in infants born to HIV-infected mothers.

Reference Values

**Undetected**

**Interpretation**

This assay has a plasma HIV-1 RNA quantification result range of 20 to 10,000,000 copies/mL (1.30-7.00 log copies/mL).

An "Undetected" result indicates that the assay was unable to detect HIV-1 RNA in the plasma specimen tested.

A result of ">10,000,000 copies/mL" with the result comment of "HIV-1 RNA level is >10,000,000 copies/mL (>7.00 log copies/mL). This assay cannot accurately quantify HIV-1 RNA above this level" indicates that HIV-1 RNA is detected, but the level present is above the upper quantification limit of this assay.

For the purpose of monitoring patient's response to antiretroviral therapy, the US Department of Health and Human Services Panel on Antiretroviral Guidelines for Adults and Adolescents defines virologic failure as a confirmed viral load above 200 copies/mL, which eliminates most cases of viremia resulting from isolated blips or assay variability. Confirmed viral load rebound (ie, >200 copies/mL) on 2 separate tests obtained at least 2 to 4 weeks apart should prompt a careful evaluation of patient's tolerance of current drug therapy, drug-drug interactions, and patient adherence.

**Cautions**

This test is not licensed by the FDA as a screening test for HIV-1 infection in donors of blood, human cells, tissues, or tissue products.

Although this quantitative HIV-1 RNA test is not FDA-approved for diagnostic purposes, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Panel on Antiretroviral Therapy and Medical Management of HIV-Infected Children recommends the use of molecular-based assays to detect HIV-1 RNA or proviral DNA for the diagnosis of HIV infection in infants under 2 years of age and born to HIV-infected mothers.

A single HIV-1 viral load test result should not be used as the sole criterion in guiding therapeutic decisions and intervention in the clinical care of individuals living with HIV-1. Viral load results should be correlated with patient symptoms, clinical presentation, and CD4 cell count. Due to the inherent variability in the assay, physiologic variation and concurrent illnesses in the infected patients, <100-fold (<2 log) changes in plasma HIV-1 viral load should not be considered to be significant changes.

Viral load results of below 20 copies/mL do not necessarily indicate absence of HIV-1 viral replication. Inhibitory substances may be present in the plasma specimen, leading to negative or falsely low HIV-1 RNA results. Improper
specimen collection or storage may lead to negative or falsely lower plasma viral load results.

Although this commercial HIV-1 viral load assay is optimized for quantification of plasma viral load in HIV-1 infection due to HIV-1 groups M (subtypes A to H) and O strains, results generated from HIV-1 group O strains may be discordant (> or = 0.5 log copies/mL) with those obtained from other commercially available HIV-1 viral load assays. The assay is not reliable for quantifying plasma viral loads in infection caused by HIV-1 group N and HIV-2 strains.

ACD plasma specimens are not optimal for HIV-1 viral load testing because such plasma specimens show HIV-1 RNA levels that are approximately 15% lower than those collected in tubes containing EDTA. Plasma specimens stored frozen in plasma preparation tubes (PPT) are not suitable for HIV-1 viral load testing due to falsely high viral load results from release of intracellular HIV-1 nucleic acids (DNA and RNA) during the freezing process.

Clinical Reference

Performance
Method Description
The cobas HIV-1 assay is an FDA-approved, in vitro nucleic acid amplification test for the quantification of HIV-1 RNA in human plasma using the cobas 6800 System or cobas 8800 System for fully automated viral nucleic acid extraction (generic silica-based capture technique) and automated amplification and detection of the viral nucleic acid sequence. This PCR assay amplifies sequences within the gag gene and LTR region of the HIV-1 genome and generates amplification products that are detected and quantified in real-time with 2 sequence-specific TaqMan probes. A non-HIV armored RNA quantitation standard (RNA-QS) is introduced into each specimen during sample preparation to serve as internal control for nucleic acid extraction and PCR amplification / detection processes. Fluorescent reporter dye-labeled TaqMan probes hybridized to the complementary HIV-1 target sequences and RNA-QS sequence undergo hydrolysis during PCR amplification step to generate fluorescent signal detected in 2 different dye channels. Concentration of the HIV-1 RNA in a patient's plasma sample is determined by a ratio of the intensity of the fluorescent dye from the cleaved HIV-1 target sequence probes and that from the RNA-QS target probe detected throughout the PCR process.(Package insert: cobas HIV-1 - Quantitative nucleic acid test for use on the cobas 6800/8800 Systems; Roche Molecular Systems, Inc., Branchburg, NJ; Doc rev. 1.0, 01/2016)

PDF Report
No

Day(s) and Time(s) Test Performed
Monday through Saturday; 7 a.m.- 4 p.m.

Analytic Time
Monday through Thursday, 1 day; Friday and Saturday, 3 days
Maximum Laboratory Time
3 days

Specimen Retention Time
60 days

Performing Laboratory Location
Rochester

Fees and Codes

Fees
- Authorized users can sign in to Test Prices for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact Customer Service 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their Regional Manager. For assistance, contact Customer Service.

Test Classification
This test has been modified from the manufacturer's instructions. Its performance characteristics were determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. This test has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

CPT Code Information
87536

LOINC® Information

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