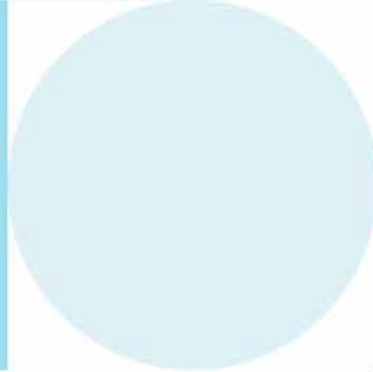
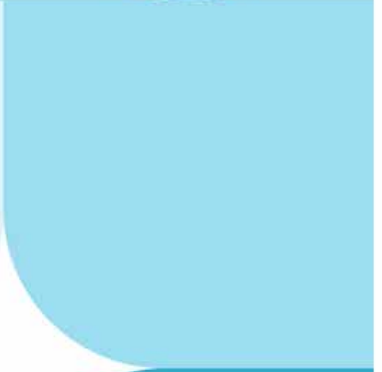
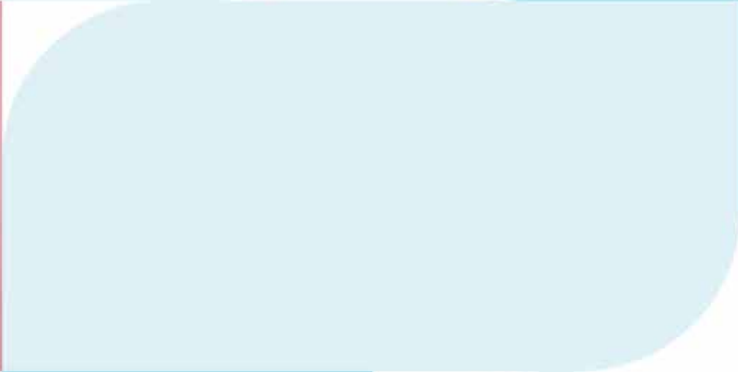




Test report



At-home test



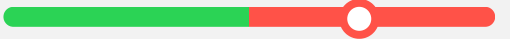
HIV Test

Lab test

Blood

Name: **Dummy Persson** Date of test: **02/29/2024** Analysis-ID: **5THVBG-450**

HIV Test - Your results

Name	Your value	Reference value	Scale
HIV	Positive	Negative	

About HIV

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a persistent viral infection that primarily attacks the immune system, specifically targeting T cells. These cells play a critical role in the body's ability to fight off infections and diseases. Over time, without effective treatment, HIV can deplete these cells, leading to a weakened immune system and the potential development of opportunistic infections and diseases that the body would typically be able to resist. This stage is known as Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), which is the most advanced stage of HIV infection.

How is HIV transmitted?

HIV is transmitted through direct contact with certain body fluids of a person with HIV who has a detectable viral load. These fluids include blood, semen, vaginal and rectal fluids, and breast milk. The virus can be transmitted through unprotected sexual intercourse, sharing of needles or syringes, from mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding, and less commonly, through transfusions of infected blood or transplantation of infected organs.

What's the difference between the different types and subtypes of HIV?

HIV exists in two main types: HIV-1 and HIV-2. HIV-1 is the most widespread type globally and is more virulent and infectious than HIV-2, which is mainly found in West Africa. Both types of HIV are transmitted in the same ways and can lead to AIDS, but HIV-2 progresses more slowly.

Within HIV-1, there are several subtypes or strains, classified as A, B, C, D, and so on. These subtypes have different geographic distributions. For example, subtype B is the most common HIV subtype in North America and Europe, while subtype C is predominant in Southern Africa, India, and parts of Asia. The differences in subtypes are significant for research and may influence the effectiveness of certain HIV treatments, although, with the advent of modern antiretroviral therapy (ART), treatment has become broadly effective across different subtypes.

What to do if you have a positive test result?

Receiving a positive HIV test result can be a major health concern, but it's important to remember that HIV is a manageable condition with proper care and treatment. There are steps to take if you test positive for HIV:

- **Confirm the test result:** Confirm your diagnosis with a follow-up test in a few weeks.
- **Consult a qualified healthcare provider:** Establish care with a qualified healthcare provider experienced in HIV management. Your healthcare provider will conduct further tests, such as viral load and CD4 count, to assess the stage of your infection and monitor your immune system's health.
- **Start treatment early:** Antiretroviral therapy (ART) should be initiated as soon as possible. ART doesn't cure HIV, but it can significantly improve your quality of life by reducing the viral load to undetectable levels, at which point the virus cannot be transmitted to others.
- **Get regular follow-ups:** Regular follow-ups with your healthcare provider are vital to monitor your health, manage side effects, and adjust treatments as necessary.
- **Adopt a healthy lifestyle:** A balanced diet, regular exercise, avoiding tobacco and excessive alcohol, and managing stress can help maintain your overall health and well-being.
- **Prevent transmission:** Take steps to prevent transmitting the virus to others, which includes using condoms during sex, avoiding sharing needles, and, if you're pregnant, working with your healthcare provider to reduce the risk of transmitting HIV to your baby.

Medical disclaimer: This test is intended for informational purposes only and does not constitute medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. The information provided herein, including but not limited to, the insights on HIV, its subtypes, and guidelines following a positive test result, is not intended to replace the specialized knowledge, judgment, and expertise of a qualified healthcare provider. We strongly recommend consulting a qualified healthcare provider for personalized advice, diagnosis, and treatment options. Relying on any information provided in this report is solely at your own risk. Always seek the guidance of your doctor or another qualified healthcare provider with any questions you may have regarding a medical condition.

