IMPORTANT NOTE

- PLEASE REFER TO MANUFACTURES INSTRUCTIONS IN THE FIRST INSTANCE ATTACHED
- THE HEALTH EXPERTS RECOMMEND A RE TEST AGAIN IN 3 MONTHS AFTER THE INITIAL TEST
- IF YOU ARE STILL UNSURE WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU ASK YOUR DOCTOR TO DO A BLOOD TEST

HIV HOME TEST KITS

We purchase our product from Core Technology Ltd. Their headquarters are in the Life Science Park which is one of the most prestigious biological development zones in China. They are a fast-growing company specializing in R&D, manufacturing, distribution and technical services of the In Vitro Diagnostic products. Through years of unremitting efforts, the CORE name is well known and respected in over 60 countries with hundreds of million users. CORE'S mission is to stick to their promise of creating the most reliable and affordable diagnostic products for people all over the world and dedicate themselves to the health care career of all human beings

EASY TO FOLLOW STEPS FOR HIV HOME TEST KITS:

Step 1 Clean area to be lanced
Step 2 Remove the cap from the lancet
Step 3 Place the lancet with needle side firmly & evenly against finger to be pierced
Step 4 Press the lancet firmly which will allow the needle to pierce the skin
Step 5 Use one pipette to draw blood
Step 6 Place blood into sample well (small hole) of the Test Device
Step 7 Clean blood off finger and then cover with plaster provided
Step 8 Draw 2-3 drops of diluents (liquid in small bottle) with the other pipette
Step 9 Place 1-2 drops of the diluents into the sample well (small hole) of the Test Device
Step 10 Wait 10-15 minutes for results to become clear

MANUFACTURES INSTRUCTIONS

INTENDED USE:

This test is a single use, rapid device intended for qualitative detection of antibodies to Human Immunodeficiency Virus 1/2 in whole blood, serum or plasma specimens. It is intended for use in as an aid for the diagnosis related to infection with HIV.

TEST PROCEDURE

1. Bring the pouched test device to room temperature (15-30℃) prior to testing. Do not open the pouch until ready to perform the assay.
2. Remove the test device from the sealed pouch. Lay it on a flat, clean and dry surface.
3. Use the pipette to draw and slowly add 1 drop of whole blood/serum/plasma to the sample well.
4. Hold the buffer bottle vertically and add 1-2 drops to the sample well./ If using a pipette, change a new one to avoid cross-contamination. Draw and transfer 2-3 drops of buffer to the sample well.
5. Interpret test results within 10-15 minutes. Do not interpret after 20 minutes.

CAUTION: The above interpreting time is based on room temperature range of 15 - 30℃. If your room temperature is significantly lower than 15℃, then the interpreting time should be properly increased to 30 minutes

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

NEGATIVE: The presence of only one line in the C (control) region indicates a negative result

Figure 1

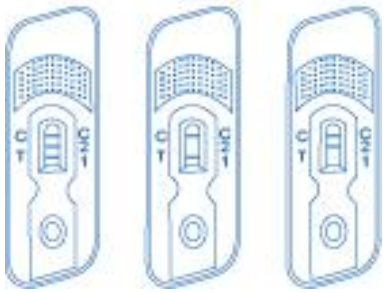
POSITIVE:

HIV-1 Positive: If the control line + HIV-1 line (T1) are visible in the result window. The test is positive for HIV-1.

HIV-2 Positive: If the control line + HIV-2 line (T2) are visible in the result window. The test is positive for HIV-2.

HIV-1 and HIV-2 Positive: If the control line, HIV-1 (T1) and HIV-2 (T2) lines are visible in the result window. The test is positive for HIV-1 and HIV-2.

Figure 2



INVALID: **If the pink color line in C region is not visible**, the result is considered invalid regardless of the presence or absence of the test line(s).

Figure 3

Regarding the positive results for both HIV-1 and HIV-2 in one patient, it is possible for reasons as follows：

1. There is the homology in the amino acid sequence of HIV type-1 and type-2. So, it is possible that the test

results show the positive results for HIV-1 and HIV-2 in one patient, simultaneously.

2. Provisionally, you can conclude virus type according to the line density. If the line density of type-1 is darker

than that of type-2 in the result window, you can read as HIV-1 positive. If the line density of type-2 is darker
than that of type-1 in the result window, you can read as HIV-2 positive. If you want to determine virus type or
co-infection exactly, you should perform the confirmatory assay (e.g. Western blot etc.).

NOTE: Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for the control
line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new device. If problem persists, please contact your
local distributor.