Background:
- HIV: the major global public health concern. There are more than 38 million infected lives so far. Early detection of HIV infection can lead to effective treatment and prevention strategies.
- The analysis of HIV testing among oral fluid samples is crucial for identifying effective diagnostic methods.

Methods:
- Statistical hypotheses tests were interpreted at the 0.05 level of significance.
- Medians and interquartile ranges (IQR) were used to describe continuous variables.
- Logistic regression analysis was used to estimate ORs and 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

Results:
- Most FN test results occurred after the appearance of HIV-specific antibodies (EIA) or gp41-specific antibodies (Western blot).
- Randomization to oral TDF prophylaxis was not associated with FN test results.
- The occurrence of OF OQ FN was not associated with the absence of anti-gp41 in blood.
- Gender, age, operator workload and HIV subtype were not significant factors.

Conclusion:
- The occurrence of OF OQ FN was not associated with the absence of anti-gp41 in blood.
- Gender, age, operator workload and HIV subtype were not significant factors.

Discussion:
- In all, 280 of 280 HIV-infected patients had one or more false-negative OF OQ tests.
- A total of 24,409 patient records were included in the analysis.
- The occurrence of OF OQ FN was not associated with the absence of anti-gp41 in blood.
- Gender, age, operator workload and HIV subtype were not significant factors.

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- The findings and views presented in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.