Abstract:
In the last two decades, the status of clinical microbiological techniques in the diagnosis of HIV has been highly advancing. The use of advances like molecular assays, isothermal amplification, real time measurements and automation of specimen processing has led to an accurate and rapid diagnosis. Simple and cost effective point-of-care versions are also being developed which do not require sophisticated laboratory infrastructure providing instant results thereby reducing follow up and enabling timely lifesaving clinical decisions. This revolutionizing aspect of spectrum of diagnostics from conventional, serological laboratory techniques and highly advanced molecular assays to emerging point of care versions has accelerated an access to public health care professionals also.