

# **Detection of the antibodies ANTI HIV and the modalities of their interpretation**

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## **Introduction**

Sexually transmitted diseases (also called STDs, or STIs for sexually transmitted infections) are infections that can be transferred from one person to another through sexual contact. There are more than 25 diseases that are transmitted through sexual activity, among which chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, genital herpes, human papillomavirus, hepatitis B, trichomoniasis and HIV/AIDS etc .

Virus HIV contains ARN and is part of viruses recognised like retroviruses because during their replication produce a copy of ADN from this genomic ARN viral.

This copy of ADN is integrated in the infective genomic cells and used like a model for the synthesis of viral proteins. For the detection of the antibodies anti HIV are used 2 methods ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent assay) and W.B (Western blot).

## **The Objective of development:**

1. Identifications of serologic markers of HIV in the serums.
2. Diagnostic Tests of HIV and detection of serologic markers .
3. Laboratory identification HIV AIDS with detections of the interpretation in the presence of antibodies anti HIV in the serums of testing.

## **Materials and methods of study.**

The serums are tested with methods of detections in the presence of antibodies anti HIV and examined with ELISA and WESTERN BLOT.

**Keywords ELISA, Western Blot, HIV AIDS , Serums, antibodies anti HIV**