

# Aptima® HSV 1 & 2 Assay

Expand your testing capability  
with a sense for HSV 1 and 2.<sup>1</sup>

**Identify a common viral threat.** The Aptima® HSV 1 & 2 assay on the Panther® system incorporates testing for HSV 1 and 2 into your molecular testing menu.<sup>2</sup>

The Aptima HSV 1 & 2 assay is part of the growing list of nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) on the fully automated Panther system. NAAT is the preferred testing method for genital herpes diagnosis.<sup>2,3</sup> **The Aptima HSV 1 & 2 assay distinguishes between HSV 1 and 2, which is recommended in all patients with first-episode genital herpes.<sup>4</sup>**

## An important distinction

**More than 3.7 billion people globally are infected with HSV 1 or HSV 2.<sup>5</sup>** Each type has a unique presentation that requires targeted treatment.<sup>5</sup> Diagnosing and distinguishing between HSV 1 and 2 is important because:



Patients can prevent transmission to neonates and among sex partners<sup>5</sup>



Providers can guide patient treatment and daily management<sup>6</sup>



Patients with HSV 2 are at higher risk for HIV-1 transmission and acquisition<sup>7-10</sup>

## HIV-1 coinfection

A key distinction between the two HSV types is that HSV 2 is more commonly associated with HIV-1 coinfection.<sup>5</sup> Multiple studies show a **2-3 times higher risk of HIV-1 acquisition with a HSV 2 infection** and an increased transmission of HIV-1.<sup>7-10</sup>

## Molecular HSV testing matters

Although HSV is commonly diagnosed on clinical grounds, a visual examination alone can lead to false positive and false negative diagnoses.<sup>11</sup> Clinical diagnoses should be confirmed with laboratory tests.<sup>11</sup> Culture is another diagnostic option, although it lacks the sensitivity and efficiency of NAAT testing.<sup>2,6</sup>

**Sensitivity** Molecular NAAT testing is 3-5 times more sensitive than culture.<sup>6</sup>

**Speed** Time to first result: approximately 2.7 hours on the Panther system vs. 2 to 10 days for culture.<sup>2</sup>

**Seamless testing integration** with the Aptima® HSV 1 & 2 assay on the Panther® system, experience:

- Superior workflow and benefits of the fully automated Panther system.
- Aptima Multitest Swab and lesion samples in viral transport media.
- Reduced hands-on time.
- Sample volume scalability.

**Strong proven performance<sup>2</sup>**

HSV 1

Anogenital Lesions		
Sample type	Sensitivity	Specificity
VTM	93.4%	99.8%
Aptima swab	94.7%	99.6%

Oral Lesions		
Sample type	Sensitivity	Specificity
VTM	81.5%	99.2%
Aptima swab	97.5%	88.7%

HSV 2

Anogenital Lesions		
Sample type	Sensitivity	Specificity
VTM	96.9%	97.5%
Aptima swab	98.4%	92.8%

Oral Lesions		
Sample type	Sensitivity	Specificity
VTM	100%	100%
Aptima swab	66.7%	100%

**Ordering information**

	Product Description	Kit Quantity	Catalogue Number
Aptima HSV 1 & 2 assay	Aptima Herpes simplex viruses 1 & 2 assay kit (assay reagent kit and controls)	100 Tests	PRD-03568
	Aptima Herpes simplex 1 & 2 controls kit	5 Sets	PRD-03569

CE 2797  Hologic BV, Da Vincilaan 5, 1930 Zaventem, Belgium. NB Number wherever applicable.

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**References:** **1.** Panther / Panther Fusion Operators Manual AW-26055-001 Rev. 001, San Diego, CA: Hologic, Inc., 2022. **2.** Aptima HSV 1 & 2 assay [package insert], AW-23071-001-EN Rev 001, San Diego, CA: Hologic Inc 2023. **3.** WHO Global Health Sector Strategy on Sexually Transmitted Infections 2016–2021. Accessed January 28, 2020. <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/246296/WHO-RHR-16.09-eng.pdf?sequence=1>. **4.** Patel R, Kennedy O, Clarke E, et al. 2017 European guidelines for the management of genital herpes. International Journal of STI & AIDS. <https://www.iusti.org/regions/Europe/pdf/2017/Herpes.pdf>. Accessed January 28, 2020. **5.** World Health Organization. Herpes simplex virus. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs400/en/>. Reviewed January 2017. Accessed January 28, 2020. **6.** Hook EW. A new look at genital herpes: the critical role of the laboratory in diagnosis and management. MLO Med Lab Obs. 2012 Jul;44(7):8, 10, 12. **7.** Freeman E, Weiss H, Glynn J, et al. Herpes simplex virus 2 infection increases HIV acquisition in men and women: systematic review and meta-analysis of longitudinal studies. AIDS. 2006;20(1):73-83. **8.** Sobngwi-Tambekou J, Taljaard D, Lissouba P, et al. Effect of HSV-2 serostatus on acquisition of HIV by young men: results of a longitudinal study in Orange Farm, South Africa. J Infect Dis. 2009;199(7):958-64. **9.** Glynn J, Carael M, Auvert B, et al. Why do young women have a much higher prevalence of HIV than young men? A study in Kisumu, Kenya and Ndola, Zambia. AIDS. 2001 Aug;15 ( Suppl 4):S51–60. **10.** Ward H, and Rönn M. The contribution of STIs to the sexual transmission of HIV. Curr Opin HIV AIDS. 2010;5(4):305-10. doi:10.1097/COH.0b013e32833a884. **11.** LeGoff J, Péré H, Bélec L. Diagnosis of genital herpes simplex virus infection in the clinical laboratory. Virol J. 2014;11:83. doi:10.1186/1743-422X-11-83

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