INAHTA Brief

Issue 2015/059

Title **RAPID BLOOD TEST DEVICE FOR HIV, HBV, HCV, & SYPHILLIS**

Agency HTA Malaysia, Health Technology Assessment Section, Medical Development Division, Ministry of Health Malaysia
Level 4, Block E1, Parcel E, Presint 1,
Federal Government Administrative Center, 62590 Putrajaya, Malaysia
Tel: +603 88831229, Fax: +603 88831230; htamalaysia@moh.gov.my, www.moh.gov.my

Reference Technology Review Report 020/14, online:
http://www.moh.gov.my/index.php/database_stores/store_view_page/30/255

Aim

To assess the effectiveness, safety and cost-effectiveness of the rapid blood test device (BPC Labmen 4 in 1 RDT) for HIV, HBV, HCV, & Syphillis for the rapid diagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV), and syphillis.

Conclusions and results

There was no retrievable scientific evidence or clinical studies to support the efficacy / effectiveness, safety and cost effectiveness of this rapid blood test device (BPC Labmen 4 in 1 RDT) for HIV, HBV, HCV, & Syphillis for the rapid diagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV), and syphillis.

Recommendations (if any)

Based on the above review, this technology cannot be recommended to be used routinely in the medical facilities in Ministry of Health Malaysia until scientific evidence is available.

Methods

Electronic databases were searched through the Ovid interface: Ovid MEDLINE® In-process and other Non-indexed citations and Ovid MEDLINE® 1948 to present, EBM Reviews - Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials – August 2014, EBM Reviews - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews - 2009 to September 2014, EBM Reviews - Health Technology Assessment – 2nd Quarter 2014, EBM Reviews - Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects – 2nd Quarter 2014, EBM Reviews – NHS Economic Evaluation Database 2nd Quarter 2014, Embase – 1988 to 2014 week 35. Searches were also run in PubMed. Google was used to search for additional web-based materials and information. No limits were applied. Additional articles were identified from reviewing the references of retrieved articles. Last search was conducted on 29th September 2014.A critical appraisal of the retrieved papers was performed and the evidence level was graded according to the US/Canadian Preventive Services Task Force.

Further research/reviews required

Clinical research is warranted to provide evidence on the effectiveness for its use.

Written by

Noormah Mohd Darus, MaHTAS, Malaysia