

Factors Known to Cause False Positive HIV Test Results

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- 1) Anti-carbohydrate antibodies 52,19,13
- 2) Naturally-occurring antibodies 5,19
- 3) Passive immunization: receipt of gamma globulin or immune globulin (as prophylaxis against infection which contains antibodies,) 18, 26, 60,4, 22, 42, 43,13
- 4) Leprosy 2, 25 Tuberculosis
- 5) Mycobacterium avium 25
- 6) Systemic lupus erythematosus 15, 23
- 7) Renal (kidney) failure 48, 23,13
- 8) Hemodialysis/renal failure 56,16, 41,10, 49
- 9) Alpha interferon therapy in hemodialysis patients 54
- 10) Flu36
- 11) Flu vaccination 30,11, 3, 20,13, 43
- 12) Herpes simplex 127
- 13) Herpes simplex II 11
- 14) Upper respiratory tract infection (cold or flu) 11
- 15) Recent viral infection or exposure to viral vaccines 11
- 16) Pregnancy in multiparous women 58, 53,13, 43, 36
- 17) Malaria 6, 12
- 18) High levels of circulating immune complexes 6, 33
- 19) Hypergammaglobulinemia (high levels of antibodies)4 0, 33
- 20) False positives on other tests, including RPR (rapid plasma reagent) test for syphilis 17,48,33,10,49
- 21) Rheumatoid arthritis 36
- 22) HepatitisB vaccination 28, 21,40,43
- 23) Tetanus vaccination 40
- 24) Organ transplantation 1, 36
- 25) Renal transplantation 35, 9, 48,13, 56
- 26) Anti-lymphocyte antibodies 56, 31
- 27) Anti-collagen antibodies (found in gay men, haemophiliacs, Africans of both sexes and people with leprosy) 31
- 28) Serum-positive for rheumatoid factor, antinuclear antibody (both found in rheumatoid arthritis and other autoantibodies) 14,62, 53
- 29) Autoimmune diseases 44,29, 10, 40, 49, 43: Systemic lupus, erythematosus, scleroderma, connective tissue disease, dermatomyositis
- 30) Acute viral infections, DNA viral infections 59, 48, 43, 53, 40, 13
- 31) Malignant neoplasms (cancers) 40
- 32) Alcoholic hepatitis/alcoholic liver disease 32, 48, 40,10,13, 49, 4-3, 53
- 33) Primary sclerosing cholangitis 48,53
- 34) Hepatitis 54
- 35) "Sticky" blood (in Africans) 38; 34, 40
- 36) Antibodies with a high affinity for polystyrene (used in the test kits) 62, 40, 3
- 37) Blood transfusions, multiple blood transfusions 63, 36,13, 49, 43,41
- 38) Multiple myeloma 10, 43, 53
- 39) HLA antibodies (to Class I and II leukocyte antigens) 7, 46, 63, 48, 10, 13, 49, 43, 53
- 40) Anti-smooth muscle antibody 48
- 41) Anti-parietal cell antibody 48
- 42) Anti-hepatitis A IgM (antibody) 48
- 43) Anti-HbelgM48

- 44) Administration of human immunoglobulin preparations pooled before 1985 10
- 45) Haemophilia 10, 49
- 46) Haematologic malignant disorders/lymphoma 43, 53, 9, 48, 13
- 47) Primary biliary cirrhosis 43,53, 13, 48
- 48) Stevens-Johnson syndrome 9, 48, 13
- 49) Q-fever with associated hepatitis 61
- 50) Heat-treated specimens 51, 57, 24, 49, 48
- 51) Lipemic serum (blood with high levels of fat or lipids) 49
- 52) Haemolyzed serum (blood where haemoglobin is separated from the red cells) 49
- 53) Hyperbilirubinemia 10, 13
- 54) Globulins produced during polyclonal gammopathies (which are seen in AIDS risk groups) 10, 13, 48
- 55) Healthy individuals as a result of poorly-understood cross-reactions 10
- 56) Normal human ribonucleoproteins 48,13
- 57) Other retroviruses 8,55,14,48,13
- 58) Anti-mitochondrial antibodies 48,13
- 59) Anti-nuclear antibodies 48,13, 53
- 60) Anti-mitosomal antibodies 34
- 61) T-cell leukocyte antigen antibodies 48,13
- 62) Proteins on the filter paper 13
- 63) Epstein-Barr virus 37
- 64) Visceral leishmaniasis 45
- 65) Receptive anal sex 39, 64

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