

TRACKING HIV AND HEPATITIS VIRUSES

HIV and hepatitis viruses can evolve into new and different strains. Abbott is committed to ongoing research to help our tests keep pace with these viruses. In 1994, Abbott established the Global Viral Surveillance Program to monitor and track new viral strains around the world.

SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM 45 COUNTRIES ACROSS 6 CONTINENTS

ABBOTT PARK, ILLINOIS: ABBOTT'S GLOBAL VIRAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM HOUSES MORE THAN 78,000 SAMPLES CONTAINING HIV AND HEPATITIS VIRUSES, MAKING IT ONE OF THE LARGEST SUCH LIBRARIES IN THE WORLD.¹



- ARGENTINA
- AUSTRALIA
- AUSTRIA
- BRAZIL
- BURUNDI
- CAMEROON
- CHINA
- COLOMBIA
- DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
- CROATIA
- EGYPT
- EQUATORIAL GUINEA
- FRANCE
- GERMANY
- GHANA
- GREECE
- GUINEA-BISSAU
- HAITI
- HONDURAS
- INDIA
- ISRAEL
- ITALY
- IVORY COAST
- KENYA
- LAOS
- MEXICO
- NIGERIA
- PAKISTAN
- PERU
- PHILIPPINES
- PORTUGAL
- ROMANIA
- RUSSIA
- SAUDI ARABIA
- SENEGAL
- SOUTH AFRICA
- SPAIN
- SWITZERLAND
- THAILAND
- UGANDA
- UNITED KINGDOM
- UNITED STATES
- VENEZUELA
- VIETNAM
- ZAMBIA



Abbott has identified and characterized more than **5,000** virus strains so our tests can detect a wide range of HIV and hepatitis viruses.^{1,2}



Abbott has identified and characterized rare HIV Group N and P viruses. Abbott is **1 of only 2** institutions in the world to have done so.²⁻⁵



Abbott has identified a new strain of HIV-1, Group M: Subtype L. Abbott has made the new strain available to the research community to evaluate this subtype's impact on diagnostic testing, treatments and to potential vaccines.⁶



Abbott's research to monitor the diversity of HIV and hepatitis viruses globally helps our tests stay up to date.²

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT ABBOTT.COM/VIRUSHUNTERS.

1. Abbott internal data. 2. Brennan CA, Bodelle P, Coffey R, et al. HIV global surveillance: Foundation for retroviral discovery and assay development. *Journal of Medical Virology*. 2006;78:S24-S29. 3. Bodelle P, Vallari A, Coffey R, et al. Identification and genomic sequence of an HIV type 1 group N isolate from Cameroon. *AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses*. 2004;20:900-906. 4. Yamaguchi J, McArthur CP, Vallari A, et al. HIV-1 group N: Evidence for ongoing transmission in Cameroon. *AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses*. 2006;22:453-457. 5. Vallari A, Holzmayer V, Harris B, et al. Confirmation of putative HIV-1 group P in Cameroon. *Journal of Virology*. 2011;85:1403-1407. 6. Yamaguchi J, Vallari A, McArthur C, Sthreshley L, Cloherty G, Berg M, Rodgers MA. Complete genome sequence of CG-0018a-01 establishes HIV-1 subtype L. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*. 2019.