• Indeterminate HIV test results are common1-3, but little is known about the frequency, subsequent outcomes and factors associated with indeterminate HIV rapid results.

- Methods
  - Study Population
    - 31,413 individuals with 54,469 person-visits.
    - aged 14-94 from 2014 to 2017.
  - HIV rapid indeterminate results were defined as contradictory rapid test results or inconclusive concordant rapid test results.

- Statistical Analysis
  - Descriptive analysis estimated the proportions of HIV indeterminate results by RCCS visits.
  - Time-lagged analysis was used to assess the prevalence of subsequent HIV serological outcomes for participants with prior indeterminate, negative or positive HIV serological results.
  - Decision trees were used to determine the trajectory of people with initially HIV negative, positive or indeterminate results.
  - Generalized estimating equations together with modified Poisson regression models with robust variance were used to assess prevalence ratios (PRs) of subsequent HIV serological outcomes and factors associated with rapid HIV inconclusive results.

- Results
  - Indeterminate HIV test results are common1-3, but little is known about the frequency, subsequent outcomes and factors associated with indeterminate HIV rapid results.
  - We assessed final HIV serological outcomes for individuals with rapid indeterminate test results and associated risk factors in Rakai, Uganda.

- Table 1. Factors associated with rapid HIV serologically indeterminate results among 33,413 (64,669 person-visits) RCCS participants in Rakai, Uganda (1994-2011).

- Table 2. Factors associated with having two or more HIV rapid serologically indeterminate results among 17,374 (38,777 person-visits) RCCS participants in Rakai, Uganda (2014-2017).

- Summary & Conclusions
  - Females were more likely to have indeterminate results.
  - Rapid test indeterminate results are likely to be HIV negative, but a significant proportion (~26%) are found to be HIV positive upon additional testing and considerations.
  - HIV surveillance programs should develop a protocol for reporting indeterminate results with mixed or persistently indeterminate HIV results on multiple follow-up visits.