### ABSTRACT

Most viral isolates from treatment-naïve patients are susceptible to antiviral drugs. However, prolonged immunosuppression due to HIV, and the side effect profiles of second line drugs, there is a need for diagnostic laboratories to provide rapid and accurate antiviral drug susceptibility testing. Antiviral susceptibility testing is a critical step to inform treatment but the required infrastructure can be challenging for many organizations. We describe a new assay that combines simultaneous titration and antiviral drug susceptibility testing for HSV 1 and 2.

### RESULTS

**Figure 2. Methylcellose Titration**

- **Table 1. Inter-run and Intra-run Precision**
  - **Table 2. Reportable Range**
  - **Table 3. Response to Foscarnet**

**Table 4. Response to Acyclovir**

**Table 5. Resolution of Discordant Results with Acyclovir Testing**

**Figure 1: Plate Layout**

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**Table 2. Reportable Range**

**Table 3. Response to Foscarnet**

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**Table 5. Resolution of Discordant Results with Acyclovir Testing**

**CONCLUSIONS**

- Methylcellulose titration shows there is little difference in virus killing between 2% methylcellulose and 2% agarose. However, 2% agarose is more effective in detecting low virus titers.

**REFERENCE**