Transforming Disease Detection: Simulated RT-LAMP Results for HIV, COVID-19, and TB Diagnostics

Mosidi Mokoena[1, 3*], Sphumelele C. Ndlovu [1], Sudesh Sivarasu[3], Patience Mthunzi-Kufa [1, 2, 3]

[1] National Laser Centre, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, P.O. Box 395, Pretoria 0001, South Africa

[2] College of Agriculture, Engineering and Science, School of Chemistry and Physics, University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, University Road, Westville, Durban 3630, South Africa

[3] Biomedical Engineering Research Centre, Department of Human Biology,Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Cape Town, Anzio Road, Cape Town 7700, South Africa

* Correspondence: mmokoena4@csir.co.za

Abstract

The rapid and accurate detection of infectious diseases such as HIV, COVID-19, and tuberculosis (TB) is critical for effective public health response. This study presents a transformative approach to disease detection using simulated Reverse Transcription Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification (RT-LAMP) results. We developed a computational model that simulates RT-LAMP reactions for these diseases, providing a novel tool for understanding and optimizing this diagnostic technique. The model was trained on a large dataset of real-world RT-LAMP results, enabling it to generate simulated results with high accuracy. We evaluated the performance of the model in various scenarios, including different disease prevalence and stages of infection. The model demonstrated robust performance, accurately simulating RT-LAMP results across these scenarios. The simulated RT-LAMP results could be used to optimize diagnostic protocols, reducing the time and resources required for disease detection. This has significant implications for the management of infectious diseases, particularly in resource-limited settings. Furthermore, the model provides a powerful tool for research, enabling in silico experiments on RT-LAMP reactions that would be challenging to conduct in the laboratory. This opens new possibilities for the development of improved diagnostic techniques for HIV, COVID-19, and TB. In conclusion, the use of simulated RT-LAMP results has the potential to transform disease detection, providing a rapid, accurate, and cost-effective tool for diagnosing HIV, COVID-19, and TB. Future work will focus on expanding the model to other infectious diseases and integrating it into real-world diagnostic workflows.

Keywords: Simulation, Detection, HIV, COVID-19, Tuberculosis