**Introduction**

A homogeneous enzyme immunoassay for Efavirenz (EFV) was developed. Evaluations in various clinical laboratories (CVL) showed that the results were comparable to those obtained by an in-house analyte. The assay was expected to be highly sensitive to detect drug levels that are not detectable by other methods. The assay was developed and optimized using commercial reagents and equipment. The assay was validated for use in clinical samples, and the results were similar to those obtained by other methods. The assay was then evaluated in a clinical setting, and the results were comparable to those obtained by other methods. The assay was then optimized for use in clinical samples, and the results were similar to those obtained by other methods.

**Materials and Methods**

The assay was developed and optimized using commercial reagents and equipment. The assay was validated for use in clinical samples, and the results were similar to those obtained by other methods. The assay was then evaluated in a clinical setting, and the results were comparable to those obtained by other methods. The assay was then optimized for use in clinical samples, and the results were similar to those obtained by other methods.

**Results**

The assay was developed and optimized using commercial reagents and equipment. The assay was validated for use in clinical samples, and the results were similar to those obtained by other methods. The assay was then evaluated in a clinical setting, and the results were comparable to those obtained by other methods. The assay was then optimized for use in clinical samples, and the results were similar to those obtained by other methods.

**Conclusion**

The assay was developed and optimized using commercial reagents and equipment. The assay was validated for use in clinical samples, and the results were similar to those obtained by other methods. The assay was then evaluated in a clinical setting, and the results were comparable to those obtained by other methods. The assay was then optimized for use in clinical samples, and the results were similar to those obtained by other methods.