HEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV DNA) PCR, QUALITATIVE

Interpretation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Sample provided contains HBV DNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Presence of inhibitors in the sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Sample provided does not contain HBV DNA or number of viral DNA copies are below the detection limit of the assay</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note:

1. The detection limit of the assay is 15-20 genome equivalents per PCR reaction
2. All Indeterminate results should be retested
3. Contaminated samples may be falsely positive
4. Test conducted on Serum / Plasma
5. This is an in-house developed test

Comments

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a member of Hepadna virus family transmitted primarily by body fluids especially serum; sexual transmission and transmission from mother to baby. Majority of the infected individuals recover completely; about 1-2% have persistent viral replication leading to chronic hepatitis. Frequency of chronic HBV infection is 5-10% in immunocompromised patients and 80% in neonates.

Uses

- Isolated Anti HB core positivity can occur during periods of viral clearance in acute and chronic hepatitis and as a false positive result. Typically low titre of Anti Hbc indicates false positive result. In such cases positive HBV DNA PCR Qualitative test confirms persistence of the virus.
- Presence of HBV DNA in conjunction with serological tests confirms the presence of chronic Hepatitis B infection.