HEPATITIS C
ANTIBODY (Anti-HCV),
SERUM
(CMIA) Index <1.00

Interpretation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULT (INDEX)</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1.00</td>
<td>Non Reactive / Not detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=1.00</td>
<td>Reactive / Asymptomatic / Infective state / Carrier state</td>
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</tbody>
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Note: 1. False positive results are seen in Autoimmune diseases, Rheumatoid factor, Hypergammaglobulinemia, Paraproteinemia, passive antibody transfer, Anti- idiotypes & Anti superoxide dismutase

2. False negative results are seen in early Acute infection, Immunosuppression & Immuno-incompetence

3. HCV RNA PCR recommended in all Reactive results to differentiate between past and present infection

Comments

Hepatitis C (HCV) is an RNA virus of Flavivirus group transmitted via blood transfusions, transplantation, injection drug users, accidental needle punctures in healthcare workers, dialysis patients and rarely from mother to infant. 10% of new cases show sexual transmission. As compared to HAV & HBV, chronic infection with HCV occurs in 85% of infected individuals. In high risk populations, the predictive value of Anti HCV for HCV infection is > 99% whereas in low risk populations it is only 25%.

Uses

- Indicator of past or present infection, but does not differentiate between Acute / Chronic / Resolved infection
- Routine screening of low and high prevalence populations including blood donors