HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY
(Anti- HAV), IgG, SERUM
(CMIA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULT (INDEX)</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1.00</td>
<td>Non Reactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=1.00</td>
<td>Reactive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation**

1. Reactive result indicates present or past exposure to HAV / recovery / immunity to HAV.

2. Reactive result does not distinguish recent from past infection. To establish recent infection, Anti HAV IgM should be measured.

3. False negative / positive results are observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy.

4. For heparinized patients, draw specimen prior to heparin therapy as presence of fibrin leads to erroneous results.

**Comments:**

Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) is a RNA virus of Picornavirus family transmitted by fecal-oral route. Infection with HAV is self limiting though 5-10% cases may show a secondary rise in enzymes. Since symptomatic Hepatitis A virus infections are clinically indistinguishable from Hepatitis B or C virus, serological testing is an extremely important tool to achieve proper diagnosis. Anti HAV IgG antibodies develop within 1-2 weeks of IgM antibodies and typically remain positive for life.