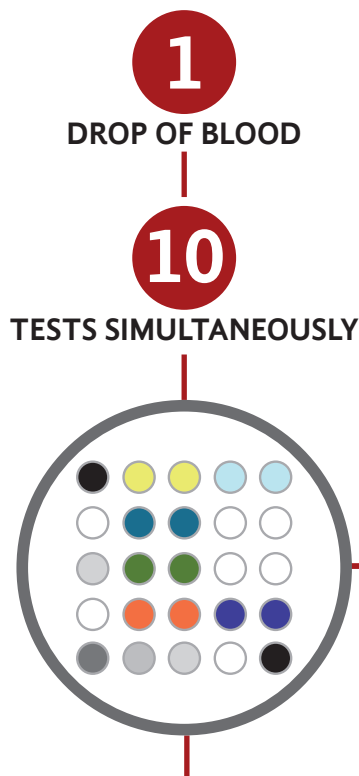







Multiplex screening of viral hepatitis



- Hepatitis A virus
- Hepatitis B virus (core antigen)
- Hepatitis C virus
- Hepatitis E virus
- Hepatitis B virus (surface antigen)

SPOT	TEST	CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE
	HAV	Anti-HAV IgM indicates current or recent infection with hepatitis A and is usually present 5 to 10 days before symptom onset and declines to undetectable levels within six months of infection. Anti-HAV IgG indicates immunity to hepatitis A, either from past infection or vaccination.
	HBV core	Anti-HBc IgM indicates acute or recent infection with hepatitis B. This test is performed (along with HBsAg) on suspicion of acute hepatitis B. This marker usually disappears within six months of initial infection. Anti-HBc IgG indicates that the person either has or had hepatitis B. This antibody develops after exposure to the hepatitis B virus and persists for many years. It does not develop after immunization with hepatitis B vaccine.
	HCV	Anti-HCV antibodies indicate recent or past infection with hepatitis C virus. It does not indicate immunity. Most people with anti-HCV antibodies also have hepatitis C virus in their blood and, therefore, are capable of transmitting this infection to others.
	HEV	Anti-HEV IgM indicates acute or recent infection with hepatitis E. This marker usually disappears within six months of initial infection. Anti-HEV IgG indicates that the person either has or had hepatitis E. This antibody develops after exposure to the hepatitis E virus and persists for many years.
	HBs Ag	Hepatitis B surface antigen indicates either acute hepatitis B infection or, more often, a carrier of hepatitis B. These individuals are infectious to others. Patients who are HBsAg positive require follow-up testing to determine appropriate clinical management.

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver, commonly caused by infection with four main hepatitis viruses- A, B, C, and E. Types B and C lead to chronic disease in millions of people and are the most common cause of liver cirrhosis and cancer. Hepatitis A and E are typically caused by ingestion of contaminated food or water. Identifying the virus responsible for illness in an individual showing signs of jaundice and liver inflammation is important to provide the right course of treatment.

1 SIMPLE



2 AFFORDABLE

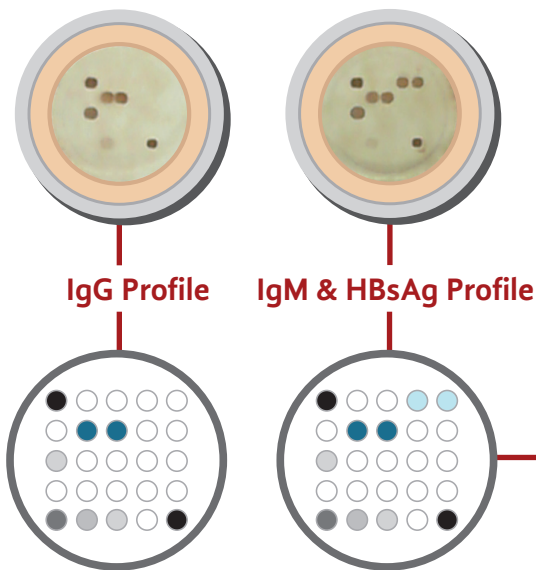


3 ACCURATE

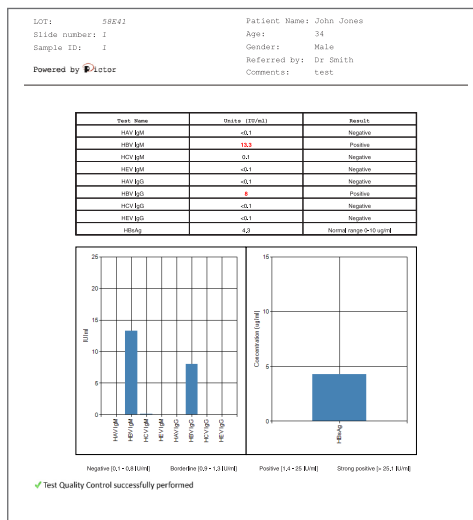


Multiplex screening of viral hepatitis

Images show IgG, IgM & HBsAg levels in a single patient sample



Simple tabular and graphical display of test results



Benefits

Simple to perform with minimum technical training

Single test can distinguish between food- & blood- borne hepatitis

Miniaturized and parallel testing reduces labor and cost

Results can aid in distinction between chronic & acute hepatitis

1 SIMPLE



2 AFFORDABLE



3

ACCURATE

