

Mr. OWUSU ERNEST

Tel No : 123

PID NO: P36170017281

Age: 39 Year(s) Sex: Male Reference: Dr.POWER SPECIALIST CLINIC

Sample Collected At:

Ghana

VID: 36170117418

Registered On

13/11/2017 04.52 PM

TEST REPO

Collected On 13/11/2017 10 22PM

Reported On.

18/11/2017 09 49 AM

· Indicate emergence of resistant variants during antiviral therapy

Clinical Background:

- HBV is the most common cause of chronic liver disease worldwide HBV is a DNA virus that is transmitted primarily through blood exposure and sexual contact, and from mothers to their children
- The clinical manifestations range from sub clinical hepatitis to symptomatic hepatitis and, in rare instances, fulminant hepatitis. Long-term complications of hepatitis B include cirrhosis and hepatocellular
- Perinatal or childhood infection is associated with few or no symptoms but has a high risk of becoming
- HBV DNA detection and HBV DNA level measurement are essential for the diagnosis, decision to treat
- Follow-up using sensitive real-time PCR quantification assays is strongly recommended because of their sensitivity, specificity, accuracy and broad dynamic range.

Limitation of Assay:

PCR is a highly sensitive technique; common reasons for paradoxical results are contamination during specimen collection selection of inappropriate specimen and inherent PCR inhibitors in the sample Confirmed HBV cases may have viral load below this detection range. Hence the results Below 20 IU/ml do not indicate that the patient is negative for HBV. It is not advisable to compare viral loads between two different techniques Reference:

- EASL Clinical practice guidelines: Management of chronic hepatitis B. J Hepatol 2012; 57:167-185.
- Lok ASF, McMahan BJ, Chronic hepatitis B: Update 2009.HEPATOLOGY 2009, 50 No 3
- WHO Hepatitis B Fact sheet N 204 July 2012.

-- End of Report --



Refer to conditions of reporting overleaf

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Be May UP Nigaly Besults relate only to the sample as received MBBS, MD (Path), DPB.

IMMED HEALTH