Patient ID : p\_id Name : p\_name Age/Sex : age\_sex
Ref. by : doctor\_ref Lab no : Date : test\_date
HBV Quest Duo,Serum
Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA)
Test name Result Unit Biological ref. interval
HBeAg Serum
Chemiluminescence Microparticle Immunoassay(CMIA) 0.43 S/CO Non Reactive <1.0
Reactive =>1.0
Note:
\* Discrepant results may be observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy
\* For heparinized patients, draw specimen prior to heparin therapy as presence of fibrin leads to erroneous results
\* False negativity about 15% in USA and > 50% in Asia, Africa & Southern Europe is observed in patients infected with HBV
mutants where HBeAg is negative, but HBV DNA is positive.
Comment:
\* HBeAg assay is used as an aid to monitor the progress of Hepatitis B viral infection.
\* HBeAg is detectable in early phases of hepatitis B infection, after appearance of HBsAg.
\* Titres rise rapidly during viral replication and presence of HBeAg correlates with
- increased numbers of infectious virus (Dane particles)
- occurance of core particles in nucleus of hepatocytes
- presence of Hepatitis B virus specific DNA and DNA polymerase in serum
\* HBeAg may persist together with HBsAg in chronic hepatitis.
\* It is the best predictor of maternal infectivity (90%) to untreated neonates at the time of delivery.
Uses:
\* Indicator of highly infectious state
\* Predictor of maternal infectivity
\* Indicator of resolution of infection
Please note test values may vary depending on the assay method used.
Test name Result Unit Biological ref. interval
Anti HBe or HBeAb\* Serum
Chemiluminescent Microparticle Immunoassay(CMIA) 0.02 S/CO Non Reactive >1.0 Reactive <= 1.0
Rechecked with given sample.
The value should be read in conjunction with the clinical picture and other relevant parameters.
Result(index) Remarks Comments
> 1.00 Non Reactive Not detected
< =1.00 Reactive Resolution of infectious state
Note:
\* Discrepant results may be observed in patients receiving mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy
\* For heparinized patients, draw specimen prior to heparin therapy as presence of fibrin leads to erroneous results
Comment:
\* Anti HBe appears after HBeAg disappears and remains detectable for several years.
\* Seroconversion from HBe Ag to Anti HBe during acute hepatitis B infection is usually indicative of resolution of infection and reduced levels of infectivity.
\* Anti HBe levels aid in distinguishing early stage of infection from early convalescence.
Uses:
Indicator for resolution of acute infection and reduced level of infectivity
\* Please note test values may vary depending on the assay method used.
NOTE : This test was processed at third party lab.
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