

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Quantitative Test (Viral Load)

For in vitro diagnostic use

CERNER ORDERABLE

Hepatitis B DNA PI QN PCR, HepBPCR2 3114

CPT CODE

87517

CLINICAL UTILITY

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is one of several viruses known to cause viral hepatitis. Chronic carriers are at high risk of long term complications of infection, including chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. The ability to detect HBV in serum has been reported to have prognostic value for the outcome of acute and chronic HBV infections. Monitoring levels can help assess resistance to treatment. Quantitative testing for HBV can be used in conjunction with other clinical and laboratory findings in the management of HBV infection. The IU Health Molecular Pathology HBV quantitative viral load testing is not intended for use as a screening test or as a diagnostic test to confirm the presence of HBV infection. The test is intended for use as an aid in the management of patients with chronic HBV infection undergoing anti-viral therapy¹.

METHODOLOGY

Quantitative PCR

SPECIMENS

Plasma: Collect in 5 mL pearl or lavender top tube. Spin and separate plasma with 6 hours of collection. Aliquot plasma and refrigerate.

Serum: Collect in 5 mL gold top tube. Spin and separate serum with 6 hours of collection. Aliquot serum and refrigerate.

SPECIMEN STABILITY

Refrigerated up to 72 hours, greater than 72 hours frozen

SHIPPING

Ship plasma or serum on ice packs or if frozen on dry ice

CAUSES FOR REJECTION

Plasma or serum not separated within 6 hours of collection.

Whole Blood frozen

Specimen collected in heparin

Specimen contains less than 650 µL of plasma or serum

ASSAY RANGE

10 IU/mL—1,000,000,000 IU/mL

TURNAROUND TIME

5-7 days

1. Reference information can be found in the Indiana University Health Molecular Assay Procedures.