HBsAg Elisa Kit

HBV Elisa kit

Krajden et al (2005) state that the HBV elisa kit allows for the in vitro qualitative determination of human HBsAg concentrations in serum, plasma and other biological fluids or samples. The HBsAg in this case refers to ‘Australian antigen’ which is the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus (HBV) where it indicates the current hepatitis B infection. The HBV elisa kit is readily available at Neoscientific for online shoppers. Therefore, this kit offers the diagnosis of acute, recent or chronic hepatitis B infection or the determination of chronic hepatitis B infection status.

Rapid HBsAG test

According to Bottero et al (2013), a rapid HBsAg test is basically a systematic use of rapid tests performed at points-of-care which objectively may facilitate hepatitis B (HBV) screening and substantially increase HBV infection awareness. The HBsAg and hbsab detection test is effective for individuals visiting a variety of healthcare centers located in low HBV-prevalent regions. In this study by Bottero et al (2013), revealed that HBsAg rapid test (for HBsAg and anti-HBsAg detection) is considered ideal for HBV screening in low-HBV prevalent countries, given the ease of use, rapidity and high classification possibilities.

Hepatitis B surface antigen confirmatory test

Krajden et al (2005) states that the hepatitis b surface antigen confirmatory test uses the monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies to selectively detect elevated levels of HBsAg in serum or plasma. For a confirmatory hepatitis b surface antigen test, specimens which are non-reactive by HBsAg Elisa test are considered negative for HBsAG, specimens with positive reaction are recommended to be retested in duplicate. In case of a reactive repeat action, the specimen should be confirmed for HBsAG reactivity with validated confirmatory reagents. However, only for positive specimens should be considered to contain HBsAG.

In a study carried out by Chu FY et al (2011) aimed at examining the application of hepatitis b surface antigen (HBsAG) confirmatory testing when diagnosing hepatitis b infection among
young people with a low prevalence rate of hepatitis b infection in the region, it indicated a significant decrease in the true-positive rate of HBsAG among young people born after the introduction of hepatitis b vaccination was observed only when HBsAG was applied. However, it was recommended that additional neutralization tests be carried out for individuals with a positive HBsAG test results who were born after the commencement of the universal hepatitis b vaccination in the region.

**Hepatitis B surface with confirmation hepatitis B antigen**

This is a test for the presence of the hepatitis b virus in a person where a positive or reactive HBsAG test result indicates that the individual is infected with hepatitis b virus, which in this case can be acute or chronic infection. Mayo Clinic (2016) reports that the hepatitis b surface antigen (HBsAG) is always the first serologic marker appearing in the serum at 6-16 weeks following the exposure to HBV. In a case of acute infection, HBsAG usually disappears in 1-2 months after the onset of symptoms. However, in persistence of HBsAG for more than 6 months indicates the development of either chronic carrier state or chronic HBV infection.

Additionally, specimens with reactive screen results but negative (not confirmed) HBsAG confirmatory test results may be containing cross-reactive antibodies from other infectious or immunologic disorders. This means that the individual must be retested at a later date if clinically indicated. Where there’s the confirmation of presence of HBsAG, it is usually associated with HBV replication and infectivity, mostly when accompanied by the presence of hepatitis b envelope (hbe) antigen and/or detectable HBV DNA (Mayo Clinic, 2016).

**False positive hepatitis B surface antigen test**

Anjum (2014) states that the rampant use of hepatitis b vaccine has raised many concerns about false positive hepatitis b surface antigen (HBsAG) reactivity. This is because individuals ( mostly neonates and children), who have recently received hepatitis b vaccination have transient positive HBsAG test results as there is large dose of HBsAG used in the vaccine relative to the individual’s body mass. However, in carrying out this test, the following precautions are advised:

- The test should not be done during 'window period' of acute hepatitis b virus (HPV)
infection where the hepatitis b surface antigen (HBsAG) has disappeared and prior appearance of hepatitis b antibody (anti-hbs).

- Positive screen results without the need for confirmation testing should be interpreted in conjunction with test results of other HBV serologic markers such as anti-HBs.

- The test is not suitable as stand-alone prenatal screening test of HBsAG status in pregnant women.

**HBsAB elisa kit**

HBsAB elisa kits are also called human anti-hepatitis B virus surface antibody, are still used to test for the presence of the hepatitis B virus in the human body. These kits are characterized by high sensitivity and excellent detection of human HBsAB in serum and plasma specimens. HBsAB elisa kits are available at Neoscientific for online shoppers.

**HCV elisa kit**

HCV elisa kits are used for the clinical lab diagnosis of patients suspected to be having hepatitis C virus infection, and for blood donor screening. The HCV elisa test carried out from the HCV kits are an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for in vitro qualitative identification of IgG antibodies to hepatitis C virus in human serum or plasma. HCV elisa kits are also available at Neoscientific for online shoppers.

**References**


