

## Hepatitis B Rapid Point of Care Test

The **MHS HBsAg-Test** is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of Hepatitis B surface antigen in human serum or plasma. The following table helps to interpret the hepatitis B panel:

### Tests Results Interpretation

HBsAg, anti-HBc, anti-HBs Negative, negative, negative Susceptible

HBsAg, anti-HBc, anti-HBs Negative, positive, positive Immune due to natural infection

HBsAg, anti-HBc, anti-HBs Negative, negative, positive Immune due to hepatitis B vaccination\*

HBsAg, anti-HBc, IgM anti-HBc, anti-HBs Positive, positive, positive, negative Acutely infected

HBsAg, anti-HBc, IgM anti-HBc, anti-HBs Positive, positive, negative, negative

Chronically infected HBsAg, anti-HBc, anti-HBs Negative, positive, negative

Four interpretations possible\*\*

- \* Antibody response (HbsAg) can be measured quantitatively or qualitatively. A protective antibody response is reported quantitatively as 10 or more milli international units ( $\geq 10$  mIU/ml) or qualitatively as positive. Post-vaccination testing should be completed 1-2 months after the third vaccine dose for results to be meaningful.
- \*\* Four Interpretations: 1. Might be recovering from acute HBV infection. 2. Might be distantly immune and test not sensitive enough to detect very low level of HbsAg in serum or plasma. 3. Might be susceptible with a false positive anti-HBc. 4. Might be undetectable level of HBsAg present in serum or plasma and the person is actually chronically infected.