HEPATITIS A AB, IGM

HEPATITIS A AB, IGG

LABP000225
LABP000499

Effective October 21, 2014, the clinical laboratory will switch methodologies for Hepatitis A Antibody, IgM, and add testing for the Hepatitis A Antibody, IgG. Previously, the lab offered a test for Total Hepatitis A Antibody that included both IgG and IgM; we will no longer offer the Total Hepatitis A Antibody test. The Hepatitis Acute Panel includes the Hepatitis A Ab, IgM test. The switch will be from Siemens ADVIA Centaur Chemiluminescent Immunoassays to the Abbott ARCHITECT i1000 Chemiluminescent Microparticle Immunoassays (CMIA).

Sample Requirements: Collect - SST (gold top) or plain red top serum, 4 mL. The Hepatitis A Ab, IgM test methodology (but not the IgG) also allows EDTA plasma as a sample type.

Patient Preparation: None

Storage/Transport: Deliver at room temperature to the laboratory for processing. If sample cannot be delivered to the laboratory within 8 hours of collection, centrifuge sample and transport separated serum refrigerated at 2-8°C.

Stability: Separated serum: Room temperature for 72 hrs; refrigerated 2-8°C for 7 days, or frozen at -20°C for longer storage.

Minimum volume: 0.5 mL serum; (absolute minimum – only pipetable once – 0.3 mL serum/test)

Unacceptable Conditions: samples other than serum for Hepatitis A Ab, IgG or samples other than serum or EDTA plasma for Hepatitis A Ab, IgM; samples not held at correct temperature; and grossly hemolyzed samples.

Reference Interval:  
Hepatitis A Ab, IgM  Nonreactive
Hepatitis A Ab, IgG  See results comment:
Reactive – IgG anti-HAV detected.
Nonreactive – IgG anti-HAV not detected

Interpretive Information:
Hepatitis A is typically a self-limiting disease and is often a subclinical disorder, particularly in children. Since symptomatic hepatitis A virus (HAV) infections can be clinically indistinguishable from infection with hepatitis B or C virus, serological testing is an important tool to achieve proper diagnosis. During the acute phase of HAV infection, IgM anti-HAV appears in the patient’s serum and is nearly always detectable at the onset of symptoms. In most cases, IgM anti-HAV response peaks within the first month of illness and can persist for up to six months. After acute HAV infection, IgG anti-HAV levels rise quickly (at convalescence) and persist for life. The presence of IgG anti-HAV implies past HAV infection (recent or distant) or vaccination against HAV. A Reactive result for Hepatitis A Ab, IgG suggests immunity to HAV infection.

Routine Testing:  
Hepatitis A Ab, IgM: Mon,Wed,Th, Fri. Hepatitis A Ab, IgG: Weds & Fri.
W & F dayshift, Special Chemistry at the STC location.

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact Laboratory Client Services at (916) 734-7373 or email pathologyclientservices@ucdm.ucdavis.edu.

LIS mnemonic: HAVABM and HAVABG

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