

Test Report

Name of patient : Mr. Baljit Singh\*\*\*  
Age : 42 Years  
Referred by : Dr. N.S.Malhi  
Date of Collection : 18/04/2009 14:00:00  
Date of Receipt : 20/04/2009 12:30:35

Pt. No.: 175014  
Sex: Male  
Collection center: Cadil  
Date of Reporting: 23/04/2009 18:19:28

Name of Test : HCV Quantitative RT - PCR  
Specimen : Whole Blood

Test Results

Test Description	Results
HCV Quantitative RT - PCR	58,500 ✓

Test Report

HCV Quantitative RT - PCR 58,500 viral copies/ml.  
(Fifty eight thousand five hundred viral copies per ml)

Interpretation

HCV induces chronic hepatitis in 60-80% of infected individuals, which may further evolve towards cirrhosis in 20-30%, and may lead to Hepatocellular Cellular Carcinoma. HCV RNA is detectable in patients with chronic or acute hepatitis with/without liver cirrhosis. The HCV Quantitative RT-PCR test is used to detect HCV viral load per se, even prior to immunological sero-conversion, and fluctuation of viremia in antibody-positive chronic patients undergoing therapy. The quantitative HCV RNA test is a highly sensitive and specific test, and provides an indication of viral replication, thereby serves as a valuable tool to guide initiation of therapy, drug regimen and response to therapy. The quantitative HCV RT-PCR test at Reliance Life Sciences, amplifies the 5' UTR region in serial dilutions of the sample, to get an estimate of viral load. The test detects HCV RNA with a lower limit of resolution of 100 copies per reaction. The specificity of the test is 97-99%. The quantitative HCV-PCR test, similar to other PCR tests, is at best a semi-quantitative assay, due to the end point plateau effect of the PCR assay. For accurate quantitation, Real Time PCR is recommended. Improper specimen collection, handling, storage and transportation may result in a false negative result.

Reference:

- 1) Fabrizi F, Lunghi G, Aucella F, et al. 2005. Novel assay using total hepatitis C virus (HCV) core antigen quantification for diagnosis of HCV infection in dialysis patients. J Clin Microbiol. 43: 414-420.
- 2) Trimoulet P, de Ledinghen V, Foucher J, et al. 2004. Predictive value of early HCV RNA quantitation for sustained response in nonresponders receiving daily interferon and ribavirin therapy. J Med Virol. 72: 46-51.
- 3) Hofgartner WT, Kant JA, Weck KE, et al. 2000. Hepatitis C virus quantitation: optimization of strategies for detecting low-level viremia. J Clin Microbiol. 38: 888-891.

End of Report



Dr. Dhananjaya Saranath  
Ph.D.



Dr Rajesh M. Korde  
M.D. (Pathology)



7C73813



Test Report

Name of patient : Mr. Baljit Singh  
Age : 42 Years  
Referred by : Dr.N.S.Malhi  
Date of Collection : 13/08/2009 13:00:00

Date of Receipt: 17/08/2009 13:18:26

Pt. No.: 192534

Sex: Male

Collection center: Cadil

Date of Reporting: 20/08/2009 17:32:42

Name of Test : HCV Quantitative RT - PCR  
Specimen : Whole Blood

Test Results

Test Description	Results
HCV Quantitative RT - PCR	<u>Less than detectable limit</u>

Test Report

HCV Quantitative RT - PCR Less than detectable limit viral copies/ml.

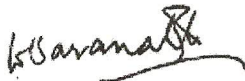
Interpretation

HCV induces chronic hepatitis in 60-80% of infected individuals, which may further evolve towards cirrhosis in 20-30%, and may lead to Hepatocellular Cellular Carcinoma. HCV RNA is detectable in patients with chronic or acute hepatitis with/without liver cirrhosis. The HCV Quantitative RT-PCR test is used to detect HCV viral load per se, even prior to immunological sero-conversion, and fluctuation of viremia in antibody-positive chronic patients undergoing therapy. The quantitative HCV RNA test is a highly sensitive and specific test, and provides an indication of viral replication, thereby serves as a valuable tool to guide initiation of therapy, drug regimen and response to therapy. The quantitative HCV RT-PCR test at Reliance Life Sciences, amplifies the 5' UTR region in serial dilutions of the sample, to get an estimate of viral load. The test detects HCV RNA with a lower limit of resolution of 100 copies per reaction. The specificity of the test is 97-99%. The quantitative HCV PCR test, similar to other PCR tests, is at best a semi-quantitative assay, due to the end point plateau effect of the PCR assay. For accurate quantitation, Real Time PCR is recommended. Improper specimen collection, handling, storage and transportation may result in a false negative result.

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- 3) Hofgartner WT, Kant JA, Weck KE, et al. 2000. Hepatitis C virus quantitation: optimization of strategies for detecting low-level viremia. J Clin Microbiol. 38:888-891.

End of Report



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7C96792

