

HCV Antibody Test

IR - 101c

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) is now known to be the major cause of transmitted non-A, non-B hepatitis by transfusion. The worldwide prevalence of HCV is 0.2 to 2% in blood donors and up to 80% in intravenous-drug users. HCV establishes a chronic infection in 50 to 80% of cirrhosis cases. Chronic infection is often asymptomatic and finally leads to cirrhosis and hepato cellular carcinoma.

The rapid diagnosis of HCV infection is essential to patient management and disease control. The rapid immuno-chromatographic assay is an initial screening test for the detection of antibodies to HCV from patient's serum or plasma specimens.

Specification :

- ✱ **Sample** : Serum / Plasma
- ✱ **Volume** : 25 μ L
- ✱ **Reading time**: 10 - 30 minutes
- ✱ **Sensitivity** > 98,0 %*; **Specificity** > 99,50 %*
- ✱ **Long expiry date**
- ✱ **Package** : 25, 50 and 100 tests
- ✱ **Storage** : 2 - 30°C

Procedure :

1. Add 1 drop of serum or plasma (25 μ L) into sample well.
2. Add 2 drops of buffer into sample well.
3. Read the result within 30 minutes after adding sample.



Interpretation of Result



