

Overview

Useful For

Diagnosis of acute hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection

Identifying acute HBV infection in the serologic window period when hepatitis B virus surface antigen and hepatitis B virus surface antibody results are negative

Differentiation between acute, chronic, or past HBV infections in the presence of positive hepatitis B virus core total antibodies

Testing Algorithm

For more information see [Hepatitis B: Testing Algorithm for Screening, Diagnosis, and Management](#).

Special Instructions

- [Viral Hepatitis Serologic Profiles](#)
- [Hepatitis B: Testing Algorithm for Screening, Diagnosis, and Management](#)

Method Name

Electrochemiluminescence Immunoassay (ECLIA)

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type

Serum SST

Necessary Information

Date of collection is required.

Specimen Required

Patient Preparation: For 24 hours before specimen collection, patient **should not** take multivitamins or dietary supplements (eg, hair, skin, and nail supplements) containing biotin (vitamin B7).

Supplies: Sarstedt Aliquot Tube, 5 mL (T914)

Collection Container/Tube: Serum gel

Submission Container/Tube: Plastic vial

Specimen Volume: 0.6 mL

Collection Instructions:

1. Centrifuge blood collection tube per manufacturer's instructions (eg, centrifuge and aliquot within 2 hours of

- collection for BD Vacutainer tubes).
2. Aliquot serum into a plastic tube.

Forms

If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send 1 of the following:

- [Gastroenterology and Hepatology Test Request](#) (T728)
- [Infectious Disease Serology Test Request](#) (T916)

Specimen Minimum Volume

0.6 mL

Reject Due To

Gross hemolysis	Reject
Gross lipemia	Reject
Gross icterus	Reject

Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Serum SST	Frozen (preferred)	90 days	
	Refrigerated	6 days	

Clinical & Interpretive

Clinical Information

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a DNA virus that is endemic throughout the world. In the initial (acute) phase of infection, hepatitis B virus core antibodies (anti-HBc) consist almost entirely of the IgM antibody class and appear shortly after the onset of symptoms. Anti-HBc IgM can be detected in serum and is usually present for up to 6 months after acute HBV infection. Anti-HBc IgM may be the only serologic marker of a recent hepatitis B infection detectable following the disappearance of hepatitis B surface antigen and prior to the appearance of hepatitis B virus surface antibody (ie, serologic window period).

Reference Values

Negative

See [Viral Hepatitis Serologic Profiles](#)

Interpretation

A positive result indicates recent acute hepatitis B infection.

A negative result suggests lack of recent exposure to the virus in preceding 6 months.

Cautions

The predictive value of a positive hepatitis B virus core (HBc) IgM antibody test result is low when used to test specimens from patients with low prevalence of acute hepatitis B virus infection.

Serum specimens from individuals taking biotin supplements of 20 mg or more per day may have false-negative anti-HBc IgM test results due to interference of biotin with the assay. Such individuals should stop taking these biotin-containing dietary supplements for a minimum of 12 hours before blood collection for this test.

Performance characteristics have not been established for the following specimen characteristics:

- Patients younger than 21 years, pregnant women, or in populations of immunocompromised or immunosuppressed patients
- Grossly icteric (total bilirubin level of >25 mg/dL)
- Grossly lipemic (Intralipid level of >1000 mg/dL)
- Grossly hemolyzed (hemoglobin level of >2000 mg/dL)
- Containing particulate matter
- Cadaveric specimens

Clinical Reference

1. LeFebvre ML, U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for hepatitis B virus infection in nonpregnant adolescents and adults: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. *Ann Intern Med.* 2014;161(1):58-66. doi:10.7326/M14-1018
2. Jackson K, Locarnini S, Gish R. Diagnostics of hepatitis B virus: Standard of care and investigational. *Clin Liver Dis.* 2018 22;12(1):5-11. doi:10.1002/cld.729
3. Coffin CS, Zhou K, Terrault NA. New and old biomarkers for diagnosis and management of chronic hepatitis B virus infection. *Gastroenterology.* 2019;156(2):355-368. doi:10.1053/j.gastro.2018.11.037
4. WHO guidelines on hepatitis B and C testing. World Health Organization; 2017. Accessed December 21, 2023. Available at www.who.int/hepatitis/publications/HEP17001_WEB11.pdf?ua=1
5. Division of Viral Hepatitis, National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention: Testing and public health management of persons with chronic hepatitis B virus infection. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Updated March 28, 2022. Accessed December 21, 2023. Available at www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/testingchronic.htm
6. Connors EE, Panagiotakopoulos L, Hofmeister MG, et al. Screening and testing for hepatitis B virus infection: CDC recommendations - United States, 2023. *MMWR Recomm Rep.* 2023;72(1):1-25. doi:10.15585/mmwr.rr7201a1

Performance

Method Description

The Elecsys Anti-HBc (hepatitis B virus core antibody) IgM assay is based on the sandwich immunoassay principle and performed with an electrochemiluminescence immunoassay on the automated cobas e 801 immunochemistry analyzer. Anti-HBc IgM present in patient's sample is pretreated with anti-Fdy reagent to block specific IgG. After addition of biotinylated monoclonal human IgM-specific antibodies, the complexes formed from reaction of ruthenium-labeled HBc antigen, streptavidin-coated microparticles (solid phase), anti-HBc IgM present in the sample, and the biotinylated anti-human IgM bind to the solid phase via interaction of biotin and streptavidin. The reaction mixture is then aspirated into the measuring cell where the microparticles are magnetically captured onto the surface of the electrode, and unbound substances are washed away. Voltage is applied to the electrode that induces chemiluminescent emissions, which are measured by a photomultiplier. Test result is determined by comparing the electrochemiluminescence signal generated from the sample to the cutoff index value set from reagent lot-specific assay

calibration.(Package insert: Elecsys Anti-HBc IgM. Roche Diagnostics; v1.0, 09/2020)

PDF Report

No

Day(s) Performed

Monday through Saturday

Report Available

Same day/1 to 2 days

Specimen Retention Time

14 days

Performing Laboratory Location

Rochester

Fees & Codes

Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

Test Classification

This test has been cleared, approved, or is exempt by the US Food and Drug Administration and is used per manufacturer's instructions. Performance characteristics were verified by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements.

CPT Code Information

86705

LOINC® Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
HBIM	HBc IgM Ab, S	24113-3

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
HBIM	HBc IgM Ab, S	24113-3