Evaluation of the Abbott RealTime Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Assay

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Abstract

Introduction: Alternative methods for monitoring the success of antiviral therapy include the use of integrated forensic mapping technologies (TMA) methods to monitor the success of antiviral therapy. These methods use three assays: the Abbott RealTime assay, the Roche ASR assay, and the Versant assay. The Abbott RealTime assay is specifically designed for measuring the presence and quantity of HCV RNA in plasma and serum. The Roche ASR assay is designed for measuring the presence and quantity of HCV RNA in plasma and serum. The Versant assay is designed for measuring the presence and quantity of HCV RNA in plasma and serum.

Results

Correlation Samples

Reproducibility/Linearity

Genotype Panels

Materials and Methods

Introduction: The Abbott RealTime assay was evaluated for reactivity, sensitivity, and specificity of the Abbott RealTime Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) assay. The assay was compared to the Roche ASR assay and the Versant assay. The Abbott RealTime assay was performed on the COBAS TaqMan instrument. Diluted aliquots of plasma, sera, and cell culture supernatants were used to evaluate the limit of detection and the limit of quantitation of the assay.

Conclusions

The Abbott RealTime assay detected the presence of HCV RNA in all samples tested. The assay was able to detect the presence of HCV RNA in all samples tested. The assay was able to detect the presence of HCV RNA in all samples tested. The assay was able to detect the presence of HCV RNA in all samples tested. The assay was able to detect the presence of HCV RNA in all samples tested.

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