

Hepatitis C Virus Diagnostics

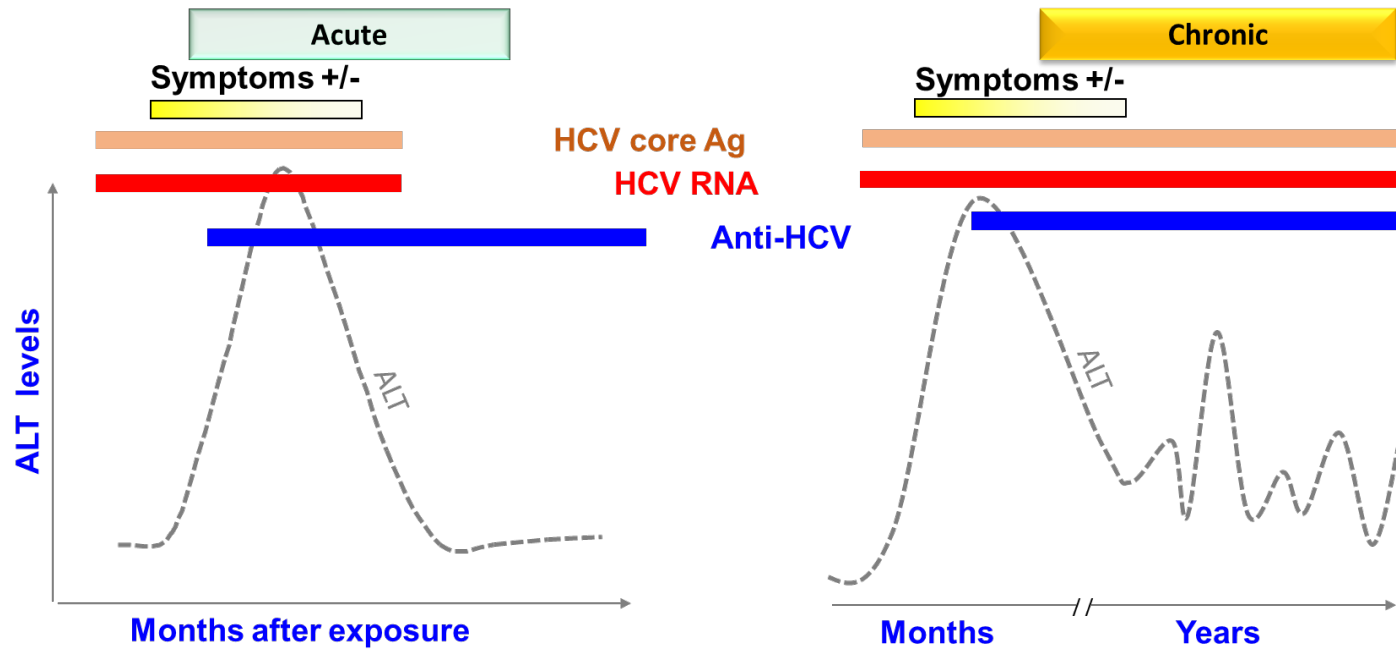
Case Studies and Updates

Saleem Kamili, PhD

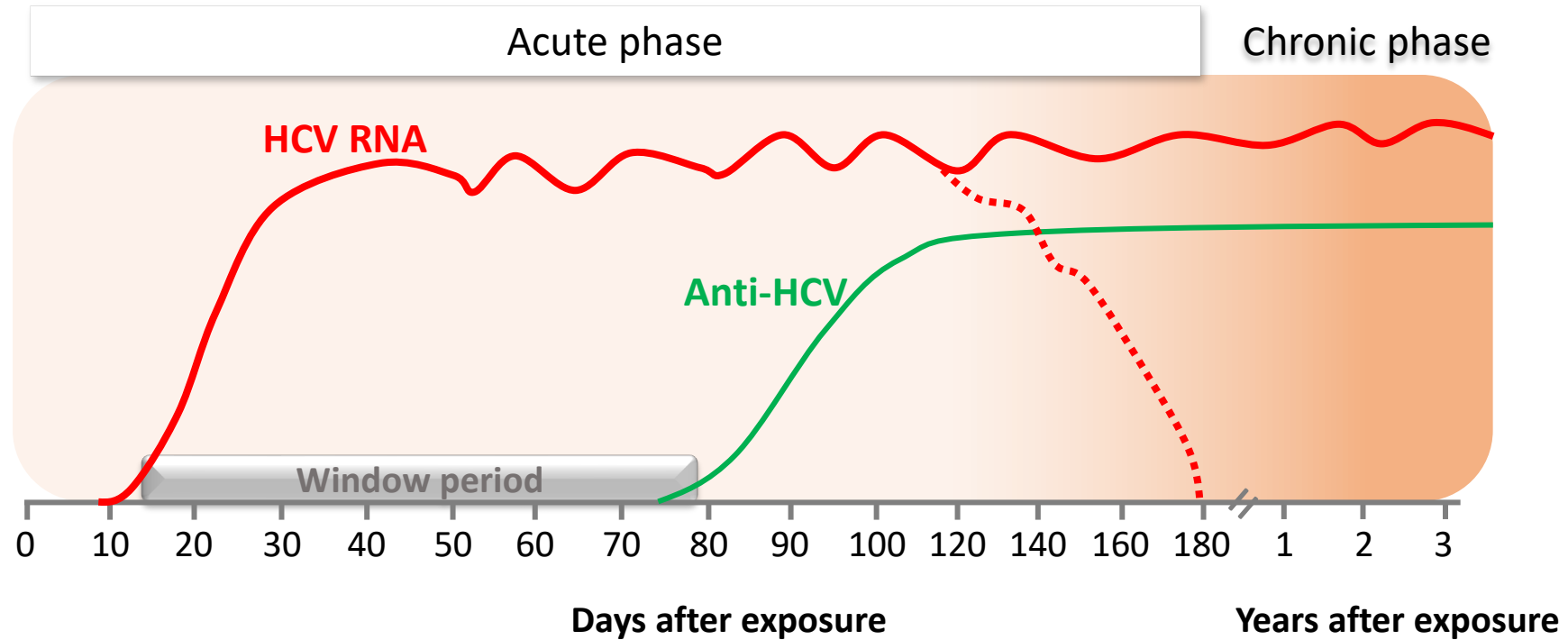
Division of Viral Hepatitis
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA

2023 HIV, HCV, and Syphilis Diagnostic Testing Workshop
12 March 2023

Natural History of HCV Infection



Markers of HCV Infection



FDA-approved HCV RNA Tests

Manufacturer	Assay	LoD ^a serum IU/mL	% Sensitivity [95% CI]	% Specificity [95% CI]
Hologic	Aptima HCV Quant Dx Assay	3.4	98.8 [96.7-99.6]	100 [95.4-100]
Roche Molecular	COBA-HCV	13.7	100.0 [97.5-100]	98.8 [93.3-99.8]
Abbott Molecular	Abbott RealTime HCV ^b	12	N/A ^b	N/A ^b
Roche Molecular	COBAS AmpliPrep/ COBAS TaqMan HCV Test	18	100 [97.3-100]	100 [95.5-100]
Hologic (Gen-Probe)	VERSANT TM HCV RNA Qualitative Assay	7.5	99.7 ^d	97.9 ^d

^a LoD as assessed with the WHO IS for HCV RNA (Genotype 1a); LoDs can vary by genotype

^b Performance metrics were related to the ability of the test result to predict SRV (PPV/NPV)

^c Diagnostic claim added to P060030 per PMA supplement

^d Performance against another PCR assay

Courtesy: Silke Schlottmann (FDA)

Case Study I

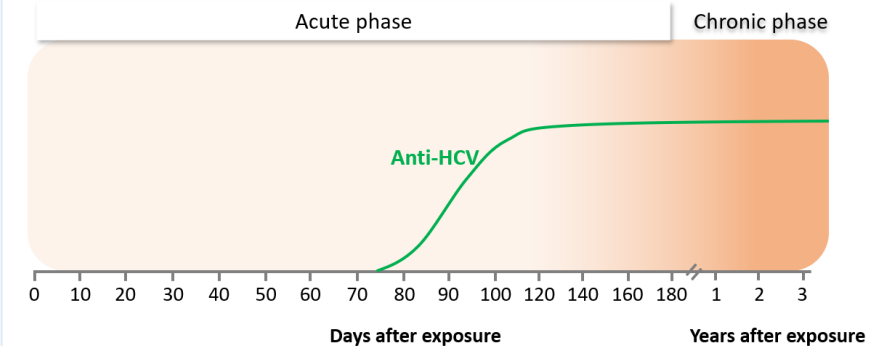
HCV NAT Results

- **HCV RNA <3.4 IU/mL** (Hologic Aptima HCV Quant Dx Assay)
- **HCV RNA <13.7 IU/mL** (Roche Molecular)
- **HCV RNA <12 IU/mL** (Abbott RealTime HCV)
- **HCV RNA <18 IU/mL** (COBAS AmpliPrep/ COBAS TaqMan HCV Test)
- **HCV RNA <7.5 IU/mL** (VERSANT TM HCV RNA Qualitative Assay)

Problem: When HCV RNA levels are at the lowest limit of quantitation and are not quantifiable, results can be misinterpreted as if the patient is HCV RNA negative

Antibodies to HCV

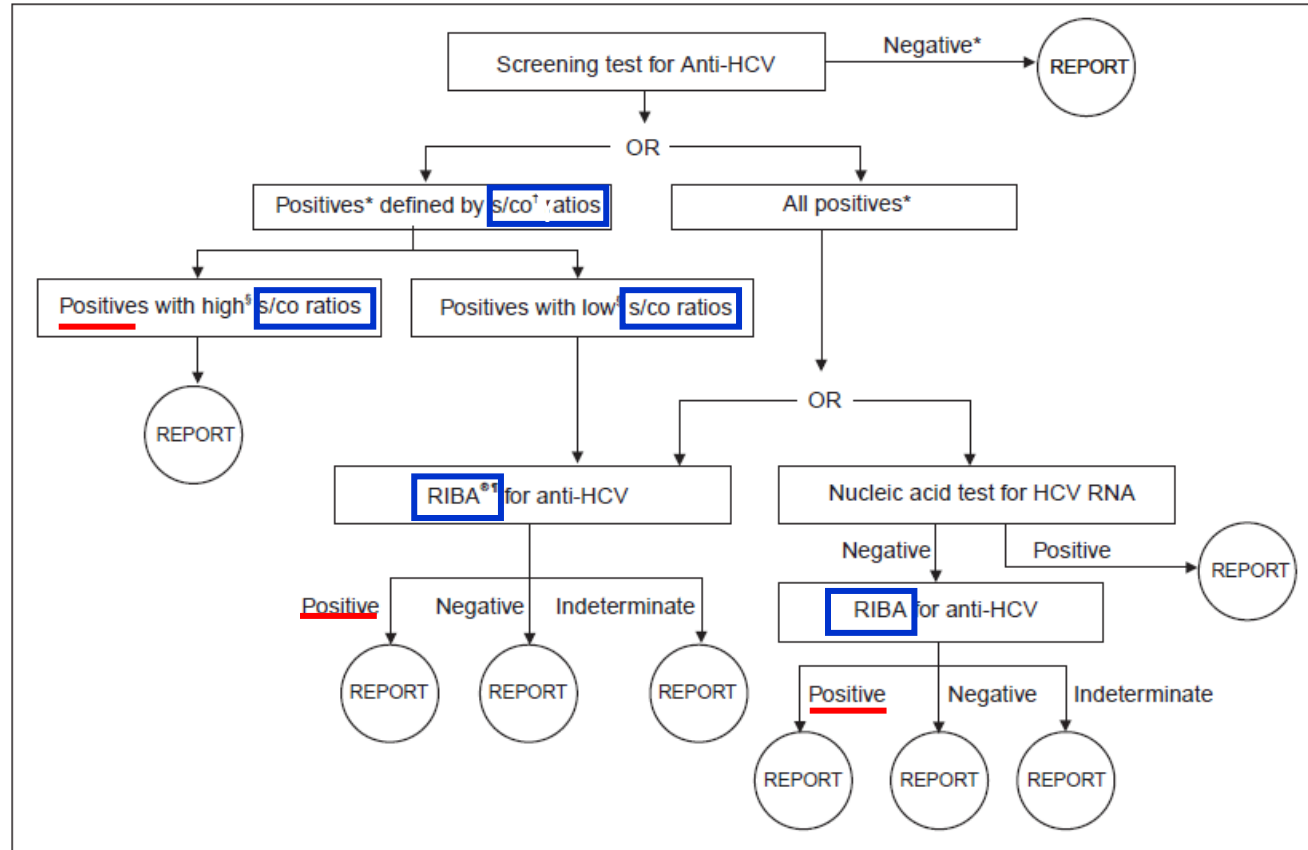
- Indicates exposure to HCV
- Present throughout acute, resolved and chronic phases of infection
- Laboratory tests
 - Enzyme immunoassays (EIAs) and Chemiluminescence assays (CIAs)
 - Serum, plasma, dried blood spot
 - Rapid diagnostic assays (RDTs)
 - Whole blood, serum, plasma
 - Confirmatory Immunoblot assays
 - Serum, plasma



Case Study II

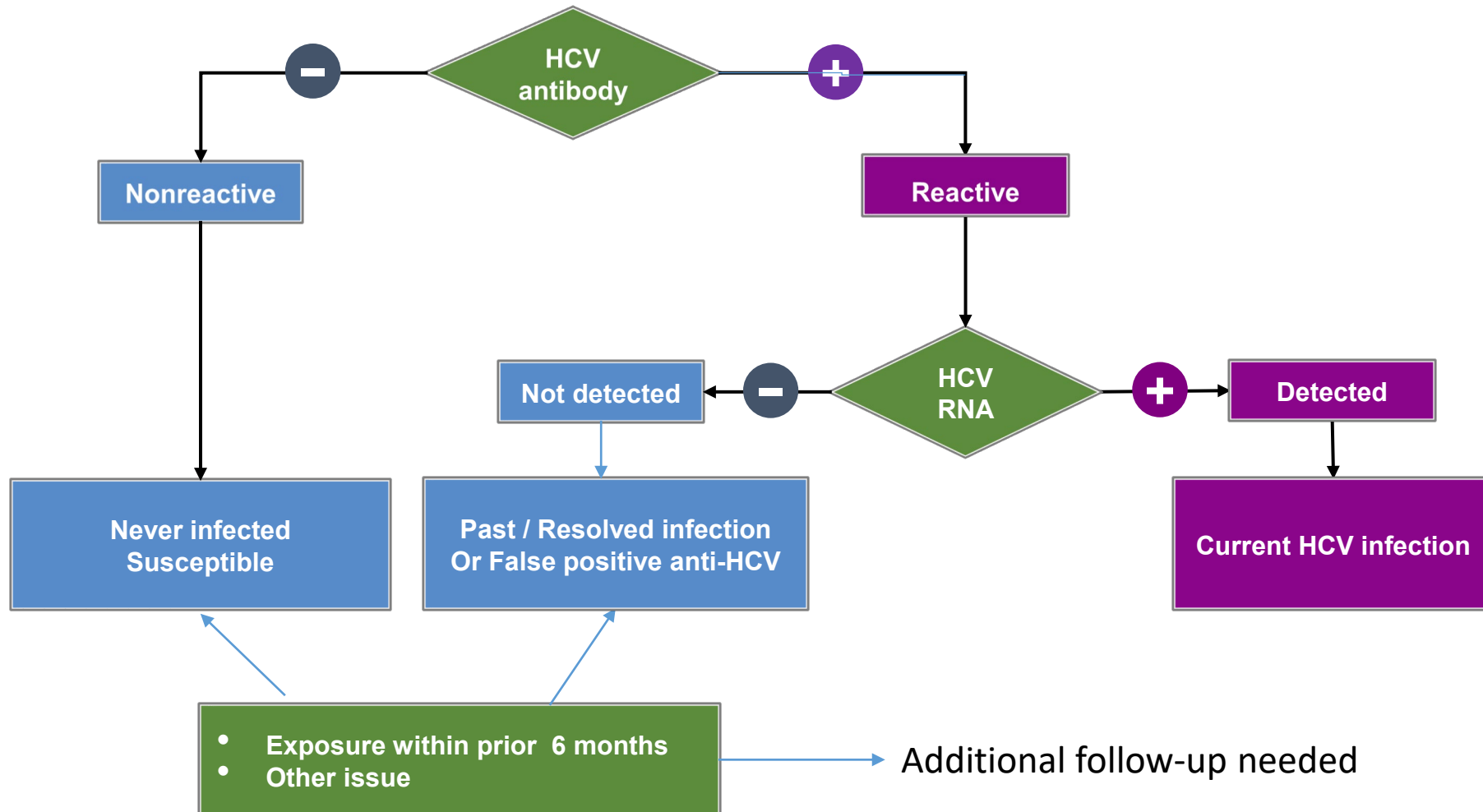
Confirmation of anti-HCV screening test results performed by using incorrect signal-to-cutoff ratio thresholds

CDC's HCV Testing Guidelines - 2003



Screening Test Kit	S/CO
Ortho HCV V3.0 ELISA	≥ 3.8
Abbott HCV EIA 2.0	≥ 3.8
Ortho VITROS Anti-HCV CIA	≥ 8.0
Abbott AxSYM Anti-HCV MEIA	≥ 10.0
Abbott Architect Anti-HCV CIA	≥ 5.0
Bayer Advia Centaur HCV CIA	≥ 11.0

CDC's Updated HCV Testing Guidelines - 2013



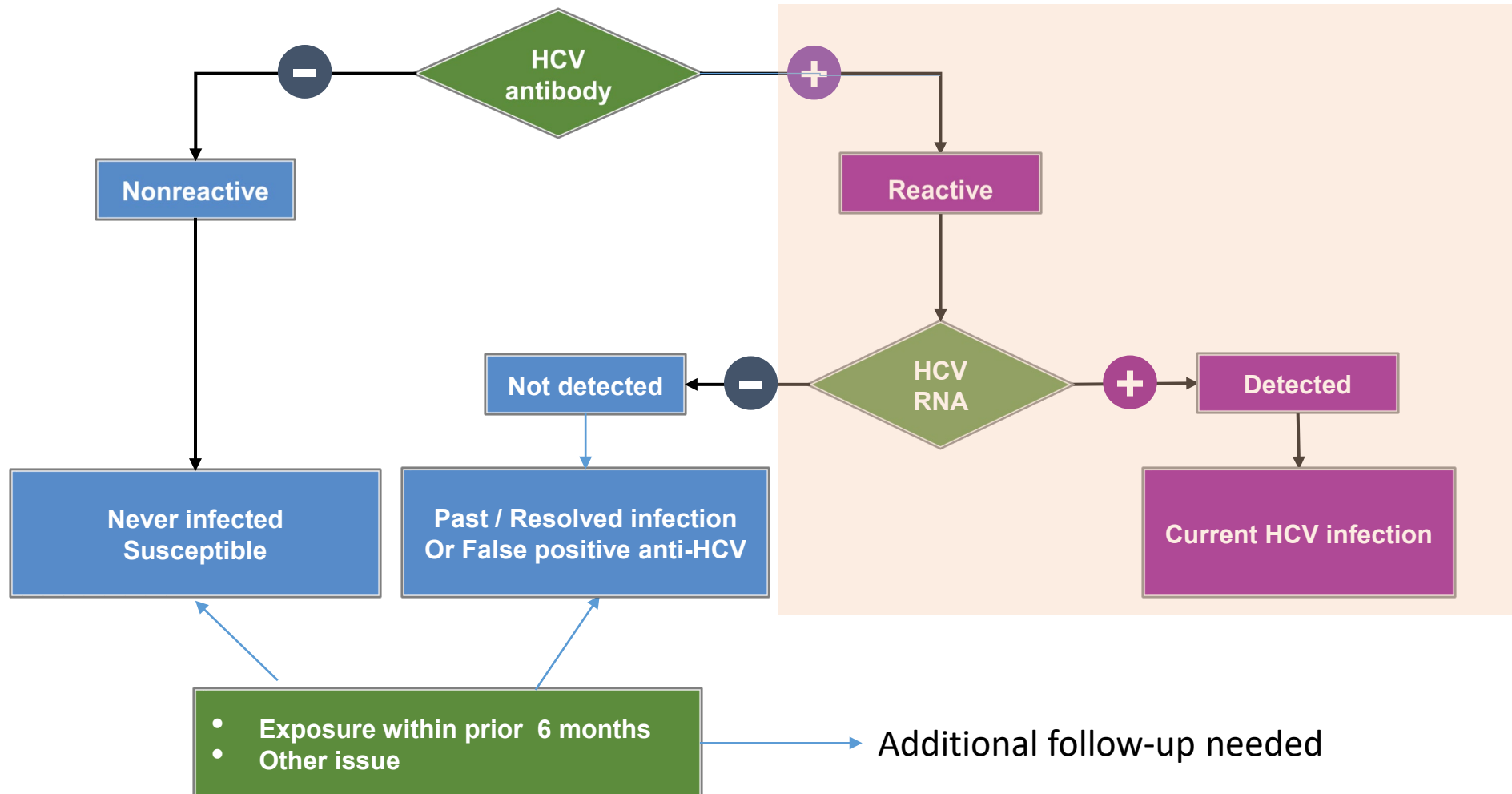
Case Study II

Manufacturer	Assay	% Sensitivity [95% CI]	% Specificity [95% CI]
OraSure Technologies	OraQuick HCV Rapid Antibody Test	99.5 [98.4-99.9]	99.0 [98.0-99.6]
Roche	Elecsys Anti-HCV II	99.6 [98.7-99.96]	98.8 (98.2-99.3)
	Elecsys Anti-HCV	99.6 [98.5-99.5]	96.9 [95.9-97.7]
	Elecsys Anti-HCV	99.6 [98.5-99.95]	97.1 [96.2-97.9]
	Elecsys Anti-HCV	99.4 [98.1-99.9]	97.2 [96.3-98.0]
Abbott Laboratories	ARCHITECT anti-HCV	99.53 [97.4-99.99]	97.6 [96.5-99.8]
Siemens Healthcare	ADVIA Centaur HCV	99.9 [99.5-100]	97.5 [96.4-98.3]
Ortho Clinical Diagnostics	Vitros Anti-HCV	99.5 [98.7-99.9]	98.2 [97.5-98.8]

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Bayer Advia Centaur HCV CIA	≥11.0

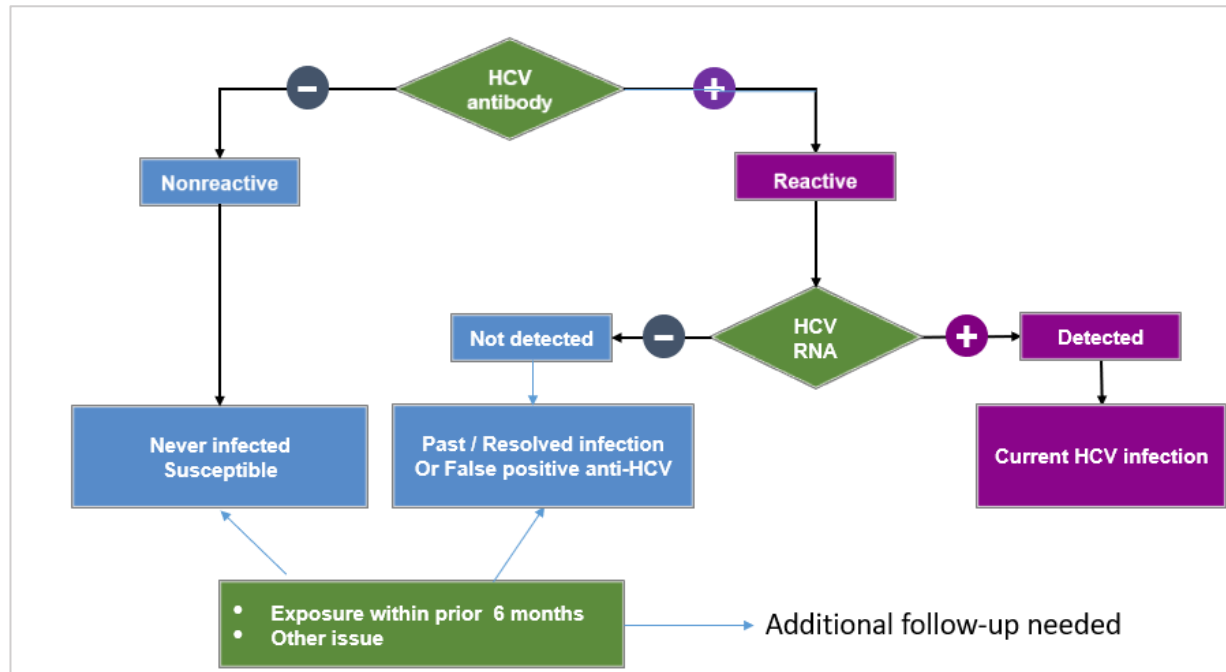
MMWR. 2003 /52 / RR-33

CDC's Updated HCV Testing Guidelines - 2013



Hepatitis Testing Guidelines - Updates

Updated Operational Guidance for Implementing CDC's Recommendations on Testing for HCV Infection



Four possible **operational strategies** to accomplish the two-step testing sequence to diagnose current HCV infection:

1. Blood from a subsequent venipuncture is submitted for HCV RNA testing if the blood sample collected is reactive for HCV antibody during initial testing;
2. From a single venipuncture, two specimens are collected in separate tubes, one tube for initial HCV antibody testing, and a second tube for HCV RNA testing if the HCV antibody test is reactive;
3. The same sample of venipuncture blood used for initial HCV antibody testing, if reactive, is reflexed for HCV RNA testing without another blood draw;
4. A separate blood sample is submitted for HCV RNA testing if the initial testing of HCV antibody has used fingerstick blood.

Operational strategy 1 should no longer be used as it can lead to incomplete HCV testing and gaps in the HCV care cascade.

Draft hepatitis C virus (HCV) testing recommendations for perinatally exposed infants and children

- **Perinatally exposed infants should receive a nucleic acid test (NAT) for HCV ribonucleic acid (RNA) at age 2-6 months to identify children who might go on to develop chronic HCV infection**
 - **Infants and children aged 7-17 months** who are perinatally exposed to HCV and have not previously been tested should receive a NAT for HCV RNA
 - **Children aged ≥ 18 months** who are perinatally exposed to HCV and have not previously been tested should receive an anti-HCV test with reflex* to NAT for HCV RNA

*A NAT for HCV RNA performed on specimens that are anti-HCV reactive

Status: perinatal HCV testing recommendations

- **External peer review**

- Completed November 16, 2022
- <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/policy/ISlreview/HepCScreeningAndTesting.htm>

- **Public webinar**

- Held on December 6, 2022
- https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/policy/pdfs/CDC_perinatal_hep_c_testing_508.pdf

- **Federal Register Notice:**

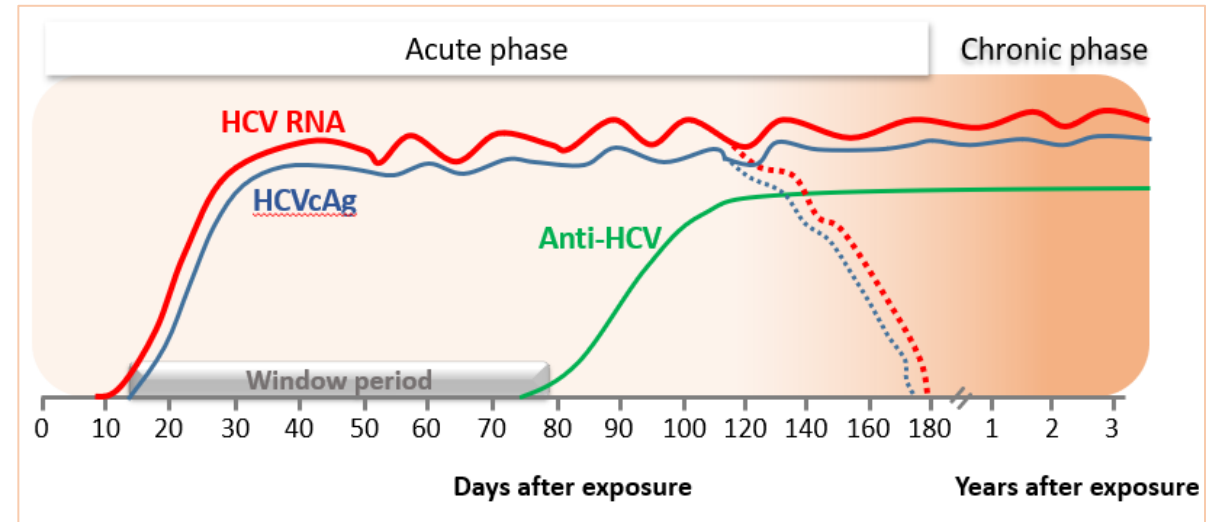
- Public comment period closed January 27, 2023
- <https://www.regulations.gov/docket/CDC-2022-0116/document>

Next steps: perinatal HCV testing recommendations

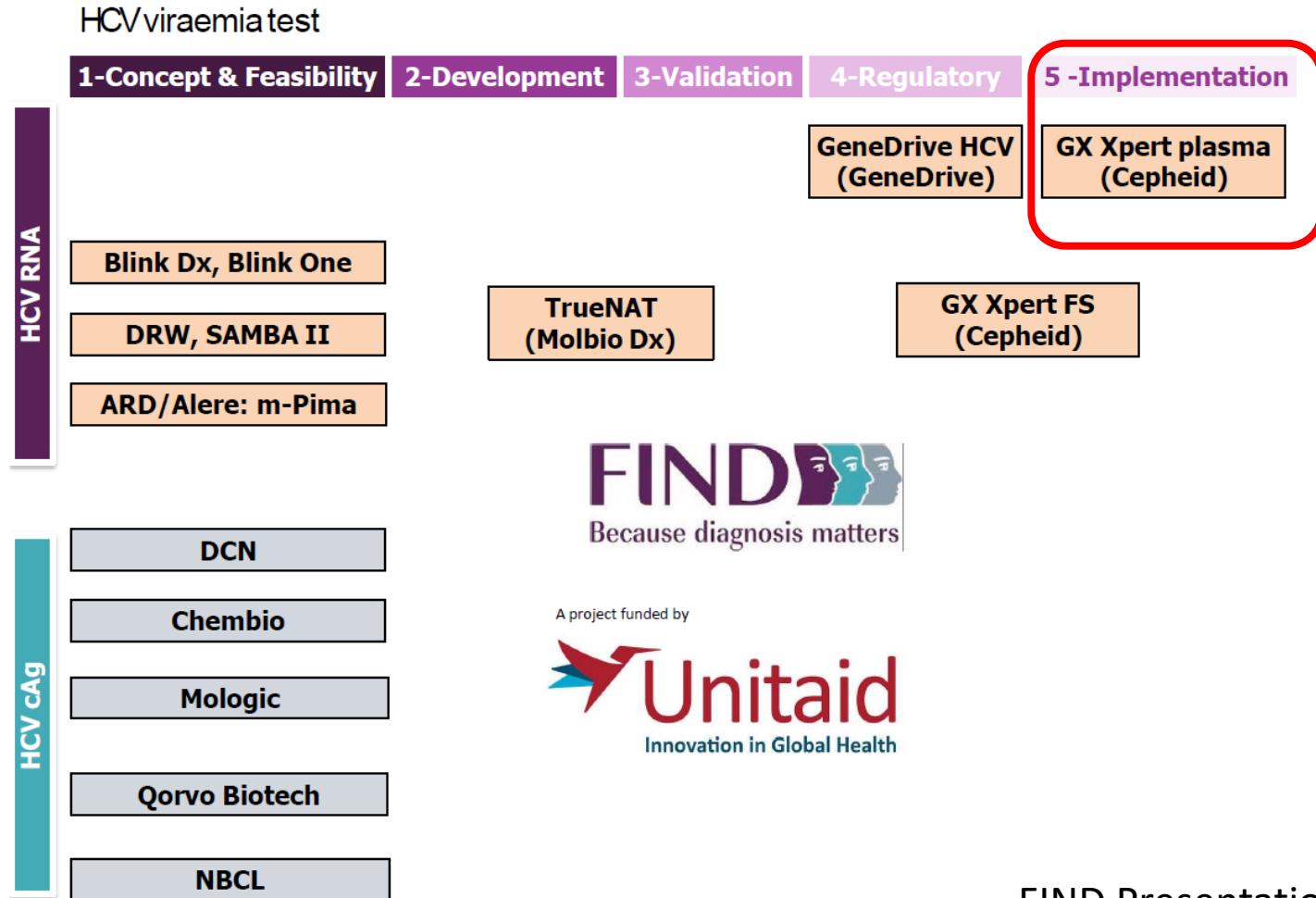
- **Winter 2022/23: Review and respond to external peer review and FRN comments**
- **Winter/Spring 2023: Supplemental literature review**
- **Summer 2023: Submit revised guidelines to CDC clearance**
- **Fall 2023: MMWR publication (tentative)**

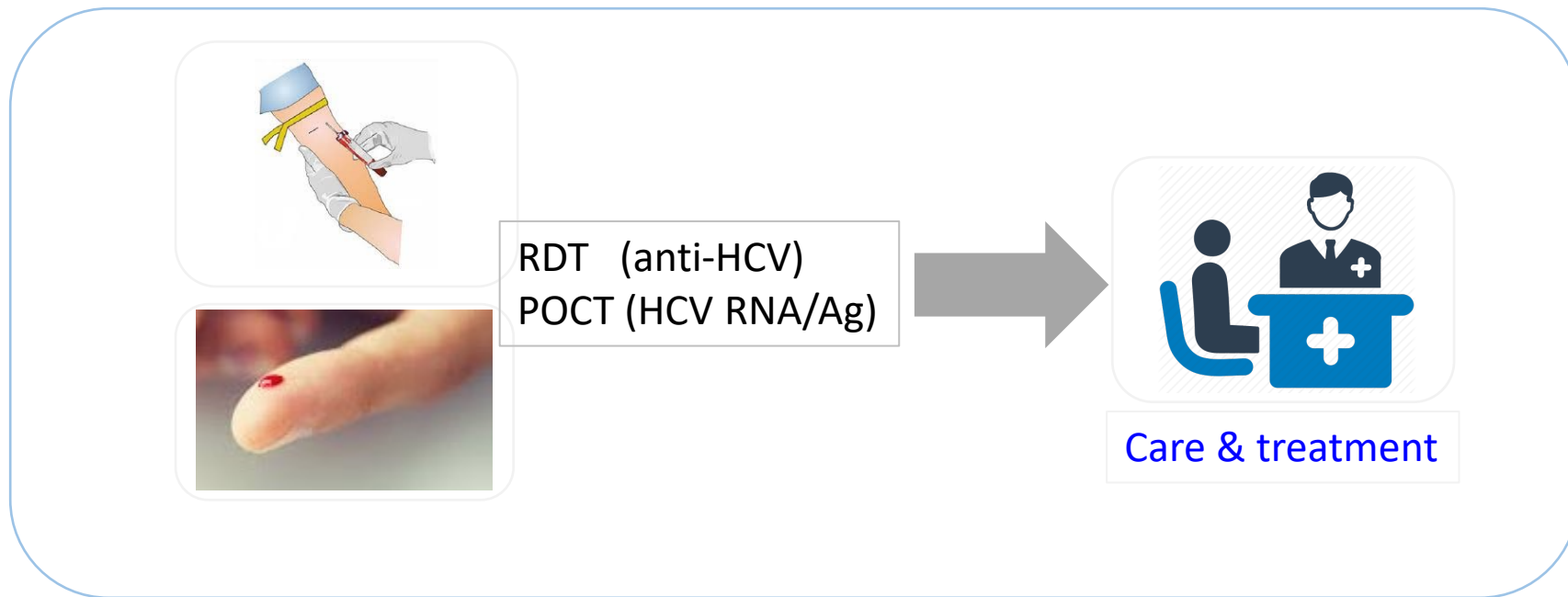
HCV Core Antigen

- Detectable within 1-2 weeks after exposure to HCV
- Test samples
 - Serum, plasma, dried blood spots
 - Lower sample volume than NAT
 - No pristine sample needed
- Undetectable when HCV RNA <2000 IU/ml
- Abbott and Roche



POCTs for HCV RNA and HCV core Antigen





For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

