Antibody to Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (Human)

Customer Service: Contact your local representative or find country specific contact information on www.abbottdiagnostics.com

Package insert instructions must be carefully followed. Reliability of assay results cannot be guaranteed if there are any deviations from the instructions in this package insert.

Key to Symbols

- Lot Number
- List Number
- In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device
- Consult instructions for use
- Caution
- Store at 2-8°C
- Expiration Date
- Manufacturer
- Activator Concentrate
- Activator Diluent
- Pipette Tips
- Product of USA
- Quantity
- Reaction Trays
- Run Control Adapters
- Contains Sodium Azide. Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.
- Pipette Tips
- Product of USA
- Quantity
- Reaction Trays
- Run Control Adapters
- Warning: Severe Irritant

See REAGENTS section for a full explanation of symbols used in reagent component naming.

U.S. License No. 43
NAME AND INTENDED USE
The ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay is an in vitro qualitative chemiluminescent immunoassay (CLIA) used to confirm the presence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) in human serum and plasma by means of specific antibody neutralization. The ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay is intended to be used for confirmation of samples found to be repeatedly reactive by the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg assay.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST
The ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay uses the principle of specific antibody neutralization to confirm the presence of HBsAg in specimens found to be repeatedly reactive by the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg assay. The ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Reagent A, Antibody to Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (anti-HBs, human), is pre-incubated with the specimen in solution. If HBsAg is present in the specimen, it will be bound by Reagent A. The neutralized HBsAg is subsequently blocked from binding to the antibody coated microparticles. This results in a reduction of signal when compared to the non-neutralized specimen in which ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Reagent B (Recalified Plasma, Human), nonreactive for HBsAg, and negative for anti-HBs is used in place of Reagent A. A specimen is confirmed positive if the signal emitted by the non-neutralized specimen (the specimen with Reagent B added) is greater than or equal to the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory cutoff value, and if the percent neutralization is 50% or greater.

BIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE PROCEDURE
The ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay uses the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg assay reagents in addition to the reagents described below. For information on the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg assay, refer to the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg assay package insert.

The ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay involves two steps: an off-line specimen dilution and neutralization, and the automated processing of the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg assay. The reactions occur within the ABBOTT PRISM System in the following sequence:

Off-line Dilution and Neutralization Procedure
- Each specimen is diluted using the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Diluent.
- Each sample (including ABBOTT PRISM Positive Control, ABBOTT PRISM Negative Control, and undiluted and diluted specimens) is precision pipetted into a set of ABBOTT PRISM Sample Cups. ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Reagent C is added to each cup. Reagent A is added to one sample cup and Reagent B is added to the other sample cup.
- Following an off-line pre-incubation period, samples are tested using the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Diluent.

ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Procedure
- Microparticles coated with mouse monoclonal anti-HBs are incubated with the sample/Confirmatory Reagent mixture (mixture) in the incubation well of the reaction tray. During incubation, HBsAg present in the mixture binds to the antibody on the Microparticles (HBsAg neutralized by Reagent A will not bind to the anti-HBs on the Microparticles).
- After the first incubation is complete, the reaction mixture is transferred to the glass fiber matrix (matrix) of the reaction tray using the Transfer Wash. The Microparticles are captured by the matrix, while the remaining mixture flows through to the absorbent blotter.
- The Acidinium-Labeled Goat Polyclonal Anti-HBs Conjugate is added to the Microparticles on the matrix and incubated. After the second incubation, the unbound Conjugate is washed into the blotter with the Wash. The Microparticles are captured by the matrix, while the remaining mixture flows through to the absorbent blotter.
- The chemiluminescent signal is generated by addition of an alkaline hydrogen peroxide solution. The resultant photons are counted.

The amount of light emitted by a non-neutralized sample (sample with Reagent B) is proportional to the amount of HBsAg in the sample. If the sample contains HBsAg, the same sample neutralized by Reagent A will emit less light. This resulting reduction in signal is used to calculate the percent neutralization of the sample. The presence or absence of HBsAg in the sample is determined by comparing the number of photons collected from the sample with Reagent B to the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay cutoff value determined from an ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg calibration performed in the same batch. In addition, the percent neutralization of the sample is evaluated. If the number of photons collected from the test sample with Reagent B added is greater than or equal to the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay cutoff value and the calculated percent neutralization is greater than or equal to 50%, the sample is confirmed positive for HBsAg by the criteria of the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay.

FOR REFERENCE USE ONLY

6E51-01-68_Eng_Env1.indd 2
5/27/2014 12:45:16 PM
Handling Precautions
- Use extreme caution when performing off-line dilutions to prevent cross-contamination of samples.
- Do not use kits beyond the expiration date.
- Do not mix reagents from different bottles. Do not mix or interchange reagents from different ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Assay Kits.
- Treat Negative and Positive Controls as specimens.
- Avoid microbial and chemical contamination of samples, reagents and equipment. The use of disposable pipette tips is recommended for any preliminary sample transfer.
- Use accurately calibrated equipment.
- Do not freeze reagents.
- Failure to adhere to instructions in the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual or package insert may result in erroneous test results.
- Use caution when handling samples, reagent bottles and reagent caps to prevent cross-contamination.

Additional safety and handling precautions and limitations for the assay kit, calibrators, specimens, controls, and other reagents are described in the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual, Sections 7 and 8.

Storage Instructions
Store the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory kit at 2-8°C.

Indications of Instability or Deterioration of Reagents
The ABBOTT PRISM System will not continue to process samples when calibrator values do not meet specifications. This may indicate either deterioration or contamination of ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg reagents, or instrument failure. The ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay utilizes the ABBOTT PRISM Run Controls on each confirmatory rack to verify acceptable performance of the confirmatory reagents. When the treated controls do not meet specifications, the ABBOTT PRISM System will continue to process samples, but results for that Confirmatory Sample Rack will not be released. This may indicate either deterioration or contamination of ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory reagents, or instrument failure. Refer to the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual, Section 10, for additional information.

INSTRUMENT PROCEDURE
- For the software versions that may be used to perform the assay, refer to the ABBOTT PRISM Assay / Software Version Matrix located in the Supplemental Information tab of the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual.
- Refer to the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual for a detailed description of Instrument Procedures.
- Refer to the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual, Section 7, for limitations associated with test management.
- Solutions required for instrument cleaning and maintenance are described in detail in the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual, Sections 5 and 9.
- For optimal performance it is important to follow the routine maintenance procedures outlined in the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual, Section 9.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION FOR ANALYSIS
- Serum (including serum collected in serum separator tubes), plasma collected in EDTA, potassium oxalate, sodium citrate, ACD-A, ACD-B, CP2D, CPD, or CPDA-1 anticoagulants, or plasma collected from segmented tubing may be used with the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay. Follow the manufacturer’s processing instructions for serum and plasma collection tubes.

CAUTION: Do not use specimens collected in heparin. Use of heparin as an anticoagulant may cause a reduction in Sample Net Counts and in Sample Net Counts/Cutoff Value (S/CO) for ABBOTT PRISM HCV; therefore, heparin is not recommended for any ABBOTT PRISM assay.
- This assay was designed and validated for use with individual human serum and plasma specimens. This assay has not been validated for use with pooled specimens.
- Do not use heat-inactivated specimens.
- Do not use specimens with obvious microbial contamination.
- When shipped, specimens must be packaged and labeled in compliance with applicable regulations covering the transport of clinical specimens and infectious substances. Specimens may be shipped at 30°C or colder for a period not to exceed 7 days. Prior to freezing, the serum or plasma should be removed from the clot or red blood cells.
- Failure to follow the specified centrifugation procedure on specimens tested with the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay may cause a reduction in Sample Net Counts and in S/CO.
- Specimens may be stored for up to 14 days at 2-8°C. If storage periods greater than 14 days are anticipated, the serum or plasma should be removed from the clot or red blood cells to avoid hemolysis. Store the serum or plasma frozen (-20°C or colder).
- Previously frozen specimens must be mixed gently and thoroughly after thawing and centrifuged according to Table II in this section.
- Some specimens that have undergone multiple freeze-thaw cycles or have been stored frozen for prolonged periods may give erroneous or inconsistent test results.
- Clear, non-hemolyzed specimens should be used when possible. Specimens containing visible particulate matter may give erroneous or inconsistent test results.
- Performance has not been established using umbilical cord blood, or body fluids such as urine, saliva, semen, amniotic fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, or pleural fluid. These specimens should not be tested using the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay.
- Specimens collected by plasmapheresis, that have not been frozen, do not require centrifugation. All other specimens (including previously frozen plasmapheresis specimens) must be centrifuged as follows:
  - For non-frozen specimens (excluding non-frozen plasmapheresis specimens) must be centrifuged such that g-minutes is between 30,000 and 75,000. A refrigerated or non-refrigerated centrifuge is acceptable for use. The acceptable time and force ranges that meet this criterion are listed in Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centrifugation Time (minutes)</th>
<th>RCF (x g)</th>
<th>g-minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,000 - 3,000</td>
<td>30,000 - 40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,500 - 3,000</td>
<td>30,000 - 60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,300 - 3,000</td>
<td>32,500 - 75,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Convert rpm to RCF as follows: RCF = 1.12 x \( f_{max} \) (rpm/1000)²

Convert RCF to rpm as follows: rpm = \( \frac{1000 \times RCF}{1.12 \times f_{max}} \)

RCF - The relative centrifugal force generated during centrifugation.
rpm - The revolutions per minute of the rotor on which the specimens are being spun (usually the digital readout on the centrifuge will indicate the rpm).
Centrifugation Time - The time should be measured from the time the rotor reaches the required RCF or rpm to the time it begins decelerating.
\( f_{max} \) - Radius of the rotor in millimeters. The radius measured is dependent on whether the rotor is a fixed angle rotor or a swinging bucket rotor. This value is typically provided with the rotor, by the manufacturer. For the fixed angle rotor, \( f_{max} \) is the measure of the distance from the rotor axis (center) to the bottom of the specimen tube in the rotor or rotor adapter. For the swinging bucket rotor, \( f_{max} \) is a measure of the distance from the rotor axis (center) to the bottom of the specimen tube in the rotor adapter or bucket at full extension.

NOTE: If custom tube adapters (i.e., adapters not defined by the centrifuge manufacturer) are used, then the radius \( f_{max} \) should be manually measured in millimeters and the RCF calculated.

g-minutes - The unit of measure for the product of RCF (x g) and centrifugation time (minutes).
Previously frozen specimens must be centrifuged such that g-minutes is between 180,000 and 300,000. A refrigerated or non-refrigerated centrifuge is acceptable for use. The acceptable time and force ranges that meet this criterion are listed in Table II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centrifugation Time (minutes)</th>
<th>RCF (x g)</th>
<th>g-minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>9,000 - 12,000</td>
<td>180,000 - 240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>7,200 - 12,000</td>
<td>180,000 - 300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANY specimen (excluding non-frozen plasmaspheresis) not tested within 24 hours of initial centrifugation, must be re-centrifuged from 30,000 to 75,000 g-minutes as defined for non-frozen specimens.

NOTE: Specimens retested within 24 hours of initial centrifugation do not require re-centrifugation.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE SPECIFIED CENTRIFUGATION PROCEDURE MAY GIVE ERRONEOUS OR INCONSISTENT TEST RESULTS.

Specimen Volume
The specimen volume required to perform the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay (undiluted and diluted specimen) is 810 µL.

PROCEDURE

Materials Provided
- ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Kit

NOTE: A kitcard is not provided with the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Assay Kit. Each laboratory is responsible for ensuring appropriate reagent documentation.

Materials Required but not Provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Kit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROCEDURE

Materials Provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Kit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: A kitcard is not provided with the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Assay Kit. Each laboratory is responsible for ensuring appropriate reagent documentation.

For hazard information, refer to the WARNINGs and PRECAUTIONs section in the package insert of each product and to the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual, Section 8.

ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg CONFIRMATORY ASSAY PROCEDURE

The following steps describe the off-line dilution and neutralization procedure for the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay. The ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Sample Rack can process a maximum of four specimens in addition to the treated Negative and Positive Controls. To process more than four specimens, additional Confirmatory Sample Racks must be prepared. The ABBOTT PRISM Negative and Positive Controls must be included on each Confirmatory Sample Rack. The ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Preparation Rack is used as an aid to organize the off-line dilution and neutralization procedure, and allow for correct reagent dispensing (refer to the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual Section 5).

1. Sample Cup Labeling

Refer to Bar Code label ID in the following table. Four sample cups are required for each specimen. Label sample cups for the first specimen to be placed in the rack with bar codes xxxx:1 through xxxx:4. For additional specimens, continue labeling four sample cups per specimen using the bar code labels in numerical order as they are packaged in the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Kit. Four sample cups are required for the controls. Label these sample cups AC1 through AC4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Cup Labeling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Template</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Off-line Dilution

CAUTION: Use extreme caution when performing off-line dilutions to prevent cross contamination of samples. Change pipette tip after each dilution or reagent addition.

For each specimen to be tested, perform a 1:500 dilution (using ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Diluent) as follows:

- 1.25 dilution (10 µL specimen + 240 µL Diluent);
- 1.20 dilution of the resultant solution (50 µL dilution "a" + 950 µL Diluent)

NOTE: Retain the original bar coded tube from the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg repeatedly reactive specimen for use as the pilot tube on the Confirmatory Sample Rack.

3. Neutralization Procedure

Refer to the following table. (Change pipette tip after each reagent addition.)

- Pipette 400 µL of the undiluted specimen into the sample cups labeled xxxx:1 and xxxx:2.
- Pipette 400 µL of the diluted specimen into the sample cups labeled xxxx:3 and xxxx:4.
- If additional specimens are tested, repeat steps a and b using another set of bar code labeled sample cups.
- Pipette 400 µL of the Negative Control into the sample cups labeled AC1 and AC2.
- Pipette 400 µL of the Positive Control into the sample cups labeled AC3 and AC4.
- Add the indicated amounts of Reagent C, Reagent A, and Reagent B.

4. Mix by gently tapping the sample cups and incubate at 15-30°C for 1 to 8 hours.

5. Confirmatory Sample Rack Loading

a. Install the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Template onto a standard ABBOTT PRISM Sample Rack. Confirmatory sample positions are labeled on the Confirmatory Template. Refer to the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual, Section 5, for Sample Rack Layout.

b. For the first specimen, load the pilot tube in the rack position labeled PILOT R.

NOTE: The Sample Pilot tube is only used to obtain the donor ID for the specimen. No sample will be dispensed from this tube.

c. Load treated samples labeled xxxx:1, xxxx:2, xxxx:3, and xxxx:4 into rack positions labeled R1 through R4, respectively.

d. Load second specimen, if necessary, in rack positions labeled Pilot S and S-1 through S-4.

e. Load the third specimen, if necessary, into rack positions labeled Pilot T and T-1 through T-4.

f. Load the fourth specimen, if necessary, into rack positions labeled Pilot U and U-1 through U-4.

g. Load the treated Negative Control labeled AC1 and AC2 into rack positions AC1 and AC2, respectively.

h. Load the treated Positive Control labeled AC3 and AC4 into rack positions AC3 and AC4, respectively.

NOTE: xxxx corresponds to the bar coded numbers 00001 through 00020 found on the bar code labels in the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Kit. Each specimen within a Confirmatory Sample Rack should have a unique bar code number.
6. For each Confirmatory Sample Rack, use the following table to determine the number of samples and treated Run Controls to be included in Resource Management, Plan Work Load Menu.

| Number of Confirmatory Samples to be tested | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Number of Samples in Plan Work Load | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 |
| Number of treated Run Controls in Plan Work Load | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total Samples | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |

7. Refer to the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual, Section 5, for instructions on how to load Confirmatory Sample Racks onto the ABBOTT PRISM. Once the Confirmatory Sample Rack is scheduled, the samples are processed by the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg assay. Refer to the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg package insert for detailed use instructions.

NOTE: Confirmatory Sample Racks may be loaded onto the ABBOTT PRISM together with other sample racks as part of an ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg assay batch.

QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES
Calibration
The ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Negative and Positive Calibrators are automatically tested in triplicate at the beginning of each ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg batch. The ABBOTT PRISM System will not generate results when calibrator values do not meet specifications. This may indicate either deterioration or contamination of reagents, or instrument failure.

Controls
1. The ABBOTT PRISM Positive and Negative Controls with Reagent A and with Reagent B are tested on each Confirmatory Sample Rack as a means of validating ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory results. These controls must meet specifications listed in the ASSAY PARAMETER SPECIFICATIONS section of this package insert. For each Confirmatory Sample Rack, if these criteria are not met, the Confirmatory Sample Rack is invalid and results will not be generated. This may indicate deterioration or contamination of reagents, or instrument failure.

NOTE: The ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Positive and Negative Controls with Reagent A and with Reagent B are NOT release controls.

2. The ABBOTT PRISM Positive Control MUST be included as the last sample in the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg assay batch in order to release HBsAg Confirmatory results. This control must meet specifications defined in the ABBOTT PRISM Run Control Kit package insert in order to validate the system functionality and release sample results. If this control does not meet specifications defined in the ABBOTT PRISM Run Control Kit package insert, refer to the ABBOTT PRISM Operations Manual, Section 10, for additional information.

Refer to the QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES, Controls section of the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg package insert for more detailed information on controls and control handling procedures.

ASSAY PARAMETER SPECIFICATIONS
The ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay parameter specifications have been factory set. These parameters cannot be printed, displayed, or edited. Validity of ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory reagent performance is established by evaluating the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assay Parameter</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative Control with Reagent A Net Counts</td>
<td>&lt; Cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative Control with Reagent B Net Counts</td>
<td>&lt; Cutoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive Control with Reagent B Net Counts</td>
<td>&gt; Cutoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Positive Control % Neutralization | ≥ 75%

RESULTS
Calculation of Cutoff and S/CO Values
The ABBOTT PRISM System calculates the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay cutoff value with the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Positive and Negative Calibrators using the following formula:

Cutoff Value = Mean Negative Calibrator (NC) Net Counts + (0.1 × Mean Positive Calibrator (PC) Net Counts)

Example:
- Mean NC Net Counts = 100
- Mean PC Net Counts = 1,000
- 100 + (0.1 × 1,000) = 200

Cutoff Value = 200

The ABBOTT PRISM System calculates the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay S/CO for each sample and control using the following formula:

S/CO = Sample Net Counts + Cutoff Value

Example:
- Sample Net Counts = 600
- Cutoff Value = 200
- 600 + 200 = 3.00
- S/CO = 3.00

The ABBOTT PRISM System calculates the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay % neutralization for each sample and control using the following formula:

% neutralization = (Sample with Reagent B Net Counts - Sample with Reagent A Net Counts) ÷ Sample with Reagent B Net Counts

Example:
- Sample with Reagent B Net Counts = 500
- Sample with Reagent A Net Counts = 100
- % neutralization = (500 - 100) ÷ 500 = 30%

Interpretation of Results
A specimen is confirmed positive for HBsAg if the specimen with Reagent B net counts are greater than or equal to the cutoff value and the calculated percent neutralization is greater than or equal to 50%. Refer to the following table for additional interpretation of ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory test results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undiluted Specimen</th>
<th>Diluted Specimen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specimen Net Counts</td>
<td>Specimen Net Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Neutralization</td>
<td>% Neutralization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFIRMED POSITIVE FOR HBsAg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDITIONAL DILUTION REQUIRED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:
- With Reagent B Net Counts = 500
- % neutralization = 30%
- S/CO = 3.00
- Interpretation: CONFIRMED POSITIVE FOR HBsAg

*NOTE:* If an additional dilution is required, a dilution greater than 1:500 should be prepared (i.e., 1:1000, 1:5000). Run the 1:500 dilution in the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay as the UNDILUTED specimen and the additional dilution as the DILUTED specimen.

- Although the association of infectivity of donated blood or plasma and the presence of HBsAg is strong, it is recognized that presently available methods for HBsAg detection are not sensitive enough to detect all potentially infectious units of blood, plasma, or possible cases of HBV infection. A negative (non-confirming) ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory test result does not exclude infection.
TABLE III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Panel Member or Control</th>
<th>Number of Replicates</th>
<th>Mean S/CO</th>
<th>%CV</th>
<th>Mean Intra-assay %CV</th>
<th>Mean Inter-assay %CV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>8.80</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>0.772</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>0.314</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>0.480</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>10.94</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>0.514</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.288</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.089</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>0.054</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative Control</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive Control</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inter-assay variability contains intra-assay variability.

a Several panel member replicates were not obtained due to instrument detection of three control aspiration or dispense errors and two invalid control results.
b Mean S/CO = mean of all replicate S/CO values for each panel member or control tested.
c Inter-assay variability contains intra-assay variability.

TABLE IV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Specimens Tested</th>
<th>ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Reactivity</th>
<th>ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Blood Donors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum</td>
<td>8,246</td>
<td>3 (0.04)</td>
<td>2 (66.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma</td>
<td>13,911</td>
<td>5 (0.04)</td>
<td>4 (80.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrelated to HBV Infection and Potentially Interfering Substances</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>50 (5.75)</td>
<td>40 (90.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescreened HBsAg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>100 (100.00)</td>
<td>199 (100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute HBV Infection</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>100 (100.00)</td>
<td>98 (100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic HBV Infection</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>100 (100.00)</td>
<td>101 (100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Risk for HBV Infection</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>54 (11.95)</td>
<td>41 (75.93)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a A specimen was confirmed positive for HBsAg if the non-visualized specimen (with ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay Reagent B added) exhibited a net count greater than or equal to the ABBOTT PRISM HBsAg Confirmatory assay cutoff value and if the neutralization with anti-HBs (Reagent A) was 50% or greater.
b Specimens from individuals with medical conditions unrelated to HBV infection and specimens containing potentially interfering substances included the following categories: anti-CMV positive (11), anti-EBV positive (12), anti-HBV positive (12), anti-HAV positive (12), anti-HCV positive (12), anti-HIV-1 positive (12), anti-HIV-2 positive (5), anti-HTLV-I positive (12), anti-HTLV-II positive (12), non-viral liver diseases (42), rubella antibody positive (12), toxoplasma antibody positive (11), E.coli infections (5), syphilis serology positive (12), anti-nuclear antibody positive (12), rheumatoid factor positive (12), influenza vaccine recipients (52), elevated IgG (12), elevated IgM (12), elevated triglycerides (10), elevated bilirubin (12), elevated hemoglobin (11), and pregnant females (555).
The 40 specimens that confirmed positive for HBsAg included the following: anti-HCV positive (1), anti-HIV-1 positive (5), anti-HIV-2 positive (1), non-viral liver diseases (5), influenza vaccine recipients (1), and pregnant females (27).

Specimens from the preselected HBsAg positive category were tested only once.

Individuals at increased risk for HBV infection included the following categories: intravenous drug users (204), hemodialysis patients (50), hemophilia patients (50), and STD clinic patients (148).

The 41 specimens that confirmed positive for HBsAg included the following: intravenous drug users (15), hemodialysis patients (5), hemophilia patients (3), and STD clinic patients (18). Of these 41 specimens, 32 were confirmed positive by a licensed reference HBsAg test. The PRISM assay confirmed an additional 9 specimens. In addition, there were no specimens in this category (452 specimens) that were confirmed positive by the licensed reference HBsAg test that were not confirmed positive by the PRISM assay.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
5. CDC, Guidelines for the Prevention of Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis B Virus to Health-Care and Public-Safety Workers. MMWR 1989,38, (S-6); 16S.

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