Fight hepatitis with comprehensive A–E testing

Viral hepatitis testing from Quest helps you manage every stage of your patient’s care
Hepatitis A: experiencing a resurgence

Hepatitis A virus (HAV) typically spreads through contaminated food and water but in the US is more commonly spread from person to person. Although HAV incidence declined rapidly after 1995, when a vaccine became available, reported cases in the US have increased dramatically since 2016, when large person-to-person outbreaks began occurring due to injected drug use and homelessness.

Who’s at increased risk for HAV?

- People experiencing unstable housing or homelessness
- People who use drugs (injection or non-injection)
- Men who have sex with men
- People who are currently or were recently incarcerated
- People with chronic liver disease, including cirrhosis, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C

We’re here to help you diagnose, treat, and manage viral hepatitis

Viral hepatitis remains highly prevalent in the US overall. Quest Diagnostics offers unmatched viral hepatitis resources, including extensive diagnostic and prognostic screening options, seamless results reporting, and clinical expertise—all designed to help you ensure the best treatment outcomes for your patients and to support you in managing hepatitis at every stage.

The testing you need to cure and prevent

Highly preventable or treatable, viral hepatitis can lead to poor outcomes, including cirrhosis and liver cancer, if undetected and untreated. Quest offers comprehensive tests and panels for viral hepatitis that enable you to screen, diagnose, treat, and manage your patients faster and more effectively for improved hepatitis outcomes as well as reduced disease transmission.

Hepatitis A–E: understanding hepatitis signs and symptoms

Whether it’s A, B, C, D, or E, different forms of hepatitis share similar signs and symptoms, underscoring the importance of comprehensive screening.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign/Symptom</th>
<th>Clinical Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>First-line diagnostic test for acute HAV infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>Screen for evidence of an immune response to HAV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay-colored stool</td>
<td>Indicates prior or acute infection with, or immunization to, HAV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal pain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint pain</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Loss of appetite</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dark urine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaundice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea (HAV only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Screening and diagnostic support

Liver surveillance

Monitoring

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Name</th>
<th>Clinical Application</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A Antibody (IgM)</td>
<td>First-line diagnostic test for acute HAV infection.</td>
<td>512(X)</td>
<td>86709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A Antibody, Total</td>
<td>Screen for evidence of an immune response to HAV.</td>
<td>508(X)</td>
<td>86708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A Antibody, Total with Reflex to IgM</td>
<td>Indicates prior or acute infection with, or immunization to, HAV.</td>
<td>36504(X)a,b</td>
<td>86708</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hepatitis B: highly prevalent but difficult to diagnose

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a highly prevalent infection that, left untreated, can cause serious health problems, including liver damage, cirrhosis, liver cancer, and even death.

Hepatitis C: guidelines recommend universal screening

Early detection of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection can help decrease and even minimize its impact on patients. Together with today’s highly effective drug therapies, universal screening can lead the charge to eradicate HCV.

The CDC also recommends:

• One-time testing for people with conditions or exposures
• Routine testing for people with ongoing risk factors, including injection drug use and hemodialysis
• HIV screening for all pregnant women
• HCV testing for any person who requests it

Younger people are now at highest risk

The incidence of new hepatitis C cases is now 4 times as high as it was 10 years ago. Today, most people become infected with HCV by sharing needles to inject drugs, and the latest data shows dramatic increases in HCV infection, particularly among younger people.

Quest can help you put universal HCV screening to work, effectively

Quest offers the full complement of guideline-based HCV testing. We also offer reflex options to perform all testing from just one sample, enabling earlier time to diagnosis and treatment with fewer patient visits.

**Test Name** | **Clinical Application** | **Test Code** | **CPT Code(s)**
--- | --- | --- | ---
Hepatitis B Surface Antigen with Reflex Confirmation | First-line test for current HBV infection. Indicates chronic HBV infection when still positive 6 months after initial diagnosis. | 498 | 87340
Hepatitis B Core Antibody, Total, with Reflex to IgM | Indicates prior, current, or acute infection with HBV. | 37676 | 86704
Hepatitis B Surface Antibody Immunity, Quantitative | Indicates whether a person has immunity to HBV. | 8475 | 86317
Hepatitis B Surface Antigen, Quantitative, Monitoring | Used on persons previously diagnosed with HBV infection. Confirms ongoing HBV replication and monitors response to antiviral therapy. | 94333(X) | 83520
Hepatitis B Virus DNA, Quantitative, Real-Time PCR | Determines need to treat chronic HBV infection. Indicates chronic HBV infection when still positive 6 months after diagnosis. Monitors response to therapy. Demonstrates viral replication in patients with mutant HBV (eg, HBVAg- and HBsAb- individuals). Predicts likelihood of response to therapy. | 83899(X) | 87517
Hepatitis Be Antibody | Appears in the early convalescence of HBV infection. | 556(X) | 86707
Hepatitis Be Antigen | Indicates active viral replication and high infectivity. Assesses likelihood of chronic hepatitis and HBV carriage. | 555(X) | 87350
Hepatitis Be Panel (Includes Hepatitis Be Antigen (555); Hepatitis Be Antibody (556)) | Indicates likelihood of chronic infection. Indicates response to therapy and level of infectivity (disappearance of HBVAg and appearance of HBsAb). | 270Xa | 86707, 87350

**Test Name** | **Clinical Application** | **Test Code** | **CPT Code(s)**
--- | --- | --- | ---
Hepatitis C Antibody with Reflex to HCV, RNA, Quantitative, Real-Time PCR | Diagnoses HCV infection. Establishes baseline viral load for treatment monitoring. | 84720(X) | 8803
Hepatitis C Antibody with Reflex to HCV Virus RNA, Quantitative, Real-Time PCR with Reflex to Genotype, LiPA® | Detects HCV antibody and confirms active HCV infection. Establishes baseline viral load for treatment monitoring. Identifies HCV genotypes to guide treatment selection and duration of treatment. | 94345(X) | 8603
Hepatitis C Antibody and HIV-1/2, Screen and Diagnostic Panel with Reflexes | Diagnoses HCV and HIV infection. Differentiates between HIV-1 and HIV-2. Establishes baseline viral load and HCV genotypes to guide treatment approach. | 36644(X) | 8803, 87359
Hepatitis C-Infected Patient, Baseline Panel 1 (Includes Hepatitis A Panel (375); Hepatitis B Panel (555); Hepatitis C Antibody, Total (501); Hepatitis C Surface Antibody Qualitative (498); Hepatitis C Surface Antigen with Reflex Confirmation (698); Hepatitis C Core Antibody, Total (501); Hepatitis C Viral RNA, Genotype, LiPA (2879); HIV-1/2 Antibody and Antibodies, Fourth Generation, with Reflexes (90143)) | Assesses risk from underlying medical conditions and comorbidity infections prior to initiation of therapy. Establishes baseline laboratory parameters to define changes during therapy. Determines HCV genotypes to guide treatment selection and duration of therapy. Hepatitis B Surface Antigen: Positive samples will be confirmed based on the manufacturer’s FDA-approved recommendations at an additional charge (CPT code: 87354). If HIV Antibody and Antibody, Fourth Generation Screening is repeatedly reactive, then HIV-1/2 Antibody Differentiation will be performed at an additional charge (CPT code: 87354). | 91704(X) | 80076, 85025, 82565, 86708, 87340, 87604, 87745, 87902, 86706
Hepatitis C Viral RNA, Quantitative, Real-Time PCR | Confirms active HCV infection and establishes baseline viral load. Assesses prognosis prior to the initiation of therapy. Monitors response to therapy. Tests for recurrence or reinfection. Linear range: 15–100,000,000IU/mL. LOD: 10–13 IU/mL. | 35445(X) | 87522
Liver Fibrosis, FibroTest-ActiTest Panel | Assists with noninvasive evaluation of liver fibrosis in patients with HCV infection. | 92880(X) | 81596

*Except in settings where the prevalence of HCV infection is less than 0.5%
Hepatitis D: the importance of screening

Hepatitis D virus (HDV) only occurs in people already infected with HBV, so the HBV vaccine can help prevent HDV. People with chronic HDV superinfection are at elevated risk for cirrhosis and liver failure. Signs and symptoms of HDV are indistinguishable from those of other forms of hepatitis, and diagnosis can be confirmed only by testing. Because symptoms can be severe, early detection is critical.

Underdiagnosed in the US

HDV is underdiagnosed in the US, where most cases occur among people who migrate or travel to the US from countries with high HDV infection rates.

Who’s at increased risk for HDV?

- People chronically infected with HBV
- Infants born to mothers infected with HDV
- Sex partners of persons infected with HDV
- People who inject drugs
- Household contacts of people with HDV infection
- Health care and public safety workers
- Hemodialysis patients

Quest is here to support you in viral hepatitis diagnosis and management

Quest’s extensive services at every stage of viral hepatitis care help you ensure the best treatment outcomes for your patients. We offer:

- Seamless results reporting with fast turnaround times
- Quanum® Lab Services Manager, which saves time managing testing and billing
- Our dedicated medical and technical team of MDs, PhDs, and science liaisons available for consultations

Hepatitis E: remains very rare

Hepatitis E virus (HEV) is considered very rare in the US. Sporadic cases in the US are caused primarily by HEV genotype 3 and largely affect older men (those >40 years of age).

Diagnosing HEV

Hepatitis E diagnosis can be supported by tests for HEV antibodies (IgG, IgM).

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<tr>
<td>Hepatitis E Virus (HEV) Antibody (IgG)</td>
<td>Confirms an immune response to HEV.</td>
<td>36583(X)</td>
<td>86790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis E Virus (HEV) Antibody (IgM)</td>
<td>Confirms an acute/recent HEV infection.</td>
<td>36582(X)</td>
<td>86790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis E Virus (HEV) Antibodies (IgG/IgM)</td>
<td>Confirms an acute/recent/prior HEV infection.</td>
<td>15085(X)</td>
<td>86790(X2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 types of HDV infection

- **Coinfection**: HBV and HDV infection occur at the same time
- **Superinfection**: Development of HDV after being infected with HBV

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<tr>
<td>Hepatitis D Virus (HDV) Antibody, Total</td>
<td>Diagnoses HDV infection in patients with fulminant hepatic failure or known previous HBV infection.</td>
<td>4990(X)d</td>
<td>86692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis D Virus (HDV) IgM Antibody, EIA</td>
<td>Detects HDV infection in patients with fulminant hepatic failure or known previous HBV infection, including those with reactive HDV total antibody results and suggestive clinical features but negative HDV RNA results.</td>
<td>35664(X)</td>
<td>86692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis D Virus RNA, Qualitative, Real-Time PCR</td>
<td>Confirms HDV infection in individuals with reactive HDV antibody results. Diagnoses HDV infection in symptomatic, HBsAg-positive, HDV antibody-negative individuals with suggestive clinical features. Tests for resolution.</td>
<td>34469(X)d</td>
<td>87798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatic Function Panel</td>
<td>Asesses risk from underlying medical conditions and comorbid infections prior to, during, and after treatment of HDV.</td>
<td>10256(X)</td>
<td>80076</td>
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Rely on comprehensive viral hepatitis testing from Quest

Our extensive diagnostic and prognostic screening options and services are designed to help you manage hepatitis at every stage and ensure the best treatment outcomes for your patients.

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<td>Hepatitis Panel, Acute with Reflex to Confirmation</td>
<td>Screens for acute hepatitis caused by hepatitis A, B, or C viruses.</td>
<td>10306(X)a,b</td>
<td>80074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis Panel, General</td>
<td>Detects hepatitis caused by hepatitis A, B, or C viruses.</td>
<td>6462(X)a,b</td>
<td>86704, 86706, 86708, 86803, 87340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The CPT codes provided are based on American Medical Association guidelines and are for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Please direct any questions regarding coding to the payer being billed.

References

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