Comparison of the National Genetics Institute (NGI) HCV Superquant and Roche COBAS Amplicor HCV Monitor; Version 2.0 Assays

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Introduction

Chronic Hepatitis C infections currently remain uncontrolled in medical practice. It is estimated that nearly 15% of the United States’ population is infected with HCV. Current treatment options for hepatitis C include interferon, ribavirin, and combinations of these agents. However, treatment regimens are associated with a high rate of side effects and non-compliance.

Materials and Methods

Dedicated sections were performed for the analysis of the HCV RNA levels. The samples were processed on the COBAS Ampli- cor HCV Monitor 2.0 (Roche Diagnostics, Branchburg, NJ). The HCV RNA levels were measured in 10-fold dilutions of each sample using a dilution series of the COBAS Ampli- cor HCV Monitor 2.0 for the analysis of the HCV RNA levels.

Conclusion

The ROCA was used to compare the NGI HCV Superquant assay to the Roche COBAS Ampli- cor HCV Monitor 2.0. The results showed a high level of agreement between the two assays. The NGI HCV Superquant assay was found to be more sensitive than the Roche COBAS Ampli- cor HCV Monitor 2.0.

References


All samples were submitted for the clinical lab at the University of Utah Health Sciences Center, Salt Lake City, Utah.