US BioTek LABORATORIES

STI All-Covered Panel

Provider:		**Sex:**	**Collected:**
Patient:		**Date of Birth:**	**Received:**
		Accession #:	**Completed:**

Tests - DBS	Results	Flag	Reference Range
Hepatitis C antibody	Negative		Negative
HIV 1/2 Antigen/Antibody (4th Generation)	Presumptive Positive		Negative
Herpes 2 IgG (HSV 2)	Positive		Negative
Syphilis IgG	Equivocal		Negative

Tests - Urine (yellow top tube)	Results	Flag	Reference Range
Chlamydia trachomatis DNA	Positive		Negative
Neisseria gonorrhoeae DNA	Negative		Negative
Trichomonas vaginalis DNA	Positive		Negative

Tests - Rectal Swab	Results	Flag	Reference Range
Chlamydia trachomatis DNA	Positive		Negative
Neisseria gonorrhoeae DNA	Negative		Negative

Tests - Throat Swab	Results	Flag	Reference Range
Chlamydia trachomatis DNA	Positive		Negative
Neisseria gonorrhoeae DNA	Negative		Negative

About These Tests:

Presumptive Positive Result:

Presumptive positive result is not a final reported test result, it means the specimen initially tested positive.
The standard procedure calls to retest an initial positive result in duplicate for confirmation.
However, there is insufficient sample volume for confirmation. Please resubmit using serum to complete testing.

Test results should be evaluated in relation to patient symptoms, clinical history, and other laboratory findings.
Individuals should review their results with a healthcare provider.

Hepatitis C Antibody (EIA)

Hepatitis C (HCV) antibody test is an initial screening test for Hepatitis C. The presence of HCV antibody does not constitute a diagnosis of HCV, but may be indicative of recent and/or past infection.
When the HCV antibody test is positive, a follow-up confirmatory qualitative or quantitative nucleic acid test for HCV (HCV RNA) is recommended.

DBS HCV antibody is less sensitive than venous serum by 2-fold. The limit of detection (LoD) for DBS HCV antibody is 1/128 titer dilution.
In comparison, the LoD for standard venous serum method is 1/256. A negative HCV antibody test result does not exclude the possibility of exposure to HCV. Levels of HCV antibody may be undetectable in early infection.

HIV 1/2 Antigen-Antibody (EIA)

HIV 1/2 Antigen-Antibody is a primary screening test. A negative result is negative for all three components, HIV-1 antigen and HIV-1/HIV-2 antibodies. If there is a possibility of very early infection leading to a negative initial antigen/antibody test, such as when recent exposure is suspected, consider testing for HIV-1/2 PCR.

A Positive HIV 1/2 Antigen-Antibody test should be followed up with a supplemental antibody test that differentiates HIV-1 antibodies from HIV-2 antibodies.

DBS HIV 1/2 Ag-Ab antibody is less sensitive than venous serum by 32-fold. The limit of detection (LoD) for DBS HIV 1/2 Ag-Ab is 1/32 titer dilution.
In comparison, the LoD for standard venous serum method is 1/1024.

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A negative HIV 1/2 Ag-Ab test result does not exclude the possibility of exposure.

Herpes Simplex Virus Antibody (EIA)

Equivocal Herpes Simplex 2 (HSV-2) antibody test result should be followed by a second specimen 10 to 14 days later.
If the second specimen is also equivocal, primary or recent infection is not likely.
If the second specimen is positive, previous exposure to HSV-2 can be considered.

DBS HSV-2 antibody is less sensitive than venous serum by 2-fold. The limit of detection (LoD) for DBS HSV-2 antibody is 1/4 titer dilution. In comparison, the LoD for standard venous serum method is 1/8. A negative HSV-2 antibody test result does not exclude the possibility of exposure to HSV-2. Levels of HSV-2 antibody may be undetectable in early infection.

Treponema pallidum (Syphilis) Antibody (EIA)

Anti-treponemal (Syphilis) antibody testing has been shown to be an effective way to screen for infection with Treponema pallidum. Negative results indicate that Syphilis is unlikely. Because anti-treponemal antibodies persist after treated infection, guidelines recommend performing a non-treponemal (RPR) test to determine if the infection is current or past when the Syphilis antibody test result is positive.
For follow-up testing on RPR, please submit a serum specimen

DBS Syphilis antibody is less sensitive than venous serum by 4-fold. The limit of detection (LoD) for DBS Syphilis antibody is 1 titer dilution. In comparison, the LoD for standard venous serum method is 1/4. A negative Syphilis antibody test result does not exclude the possibility of exposure to T. pallidum (Syphilis). Levels of Syphilis antibody may be undetectable in early infection.

DBS Testing

The result from a dried blood spot (DBS) specimen is an estimation of the result that an individual would have received from a venous blood specimen.

A DBS result can be affected by how the sample is collected, stored, and transported.
Thus, it is important to adhere to strict collection procedures and specimen stability windows.

The DBS tests are developed with analytical performance characteristics determined and validated by US BioTek Laboratories in pursuant of the CLIA regulations. These tests have not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Health Information and Privacy

US BioTek Laboratories is required to report positive results for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, HIV, Syphilis, HBV, and HCV to public health authorities.

This document contains private and confidential health information protected by state and federal law.
If you have received this document in error, please call 206-629-5900