

Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) (HBSAG)

Source:

Cerba Lancet Africa

View our website:

cerbalancetafrica.com

Date & Time of Export:

02 June 2026 17:05



[Click here to view the results online](#)

TEST OVERVIEW

Test Name	Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)
Test Code	HBSAG
Short Description	Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)

OVERVIEW

Test Name	Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)
Test Code	HBSAG
Category	Immunoassay
TAT	Main Lab: 8, 1 Hour(s) Family Site: <8hrs, <6hrs, <1hr
Specimen(s)	1 x Venous blood - 5 mL Tube - Gold - SST-Serum Separator Tube

SPECIMEN(S)

SST-Serum Separator Tube

Specimen Type	SST-Serum Separator Tube
Specimen Format	Tube
Specimen Colour	Gold
Specimen Volume	5 mL
Sampling Order	2
Origin	Venous blood
Collection time after baseline	-
Transport Temperature	2-8°C
Accepted Other Specimens	Lithium Heparin Plasma Serum Sodium Heparin Plasma

	EDTA Plasma
TAT	Main Lab: 8, 1 Hour(s) Family Site: <8hrs, <6hrs, <1hr
Test Stability	Room Temp: 8 Hour(s) 2–8°C: 14 Day(s)

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Hepatitis B surface Antigen -Rapid

Methodology	Manual
Specimen Type	SST-Serum Separator Tube
Delay before pre-treatment	8
Transport Temperature	2-8°C
Transport Stability at room temp	8 Hours
Transport Stability at 2–8°C	14 Day
Haemolysis interference	<input type="button" value="No"/>

Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)

Methodology	-
Specimen Type	SST-Serum Separator Tube
Delay before pre-treatment	8
Transport Temperature	2-8°C
Transport Stability at room temp	8 Hours
Transport Stability at 2–8°C	14 Day
Haemolysis interference	<input type="button" value="No"/>

Clinical Interest

The **hepatitis B virus** causes liver damage, including potentially fatal acute hepatitis and chronic hepatitis that can lead to liver cirrhosis, considerably increasing the risk of liver cancer.

The discovery of specific viral antigens, in particular the outer membrane antigen (HBsAg), in blood fluid indicates contamination by this pathogen. It is the very first indicator of this condition.

This early indicator, visible in the blood a few weeks before the first clinical and biochemical signs appear, can remain present for a period ranging from just a few days to several years. If it is present continuously for more than 6 months, the infection is chronic.

Because there are many asymptomatic chronic carriers, HBsAg screening is required for every blood donation to prevent transmission of hepatitis by transfusion. In addition, prenatal screening of pregnant women has been recommended by health agencies so that newborns of HBV-carrying mothers can benefit from prophylactic treatment.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Clinical Information Required -

Patient Collection Notes -

COMMENTS & NOTES

LOINC Code 96-1, 5196-1,

Outwork