

Anti-HB core Total Antibodies (HBcT Ab) (HBCT)

Source:

Cerba Lancet Africa

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Date & Time of Export:

06 June 2026 00:52



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TEST OVERVIEW

Test Name	Anti-HB core Total Antibodies (HBcT Ab)
Test Code	HBCT
Short Description	HBcT Ab

OVERVIEW

Test Name	Anti-HB core Total Antibodies (HBcT Ab)
Test Code	HBCT
Category	Immunoassay
TAT	Main Lab: 12 Hour(s) Family Site: <12hrs
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: 12 Hour(s) Family Site: <12hrs
Test Stability	Room Temp: 3 Day(s) 2–8°C: 14 Day(s)

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Hepatitis B Core Tota (HBc Tot)

Methodology	-
Specimen Type	SST-Serum Separator Tube
Delay before pre-treatment	8
Transport Temperature	2-8°C
Transport Stability at room temp	3 Day
Transport Stability at 2–8°C	14 Day
Haemolysis interference	<input type="button" value="No"/>

Clinical Interest

The **Hepatitis B Core Total Antibodies (anti-HBc) assay** is a crucial diagnostic tool in the clinical management of

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infection. This assay detects antibodies to the Hepatitis B core antigen (HBcAg), which are produced in response to HBV infection.

Anti-HBc determinations can be used as an indicator of current or past HBV infection. Anti-HBc is found in serum shortly after the appearance of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) in acute HBV infections. It will persist after the disappearance of HBsAg and before the appearance of detectable antibodies to HBsAg (anti-HBs)

In the absence of information about any other HBV markers, it must be considered that an individual with detectable levels of anti-HBc may be actively infected with HBV or that the infection may have resolved, leaving the person immune. Anti-HBc may be the only serological marker of HBV infection and potentially infectious blood.

The presence of anti-HBc does not differentiate between acute or chronic hepatitis B infection. Anti-HBc is not produced in response to vaccination alone (which generates anti-HBs without anti-HBc).

PATIENT INFORMATION

Clinical Information Required	-
Patient Collection Notes	-

COMMENTS & NOTES

LOINC Code

952-7, 13952-7, 5187-0

Outwork

No