

# ABBOTT INTRODUCES THE WORLD'S MOST SENSITIVE RAPID DIAGNOSTIC TEST, DETERMINE™ HBSAG 2, TO ACCELERATE HEPATITIS B CARE

- New point-of-care rapid test identifies and helps make effective care more accessible for millions of people living with hepatitis B, in support of World Health Organization (WHO) hepatitis targets
- Life-changing test has obtained CE Mark and is now available in Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America, and other countries that recognize CE Mark

ABBOTT PARK, Ill., Feb. 20, 2019 /PRNewswire/ -- Abbott (NYSE: ABT) announced today it has received CE Mark for the world's most sensitive rapid diagnostic test for the detection of hepatitis B surface antigen, the [Determine™ HBsAg 2](#) test for use with serum, plasma or whole blood.<sup>1,2,3</sup> This highly sensitive, easy-to-use, rapid lateral flow test enables identification of those with the virus and facilitates linkage to care in every healthcare setting.

Hepatitis B is a serious liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). For some people, hepatitis B infection becomes chronic and can lead to liver failure, liver cancer or cirrhosis of the liver, a condition that permanently scars the liver.<sup>4</sup>

An estimated 257 million people worldwide were living with chronic HBV infection. While the global burden of this disease is significant, the rate of diagnosis is extremely low, at approximately 9 percent of all HBV-infected persons. Furthermore, among those diagnosed with HBV, only 8 percent actually received treatment.<sup>5</sup>

In a global effort to reduce the current burden of disease, the World Health Organization (WHO) has set baseline targets to diagnose 30 percent of HBV-infected individuals by 2020 and 90 percent by 2030.<sup>5</sup> In order to reach these targets, rapid testing is imperative. Testing and diagnosis of HBV is the gateway for access to both prevention and treatment services and is a critical component of an effective response to the hepatitis epidemic.

"Because HBV is severely underdiagnosed, it is crucial to regularly screen people and efficiently link those who test positive to specialist care and where indicated, antiviral medication," said Patrick Kennedy, M.D., Reader and Consultant Hepatologist at Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry. "Early diagnosis may support timely viral suppression, which reduces the risk for HBV-related complications."

Early identification of people with chronic HBV allows them to receive the necessary care and treatment to prevent or delay progression of liver disease. Testing also provides an opportunity for interventions that reduce transmission, through counselling on risk behaviors and provision of prevention products, such as sterile needles, and on vaccination.

"To achieve the WHO targets, 107 million HBV-infected people need to be urgently diagnosed, especially in highly endemic regions in Africa and Asia," said Damian Halloran, vice president, Infectious Disease-Emerging Markets, Abbott. "The unparalleled sensitivity, portability and ease-of-use of the Determine HBsAg 2 provides life-changing technology that can dramatically scale up testing services so more infected people can know their status and get treatment earlier."

High sensitivity tests are important for certain populations, such as pregnant women, to reduce mother-to-child transmission, and for HIV-positive individuals, in which it may be difficult to detect HBV.<sup>1</sup> Highly sensitivity tests such as the Determine HBsAg 2 allow people in these populations to be diagnosed quickly and accurately and linked to appropriate care.

## ABOUT DETERMINE HBsAg 2

The Determine HBsAg 2 provides rapid and accurate results of one's HBV status with an analytical sensitivity of 0.1 IU/mL. The test is an in-vitro, visually read, qualitative immunoassay for the detection of HBsAg in serum, plasma or whole blood. The test is easy-to-use, deployable at the point of care and detects HBV in just 15 minutes, while the patient is still present. This allows for prompt treatment decisions and ultimately contributes to the reduction of the global epidemic.

The Determine HBsAg 2 is part of Abbott's broader portfolio of life-changing technologies for hepatitis, which extends testing from the core laboratory to the point of care for people living in remote and underserved communities.

The test is now commercially available in Europe, Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America. It has received CE Mark and data has been submitted for WHO prequalification.

## About Abbott

Abbott is a global healthcare leader that helps people live more fully at all stages of life. Our portfolio of life-changing technologies spans the spectrum of healthcare, with leading businesses and products in diagnostics,

medical devices, nutritionals and branded generic medicines. Our 103,000 colleagues serve people in more than 160 countries.

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<sup>1</sup> Amini A, Varsaneux O, Kelly H et al. Diagnostic accuracy of tests to detect hepatitis B surface antigen: a systematic review of the literature and meta-analysis. BMC Infect Dis 2017; 17(Suppl 1):698-716;

<sup>2</sup> World Health Organization. WHO performance evaluation acceptance criteria for HBsAg In vitro diagnostics in the context of WHO prequalification. Available at: [http://www.who.int/diagnostics\\_laboratory/evaluations/hepb/161125\\_who\\_performance\\_criteria\\_hbsag\\_ivd.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/diagnostics_laboratory/evaluations/hepb/161125_who_performance_criteria_hbsag_ivd.pdf?ua=1). Accessed 29 January 2019;

<sup>3</sup> Downing RG., Forssten C., Kabbale P., Newton R., Robins T., Tamanoue Y. (2019, February). Determine™ HBsAg 2: A novel rapid test for the detection of hepatitis B virus infection. Poster session presented at: 28th Conference of Asian Pacific Association for the Study of the Liver; 2019 February 20-24; Manila, Philippines; based on package inserts or other company-produced material in public domain.

<sup>4</sup> Mayo Clinic, <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/hepatitis-b/symptoms-causes/syc-20366802>.

<sup>5</sup> World Health Organization. Global Hepatitis Report. 2017.

SOURCE Abbott

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