STI Standard-5 Panel

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

Tests - DBS	Results	Flag	Reference Range
Hepatitis B Surface Antigen	Negative		Negative
Syphilis IgG	Negative		Negative

Tests - Urine	Results	Flag	Reference Range
Chlamydia trachomatis DNA	Negative		Negative
Neisseria gonorrhoeae DNA	Negative		Negative
Trichomonas vaginalis DNA	Negative		Negative

About These Tests:

Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (Chemiluminescent Assay)

Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) test is used for the qualitative detection of presence of surface antigen from Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), serving as a screening tool to identify individuals who may have been previously infected with the virus. The detection of HBsAg is an indicator of active HBV infection, a reportable communicable disease recognized by CDC and public health authorities. Initial Positive HBsAg test result is followed by a neutralization confirmatory testing (as typically performed on serum samples) and is not available for DBS specimens. Results should be interpreted in conjunction with clinical findings and, when appropriate, confirmed by venous serum testing.

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.

The limit of detection (LoD) for DBS Syphilis antibody is 1 titer dilution. A negative Syphilis antibody test result does not exclude the possibility of exposure to T. pallidum (Syphilis) at a level below the detection limit of this assay, as sometimes seen in early infection. If there is a possibility of a low level or early infection leading to a false negative antibody test, such as when recent exposure is suspected, consider follow-up testing at least 6 weeks after suspected exposure date.

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.

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