DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF FREEZING BD VACUTAINER® PPT™ PLASMA in situ ON HEPATITIS C (HCV) VIRAL LOADS AS MEASURED BY THE ROCHE COBAS® TAQMAN® HCV ASR

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BACKGROUND

Previous studies in our laboratory have shown elevated viral loads in specimens collected from human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1 infected patient samples when they are collected and frozen *in situ* in BD Vacutainer® PPT™ (PPT) (BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ) and tested using the Roche COBAS® AMPLICOR HIV-1 Monitor® Test, v1.5. The objective of this study was to determine whether freezing PPT™ plasma *in situ* affects hepatitis C virus (HCV) viral loads as compared to plasma obtained from BD Vacutainer® K₂EDTA Plus tubes (EDTA) or aspirated from PPT™ prior to freezing when assayed in the Roche COBAS® TagMan® ASR test.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Study subjects were consented HCV positive adults attending the UMDNJ-Infectious Disease Clinic, Newark, New Jersey. (IRB #0120060079).
- All subjects had HCV viral loads of less than 500,000 IU/ml at the previous testing (2-4 weeks prior to the study).
- HCV viral loads at the time of the study ranged from 146 IU/ml to 7,210,000 IU/ml.
- Venous whole blood was collected from 33 subjects into three tubes: one EDTA tube (A = EDTA) and two PPT™ tubes (B = PPT™, aspirated; C = PPT™ frozen in situ) according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Specimens were processed according to the manufacturer's instructions, and plasmas were aspirated from the EDTA tube and one of the PPT™ tubes and frozen at -20°C until the time of testing. The remaining processed PPT™ tubes were frozen at -20°C until the time of testing.
- HCV RNA was extracted from thawed plasmas using the Roche MagNA Pure LC instrument and the Roche Total Nucleic Acid Isolation Kit.
- All specimens were amplified and quantitated in the Roche COBAS® TaqMan® 48 Analyzer using HCV Analyte Specific Reagents (ASR's).
- A schematic of the study protocol is depicted in Figure 1.

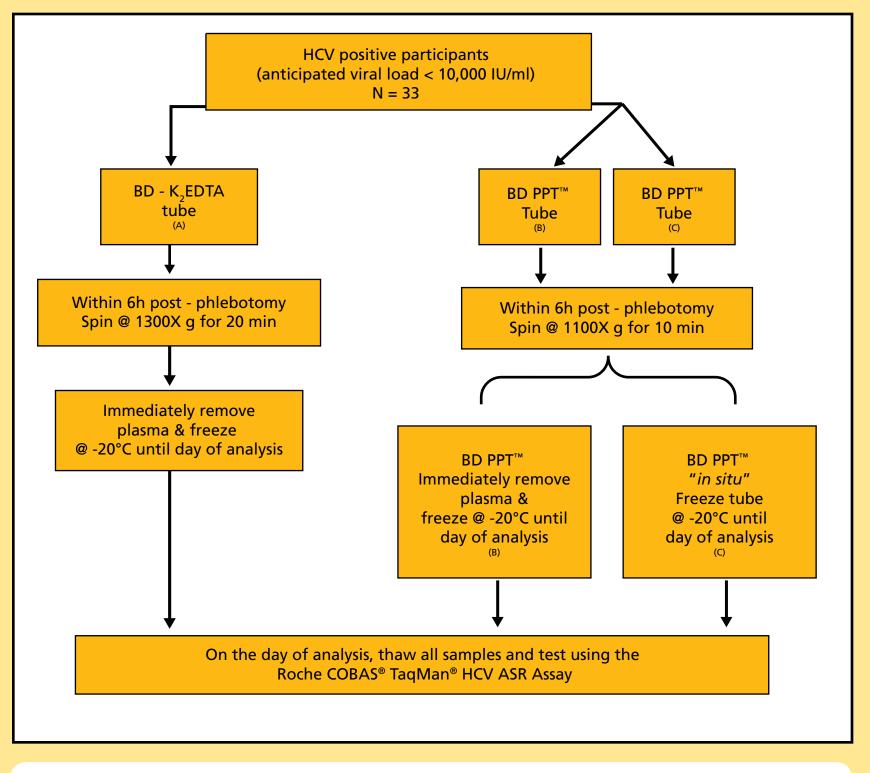


Figure 1.
Schematic diagram of the study protocol.

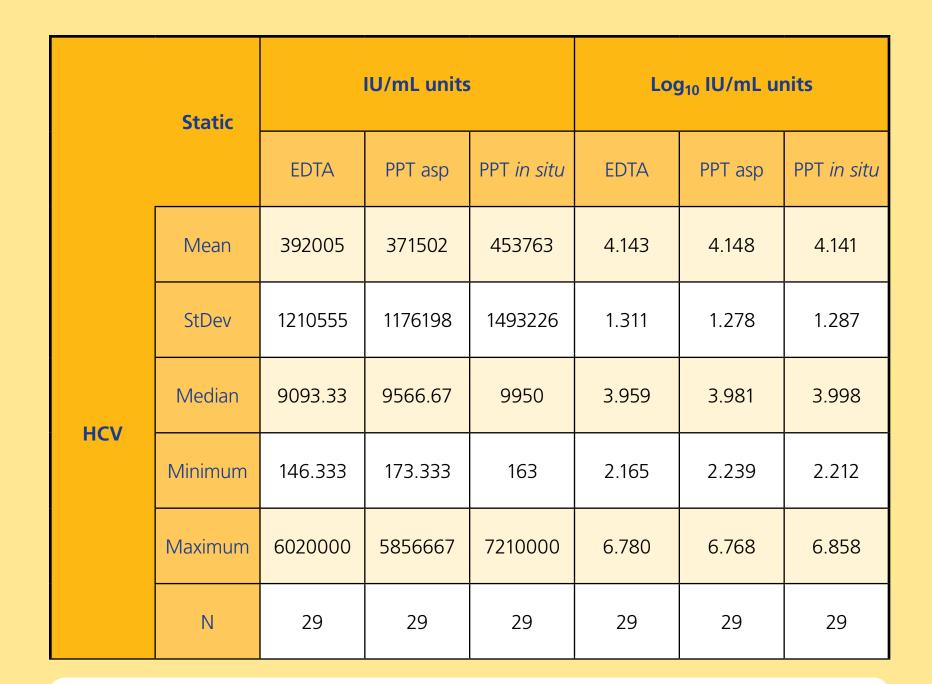


Table 1.Comparison of viral loads in IU/ml and Log10 IU/mL in EDTA, aspirated PPT™ and PPT™ frozen *in situ* plasmas for 29 HCV infected subjects.

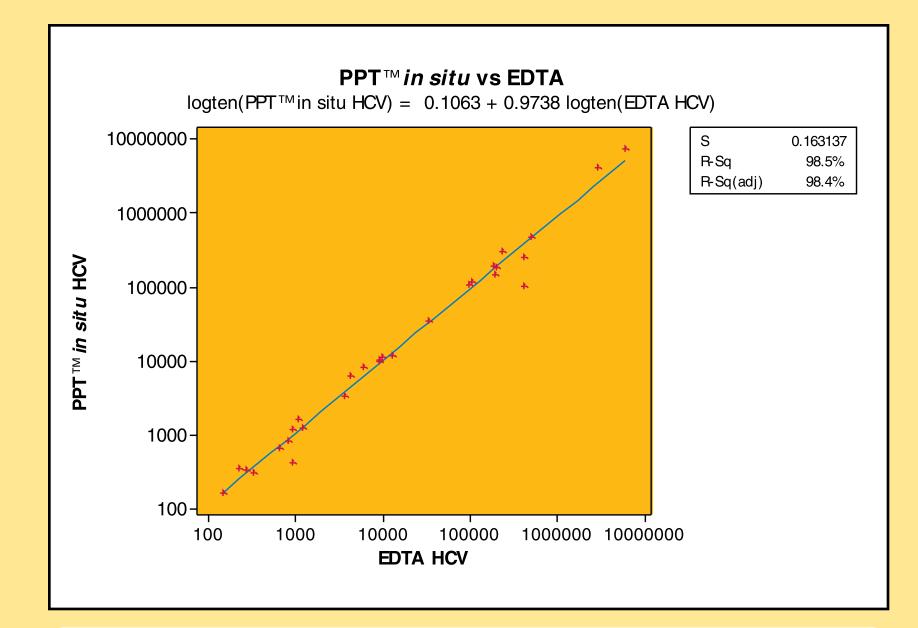


Figure 4.Correlation between PPT™ aspirated and EDTA plasma

RESULTS

- Of the 33 patients in the study, 29 subjects had detectable VL's of > 100 IU/mL in all three tubes collected.
- The HCV viral load in the 87 specimens (three tubes/per subject) ranged from 146 IU/ml to 7,210,000 IU/ml.
- The median viral load in the K₂EDTA tube was 9,093 IU/ml as compared to 9,567 IU/ml in the PPT™ aspirated plasma and 9,950 IU/ml in the PPT™ frozen *in situ* plasma.
- The correlation coefficients between EDTA and aspirated PPT[™] plasma, EDTA and *in situ* frozen PPT[™] plasma, aspirated PPT[™] and *in situ* frozen PPT[™] plasma were 0.984, 0.985, and 0.992 respectively.
- These results indicate that there is no difference between calculated viral loads in specimens collected in PPT™ tubes (aspirated or frozen *in situ*) and EDTA tubes.

RESULTS

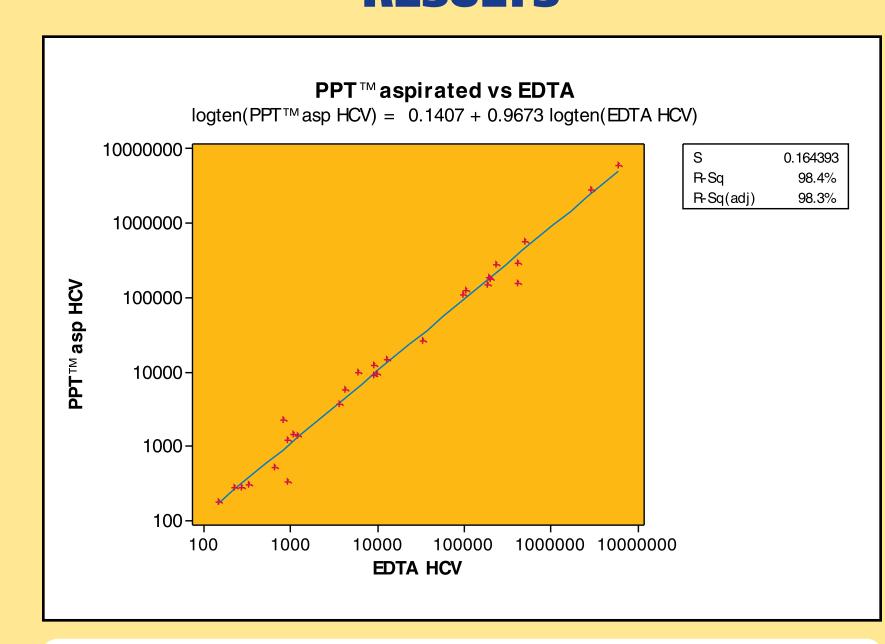


Figure 2.Correlation between PPT™ frozen *in situ* and EDTA plasma

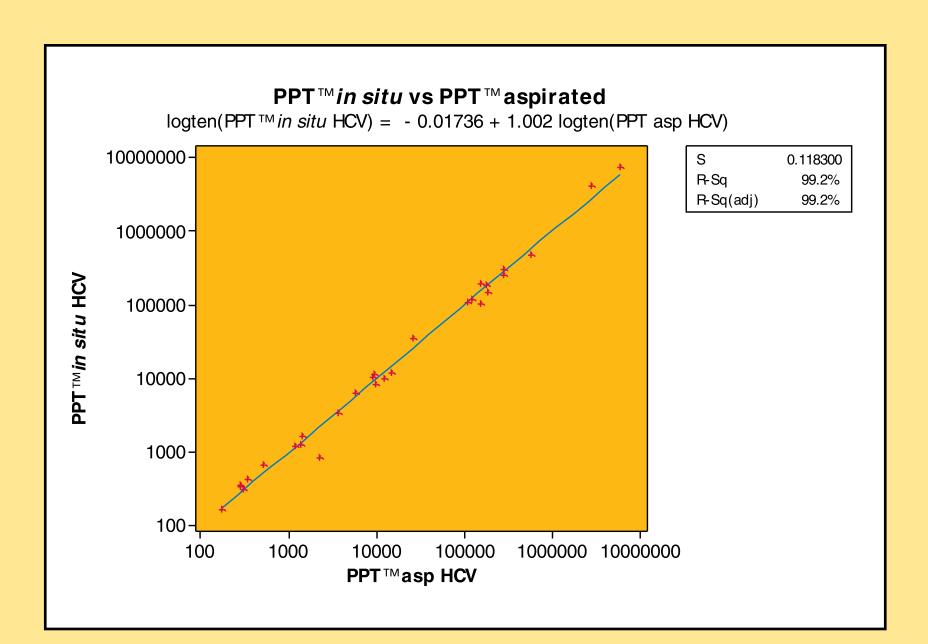


Figure 3.Correlation between PPT™ frozen *in situ* and PPT™ aspirated plasma.

• This study has demonstrated that there is no significant difference in HCV viral loads between specimens frozen *in situ* in PPTTM or aspirated PPTTM plasma as compared to the plasma obtained from an EDTA tube.

CONCLUSIONS

• Based on the results form this study, we have determined that freezing plasma in PPT™ does not affect HCV viral loads.

