Table 2 Clinical application of detection methods in HBV infection

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| Detection methods | Disadvantages | Advantages | Clinical application |
| qPCR | High requirements for personnel and working environment | Fast, specific and sensitive | Direct detection of the HBV-DNA in serum |
| ELISA | Temporary reading: the detection is based on enzyme/substrate reaction, so the reading must be obtained in a short time. | Simple operation, high sensitivity, strong specificity and good repeatability | HBsAg and orther HBV serum markers in the blood is usually qualitative detected |
| CLIA | Reagent cost is high, instrument cost is expensive | The label has long validity period, simple operation, easy to realize full automation, and reduce human operation error | Quantitative detection of HBV serum markers (including HBsAg, anti-HBs, HBeAg, anti-HBe, anti-HBc, etc.) |
| MIEA | High cost | High sensitivity, strong specificity, good repeatability and easy operation | Accepted reference method for the quantitative determination of HBV serological markers |
| CMIA | High cost | Automatic operation, high throughput, fast | Widely used in the quantitative detection of serological markers of HBV infection |