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## HCV diagnosis in China

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There are about 150 thousands of HCV infection individuals in China, which is a major public health problem of China. The correct detection of HCV is foundation for blood screen, clinical diagnosis and antiviral treatment. In this report, we summarize the main procedure and tests used in HCV detection in China. According to Blood Donation Law of China established in 1998, anti-HCV screen is enforceable, which dramatically decrease the HCV transmission by blood. In 2015, NAT were forcibly used in blood screen all over China, the procedure to HCV screen changed accordingly, but its effect needs to be evaluated further. In HCV diagnosis, anti-HCV assay is common in preliminary diagnosis. NAT, especially real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction, are commonly used to monitor the virological responses during the antiviral treatment in China. According to Hepatitis C Prevention Guidelines announced in 2015, HCV genotype assay has important clinical implication as a marker of responsiveness to IFN. But HCV serotype tests for 1b and 2a are gaining more attention for their convenience. Recently, direct-acting antivirals (DAAs) to HCV (daclatasvir, ombitasvir and ledipasvir) were used. HCV mutation assay and new biomarkers for DAA treatment and prognosis of HCV infection are urgently needed.

### Biography

Bingshui Xiu has completed his PhD from Beijing Institute of Basic Medical Sciences. She has published more than 14 papers in SCI journals.

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