

Hepatitis B Reporting Flowchart

Acute

IgM Anti-HBc positive
or HBsAg positive
(and IgM anti-HAV negative - if done)

Yes

Acute illness with
a) discrete onset of symptoms **and**
b) jaundice or serum
aminotransferase levels (ALT)
>200 IU/L

No

Consider Chronic
Hepatitis B

Yes

Confirmed Acute
Hepatitis B

Superseded = used when closing chronic hepatitis B cases (after verification of pregnancy for women of childbearing age) who were previously entered in MDSS as a chronic hepatitis B.
Cancelled = used when a case is not a reportable condition or client lives in another state.
Not a case = used if a case does not meet case definition for acute or chronic hepatitis B, otherwise use probable or confirmed.
Confirmed = meets case definition of an acute or chronic case.
Completed – Follow up = used to update information on a previously completed investigation. Cases must be **Completed** or **Completed – Follow up** to be reported to CDC.

Please include *ordering physician and telephone number* on lab tab for all HBsAg positive lab reports.

Chronic

A positive result in
any of the following:
HBsAg or
HBeAg or
HBV DNA

Yes

Yes

Consider
Acute
Hepatitis B

IgM Anti-HBc
positive

Not done

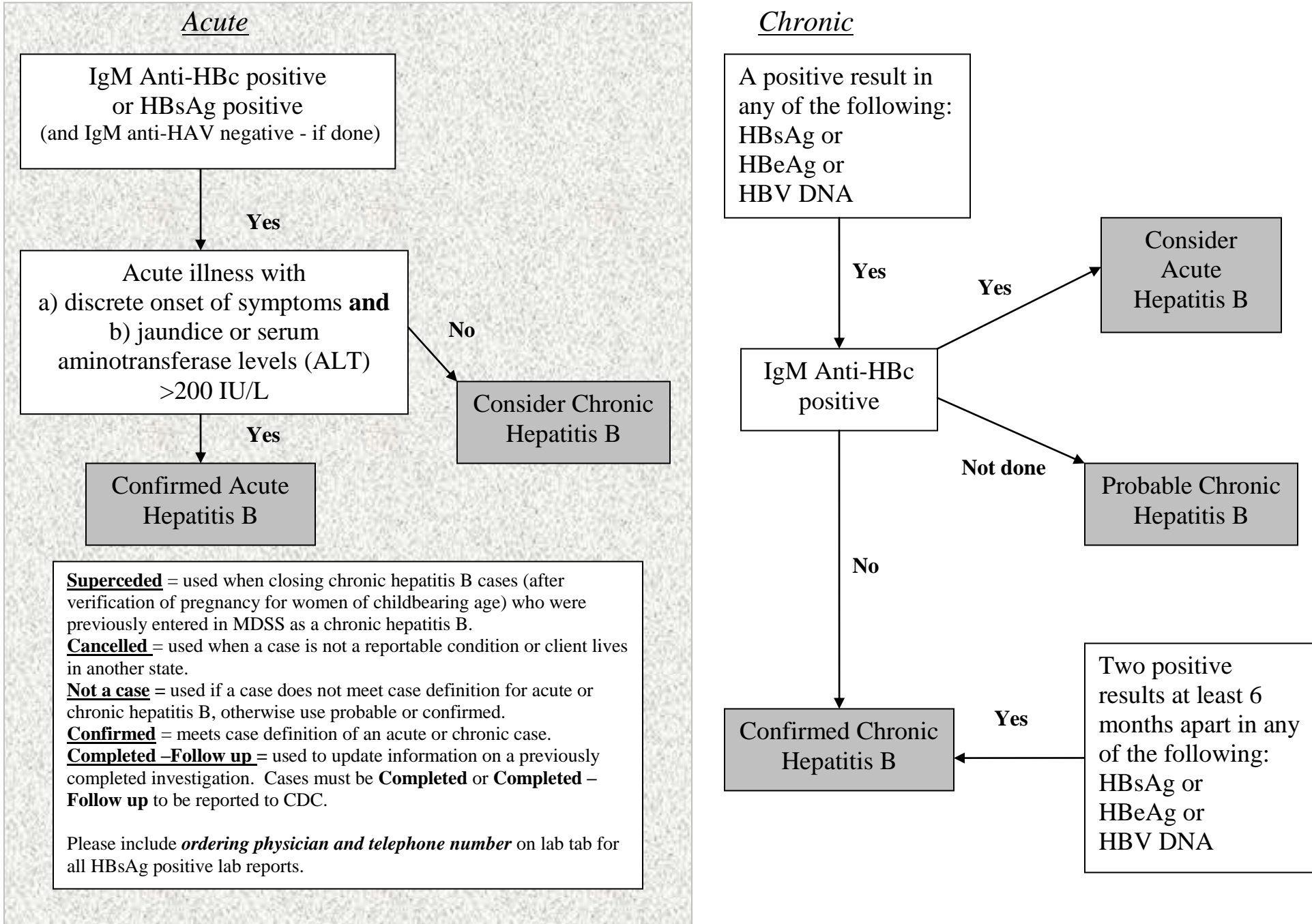
Probable Chronic
Hepatitis B

No

Confirmed Chronic
Hepatitis B

Yes

Two positive
results at least 6
months apart in any
of the following:
HBsAg or
HBeAg or
HBV DNA



Hepatitis B, Acute - 2011 Case Definition

Clinical case definition

An acute illness with a) discrete onset of symptoms **and** b) jaundice or serum aminotransferase levels (ALT) greater than 200 IU/L

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis:

- IgM antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc) positive
- **Or** hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive
- **And** IgM anti-HAV negative (if done)

Case classification

Confirmed: a case that meets the clinical case definition is laboratory confirmed, and is not known to have chronic hepatitis B.

Chronic Hepatitis B Virus - 2011 Case Definition

Clinical Evidence

No symptoms are required. Persons with chronic HBV infection may have no evidence of liver disease or may have a spectrum of disease ranging from chronic hepatitis to cirrhosis or liver cancer.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- IgM antibodies to hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc) negative **AND** a positive result on one of the following tests: hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg), or hepatitis B virus (HBV) DNA
- OR**
- HBsAg positive or HBV DNA positive or HBeAg positive two times at least 6 months apart (Any combination of these tests performed 6 months apart is acceptable.)

Case classification

Confirmed: a case that meets either of the above laboratory criteria for diagnosis

Probable: a person with a single HBsAg positive or HBV DNA positive or HBeAg positive lab result and does not meet the case definition for acute hepatitis B.

Comment

Multiple laboratory tests indicative of chronic HBV infection may be performed simultaneously on the same patient specimen as part of a “hepatitis panel.” Testing performed in this manner may lead to seemingly discordant results, e.g., HBsAg-negative **AND** HBV DNA-positive. For the purposes of this case definition, any positive result among the three laboratory tests mentioned above is acceptable, regardless of other testing results. Negative HBeAg results and HBV DNA levels below positive cutoff level do not confirm the absence of HBV infection.