

## Hepatitis B Reporting Flowchart

### Acute

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

Yes

Acute illness with  
a) discrete onset of symptoms  
**and**  
b) jaundice or elevated serum  
aminotransferase levels

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**Superseded** = used when closing chronic hepatitis B cases (after verification of pregnancy for women of childbearing age) who were previously entered in MDSS as a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.

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

## 2000 Case Definition

### Clinical case definition

An acute illness with a) discrete onset of symptoms **and** b) jaundice or elevated serum aminotransferase levels

### Laboratory criteria for diagnosis:

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

### Case classification

*Confirmed:* a case that meets the clinical case definition and is laboratory confirmed

# Chronic Hepatitis B Virus

## 2007 Case Definition

### Clinical description

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. Persons with chronic infection may be asymptomatic.

### 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 laboratory criteria for diagnosis

*Probable:* a case with a single HBsAg positive or HBV DNA positive or HBeAg positive lab result when no IgM anti-HBc results are available