

Hepatitis B status – test ordering

Hep B surface antigen HBsAg	Hep B core antibody Anti-HBc	Hep B surface antibody Anti-HBs	Status	Management
Pos	Pos	Neg	Chronic	To determine disease phase test: HBeAg; HBV DNA; anti-Hbe; LFT; FBC; INR; AFP and Liver USS Co-infection screening for: HIV; HAV; HDV; HAV Screen both household and sexual contacts and vaccinate as needed.
Pos	Pos	Neg	Acute	
Neg	Neg	Pos	Immune (vaccination)	HB antibody >10IU/ml = immune
Neg Neg	Pos Pos	Pos Neg	Immune (acquisition)	Immunity due to resolved infection
Neg	Neg	Neg	Non-immune	Non-immune Offer Hep B vaccination



AH&MRC
Aboriginal Health & Medical
Research Council of NSW

95% of adults obtain natural clearance of acute Hepatitis B

Acute – Acute hepatitis B is when you have the virus for less than 6 months and then your body naturally clears the virus.

Chronic – Chronic hepatitis B is when you have the virus for 6 months or longer.

ALT – Liver enzyme

HBeAg – HBV marker of replication and infectivity often associated with high levels of HBV DNA.

Assessing stage of disease

HBeAg	HBV DNA	ALT	Anti-HBe	Stage	Management
Pos	High >107 IU/ml	Normal		Immune tolerance	No treatment needed
Pos	High >20,000IU/ml	Elevated Women >19U/L Men >30U/L		Immune clearance	Consider treatment Refer to specialist
Neg	Low <2000IU/ml	Normal	Pos	Immune control	No treatment needed
Neg	High >2000IU/ml	Elevated Women >19U/L Men >30U/L	Pos	Immune escape	Consider treatment Refer to specialist
Liver fibrosis/ cirrhotic assessment	Cirrhosis – present or likely	Non-invasive fibrosis assessment Fibroscan® >12kPa	Non-invasive fibrosis assessment APRI - ≥ 1		Consider treatment Refer to specialist

APRI – non-invasive, serum interpretation for cirrhosis. See APRI clinical calculator at www.hepatitis.uw.edu

Cirrhosis – widespread distortion of the internal structure of the liver when permanently replaced with scar tissue. Scar tissue develops with repeated or continuous damage to the liver ie. Chronic hepatitis.

Fibrosis – scarring of the liver with the formation of large amounts of scar tissue as the liver attempts to repair and replace damaged cells.

Fibroscan – non-invasive technique to check the stiffness of the liver.