Hepatitis B, Chronic

Merlin disease code=07032
Case report form (CRF): Viral Hepatitis CRF
NO CRF REQUIRED

Background
Persons with chronic hepatitis B virus (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. Note that a nucleic acid test for HBV DNA (HBV NAT) includes quantitative, qualitative, and genotype testing.

Clinical criteria for case classification
Hepatitis B, chronic cases (Merlin disease code=07032) that meet any of the criteria below will be flipped to hepatitis B, acute (Merlin disease code=07030) for investigation (if the person is determined to be asymptomatic or symptoms cannot be determined, the case will flip back to hepatitis B, chronic):
• Bilirubin ≥3.0 mg/dL,
• Or ALT >1000 IU/L,
• Or positive IgM anti-HBc,
• Or a person <18 years old.

Laboratory criteria for case classification
Confirmatory:
Either of the following:
• Any combination of positive HBsAg, HBeAg, or HBV NAT results performed ≥180 days apart
• Or both of the following:
  o Negative IgM antibodies to HBV core antigen (IgM anti-HBc)
  o And one of the following:
    ▪ Positive HBsAg,
    ▪ Or positive HBeAg,
    ▪ Or positive HBV NAT.

Presumptive:
One or more of the following:
• Positive HBsAg,
• Or positive HBeAg,
• Or positive HBV NAT.

Epidemiological criteria for case classification
A child ≤24 months old whose mother is known not to be infected with HBV.

Case classification
Confirmed:
Either of the following:
• A person ≤24 months old with confirmatory laboratory evidence and epidemiological criteria
• Or a person >24 months old with confirmatory laboratory evidence.
Probable:
Either of the following:
- A person ≤24 months old with presumptive laboratory evidence and epidemiological criteria who does not meet the case definition for acute hepatitis B
- Or a person >24 months old with presumptive laboratory evidence who does not meet the case definition for acute hepatitis B.

Criteria to distinguish a new case from previous reports
If a person has a previous diagnosis or Merlin case of chronic hepatitis B case, a new chronic hepatitis B case should not be created.

Comments
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 from the same specimen collection date. Negative HBeAg results and HBV DNA levels below positive cutoff level do not confirm the absence of HBV infection.

Report all available liver enzyme results for every case under liver function tests (Merlin disease code=00000).

See graphic for additional information related to the serological course of disease.

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