

Hepatitis B Testing Path

Combination Of Tests

There is more than one test for hepatitis B. Screening and determining the immune status of people at risk of chronic hepatitis B infection is done by detecting several markers and a combination of test results are needed to fully understand if a person is infected or not and to determine the appropriate management:

Positive or Reactive Test results mean for:

Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)

You have a current hepatitis B infection, which may either be acute or chronic.

Hepatitis B core antibody (HBcAb or anti-HBc)

You have a previous or ongoing infection.

3+Hepatitis B surface antigen-specific antibody (HBsAb or anti-HBs).

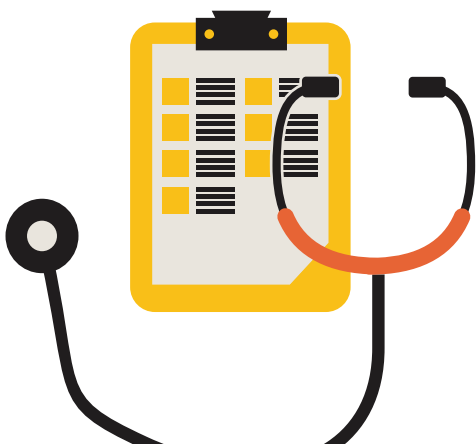
You have immunity to the virus either through successfully recovering from previous hepatitis B infection or by the hepatitis B vaccine.

Next Step:

- Encourage testing of family, sexual partners, household contacts.
- Talk to liver specialist about further tests.

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- Encourage testing of your family, sexual partners, household contacts.
- Get Checked for antibody level. If antibody level is above 100IU/ML, you are immune to hepatitis B.



Many people with chronic hepatitis B infection have inactive disease and may not require referral to a specialist and can be well supported and monitored by their general practitioner. Without specialist care, people with hepatitis B should be monitored at least once a year for any changes in liver health.