## **Hepatitis B Screening**

## Table 1. Common Hepatitis B Serology Markers

Marker	Definition	Note
HBsAg	Hepatitis B surface antigen	<ul> <li>General marker of Hepatitis B infection</li> <li>Usually disappears in 4 to 6 months after infection</li> <li>Persistence for more than 6 months suggests chronic hepatitis B infection</li> </ul>
Anti-HBc IgM anti-HBc IgG anti-HBc	Hep B core antibody	<ul> <li>Confirmed prior exposure to HBV (resolved or acute/chronic infection)</li> <li>IgM anti-HBc : Acute Hepatitis B infection (usually disappear within 6 months)</li> <li>IgG anti-HBc: Resolved or chronic Hepatitis B infection</li> </ul>
Anti-HBs	Hepatitis B surface antibody	<ul> <li>Immunity to Hepatitis B from resolved infection or from vaccination</li> </ul>

Table 2. Interpretation of Hepatitis B Serology Test Results

Tests	Results	Interpretation	At Risk For Reactivation
HBsAg	-		No
Anti-HBc	-	Susceptible to future hepatitis infection	
Anti-HBs	-		
HBsAg	-		
Anti-HBc	+	Immune due to natural infection	Yes
Anti-HBs	+		
HBsAg	-		No
Anti-HBc	-	Immune due to hepatitis B vaccination	
Anti-HBs	+		
HBsAg	+		Yes
Anti-HBc	+	Acutaly infacted	
lgM anti-HBc	+	Acutely infected	
Anti-HBs	-		
HBsAg	+		Yes
Anti-HBc	+	Chronically infacted	
lgM anti-HBc	-	Chronically infected	
Anti-HBs	-		
HBsAg	_	Four Possible Interpretations:	
Anti-HBc	+	<ol> <li>Resolved infection <sup>a</sup> (most common)</li> <li>False positive anti-HBc, thus susceptible</li> </ol>	Yes
Anti-HBs	-	<ol> <li>'Low level' chronic infection <sup>b</sup></li> <li>Resolving acute infection <sup>c</sup></li> </ol>	

Table 1 and 2 are adapted from the January 2012 Systemic Therapy Update.<sup>1</sup>

- <sup>a</sup> After many years of acute hepatitis B recovery, anti HBs may fall to undetectable levels
- <sup>b</sup> After many years of chronic hepatitis B infection, HBsAg may fall to undetectable levels
- c May occur in patients with fulminant hepatitis B where virus clearance tends to be more rapid. During this window, HBsAg may disappear while anti-HBs is still not detected. The sole marker that indicates acute hepatitis B infection is the presence of IgM-anti HBc.

## Reference

1. Oetomo E, Ferrier L. Hepatitis B Screening and Prophylaxis In Cancer Patients. Systemic Therapy Update Newsletter. 2012;15(1):7. Available from: http://www.bccancer.bc.ca/HPI/stupdate.htm