Hepatitis – Viral

This is a PDF version of the following document:
Section 1: Pathogen-Based Diseases
Topic 16: Hepatitis – Viral

You can always find the most up to date version of this document at https://www.std.uw.edu/go/pathogen-based/viral-hepatitis/core-concept/all.

References


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[PubMed Abstract] -

[PubMed Abstract] -

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[PubMed Abstract] -

[PubMed Abstract] -

[PubMed Abstract] -

[PubMed Abstract] -

[2015 STD Treatment Guidelines] -

[2015 STD Treatment Guidelines] -

[PubMed Abstract] -
Figures

Figure 1 Test Figure

Test Publish Caption update 8

Test
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HBsAg</th>
<th>anti-HBs</th>
<th>anti-HBc</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Recommended Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>Chronic HBV infection</td>
<td>Link to care for HBV treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td></td>
<td>IgM (+)</td>
<td>Acute HBV infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>Resolved HBV infection</td>
<td>Reassurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>Immune to HBV</td>
<td>Reassurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>Susceptible to HBV (non immune);</td>
<td>Vaccinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>&quot;Isolated anti-HBc&quot; may represent (1) prior HBV infection, (2) a false-positive test, (3) occult HBV infection, or (4) window phase of acute HBV infection</td>
<td>Expert consultation advised to determining optional further evaluation and management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: HBV = hepatitis B Virus; HbsAg = hepatitis B surface antigen; anti-HBs = hepatitis B surface antibody; anti-HBc = hepatitis B core antibody
### Table 5.

**Recommendations for Postexposure Prophylaxis Following Exposure to Hepatitis A Virus (HAV)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication/Age Group</th>
<th>Risk Category/Health Status</th>
<th>HAV Vaccine</th>
<th>Immune Globulin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>Healthy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.1 mL/kg*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-40 years</td>
<td>Healthy</td>
<td>1 dose^</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;40 years</td>
<td>Healthy</td>
<td>1 dose^</td>
<td>0.1 mL/kg§</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥1 Year</td>
<td>Immunocompromised or chronic liver Disease</td>
<td>1 dose^</td>
<td>0.1 mL/kg#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations**

* Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine should not be administered for at least 3 months after receipt of Immune globulin.

^A second dose is not required for postexposure prophylaxis; however, for long-term immunity, the hepatitis A vaccination series should be completed with a second dose at least 6 months after the first dose.

§The provider's risk assessment should determine the need for immune globulin administration. If the provider's risk assessment determines that both vaccine and immune globulin are warranted, HepA vaccine and immune globulin should be administered simultaneously at different anatomic sites.

#Vaccine and immune globulin should be administered simultaneously at different anatomic sites.

**Life-threatening allergic reaction to a previous dose of hepatitis A vaccine, or allergy to any vaccine component.**

Source:
