



## Hepatitis B Serological Markers - Common Patterns

N.B. - Other combinations of markers may occur rarely

Maternal Status Interpretation	Hepatitis B surface Antigen HBsAg	Hepatitis B core Antibody anti HBc or HBcAb	Hepatitis B surface Antibody anti HBs or HBsAb	Action Required
Acute/Chronic Infection - Infectious	Positive	Positive	Negative	Baby requires HBIG <sup>(1)</sup> and Hepatitis B Vaccine <sup>(2)</sup> at birth. If previously unknown to be positive refer household contacts to GP and ensure mother is followed up by GP
Resolved Infection - Immune	Negative	Positive	Positive	Routine vaccination of baby as per schedule starting at six weeks of age
No Previous Exposure or Immunisation - Not Immune	Negative	Negative	Negative	Routine vaccination of baby as per schedule starting at six weeks of age
Post Vaccination - Immune	Negative	Negative	Positive	Routine vaccination of baby as per schedule starting at six weeks of age
Possible Acute Infection	Negative	Positive	Negative	Advice on further testing should be sought from Medlab Pathologist, a Doctor with Hepatitis B expertise or the Medical Officer of Health

<sup>(1)</sup> HBIG = Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin 100 I.U.

<sup>(2)</sup> Hepatitis B vaccine = 5 mcg thiomersal free

- In Acute and Chronic infection Hepatitis B e Antigen or Hepatitis B e Antibody may also be present. The results of these do not change the management of babies born to Hepatitis B surface Antigen positive mothers.
- If the antenatal screen is the first time a woman is noted to be Hepatitis B positive (i.e. not diagnosed prior to pregnancy), follow up serology should be done on the mother six months post partum for confirmation.