

## 2012 CSTE Viral Hepatitis Case Definitions\*

### Hepatitis A

#### **Clinical Criteria**

An acute illness with:

- discrete onset of symptoms (e.g., fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting) **and**
- jaundice **or** elevated serum aminotransferase levels.

#### **Laboratory Criteria**

- IgM antibody to hepatitis A virus (anti-HAV) positive

#### **Case Classification**

- **Confirmed:** A case that meets the clinical criteria and is laboratory confirmed or a case that meets the clinical criteria and occurs in a person who has an epidemiologic link with a person who has a laboratory-confirmed hepatitis A infection (i.e., household or sexual contact with an infected person during the 15-50 days before the onset of symptoms)
- **Probable (*Colorado only*):** A case that occurs in a child  $\leq 5$  years of age, meets the laboratory criteria for diagnosis (IgM anti-HAV) positive, and has an epidemiologic link to a confirmed case of acute hepatitis A.

### Hepatitis B and C 2012 CSTE Case Definitions:

*Please note: There are significant changes to the 2012 CSTE acute and chronic hepatitis B and C case definitions. New definitions will go into effect January 1, 2012 and are italicized and highlighted in red. Please contact the Viral Hepatitis Program @ 303-692-2687 if you need assistance.*

### Acute Hepatitis B

#### **Clinical Criteria**

An acute illness with:

- discrete onset of any sign or symptom\*\* consistent with acute viral hepatitis (e.g., fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain), **and**
- jaundice **or** elevated serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels  $>100$  IU/L

\*Colorado Viral Hepatitis A, B, and C Case Definitions 01/01/2012

## Laboratory Criteria

- Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive **and** IgM antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (IgM anti-HBc) positive (if done) **or**

\*\*A documented negative HBsAg laboratory test result **within** 6 months prior to a positive test (as described in the laboratory criteria for diagnosis) result does not require an acute clinical presentation to meet the surveillance case definition.

## Case classification

- **Confirmed:** a case that meets the clinical case definition is laboratory confirmed, and is not known to have chronic hepatitis B **or** a documented negative HBsAg laboratory test result within 6 months prior to a positive test **and** does not require an acute clinical presentation.

## Chronic Hepatitis B

### Clinical Criteria

No symptoms are required. Persons with chronic 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.

### Laboratory Criteria

- IgM antibodies to hepatitis B core antigen (IgM anti-HBc) negative **AND** a positive result on one of the following tests: hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg), or nucleic acid test for hepatitis B virus DNA (including qualitative, quantitative and **genotype testing**) **or**
- HBsAg positive **or** nucleic acid test for HBV DNA positive (including qualitative, quantitative and **genotype testing**) **or** HBeAg positive **two times** at least 6 months apart (Any combination of these tests performed **6 months apart** is acceptable)

### Case Classification

- **Confirmed:** a person who meets either of the above laboratory criteria for diagnosis
- **Probable:** a person with a single HBsAg positive **or** HBV DNA positive (including qualitative, quantitative and genotype testing) **or** HBeAg positive lab result and does not meet the case definition for acute hepatitis B.

## **Acute Hepatitis C**

### **Clinical Criteria**

An acute illness with:

- discrete onset of any sign or symptom\*\*\* consistent with acute viral hepatitis (e.g., **fever, headache, malaise**, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, **diarrhea**, and abdominal pain), **and**
- jaundice **or** elevated serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels >400 IU/L.

### **Laboratory Criteria**

One or more of the following three criteria:

- Antibodies to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) screening-test-positive with a signal to cut-off ratio predictive of a true positive as determined for the particular assay as defined by CDC. (URL for the signal to cut-off ratios: [http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/hepatitis/c/sc\\_ratios.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/hepatitis/c/sc_ratios.htm)), **or**
- Hepatitis C Virus Recombinant Immunoblot Assay (HCV RIBA) positive, **or**
- Nucleic Acid Test (NAT) for HCV RNA positive (including qualitative, quantitative or genotype testing)

**AND, if done** meets the following two criteria:

- Absence of IgM antibody to hepatitis A virus (**if done**) (IgM anti-HAV), **AND**
- Absence of IgM antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (**if done**) (IgM anti-HBc)

\*\*\*A documented negative HCV antibody laboratory test result followed within 6 months by a positive test (as described in the laboratory criteria for diagnosis) result does not require an acute clinical presentation to meet the surveillance case definition.

### **Case Classification:**

**Confirmed:** a case that meets the clinical case definition, is laboratory confirmed, and is not known to have chronic hepatitis C **or** a documented negative HCV antibody laboratory test result followed within 6 months by a positive test **and** does not require an acute clinical presentation.

### **HCV Outbreak Definition (Colorado only):**

Two or more cases involving two or more households clustered in time (e.g., occurring within 2 weeks - 6 months of each other) and either epi-linked or sharing common space (e.g., in one building) where transmission is suspected to have occurred (e.g., a shooting gallery). Two cases in an outbreak must meet the CDC HCV acute confirmed case definition.

## Chronic Hepatitis C

### **Clinical Criteria**

Most HCV-infected persons are asymptomatic; however, many have chronic liver disease, which can range from mild to severe.

### **Laboratory Criteria**

One or more of the following criteria (except in persons less than 18 months of age, for whom only Nucleic Acid Test (NAT) for HCV RNA positive (including qualitative, quantitative, or genotype testing would meet the case classification criteria):

- Antibodies to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) screening-test-positive with a signal to cut-off ratio predictive of a true positive as determined for the particular assay as defined by CDC. (URL for the signal to cut-off ratios: [http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/hepatitis/c/sc\\_ratios.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/hepatitis/c/sc_ratios.htm)), **or**
- Hepatitis C Virus Recombinant Immunoblot Assay (HCV RIBA) positive, **or**
- Nucleic Acid Test (NAT) for HCV RNA positive (including qualitative, quantitative or genotype testing).

### **Case Classification:**

**Confirmed:** a case that is laboratory confirmed and does not meet the case definition for acute hepatitis C.

**Probable:** a case that is anti-HCV positive (repeat reactive) by EIA **and** has alanine aminotransferase (ALT or SGPT) values above the upper limit of normal, **but** the anti-HCV EIA result has not been verified by an additional more specific assay **or** the signal to cut-off ratio is unknown.

### **HCV Outbreak Definition (Colorado only):**

Two or more cases involving two or more households clustered in time (e.g., occurring within 2 weeks - 6 months of each other) and either epi-linked or sharing common space (e.g., in one building) where transmission is suspected to have occurred (e.g., a shooting gallery). Two cases in an outbreak must meet the CDC HCV acute confirmed case definition.

*\*New definitions applied 01/01/2012*