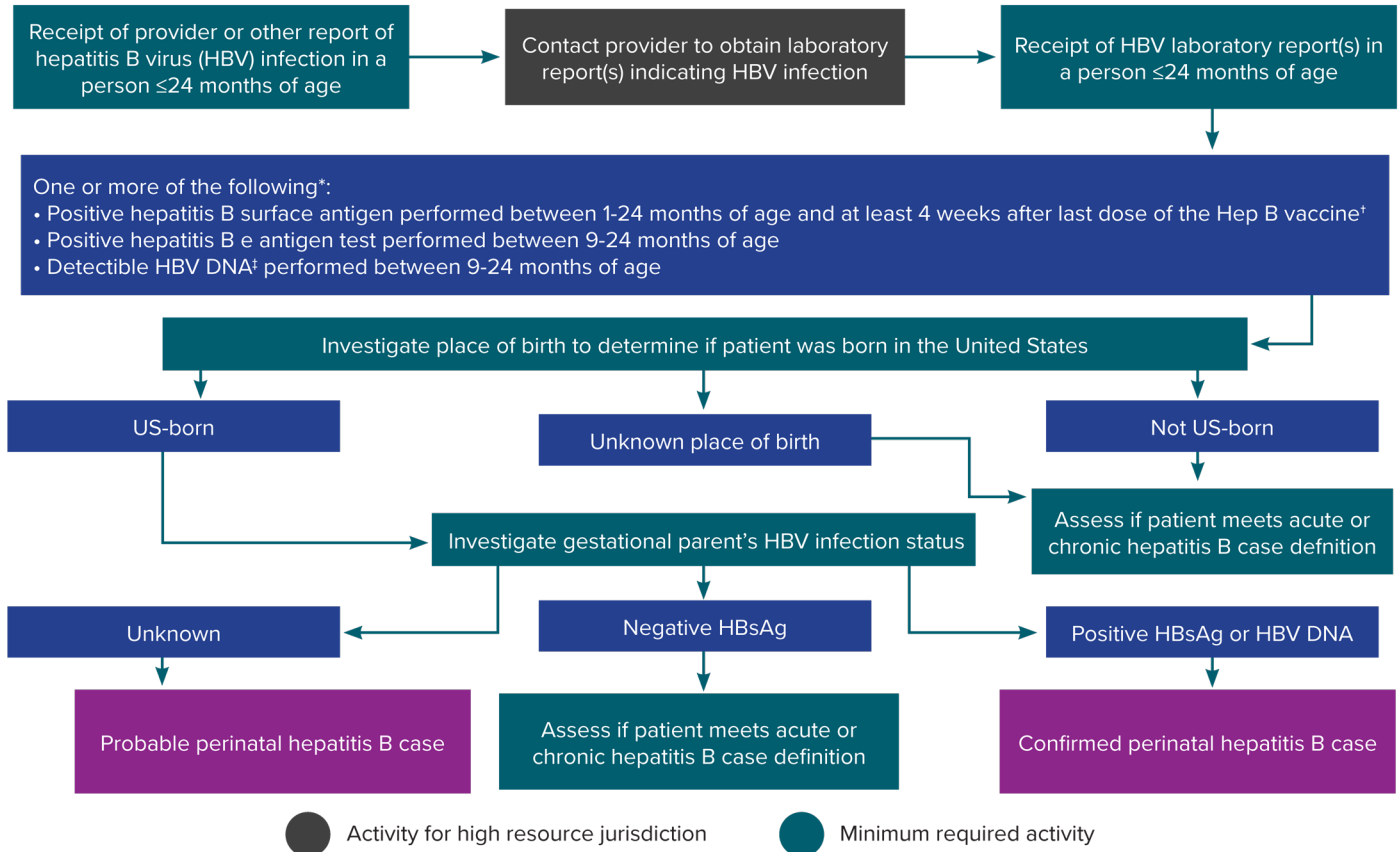




Figure 3-4. Process for perinatal hepatitis B case ascertainment and classification



*Surveillance programs should provide prevention programs with information on people who have positive test outcomes for post-test counseling and referral to care, as appropriate. HBsAg test results obtained from infants ≤1 month of age and hepatitis B e antigen and HBV DNA results obtained from those ≤9 months of age should not be used for classification. Cases among children ≤24 months of age who are known to have been exposed to HBV through health care (not perinatally) should be reported according to the 2012 acute and chronic hepatitis B case definitions.

†Positive HBsAg results obtained from infants ≤9 months of age who received hepatitis B vaccine should not be interpreted as positive due to the potential for transient HBsAg positivity.

‡Nucleic acid testing for HBV DNA, including qualitative, quantitative, and genotype testing.