



Table 3-2. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) case definition for acute hepatitis B, 2012

Criteria Type	Criteria
Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >24 months of age, OR • ≤24 months of age and the mode of exposure was not perinatal
Clinical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An acute illness with a 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 serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) >100 IU/L
Laboratory*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), AND • Positive immunoglobulin M (IgM) antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc IgM) (if done)
HBsAg Test Conversion*	Documented negative HBsAg test within 6 months prior to a positive test of either HBsAg, hepatitis B e antigen, or nucleic acid test (NAT) for HBV DNA (including qualitative, quantitative, or genotype)
Case Status	Classification
Confirmed Acute*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >24 months of age OR ≤24 months of age and the mode of exposure was not perinatal, AND • Not known to have a history of acute or chronic hepatitis B, AND • Meets the clinical and laboratory criteria OR meets the HBsAg test conversion criterion

*Surveillance programs should provide prevention programs with information on people who have positive test outcomes for post-test counseling and referral to treatment and care, as appropriate.