



Table 3-5. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) case definition for perinatal hepatitis B, 2017

Criteria Type	Criteria
Demographic	Diagnosis of hepatitis B in a child 1–24 months of age who was born in the United States
Clinical	Can range from asymptomatic to fulminant hepatitis
Laboratory*	Child \leq 24 months of age with evidence of hepatitis B as shown by the following laboratory results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive HBsAg[†] from 1–24 months of age only if at least 4 weeks after last dose of Hep B vaccine OR • Positive HBeAg from 9–24 months of age OR • Positive nucleic acid test (NAT) for HBV DNA (including qualitative, quantitative, or genotype testing) from 9–24 months of age
Epidemiologic Linkage	Born to an HBV-infected mother
Case Status	Classification
Confirmed Perinatal*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child \leq24 months of age AND • Born in the United States AND • Meets laboratory criteria AND • Born to an HBV-infected mother
Probable Perinatal*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child \leq24 months of age AND • Born in the United States AND • Meets laboratory criteria AND • HBV infection status of mother is unknown (i.e., no epidemiologic linkage)

*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.

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