

## NCSLPH Hepatitis A and B Serology Interpretation Charts

**Key:**    **Reactive:** +  
           **Non-Reactive:** -  
           **Not Tested:** NT

**HBsAg:**            **Hepatitis B Surface Antigen**  
**anti-HBs:**        **Hepatitis B Surface Antibody**  
**anti-HBc:**        **Hepatitis B Total Core Antibody**  
**anti-HBc IgM:**    **Hepatitis B Core IgM Antibody**  
**anti-HAV IgM:**    **Hepatitis A IgM Antibody**

### Hepatitis B Screen Panel

Interpretation	HBsAg*	anti-HBs^	anti-HBc
<b>Infected with HBV</b>	+	-	+
<b>Susceptible, never infected with HBV</b>	-	-	-
<b>Immune to HBV due to vaccination</b>	-	+	-
<b>Immune due to resolved infection</b>	-	+	+
<b>Interpretation unclear, may be a resolved infection (most common), chronic infection, or false positive</b>	-	-	+
<b>Perinatally exposed Infant is immune, no further follow up</b>	-	+	NT%
<b>Perinatally exposed infant needs additional follow up and vaccines</b>	-	-	NT%
<b>Perinatally exposed infant needs additional follow up</b>	+	-	NT%

### Hepatitis Symptomatic Panel

Interpretation	HBsAg*	anti-HBs^	anti-HBc	anti-HBcIgM#
<b>Chronic HBV Infection<sup>1</sup></b>	+	-	+	-
<b>Acute HBV Infection</b>	+	-	+	+
<b>Susceptible, never infected with HBV<sup>2</sup></b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Immune to HBV due to vaccination<sup>3</sup></b>	-	+	-	-
<b>Immune due to resolved infection</b>	-	+	+	-
<b>HBV interpretation unclear, may be a resolved infection (most common), chronic infection, or false positive</b>	-	-	+	+ or -

Interpretation	anti-HAVIgM#
<b>Infected with HAV</b>	+
<b>Not Infected with HAV</b>	-

<sup>1</sup> anti-HBc IgM also might be positive in persons with chronic infection during severe HBV infection flares or reactivation.

<sup>2</sup> anti-HBs concentrations might wane over time among vaccine responders. People with a documented, complete HepB vaccine series typically do not need to be revaccinated, except for special populations like patients on [hemodialysis or health care personnel](#).

<sup>3</sup> Immune if anti-HBs concentration is >10 mIU/mL after vaccine series completion.

\* Patients with a reactive (+) HBsAg result are confirmed with a neutralization test. A "Not Confirmed" HBsAg Confirmatory result indicates the presence of Hepatitis B surface antigen could not be confirmed by neutralization. These patients should be evaluated for other serologic markers and retested for HBsAg in 4-6 weeks.

# Patients with "Grayzone" IgM antibody results should be retested at one-week intervals, if clinically indicated.

^ The immune status of patients with "Grayzone" surface antibody results cannot be determined. Consider other factors including clinical status, risk factors, and other diagnostic information.

% Maternal antibodies to HBc may persist for up to 24 months and therefore this testing is not recommended for infants <24 months old.