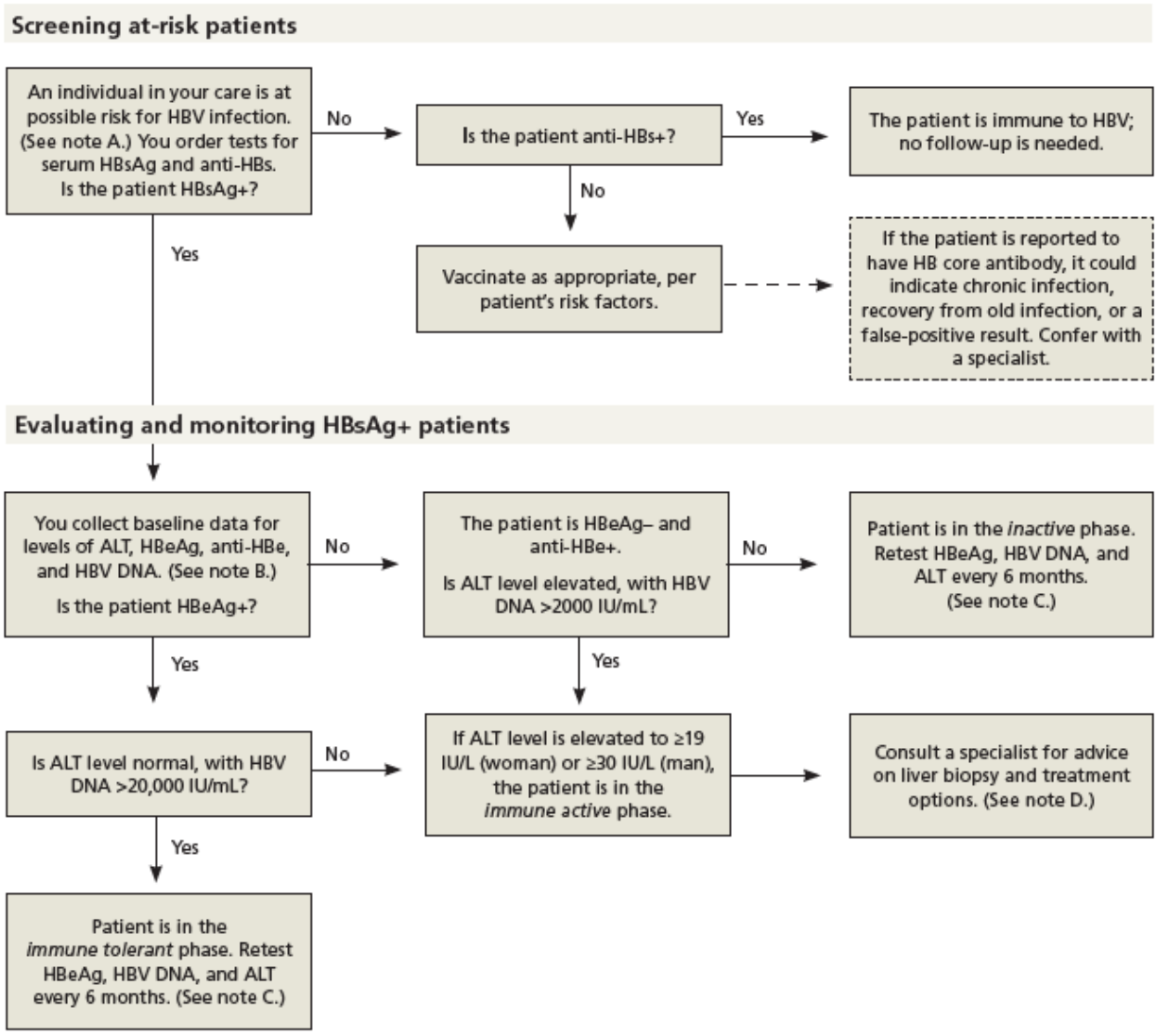
Suspect HBV infection? Use this algorithm to screen and intervene

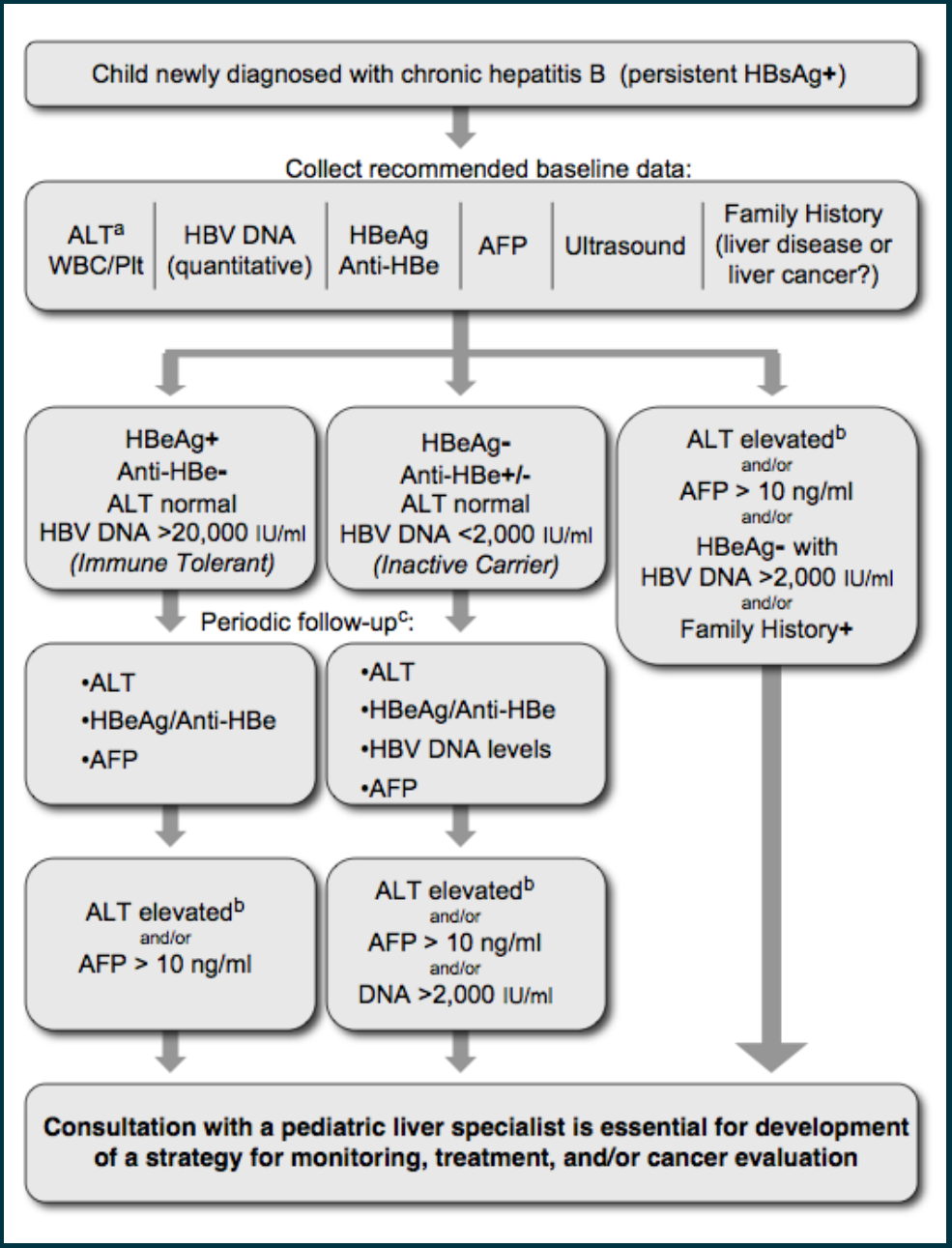


ALT, alanine aminotransferase; anti-HBe, antibody to HBeAg; anti-HBs, antibody to HBsAg; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; DNA, deoxyribose nucleic acid; HBeAg, hepatitis B e-antigen (protein produced by HBV, indicating heightened viral activity); HBsAg, hepatitis B surface antigen; HBV, hepatitis B virus; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma.

Source: Primary Care Provider Workshop on Hepatitis B, sponsored by the Hepatitis B Foundation in Doylestown, Pa (March 10-11, 2010).

McHugh JA, et al., *J Fam Pract* 2011;60(9):E1-E8

Recommended approach to monitoring children with chronic hepatitis B infection



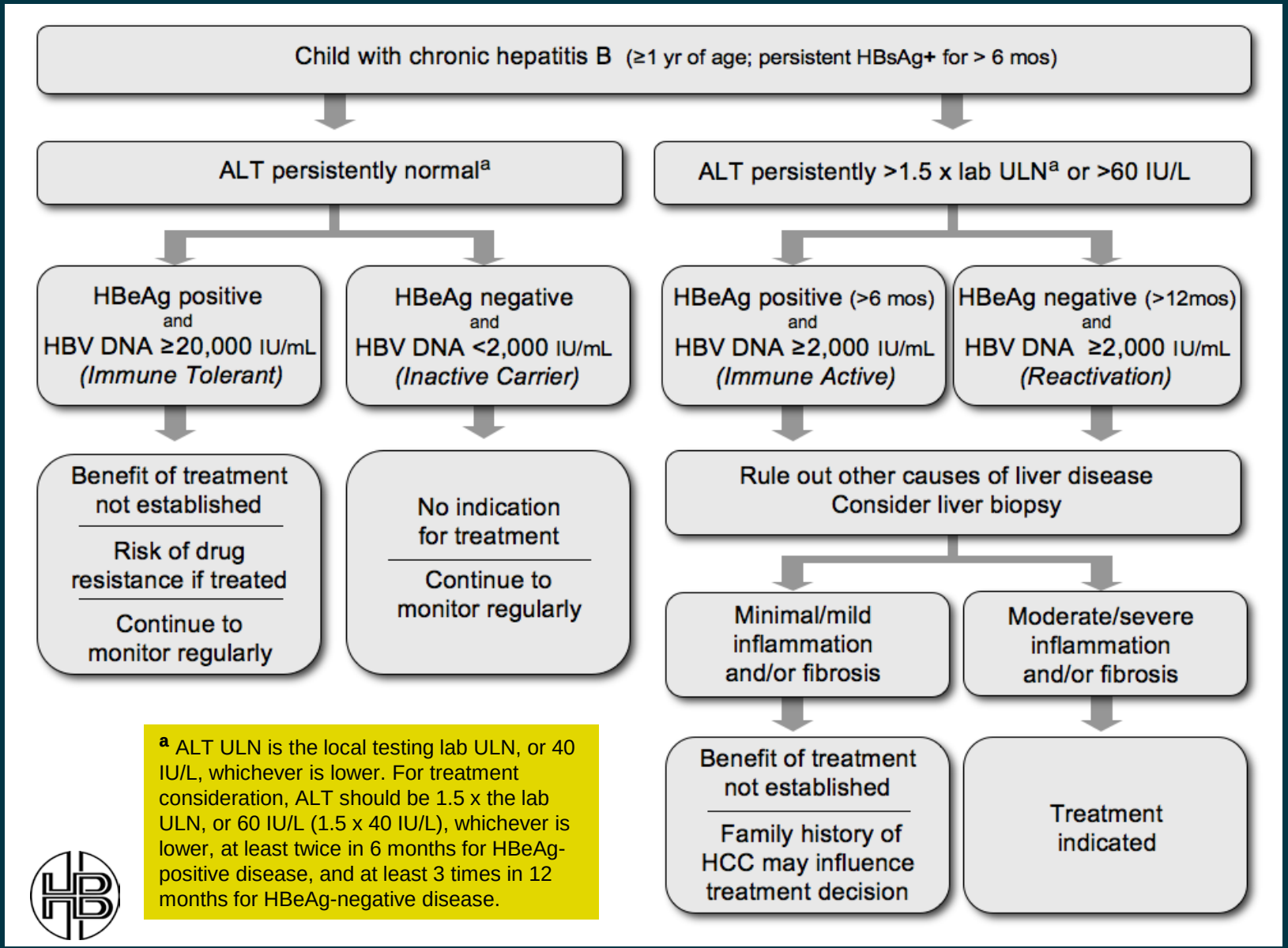
[a] ALT and WBC/Plt are generally part of a hepatic function panel and CBC

[b] Greater than the testing laboratory ULN, or >40 IU/L, whichever is lower

[c] ALT and AFP q6-12 mos; HBeAg/Anti-HBe and HBV DNA q12 mos; Also consider ultrasound q1-2 yr, particularly with elevated ALT or AFP, or family history of HCC

Haber, BA, et al. *Pediatrics*. published online Oct 5, 2009. (doi: 10.1542/peds.2009-0567)

Recommended approach to selection of children for HBV treatment



[a] ALT ULN is the local testing lab ULN, or 40 IU/L, whichever is lower. For treatment consideration, ALT should be 1.5 x the lab ULN, or 60 IU/L (1.5 x 40 IU/L), whichever is lower, at least twice in 6 months for HBeAg-positive disease, and at least 3 times in 12 months for HBeAg-negative disease.

Jonas, MM, et al. *submitted for publication*