



**Table 3-3. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) case definition for chronic hepatitis B, 2024**

Criteria Type	Criteria
Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;24 months of age, <b>OR</b></li> <li>≤24 months of age and the mode of exposure was not perinatal</li> </ul>
Clinical	No symptoms are required. People with chronic hepatitis B might have no evidence of liver disease or might have a spectrum of diseases ranging from chronic hepatitis to cirrhosis or liver cancer.
Confirmatory Laboratory*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detection of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg<sup>†</sup>) in two clinical specimens taken ≥6 months apart, <b>OR</b></li> <li>Detection of hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) in two clinical specimens taken ≥6 months apart, <b>OR</b></li> <li>Detection of [HBsAg<sup>†</sup> <b>OR</b> HBeAg] <b>AND</b> detection of total antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc), <b>OR</b></li> <li>Detection of HBsAg<sup>†</sup> <b>AND</b> detection of HBeAg, <b>OR</b></li> <li>Detection of NAT for HBV RNA (including qualitative, quantitative, or genotype testing)</li> </ul>
Presumptive Laboratory*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative, not done, or result not available for Immunoglobulin M antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc IgM), <b>AND</b></li> <li>One detectable result for HBsAg<sup>†</sup> <b>OR</b> HBeAg</li> </ul>
Case Status	Classification
Confirmed Chronic* <sup>‡</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;24 months of age <b>OR</b> ≤24 months of age and the mode of exposure was not perinatal, <b>AND</b></li> <li>Not known to have a history of chronic hepatitis B, <b>AND</b></li> <li>Has confirmatory laboratory evidence</li> </ul>
Probable Chronic* <sup>‡</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;24 months of age <b>OR</b> ≤24 months of age and the mode of exposure was not perinatal, <b>AND</b></li> <li>Not known to have history of chronic hepatitis B, <b>AND</b></li> <li>Has presumptive laboratory evidence</li> </ul>

\*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.

<sup>†</sup>If information on HBsAg test method is available and HBsAg confirmatory neutralization was performed as recommended, HBsAg positive by confirmatory neutralization.

<sup>‡</sup>A confirmed or probable acute hepatitis B case may be additionally enumerated as a new confirmed chronic hepatitis B case if a positive HBV viral detection test is reported 6 months or longer after acute case onset or, if asymptomatic, after the initial positive test result.