

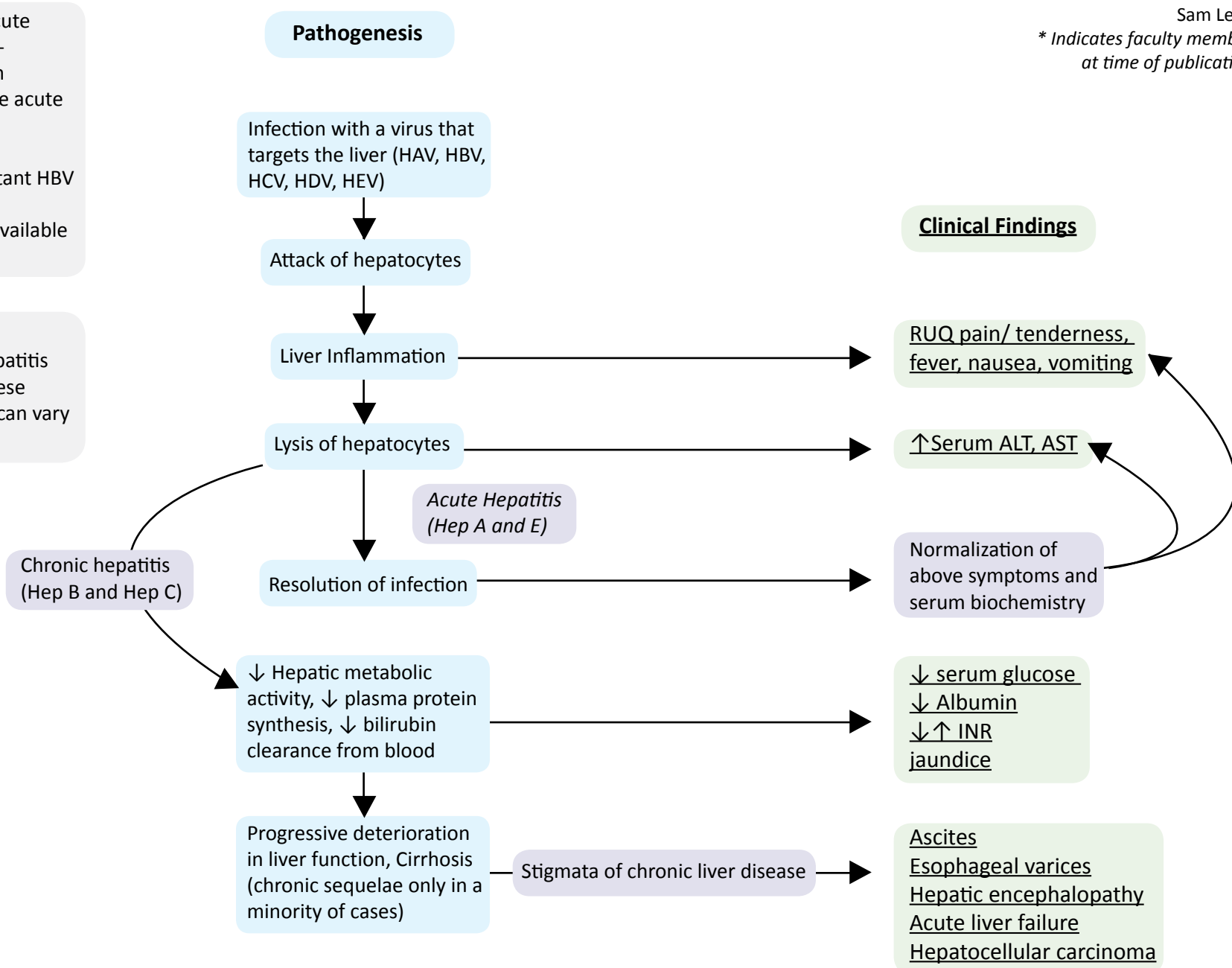
Viral Hepatitis: Pathogenesis and Clinical Findings

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* Indicates faculty member at time of publication

- HAV and HEV cause an acute hepatitis, individuals non-infectious after resolution
- HBV and HCV can produce acute or chronic infections,
- HDV only able to infect individuals with concomitant HBV infection
- Currently, vaccines only available against HAV and HBV

Note:
Not all patients with viral hepatitis will develop every one of these signs/symptoms. Symptoms can vary depending on the patient.



HBV Serology:

First Principles and Pattern Interpretation

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	HBsAg	HBV Core antigen Marker of HepB infection at some point		Anti-HBsAg denotes immunity	HBeAg	Anti-HBeAg
	Presence denotes current HBV infection (chronic or acute)	Anti-HBcAg IgM acute/recent infection	Anti-HBcAg IgG chronic/remote infection	(due to vaccination or past exposure)	Marker of active viral disease and pt. infectiousness	Detected in chronically infected pt.'s or pt.'s who have cleared the infection
Never infected, Never Immunized	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Infection/ Carrier	+	+/-	+	-	+/-	+/-
Acute infection	+	+	-	-	+	-
Natural Immunity (Past infection)	-	-	+	+	-	+/-
Immunized	-	-	-	+	-	-

Historical Notes:

- HBeAg was previously used as a marker of viral replication
- Presence of Anti-HBeAg antibodies indicates that e antigen has been cleared, representing seroconversion and a halt to viral replication
- HBV DNA is the current clinical marker of viral replication, and can be used to assess viral load in the body