

## **Viral Hepatitis B Infected Pregnant Female**

### **Case Definition:**

### **Clinical Criteria:**

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)-infected pregnant woman with acute or chronic infection: reporting required with each pregnancy.

### **Laboratory Criteria:**

Positive result for any one of the following three laboratory tests:

- Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)
- Hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg)
- Hepatitis B virus DNA (HBV-DNA) (including qualitative, quantitative and genotype testing)

### **State Law Requires HBV Testing During Pregnancy and Reporting to Local Public Health**

The Tennessee Code Annotated (§ 68-5-602) requires that all pregnant women receiving prenatal care or presenting for delivery with no prenatal care be tested for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg). The presence of HBsAg in the blood indicates an active infection with HBV. Appropriate treatment of infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers also is required. **Active HBV infection (acute or chronic) of a pregnant woman is a reportable condition in Tennessee for every pregnancy.**

HBsAg testing is recommended for all pregnant women presenting for labor and delivery without documentation of HBsAg test results for current pregnancy and those with risk factors for HBV infection, regardless of previous test results.

### **Tennessee Immunization Prenatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program (PHBP)**

PHBP identifies and case manage HBV-infected pregnant women and at risk infants to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HBV. The program objectives include: identification of HBV-positive pregnant women to ensure administration of hepatitis B immune globulin and vaccine to the infant at birth; completion of the infant's hepatitis B vaccine series; and post-vaccination serologic testing of the infant for confirmation of immunity or HBV-infection.

