

HEPATITIS B, C, NOS

Disease name

Disease	Indicate whether the case is hepatitis B, C or NOS (Not Otherwise Specified). Select hepatitis NOS for cases of hepatitis D, hepatitis E or if the type of hepatitis has not been determined. The acute illness not the carrier state is to be notified.
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Basis of diagnosis

Clinical criteria	
Fits clinical description	Select the 'Yes' option if the case fits the clinical description for the disease. See the Appendix (pages 4–5) case clinical descriptions. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Clinical features	Indicate whether the case had jaundice. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Laboratory criteria	
Laboratory confirmation of disease	Indicate the status of laboratory confirmation. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option. The laboratory confirmation requirements are given below in the 'Classification' section.
Laboratory results	Indicate the status of each laboratory testing method for the disease being notified. If the laboratory test results were positive select the 'Yes' option, if negative select the 'No' option. If the results of the laboratory test are not yet available, select 'Awaiting results'. If any of the laboratory tests were not carried out, select 'Not Done'. Specify any other tests that were carried out but are not listed for hepatitis NOS. See the Appendix (pages 4–5) for laboratory confirmation criteria.

Classification

Classification	Under investigation - a case which has been notified but information is not yet available to classify it as probable or confirmed. See the Appendix (pages 4–5) for case classifications and laboratory confirmation criteria. Not a case – a case that has been investigated, and subsequently found not to meet the case definition.
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Risk factors

Household contact	Indicate whether case has had household contact with a confirmed case or carrier. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Sexual contact	Indicate whether case has had sexual contact with a confirmed case or carrier. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.

Child of seropositive mother	Indicate whether the case is a child of a seropositive mother, i.e., mother with antibodies for hepatitis. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Occupational exposure	Indicate whether the case has had occupational exposure to blood. For example, if the case is a healthcare worker. If 'Yes', provide details of exposure. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Overseas travel	Indicate whether the case was overseas during the incubation period for the disease (hepatitis B = 45–180 days; hepatitis C = 2 weeks–6 months). If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Injecting drug use	Indicate whether the case has a history of injecting drug use. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Body piercing or tattoos	Indicate whether the case has undergone body piercing or tattooing procedure(s) in the last 12 months. If 'Yes', record the date of the most recent procedure and type of premise/place where the procedure took place (eg. premise name, prison, home). If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Blood/tissue recipient	Indicate whether the case is a blood product or tissue recipient. If 'Yes', record the date when the last blood product or tissue was received. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Other risk factors	Specify any other risk factors under surveillance for the disease if they were present.

Protective factors

Immunisation	Indicate whether the case had been immunised with the hepatitis B vaccine at any time before becoming ill. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Vaccine details	If the case has been immunised record the details of each dose they received. Record the date of each dose or the age when it was given. Specify the age units (weeks, months, years) by selecting one of the boxes. If the case received the first dose of hepatitis B vaccine at birth, record the age as 0 weeks. Indicate whether the source of immunisation information was patient/caregiver recall or documented for each dose. If the case has not received all four doses, record the details for those received and select the 'Not given' option for the subsequent dose to indicate no further doses had been received. If vaccination dose information is not known or unavailable, then select the 'Unknown' option.

Management

Case management	
Case counselled	Indicate whether case was counselled about the risk of transmission to others. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Contact management	
Was case pregnant	Indicate whether the case was pregnant. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Contacts at risk of infection	Indicate whether the case had contacts at risk of infection. If not known or unavailable then select the 'Unknown' option.
Type of contact	If the case had contacts at risk of infection, describe their management. Record the number of contacts identified as listed on the case report form. Specify the type of 'Other' contacts. If multiple types of contacts specify 'various'. Indicate how many of the contacts identified were counselled i.e. these should be a subset of the number identified. If the disease being notified is hepatitis B indicate how many contacts were advised to get hepatitis B vaccine and/or given immunoglobulin.

Appendix: clinical description, laboratory confirmation and case classification

Hepatitis B

Incubation period	45–180 days, commonly 60–90 days
Clinical description	An illness with variable symptoms and severity. Adults may experience the insidious onset of fever, malaise, abdominal discomfort and anorexia with jaundice or elevated serum aminotransferase levels. Acute hepatitis B infection in the first few months of life seldom causes clinical disease, and symptoms or signs are less common in children than in adults.
Laboratory confirmation	Requires at least one of the following: • HBsAg positive in an infant aged under 12 months • change from HbsAg negative to HBsAg positive within a 12-month period (if testing is performed at the same laboratory and the cumulative history is readily available within the laboratory information systems) • anti-HBcore IgM reactive (unless HBsAg positive more than 6 months ago and the history is readily available in laboratory information systems) • detection of hepatitis B virus nucleic acid
Case classification	Under investigation – a case that has been notified but information is not yet available to classify it as probable or confirmed Probable – a clinically compatible illness with positive HBsAg (over 12 months of age). Confirmed – a clinically compatible illness that is laboratory confirmed. Not a case – a case that has been investigated and subsequently found not to meet the case definition.

Hepatitis C

Incubation period	2 weeks–6 months, commonly 6–9 weeks
Clinical description	Hepatitis C infection is often asymptomatic but may present as an illness with variable symptoms of lethargy, anorexia and jaundice. Only cases of acute Hepatitis C are notifiable ('incident' cases). This includes cases where there has been documented seroconversion within a 12-month period, even in the absence of clinical illness.
Laboratory confirmation	Requires positive anti-HCV serology or detection of HCV nucleic acid.

Case classification	Under investigation – a case that has been notified but information is not yet available to classify it as probable or confirmed Probable – not applicable Confirmed: - documented seroconversion to HCV when the most recent negative specimen was within the last 12 months; or - a positive anti-HCV antibody test or nucleic acid test and a clinical illness consistent with acute HCV within the previous 12 months where other causes of acute hepatitis can be excluded. Not a case – a case that has been investigated and subsequently found not to meet the case definition.
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Hepatitis NOS	
Incubation period	Hepatitis D: 2–8 weeks. Hepatitis E: 15–64 days. Hepatitis G: not known.
Clinical description	An illness with variable symptoms including fever, malaise, anorexia and nausea with jaundice and/or elevated serum aminotransferase levels. Hepatitis G has no recognised disease sequelae.
Laboratory confirmation	Requires: - negative tests for hepatitis A and C; and - a positive anti-HDV, positive anti-HEV or positive test for hepatitis G. Hepatitis D requires simultaneous hepatitis B co-infection; testing for hepatitis D is indicated in clinically severe cases of suspected hepatitis B.
Case classification	Under investigation – a case that has been notified but information is not yet available to classify it as confirmed. Probable – not applicable. Confirmed – a clinically compatible illness that is laboratory confirmed. Not a case – a case that has been investigated and subsequently found not to meet the case definition.