



The Medical **Bulletin**

Hepatology

HBV transmission, Mother to child, Sexual transmission, Needle-sharing Screen for HBV with HBV surface antigen (HBsAg) Total core antibody Vaccinate Positive total anti-HBc IgM anti-HBc is not required to confirm chronic infection HBeAg is a marker of active replication and increases risk of viral transmission and hepatocellular carcinoma. The majority of people infected with HBV perinatally will seroconvert from HBeAg positive to negative around 30 years of age. HBeAg seroconversion is associated with decrease in viral load levels and lower rates of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). A subset of HBeAg negative patients can develop mutations in the HBV genome that is integrated into the patient's hepatocytes, leading to increasing viral replication and risk for HCC.

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