Understanding your test results

Understanding your hepatitis B blood tests can be confusing. Are you infected? Protected? or at risk?

While only one sample of blood is needed for a hepatitis B blood test, three tests will be completed on that sample and the **results of each must be known to confirm your status**.

These tests are:

HBsAg	Anti-HBs or HBsAb	Anti-HBc or HBcAb
Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B
surface antigen	surface antibody	core antibody
A positive HBsAg test result means you are infected and at risk of liver damage. Your blood can spread the hepatitis B virus to others. This test can detect the presence of the virus (the surface antigen) in your blood. A positive or reactive result means you have the hepatitis B virus and further testing is needed to determine if this is a new (acute) or long-standing (chronic) hepatitis B infection.	A positive or reactive anti-HBs (or HBsAb) test result indicates your immune system is active against the virus. If the HBsAg is negative it means you are protected and immune from infection. This protection can be the result of receiving the hepatitis B vaccine or of a successful recovery from a past hepatitis B infection. This test is not routinely included in blood bank screenings.	A positive or reactive anti-HBc (or HBcAb) test result indicates a past or current hepatitis B infection. The core antibody does not provide any protection against the hepatitis B virus. This test can only be fully understood by knowing the results of the HBsAg and anti-HBs test. If you have a positive anti-HBc (or HBcAb) test result please ask your health care provider for a complete explanation of your hepatitis B status.

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