

Hepatitis B

Seroconversion of Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg)

What is HBsAg seroconversion?

HBsAg seroconversion is when you have cleared hepatitis B and it is not detected in your blood. (HBsAg is negative or not detected).

How does HBsAg seroconversion affect me?

If you were older than 35 when you cleared the virus, you are still at an increased risk of developing liver cancer (also called hepatocellular carcinoma or HCC). It is important to continue having six-monthly blood tests for a period of five years.

If you have a family history of liver cancer (high risk) you will also need to have a regular ultrasound scan. If you clear the virus under the age of 35 and are not considered high risk you do not require any follow-up.

HBsAg becomes negative

High risk - Cirrhosis (scarring in liver)/family history of HBV related HCC

Continue follow-up blood tests indefinitely

<35 years

Discharge from follow-up blood tests

>35 years

Fibroscan or biopsy < (stage1) Discharge from follow-up

OR

Liver status unknown or stage 2-3 follow for 5 years with 6-monthly blood testing *then discharge

*Six month LFTs (Liver function tests) & AFP (alpha-Fetoprotein), 12 monthly FBC (full blood count)