



# KNOW THE COMPLETE PICTURE

Answer the following questions to gauge your knowledge of comprehensive testing for **Chronic Hepatitis B (CHB)**.

Start

Q | 1

Approximately 50% of patients with CHB who were diagnosed within the past 12 months and who weren't on treatment did not receive ALT and either HBV DNA or HBeAg biomarker tests.<sup>1</sup>

True

False

ALT=alanine aminotransferase; CHB=chronic hepatitis B; DNA=deoxyribonucleic acid; HBeAg=hepatitis B e-antigen; HBV=hepatitis B virus; qHBsAg=quantitative hepatitis B surface antigen.

**Reference: 1.** Pham T, et al. *Med Care*. 2023;61(4):247-253.

Q | 1

Approximately 50% of patients with CHB who were diagnosed within the past 12 months and who weren't on treatment did not receive ALT and either HBV DNA or HBeAg biomarker tests.<sup>1</sup>

YOU'RE  
CORRECT.

In a 2023 study published in *Medical Care*, which assessed gaps and disparities in CHB monitoring and treatment in the United States from 2016–2019, ~50% of patients who were not on treatment did not receive ALT and either HBV DNA or HBeAg testing within 12 months of CHB diagnosis.<sup>1</sup>

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ALT=alanine aminotransferase; CHB=chronic hepatitis B; DNA=deoxyribonucleic acid; HBV=hepatitis B virus; HBeAg=hepatitis B e-antigen.

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Approximately 50% of patients with CHB who were diagnosed within the past 12 months and who weren't on treatment did not receive ALT and either HBV DNA or HBeAg biomarker tests.<sup>1</sup>

## ACTUALLY, IT'S TRUE!

In a 2023 study published in *Medical Care*, which assessed gaps and disparities in CHB monitoring and treatment in the United States from 2016–2019, ~50% of patients who were not on treatment did not receive ALT and either HBV DNA or HBeAg testing within 12 months of CHB diagnosis.<sup>1</sup>

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Q | 2

Approximately 40% of patients with CHB who were on treatment did not receive ALT and HBV DNA testing after antiviral treatment initiation.

True

False

ALT=alanine aminotransferase; CHB=chronic hepatitis B; DNA=deoxyribonucleic acid; HBV=hepatitis B virus; qHBsAg=quantitative hepatitis B surface antigen.

Approximately 40% of patients with CHB who were on treatment did not receive ALT and HBV DNA testing after antiviral treatment initiation.

## ACTUALLY, IT'S FALSE!

A 2021 study published in *Journal of Viral Hepatitis* that researched lab monitoring and antiviral treatment for CHB among US patients receiving routine care **showed that >60% of patients did not receive ALT and HBV DNA testing** after antiviral treatment initiation.<sup>1</sup>

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**Reference: 1.** Zhou Y, et al. *J Viral Hepat.* 2022;29(3):189-195.

Approximately 40% of patients with CHB who were on treatment did not receive ALT and HBV DNA testing after antiviral treatment initiation.

FALSE IS  
CORRECT.

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What biomarker testing is needed to evaluate “functional cure”?

(Select your answer below)

- HBV DNA
- HBsAg or qHBsAg
- Both A and B

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What biomarker testing is needed to evaluate “functional cure”?

(Select your answer below)

- HBV DNA
- HBsAg or qHBsAg
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# ACTUALLY,

functional cure is defined as durable, undetectable serum levels of HBV DNA and HBsAg after a finite course of treatment, with or without anti-HBs.<sup>1-3</sup>

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Anti-HBs=antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen; DNA=deoxyribonucleic acid; HBsAg=hepatitis B surface antigen; HBV=hepatitis B virus; qHBsAg=quantitative hepatitis B surface antigen.

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**GREAT JOB!**  
**YOU’RE CORRECT.**

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What percentage of patients with CHB are viremic, but fall into a “grey zone\*” without clear guidance on optimal management and treatment?

(Select your answer below)

- 17%-25%
- 28%-55%
- 33%-50%
- 42%-55%
- 62%

\*Patients with HBV DNA and ALT levels that do not fall into the same phase.<sup>1</sup>

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# WOW!

You really know your grey zones. In the 2022 version of the “Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis B,” which was published in *Infectious Diseases & Immunity*, it was shown that 28%–55% of patients with CHB are viremic but fall into grey zones.<sup>1</sup>

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CHB=chronic hepatitis B.

**Reference: 1.** You H, et al. *Infect Dis Immun.* 2023;3(4):145-162.

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GOOD TRY,

but according to the 2022 version of the “Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis B,” which was published in *Infectious Diseases & Immunity*, it was shown that 28%–55% of patients with CHB who are viremic fall into grey zones.<sup>1</sup>

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What level (IU/mL) of HBsAg is associated with an increased risk of cirrhosis and HCC?

(Select your answer below)

- Lower limit of quantification (LLOQ)
- >100 IU/mL
- >1,000 IU/mL
- >2,000 IU/mL

HBsAg=hepatitis B surface antigen; HCC=hepatocellular carcinoma.

Q | 5

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THAT'S  
CORRECT.

If a patient with CHB has an HBsAg level >100 IU/mL, they have an increased risk of cirrhosis and HCC.<sup>1</sup>

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CHB=chronic hepatitis B; HBsAg=hepatitis B surface antigen; HCC=hepatocellular carcinoma.

**Reference: 1.** Ghany MG, et al; 2022 AASLD-EASL HBV-HDV Treatment Endpoints Conference Faculty. *J Hepatol.* 2023;79(5):1254-1269.

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GOOD TRY,

but the correct answer is >100 IU/mL. That's the HBsAg level above which a patient with CHB has an increased risk of cirrhosis and HCC.<sup>1</sup>

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Which clinical utility does quantitative HBsAg testing provide?

(Select your answer below)

- Prognostic value
- Identifies true inactive HBV carriers
- Monitors treatment response
- Determines the probability of HBsAg loss
- All of the above

HBsAg=hepatitis B surface antigen; HBV=hepatitis B virus; qHBsAg=quantitative hepatitis B surface antigen.

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## THE CORRECT ANSWER IS ALL OF THE ABOVE.

Quantitative HBsAg testing provides multiple clinical utilities. It can:

- Add prognostic value by predicting the risk of liver fibrosis and development of HCC<sup>1</sup>
- Identify true inactive HBV carriers by identifying patients in a grey zone (HBeAg-negative with borderline levels of HBV and ALT) and help guide a treatment approach<sup>1</sup>
- Monitor responses to help identify potential candidates to withdraw from therapy (in combination with HBV DNA)<sup>2</sup>
- Determine probability of HBsAg loss if <100 IU/mL<sup>1,3</sup>

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ALT=alanine aminotransferase; DNA=deoxyribonucleic acid; HBeAg=hepatitis B e-antigen; HBsAg=hepatitis B surface antigen; HBV=hepatitis B virus; HCC=hepatocellular carcinoma.

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What percentage of your patients are you monitoring using the quantitative HBsAg (IU/mL) test?

(Select your answer below)

- None
- 10%-20%
- 20%-30%
- 30%-40%
- 40%-50%
- 50% or more

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## DID YOU KNOW?

Quantitative HBsAg is an important biomarker in assessing clinical response and functional cure.<sup>1,2</sup>

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# CONGRATULATIONS! WHEN IT COMES TO CHB, YOU ARE IN THE KNOW.

For more information on how comprehensive biomarker testing may offer more clinical insights,<sup>1-4</sup> please visit [KnowHepBTesting.com](https://www.knowhepbtesting.com)



Scan to explore  
comprehensive testing  
on our website

CHB=chronic hepatitis B.

**References:** **1.** Screening and testing for hepatitis B virus infection: CDC recommendations – United States, 2023. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. March 10, 2023. Accessed September 5, 2025. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/rr/rr7201a1.htm> **2.** Clinical testing and diagnosis for hepatitis B. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. January 31, 2025. Accessed September 5, 2025. <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis-b/hcp/diagnosis-testing/index.html> **3.** Additional hepatitis B blood tests. Hepatitis B Foundation. Accessed October 7, 2025. <https://www.hepb.org/prevention-and-diagnosis/diagnosis/hepatitis-b-blood-tests/> **4.** Understanding your test results. Hepatitis B Foundation. Accessed August 8, 2025. <https://www.hepb.org/prevention-and-diagnosis/diagnosis/understanding-your-test-results/#:~:text=Understanding>

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