

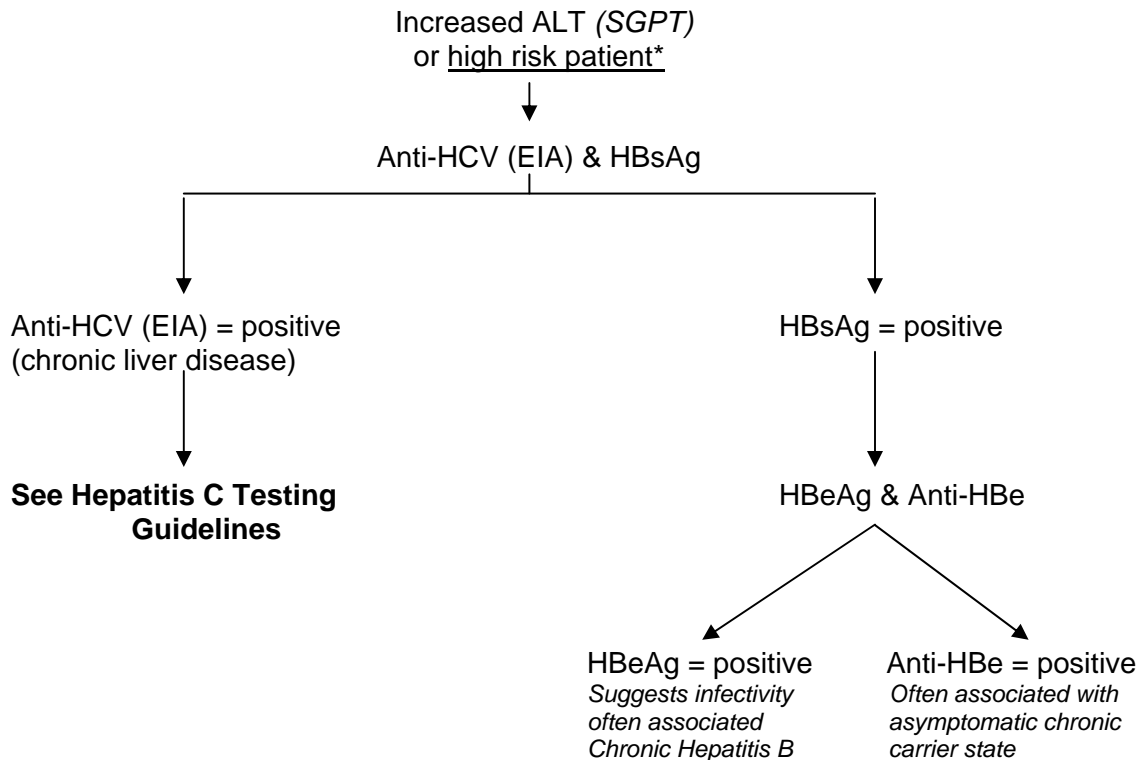
Chronic Hepatitis Testing Guidelines

Washington State Clinical Laboratory Advisory Council

Originally published: October, 2000 Reviewed: March 2005/May 2007/Jan 2010/Oct 2012

FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

The individual clinician is in the best position to determine which tests are most appropriate for a particular patient.



*High risk patient definition

1. Injection drug use
2. Nosocomial, occupational, or perinatal exposure
3. Select medical conditions (e.g., elevated ALT, dialysis, hemophilia)
4. Birth in endemic nation (*applies to Hepatitis B only*)
5. High risk sexual or STD history (*applies to Hepatitis B only*)
6. Blood products/organ transplants before 1992 (*applies to Hepatitis C only*)

References:

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4. Center for Disease Control Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Recommendations of Prevention and Control of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Infection and HCV-Related Chronic Disease, Vol. 47, No. RR-19, October 16, 1998
5. Specialty Laboratories, Hepatitis C Virus Genotype Technical Bulletin, HCVgeno, September, 1998
6. Mahoney, Francis J., Update on Diagnosis, Management, Prevention of Hepatitis B Virus Infection, Clinical Microbiology Reviews, Vol. 12, No. 2, April, 1999

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