

Hepatitis A and B Lab Tests

Hepatitis A Labs

Anti-HAV	Antibody to hepatitis A virus	Measures the total antibody of both IgG and IgM subclasses of HAV. Its presence indicates either acute or resolved infection.
IgM anti-HAV	IgM antibody subclass of anti-HAV	The presence of this antibody indicates a recent infection (≤ 6 months). It is used to diagnose acute hepatitis A.

Hepatitis B Labs

HBsAg	Hepatitis B surface antigen	A marker of infectivity. A positive test indicates either acute or chronic HBV infection.
Anti-HBs (also known as HbsAb)	Antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen	A marker of immunity. A positive test indicates an immune response to vaccination or HBV infection, or the presence of passively obtained immunity.
anti-HBc (total)	Antibody to hepatitis B core antigen	A non-specific test for acute, chronic, or resolved hepatitis B. It's not a marker of vaccine-induced immunity. It may be used before giving the hepatitis B vaccine to determine previous exposure to HBV infection.
IgM anti-HBc	IgM antibody subclass of Anti-HBc	A positive result indicated a recent infection (≤ 6 months). Used to test for an acute infection.
HbeAg	Hepatitis B "e" antigen	A marker of a high degree of HBV infectivity. Levels correlate well with levels of HBV replication. It's used to follow clinical management of patients with chronic HBV infections.
Anti-Hbe	Antibody to hepatitis "e" antigen	May be present in people with a HBV infection or immunity. In a person with chronic HBV infection, a positive level suggests low viral load and low infectivity.
HBV-DNA	HBV DNA	A marker of viral replication and correlates well with infectivity. It's used to monitor the treatment of patients with chronic HBV infection.