

RECOMMENDED MONITORING AFTER HBV TREATMENT INITIATION IN ADULTS WITH HIV			
Laboratory Test	Every 3 Months	Every 6 Months	Every 12 Months
HBV DNA	Until HBV DNA is undetectable [a]	After HBV DNA is undetectable	
HBeAg			Check for HBeAg-negative result [b]
HBsAg			X
Anti-HBs			X
Electrolyte panel		X	
Serum creatinine		X	
Urinalysis [c]			X
Liver function panel [c]	Until HBV DNA is undetectable [a]	After HBV DNA is undetectable	

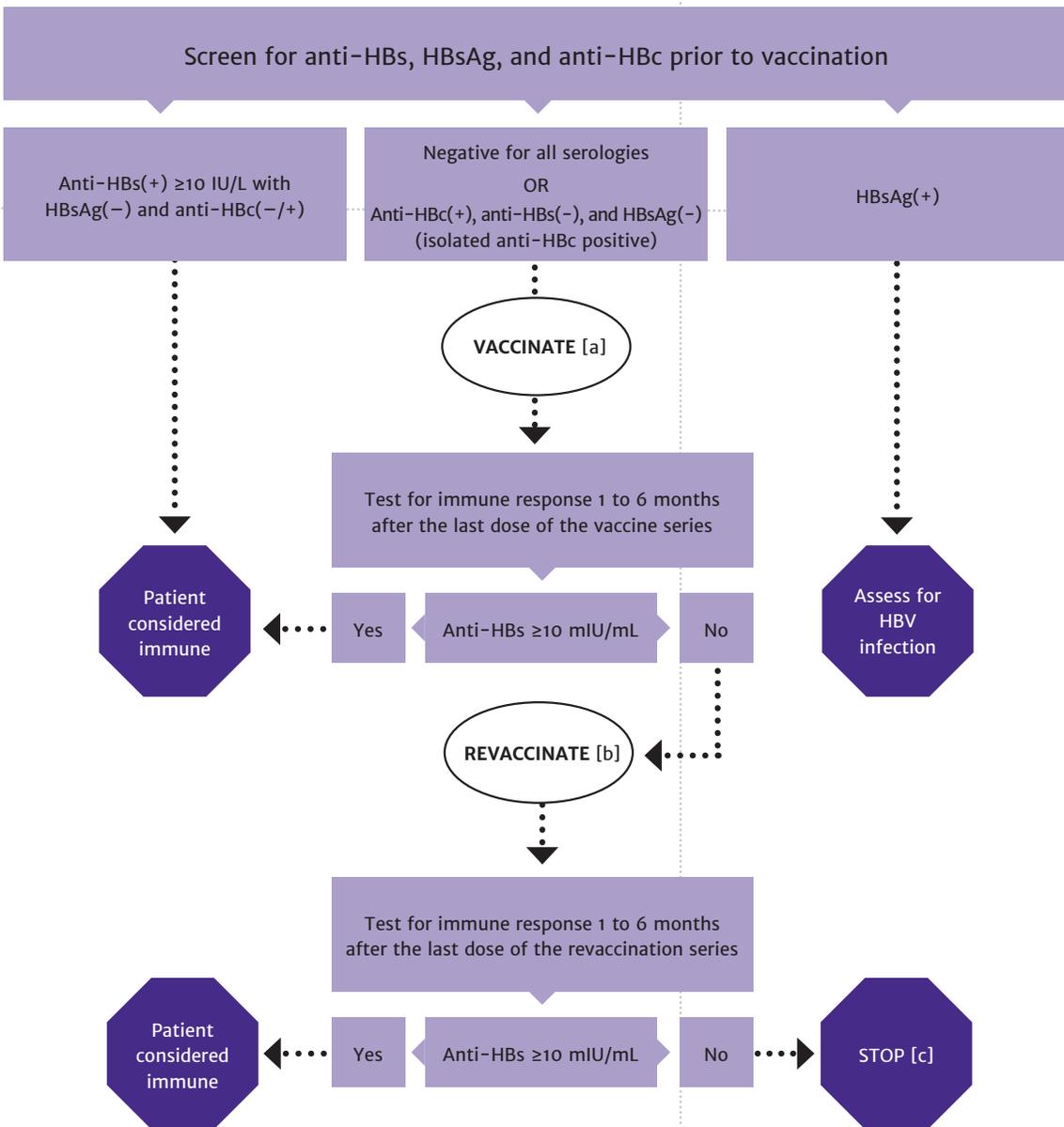
Notes:

a. Undetectable is defined as <10 mIU/mL.

b. Patients who have been taking anti-HBV treatment for several years may not convert to HBeAg-negative.

c. See NYSDOH AI guideline Laboratory Monitoring for Adverse Effects of ART.

FIGURE: ALGORITHM FOR HBV SCREENING AND VACCINATION IN PATIENTS WITH HIV



Notes:

- a. In patients with negative HBsAg, negative anti-HBs, and positive anti-HBc test results (isolated anti-HBc positive), offer a single dose of Heplisav-B followed by anti-HBs titer testing 1 to 6 months after vaccination OR vaccination with 2 doses of Heplisav-B followed by anti-HBs titer testing 1 to 6 months after the last dose. For patients who received only 1 dose of Heplisav-B, if the anti-HBs titer is <100 mIU/mL, complete the HBV vaccine series and repeat anti-HBs testing 1 to 6 months after the last vaccine.
- b. In patients with anti-HBs levels <10 mIU/mL (vaccine nonresponse), revaccination is recommended. If the Heplisav-B vaccine series was not administered as the initial HBV vaccination, revaccinate with a 2-dose series of Heplisav-B.
- c. A patient who is negative for all serologies and who does not respond to revaccination may have a primary nonresponse or chronic infection. HBV DNA testing may be used to detect the presence of chronic HBV infection.