



Table 2-2. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) case definition for hepatitis A, 2019

Criteria Type	Criteria
Clinical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An acute illness with a discrete onset of any sign or symptom consistent with acute viral hepatitis (e.g., fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, or dark urine) AND Jaundice OR peak elevated total bilirubin levels ≥ 3.0 mg/dL OR peak elevated serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) >200 IU/L, AND The absence of a more likely diagnosis
Laboratory*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive IgM hepatitis A virus antibody (anti-HAV IgM) OR Positive nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT), such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or genotyping for HAV
Epidemiologic Linkage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact (e.g., household or sexual) with a laboratory-confirmed case of hepatitis A 15–50 days prior to the onset of symptoms
Case Status	Classification
Confirmed*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meets the clinical criteria and is positive for anti-HAV IgM[†] OR Is positive for HAV RNA OR Meets the clinical criteria and had contact (e.g., household or sexual) with a laboratory-confirmed case of hepatitis A 15–50 days prior to onset of symptoms

*Surveillance programs should provide prevention programs with information on people who have positive test outcomes for post-test counseling, as appropriate.

[†]And not otherwise ruled out by anti-HAV IgM or NAAT for HAV RNA testing performed in a public health laboratory.