Frequently Asked Questions about Hepatitis C

I received a positive HCV antibody and a negative HCV RNA for a patient. How do I classify this incident?

I received a negative HCV RNA for a patient and no other HCV lab results are available. How do I classify this incident?

I received a positive HCV antibody, followed by a multiple subsequent positive and negative HCV RNAs for a patient. How do I classify this incident?

I received a negative HCV RNA followed by a positive HCV RNA for a patient. How do I classify this incident?

Q. I received a positive HCV antibody and a negative HCV RNA for a patient. How do I classify this incident?

A patient with a positive HCV antibody and known negative HCV RNA should be classified as a Probable, Chronic Hepatitis C case.

Q. I received a negative HCV RNA for a patient and no other HCV lab results are available. How do I classify this incident?

If you receive this information outside of CalREDIE, then you do not have to enter this information into CalREDIE. If you receive this information within CalREDIE, you can classify a patient with a negative HCV RNA only as Not a Case, Chronic Hepatitis C.

Q. I received a positive HCV antibody, followed by a multiple subsequent positive and negative HCV RNAs for a patient. How do I classify this incident?

You would classify a patient with a positive HCV antibody and any positive HCV RNA as a Confirmed, Chronic Hepatitis C, despite multiple subsequent laboratory results.

Q. I received a negative HCV RNA followed by a positive HCV RNA for a patient. How do I classify this incident?

If a positive test result is within 12 months of a negative report (test conversion), you would classify this patient as Confirmed, Acute Hepatitis C. However, if the subsequent positive test is after this 12 month timeframe, you would classify this patient as Confirmed, Chronic Hepatitis C.