Table 4-4. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) case definition for perinatal hepatitis C, 2018

Criteria Type	Criteria
Demographic	Diagnosis of hepatitis C in an infant 2–36 months of age
Clinical	Ranges from asymptomatic to fulminant hepatitis
Laboratory*	Child ≤36 months of age with evidence of hepatitis C as shown by the following laboratory results: • **Diagnostic Laboratory Evidence:** HCV detection test: » Positive nucleic acid test (NAT) for HCV RNA (including qualitative, quantitative, or genotype testing) during 2–36 months of age OR » Positive test indicating presence of HCV antigen during 2–36 months of age
Epidemiologic Linkage	• Maternal infection with hepatitis C of any duration, if known **AND** • Not known to have been exposed to hepatitis C via a mechanism other than perinatally (e.g., not acquired via health care)
Case Status	**Classification**
Confirmed Perinatal*	• Has a positive HCV detection test performed during 2–36 months of age **AND** • Is not known to have been exposed to hepatitis C via a mechanism other than perinatally.

*Surveillance programs should provide prevention programs with information on people who have positive test outcomes for post-test counseling and referral to treatment and care, as appropriate. At present no HCV antigen tests are approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). These tests will be acceptable laboratory criteria, equivalent to HCV RNA testing, when an FDA-approved test becomes available.