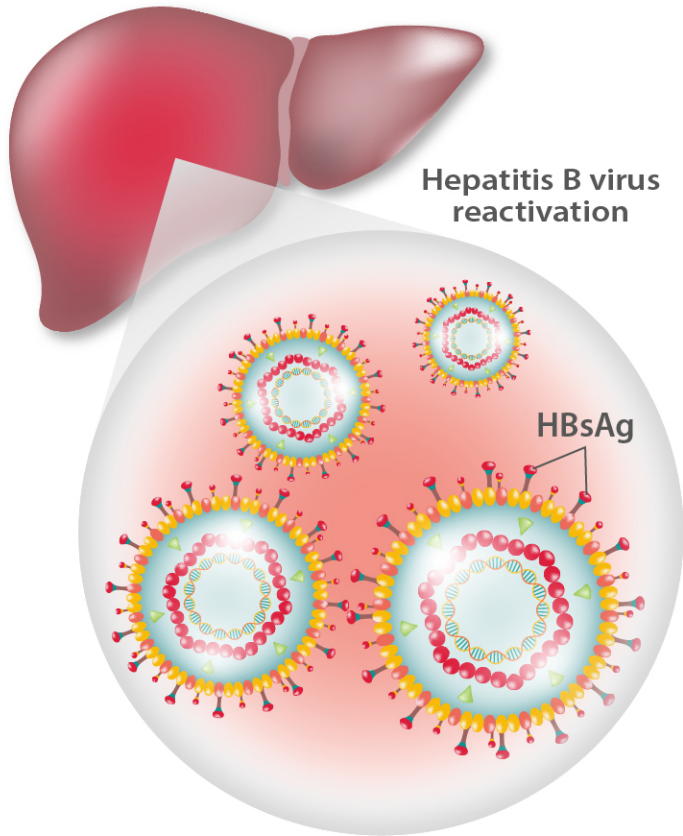


Overview of hepatitis B virus reactivation



- Chronic HBV infection is defined by the presence of HBsAg in serum with variable HBV DNA levels
- HBV reactivation has been most commonly reported in patients receiving **chemotherapy** for **haematological malignancies** and following **hematopoietic stem cell transplants**

Risk factors for HBV reactivation

- Immunosuppressive regimen
- Type of disease (Lymphoma is the most common condition)
- Male sex
- Older age (>50 years)

Risk groups in terms of immunosuppressive regimen

Risk group	Treatment regimen
High risk (>10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• B cell-depleting anti-CD20- directed monoclonal antibodies (e.g. rituximab)• HSCT +/- diagnosis of GVHD• Systemic cancer chemotherapy - anthracycline derivatives (e.g. doxorubicin)
Moderate risk (1-10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tyrosine kinase inhibitors (e.g. imatinib, ibrutinib)• Corticosteroids 20mg prednisolone, 4 weeks
Low risk (<1%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traditional immunosuppressive monotherapy (e.g. azathioprine, methotrexate)• Corticosteroids 4 weeks