







EXPOSED WITH RELAPSING POLYCHONDRITIS AND/OR WITH CLINI

Chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is a worldwide health problem. The prevalence of HBV infection is high in Asia, Africa, and Oceania, and is increasing in Europe and the United States. The disease is caused by the HBV, a DNA virus, which is transmitted by blood and body fluids. The infection can be acute or chronic. Acute infection is usually self-limiting and resolves within 6 months. Chronic infection, however, can persist for years and may lead to liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. The diagnosis of HBV infection is based on the detection of HBV surface antigen (HBsAg) in the blood. The presence of HBsAg indicates active infection. The detection of HBV core antigen (HBcAg) and HBV DNA in the blood also indicates active infection. The detection of HBV surface antibody (HBsAb) indicates a past infection. The detection of HBV core antibody (HBcAb) indicates a past or current infection. The detection of HBV DNA indicates active infection. The detection of HBV surface antigen (HBsAg) and HBV core antigen (HBcAg) in the blood is the most sensitive method for the diagnosis of HBV infection. The detection of HBV surface antibody (HBsAb) and HBV core antibody (HBcAb) in the blood is the most specific method for the diagnosis of HBV infection. The detection of HBV DNA in the blood is the most sensitive method for the diagnosis of HBV infection. The detection of HBV surface antigen (HBsAg) and HBV core antigen (HBcAg) in the blood is the most sensitive method for the diagnosis of HBV infection. The detection of HBV surface antibody (HBsAb) and HBV core antibody (HBcAb) in the blood is the most specific method for the diagnosis of HBV infection. The detection of HBV DNA in the blood is the most sensitive method for the diagnosis of HBV infection.

Major: proctitis and genital ulcers with inflamed cartilage.