

## ◆ What is hepatitis delta?

? Hepatitis delta (or hepatitis D) is a co-infection or superinfection (chronic combined infection) with hepatitis B, and is the most severe form of viral hepatitis, causing much faster progression to serious liver disease than hepatitis B alone.

🔗 The hepatitis D virus (HDV) depends on the hepatitis B virus (HBV) to survive and replicate. Only those who are living with or at high risk of acquiring HBV are able to contract HDV.

## ◆ What tests should be used for HDV?

1. The first test to order is the **hepatitis delta total antibody test (anti-HDV total)**. This test will determine any previous exposure to hepatitis delta.
2. All individuals that test positive for anti-HDV should then be tested for **hepatitis delta RNA (HDV RNA PCR)**, which will indicate an active infection. Only **quantitative** tests should be used. Tests may vary in their lower limits of sensitivity.

### Where to Order HDV Tests

[Quest Diagnostics](#) • [LabCorp](#) • [ARUP Laboratories](#)  
[Mayo Clinic Laboratories](#) • [Eurofins Viracor](#)

## ◆ Billing and Insurance

The below codes are not an exhaustive list. Please refer to CMS for information on how to properly code the tests needed for your patient.

### ICD-10 Codes for Hepatitis B and Delta

ICD-10: Z11.59 Encounter for screening for other viral diseases **AND/OR**

ICD-10: Z11.3 Encounter for screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission **AND/OR**

ICD-10: Z72.89 Other problems related to lifestyle **AND/OR**

ICD-10 B16.1 Acute hepatitis B with delta agent without hepatic coma **AND/OR**

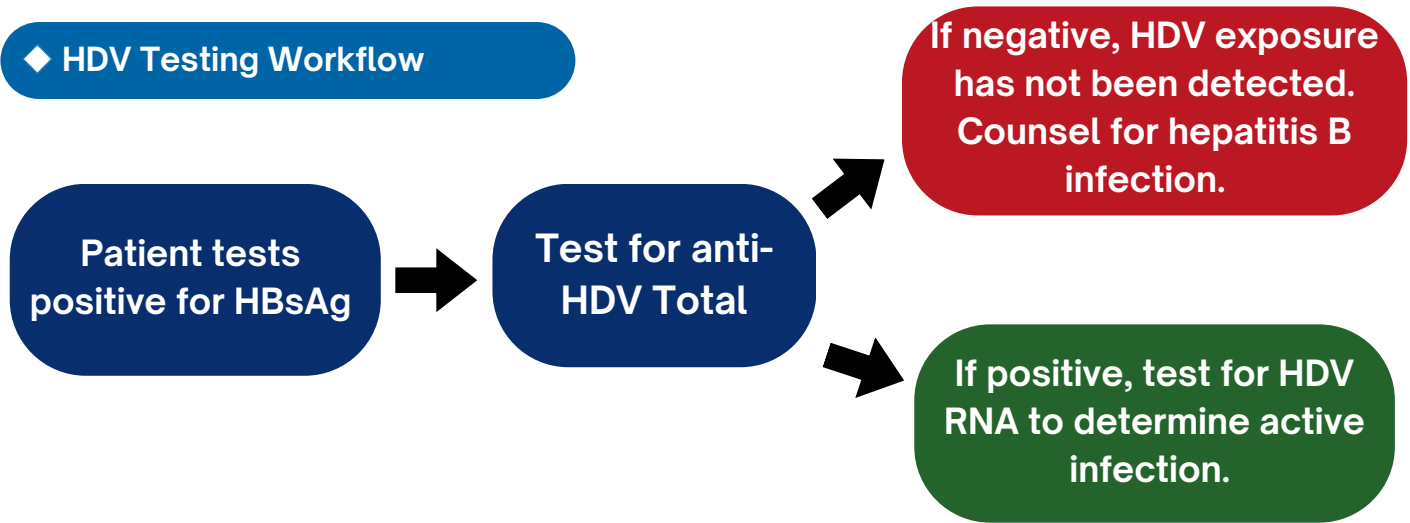
ICD-10 B17.0 Acute delta (super) infection of hepatitis B carrier **AND/OR**

ICD-10 B18.0 Chronic viral hepatitis B with delta agent

### CPT Codes for Hepatitis Delta Testing

- Hepatitis Delta Antibody (anti-HDV): 86692
- Hepatitis Delta RNA Quantitative (HDV RNA-Quant): 87523

## ◆ HDV Testing Workflow



## Resources & Initial Management/Counseling of HDV Positive Patients

If a patient tests positive for hepatitis D RNA, providers should take the following steps:

1. **Evaluate** the patient's current hepatitis B and D status with follow-up tests including liver health, and a baseline abdominal ultrasound. (See *Hepatitis B Management: Guidance for the Primary Care Provider for more information.*) If HDV evaluation and management cannot be provided in the primary care setting, link the patient to a hepatologist or gastroenterologist.
2. **Educate** the patient on how to maintain a healthy liver, including stopping alcohol and smoking, and how to prevent transmission to loved ones (e.g. testing of household members, vaccination, etc.). Multi-lingual resources can be found on the Hepatitis Delta Connect website - [www.hepdconnect.org](http://www.hepdconnect.org)
3. **Explain** to the patient that antivirals that may be effective at controlling hepatitis B unfortunately do not have an effect on hepatitis delta. **Underscore** that, while there is not yet an approved treatment for hepatitis delta outside of Europe, regular monitoring of liver function tests can be very helpful for maintaining health and managing the viruses. Gilead does have an early access program for the hepatitis delta treatment bulevirtide, thus far only approved in Europe, but available elsewhere through an [application process](#).
4. **Explain** how often they will need to see a provider depending upon their stage of liver disease.
5. **Advise** the patient about clinical trials that might be happening near them.
6. **Assure** the patient that they can live a long, healthy life with proper management.

Hepatitis Delta Resources from CDC



Hepatitis Delta Connect



Hepatitis Delta Resources from WHO



Hepatitis Delta Resources from EASL

