

**Supplementary Table 1 Definitions of HBV reactivation from different international guidelines**

<b>Guidelines</b>	<b>Reactivation of CHB</b>	<b>Reactivation of Resolved HBV</b>
American Gastroenterological Association (AGA) 2015 <sup>[6]</sup>	Unavailable DNA baseline: not defined Available DNA baseline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• previously undetectable: de novo detectable DNA</li> <li>• previously detectable: <math>\geq 10</math>-fold increase</li> </ul>	Reverse seroconversion to HBsAg-positive status
European Association for the Study of the Liver (EASL) 2017 <sup>[3]</sup>	Not clearly defined	Not clearly defined
American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) 2018 <sup>[7]</sup>	Unavailable DNA baseline: $\geq 10,000$ IU/mL Available DNA baseline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• previously undetectable: <math>\geq 1000</math> IU/mL</li> <li>• previously detectable: <math>\geq 100</math>-fold increase</li> </ul>	Development of detectable DNA or Reappearance of HBsAg (reverse seroconversion)
American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) 2020 update <sup>[4]</sup>	Same as the AASLD guideline	Same as the AASLD guideline
The Asian Pacific Association for the Study of the Liver (APASL) 2021 <sup>[5]</sup>	$\geq 2$ log increase in HBV DNA levels from baseline or Detection of HBV DNA with level $> 100$ IU/mL with undetectable HBV DNA at baseline	Reverse HBsAg seroconversion, HBsAg-negative becomes HBsAg-positive or

Appearance of HBV DNA in absence of  
HBsAg, HBV DNA-undetectable becomes  
HBV DNA-detectable

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CHB: chronic hepatitis B; HBsAg: Hepatitis B surface antigen; HBV: hepatitis B virus.