HEPATITIS B VACCINE

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

1 Why get vaccinated?

Hepatitis B is a serious disease. The hepatitis B virus can cause short-term (acute) illness that leads to:
- loss of appetite
- diarrhea and vomiting
- tiredness
- jaundice (yellow skin or eyes)
- pain in muscles, joints, and stomach

It can also cause long-term (chronic) illness that leads to:
- liver damage (cirrhosis)
- liver cancer
- death

About 1.25 million people in the U.S. have chronic hepatitis B virus infection.

Each year it is estimated that:
- 200,000 people, mostly young adults, get infected with hepatitis B virus
- More than 11,000 people have to stay in the hospital because of hepatitis B
- 4,000 to 5,000 people die from chronic hepatitis B

Hepatitis B vaccine can prevent hepatitis B. It is the first anti-cancer vaccine because it can prevent a form of liver cancer.

2 How is hepatitis B virus spread?

Hepatitis B virus is spread through contact with the blood and body fluids of an infected person. A person can get infected in several ways, such as:
- during birth when the virus passes from an infected mother to her baby
- by having sex with an infected person
- by injecting illegal drugs
- by being stuck with a used needle on the job
- by sharing personal items, such as a razor or toothbrush with an infected person

People can get hepatitis B virus infection without knowing how they got it. About 1/3 of hepatitis B cases in the United States have an unknown source.

3 Who should get hepatitis B vaccine and when?

1) Everyone 18 years of age and younger
2) Adults over 18 who are at risk

Adults at risk for hepatitis B virus infection include people who have more than one sex partner, men who have sex with other men, injection drug users, health care workers, and others who might be exposed to infected blood or body fluids.

If you are not sure whether you are at risk, ask your doctor or nurse.

✓ People should get 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine according to the following schedule. If you miss a dose or get behind schedule, get the next dose as soon as you can. There is no need to start over.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hepatitis B Vaccination Schedule</th>
<th>Infant whose mother is infected with hepatitis B virus</th>
<th>Infant whose mother is not infected with hepatitis B virus</th>
<th>Older child, adolescent, or adult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Dose</strong></td>
<td>Within 12 hours of birth</td>
<td>Birth - 2 months of age</td>
<td>Any time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Dose</strong></td>
<td>1-2 months of age</td>
<td>1-4 months of age (at least 1 month after first dose)</td>
<td>1-2 months after first dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third Dose</strong></td>
<td>6 months of age</td>
<td>6-18 months of age</td>
<td>4-6 months after first dose</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- The second dose must be given at least 1 month after the first dose.
- The third dose must be given at least 2 months after the second dose and at least 4 months after the first.
- The third dose should **not** be given to infants younger than 6 months of age.

Adolescents 11 to 15 years of age may need only two doses of hepatitis B vaccine, separated by 4-6 months. Ask your health care provider for details.

Hepatitis B vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines.
What should I look for?

Any unusual condition, such as a serious allergic reaction, high fever or behavior changes. Signs of a serious allergic reaction can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness. If such a reaction were to occur, it would be within a few minutes to a few hours after the shot.

What should I do?

• Call a doctor or get the person to a doctor right away.
• Tell your doctor what happened, the date and time it happened, and when the vaccination was given.
• Ask your doctor, nurse, or health department to file a Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form, or call VAERS yourself at 1-800-822-7967.

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

In the rare event that you or your child has a serious reaction to a vaccine, a federal program has been created to help you pay for the care of those who have been harmed.

For details about the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, call 1-800-338-2382 or visit the program’s website at http://www.hrsa.gov/bhpr/vicp

How can I learn more?

• Ask your doctor or nurse. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
• Call your local or state health department’s immunization program.
• Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
  - Call 1-800-232-2522 or 1-888-443-7232 (English)
  - Call 1-800-232-0233 (Español)
  - Visit the National Immunization Program’s website at http://www.cdc.gov/nip or CDC’s Hepatitis Branch website at http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/hepatitis/

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Immunization Program

Vaccine Information Statement (Interim)
Hepatitis B (8/9/00) 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-26