

Who should be vaccinated?

Ages:

- <60 years: All adults
- ≥60 years: If risk factors or desiring vaccination ([CDC website](#))

Which vaccines are recommended?

CDC recommends any of the following:

- 2-dose series (0, 1 month interval): Heplisav-B®
- 3-dose series (0, 1, 6 months interval):
 - Engerix-B®
 - Recombivax HB®
 - PreHevbrio®
 - Twinrix® (combination Hep A/Hep B).

Can I vaccinate and screen at the same visit?

- Yes! If screening reveals immunity or chronic infection, do not administer further doses.
- If screening shows no evidence of past infection or immunity, then complete the vaccination series.

Who should be screened?

- All adults 18 years and older, at least once ([CDC website](#))
- At every pregnancy ([CDC website](#))
- California adults at high risk of HBV who are receiving primary care - [required by state law](#)[†]
- Repeat screening based on risk factors and clinical judgment

What tests should be used?^{†*}

[CDC recommends](#) panel with:

- HBsAg (hepatitis B surface antigen)
- Anti-HBs (hepatitis B surface antibody)
- Total anti-HBc (hepatitis B core antibody)

Next steps after a positive test?

- Refer to hepatitis B experienced clinician
- Recommend [lifestyle modification and prevention of transmission](#).

Hepatitis B Serologic Test Interpretation

Clinical State	HBsAg	Total anti-HBs	Total anti-HBc	Action
Acute infection	Positive	Negative	Positive (IgM anti-HBc)	Link to HBV infection care
Chronic infection	Positive	Negative	Positive	Link to HBV infection care
Resolved infection	Negative	Positive	Positive	Counsel about HBV infection reactivation risk
Immune (immunization)	Negative	Positive	Negative	Reassure if history of HepB vaccine series completion; if partially vaccinated, complete vaccine series per ACIP recommendations
Susceptible	Negative	Negative	Negative	Offer HepB vaccine per ACIP recommendations
Isolated core antibody	Negative	Negative	Positive	Consider specialist consult

For more details: [CDC website](#)

[†] [United States Preventive Services Task Force \(USPSTF\)](#) recommends initial screening with HBsAg; if positive results, then test for anti-HBs and anti-HBc. [California law \(AB 789\)](#) is based on USPSTF guidelines.

*In pregnant people previously screened for Anti-HBs and total antiHBc, HBsAg alone can be tested in subsequent pregnancies.

People at Increased Risk for Hepatitis B



Household or sexual contacts of people with HBV infection



Pregnancy



HIV+



Injection drug use



Men who have sex with men



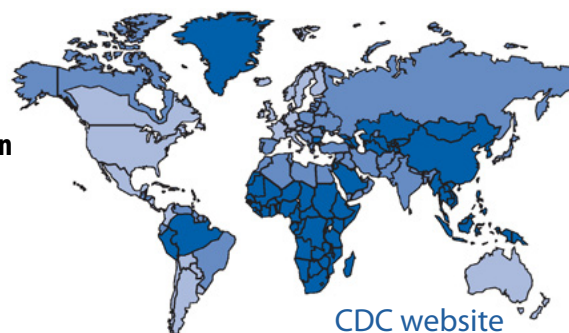
Geography

- Persons not immunized in US as infants who were born or whose parents were born in countries with **medium** to **high** prevalence of HBV infection (Asia, Pacific Islands, Africa)

Worldwide Rates of Chronic Hepatitis B

Rates of Chronic Hepatitis B Infection

- High
- Medium
- Low



[CDC website](#)

Talking Points for Patients

What is Hepatitis B?

- Hepatitis B is a serious liver infection caused by a virus.
- Some people develop chronic (long-term) hepatitis B infection, which can lead to liver damage, scarring (cirrhosis), cancer or death.
- The virus is transmitted through infected blood or bodily fluids, or from an infected woman to her baby.

Why should I get tested for Hepatitis B?

- Many people with chronic hepatitis B don't know they are infected.
- Treatment can help reduce the risk of long-term health problems (but cannot cure the infection).

Why should I get vaccinated against Hepatitis B?

- The hepatitis B vaccine is very safe and effective at all ages, including for pregnant people.
- The hepatitis B vaccine can help prevent liver cancer.

Clinician Resources

Clinical Guidance

- [CDC Hepatitis B Provider Resources](#) for Screening and Vaccination
- [American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases \(AASLD\) Guidelines for the Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis B Management: Guidance for the Primary Care Provider](#)

For more information, please visit:

- eziz.org/hepatitisbresources

