Chapter 4: What Pediatric Care Providers Need to Know

Table of Contents

1. Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program: Goal and Objectives
2. Hepatitis B Facts
3. Pediatric Tasks Overview
4. Case Management Snapshot
5. Prevention Procedures Detail
6. Laboratory Screening
   a. Serologic Markers
   b. Interpreting Test Results
7. Required Notifications
8. Required Reportable Conditions
   a. Reporting Matrix
   b. Reporting LHJ Contact List
9. Notifiable Conditions
10. Vaccine Specifics
    a. Administering Vaccine
    b. Recommended Doses
    c. Storage and Handling
    d. Ages and Intervals
11. References and Pediatric Resources
    a. Manual References
    b. Pediatric Care Provider Checklist
    c. Hepatitis B Facts: Testing and Vaccination
    d. What the Physician Can Do to Help the Child with Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection
    e. If You Have Chronic Hepatitis B
    f. Hepatitis B information for Health Care Professionals and for Parents of Young
    g. Pediatric Recommendations
    h. Vaccination of Premature Infants
    i. Medical Errors
    j. Stickers for Medical Charts (Mothers, Newborns, Babies)
    k. Order Hepatitis B Materials
    l. WAC 246-101-101 Notifiable Conditions and the Health Care Provider
    m. PKIDS
Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program: Goal and Objectives

Federal recommendations

The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) Office of Immunization and Child Profile (OICP) follows federal recommendations for hepatitis B immunization. These recommendations, made by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), include control of perinatal hepatitis B virus infection (HBV). The latest updated ACIP recommendations target delivery hospital policies, procedures, and case management programs.

To provide appropriate clinical care to a newborn, you must put the mother’s data in the infant’s medical record, as recommended by ACIP. This does NOT violate the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). The HIPAA Privacy Rule allows the use of some health information:

"A covered entity is permitted, but not required, to use and disclose protected health information, without an individual’s authorization, for the following purposes or situations: (1) To the Individual; (2) Treatment, Payment, and Health Care Operations..."

Find a summary document of the HIPAA Privacy Rule here.

Goal

Washington State’s Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program (PHBPP) has an overall goal to work with partners to assure coordination of activities to prevent perinatal hepatitis B transmission to newborns. The program has several key elements.

- It is both a surveillance and case management program to help manage perinatal hepatitis B cases.
- It promotes universal birth dose.
- It relies on multiple reporting mechanisms.
- It works with partners to assure coordination of activities.
Local health jurisdictions in our state are key in completing these tasks, including supporting effective delivery hospital policies specifying birth dose vaccinations, standing orders, and case management to:

- Identify HBsAg-positive pregnant women.
- Make sure their babies get proper post-exposure prevention. Correct post-exposure prevention for babies includes hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) and hepatitis B vaccine within 12 hours of birth, followed by two more doses of vaccine (at 1-2 months and 6 months of age).
- Make sure post-vaccine testing is completed.
- Report all data on administration of follow-up doses of vaccine and post-testing of the infant to DOH).

### Objectives

1. 100% of all pregnant women get screened for HBsAg prenatally or at delivery.

2. 100% of delivery hospitals adopt policies, procedures, & standing orders for HBsAg verification & for testing mothers at delivery.

3. At least 90% of expected births to HBsAg-positive mothers are identified.

4. At least 95% of babies born to HBsAg-positive mothers get HBIG and 1 dose of hepB vaccine within 12 hours of birth and 3 vaccine doses by 6 months.

5. At least 90% of these babies get a blood test (HBsAg and anti-HBs) 1-2 months after the last dose of hepB vaccine or by 9-12 months.

6. 100% of all HBsAg-positive babies get reported to DOH and CDC through the National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System.
Hepatitis B Facts

Acute (short-term) and chronic (long-lasting) effects of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection are a major health problem.

About 79,000 infections occur in the U.S. each year; 21,000 of those cases are acute (short-term) and symptomatic (showing symptoms) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).

As many as 1.6 million people in the U.S. have chronic HBV and can potentially spread the disease to others.

Hepatitis B is a leading cause of liver cancer in the U.S. HBV can be passed from mom to baby during birth (perinatal infection). About 25,000 HBV-infected moms give birth each year in the U.S. Infants infected at birth may later experience potentially deadly complications, like chronic liver disease and liver cancer. Each year, about 4,000 to 5,000 people die from chronic liver disease.

Hepatitis B infection in the Asian-Pacific Islander population is 10%. That’s 60 times higher than the infection rate of the general population.

The number of foreign-born residents living with chronic hepatitis B will continue to increase with ongoing immigration from countries where hepatitis B is common.

Unless they get proper post-exposure prevention, up to 90% of babies born to mothers with hepatitis B get infected, and 85% to 95% of those will be chronically infected. Up to one in four chronically infected babies will die from primary hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis of the liver later in life.

While screening rates are high, reporting rates of HBsAg-positive pregnant women remain a problem. Nationally, about 95% of pregnant women receive prenatal HBsAg serologic testing, yet only 47% of expected births to HBsAg-positive pregnant women are identified and reported to perinatal hepatitis B programs (CDC Peritable Outcomes, 2014)

Getting immunized with hepatitis B vaccine is the most effective way to prevent HBV infection. Pregnant women who are infected with HBV can prevent giving HBV to their babies at birth if the baby gets:

- Hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) and hepatitis B vaccine within 12 hours of birth
- Additional doses of vaccine at 1-2 months and 6 months of age.

CDC recommends testing all pregnant women for HBV early in each pregnancy even if they already had the vaccine or test. Women who test HBsAg-negative early in pregnancy but are in a high-risk category for HBV should be retested at the delivery hospital.

Pregnant women who test HBsAg positive should be referred to the local health jurisdiction’s PHBPP and receive counseling, medical management, and information about HBV. Emerging evidence suggests HBV treatment during the third trimester is safe and reduces rates of transmission.
Pediatric Care Providers Tasks Overview

The following five tasks help guide pediatric care providers to prevent perinatal hepatitis B transmission. Babies born to HBsAg-positive mothers are at high risk of getting hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection themselves, becoming lifelong (chronic) carriers, and developing serious conditions later in life unless they get proper prevention.

1) Follow Recommendations
Follow the national Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations for infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers. Use the Provider Checklist to record all vaccination and testing dates and results. Give your infant patients:

- HBIG and hepatitis B vaccine within 12 hours of birth.
- Hepatitis B vaccine dose 2 at 1-2 months of age.
- Hepatitis B vaccine dose 3 at 6 months of age.
- Post-vaccine screening including both HBsAg and anti-HBs at 9 to 12 months of age.

2) Manage Cases
Work with your local health jurisdiction (LHJ) Hepatitis B Coordinator to manage all infant and child hepatitis B cases. Your LHJ likely is already involved in the case of an HBsAg-positive mother so expect contact from them to follow up with her baby’s hepatitis B vaccination and testing. LHJ staff also will follow up with the mother’s household contacts and sexual partners to get proper prevention. If you aren’t contacted by your LHJ, contact them to make sure the baby’s family gets follow-up. Share the information on your Provider Checklist with your LHJ.

3) Third Dose
Be sure all infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers get dose 3 of hepatitis B vaccine at 6 months of age. This is a stringent schedule to prevent infection. Use the Provider Checklist to record all vaccine and testing dates and results. Notify your LHJ of the date baby got dose 3.

4) Post-Vaccination Screening
Complete post-vaccination screening for all infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers at 9 to 12 months of age. Educate the baby’s parents about the importance of this screening and be sure to tell them the test will show if the infant has developed antibodies to, or has become infected with, HBV. To reduce the stress related with this blood draw, write an order for the test and send the infant to a phlebotomist with experience in pediatric blood draws. Use the Provider Checklist to record all vaccination and testing dates and results. Send the date and laboratory results of the baby’s post-vaccination screening to your LHJ’s Hepatitis B Coordinator.

5) Repeat Series
Repeat the hepatitis B vaccine series at intervals of 0, 1-2, and 6 months for all infants who test HBsAg-negative and antibody-negative at the post-vaccination screening. Order a second post-vaccination test 1-2 months after the series is completed. Use the Provider Checklist to record all vaccination and testing dates and results. Notify your LHJ about the dates of re-vaccination and results of tests.
Case Management Snapshot

Managing a perinatal hepatitis B case always starts with the pregnant woman and involves pre-screening, opening a confidential case report in the module, tracking the woman’s baby, following up with phone calls and mail, and closing a case when follow-up is finished. Cases may be open for as long as two years. Find a visual snapshot of this process below.

START: Health care provider pre-screens pregnant woman in first trimester of pregnancy.

HBsAg test is NEGATIVE.

No hepatitis B case.

Hep B Coordinator closes a case for other reasons, such as if mother refuses follow-up, can’t be located, or if the pregnancy ends.

Also, cases get closed for other reasons

HBsAg test is POSITIVE.

To guide the use of antiviral therapy during pregnancy for prevention of perinatal HBV transmission a HBV DNA test should be done for all HBsAg-positive pregnant women.

Based on pre-screening, Hep B Coordinator either:
• Refers contacts and partners to a specialist or
• Makes sure contacts and partners get vaccinated and post-tested.

BABY is BORN!
Hospital gives HBIG and birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine.

Hep B Coordinator opens a confidential case on the HBsAg-positive woman using “New Case” in the Perinatal Hepatitis B Module.

Hep B Coordinator calls hospital for infant’s information and dates of HBIG and hepb vaccine. Hep B Coordinator enters infant information into the mother’s open case in the Perinatal Hepatitis B Module.

Hep B Coordinator works with mother & pediatrician to make sure baby gets full vaccination series and post-testing.

When all follow-ups with mother and baby have been documented for pre-screenings, HBIG, vaccination series and post-testing, Hep B Coordinator “closes” the open case in the Perinatal Hepatitis B Module.
### Laboratory Screening: Serologic Markers

Use the table below* to find explanations of hepatitis B markers (antibodies) in blood serum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
<th>Definition/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HBsAg</td>
<td>Hepatitis B surface antigen</td>
<td>Detection of a large quantity of surface antigen(s) of HBV in serum indicates infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-HBs</td>
<td>Antibody to Hepatitis B surface antigen</td>
<td>Detection of antibodies to HBsAg. Indicates past infection with immunity to HBV, passive antibody from HBIG, or immune response from hepatitis B vaccine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBcAg</td>
<td>Hepatitis B core antigen</td>
<td>A marker of current or past hepatitis B infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-HBc</td>
<td>Antibody to Hepatitis B core antigen</td>
<td>Detection of antibodies to HBc indicates prior or recent infection with HBV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgM anti-HBc</td>
<td>IgM class antibody</td>
<td>Detection of IgM class antibodies indicates recent infection with HBV. IgM is detectable for 4 to 6 months after infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBeAg</td>
<td>Hepatitis B e antigen</td>
<td>Detection of HBeAg correlates with higher levels of HBV in serum and increased infectivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-HBe</td>
<td>Antibody to Hepatitis B e antigen</td>
<td>Presence of Anti-HBe in the serum of HBsAg carrier indicates lower titer of HBV.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: [Immunization Action Coalition](https://www.immunize.org/)
### Laboratory Screening: Interpreting Test Results

Use this table* for help interpreting hepatitis B test results, also called the hepatitis B panel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tests</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Vaccinate?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs</td>
<td>negative negative negative</td>
<td>Susceptible</td>
<td>Vaccinate if indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs</td>
<td>negative negative positive with &gt;10mIU/mL**</td>
<td>Immune due to vaccination</td>
<td>No vaccination necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs</td>
<td>negative positive positive</td>
<td>Immune due to natural infection</td>
<td>No vaccination necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBsAg anti-HBc IgM anti-HBc anti-HBs</td>
<td>positive positive negative</td>
<td>Acutely infected</td>
<td>No vaccination necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBsAg anti-HBc IgM anti-HBc anti-HBs</td>
<td>positive positive negative</td>
<td>Chronically infected</td>
<td>No vaccination necessary (may need treatment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs</td>
<td>negative positive negative</td>
<td>Four interpretations possible:</td>
<td>Use clinical judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. May be recovering from acute HBV infection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. May be distantly immune, but the test may not be sensitive enough to detect a very low level of anti-HBs in serum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. May be susceptible with a false positive anti-HBc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. May be chronically infected and have an undetectable level of HBsAg present in the serum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Immunization Action Coalition

** Post-vaccination testing, when recommended, should be done 1-2 months after the last dose of vaccine. Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers should be tested for HBsAg and anti-HBs after they’ve had at least three doses of a licensed hepatitis B vaccination series. This means at 9-12 months, typically at the next well-child visit.
Required Notification

Washington State follows three levels of required notification for certain medical conditions to prevent and control communicable and noninfectious diseases. Different agencies take care of these different notification levels.

10. Notification to local health jurisdictions (LHJ): by every prenatal health care provider or hospital.

Washington considers EACH pregnancy in any HBsAg-positive woman a notifiable condition. This can increase the chance that babies born to HBsAg-positive mothers will get proper post-exposure prevention. Because of this, the notifications must happen correctly as explained and shown in the picture below.

10. Healthcare providers notify the LHJ Perinatal Hepatitis B Coordinator of the pregnant woman’s status.
11. The Hepatitis B Coordinator then enrolls the woman in the Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program, manages her case (including her baby, household contacts, and sexual partners), and notifies the correct agency programs.
12. DOH notifies CDC weekly about all hepatitis B-infected infants.

Notification Process

Pregnant woman tests HBsAg-positive at her prenatal care provider, healthcare provider, or the hospital.

Provider or hospital notifies local health jurisdiction’s Hepatitis B Coordinator.

Hepatitis B Coordinator
• Contacts HBsAg-positive woman to enroll her in Perinatal Hepatitis B Program.
•Notifies DOH of pregnancy and outcomes at:
  •Communicable Disease Epidemiology at 206-418-5500 or in PHIMS
  •DOH Office of Immunization and Child Profile-360-236-3595

DOH staff notify CDC of each positive hepatitis B case.

In WA: Did you know?
EVERY pregnancy in a HBsAg-positive woman is a notifiable condition.
Required Reportable Conditions

**Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) Positivity During Pregnancy**

Since December 2000 in Washington State, HBsAg-positive status during pregnancy has been a required reportable condition per state law (Washington Administrative Code [WAC] 246-101-101 and WAC 246-101-301). Healthcare providers and health care facilities, such as hospitals, must report this status to local health jurisdictions within three working days.

**Why Report?**

Identifying and reporting HBsAg-positive pregnant women during each pregnancy helps prevent the spread of hepatitis B virus to their babies. These babies have a very high risk of getting the infection and developing serious long-term medical conditions unless they get proper post-exposure prevention.

Local public health jurisdiction staff work with health care providers to make sure that:

- Mothers get counseled about preventing the spread of hepatitis B virus to their babies and their household contacts.
- Mothers get screened and, if appropriate, referred to a specialist during pregnancy (see page 2 of this infographic).
- Mother’s sexual partner(s) get referred to a specialist for follow-up.
- Babies get hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) and 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine (birth, 1-2 months, 6 months).
- Babies get post-vaccination testing (HBsAg and anti-HBs) between 9 and 12 months of age (at least 1 to 2 months after the third dose of hepatitis B vaccine) to check for infection and immune status.

**When to Report**

A report should be made at any time during each pregnancy in which the pregnant woman tests HBsAg positive. It is the prenatal care provider’s responsibility to make sure the delivery hospital knows of an HBsAg-positive mother prior to the birth so the baby gets proper treatment.

**Reporting Requirements**

Per WAC 246-101-101 and WAC 246-101-301, healthcare providers and health care facilities who request the HBsAg test during prenatal care or at time of delivery must report all HBsAg-positive pregnant women to the provider’s LHJ within three working days.

**Reporting Resources from DOH**

- [How to report notifiable conditions](#)
- [Reporting posters](#)
- [Hepatitis B as a notifiable condition](#)
- If you have other questions, contact the Department of Health at 360-236-3595.
Vaccine Specifics: Administering Hepatitis B Vaccine

Route and Site
Give hepatitis B vaccine intramuscularly into the deltoid muscle of adults and children and into the anterolateral thigh muscle of newborns and babies. **Do not** give hepatitis B vaccine intradermally or into the buttock.

You can give hepatitis B vaccine at the same time as other vaccines, but use separate injection sites.

Dose and Schedule
Babies born to HBsAg-positive mothers should get the following. You can use different brands of the single-antigen vaccine for the vaccine doses.

Within 12 hours of birth
- 0.5 ml of hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG)
- Hepatitis B vaccine dose 1 (Engerix-B 10mcg/0.5ml or Recombivax 5mcg/0.5ml)

These can be given at the same time but at different injection sites.

1-2 months old
- Hepatitis B vaccine dose 2 (Engerix-B 10mcg/0.5ml or Recombivax 5mcg/0.5ml)

6 months old
- Hepatitis B vaccine dose 3* (Engerix-B 10mcg/0.5ml or Recombivax 5mcg/0.5ml)

Vaccination of Premature Babies
- Premature babies born to HBsAg-positive mothers or mothers with unknown status must get HBIG AND hepatitis B vaccine less than 12 hours after birth. If these babies weigh less than 2,000 grams at birth, do not count the first dose of hepatitis B vaccine as one of the doses in the series. The baby should get three additional doses of hepatitis B vaccine, starting when medically stable and at least 1 month of age. **MMWR, 2018**). This will be a total of 4 doses.

- Premature babies born to HBsAg-negative mothers, regardless of birth weight, should get vaccinated at the same chronological age and with the same schedule and precautions as full-term babies. Use the full recommended dose of each vaccine, because divided or reduced doses cannot count as valid. Studies demonstrate that decreased seroconversion rates might occur among certain premature babies with low birth weight (less than 2,000 grams) after getting hepatitis B vaccine at birth. However, by chronological age 1 month, all premature babies regardless of initial birth weight or gestational age can respond as adequately as older and larger babies.
Vaccine Specifics: Recommended Doses of Currently Licensed Monovalent Hepatitis B Vaccines

Recombivax and Engerix-B vaccines both have three doses in their series. Engerix-B also is licensed for a four-dose series given at 0, 1-2, and 6 months. Dialysis patients should get Engerix-B at 0, 1, 2, and 6 months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Merck Recombivax HB Dosage</th>
<th>GSK Engerix-B Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babies,^1^ children &amp; adolescents (0–19 years of age)</td>
<td>5 mcg (0.5 mL)^2^ Pediatric/adolescent formulation. YELLOW cap and stripe on vial and cartons and orange banner on the vial labels and cartons stating “preservative free”</td>
<td>10 mcg (0.5 mL)^3^ Pediatric formulation BLUE-top vial Single-dose vials and prefilled disposable TIP-LOK syringe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent (11–15 years of age) Merck (11–19 years of age) GSK</td>
<td>10mcg (1.0 mL) Adult formulation GREEN cap and stripe vial and orange banner on vial label</td>
<td>10mcg (0.5 mL) OLIVE GREEN top vial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A two-dose series for adolescents (11-15) is also acceptable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults (20 years &amp; older)</td>
<td>10 mcg (1.0 mL) Adult Formulation GREEN-top vial</td>
<td>20 mcg (1.0 mL) Adult Formulation ORANGE-top vial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predialysis and dialysis patients</td>
<td>40 mcg (1.0 mL) Dialysis formulation BLUE cap and stripe vial with orange banner</td>
<td>40 mcg (2.0 mL) (Two 20 mcg doses) Adult formulation ORANGE-top vial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
- MMWR, Centers for Disease Control, January 12, 2018
- Recombivax HB package insert, March 2014
- Engerix B package insert, December 2015

---

^1^ Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers should also receive hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) 0.5 mL intramuscularly at a site different from that used for the hepatitis B vaccine.

^2^ Change in dose, licensed in 1998. Infants born to HBsAg-negative mothers now receive the same dose as infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers. “If the suggested formulation is not available, the appropriate dosage can be achieved from another formulation provided that the total volume of vaccine administered does not exceed 1 mL.”

^3^ Change in adolescent dose, licensed in 1995.
Vaccine Specifics: Storing and Handling Hepatitis B Vaccine and HBIG

Always read the package insert. Read the table below for storage and handling supplemental information, but this does not take the place of the package insert.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shipping Requirements:</th>
<th>Use insulated container. Must ship with refrigerant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition on Arrival:</td>
<td>Should not have been frozen. Refrigerate on arrival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Requirements:</td>
<td>Refrigerate immediately upon arrival. Store at 2°-8°C (35°-46°F). Do not freeze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelf Life/Expiration:</td>
<td>Hepatitis B Vaccine - up to 3 years. Check date on container or vial. HBIG - up to 12 months. Check date on container or vial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructions for Reconstitution or Use:</td>
<td>Inspect visually for particulate matter or discoloration. Shake vial or fill syringe well before use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelf Life after Reconstituting or Opening:</td>
<td>Check expiration date on vial, or manufacturer-filled syringe. Give the vaccine shortly after withdrawal. If pre-filled syringe, administer after the needle is attached to the syringe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Instructions:</td>
<td>Rotate stock so that you use the material with the earliest expiration date first.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Best Practices for Storing and Handling All Vaccines

- Have policies and procedures in place to rotate stock and check expiration date of vaccine weekly. Use vaccine with earliest expiration date so none become outdated.
- Do not use outdated vaccine.
- Never store vaccine in refrigerator door.
- When transporting vaccine, always use an insulated container with ice packs.
- Vaccine storage and handling information from the Department of Health
- Vaccine storage and handling recommendations and guidelines from the CDC
Vaccine Specifics: Ages and Intervals

The table below shows hepatitis B vaccine (hepB) doses, with recommended ages, intervals, and minimum ages for getting the vaccines.

**Recommended and Minimum Ages and Intervals between Doses***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine and dose number</th>
<th>Recommended age for this dose</th>
<th>Minimum age for this dose</th>
<th>Recommended interval to next dose</th>
<th>Minimum interval to next dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HepB-dose 1**</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>1-4 months</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HepB-dose 2</td>
<td>1-2 months</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td>2-17 months</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HepB-dose 3***</td>
<td>6- months</td>
<td>24 weeks</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, CDC

** Combination vaccines with a hepatitis B component are available (Comvax, Pediarix, and Twinrix). These vaccines should not be administered to infants younger than 6 weeks because other components in the vaccines are not suitable for this age group (i.e., Hib, DTaP, HepA, and IPV).

*** Hepatitis B-dose 3 should be administered at least 8 weeks after dose 2 and at least 16 weeks after dose 1.

In WA: Did you know?

In WA State, about 70% of birthing hospitals list correct doses of HBIG; about 84% list correct hepB vaccine doses.
References and Pediatric Resources

This section contains references and helpful resources for pediatric care providers.

References

- CDC Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program Case Transfer Form
- CDC Hepatitis B Vaccine: What You Need to Know – Vaccine Information Sheet (VIS)
- Hepatitis B Facts: Testing and Vaccination
- WAC 246-101-101 Notifiable Conditions and the Health Care Provider
- List of Washington state local health jurisdiction perinatal hepatitis B coordinators

Pediatric Care Resources

- Pediatric Care Provider Checklist (PDF, DOH)
- What the Physician Can Do for the Child with Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection (PDF, Immunization Action Coalition)
- Hepatitis B information for Health Care Professionals, Parents, and More (Hepatitis B Foundation)
- Pediatric Recommendations (American Academy of Pediatrics)
- Vaccination of premature infants: Prevention of Hepatitis B Virus Infection in the United States: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MMWR, 2018
- Hepatitis B Facts: Testing and Vaccination (PDF, IAC)
- Medical Errors (PDF, IAC)
- Pediatric stickers for medical charts, “Baby requires hepatitis B immunization”; available upon request.
- Order hepatitis B materials from DOH
- WAC 246-101-101, Notifiable Conditions and the Health Care Provider
- Pregnancy and Hepatitis B (Hepatitis B Foundation)
- PKIDS (Parents of Kids with Infectious Diseases)