

# Summary of the Oregon Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Recommendations

The table below contains a summary of the Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program (PHBPP) recommendations for testing pregnant women and following up with infants, and household and sexual contacts. The recommendations come from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The complete PHBPP recommendations and requirements can be found in the PHBPP Investigative Guideline from the state of Oregon at [www.healthoregon.org/iguides](http://www.healthoregon.org/iguides).

## Summary of Recommendations

### Pregnant women

- All pregnant women should be tested routinely for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) in each pregnancy
- Susceptible pregnant women who are identified as being at risk for HBV infection during pregnancy should be vaccinated
- Women who are found to be HBsAg-positive should be reported to their local health department for enrollment in the perinatal hepatitis B prevention program for case management

### Infants

#### At birth

- Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers should receive hepatitis B vaccine and hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) within 12 hours of birth.
- Infants born to mothers with an unknown HBsAg status should receive hepatitis B vaccine within 12 hours of birth. The mother should be tested to determine her HBsAg status as soon as possible. If the mother is HBsAg-positive, the infant should receive HBIG ASAP, but no later than 7 days of age.
- Preterm infants who weight <2,000g born to HBsAg-unknown mothers should receive HBIG in addition to hepatitis B vaccine within 12 hours of birth. Vaccination should continue based on the mother's HBsAg status, once known.
- Full-term infants who are medically stable and weigh  $\geq 2,000$ g born to HBsAg-negative mothers should receive the single-antigen hepatitis B vaccine prior to hospital discharge
- Preterm infants who weigh <2,000g born to HBsAg-negative mothers should receive the first dose of vaccine at hospital discharge or 1 month after birth

#### After birth

- All infants should complete the hepatitis B vaccine series with either single-antigen or combination vaccine, according to the recommended vaccination schedule (by 6 months of age).
- After completion of the hepatitis B vaccine series, infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers should be tested for HBsAg and anti-HBs (antibody to HBsAg) at age 9-12 months (or 1-2 months after vaccine completed if > 6months of age).

### Household and sexual contacts

- All household contacts and sexual partners of HBsAg-positive mothers identified during screening of the mother should be tracked and receive testing and post-exposure prophylaxis as appropriate.