

Give birth to the end of Hep B



FROM THE IMMUNIZATION ACTION COALITION

Nearly one in three U.S. newborns leaves the hospital unprotected from life-threatening hepatitis B infection. As a result, approximately 800 U.S. newborns are chronically infected each year through perinatal exposure.

A birth dose of HepB vaccine can prevent perinatal transmission – yet today, only 70% of U.S. infants receive the vaccine within three days of birth. That’s why the Immunization Action Coalition (IAC) is urging hospitals and birthing centers to meet the national standard of care by providing a universal birth dose of HepB vaccine.

Why should we give HepB vaccine to *all* newborns?

- **It prevents mother-to-infant transmission**
Prevents 70%–95% of transmission to infants born to HBsAg-positive women
- **It prevents household transmission**
Protects infants from infected family members and other caregivers
- **It provides protection if medical errors occur**
Provides a safety net to prevent perinatal transmission when medical errors occur

Why is a safety net needed? Because medical errors happen!

Reported medical errors include:

- Ordering the wrong hepatitis B screening test
- Misinterpreting or mistranscribing hepatitis B test results
- Failing to communicate results to or within the hospital
- Not giving hepatitis B vaccine to infants born to mothers of unknown HBsAg status within 12 hours of birth
- Not giving prophylaxis to an infant even when the mother’s HBsAg-positive status is documented

Download the guide at www.immunize.org/protect-newborns
Or purchase spiral-bound, soft-cover copies at www.immunize.org/shop

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To comply with the national standard of care from CDC and to meet the quality measure of the National Quality Forum, birthing institutions should:

1. Implement the recommended “universal HepB vaccine birth dose policy,” by way of a standard newborn admission order. This ensures that every infant receives HepB vaccine at birth, no later than discharge from the birth unit.
2. Follow national recommendations for prophylaxis of infants born to women who are HBsAg positive or whose HBsAg status is unknown.
3. Measure and report the percentage of newborns who receive HepB vaccination before discharge.

The HepB birth dose is recommended by the:

- American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP)
- American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)
- American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

CDC’s complete hepatitis B birth dose recommendations are found at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr5416.pdf



IAC’s complete guide

Hepatitis B: What Hospitals Need to Do to Protect Newborns is a complete resource to help birthing institutions establish, implement, and optimize their birth dose policies.

Endorsed by AAFP, AAP, ACOG, and CDC, IAC’s e-book breaks new ground as a policy and best practice guide for newborn hepatitis B immunization.

