About Hepatitis B Vaccine Information Statements

VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

Hepatitis B Vaccine

What You Need to Know

1 What is hepatitis B?

- Hepatitis B is a serious infection that affects the liver. It is caused by the hepatitis B virus.
- In 2009, about 38,000 people became infected with hepatitis B.
- Each year about 2,000 to 4,000 people die in the United States from cirrhosis or liver cancer caused by hepatitis B.

Hepatitis B can cause:

- Acute (short-term) illness. This can lead to: · loss of appetite diarrhea and vomiting
 jaundice (yellow skin or eyes) tiredness pain in muscles, joints, and stomach
- Acute illness, with symptoms, is more common among adults. Children who become infected usually do not have symptoms.

Chronic (long-term) infection. Some people go on to develop chronic hepatitis B infection. Most of them do not have symptoms, but the infection is still very serious, and can lead to:

• liver damage (cirrhosis) • liver cancer • death Chronic infection is more common among infants and children than among adults. People who are chronically infected can spread hepatitis B virus to others, even if they don't look or feel sick. Up to 1.4 million people in the United States may have chronic hepatitis B infection

Hepatitis B virus is easily spread through contact with the blood or other body fluids of an infected person. People can also be infected from contact with a contami-nated object, where the virus can live for up to 7 days. • A baby whose mother is infected can be infected at

- birth; Children, adolescents, and adults can become infected ct with blood and body fluids through breaks in
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Hepatitis B vaccine: Why get

bles en Español y er

2 vaccinated?

Hepatitis B vaccine can prevent hepatitis B, and the serious consequences of hepatitis B infection, inclu serious consequences of liver cancer and cirrhosis luding

Hepatitis B vaccine may be given by itself or in the same shot with other vaccines. Routine hepatitis B vaccination was recommended for some U.S. adults and children beginning in 1982, and for all children in 1991. Since 1990, new hepatitis B infections among children and adolescents have dropped by more than 95% – and by 75% in other age groups.

Vaccination gives long-term protection from hepatitis B infection, possibly lifelong. Who should get hepatitis B 3 vaccine and when?

Children and Adolescents · Babies normally get 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine: 1st Dose: Birth

2nd Dose: 1-2 months of age 3rd Dose: 6-18 months of age Some babies might get 4 doses, for example, if a combination vaccine containing hepatitis B is used (This is a single shot containing several vaccines.) The extra dose is not harmful.

· Anyone through 18 years of age who didn't get the vaccine when they were younger should also be vaccinated.

Adults

All unvaccinated adults at risk for hepatitis B infection should be An unreconnect aduated. This includes: to a traction solution by accentated. This includes: sex partners of people infected with hepatitis B, mem who have sex with men, people who inject street drugs, people who inject street drugs, people with chronic liver or kidney disease, people under 60 years of age with diabetes, people under 60 years of age with diabetes, people under 60 years of age with diabetes, people with jobs that expose them to human blood or other body fluids, ed. This in



English- and Spanish-language versions of the hepatitis B Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) are available on the next four pages. VISs are information sheets developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to inform vaccine recipients - or their parents or legal representatives - about the benefits and risks of vaccines.

Federal law requires that hepatitis B VISs, and other VISs, be handed out before the vaccine is administered. English- and Spanish-language hepatitis B VISs are shown on the following pages.

- For more information about how to use VISs, visit www.immunize.org/vis.
- For hepatitis B VISs in many languages, visit www.immunize.org/vis/vis_hepatitis_b.asp.

doses

household contacts of people infected with hepatitis B. residents and staff in institutions for the development tally disabled,

kidney dialysis patients, people who travel to countries where hepatitis B is common,

common, people with HIV infection.

- · Other people may be encouraged by their doctor to get epatitis B vaccine; for example, adults 60 and older vith diabetes. Anyone else who wants to be protected from hepatitis B infection may get the vaccine.
- Pregnant women who are at risk for one of the reasons stated above should be vaccinated. Other pregnant women who want protection may be vaccinated.

Adults getting hepatitis B vaccine should get 3 doses with the second dose given 4 weeks after the first and the third dose 5 months after the second. Your doctor can tell you about other dosing schedules that might be used in certain circumstances.

Who should not get hepatitis 4 B vaccine?

- · Anyone with a life-threatening allergy to yeast, or to any other component of the vaccine, should not get hepatitis B vaccine. Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies.
- Anyone who has had a life-threatening allergic reaction to a previous dose of hepatitis B vaccine should not get another dose.
- Anyone who is moderately or severely ill when a dose of vaccine is scheduled should probably wait until they recover before getting the vaccine.

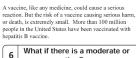
Your doctor can give you more information about these precautions.

Note: You might be asked to wait 28 days before donating blood after getting hepatitis B vaccine. This is because the screening test could mistake vaccine in the bloodstream

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Hepatitis B is a very safe vaccine. Most people do not have any problems with it.

- The vaccine contains non-infectious material, and cannot cause hepatitis B infection.
- Some mild problems have been reported
- · Soreness where the shot was given (up to about 1 erson in 4)
- · Temperature of 99.9°F or higher (up to about 1 person



rious harm

Severe problems are extremely rare. Severe allergic reactions are believed to occur about once in 1.1 million

severe reaction? What should I look for?

Any unusual condition, such as a high fever or unusual behavior. Signs of a serious allergic re ction can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness.

What should I do?

Wrat should 100? C 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 report the reaction by filing a Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form. Or you can file this report through the VAERS web site at

www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling 1-800-822-7967. VAERS does not provide medical advice

The National Vaccine Injury

Compensation Program The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) was created in 1986.

Persons who believe they may have been injured by a vaccine can learn about the program and about filing a claim by calling 1-800-338-2382 or visiting the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation

8 How can I learn more?

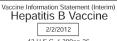
- Ask your doctor They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information. Call your local or stath health department. Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Call 1.4800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO) or

- Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines

2/2/2012 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-26



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- (which is not infectious) for hepatitis B infection What are the risks from
 - hepatitis B vaccine?