

## Hepatitis B vaccination schedule for infants

Patient history	When to administer HBIG and hepatitis B vaccine to your infant patients				
Infant	HBIG	Hep B dose #1 <sup>1</sup>	Hep B dose #2	Hep B dose #3	Hep B dose #4
Infant born to HBsAg-positive mother	Give within 12 hours of birth.	Give within 12 hours of birth.	Give at 1-2 mos of age.	Give at 6 mos of age.	N/A
Pre-term infant <sup>4</sup> born to HBsAg-positive mother	Give within 12 hours of birth.	Give within 12 hours of birth	Give at one month of age	Give one month following dose #2.	Give six mos following dose #2.
Infant born to HBsAg-negative mother and at high risk of early childhood infection <sup>2</sup>	No.	Preferably give dose #1 at birth but give no later than 2 mos of age.	Give at 1-4 mos of age.	Give at 6 mos of age or no later than 12 mos of age.	N/A
Infant born to mother not tested for HBsAg <sup>3</sup> and mother is later found to be HBsAg- positive	Give ASAP before 7 days of age.	Give within 12 hours of birth.	Give at 1-2 mos of age.	Give at 6 mos of age.	N/A
Infant born to mother not tested for HBsAg <sup>3</sup> and mother is later found to be HBsAg-negative	No.	Give within 12 hours of birth.	Give at 1-2 mos of age.	Give at 6-18 mos of age.	N/A
Infant born to mother not available for HBsAg <sup>3</sup> testing	Give ASAP before 7 days of age.	Give within 12 hours of birth.	Give at 1-2 mos of age.	Give at 6 mos of age.	N/A
Pre-term infant <sup>4</sup> born to HBsAg-negative mother	No.	Give when infant weighs 2 kg or at 2 mos of age.	Give at 1-4 mos of age.	Give at 6-18 mos of age. Infants at high risk of infection need dose #3 no later than 12 mos of age.	N/A
Infant born to HBsAg-negative mother and at low risk of early childhood infection	No.	Give at birth-2 mos of age.	Give at 1-4 mos of age.	Give at 6-18 mos of age.	N/A

## Household Contacts of HBsAg-positive Mother

Household contacts should be tested and vaccinated; however, post-vaccination testing is not indicated unless the contact is immuno-compromised or a sexual partner of the mother.

- 1 Engerix-B, Recombivax HB, and Comvax are the hepatitis B vaccine products available for use in the United States. Engerix-B and Recombivax HB, single-antigen hepatitis B vaccines, are used for the birth dose and can also be used for all the remaining doses recommended for infants and children. Comvax, a combination vaccine which contains hepatitis B vaccine and Hib vaccine, cannot be used earlier than 6 weeks of age. The recommended schedule for the use of Comvax, is 2, 4, and 12-15m of age. Comvax can also be used to complete a hepatitis B vaccine series started at birth. (An extra dose of hepatitis B vaccine will not harm a child.)
- 2 Infants born to HBsAg-negative mothers who are at risk of early childhood HBV infection include infants whose mothers belong to populations and groups from areas of moderate and high endemicity for HBV infection. Areas of high endemicity ( $\geq 8\%$  hepatitis B carrier rate) include Africa; Southeast Asia including China, Korea, Indonesia, and the Philippines; the Middle East excluding Israel; South and Western Pacific Islands; interior Amazon Basin; and certain parts of the Caribbean, i.e., Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Alaskan natives are also at high risk. Areas of moderate endemicity (2%-7% hepatitis B carrier rate) include South Central and Southwest Asia, Israel, Japan, Eastern and Southern Europe, Russian, and most of Central and South America. Also, any infant who lives in a household with a hepatitis B carrier should be considered at high risk for HBV infection.
- 3 Mothers should have blood drawn for HBsAg testing as soon as possible.
- 4 Pre-term infants is defined as an infant that weighs less than 2kg at birth.

Adapted from:

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