

Recommended Doses of Hepatitis B Vaccine

Vaccine	Age Group	Formulation	Dosage		Schedule*
Engerix-B (GlaxoSmithKline)	0-19 years	10 mcg/0.5 mL	0.5 mL	3 doses	Infants: birth, 1-2, 6-18 months or Older children: 0, 1-2, 4-6 months
	20 years & older	20 mcg/1.0 mL	1.0 mL	3 doses	0, 1, 4-6 months
Recombivax HB (Merck)	0-19 years	5 mcg/0.5 mL	0.5 mL	3 doses	Infants: birth, 1-2, 6-18 months or Older children: 0, 1-2, 4-6 months
	11-15 years	10 mcg/1.0 mL	1.0 mL	2 doses	0, 4-6 months
	20 years & older	10 mcg/1.0 mL	1.0 mL	3 doses	0, 1, 4-6 months

*The schedule for hepatitis B is flexible, but minimal intervals and minimum ages need to be observed:

- There should be at least 4 weeks between doses 1 and 2, and at least 8 weeks between doses 2 and 3.
- The minimum interval for the overall series from dose 1 to final dose is 4 months (16 weeks).
- Infants, should receive the final dose of hepatitis B vaccine on or after 6 months of age, otherwise long term immunity may be impacted.

Note:

- Adults who are immunocompromised or on dialysis require a larger dose of hepatitis B vaccine.
- The Engerix-B dose required is 40mcg/2.0mL (use the adult 20mcg/mL formulation) on a schedule of 0, 1, 2, and 6 months.
- For Recombivax HB, a special formulation is available. The dose is 40mcg/1.0mL given on a schedule of 0, 1, and 6 months.

Combination Vaccines					
Pediarix (GlaxoSmithKline)	6 weeks thru 6 years	Hep B as Engerix-B 10 mcg, DTaP as Infanrix, Polio	0.5 mL	3 doses	Give single antigen hep B dose at birth followed by Pediarix at: 2, 4, 6 months
Twinrix (GlaxoSmithKline)	18 years & older	Hep A as Havrix 720 EI.U, Hep B as Engerix-B 20 mcg	1.0 mL	3 or 4 doses	0, 1, 6 months or 0, day 7, day 21-30, 12 months

Who should receive hepatitis B vaccination?

- All newborns before hospital discharge. Infants born to hepatitis B-positive women need hepatitis B vaccine and HBIG within 12 hours of birth.
- All children and adolescents not previously vaccinated.
- Children born in the U.S. to individuals born in a country with high hepatitis B endemicity.
- All individuals at risk of hepatitis B infection:
 - Sex partners of hepatitis B-positive persons
 - Sexually active persons who are not in a long-term, mutually monogamous relationship (e.g., persons with more than one sex partner during the previous 6 months)
 - Persons seeking evaluation or treatment for a sexually-transmitted disease
 - Men who have sex with men
 - Persons who inject drugs
 - Household contacts of hepatitis B-positive persons
 - Persons born in countries where hepatitis B infection is endemic should be tested and vaccinated if susceptible
 - International travelers to regions with high or intermediate rates of endemic hepatitis B infection
 - Health care and public safety workers that may be exposed to blood or blood-contaminated body fluids
 - Residents and staff of facilities for developmentally disabled persons, corrections facilities, and other facilities that serve adults at risk for hepatitis B infection
 - Persons with end-stage renal disease, including pre-dialysis, hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, and home dialysis patients
 - Persons with chronic liver disease
 - Persons to age 60 years with diabetes
 - Persons with HIV infection
- All other persons seeking protection from hepatitis B infection.

This schedule is based on recommendations of the U.S. Advisory Committee on Immunizations Practices (ACIP) and the American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Infectious Diseases.

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