## Recommended Doses of Hepatitis B Vaccine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Formulation</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>Schedule*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engerix-B</strong></td>
<td>0-19 years</td>
<td>10 mcg/0.5 mL</td>
<td>0.5 mL</td>
<td>Infants: birth, 1-2, 6-18 months or Older children: 0, 1-2, 4-6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(GlaxoSmithKline)</td>
<td>20 years &amp; older</td>
<td>20 mcg/1.0 mL</td>
<td>1.0 mL</td>
<td>0, 1, 4-6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recombivax HB</strong></td>
<td>0-19 years</td>
<td>5 mcg/0.5 mL</td>
<td>0.5 mL</td>
<td>Infants: birth, 1-2, 6-18 months or Older children: 0, 1-2, 4-6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Merck)</td>
<td>11-15 years</td>
<td>10 mcg/1.0 mL</td>
<td>1.0 mL</td>
<td>0, 4-6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 years &amp; older</td>
<td>10 mcg/1.0 mL</td>
<td>1.0 mL</td>
<td>0, 1, 4-6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pediarix</strong></td>
<td>6 weeks thru 6 years</td>
<td>Hep B as Engerix-B 10 mcg, DTaP as Infanrix, Polio</td>
<td>0.5 mL</td>
<td>Give single antigen hep B dose at birth followed by Pediarix at: 2, 4, 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(GlaxoSmithKline)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Twinrix</strong></td>
<td>18 years &amp; older</td>
<td>Hep A as Havrix 720 EI.U, Hep B as Engerix-B 20 mcg</td>
<td>1.0 mL</td>
<td>0, 1, 6 months or 0, day 7, day 21-30, 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(GlaxoSmithKline)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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