

Hepatitis B Vaccination & Screening

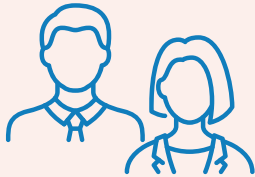
CONSIDERATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING CDC RECOMMENDATIONS

Why Hepatitis B Vaccination Matters

To help eliminate hepatitis B, the CDC recommends age-based catch up vaccination in adults who have never completed a series in their lifetime^{1,2}

19–59 year olds

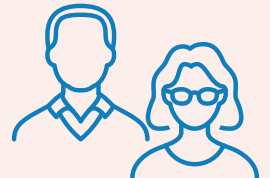
SHOULD receive hepatitis B vaccination



≥60 year olds

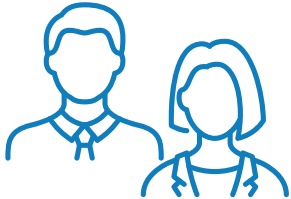
With risk factors:
SHOULD receive vaccination

Without known risk factors:
MAY receive vaccination



One-Time Screening For Adults³

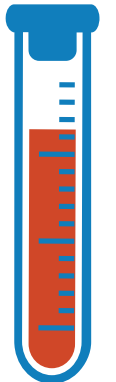
≥18 years olds



SHOULD BE screened for hepatitis B at least once during their lifetime

During screening, test for:

- **HBsAg**
(hepatitis B surface antigen)
- **anti-HBsAg**
(hepatitis B surface antibody)
- **total anti-HBc**
(antibody to hepatitis B core antigen)



If screening and vaccinating at the same visit, providers should draw blood before vaccination

Providers do not need to wait for the serologic testing results to administer doses of vaccine

Providers Should Not Miss The Opportunity To Vaccinate



When screening is not feasible or the patient declines, vaccination should be provided according to CDC recommendations³

Screening should **NOT** be a barrier to hepatitis B vaccination, especially in populations that have decreased engagement with, or access to, health care³

