

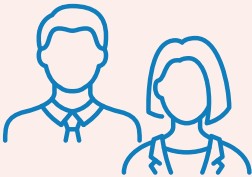
# Age-Based Hepatitis B Vaccine Recommendations for Adults

## 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<sup>1,2</sup>

**19–59** year olds

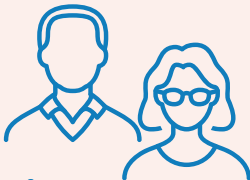
**SHOULD** receive hepatitis B vaccination



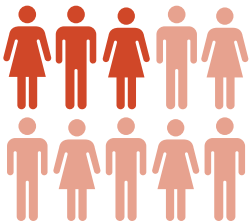
**≥60** year olds

With risk factors: **SHOULD** receive vaccination

Without known risk factors: **MAY** receive vaccination

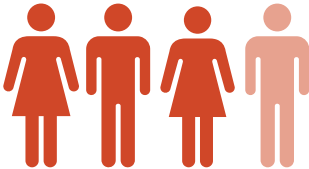


## With Low Hepatitis B Vaccination Rates in Adults, Most Adults Aged 19–59 Years Are Eligible For Hepatitis B Vaccination



Only **~30%** of adults 19 years of age and older were fully vaccinated for hepatitis B in the US in 2018<sup>1</sup>

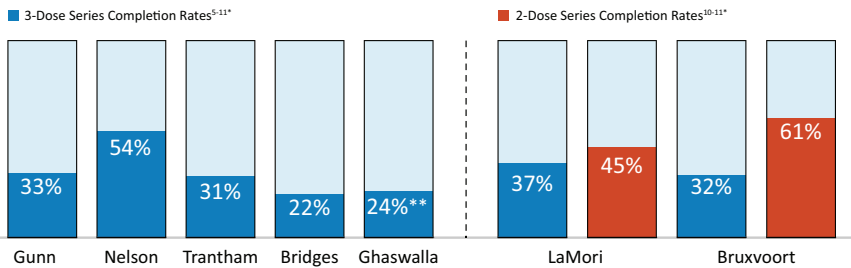
At least **3 out of every 4** adults are missing one or more routinely recommended vaccines, a rate made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>3</sup>



## Series Completion is Critical To Achieving Protective Immunity<sup>4</sup>

Both 2-dose and 3-dose hepatitis B vaccine series are available<sup>1</sup>

Multiple studies demonstrate low series completion rates for hepatitis B vaccination<sup>5-11</sup>



Talk to your patients about the importance of hepatitis B vaccination



\*Follow-up period was >1 year (Gunn), within 1 year of first dose (Nelson), within 2 years (Trantham), during 3-year project period (Bridges), ≥1.5 years (Ghaswalla), and within 2 years of first dose for both 2-dose and 3-dose series (LaMori), and within 1 year of first dose for both 2-dose and 3-dose series (Bruxvoort). \*\*Reflective of series completion in the Medicaid cohort. In this study, a commercial/Medicare cohort showed 40% completion rate over the same time period. CDC, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. ACIP, Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

References: <sup>1</sup>Weng MK, et al. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2022;71(13):477-483. <sup>2</sup>Weng M. CDC ACIP presentation. November 2021. Accessed July 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/meetings/downloads/slides-2021-11-2-3/02-HepWG-weng-508.pdf>. <sup>3</sup>CDC. Strategies for Increasing Adult Vaccination Rates. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/adults/for-practice/increasing-vacc-rates.html>. Accessed March 2024. <sup>4</sup>CDC. Hepatitis B Basics. <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis-b/about/index.html>. Accessed August 2024. <sup>5</sup>Gunn RA, et al. *Sex Transm Dis*. 2007;34(9):663-668. <sup>6</sup>Nelson J, et al. *Am J Public Health*. 2009;99:S389-S397. <sup>7</sup>Trantham L, et al. *Vaccine*. 2018;36(35):5333-5339. <sup>8</sup>Bridges CB, et al. *Vaccine*. 2019;37(35):5111-5120. <sup>9</sup>Ghaswalla PK, et al. *Hum Vaccin Immunother*. 2018;14(11):2780-2785. <sup>10</sup>LaMori J, et al. *PLOS One*. 2022;17(2):e0264062. <sup>11</sup>Bruxvoort K, et al. *JAMA Network Open*. 2020;3(11):e2027577.

