

Vaccine Options

There are five (5) different hep B vaccines available. Some protect against hep B alone, or hep B and other infections. Combination vaccines are great for older children because more diseases can be prevented with less vaccinations.

Vaccines that protect against hep B alone include:

- **Engerix-B:** approved for use from birth to adulthood.
- **Recombivax HB:** approved for use from birth to adulthood.
- **Heplisav-B:** approved for use in people 18+ years old.

Vaccines that protect against hep B in combination with other viruses include:


- **Pediarix:** approved for use for ages 6 weeks to 6 years old. It provides additional protection against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, and polio.
- **Twinrix:** approved for use in people 18+ years old. It provides additional protection against hepatitis A.



Contact Us

Connect with a County of San Diego Public Health Nurse for more information:

 **Phone Number**
1 (866) 358-2966 OPTION 5

 **E-mail Address**
PHS-IZPHN.HHSA@sdcounty.ca.gov

Scan here to learn more about hep B vaccination on the sdiz.org website.

SCAN ME



Hepatitis B (Hep B)

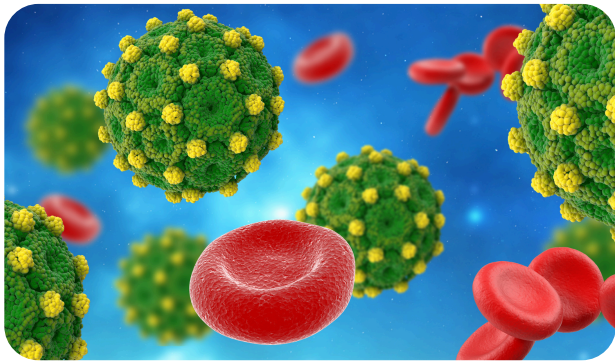
Everything you need to know to protect your child.



What is Hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B (hep B) is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). There are different types of hepatitis viruses. Hep B is one of the most common.

For most people, hep B is a short-term (acute) disease. For others, it can be long-term (chronic) and can cause serious health problems later in life.



Transmission

Hep B is spread when blood, semen, or other body fluids from a person infected with HBV enter the body of someone who is not infected. People can spread the virus in multiple ways, including:

- Childbirth,
- Sharing personal items, like toothbrushes or razors,
- Sharing needles, syringes, or medical devices,
- Contact with blood or an open wound, or
- Unprotected sex.

Symptoms

About 50% of people with acute hep B show no signs of being sick. A person can still pass the virus to others if they are not showing symptoms. Symptoms of acute hep B can include:

- Fever,
- Feeling tired,
- Not feeling hungry,
- Nausea,
- Vomiting,
- Stomach pain,
- Dark-colored urine,
- Clay-colored feces (poop),
- Joint pain, or
- Yellow skin or eyes (jaundice).



Complications

Hep B can live in a body for years before showing signs of infection. If left untreated, acute hep B can lead to lifelong infection, known as chronic hep B. This can cause liver damage, liver cancer, and even death.

Prevention

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends all babies get three (3) doses of the hep B vaccine, or a combination vaccine at the following ages:

- Within 24 hours of birth
- 1-2 months
- 6-15 months

In the routine vaccination schedule, the first dose is given shortly after birth even if the mother does not have hep B. If the mother does have hep B, the baby will need one (1) dose of the immune globulin (HBIG) vaccine in addition to the routine Hep B vaccination. HBIG gives your baby's body extra help to fight the virus as soon as your baby is born.

If your child is not up-to-date on vaccinations, they can still get the hep B vaccine. Contact your child's doctor for more information on catch up vaccination!

