Eliminating Hepatitis B in the United States by 2030[1]

Hepatitis B Remains a Significant Clinical and Public Health Burden in the US[2,3]

>14,000

estimated acute hepatitis B cases occur annually[4]

Chronic hepatitis B can have **life-threatening consequences** such as cirrhosis, liver cancer, liver transplant, or death[5,6]

For most adults, the hepatitis B virus clears on its own[5]

For adults who do not clear the virus, persistent infection can lead to severe, long-term liver damage, including liver failure, cirrhosis and liver cancer[5]

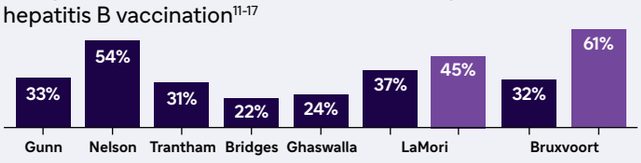
Most Adults Aged 19-59 Years are Eligible for Hepatitis B Vaccination

Only 32.5% of adults

32 years of age or older were fully vaccinated for hepatitis B in the US in 2023[8]

One needs to get all the shots in the hepatitis B vaccine series to be fully protected[10]

2-dose and 3-dose hepatitis B vaccine series are available[3]
Multiple studies demonstrate low series completion rates for hepatitis B vaccination[11-17]



■ 3-Dose Series Completion Rates[11-15*] ■ 2-Dose Series Completion Rates[16,17*]
*Follow-up periods varied between studies and ranged from 1–3 years

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[3,7]

19-59 YEAR OLDS[3]

SHOULD receive hepatitis B vaccination

≥60 YEAR OLDS[3]

- With risk factors: **SHOULD receive vaccination**
- Without known risk factors: **MAY receive vaccination**

One-Time Hepatitis B Screening for Adults

≥18 year olds

SHOULD be screened for hepatitis B at least once during their lifetime per CDC[9]

During screening, test for[9]:

HBsAg	*Anti-HBsAg*	*Anti-HBc*
Hepatitis B surface antigen	Hepatitis B surface antibody	Antibody to hepatitis B core antigen

If screening and vaccinating at the same visit, providers should draw blood before vaccination[9]

Providers do not need to wait for the serologic testing results to administer doses of vaccine[9]

Stepwise Approach to Implementing an Age-Based Adult Hepatitis B Vaccination Recommendation

Identify Patients[18]
At every visit, look for **eligible patients** based on their age and vaccination history[3]

Recommend Vaccination[18,19]
Inform your patients of the **importance of protection** with hepatitis B vaccination

Vaccinate Patients[18]
Vaccinate eligible patients against hepatitis B and help ensure patients **complete the series** – one needs to get all shots in the series to be fully protected[10]

Providers Should Not Miss the Opportunity to Vaccinate

When screening is not feasible or the patient declines, **vaccination should be provided according to CDC recommendations**[9]

Screening should NOT be a barrier to hepatitis B vaccination, especially in populations that have decreased engagement with, or access to, health care[9]

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