



Immunotherapy

Infants Born to HBsAg-Positive Women



1. **At birth (within 12 hours of delivery):**
 - a. Administration of 0.5 mL hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG)¹
 - b. Administration of 0.5 mL hepatitis B vaccine²

2. **One month of age:**
 - a. Administration of second dose of hepatitis B vaccine

3. **Six months of age:**
 - a. Administration of third dose of hepatitis B vaccine

4. **Twelve months of age:**
 - a. Post-vaccine serology for anti-HBs and HBsAg to determine success or failure of vaccine intervention³
 - i. **anti-HBs-positive & HBsAg-negative:**
Shows that the infant is protected against HBV
 - ii. **anti-HBs-negative & HBsAg-positive:**
Shows that the infant is infected with HBV and should be referred for clinical follow-up
 - iii. **anti-HBs-negative & HBsAg-negative:**
Administration of a second series of vaccine is indicated at zero, one, and six months. A second post-vaccine serology test should be performed two months after completion of second vaccine series.

Notes:

- 1) The Texas Department of Health (TDH) Immunization Division provides pre-vaccination susceptibility testing and hepatitis B vaccine for susceptible (anti-HBs-negative & HBsAg-negative) sexual and non-sexual household contacts of HBsAg-positive pregnant women through regional and local TDH clinics.
- 2) Two HBsAg-positive tests, six months apart, identifies a person as a chronic carrier. All chronic carriers should be counseled and referred for appropriate clinical follow-up.

¹ HBIG is provided to hospitals for infants on a case-by-case basis.

² The TDH, Immunization Division(800) 252-9152, provides hepatitis B vaccine for infants born to HBsAg-positive women.

³ The TDH, Immunization Division services (800) 252-9152, provides post-vaccine serology testing for infants born to HBsAg-positive women.