



Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program (PHBPP)

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Mission: To identify hepatitis B surface antigen-positive (HBsAg-positive) women prenatally or at delivery for each pregnancy so that their infants, household and sexual contacts can be tested and treated to prevent the spread of the hepatitis B virus (HBV).

Surveillance: Statewide, over the last 5 years, there has been an average of 269 infants born to HBsAg-positive women identified annually. Based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates, 385-591 infants born to HBsAg-positive women should be identified annually.

Prevention: Prevention of perinatal hepatitis B transmission requires the coordinated transfer of information between laboratories, primary care providers, hospitals, and the local/state health departments to ensure that all:

- Pregnant women are screened for HBsAg, all HBsAg-positive results are reported to the local health department (LHD) in the county where the patient resides within 24 hours, and the results are sent to the delivery hospital with the prenatal care record.
- Household and sexual contacts of HBsAg-positive pregnant women are identified, tested and immunized if susceptible.
- Infants of HBsAg-positive women receive appropriate prophylaxis and post-vaccination serology.
- All infants receive the birth dose of hepB vaccine prior to hospital discharge.

To view the manual in its entirety go to www.michigan.gov/hepatitisB.

See the 12/23/05 MMWR: "A Comprehensive Immunization Strategy to Eliminate Transmission of Hepatitis B Virus Infection in the United States" for the latest Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations, at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5416a1.htm>.