

Delivery Hospital Policies and Procedures to Prevent Perinatal Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Transmission

At time of admission for delivery:

- **REVIEW:**
 - Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) result of pregnant woman and verify correct test (i.e., HBsAg) was performed
 - Test date was during this pregnancy (**Do not rely on handwritten or transcribed HBsAg test result**)
 - HBsAg results are in pregnant woman's labor and delivery record and in infant's hospital record (or has link to mom's results)
- **PERFORM HBsAg testing STAT** on women who:
 - Do not have HBsAg results for this pregnancy
 - Tested HBsAg-negative prenatally and are at risk for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection during pregnancy (e.g., immigrant from endemic area, more than one sex partner in previous 6 months, evaluated or treated for sexually transmitted disease, partner of or are a recent/current injection-drug user, household or sexual contact of a HBsAg-positive person, incarcerated, hemodialysis patient)
 - Had clinical hepatitis since previous testing

After delivery:

HBsAg-positive mothers and their infants:

- **ADMINISTER** single-antigen hepatitis B (hepB) vaccine and hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) to all infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers within 12 hours of birth
- **RECORD** date and time of administration of HBIG and hepB vaccine in infant's medical record
- **RECORD** date and status of maternal HBsAg test results on **Newborn Screening (NBS) Card**
- **RECORD** administration date of hepB vaccine and/or HBIG on **Electronic Birth Certificate (EBC) Hospital Worksheet**
- **SUBMIT** completed [Hepatitis B Perinatal Case Report-Infant/Contact Form](#) to Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program (PHBPP)
- **TELL THE MOTHER:**
 - She may breastfeed infant upon delivery, even before hepB vaccine and HBIG are given
 - Her infant must complete hepB vaccine series on time
 - Her infant will need a blood test after completion of hepB vaccine series at age **9-12 months** (usually done at a well-child visit) to know if infant is protected from HBV or if additional vaccine is needed
 - How HBV is transmitted
 - Her household, sexual, and needle-sharing contacts may need testing and vaccination
 - She may need medical evaluation, including an assessment for possible treatment for chronic HBV
 - She may need substance abuse treatment, if appropriate

Mothers with unknown HBsAg status and their infants:

- **ADMINISTER** single-antigen hepB vaccine within 12 hours of birth
- **RECORD** date and time of administration in infant's medical record
- **ALERT** infant's pediatric provider if infant is discharged before mother's HBsAg test result is available. (If mother is found to be HBsAg-positive, HBIG should be administered to infant as soon as possible and before 7 days of life)

All mothers and their infants:

- **ADMINISTER** single-antigen hepB vaccine to all infants **within 24 hours of birth** (if weighing less than 2000 grams refer to: HepB Vaccine & HBIG Administration for Infants)
- **VERIFY** mothers have prenatal HBsAg results or test her STAT at admission and document test results
- **RECORD** date and status of maternal HBsAg test results on NBS Card
- **RECORD** administration date of hepB vaccine and/or HBIG on EBC Worksheet.
- **PROVIDE** mother with infant's immunization record and remind her to take it to infant's first pediatric provider visit

Adapted from MMWR 2005; 54 (No. RR-16): [Box 4, Pg 15].