## How can you protect yourself from HBV?

The younger you are when you get HBV, the sicker you can be. All babies, children, and teens should get the vaccine.

### Should adults get hepB vaccine?

Yes, all adults should get hepB vaccine to be safe from getting HBV disease. Adults are at greater risk of getting HBV if they are:

- In contact with blood or body fluids of a person who has HBV.
- Men who have sex with men.
- Being seen or treated for a sexually transmitted disease.
- Having sex with more than one partner.
- Having sex with a partner who has HBV.
- Injecting drugs or are a partner of someone who injects drugs.
- Sharing needles or equipment to inject or prepare drugs.
- · Living with someone who has HBV.
- Living with liver disease including those with hepatitis C virus (HCV).
- Living with HIV.
- Living with diabetes.
- On dialysis, pre-dialysis or have endstage renal disease.
- At risk of getting HBV due to job duties.
- Incarcerated.
- Traveling to endemic areas.

#### How safe is the vaccine?

HepB vaccine is one of the safest vaccines. Over a billion doses have been given worldwide.

## Where can you get hepB vaccine?

Talk to your health care provider or local health department (LHD).



#### For more information

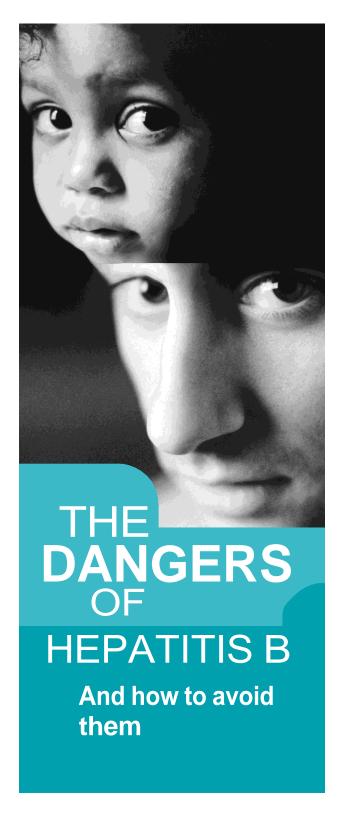
Call your health care provider, LHD or go to:

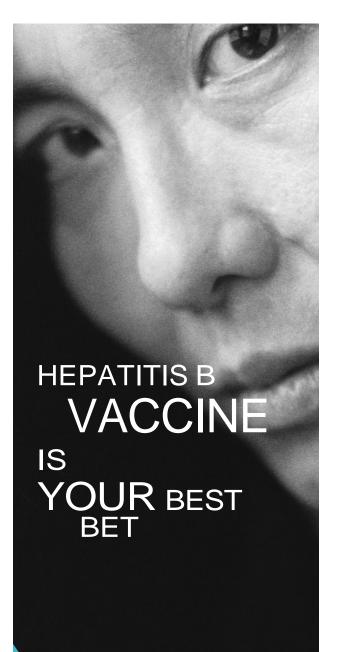
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) CDC.gov/hepatitis
- Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) – Hepatitis information for individuals and families Michigan.gov/hepatitis



The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) does not discriminate against any individual or group on the basis of race, national origin, color, sex, disability, religion, age, height, weight, familial status, partisan considerations, or genetic information. Sex-based discrimination includes, but is not limited to, discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, sex characteristics, and pregnancy.

MDHHS - PUB-1198 (Rev. 2/24)





### What is hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a disease caused by a virus that infects the liver. It can lead to severe illness, life-long disease, scarring (cirrhosis) of the liver, liver failure, liver cancer or death.

### How do you get HBV?

HBV is spread from person to person through blood and other body fluids.

You can get it from others who have HBV by:

- Coming in contact with their blood or body fluids.
- Having unsafe sex.
- Sharing toothbrushes, razors, or nail clippers.
- Sharing ear piercing, body piercing or tattooing equipment.
- Sharing medical equipment (like glucose monitors).
- Sharing needles or equipment to inject or prepare drugs.

A childbearing person who has HBV can give it to their baby at birth. These babies need hepatitis B (hepB) vaccine and hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) within 12 hours of birth. They need a 2<sup>nd</sup> hepB vaccine at 1 month, a 3<sup>rd</sup> at 6 months, and a blood test at 9-12 months age.

Some people who get HBV do not show symptoms and may not know they have it.

# Symptoms of HBV can include:

- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes).
- Feeling tired all the time.
- Fever.
- · Aching muscles or joints.
- Not feeling hungry.
- Stomach pain.
- Upset stomach or throwing up.
- Diarrhea.
- Dark urine.
- Light-colored stools.

The only way to know if you have HBV is to get a blood test. Talk to your health care provider about what test you need.

## What happens if you get HBV?

You can get over HBV in about 6 months or you may have it for the rest of your life.

If you have HBV, you may:

- Give it to others.
- Have no signs of being ill for many years.
- Feel tired or sick off and on.
- Suffer from liver problems, such as cirrhosis (scarring).
- Get liver cancer.

