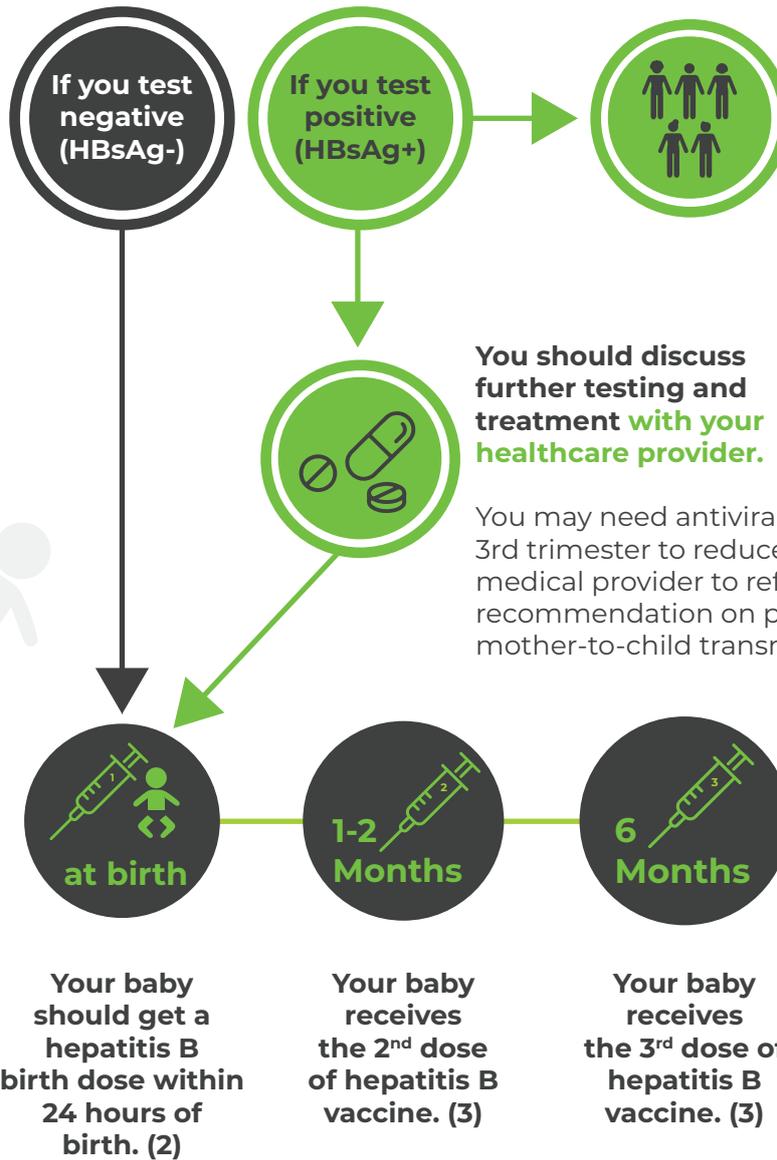


Hepatitis B in pregnancy

In early pregnancy, you should be tested for **HEPATITIS B!**



Your baby should get a hepatitis B birth dose within 24 hours of birth. (2)

Your baby receives the 2nd dose of hepatitis B vaccine. (3)

Your baby receives the 3rd dose of hepatitis B vaccine. (3)

Your immediate family and sexual partners **should be tested.**

If they are not immune, they can get the vaccine series to be protected. If they have hepatitis B, they too should get care.

You should discuss further testing and treatment **with your healthcare provider.**

You may need antiviral medication in the 3rd trimester to reduce the risk. Ask your medical provider to refer to WHO recommendation on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B.

When your baby is 9-12 months old your medical provider may advise a blood test to check if they are protected against hepatitis B. (4)

- Always talk to your healthcare provider about testing, treatment and vaccination¹ options available to you
- For further support please contact a World Hepatitis Alliance member near you
- Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers may be recommend to receive hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) if available

1) The hepatitis B vaccine series is safe to give during pregnancy or can be given after

2) The birth dose should be a vaccine that only has hepatitis B in it (not a pentavalent vaccine)

3) This may be part of a combined vaccine (ex: pentavalent vaccine)

4) The tests are hepatitis B surface antigen & hepatitis B surface antibody. If they are not immune, a second round of vaccines is indicated.

Breast Feeding

There are many benefits of breastfeeding your baby.

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommendation is that women who have hepatitis B can safely breastfeed their baby.

Hepatitis B is not transmitted through breastmilk. Breastfeeding mothers with cracked nipples should practice proper nipple care.

