

Mothers with HBV

You're important too!

► Remember to get screened for liver disease

You probably have no symptoms and feel healthy, but are still at increased risk for liver damage or liver cancer. Regular screening and appropriate treatment can reduce this risk and help you lead a normal, healthy life. Ask your doctor for the following tests:

Every	Test	Screens for
6 months	ALT Blood Test	Liver damage
6 months	AFP Blood Test	Liver cancer
1 year	Ultrasound	Liver cancer

► Don't rush into treatment

Not every person with chronic HBV infection needs treatment. If your ALT level is elevated, treatment with antiviral medication may be appropriate.

Be sure to review all medications with your doctor. Even some over-the-counter or herbal medications can injure your liver.

- Get the Hepatitis A vaccine
- Avoid drinking alcohol
- Protect your loved ones

Make sure your family and partner(s) are tested for HBV and vaccinated if they are not already protected.

Your local health department may contact you to ensure your baby is fully protected against HBV.

For more information

Call your health care provider, your local health department, or contact Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF
**HEALTH &
SENIOR SERVICES**

at
Health.Mo.Gov
CDC.Gov/Hepatitis



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Hepatitis B & Mothers-to-Be





HBV and Mothers-to-Be

- The Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is a common serious viral infection of the liver, and can lead to premature death from liver cancer or liver failure.
- In the U.S., approximately 10-15 people die daily as a result of HBV infection.
- Hepatitis B can be transmitted from an infected mother to her child during the birthing process.
- Newborns who become infected with HBV have a 90% chance of developing chronic (lifelong) infection.

Fortunately, HBV can be prevented with a very safe and effective vaccine.

► Ask your doctor for the results of your HBV test

Most people with chronic HBV infection have no symptoms. As an expecting mother, you should have been tested for HBV with the following blood test:

- Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg): Checks for chronic Hepatitis B (also known as being a Hepatitis B carrier).

Protect yourself and your baby with the first “anti-cancer vaccine”

► If you have not been infected, get vaccinated

Hepatitis B can still be transmitted through unprotected sex and contaminated blood (sharing toothbrushes, razors, or needles for tattoos/piercings).

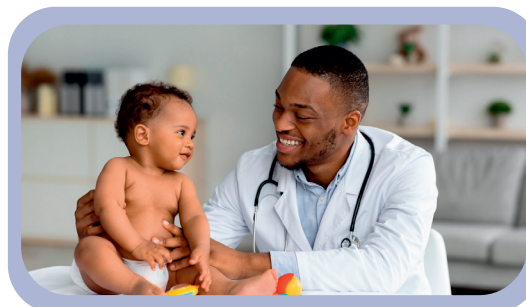
The 3 shots given over 6 months are safe, even during pregnancy. The Hepatitis B vaccine is so effective in preventing HBV and liver cancer that it is known as the first “anti-cancer vaccine.”

► Make sure your baby is vaccinated at birth

Since 1991, U.S. national guidelines have recommended that all newborns be vaccinated against HBV. The 3 shots can protect your baby for life against Hepatitis B, reducing the risk of liver cancer and liver damage in the future.

Time	Infant should receive
At birth	Birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine
1-2 months	2nd dose of hepatitis B vaccine
6 months	3rd dose of hepatitis B vaccine

The vaccine is safe, even for premature babies



Take extra precautions if you are a mom with HBV

During pregnancy:

Currently, antiviral HBV treatments are recommended during pregnancy only if HBV DNA level is above 200,000 IU/mL. Talk to your doctor about your need for treatment.

At time of Birth:

Make sure your newborn receives the Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin (HBIG) shot in addition to the first hepatitis B vaccine.

Time	Infant born to mother with HBV should receive
At birth	Birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine and HBIG
1-2 months	2nd dose of hepatitis B vaccine
6 months	3rd dose of hepatitis B vaccine
9-18 months	HBsAg and Anti-HBs* test to confirm that your child is protected

*The hepatitis B surface antibody (Anti-HBs) blood test checks for protection against HBV.

Cesarean Section (C-Sections) have not been found to prevent HBV transmission from mother to child. Hepatitis B vaccination along with the HBIG shot is the best way to protect your newborn against HBV infection.

In the first six months:

It is critical for your child to complete the Hepatitis B vaccine series on time. This will be more than 95% effective in protecting your newborn against HBV infection.

Breastfeeding is safe for your baby. HBV is not transmitted through breast milk.