



# Cincinnati Health Department



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## Don't Wait.....Vaccinate!

### Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program (PHBPP)



Spring 2018

#### Interpretation of Hepatitis B Serologic Test Results

Tests	Results	Interpretation
HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs	negative negative negative	Susceptible
HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs	negative positive positive	Immune due to natural infection
HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs	negative negative positive	Immune due to Hepatitis B vaccination
HBsAg anti-HBc IgM anti-HBc anti-HBs	positive positive positive negative	Acutely infected
HBsAg anti-HBc IgM anti-HBc anti-HBs	positive positive negative negative	Chronically infected
HBsAg anti-HBc anti-HBs	negative positive negative	Interpretation unclear; four possibilities: 1. Resolved infection (most common) 2. False-positive anti-HBc, thus susceptible 3. "Low level" chronic infection 4. Resolving acute infection

**Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg):** A protein on the surface of HBV; it can be detected in high levels in serum during acute or chronic HBV infection. The presence of HBsAg indicates that the person is infectious. The body normally produces antibodies to HBsAg as part of the normal immune response to infection. HBsAg is the antigen used to make Hepatitis B vaccine.

**Hepatitis B surface antibody (anti-HBs):** The presence of anti-HBs is generally interpreted as indicating recovery and immunity from HBV infection. Anti-HBs also develops in a person who has been successfully vaccinated against Hepatitis B.

**Total Hepatitis B core antibody (anti-HBc):** Appears at the onset of symptoms in acute Hepatitis B and persists for life. The presence of anti-HBc indicates previous or ongoing infection with HBV in an undefined time frame.

**IgM antibody to Hepatitis B core antigen (IgM anti-HBc):** Positivity indicates recent infection with HBV ( $\leq 6$  months). Its presence indicates acute infection.

**Adapted from:** A Comprehensive Immunization Strategy to Eliminate Transmission of Hepatitis B Virus Infection in the United States: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. Part I: Immunization of Infants, Children, and Adolescents. MMWR 2005;54(No. RR-16).

#### Newsletter Spotlights



Free Apps available from iTunes and Google!  
CDC Schedules, Graphics, and Contraindications of Vaccines  
American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists  
Vaccine Education Center of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia  
Centers for Disease Control

#### HEPATITIS B



NEWBORNS THAT BECAME INFECTED  
WITH HEPATITIS B VIRUS HAVE A

**90% CHANCE**  
OF DEVELOPING  
**LIFELONG INFECTION.**

Learn more about the diseases  
that can be prevented by vaccines at

[VaccinateYourFamily.org](http://VaccinateYourFamily.org)

ECBT  
every child by two

#### How the Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program Can Help Your Hospital

Vaccines For Children (VFC) is a federal entitlement program that provides vaccines at no cost to eligible children. To qualify for VFC, children must be 18 years of age or younger and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Medicaid-eligible (or covered)
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Uninsured
- Underinsured (i.e., has insurance but it does not cover the cost of vaccine) and receiving services at a federally qualified health center or rural health clinic. The VFC program helps hospitals by providing vaccines at no cost for their VFC-eligible patients. Hepatitis B vaccine for newborns is covered under the VFC program along with all routinely recommended vaccines for children and teens.

There is no charge for a hospital to become a VFC provider.

All states, territories, and the District of Columbia have VFC coordinators who can answer questions about enrolling in the program. To find contact information for your area's VFC coordinator, visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website at:

[www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/contacts-state.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/contacts-state.html).

#### Looking for Foreign Language Vaccine Information Statements (VIS's)?

Look no further.....

To access all of the Foreign Language VIS's go to:  
<http://www.immunize.org/vis>

Click on the Language Index Tab and you will find Foreign VIS's in over 40 languages. Just click and print the one that you need.



**Cincinnati Health Department**



# **Don't Wait.....Vaccinate!**



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## **Tdap Vaccine During Pregnancy Prevents Whooping Cough Infection in 78% of Newborns**

New data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) show that when pregnant women receive the Tdap vaccine during pregnancy it can prevent whooping cough in about 78% of newborns; however, only about 50% of pregnant women receive the vaccine.

Nancy Messonnier, MD, director of CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases commented on the study results in a press release, stating, "Women have such a great opportunity to help protect their babies before they enter the world by getting the Tdap vaccine while pregnant. This study highlights how babies can benefit when their mothers get the vaccine and reinforces CDC's recommendation for women to get the Tdap vaccine in the third trimester of each pregnancy."

More than a third of all whooping cough hospitalizations and two-thirds of all whooping cough deaths are in babies younger than two months. To date in 2017, more than 11,000 cases of whooping cough have been reported in the United States.

The CDC started recommending that women receive a whooping cough vaccine during pregnancy in 2012. Doctors and midwives are advised to "administer Tdap at 27 through 36 weeks of pregnancy, preferably in the earlier part of that period," according to the CDC.

More information on the CDC's recommendation for Tdap during pregnancy is available on the CDC website

### **Free MOBI AFIX TIES**



**MOBI- Maximizing Office  
Based Immunizations**

Practical information that Health providers can use to achieve timely immunizations.

**1 hour presentation with CEU/CME**



**TIES- Teen-Immunization-  
Education- Series**

Assessment program to measure your practices immunization rates of your Adolescents.

**1 hour presentation with CEU/CME**



**AFIX- Assessment-Feedback  
Incentive-Exchange**

Assessment program to measure your practices immunization rates of your 2 year olds.

### **To schedule your:**

#### **AFIX/MOBI/TIES**

Please contact:

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### **Informational Websites**

#### **Immunize.org**

The Immunization Action Coalition (IAC) works to increase immunization rates and prevent disease by creating and distributing educational materials for health professionals and the public that enhance the delivery of safe and effective immunization services.

Visit the website at: [www.Immunize.org](http://www.Immunize.org) for more information.

#### **ACOG.org**

The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, formerly the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, is a professional association of physicians specializing in obstetrics and gynecology in the United States

Visit the Website at: [www.ACOG.org](http://www.ACOG.org) for more information.

#### **CDC.gov**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) continually provides educational resources for health care providers to understand current immunization practices and recommendations as well as Immunization Courses: Broadcasts, Webcasts and Self-Study. The Ohio Department of Health highly recommends the use of this website.

Visit the Website at: [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/ed/courses.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/ed/courses.htm)

#### **CincinnatiChildrens.org/CME or CEU**

CME and CEU services provided in a variety of formats for Physicians, APNs, and other health care workers.