

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM HEPATITIS B TODAY

DID YOU KNOW?

- ✓ Hepatitis B is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus and can **lead to serious consequences**, like **liver cancer**
- ✓ Most people **do not know they are infected** with hepatitis B and can **unknowingly spread it** to others
- ✓ There is **no cure for hepatitis B** – vaccination is the best way to prevent infection

For most people, the hepatitis B virus clears on its own. But for those who do not clear the virus, it can cause liver cancer. From 2018–2022, there were an estimated 13,000–21,000 cases of acute hepatitis B annually in the US; some may progress to chronic hepatitis B and potentially life-threatening consequences.



THE CDC RECOMMENDS **VACCINATION AGAINST HEPATITIS B**
FOR ALL ELIGIBLE **ADULTS AGED 19 YEARS OR OLDER***

Over the Age of 19?

TALK TO YOUR HEALTHCARE PROVIDER OR PHARMACIST ABOUT HEPATITIS B VACCINATION TODAY



The CDC recommends hepatitis B vaccination for all eligible adults aged 19 years or older*

- Adults aged 19–59 years **should** receive vaccination
- Adults aged 60 years or older with risk factors **should** receive vaccination
- Adults aged 60 years or older without known risk factors **may** receive vaccination



FOR PROTECTION AGAINST HEPATITIS B, IT IS IMPORTANT YOU **COMPLETE ALL DOSES** OF THE VACCINE SERIES

The hepatitis B vaccine series is available as 2 doses completed in 1 month or as 3 doses completed over 6 months†

*This recommendation does not apply to adults who have completed a hepatitis B vaccine series in their lifetime or have a history of HBV infection.

†A 4-dose regimen may be used for specific populations or circumstances.

CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; HBV, hepatitis B virus.

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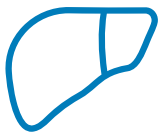
DID YOU
KNOW?

HEPATITIS B IS NOW A ROUTINE AGE-BASED
VACCINE AND OVER 130 MILLION ADULTS
ARE ELIGIBLE FOR PROTECTION^{1,2*}

HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS AND PATIENTS NEED TO KNOW
WHY HEPATITIS B PREVENTION IS IMPORTANT



54% OF LIVER CANCER
cases worldwide **are due to hepatitis B**^{3,4}
On average in the US, there are 42,000 new liver cancer cases
and 30,000 deaths each year; not all cases are hepatitis B-related.^{4†}



Chronic hepatitis B infection can lead to^{5,6}:

- **Liver cancer**
- **Cirrhosis**
- **Liver transplant**
- **Death**

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**3 OF 4 ACUTE HEPATITIS B CASES IN 2022 OCCURRED IN PEOPLE WITH NO REPORTED
RISK FACTORS – AND IT MAY BE DIFFICULT TO PREDICT WHO CAN GET HEPATITIS B**^{5,7}

ACIP’S UNIVERSAL HEPATITIS B VACCINATION RECOMMENDATION¹

19–59 **YEAR**
OLDS

SHOULD RECEIVE
HEPATITIS B VACCINATION

≥60 **YEAR**
OLDS

WITH RISK FACTORS:
SHOULD RECEIVE VACCINATION
WITHOUT KNOWN RISK FACTORS:
MAY RECEIVE VACCINATION

ROUTINELY IDENTIFY ELIGIBLE ADULT* PATIENTS
AND STRONGLY RECOMMEND HEPATITIS B VACCINATION TODAY

RECOMMENDATION EXAMPLE

Based on your age, you may be eligible for a hepatitis B vaccine.^{1,9,10}
Hepatitis B infection can be serious and may lead to liver cancer, but it is preventable by vaccination.⁶
It's important you get started today.

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*As of April 2022, the ACIP recommends hepatitis B vaccination for all adults aged 19–59 years and adults aged ≥60 years with hepatitis B risk factors. Adults aged ≥60 years without known risk factors may receive hepatitis B vaccination. Please refer to the hepatitis B vaccination guidelines noted in the *MMWR* publication for the specific risk factors for hepatitis B. This recommendation applies to adults who have not received a complete hepatitis B vaccine series in their lifetime.¹

[†]Estimates for 2024 per the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER) data set.⁴

ACIP, Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

References: **1.** Weng MK, Doshani M, Khan MA, et al. Universal hepatitis B vaccination in adults aged 19–59 years: updated recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices – United States, 2022. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2022;71(13):477-483. **2.** Data on file. Dynavax Technologies Corporation. Flow model for universal hepatitis B vaccination (version 4.5) assumptions. May 24, 2021. **3.** European Association for the Study of the Liver; European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer. EASL-EORTC clinical practice guidelines: management of hepatocellular carcinoma. *J Hepatol.* 2012;56(4):908-943. **4.** National Cancer Institute. Cancer stat facts: liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer. Accessed July 12, 2024. <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/livibd.html> **5.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Hepatitis B basics. Accessed June 13, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis-b/about/> **6.** Doshani M. Evidence to recommendations framework: should all HepB-unvaccinated adults receive hepatitis B vaccination? Presented to ACIP; September 29, 2021. **7.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Availability of information on risk behaviors or exposure associated with reported cases of acute hepatitis B – United States, 2022. Accessed August 2, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2022surveillance/hepatitis-b/figure-2.7.htm> **8.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Number of reported cases* and estimated infections[†] of acute hepatitis B – United States, 2015–2022. Accessed May 28, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2022surveillance/hepatitis-b.htm> **9.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Adult immunization schedule by age. Accessed June 13, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html> **10.** Immunization Practices Advisory Committee. Hepatitis B virus: a comprehensive strategy for eliminating transmission in the United States through universal childhood vaccination: recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP). *MMWR Recomm Rep.* 1991;40(RR-13):1-19.