INFANTS BORN TO HBsAg POSITIVE MOTHERS regardless of gestational age:
Administer Hepatitis B vaccine 0.5ml IM within 12 hours of birth
Administer Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (HBIG) 0.5 ml IM within 12 hours of birth at a separate site
Notify the state health department that baby was born and received HBV and HBIG
Ensure series is completed with dose #2 in 1 month, dose #3 in 6 months*
Note the importance of other household members needing to be tested and possibly vaccinated
Infants born to HBsAg positive mothers should be tested for immunity at 9 to 15 months of age
*infants < 2000g require 4 vaccine doses at 0, 1, 2-3, 6-7 months of chronologic age

INFANTS BORN TO MOTHERS WITH UNKNOWN HBsAg STATUS:
Administer Hepatitis B vaccine 0.5ml IM within 12 hours of birth regardless of gestational age.
Test mother for HBsAg immediately.
Infants > 2kg If mother tests positive for HBsAg give HBIG as soon as possible (but no later than 7d)
Infants < 2kg If mother tests positive for HBsAg or maternal status unknown give HBIG within 12 hours
Ensure adequate follow-up if infant discharged home prior to maternal HBsAg result available

INFANTS BORN TO HBsAg NEGATIVE MOTHERS and GREATER THAN 2 KG:
Hepatitis B Vaccine within 12 hours of birth. This is to safeguard against maternal hepatitis B testing errors, to protect neonates discharged to households in which persons with chronic Hep B infection other than the mother may reside, and to enhance the completion of the childhood immunization series.

INFANTS BORN TO HBsAg NEGATIVE MOTHERS and LESS THAN 2 KG:
Hepatitis B Vaccine dose 1 at 30 days of chronologic age if medically stable, or at hospital discharge if before 30 days of chronologic age. These infants require 3 doses of vaccine (dose 1 as noted, dose 2 at 2-4 months, dose 3 at 6-18 months of age).

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING FOR HEPATITIS B DISEASE
HBsAg: acutely or chronically infected persons
Anti-HBs: persons who have resolved infections with Hepatitis B; immunity after immunization
HbeAg: infected persons at increased risk for transmitting Hepatitis B
Anti- HBe: infected persons with lower risk for transmitting Hepatitis B
Anti- HBC: acute, resolved, or chronic HBV infection- this is NOT PRESENT after immunization
IgM anti- Hbc: acute or recent Hepatitis B infection (including those in HBsAg- negative persons during the “window” phase of infection