

## DID YOU KNOW?

# HEPATITIS B IS NOW A ROUTINE AGE-BASED VACCINE AND OVER 130 MILLION ADULTS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR PROTECTION<sup>1,2\*</sup>

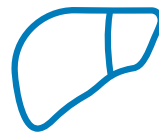
## HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS AND PATIENTS NEED TO KNOW WHY HEPATITIS B PREVENTION IS IMPORTANT



### 54% OF LIVER CANCER

cases worldwide are due to hepatitis B<sup>3,4</sup>

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.<sup>4†</sup>



Chronic hepatitis B infection can lead to<sup>5,6</sup>:

- Liver cancer
- Liver transplant
- Cirrhosis
- Death

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; some may progress to chronic hepatitis B and potentially life-threatening consequences.<sup>7,8</sup>



**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<sup>5,7</sup>**

## ACIP'S UNIVERSAL HEPATITIS B VACCINATION RECOMMENDATION<sup>1</sup>

**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.<sup>1,9,10</sup>  
Hepatitis B infection can be serious and may lead to liver cancer, but it is preventable by vaccination.<sup>6</sup>  
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.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Estimates for 2024 per the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER) data set.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>†</sup> 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.