

Post-Vaccination Serology Testing

Post-vaccination serology testing is a critical component of perinatal hepatitis B prevention. Testing should be done 1 to 2 months after completion of the HepB vaccine series but not prior to 9 months of age.

Testing should include the following markers: HBsAg and anti-HBs. Post-vaccination serologic testing of infants determines if the vaccine was successful in preventing perinatal HBV infection.

Interpretation of Post-Vaccine Serology Test

HBsAg (CPT 87340)	Anti-HBs (CPT 86317)	Interpretation and Necessary Action
-	+	The infant is immune to HBV.
-	-	The infant is NOT immune to HBV (non-responder). The infant should receive a second series of hepatitis B vaccine. The first dose should be given as soon as possible after post-vaccination serology results are known and follow the 0, 1, and 6 month schedule for completing the series. The infant should be tested again for HBsAg and anti-HBs 1-2 months after completing the second vaccine series.
+	-	The vaccination effort failed. The infant is infected with HBV and is likely to become a chronic carrier. Refer the child for clinical follow-up.

CPT Codes for Hepatitis B Serology Testing

Serology Test	CPT Code
HBsAg	87340
HBsAg - confirmatory test	87341
Anti-HBs	86706
Anti-HBs - preferred	86317
HBeAg	87350
Anti-HBe	86707
HBcAb	86704
Prenatal Profile with HBsAg	80055
Hepatitis B IgM anti-body	86705
HBV DNA (Quantitative)	87517

For more information about
perinatal hepatitis B,
contact your local health
department or DSHS:

MAILING ADDRESS:

Texas Department of State Health Services
Immunization Section
Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program
Mail Code 1946
P.O. Box 149347
Austin, Texas 78714-9347

www.TexasPerinatalHepB.org

Phone: (800) 252-9152

Email: TxPeriHepB@dshs.texas.gov

Fax: (512) 776-7544

Peri Hep B Public Portal link:

[https://txhhs.force.com/
DSHSPeriHepBPreventionPortal/s/](https://txhhs.force.com/DSHSPeriHepBPreventionPortal/s/)



TEXAS
Health and Human
Services

**Texas Department of State
Health Services**

PERINATAL HEPATITIS B PREVENTION PROGRAM

Protect Babies from Hepatitis B for Life



Give The Birth Dose

Hepatitis B vaccine at birth saves lives!

The Texas Department of State Health Services recommends all birthing hospitals implement standing orders to give the birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine to all babies within 24 hours of birth.

What Is Your Role?

Healthcare Providers:

- Screen all pregnant women for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) at the first prenatal visit and at delivery for each pregnancy.
- Report all HBsAg-positive pregnant women to your local health department or to the Department of State Health Services (DSHS).

Hospitals:

- Screen all pregnant women for HBsAg at delivery for each pregnancy.
- Report all HBsAg-positive pregnant women to your local health department or to the Department of State Health Services.
- Administer both the birth dose of hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine and hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) to babies born to HBsAg-positive mothers and mothers of unknown HBsAg status within 12 hours of birth.*
- Administer the HepB vaccine birth dose to babies born to HBsAg-negative mothers within 24 hours of birth.

Pediatric Healthcare Providers:

- Complete vaccine series for all babies according to the ACIP
- For babies born to HBsAg-positive mothers provide post-vaccination serology testing (PVST) 1 to 2 months after completion of vaccine series, but no earlier than 9 months of age.
- Repeat vaccine series if infant does not seroconvert.

Texas Administrative Code Requires:

- Providers and hospitals screen all pregnant women for hepatitis B infection at their first prenatal visit and at delivery for each pregnancy. *(Texas Administrative Code Title 25, Part 1 Chapter 97, subchapter A, §97.135)*
- HBsAg-positive mothers identified prenatally or at delivery must be reported within 1 week to DSHS. *(Texas Administrative Code Title 25, Part 1 Chapter 97, subchapter A, §97.3)*

Report information at the new Perinatal Hep B Prevention Program Public Portal:
<https://txhhs.force.com/DSHSPeriHepBPreventionPortal/s/>
Send any questions or concerns to our email:
TxPeriHepB@dshs.texas.gov

Facts About Hepatitis B In Newborns

- Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection can lead to cirrhosis of the liver, hepatocellular carcinoma, and even death.
- Individuals who acquire HBV early in life have the greatest risk of becoming chronically infected, as illustrated in the chart below.

Age at Infection	Risk of Chronic Infection
Birth	Up to 90%
1 to 5 years	30% to 50%
>5 years	6% to 10%

- HBV transmission can occur even when the carrier is asymptomatic. Therefore, it is important to test all pregnant women for hepatitis B infection during pregnancy.

Recommended Schedule for Vaccinating Infants with Monovalent Hepatitis B Vaccine, by Mother’s HBsAg Status

Infants Born to HBsAg-Positive Women		
Biologic	Dose	Age of Infant
HBIG	0.5 mL	Within 12 hours of birth*
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 1	0.5 mL	Within 12 hours of birth*
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 2	0.5 mL	1 to 2 months
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 3	0.5 mL	6 months**

Infants Born to Women Whose HBsAg Status Is Unknown		
Biologic	Dose	Age of Infant
HBIG	0.5 mL	If mother is postnatally found to be HBsAg-positive, administer HBIG to infant as soon as possible, but no later than seven (7) days after birth.
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 1	0.5 mL	Within 12 hours of birth*
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 2	0.5 mL	1 to 2 months
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 3	0.5 mL	6 months**

Recommended Schedule for Vaccinating Infants with Monovalent Dose of Hepatitis B Vaccine at Birth, Followed by Subsequent Doses of Combination Vaccine

Combination Vaccine Schedule		
Biologic	Dose	Age of Infant
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 1	0.5 mL	Birth (MONOVALENT hepatitis B vaccine)
PEDIARIX®		
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 2	0.5 mL	2 months
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 3	0.5 mL	4 months
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 4	0.5 mL	6 months

Recommended Schedule for Vaccinating At-Risk Preterm Infants Weighing <2000 Grams with Monovalent Hepatitis B Vaccine

Infants Born to Women Whose HBsAg Status Is Unknown		
Biologic	Dose	Age of Infant
HBIG	0.5 mL	Within 12 hours of birth*
Hepatitis B vaccine - birth dose	0.5 mL	Within 12 hours of birth* (Do not count birth dose as part of the vaccine series.)
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 1	0.5 mL	1 month
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 2	0.5 mL	2 months
Hepatitis B vaccine - Dose 3	0.5 mL	6 months**

*The first dose of vaccine should be given at the same time as HBIG but at a separate site. The preferred sites are the anterolateral thighs. If necessary, HBIG can be administered up to seven (7) days after birth.

** The minimum interval between dose 1 and dose 3 is four (4) months. Infants should not receive the third dose of HepB vaccine prior to six (6) months of age.

Healthcare providers may be able to enroll in the Texas Vaccines for Children (TVFC) Program. Contact the TVFC Program for information at (800) 252-9152 or www.ImmunizeTexas.org.