

Hepatitis A

Indications for Use and Schedule

Routine Childhood Schedule:

- Initiate the 2-dose HepA vaccine series at 12 through 23 months; separate the 2 doses by 6 to 18 months.
- Children who have received 1 dose of HepA vaccine before age 24 months should receive a second dose 6 to 18 months after the first dose.
- For any person aged 2 years and older who has not already received the HepA vaccine series, 2 doses of HepA vaccine separated by 6 to 18 months may be administered if immunity against hepatitis A virus infection is desired

Catch-up Vaccination:

- The minimum interval between the two doses is 6 months

Adult Recommendation:

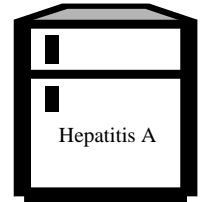
- Single-antigen vaccine formulations should be administered in a 2-dose schedule at either 0 and 6 to 12 months (Havrix), or 0 and 6 to 18 months (Vaqta). If the combined hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccine (Twinrix) is used, administer 3 doses at 0, 1, and 6 months; alternatively, a 4-dose schedule may be used, administer on days 0, 7, and 21 to 30 followed by a booster dose at month 12.

Vaccine Administration

- Intramuscular (IM) injection in anterolateral thigh or deltoid of the arm
- 1 inch needle; 22-25 gauge (all ages)
- Can be given with other vaccines, at the same visit (Use separate sites; space at least 1 inch apart)

Storage and Handling

- Store in refrigerator unit 35°F- 46°F (2°C - 8° C)
- Do not freeze
- Keep in the original box



PRECAUTIONS

- Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies, including a severe allergy to latex. All hepatitis A vaccines contain alum, and some hepatitis A vaccines contain 2-phenoxyethanol.
- Anyone who is moderately or severely ill at the time the shot is scheduled should probably wait until they recover. Ask your doctor. People with a mild illness can usually get the vaccine.
- Tell your doctor if you are pregnant. Because Hepatitis A vaccine is inactivated (killed), the risk to a pregnant woman or her unborn baby is believed to be very low. But your doctor can weigh any theoretical risk from the vaccine against the need for protection.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Anyone who has ever had a severe (life threatening) allergic reaction to a previous dose of hepatitis A vaccine should not get another dose.

FURTHER POINTS

- Some people should be routinely vaccinated with hepatitis A vaccine:
 - All children between their first and second birthdays (12 through 23 months of age).
 - Anyone 1 year of age and older traveling to or working in countries with high or intermediate prevalence of Hepatitis A, Such as those located in Central or South America, Mexico, Asia (except Japan), Africa, and Eastern Europe. For more Information see www.cdc.gov/travel.
 - Children and adolescents 2 through 18 years of age who live in states or communities where routine vaccination has been implemented because of high disease incidence.
 - Men who have sex with men.
 - People who use street drugs.
 - People with chronic liver disease.
 - People who are treated with clotting factor concentrates.
 - People who work with HAV-infected primates or who work with HAV in research laboratories.
 - Member of households planning to adopt a child, or care for a newly arriving adopted child, from a country where Hepatitis A is common.
- For additional information on Hepatitis A view the Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) at <http://www.immunize.org/vis/>