

# National Birth Dose Data

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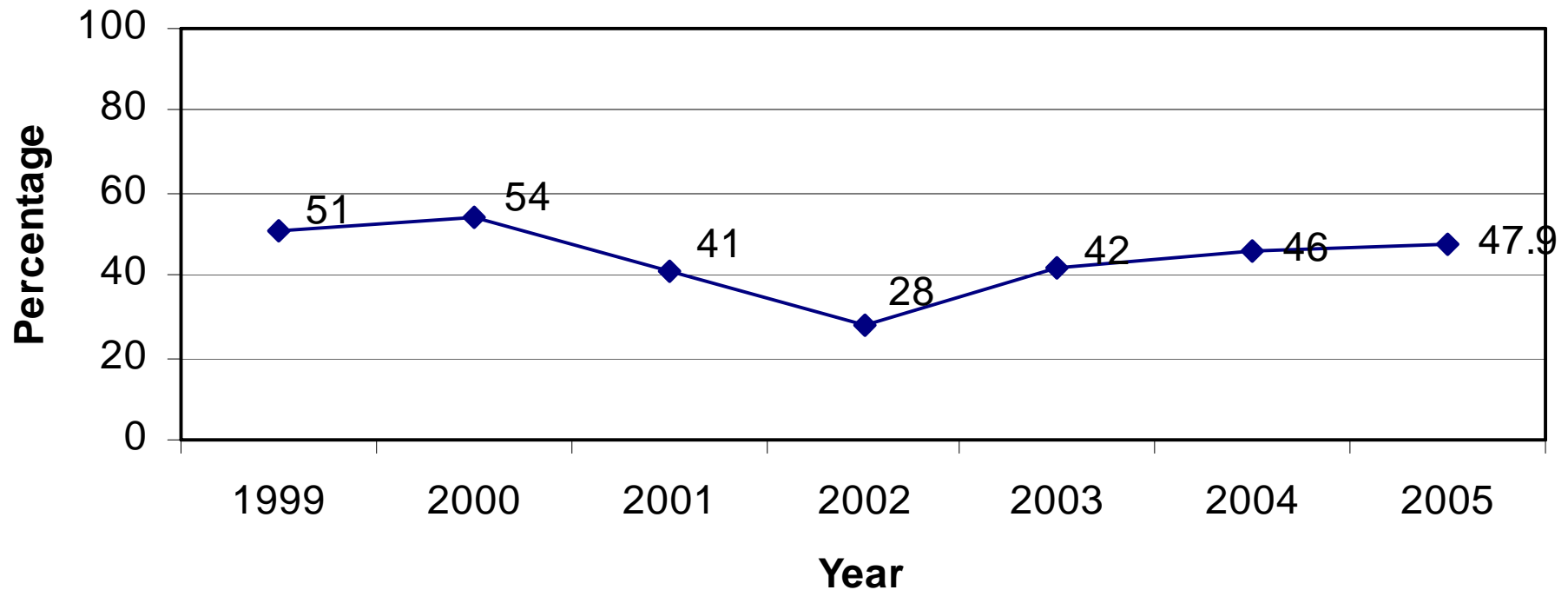
# National Immunization Survey

- The National Immunization Survey (NIS) is a random digit dial survey that is conducted annually by CDC to assess the immunization coverage of infants aged 19-35 months in all states and select cities
- Hepatitis B birth dose rates are calculated using data from the NIS



# National Trend Data from NIS\*

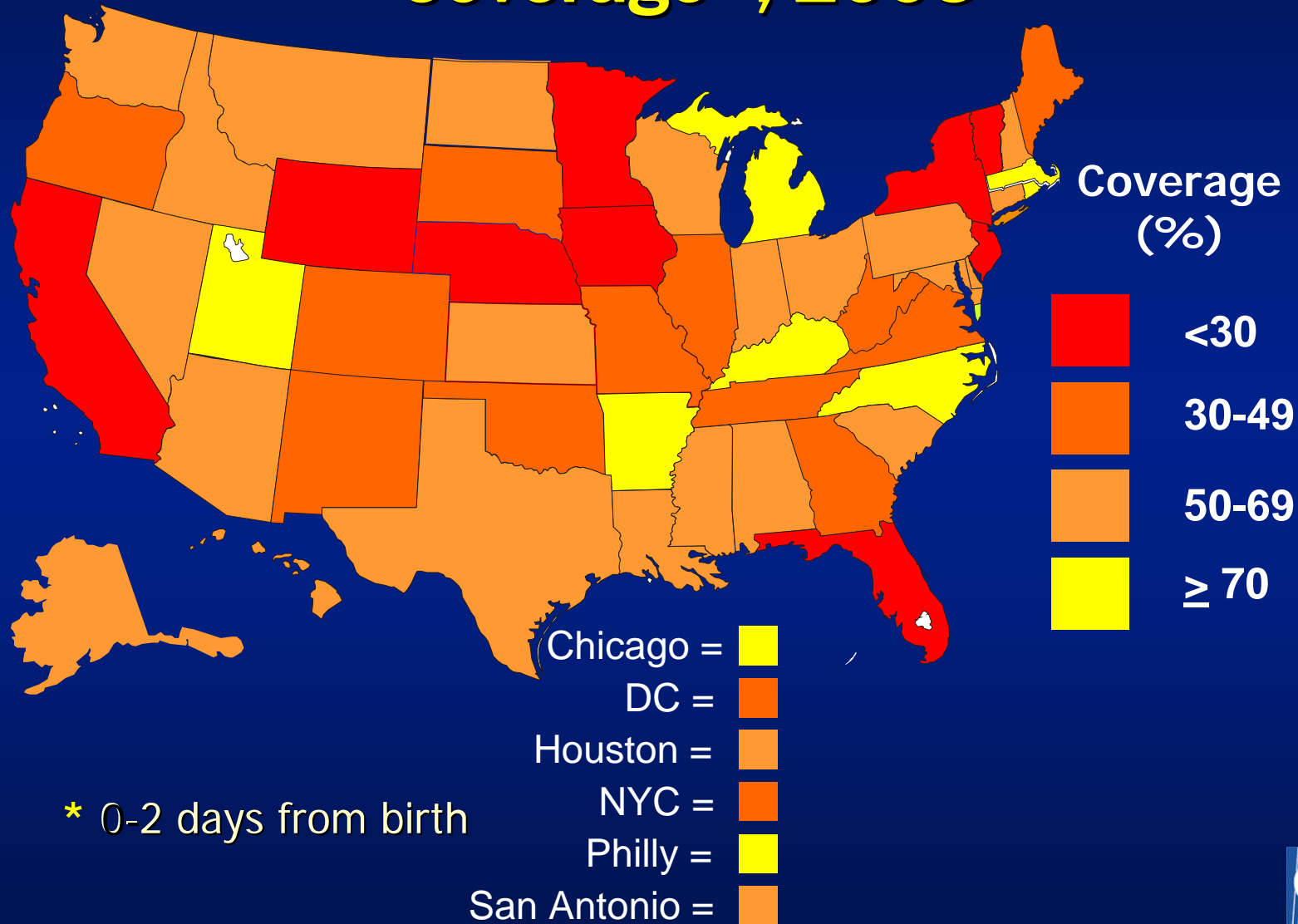
## NIS Birth Dose Rates at 0-2 Days, US Average



\*National Immunization Survey



# NIS Hepatitis B Vaccine Birth Dose Coverage\*, 2005



## 2003 Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Evaluation

- In October 2003, CDC conducted an in-depth evaluation of perinatal hepatitis B grantees via survey
- A paper highlighting the results from this evaluation is currently being drafted by CDC
- Some of the responses from this evaluation were correlated with state NIS birth dose rates



# 2003 Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Evaluation

## Birth Dose Correlations

- States with delivery hospitals that had written standing orders or policies to vaccinate ALL newborns with the birth dose of hepatitis B were associated with higher NIS birth dose rates ( $p = .0001$ )

# 2003 Perinatal Hepatitis B Program Evaluation

## Birth Dose Correlations (cont'd)

- States that had a policy to provide the birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine to hospitals for ALL infants were associated with higher NIS birth dose rates ( $n = .0001$ )

## 2006 National Hepatitis B Hospital Survey

- In the spring and summer of 2006, the CDC and 43 perinatal hepatitis B coordinators surveyed delivery hospitals across the nation on perinatal hepatitis B prevention policies and practices
- Some of the responses from this evaluation were correlated with state NIS birth dose rates

# 2006 National Hepatitis B Hospital Survey

## Birth Dose Correlations

- Infants born in a hospital that reported receiving hepatitis B vaccine from the health department at no charge were more likely to receive a birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine.
  - 84.5% of infants vs. 54.4% of infants from hospitals that did not receive free vaccine ( $p < .05$ )

## 2006 National Hepatitis B Hospital Survey Birth Dose Correlations (cont'd)

- Infants born in a hospital that had a policy to routinely administer hep B vaccine to all newborns before discharge were more likely to receive a birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine.
  - 89.2% of infants vs. 41.9% of infants from hospitals without this policy ( $p < .05$ )

## 2006 National Hepatitis B Hospital Survey Birth Dose Correlations (cont'd)

- Infants born in a hospital that had standing orders to routinely administer hep B vaccine to all newborns before discharge were more likely to receive a birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine.
  - 88.3% of infants vs. 51.6% of infants from hospitals without this standing order ( $p < .05$ )