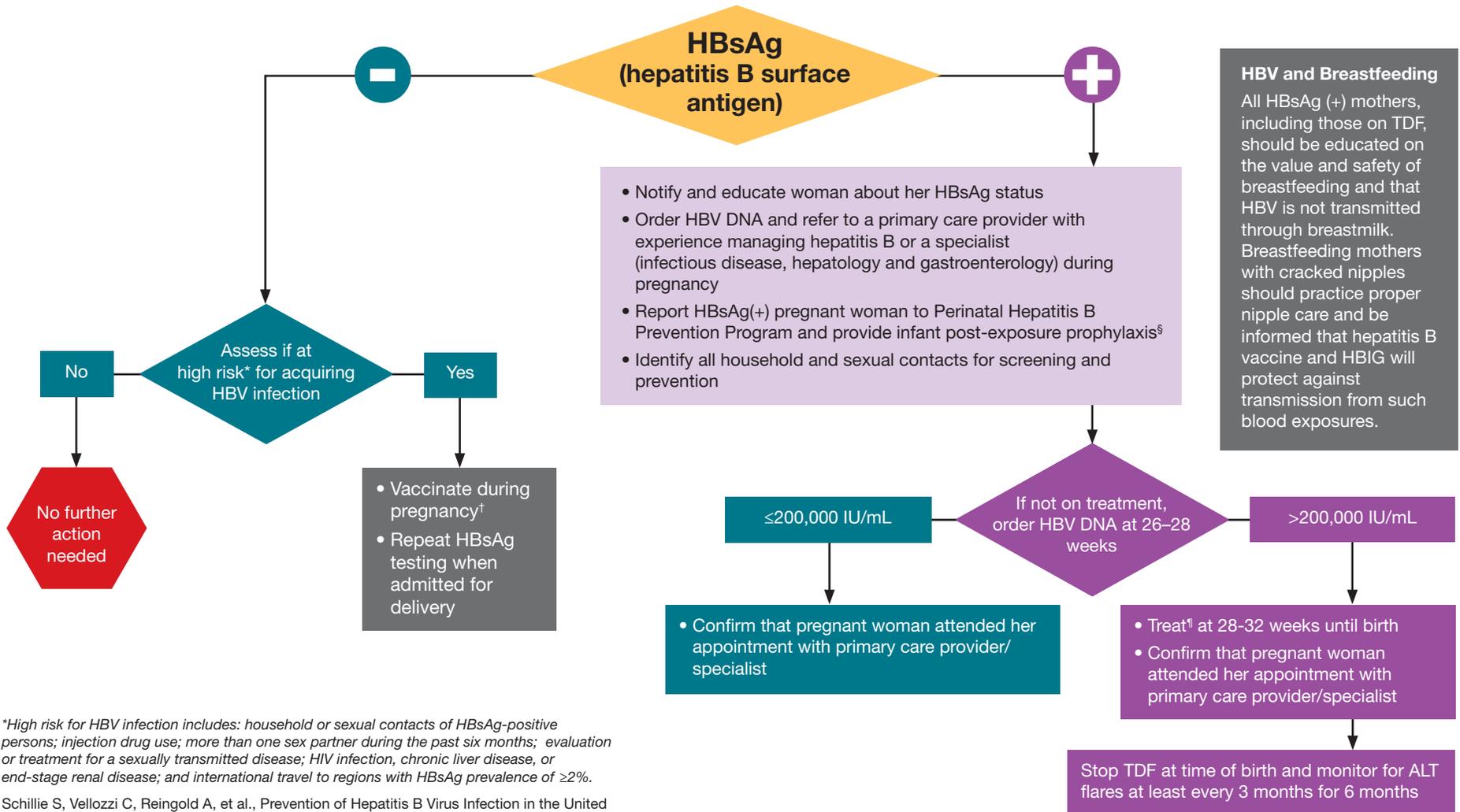


# Screening and Referral Algorithm for Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Infection Among Pregnant Women



\*High risk for HBV infection includes: household or sexual contacts of HBsAg-positive persons; injection drug use; more than one sex partner during the past six months; evaluation or treatment for a sexually transmitted disease; HIV infection, chronic liver disease, or end-stage renal disease; and international travel to regions with HBsAg prevalence of  $\geq 2\%$ .

Schillie S, Vellozzi C, Reingold A, et al., Prevention of Hepatitis B Virus Infection in the United States: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. MMWR Recomm Rep 2018; 67(No. RR-1):1-34.

Originally adapted with permission from the Hepatitis B Foundation, from Apuzzio et. al, 2012. <http://www.hepb.org/assets/Uploads/Final-OB-publications-The-Female-Patient.pdf>

<sup>†</sup>Vaccinate if not previously vaccinated with a complete hepatitis B vaccine series (refer to Schillie et. al. for more information).

<sup>§</sup>Hepatitis B vaccine birth dose and Hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) (refer to Schillie et. al. for more information).

<sup>‡</sup>Tenofvir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) should be used for the treatment of pregnant women.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists  
WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE PHYSICIANS

[www.cdc.gov/hepatitis](http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis)

Updated December 2021