

How do I know if I've already been infected?

The only way to know if you've been infected is to have your blood tested.

Should I have a blood test before I start the hepatitis B vaccine series?

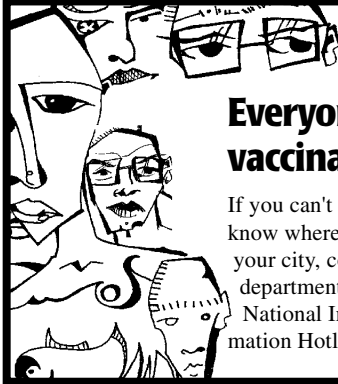
Talk to your health professional about whether you need this testing. Most people do not need a blood test. If you and your doctor decide you need testing, start the vaccine series at the same visit. That way, you will be closer to being protected from HBV.

Will hepatitis B vaccine protect me from hepatitis A or hepatitis C?

No. Hepatitis A and hepatitis C are different diseases caused by different viruses. There is a vaccine for hepatitis A, but there is no vaccine for hepatitis C at this time. For information on hepatitis A and hepatitis C, talk to your health professional or call your local health department.

How can I pay for these shots?

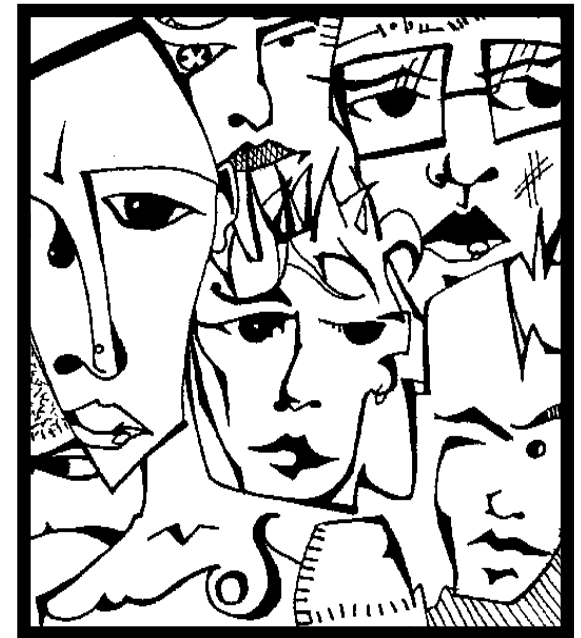
If you have insurance, the cost of hepatitis B vaccination may be covered. If not, sometimes these shots are available free or at low cost through special clinics or health departments. Call your local health department for details. And, while you're at it, find out what other vaccinations you need, too!



Everyone needs vaccinations!

If you can't afford shots or don't know where to get them, contact your city, county, or state health department, or call CDC's National Immunization Information Hotline: (800) 232-2522.

**Every week
hundreds of
sexually active
people get
hepatitis B**



Immunization Action Coalition

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www.immunize.org
www.vaccineinformation.org
www.hepprograms.org

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**Get protected!
Get vaccinated!**

What is hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is a sexually transmitted disease. It is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). HBV is spread much like HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. HBV is found in the blood, semen, and vaginal secretions of an infected person. HBV is easier to catch than HIV because it is more than 100 times more concentrated in an infected person's blood.

How serious is hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B can cause long-term (chronic) infection that can lead to liver scarring (cirrhosis) and liver cancer. More than 5,000 people in the United States die every year from hepatitis B-related liver disease. Fortunately, there is a vaccine to prevent this disease.

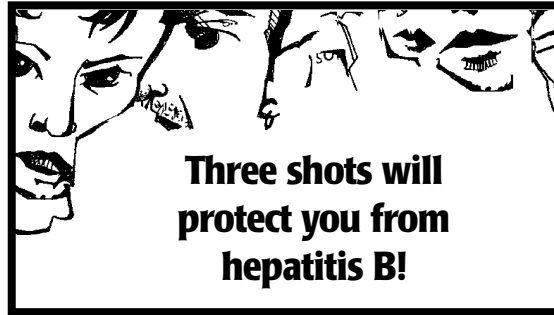
How great is my risk of getting HBV infection from sex?

If you answer "yes" to any of the following questions, you are at risk for HBV infection and need to be vaccinated!

Do you have more than one sex partner? yes no

During any six-month period, have you, or your partner, had sex with more than one person? yes no

Do you or your sex partner have a sexually transmitted disease at this time or have you had one recently? yes no



Is sex the only way I can get hepatitis B?

No. Hepatitis B is a sexually transmitted disease, but it is spread in other ways, too. HBV is a hardy virus that can exist on almost any surface for up to one month. You can get hepatitis B by

- unprotected vaginal or anal sex
- sharing needles or paraphernalia (works for illegal drug use)
- contact with an infected person's blood or body fluids
- living in a household with a person with long-term HBV infection
- tattooing with unsterile equipment
- sharing toothbrushes, razors, nail clippers, or washcloths
- human bites
- mother-to-infant transmission during birth

You do not get hepatitis B from sneezing, coughing, dry lip kissing, or holding hands.

How do I protect myself from hepatitis B?

Get vaccinated against hepatitis B! Three shots are usually given over a period of six months.

Tell your sex partner(s) to get vaccinated too, and always follow "safer sex" practices.

What are the symptoms of hepatitis B?

Only about half of the people who are infected with HBV get symptoms. Symptoms might include

- loss of appetite
- nausea
- fever
- dark-colored urine
- yellowing of skin and whites of eyes
- extreme tiredness
- pain in joints
- bloated and tender belly

Do people fully recover from hepatitis B?

Most people who get hepatitis B as adults will fully recover. However, 6–10% will remain infectious and carry HBV in their bodies for life. Chronically infected people do not necessarily look or feel ill, but they are at increased risk for liver failure and liver cancer and need ongoing medical care. They can also spread the virus to others.

