

Important Information about Hepatitis B and Hepatitis B Vaccine

PLEASE READ THIS CAREFULLY

What Is Hepatitis B?

- Hepatitis B is a virus that attacks the liver.
- It can cause permanent liver damage and scarring. In some cases it can be life threatening.
- It is the number one cause of liver cancer in the world.
- Some people who get hepatitis B are very sick, with fever, a yellow colour skin and eyes (jaundice), vomiting, and pain in the abdomen.
- About half the people who are infected with hepatitis B never feel sick, and they can spread the disease without knowing it.
- Hepatitis B is caused by contact with infected blood or body fluids. This can happen in one of the following ways:
 - through a break in the skin such as a cut, bleeding gums, needle stick, or tattoo
 - by sharing needles, toothbrushes, or razors
 - during unprotected sexual contact
 - during birth, from a mother who has the virus
- It is preventable through immunization.
- You **cannot** catch the virus from sneezes, coughs, or hugs or by using the same dishes as someone with hepatitis B.

What Is Hepatitis B Vaccine?

- Hepatitis B vaccine is a safe and effective vaccine that provides protection against hepatitis B virus.
- It contains no blood or living virus. It has been in use in Canada for more than 20 years.
- The vaccine is given in 3 shots within a 6-month period. All 3 shots are needed to get full protection from the virus.

Who Should Receive the Hepatitis B Vaccine?

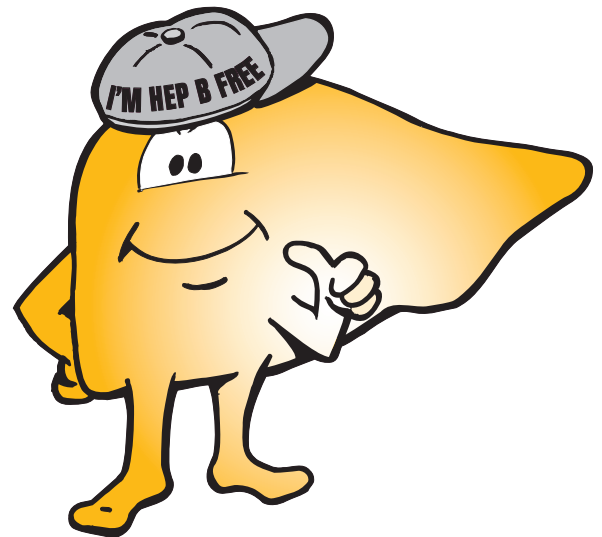
- In Nova Scotia, immunization is offered to children in grade 4 to ensure that they are protected well before they may be exposed to the disease.

CAUTION

Who Should Not Receive the Hepatitis B Vaccine?

Your child should not receive this vaccine if

- They are allergic to thimerosal (a mercury-containing compound that is also found in some contact lens solutions).
- They have a fever or illness other than a minor cold. (Notify the school so the Public Health Nurse can delay giving your child the vaccine.)
- They have already received hepatitis B vaccine. If your child was born outside of Nova Scotia, check their immunization records to see if they have already received hepatitis B immunization.
- They have had an anaphylactic reaction to a previous dose of hepatitis B vaccine or any other vaccine ingredients.



Please read other side.

What to Expect Following Immunization with the **Hepatitis B Vaccine**

INFORMATION FOR PARENTS

Your child has received a dose of hepatitis B vaccine. This vaccine protects your child from the hepatitis B virus.

Your child must have all 3 shots to get the full protection. There should be about 1 month between the first and second shots, and 5 months between the second and third shots. This is the schedule that works best.

If the second shot is late, the Public Health Nurse will determine when the third shot should be given. It is often acceptable to give it at the next clinic, but it depends on the amount of time between the two. If the third dose is late, it should be given as soon as possible.

If your child misses any one of the three shots please contact the Public Health Services office near you to make other arrangements with a school Public Health Nurse.

People should stay in the clinic for at least 15 minutes after receiving any type of immunization to monitor possible reaction. As with any vaccine there is a slight possibility that a more serious reaction could occur.

What Are the Possible Side Effects from the Vaccine?

Hepatitis B vaccine is a safe vaccine, and side effects are very uncommon. However, some people may experience

- burning and/or stinging at the injection site at the time of immunization (this will last for only a short time)
- pain, swelling, and redness at the injection site (this usually lasts for only a short time following immunization)
- fever

As fever may occur, make sure you have acetaminophen at home.

Fever Management

A fever is not necessarily bad, but it may make your child uncomfortable.

If you think your child has a fever

- Take your child's temperature.
- If their temperature is over 38.5°C (101°F) you may give your child a medicine that will help control the fever, such as acetaminophen (Tylenol, Tempra). **Do not exceed the recommended dosage.**
- You may wish to ask your pharmacist which form of medicine is best for your child and how much to give.

- Give the correct dose for your child's weight every 4 to 6 hours and NOT more often.
- Encourage your child to drink extra fluids, such as juice and/or water.

Call Your Doctor If

- The fever lasts longer than 24 hours.
- Your child's temperature is 39.5°C (103°F) or greater.
- The fever does not come down after acetaminophen is taken.

Questions?

If you have any questions about hepatitis B or the hepatitis B vaccine, please call your local Public Health Services office or your family doctor.

For more information on immunization, please visit the websites of

- the Canadian Coalition for Immunization Awareness at www.immunize.cpha.ca
- the Public Health Agency of Canada at www.phac-aspc.gc.ca