

Who should be vaccinated?



Adults < 60



Adults 60 years and older with risk factors* for HBV



Anyone who wants the vaccine

Universal adult HepB vaccination through age 59 years removes the need for risk factor screening and disclosure.

Which Vaccine?

- All FDA-approved HepB vaccines are approved for use in the general adult population, and can be administered during pregnancy. No official preference exists for one vaccine over another.
- Heplisav-B has quicker and higher rates of protection, including higher rates of protection associated with obesity, smoking, diabetes, and well-managed chronic illnesses over older 3 dose HBV vaccines.

Screening Information

- All adults 18 years and older should be screened once in their life for HBV using the triple panel test (HBsAg, HBsAb, HBcAb).
- Recommend patients talk to their doctor about screening if you cannot screen during the visit.

Scan to learn more about the updated HBV screening guidelines



*See risk factors at the bottom of the page

FAQ

Q: What should be done if the HBV vaccine series was not completed?

A: If the HBV vaccine series is interrupted, the next dose should be given as soon as possible. The first dose(s) does not need to be repeated.

Q: Is it harmful to have an extra dose of the HBV vaccine or to repeat the entire HBV vaccine series?

A: No, getting extra doses of the HBV vaccine is not harmful.

Q: Who should NOT receive the HBV vaccine?

A: Anyone who has had a serious allergic reaction to a prior dose of the HBV vaccine, any part of the vaccine, or yeast should NOT get the vaccine. H

Q: Can the HBV vaccine be given at the same time as other vaccines?

A: Yes. Getting two different vaccines at the same time is not harmful.

Q: Are there symptoms associated with HBV vaccines?

A: Yes. Mild symptoms such as soreness, redness, or swelling in the arm where the shot was given, headache, and/or fever may occur and last 1-2 days.

Q: What if someone is a non-responder?

A: For “susceptible” persons considered at high risk for HBV who previously received a complete vaccine series without follow-up testing, you can 1) give a booster vaccine dose followed by serologic testing 1 to 2 months later, with completion of a full vaccine series if the post-booster HBsAb test remains negative OR 2) give full vaccine series followed by post-vaccination serologic testing 1 to 2 months after the last vaccine dose.

Billing and Insurance

The HBV vaccine should be covered with no cost-shares for all insured adults with commercial insurance, Medicare, and states with expanded Medicaid.

ICD-10: Z23 - Encounter for immunization

CPT Administrative Code: 90471

CPT Product Codes (adult schedule):

- Engerix-B (3-dose) - 90746
- Twinrix (Hepatitis A& B - 3 dose) - 90636
- Recombivax HB (3-dose) - 90746
- Heplisav-B (2-dose) - 90739
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NOTE: The above codes are for a standard adult patient, and the CPT code may differ based on the dosage/schedule needed for your patient. Please refer to current payer publications for the most up-to-date coding information, as codes may have changed.

HBV Risk Factors

Only use to assess when a patient is 60+ years old AND does not request the vaccine.

- Infants born to mothers with HBV
- People born in certain countries where HBV is common
- People born in the U.S. not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in countries with high rates for HBV
- People living with hepatitis C
- People who have been incarcerated
- People who inject drugs or share needles, syringes, and other types of drug equipment
- Sex partners of people with HBV
- People who have sexually transmitted infections
- People with HIV infection
- Men who have sex with men
- People who live with someone who has HBV
- Health care and public safety workers exposed to blood on the job
- People on dialysis
- People who have elevated levels of certain liver enzymes



Scan to view worldwide prevalence of HBV infection

◆ Incomplete Vaccination Series

- **When feasible, the same manufacturer's vaccines should be used to complete the series.**
 - However, vaccination *should not* be deterred when the manufacturer of the previously administered vaccine is unknown or when the vaccine from the same manufacturer is unavailable.
- **The 2-dose HBV vaccine series (Heplisav-B) only applies when both doses in the series consist of this vaccine.**
 - Series consisting of a combination of 1 dose of Heplisav-B and a vaccine from a **different** manufacturer should consist of **3** total vaccine doses and should adhere to the 3-dose schedule.
- **Doses administered at less than the minimum interval* should be repeated and do not count toward series completion.**
 - However, a series containing 2 doses of Heplisav-B administered at least 4 weeks apart is valid, even if the patient received a single earlier dose from another manufacturer.

*See below for schedule regarding the different vaccines.

◆ Hepatitis B Adult Vaccine Schedules

Vaccine	Doses	Age Group	Volume	Schedule of Doses
Heplisav-B	2	Adults > 18	0.5 mL	Dose 1- Now Dose 2- 1 month after dose 1
Engerix-B, Recombivax, Twinrix (Hepatitis A & B)	3	Adults > 18	1.0 mL	Dose 1- Now Dose 2- 1 month after dose 1 Dose 3- 6 months after dose 1
Engerix-B (Accelerated)	4	Children > 1 and Adults	0.5 mL	Dose 1- Now Dose 2- 1 month after dose 1 Dose 3- 2 months after dose 1 Dose 4- 1 year after dose 1
Twinrix (Accelerated)	4	Adults > 18	1.0 mL	Dose 1- Now Dose 2- 1 week after dose 1 Dose 3- 1 month after dose 1 Dose 4- 1 year after dose 1

References:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2025). Hepatitis B vaccine administration. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis-b/hcp/vaccine-administration/index.html>

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