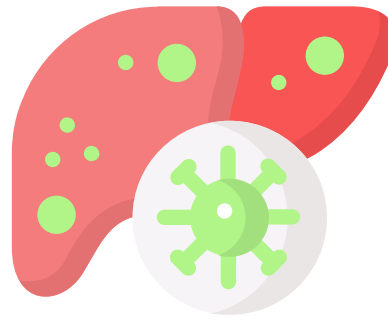


ALL ABOUT HEPATITIS B



Hepatitis B (HBV) is a liver infection that can either be short term or chronic. Hepatitis B, like all forms of hepatitis, is an inflammation of the liver. Symptoms of short-term HBV include fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, vomiting, joint pain, jaundice, dark urine, and gastrointestinal issues like nausea and vomiting.

An injection of hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) can prevent transmission after exposure, and you can get vaccinated against HBV after exposure.

HBV spreads through blood, sexual fluids, and other bodily fluid interactions between someone who has HBV and someone who does not.

TRANSMISSION

Hepatitis B is detected through blood tests, which can be done during a regular office visit. Additionally, your provider can test you for HBV immunity.

GETTING TESTED

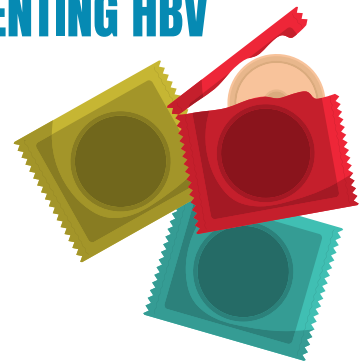
There are a variety of ways to prevent HBV:

- Get the HBV vaccine
- Use sterile, new needles for every injection
- Use condoms
- Use bleach to clean blood off surfaces and wash hands thoroughly after exposure

PREVENTING HBV

Understanding HBV vaccination and testing

- Most infants are vaccinated for HBV within a day of being born
- There are three HBV vaccine doses in the series
 - If you do not have all three, visit a public health office or make an appointment with your doctor's office to complete it.
- Healthcare employees and immunocompromised people are recommended to test for HBV even if they are already vaccinated, but anyone with symptoms should inquire about testing



Visit knowyo.org for testing and prevention information