

## **Control Measures for Persons Infected with Hepatitis B Virus and for Infants Born to Hepatitis B Positive or Unknown Status Mothers**

People infected with the hepatitis B virus may feel healthy but are still capable of passing hepatitis B infection to other people. Fortunately, hepatitis B virus is not spread by sneezing or coughing or from casual contact such as holding hands. However, people can get hepatitis B from you by coming in contact with your blood, serum and other body fluids, such as saliva, semen and /or vaginal fluids. Therefore, you are ordered to comply with the following control measures required by North Carolina General Statutes 130A-144 and Administrative Code 10A NCAC 41A .0203:

- A. refrain from sexual intercourse unless condoms are used, except when the partner is known to be infected with or immune to hepatitis B;
- B. do not share needles or syringes;
- C. do not donate or sell blood, plasma, platelets, other blood products, semen, ova, tissues, organs or breast milk;
- D. identify to the local health director all sexual and injecting partners since the date of infection; or, if the time of initial infection is unknown, identify sexual or injecting partners during the previous six months;
- E. for the duration of the infection, notify future sexual partners of the infection and refer them to their attending physician or the local health department for control measures; and for the duration of the infection, notify the local health director of all new sexual partners;
- F. identify to the local health director all current household contacts;
- G. obtain serologic testing six months after diagnosis to determine if you are a chronic carrier;
- H. all pregnant women shall be tested for hepatitis B infection unless known to be infected and reported in accordance with 10A NCAC 41A .0101 if positive for hepatitis B infection;
- I. infants born to hepatitis B positive mothers shall be given hepatitis B vaccine and hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) within 12 hours of birth or as soon as the infant is stabilized;
- J. infants born to mothers whose hepatitis B status is unknown shall be given hepatitis B vaccine within 12 hours of birth and the mother tested. If the mother's test is found to be positive, the infant shall be given hepatitis B immune globulin as soon as possible and no later than seven days after birth;
- K. when an acutely infected person is a primary caregiver of a susceptible infant less than 12 months of age, the infant shall receive an appropriate dose of hepatitis B immune globulin and hepatitis B vaccination in accordance with current CDC guidelines;
- L. the infant shall be tested for the presence of hepatitis B surface antigen and hepatitis B surface antibodies within three to nine months after the last dose of the regular series of vaccine; if required because of failure to develop immunity after the regular series, additional doses shall be given in accordance with the current CDC guidelines.

Your local health department is available to provide assistance and counseling concerning your hepatitis B infection. Please call the (*county name*) Health Department for assistance at (*phone number*).

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Patient

Date

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Communicable Disease Nurse

Date