Hepatitis B Vaccines In Clinical Practice

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Hepatitis B vaccine can prevent hepatitis B. Hepatitis B is a liver disease that can cause mild illness lasting a few weeks, or it can lead to a serious, lifelong illness. Acute hepatitis B infection is a short-term illness that can lead to fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, jaundice (yellow skin or eyes, dark urine, clay-colored bowel movements), and pain in the muscles, joints, and stomach. Chronic hepatitis B infection is a long-term illness that occurs when the hepatitis B virus remains in a person’s body. Most people who go on to develop chronic hepatitis B do not have the virus. Monovalent hepatitis B vaccine Hepatitis B vaccines (HBV) are composed of highly purified preparations of hepatitis B "s" antigen (HBsAg). This glycoprotein is a component of the outer envelope of the hepatitis B virus, and is also found as 22-nm spheres and tubular forms in the serum of people with acute and chronic infection. Combination hepatitis B vaccine Hepatitis A and B combinations - This combines hepatitis B and A antigens in formulations that are suitable for paediatric or adult use. Infectious Diseases in Clinical Practice, 6:449-454. Classen JB (1996). The timing of immunization affects the development of diabetes in rodents.