

HEPATITIS VACCINES:

PREVENTING OUTBREAKS. PROTECTING LIVES.

Hepatitis A and B are forms of liver inflammation, often caused by viral infection and spread through bodily fluids, food, and water contamination. Viral hepatitis affects more than **300 million people worldwide**, resulting in liver damage, cancer, and even death.¹

For decades, vaccines have drastically reduced hepatitis A and B infections and protected people from developing liver diseases, including liver cancer. Widespread vaccinations have saved lives, protected communities, and eased burdens on the healthcare system.

Despite this historic progress, hepatitis remains a threat in the U.S. and globally – particularly in underserved communities, among at-risk groups like healthcare workers and people experiencing homelessness, and for those with liver conditions.

Maintaining high vaccination rates is critical to keeping our communities safe.

Hepatitis Vaccines in Motion²

1981

FDA approved the **first hepatitis B vaccine**.

Hepatitis B vaccine included in **U.S. infant immunization schedule**.

1991

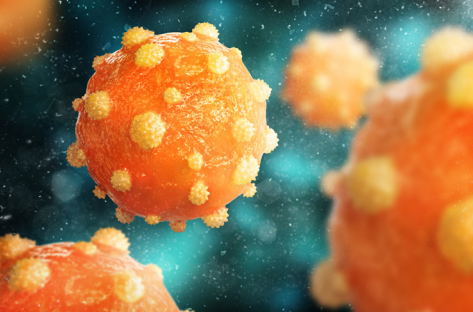
1995

FDA approved the **first hepatitis A vaccine**.

FDA approved a **combined hepatitis A and B vaccine**.

2001

The hepatitis B vaccine is the first “anti-cancer” vaccine. It prevents chronic hepatitis B infections, thereby preventing liver cancer caused by virus.³



The Future of Hepatitis Vaccinations

The **hepatitis B vaccine** provides nearly

100% protection

against the disease, and more than 1 billion doses of the vaccine have been administered worldwide.³

The number of **acute hepatitis A cases**

decreased 95.5%

from 1996 to 2011, indicating vaccination efforts have been widely effective, but hepatitis A remains a public health concern among high-risk and unvaccinated groups.⁴

Achieving the World Health Organization's 2030 vaccination targets could result in

\$143M in healthcare savings

through 2070.⁵

Safe and effective vaccines are critical to protecting ourselves, our loved ones, and our communities by limiting the spread of viral – potentially fatal – illnesses like hepatitis A and B.

Visit fightinfectiousdisease.org to learn more.

1. [Global Viral Hepatitis](#) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

2. [Vaccine History Timeline](#) (Immunize.org)

3. [Vaccine for Hepatitis B](#) (Hepatitis B Foundation)

4. [Prevention of Hepatitis A Virus Infection in the United States](#) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

5. [Modelling the potential impact of global hepatitis B vaccination on the burden of chronic hepatitis B in the United States](#) (Journal of Viral Hepatitis)



Partnership to Fight
Infectious Disease