

# Alameda County Perinatal Hepatitis B Annual Fact Sheet 2024



## Overview

Hepatitis B can be transmitted from a pregnant individual with hepatitis B to an infant during and after delivery. The Alameda County Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program identifies pregnant individuals with hepatitis B and ensures their infants receive timely vaccination and follow-up care. The program continues to focus on supporting these populations through culturally responsive outreach, language access, and coordinated infant follow-up to prevent transmission and improve health outcomes.

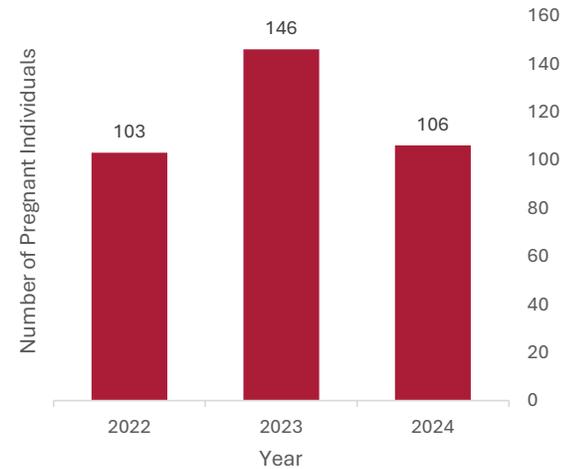
## Demographics

Number of Pregnant Individuals with Hepatitis B in Alameda County, 2024

		Number of Pregnant Individuals (N=106)	Percent
<b>Age Group</b>	< 25 yrs	0	0.0%
	25-30 yrs	10	9.4%
	31-35 yrs	39	36.8%
	36-40 yrs	37	34.9%
	41-45 yrs	16	15.1%
	46-50 yrs	<5	*
	> 50 yrs	0	0.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	African American/Black	9	8.5%
	Asian	76	71.7%
	Chinese	37	34.9%
	Filipino	7	6.6%
	Vietnamese	22	20.8%
	Other Asian**	10	9.4%
	Pacific Islander	<5	*
	Hispanic/Latina/o/x/e	<5	*
	White	<5	*
	Unknown	16	15.1%

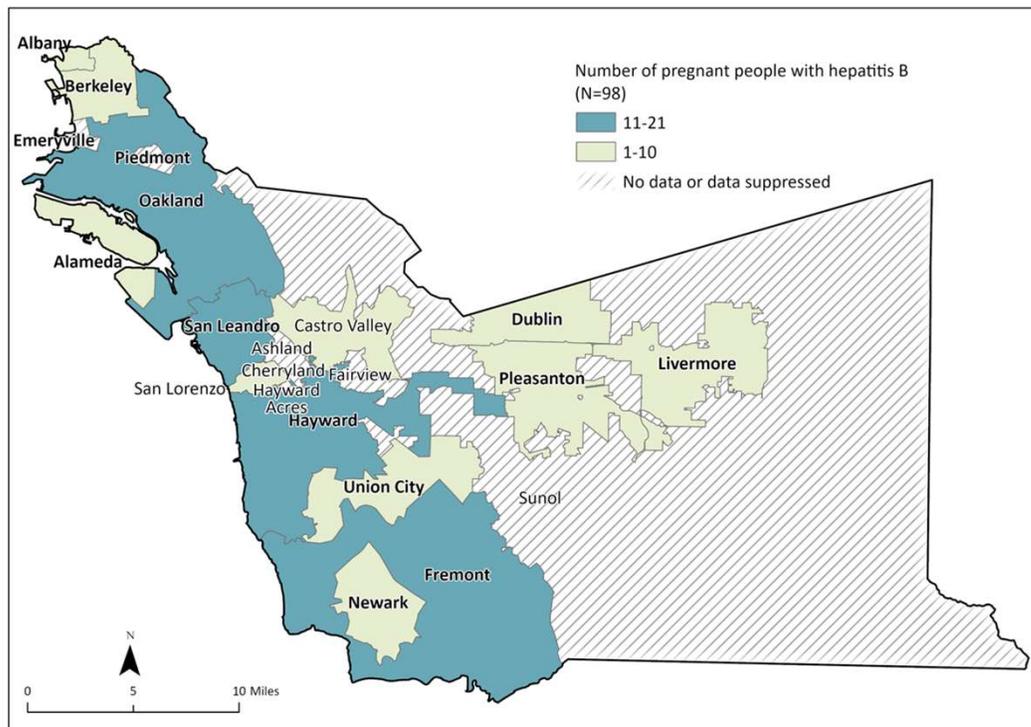
\* Categories with <5 annual counts are unstable and are not presented due to privacy  
 \*\* Includes Afghan, Burman, Cambodian, Indian, Mongolian, and Yemeni

Number of Pregnant Individuals with Hepatitis B by Year

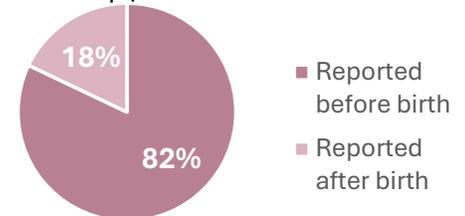


In 2024, 106 pregnant individuals with hepatitis B were reported in Alameda County. Cases were distributed throughout Alameda County; Of these, 98 pregnant individuals had a current or prior Alameda County address and are therefore represented in the geographic distribution map.

## Alameda County Number of Pregnant People with Hepatitis B, by Place, 2024



Twenty-seven pregnant individuals were not eligible for complete program follow-up due to pregnancy loss or relocation outside of the county during pregnancy or the infant follow-up period.

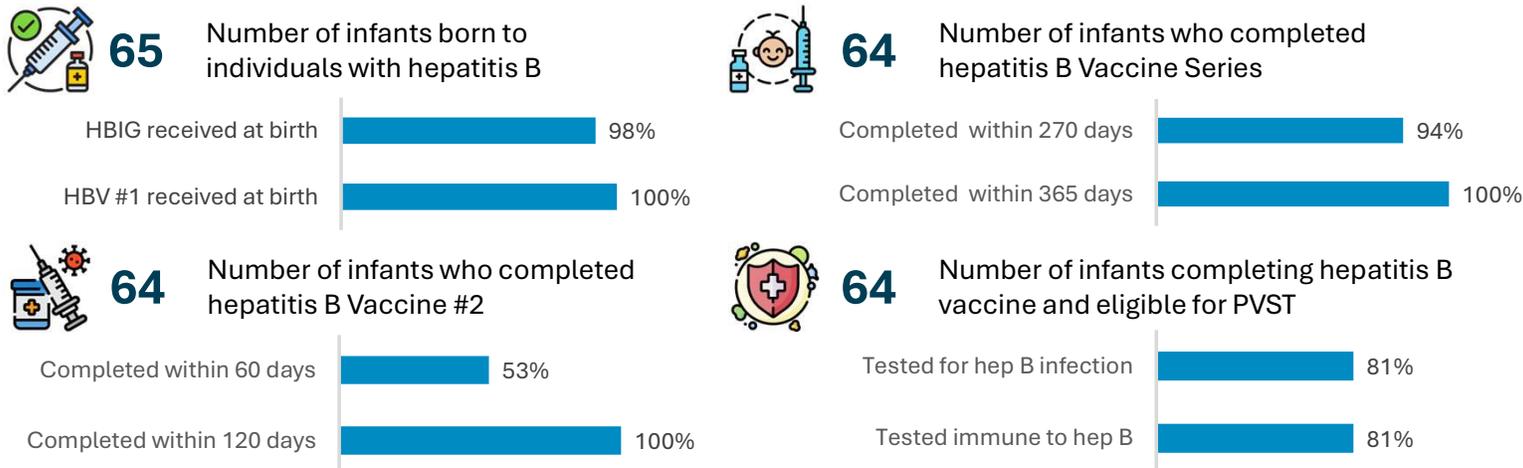


During the reporting period, 87 of the 106 pregnant individuals were enrolled in the Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program prior to delivery. Opportunities remain to strengthen early prenatal identification and reporting by obstetric providers, which is essential for timely care coordination and prevention of perinatal hepatitis B transmission.

Source: ACPHD Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program

## Infant Follow-Up Outcomes for Infants born in 2024

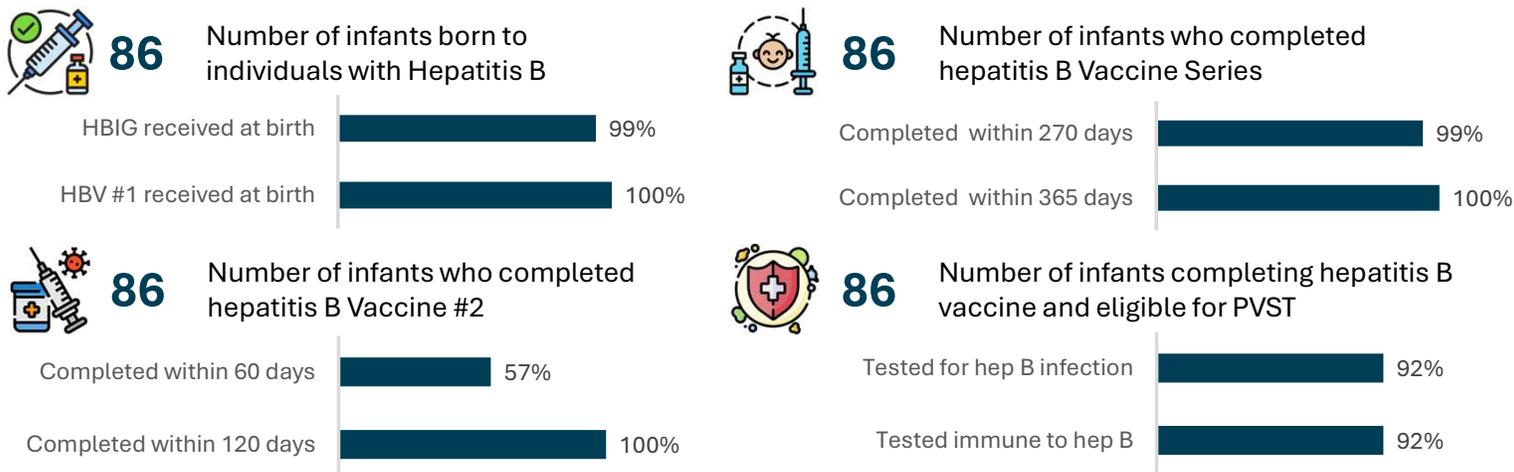
These data represent infants born during the 2024 calendar year to individuals with hepatitis B, regardless of when the pregnancy was reported. Nearly all infants received timely prophylaxis and completed their vaccine series, showing strong coordination between providers and public health. However, only about half received the second dose within 60 days, and 81% completed post-vaccination serologic testing (PVST), highlighting ongoing opportunities to improve timeliness and follow-up.



(Among infants born to individuals with hepatitis B during the 2024, as of October 2025)

## Infant Follow-Up Outcomes for Infants born in 2023

These data represent infants born to individuals with hepatitis B during the 2023 calendar year. Timely birth prophylaxis and high vaccine completion rates demonstrate the program's sustained success in preventing perinatal transmission. PVST completion reached 92%, reflecting improved results for this older cohort with additional time for follow-up. Due to state policy, infants that are older than two years without completing PVST are considered as "lost to follow-up"; in this cohort, 6 out of 86 follow-up management activities (7%) were closed based on the documented reason.



(Among infants born to individuals with hepatitis B during the 2023, as of October 2025)

## Summary

Alameda County's Perinatal Hepatitis B Program continues to demonstrate strong prevention outcomes, with nearly all infants receiving post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) and timely vaccination within 24 hours of birth. In 2025, electronic reporting was implemented to strengthen data accuracy. This enhancement is expected to improve monitoring and follow-up for both mothers and infants in future reporting periods.

Despite these successes, post-vaccination serologic testing (PVST) rates remain lower than desired, primarily due to scheduling and follow-up challenges. Continued provider engagement is essential to ensure timely testing and complete reporting. Providers play a key role in preventing perinatal hepatitis B transmission by maintaining up-to-date reporting and encouraging families to complete infant testing on schedule.

To report pregnant individuals with hepatitis B, please fax the **Confidential Morbidity Report (CMR)** to **(510) 667-7978**. With ongoing collaboration and a shared focus on equity, Alameda County remains committed to eliminating perinatal hepatitis B transmission and improving outcomes for all affected families.