## 1.16 Hepatitis B Vaccination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GREEN</th>
<th>AMBER</th>
<th>RED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95% of all eligible prisoners are given 1st hepatitis B vaccination within 14 days of imprisonment</td>
<td>70 – 94% of all eligible prisoners are given 1st hepatitis B vaccination within 14 days of imprisonment</td>
<td>≤69% of all eligible prisoners are given 1st hepatitis B vaccination within 14 days of imprisonment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% of all eligible prisoners are given 2nd hepatitis B vaccination within 28 days of imprisonment</td>
<td>70 – 94% of all eligible prisoners are given 2nd hepatitis B vaccination within 28 days of imprisonment</td>
<td>≤69% of all eligible prisoners are given 2nd hepatitis B vaccination within 28 days of imprisonment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% of all eligible prisoners are given 3rd hepatitis B vaccination within 42 days of imprisonment</td>
<td>70 – 94% of all eligible prisoners are given 3rd hepatitis B vaccination within 42 days of imprisonment</td>
<td>≤69% of all eligible prisoners are given 3rd hepatitis B vaccination within 42 days of imprisonment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% of all eligible prisoners serving ≥12 months who have previously received 3 vaccines are given a booster</td>
<td>70 – 94% of all eligible prisoners serving ≥12 months who have previously received 3 vaccines are given a booster</td>
<td>≤69% of all eligible prisoners serving ≥12 months who have previously received 3 vaccines are given a booster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rationale

Hepatitis B vaccine is efficacious, safe and cost-effective. Hepatitis B vaccination will prevent the development of long-term chronic liver disease and liver cancers. The literature is clear that hepatitis B can be controlled by universal vaccination. Vaccination amongst high risk groups is essential. Prisons hold high numbers of those with a history of intravenous drug and for this reason are at high risk of hepatitis B infection. The benefits of vaccinating this population extend beyond the prisoners themselves and into the wider community.

Evidence suggests that routine hepatitis B vaccination for adults in prisons could prevent up to 800 cases of hepatitis and 10 deaths from hepatitis per 10,000 vaccinations.

The Welsh Government has issued recommendations for the prisons on hepatitis B vaccine delivery within the ‘Blood Borne Viral Hepatitis Action Plan for Wales 2010-2015’ which advises prisons to:

- Work in partnership with relevant LHBs, NOMS and service providers to ensure availability and uptake of hepatitis B vaccination by prisoners

The targets for the prisons are designed to demonstrate the implementation of the Welsh Governments recommendations by each prison, and to help individual prisons achieve high standards of vaccine coverage thus preventing infection within their institution and the wider community.

### Required evidence
• Hepatitis B vaccination data as reported to Public Health Wales for the period January to March 2012.

**NB:** This year the number of prisoners reported as declining vaccination will be included in the total number of eligible prisoners against which the vaccination uptakes rates are measured.

**Reference**