If you are pregnant and have hepatitis B, the virus can easily infect your newborn through your blood at birth. The baby can then carry this serious disease for a lifetime. To prevent infection to your baby and damage to your liver, make sure you see your doctor for hepatitis B and your baby is protected with immunizations.

Use this chart to track your care and your baby’s care!

**1st Trimester & 2nd Trimester**
- See a doctor for hepatitis B care and get blood tests to check your hepatitis B virus level and other liver tests.
- If needed, your doctor may talk to you about taking hepatitis B medication.

**3rd Trimester**
- Your doctor will check your hepatitis B virus level before or at 28 weeks to decide if you need to start hepatitis B medication to prevent infection of your baby.

**At Birth**
- Tell the staff at the hospital you have hepatitis B.
- Follow-up with your doctor for hepatitis B care if you were started on treatment during pregnancy.
- Tell the doctor who will care for your baby that you have hepatitis B.

**1-2 Months**
- Follow-up with your doctor for hepatitis B monitoring at least every 6 months.

**6 Months**
- Make sure your spouse and those living with you are tested for hepatitis B during your pregnancy.

**DURING PREGNANCY**
- Baby must receive 2 shots within 12 hours of birth to protect from infection.
- Once your baby gets the HBIG shot and hepatitis B vaccine, it is safe to breastfeed. You cannot give your baby hepatitis B from breast milk. Ask your doctor if you should still breastfeed if you have cracked nipples or open sores on your breast.
- Hospital staff will give you an immunization card to track baby's shots. Bring this card to all of your baby’s doctor visits.

**1-2 Months**
- Your baby is due for their 2nd hepatitis B vaccine.
- Your baby is due for their 3rd hepatitis B vaccine.

**6 Months**
- Your baby needs a blood test to check their hepatitis B status.

**9-12 Months**
- This is special for babies born to mothers with hepatitis B.

Acknowledgements: The creation of this material was funded by the Prevent Cancer Foundation and modeled after Charles B. Wang Community Health Center's Hep B Roadmap.
如果您患有乙型肝炎並且懷孕，寶寶出生時可能會通過您的血液感染到乙肝病毒。受感染的寶寶會終生攜帶這種嚴重的病毒。為了保護寶寶免受病毒感染並保護您的肝臟免受損傷，請定期去看醫生，並確保您的寶寶按時接受疫苗注射。

您的心肝寶貝保護好了嗎？

請參考這份檢查清單安排您和寶寶的醫療護理！

第一孕期及第二孕期

- 約見您的醫生進行乙肝護理，接受血液檢查了解您的乙肝病毒含量，並進行其它肝功能檢查。
- 如有需要，您的醫生可能會建議您服用乙肝藥物。

第二孕期

- 當寶寶注射了乙肝免疫球蛋白和乙肝疫苗後，母乳餵養寶寶是安全的。寶寶並不會因為母乳餵養而感染乙肝病毒。如果您母乳破裂或乳房上有癰或傷口，請諮詢您的醫生是否應該繼續進行母乳餵養。
- 醫院的護理人員會給您和寶寶注射乙肝疫苗。

第三孕期

- 您的醫生會在孕期第28週或之前檢查您的乙肝病毒含量，確定您是否開始服用乙肝藥物以預防您的寶寶受到病毒感染。

分娩時

- 告知醫院的護理人員您患有乙型肝炎。
- 告知寶寶的兒科醫生您患有乙型肝炎。

分娩後1-2個月

- 如果您在懷孕期間開始了乙肝治療，請與您的醫生接進乙肝護理。

分娩後6個月

- 至少每六個月與您的醫生跟進一次，監測您的乙肝狀況。

懷孕期間

- 寶寶出生時
  - 寶寶在出生後12小時內必須接受兩針疫苗注射，以保護寶寶免受感染。

- 寶寶應該接受第一針乙肝疫苗。

寶寶1-2個月

- 寶寶應該接受第二針乙肝疫苗。

寶寶6個月

- 寶寶應該接受第三針乙肝疫苗。

寶寶9-12個月

- 寶寶需要接受血液測試，以檢查他們的乙肝狀況。

寶寶的檢查清單

- 醫院的護理人員會給您和寶寶注射乙肝疫苗。

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