

Hepatitis A and B (HAV) Vaccine - Twinrix

Get protected, get immunized.

- Vaccines make your immune system stronger. They build antibodies to help prevent diseases.
- Immunization is safe. It is much safer to get immunized than to get these diseases.

What is the Twinrix vaccine?

The Twinrix vaccine protects against hepatitis A and hepatitis B.

What is hepatitis A?

Hepatitis A is an infection in the liver that is caused by the hepatitis A virus. Symptoms include poor appetite, nausea (feeling sick to your stomach) and vomiting (throwing up), feeling tired, fever, and jaundice (yellow skin and eyes). The symptoms can be serious and last for months. Some people, especially babies and young children, do not have symptoms but can still have the disease.

One out of 4 adults who get this infection need to be admitted to a hospital. It is rare, but you can die from hepatitis A.

You are at high risk of getting hepatitis A if you:

- have close contact with someone infected with hepatitis A
- live in a community or travel to an area that has a high risk of hepatitis A
- have a lifestyle that puts you at risk of getting the infection, such as using street drugs
- identify as a man who has sex with men
- need certain treatments for a bleeding disorder
- have contact with the virus at work, such as some researchers and people who work with monkeys or other non-human primates

People who have liver problems, have a weak immune system, or are over age 60 years are at higher risk for getting seriously ill from hepatitis A.

Hepatitis A spreads through infected stool (poop) by getting onto hands or into food and water, and then into the mouth.

What is hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is an infection in the liver that is caused by the hepatitis B virus. Symptoms include poor appetite, stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, and jaundice. Some people do not have any symptoms.

Up to 1 out of 10 adults who get infected with hepatitis B will develop an infection that does not go away ever (called a chronic infection). It can lead to liver damage (cirrhosis), liver cancer, and death.

The younger you are when you get hepatitis B, the higher the chance of having a chronic infection. For example, more than 9 out of 10 babies who are infected with hepatitis B will have a chronic infection.

When you have a chronic infection, you can spread hepatitis B to others, even if you do not look or feel sick. Hepatitis B spreads by having contact with the blood and body fluids of a person who is infected. It can spread through:

- childbirth (if the person giving birth is infected)
- shared needles, razors, nail clippers, or toothbrushes
- contact with equipment that is not cleaned properly (such as needles used for tattoos, body piercings, or acupuncture)
- sex
- human bites or open sores

Who should get the Twinrix vaccine?

This vaccine may be recommended for you if:

- You have liver problems or certain health problems, such as some bleeding disorders.
- You are at higher risk for hepatitis A and B because of your lifestyle, such as using street drugs.
- You plan to travel to an area with a high risk of hepatitis A and B.

This vaccine may be free for people with health problems or lifestyle risks. This vaccine is not free for travel. Ask your healthcare provider if you can get it for free.

If you cannot get the vaccine for free, check with your health insurance provider to see if your plan covers the cost.

How many doses do I need?

Most people need 3 doses, which are given over 6 months.

See reverse for more information.

Are there other vaccines that protect against hepatitis A and B?

Hepatitis B (HBV) vaccine protects against hepatitis B virus. Students can get this vaccine as part of the school immunization program. Most people born in 1981 or later who went to school in Alberta have had this vaccine.

DTaP-IPV-Hib-HB vaccine protects against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Haemophilus influenzae type b, and hepatitis B. As part of the routine immunization schedule, babies get this vaccine starting at age 2 months.

Hepatitis A (HAV) vaccine protects against hepatitis A. People get this vaccine if they have liver problems or for travel.

Vivaxim vaccine protects against hepatitis A and typhoid. People who are travelling to areas where there is risk of hepatitis A and typhoid may get this vaccine.

If you have already had hepatitis A or B vaccines, you do not need the Twinrix vaccine. Check with your healthcare provider if you are not sure if you have already had hepatitis A or hepatitis B vaccines.

How well does the vaccine work?

After you get 3 doses as recommended, protection is about:

- 95% to 100% for hepatitis A
- 95% to 100% for hepatitis B

Where can I get the Twinrix vaccine?

If you can get this vaccine for free, contact your local public health or community health centre.

If you want the vaccine and need to pay for it, contact a travel health clinic or talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

Are there side effects from the Twinrix vaccine?

There can be side effects from the Twinrix vaccine, but they tend to be mild and go away in a few days. Side effects may include:

- redness where you had the needle that may look red on lighter skin or purple on darker skin
- swelling, or feeling sore where you had the needle
- feeling tired or unwell or getting upset easily
- headache
- fever
- not feeling hungry or not wanting to eat (poor appetite)
- nausea, vomiting, or loose stool (diarrhea)

At least 1 out of 100 people who got this vaccine reported 1 or more of these side effects. In some cases, it is unknown if the vaccine caused these side effects.

It is important to stay at the clinic for 15 minutes after your vaccine. Some people may have a rare but serious allergic reaction called anaphylaxis. If anaphylaxis happens, you will get medicine to treat the symptoms.

It is rare to have a serious side effect. Call Health Link at 811 to report any serious or unusual side effects.

How can I manage side effects?

- To help with soreness and swelling, put a cool, wet cloth over the area where you had the needle.
- There is medicine to help with fever or pain. Check with your healthcare provider if you are not sure what medicine or dose to take. Follow the directions on the package.
- Some people with health problems, such as a weak immune system, must call their healthcare provider if they get a fever. If you have been told to do this, call your healthcare provider even if you think the fever is from the vaccine.

Who may not be able to get the Twinrix vaccine?

You may not be able to get this vaccine if:

- You have an allergy to any part of the vaccine. Be sure to tell your healthcare provider about any allergies you may have.
- You had a severe (serious) or unusual side effect after this vaccine or one like it.

If either of these apply, check with your healthcare provider or public health nurse before you get the vaccine.

Although you can get the vaccine if you have a mild illness such as a cold or fever, you should stay home until you are feeling better to prevent spreading your illness to others.

I have a fear of needles. How can I prepare for my immunization?

Many adults and children are afraid of needles. There are things you can do before, during, and after immunization to be more comfortable.



Scan the QR code, visit ahs.ca/vaccinecomfort, or call Health Link at 811 for information.

For more information about immunization



Call Health Link at 811



Scan the QR code or go to ahs.ca/immunize