

Significant events in hepatitis B vaccination practice in Australia

| Year | Month | Intervention |
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| 1973 | | CSL began manufacturing hepatitis B immunoglobulin |
| 1982 | | Serum derived hepatitis B vaccine registered for use in adults |
| 1984 | | QLD state-funded infant hepatitis B vaccination program for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other at-risk groups commenced |
| 1985 | | Serum derived hepatitis B vaccine registered for use in neonates |
| 1986 | | <p>Vaccination recommended for at-risk adults (3 doses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high-risk populations such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and immigrants and refugees from high endemicity countries • healthcare workers (including dentists, acupuncturists and morgue attendants) • residents and staff of institutions for the intellectually disabled • homosexual men • injecting drug users • haemodialysis patients • recipients of factor VIII or IX blood product concentrates • household and sexual contacts of hepatitis B carriers • inmates of correctional facilities and prison wardens <p>Vaccination recommended for babies born to HBsAg positive mothers (3 doses – birth, 1 month, 6 months)</p> <p>QLD state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program for at-risk groups commenced</p> |
| 1987–1988 | | Two recombinant hepatitis B vaccines registered, replacing the serum derived vaccine |
| ~1987 | | <p>Vaccination recommended for infants and young children in ethnic groups with a high hepatitis B carriage rate (Note: this recommendation was implemented at different times in each jurisdiction)</p> <p>VIC state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program for at-risk infants commenced (birth dose)</p> |
| 1988 | January | NT state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program for at-risk infants commenced (3-dose schedule; birth, 1 month, 6 months) |
| 1989 | | QLD state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program for at-risk groups expanded |
| 1990 | August | State-funded neonatal hepatitis B vaccination for all infants introduced in the NT (3-dose schedule; birth, 2 months, 6 months) |
| 1991 | | List of at-risk individuals for whom hepatitis B vaccination is recommended expanded to include: staff and attendees of non-residential institutions for the intellectually disabled; patients being treated for a sexually transmitted disease; long-term travellers to high endemicity countries |
| 1993 | | NT state-funded infant hepatitis B vaccination program changed to 3-dose schedule: birth, 1 month 6 months |
| 1994 | | A single booster dose of hepatitis B vaccine recommended for high-risk individuals 5 years after their last vaccination, with the exception of children aged <10 years vaccinated as infants |
| 1996 | | <p>Hepatitis B vaccination recommended and funded for all adolescents aged 11–12 years (3-dose schedule using the paediatric formulation)</p> <p>Vaccination recommended for all infants (birth, 1 month, 6–12 months)</p> |

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| 1997 | February | List of at-risk individuals for whom hepatitis B vaccination is recommended expanded to include: individuals with chronic liver disease or hepatitis C; police and members of the armed forces, depending on duties |
| | February | Hepatitis B vaccination funded for adolescents aged 11–12 years (3-dose schedule) |
| 1998 | | School-based programs commenced for one cohort of adolescents aged 11–14 years in VIC and TAS |
| | April | One-off, school-based catch-up campaign conducted in the NT for children aged 6–16 years (3-dose schedule: 0,1 and 6-month intervals) QLD state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program (3-dose schedule) for adolescents aged 13 years commenced |
| 1999 | February | School-based programs commenced for one cohort of adolescents aged 11–14 years in SA and ACT. Other jurisdictions delivered vaccine through community immunisation providers (e.g. GPs, councils). Combined DTPa-hepB vaccine registered for primary immunisation and as a booster in children |
| | December | Combined Hib(PRP-OMP)-hepB vaccine registered for use in infants aged 6 weeks to 15 months |
| 2000 | March | Thiomersal-free paediatric hepatitis B vaccine registered Hepatitis B booster doses no longer recommended, with the exception of immunocompromised individuals |
| | March | List of at-risk individuals for whom hepatitis B vaccination is recommended expanded to include: embalmers; ambulance personnel; individuals adopting children who are HBsAg positive from overseas |
| | May | Funded vaccination of all infants in a childhood schedule with a birth dose of monovalent paediatric hepatitis B vaccine, followed by 3 doses of combination vaccine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTPa-hepB vaccine (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD and SA), at 2, 4 and 6 months • Hib(PRP-OMP)-hepB vaccine (TAS, VIC and WA), at 2, 4 and 12 months |
| 2001 | April | Combined DTPa-hepB-IPV and DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib vaccines registered for primary immunisation in infants aged ≥ 6 weeks and as a booster in children aged 18 months Adolescent school-based vaccination program in the ACT and VIC changed to using 2 doses of the adult formulation |
| 2001 | | VIC state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program for people who inject drugs commenced |
| 2002 | | Adolescent school-based vaccination program in SA and WA changed to using 2 doses of the adult formulation |
| 2003 | | Adolescent school-based vaccination program in TAS changed to using 2 doses of the adult formulation |
| | September | List of at-risk individuals for whom hepatitis B vaccination is recommended expanded to include HIV-positive individuals; other immunosuppressed adults; liver transplant recipients; tattooists and body piercers |
| 2004 | | NSW commenced state-wide adolescent school-based vaccination program using 2 doses of the adult formulation |
| 2005 | September | WA state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program commenced for people at increased risk of acquiring these infections through sexual transmission and/or injecting drug and people newly notified to Communicable Disease Control Directorate (CDCD) with |

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| | November | hepatitis C Combined DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib vaccine used in ACT, NSW, TAS and WA (for non-Indigenous infants); Hib-hepB containing vaccine continued to be used in other jurisdictions and in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants in WA |
| 2007 | | VIC state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program expanded to include prisoners and household contacts of a person living with hepatitis B |
| 2008 | March | Combined DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib vaccine used in QLD, SA and VIC |
| 2009 | February | Combined DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib vaccine used in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants in WA |
| | March | Advice provided in NSW that 1st dose of DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib vaccine could be given as early as 6 weeks of age |
| | October | Combined DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib vaccine used in NT |
| 2010 | | VIC state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program expanded to include people living with HIV |
| 2011 | November | Advice provided nationally that 1st dose of DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib vaccine could be given as early as 6 weeks of age |
| 2012 | February | VIC state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program expanded to include people living with hepatitis C |
| 2013 | March | List of at-risk individuals for whom hepatitis B vaccination is recommended expanded to include patients with severe impairment of renal function; solid organ and haematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients; sex industry workers |
| | March | List of at-risk individuals for whom hepatitis B vaccination is recommended revised for recipients of factor VIII or IX blood product concentrates to be persons with clotting disorders who receive blood product concentrates or persons with recurrent transfusion requirements |
| | December | Funded adolescent school-based vaccination program ceased |
| 2014 | January | Hepatitis B vaccine funded by VIC for the following individuals who are at risk of developing hepatitis B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people who inject drugs or who are on opioid substitution therapy • sexual contacts of people living with hepatitis B • men who have sex with men |
| | September | Second combined DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib vaccine registered for use in infants aged ≥6 weeks |
| 2015 | May | NT state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20–50 years commenced |
| | October | Hepatitis B vaccine funded by TAS for the following individuals who are at risk of developing hepatitis B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people who inject drugs • migrants and refugees from high endemic hepatitis B regions • sexual contacts of people with hepatitis B infection • household contacts of people with hepatitis B infection • people with HIV or hepatitis C • men who have sex with men • sex workers |
| 2016 | | Hepatitis B vaccine funded by SA for the following individuals aged >15 years who are |

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| | July | <p>at risk of developing hepatitis B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people who inject drugs • detainees and new humanitarian refugees • sexual contacts of people with chronic or acute hepatitis B infection • household or other close contacts of people with chronic or acute hepatitis B infection • people with HIV, chronic liver disease and/or hepatitis C • inmates of correction and youth justice facilities • men who have sex with men • clients of sexual health services • sex workers • homeless individuals • Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults • individuals with developmental disabilities <p>A 2+1 dose schedule approved for first combined DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib vaccine</p> |
| 2017 | January | Hepatitis B vaccine funded by VIC for all non-immune Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and people from endemic countries |
| 2018 | April | A 2+1 dose schedule approved for second combined DTPa-hepB-IPV-Hib vaccine |
| | July | TAS state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program expanded to include all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and inmates of correctional facilities |
| 2020 | December | WA state-funded hepatitis B vaccination program expanded to include non-immune Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20 years and older |