

California Institute of Technology Hepatitis B Vaccination Offer Form

Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens

Please complete this form if you may come in contact with human blood or other potentially infectious human materials or cultures of HIV or hepatitis B virus in the normal course of your job duties. As required by the Cal/OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard (BBP), Caltech will make available at no charge the hepatitis B virus vaccine series to all Caltech employees who have potential occupational exposure to human blood and other potentially infectious material as defined in the OSHA BBP Standard unless the employee has (a) previously received the complete hepatitis B vaccination series, or (b) antibody testing has revealed that the employee is immune, or (c) the vaccine is contraindicated for medical reasons. Employees have the right to accept or decline the vaccine.

Employee Information

Name		UID Number	
Job Title		Supervisor	
Department			

After reading the Training Points for Employees below and the attached CDC Hepatitis B Vaccine Information Statement, please check the appropriate box below. "I state that I have read the Hepatitis B vaccine information below. I acknowledge that I am required to complete Bloodborne Pathogens Training." Please check any of the boxes that apply:

- "I accept the offer to be vaccinated and agree to complete the vaccination series. I will walk-in or schedule an appointment with Concentra Urgent Care. NOTE: Bring a copy of the attached authorization form to Concentra Urgent Care, 350 Flair Dr. Suite 102, El Monte, CA 91731, Monday through Friday from 8AM – 5PM. Phone (626) 407-0300.
- "I decline the offer to be vaccinated because I have previously acquired immunity to hepatitis B virus, such as, from previously receiving the vaccination series."
- "I decline to accept vaccination at this time. I understand that due to my occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM) I may be at risk of acquiring hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. I have been given the opportunity to be vaccinated with hepatitis B vaccine, at no charge to myself. However, I decline hepatitis B vaccination at this time. I understand that by declining this vaccine, I continue to be at risk of acquiring hepatitis B, a serious disease. If in the future I continue to have occupational exposure to blood or OPIM and I want to be vaccinated with hepatitis B vaccine, I can receive the vaccination series at no charge to me."

Employee Signature

Date

Training Points for Employees Offered the Hepatitis B Vaccine

1. The hepatitis B vaccine is offered to employees with potential occupational exposure at no cost to the employee. The employee may initially turn down the offer to be vaccinated, but can request vaccination at a later date, without cost, if s/he is still at risk from an occupational exposure. Employees who do not wish to be vaccinated must read and sign the Vaccine Declination Statement included on this form.
2. Vaccine Efficacy, Safety, Benefits (Source: WHO Fact sheet N°204 Revised 27 July, 2021 Hepatitis B)
 - The complete vaccine series induces protective antibody levels in more than 95% of infants, children and young adults. After age 40, protection following the primary vaccination series drops below 90%. At 60 years old, protective antibody levels are achieved in only 65 to 75% of those vaccinated. Protection lasts at least 20 years and should be lifelong.
 - The vaccine has an outstanding record of safety and effectiveness. Since 1982, over one billion doses of hepatitis B vaccine have been used worldwide. In many countries where 8% to 15% of children used to become chronically infected with HBV, vaccination has reduced the rate of chronic infection to less than 1% among immunized children.
 - A vaccine against hepatitis B has been available since 1982. Hepatitis B vaccine is 95% effective in preventing HBV infection and its chronic consequences, and is the first vaccine against a major human cancer.
3. Please read the attached CDC Hepatitis B Vaccine Information Statement "HEPATITIS B VACCINE: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW"



(Patient Must Present Photo ID at Time of Service)

Authorization for Examination or Treatment

Patient Name: _____ Social Security Number: _____

Employer: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Street Address: _____ Location Number: _____

Temporary Staffing Agency: _____

Work Related

Injury Illness

Date of Injury _____

Substance Abuse Testing* (check all that apply)

Regulated drug screen Breath alcohol

Collection only Hair collect

Non-regulated drug screen Rapid drug screen

Other _____

Type of Substance Abuse Testing

Preplacement Reasonable cause

Post-accident Random

Follow-up

Special instructions/comments: _____

Authorized by: _____

Please print

Phone: (_____) _____

Physical Examination

Preplacement Baseline Annual Exit

DOT Physical Examination

Preplacement Recertification

Special Examination

Asbestos Respirator Audiogram

Human Performance Evaluation*

HAZMAT Medical Surveillance

Other _____

Billing (check if applicable)

Employee to pay charges

★ Due to the nature of these specific services, only the patient and staff are allowed in the testing/treatment area. Please alert your employee so that they can make arrangements for children or others that might otherwise be accompanying them to the medical center.

Title: _____

Date

Concentra now offers urgent care services for non-work related illness and injury. We accept many insurance plans.

(Copies of this form are available at www.concentra.com)

Hepatitis B Vaccine:

What You Need to Know

Many vaccine information statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1. Why get vaccinated?

Hepatitis B vaccine can prevent **hepatitis B**.

Hepatitis B is a liver disease that can cause mild illness lasting a few weeks, or it can lead to a serious, lifelong illness.

- **Acute hepatitis B infection** is a short-term illness that can lead to fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, jaundice (yellow skin or eyes, dark urine, clay-colored bowel movements), and pain in the muscles, joints, and stomach.
- **Chronic hepatitis B infection** is a long-term illness that occurs when the hepatitis B virus remains in a person's body. Most people who go on to develop chronic hepatitis B do not have symptoms, but it is still very serious and can lead to liver damage (cirrhosis), liver cancer, and death. Chronically infected people can spread hepatitis B virus to others, even if they do not feel or look sick themselves.

Hepatitis B is spread when blood, semen, or other body fluid infected with the hepatitis B virus enters the body of a person who is not infected. People can become infected through:

- Birth (if a pregnant person has hepatitis B, their baby can become infected)
- Sharing items such as razors or toothbrushes with an infected person
- Contact with the blood or open sores of an infected person
- Sex with an infected partner
- Sharing needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment
- Exposure to blood from needlesticks or other sharp instruments

Most people who are vaccinated with hepatitis B vaccine are immune for life.

2. Hepatitis B vaccine

Hepatitis B vaccine is usually given as 2, 3, or 4 shots.

Infants should get their first dose of hepatitis B vaccine at birth and will usually complete the series at 6–18 months of age. **The birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine is an important part of preventing long-term illness in infants and the spread of hepatitis B in the United States.**

Children and adolescents younger than 19 years of age who have not yet gotten the vaccine should be vaccinated.

Adults who were not vaccinated previously and want to be protected against hepatitis B can also get the vaccine.

Hepatitis B vaccine is also recommended for the following people:

- People whose sex partners have hepatitis B
- Sexually active persons who are not in a long-term, monogamous relationship
- People seeking evaluation or treatment for a sexually transmitted disease
- Victims of sexual assault or abuse
- Men who have sexual contact with other men
- People who share needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment
- People who live with someone infected with the hepatitis B virus
- Health care and public safety workers at risk for exposure to blood or body fluids
- Residents and staff of facilities for developmentally disabled people
- People living in jail or prison
- Travelers to regions with increased rates of hepatitis B



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- People with chronic liver disease, kidney disease on dialysis, HIV infection, infection with hepatitis C, or diabetes

Hepatitis B vaccine may be given as a stand-alone vaccine, or as part of a combination vaccine (a type of vaccine that combines more than one vaccine together into one shot).

Hepatitis B vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

3. Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccination provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of hepatitis B vaccine**, or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies**

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone hepatitis B vaccination until a future visit.

Pregnant or breastfeeding people should be vaccinated if they are at risk for getting hepatitis B. Pregnancy or breastfeeding are not reasons to avoid hepatitis B vaccination.

People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting hepatitis B vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.

4. Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Soreness where the shot is given or fever can happen after hepatitis B vaccination.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

5. What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call **9-1-1** and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call **1-800-822-7967**. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff members do not give medical advice.*

6. The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines. Claims regarding alleged injury or death due to vaccination have a time limit for filing, which may be as short as two years. Visit the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or call **1-800-338-2382** to learn about the program and about filing a claim.

7. How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Visit the website of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for vaccine package inserts and additional information at www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)** or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines.

