

INSTRUCTIONS: Take this completed form to the health care center listed below to receive your MCPS authorized vaccinations. Questions regarding the MCPS Bloodborne Pathogens program may be directed to the Department of Facilities Management, 301-279-3425.

Note: All medical records shall be kept confidential and may not be disclosed or reported without the employee's express written consent to any person within or without the workplace except as required by law, but may be reviewed and copied by the employee who is the subject of the file.

EMPLOYEE MUST CALL FOR APPOINTMENT

MEDICAL ACCESS
19504 Amaranth Dr.
Germantown, MD 20874
Telephone: 301-428-1070

SECURE MEDICAL CARE
803 Russell Ave.
Gaithersburg, MD 20879
Telephone: 301-869-0700

HOURS BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

TO BE VERIFIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Montgomery County Public Schools employee (please print):

_____ *First* _____ *MI* _____ *Last*

Social Security Number _____ - _____ - _____ Position Class Code _____

Job Title _____ Work Location/Program _____

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

The following test(s)/immunization(s) is/are needed for this employee:

Authorized by:

Montgomery County Public Schools
Department of Facilities Management
850 Hungerford Drive, Room 207
Rockville, Maryland 20850

_____/_____/_____
Signature, Department of Facilities Management *Date*

HEPATITIS B VIRUS VACCINATION INFORMATION

A. HEPATITIS B VIRUS

Hepatitis B is an infection of the liver caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). HBV is one of several types of viruses (infections) that can cause hepatitis. HBV infection may occur in two phases. The acute phase occurs just after a person becomes infected, and can last from a few weeks to several months. Some people recover after the acute phase, but others remain infected for the rest of their lives. They go into the chronic phase and become "chronic carriers." The virus remains in their liver and blood. Hepatitis B is passed from one person to another in blood or certain body secretions.

B. HEPATITIS B VACCINE

There is a vaccine that will prevent HBV infection. The hepatitis B vaccine is given by injection. Three doses are needed for full protection. For adults, the first two doses are given one month apart, and the third dose is given approximately five months after the second. The vaccine prevents HBV infection in 85%–95% of people who get all three shots. Studies have shown that in these people, protection lasts at least 10 years. A person cannot get hepatitis B or AIDS from a hepatitis B shot.

C. INDICATIONS

Hepatitis B vaccine is recommended for adults at high risk of getting HBV infection. This includes people who are exposed to blood or blood products in their work. Hepatitis B vaccine is also recommended for people who have been exposed to HBV. This includes people who have never been vaccinated for hepatitis B, and who have an accident in which blood containing HBV enters their body through the skin or mucous membrane. In some cases, hepatitis B vaccine should be started at the same time as treatment with hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG). HBIG gives protection from the virus for the first 1 to 3 months; then the vaccine takes over and gives long lasting protection.

D. SIDE EFFECTS AND ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common side effect of hepatitis B vaccination is soreness where the shot is given. HBIG has sometimes been associated with swelling and hives. As with any drug, there is a slight chance of allergic reactions with either the vaccine or HBIG. However, no serious reactions have been shown to occur due to the hepatitis B recombinant vaccines. (These are the ones currently in use.) A person cannot get hepatitis B or AIDS from a hepatitis B shot or from an HBIG shot.

E. PREGNANCY

Very little information is available about the safety of the vaccine or HBIG for unborn babies. If a pregnant woman gets an HBV infection, it can cause severe disease in the mother and chronic HBV infection in the newborn baby. On the other hand, both the vaccine and HBIG should be safe for the unborn baby because they contain no infectious material. ***Pregnant women may wish to consult their obstetricians prior to being vaccinated.***

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control