Participation in research involving human and non-human primate blood and other derived materials (cells, tissues, etc.) increases an individual’s risk of acquiring potentially infectious diseases including Hepatitis B or HIV. Individuals performing research involving these materials are required to take and maintain all appropriate training so that they are informed on the best practices to minimize any potential risks. Furthermore, it is highly recommended that individuals performing research involving these materials receive the Hepatitis B vaccine prior to beginning work in the laboratory.

Prior to initiating work in the research laboratory, I acknowledge that I:

Understand my participation involving research can potentially expose me to infectious diseases.

Successfully completed the required CITI training including Blood Borne Pathogens and will maintain this training yearly.

Have been recommended to receive the Hepatitis B vaccine either through the University Health Service or my own provider.

Participant name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of participant: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Background information on Hepatitis B risks and vaccination

Hepatitis B is a serious liver infection caused by Hepatitis B Virus (HBV). For some people, HBV infection becomes chronic, meaning it lasts more than six months. Most people infected with Hepatitis B as adults recover fully, even if their signs and symptoms are severe. Infants and children are more likely to develop a chronic HBV infection. A vaccine can prevent hepatitis B, but there is no cure if you have it. HBV is a very hardy virus and can survive in dried blood on a surface for up to seven days.

Hepatitis B can spread from mother to child at birth or soon after, through sexual contact, contaminated blood transfusions, needles, or exposure to HBV containing infectious materials through an open sore. Having a chronic HBV infection can lead to serious complications, such as:

* **Scarring of the liver (cirrhosis).** The inflammation associated with a HBV infection can lead to extensive liver scarring (cirrhosis), which may impair the liver's ability to function.
* **Liver cancer.** People with chronic HBV infection have an increased risk of liver cancer.
* **Liver failure.** Acute liver failure is a condition in which the vital functions of the liver shut down. When that occurs, a liver transplant is necessary to sustain life.
* **Other conditions.** People with chronic Hepatitis B may have kidney disease, inflammation of blood vessels or anemia.

Hepatitis B vaccine is an injectable vaccine that prevents HBV. In healthy people routine immunization results in more than 95% of people being protected. The Hepatitis B vaccine is a three-four shot series over a six-month period. The vaccine is given by injection into a muscle.

Additional doses may be needed in people with poor immune function but are not necessary for most people. In those who have been exposed to HBV but not immunized, HBV immune globulin should be given in addition to the vaccine. Serious side effects from the Hepatitis B vaccine are very uncommon. Pain may occur at the site of injection. It is safe for use during pregnancy or while breastfeeding.