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The observation of the immunization effect of hepatitis b vaccine to the newborn with HBeAg positive

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Abstract

Using the same dose of hepatitis B vaccine, HBsAg negative and HBeAg-positive newborns can produce higher and more sustained amount of anti-HBs than HBeAg-negative newborns birthed by HBV infected mothers, suggesting the effection of the presence of HBeAg and hepatitis B vaccine simultaneously on the anti-HBs is worth to discuss. With the approval of the ethical argument, we observed 460 cases of hepatitis B virus carriers (HBVDNA $\geq 10^6$), the venous blood detection of HBsAg of all the newborns were negative within 2 hours of birth, 234 HBeAg positive cases of experimental group at birth quantitative M(P25,P75) was 48000(23.875,86.050), 226 cases of control group was HBeAg-negative. Both groups were injected with hepatitis B immune globulin 200IU within 6 hours after birth , and 10 μ g hepatitis B vaccine immunization at 0,1,6 months.

When they 2years old,The anti-HBs detection *M* (*P*25, *P*75)of study group was 456.850 (312.900 , 652.325), the control group *M* (*P*25, *P*75) was 149.800(65.300,343.400). Statistically, Z =-9.963 , p<0.01. When 5 years old, Detection of anti-HBs group M (P25, P75) was 612.600(366.025, 982.550) and control group M (P25, P75) was 215.00 (51.05, 478.15) .Statistically, Z = -8.260, P <0.01. Both group were HBsAg negative. Concluded that the presence of serum HBeAg in newborns may be more sensitive to immune response of hepatitis B vaccination ,resulting in higher and more long-lasting anti-HBs, we point out that combination use of HBeAg and hepatitis B vaccine may increase the immunogenicity of hepatitis B vaccine.

Key word: HBeAg-positive, newborns, immune effect

Biography