

DISCLAIMER: This form is for use by hospitals/providers/health systems and can be modified to fit your needs.
New York Public Health law requires providers of pregnant patients to screen them for Hepatitis B.¹

Patient's Name: _____ **Patient's Date of Birth:** _____

Screening pregnant patients for hepatitis B virus (HBV) identifies infants who could be exposed and possibly infected during childbirth. Most infants (90%) who are infected with HBV will develop long term infection and 25% will die prematurely from liver cancer or cirrhosis.² The first step in preventing infection during childbirth is screening for hepatitis B using a test called HBsAg (Hepatitis B Surface Antigen) during every pregnancy.



I understand that the New York State law mandates that all pregnant patients are screened for HBsAg.

REFUSAL

I have been advised by my provider of the benefits of maternal HBsAg screening and the risks and consequences of refusal of prenatal screening.

Please indicate reason for refusing the HBsAg Screen: _____

Patient's Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Provider Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Fax all refusals to NYS DOH PHBPP Fax #: 518-474-1495 or email to immunize@health.ny.gov.

1. Public Health Law, Article 25, Section 2500-e. Pregnant women, blood test for hepatitis B; follow-up care states:

“At the time that a blood sample is taken to be tested for syphilis pursuant to section twenty-three hundred eight of this chapter, every physician or other authorized practitioner attending a pregnant woman in the state shall, in addition, submit or cause to be submitted such sample to an approved laboratory for a standard serological test for hepatitis surface antigen (HBsAg).” https://www.health.ny.gov/regulations/public_health_law/section/2500/docs/2500-e.pdf.

2. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/rr/rr7201a1.htm>.