

Hepatitis B vaccination in Diabetes mellitus patients in the Ambulatory setting

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Abstract

Background

According to the CDC and ACIP, patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) below the age of 60 should be vaccinated for Hepatitis B. Vaccination should occur immediately after diagnosis in individuals found to be non-immune. The aim of this study is to determine if these guidelines are upheld in the ACC Internal Medicine resident clinic. In particular, it seeks to determine how many patients with DM complete the Hepatitis B vaccination series upon determination of non-immune status.

Methods

This is a retrospective chart review of patient visits in the clinic between 1/2018- 12/2019. Inclusion criteria include patients with diabetes below the age of 60. Their charts were randomized to a sample size of 198 patients. Hepatitis B immunity status was determined via the detection of hepatitis B surface antibodies in blood work. Charts were further evaluated for immunization records in patients where hepatitis B surface antibodies were undetected.

Results

Of the 198 patients studied, 32 patients were already immune to Hepatitis B while 100 patients were non-immune. The remaining 66 patients never obtained a hepatitis panel. Of the 100 non-immune patients, 17 patients got at least one dose of the Hepatitis B vaccine. Only 5 of the 17 vaccinated patients completed the full hepatitis B vaccination series.

Conclusion

Of the patients found to have Diabetes Mellitus without Hepatitis B immunity, only 5% received the full hepatitis vaccination series. There is much work to be done to better adhere to this standard. Future interventions include updates to Epic as reminders for further physician adherence to the guidelines.