



**Place TEST Sticker HERE**  
If the patient

- Or a parent is from a country shaded in the red color
- Was not vaccinated
- Received fewer than 3 shots or is not sure

**ASK THE PATIENT THESE 3 QUESTIONS:**

- 1. Pointing to the map, can you please show me where you were born?**
- 2. Please point to where your parents were born.**
- 3. Have you been vaccinated for hepatitis B infection?**
  - Yes  
If Yes, how many shots did you receive?  
 1    2    3
  - No, I was not vaccinated
  - Not sure

**LET ME EXPLAIN WHY WE ASK**  
People from any country can get hepatitis B. But hepatitis B infection is most common in the red countries on this map, especially countries in Asia, the Pacific Islands, and Africa.

If you or one of your parents was born in one of the countries shaded in red, you need to get tested for hepatitis B infection to protect your health.

People with hepatitis B infection have a high risk of getting serious liver disease, including liver cancer, cirrhosis, and liver failure. But effective and safe treatments are available that can prevent serious liver disease in people with hepatitis B infection. If you don't have hepatitis B infection, you can get vaccinated so that you will be protected for life.

**Geographic regions with high prevalence of hepatitis B infection.<sup>1</sup>**

Region	Countries
Africa	All countries
Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Northern Asia	All countries
Australia and South Pacific	All countries except Australia and New Zealand
Middle East	All countries except Cyprus and Israel
Eastern Europe	All countries except Hungary
Western Europe	Malta, Spain, and indigenous populations in Greenland
North America	Alaska Natives and indigenous populations in Northern Canada
Mexico and Central America	Guatemala and Honduras
South America	Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela, and Amazonian areas of Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, and Peru
Caribbean	Antigua-Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, and Turks and Caicos Islands

<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommendations for identification and public health management of persons with chronic hepatitis B virus infection. *MMWR*. 2008;57:1-20.