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In the report "Update: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices for Use of Hepatitis A Vaccine for Postexposure Prophylaxis and for Preexposure Prophylaxis for International Travel," errors occurred in Table 1. The corrected Table 1 is below.

TABLE 1. Recommendations for postexposure prophylaxis and				
preexposure protection, by age group and risk category				

Indication/ Age group	Risk category/ Health status	Hepatitis A vaccine	lmmune globulin	
Postexposure prophylaxis				
<12 mos	Healthy	No	0.1 mL/ kg	
12 mos–40 yrs	Healthy	1 dose†	None	
>40 yrs	Healthy	1 dose†	0.1 mL/kg [§]	
≥12 mos	Immunocompromised or chronic liver disease	1 dose†	0.1 mL/kg [¶]	
≥12 mos	Vaccine contraindicated**	No	0.1 mL/kg	
Preexposure protection ^{††}				
<6 mos	Healthy	No	0.1–0.2 mL/kg ^{§§}	
6–11 mos	Healthy	1 dose ^{¶¶}	None	
12 mos–40 yrs	Healthy	1 dose***	None	
>40 yrs	Healthy	1 dose***	0.1–0.2 mL/kg ^{§§,†††}	
>6 mos	Immunocompromised or chronic liver disease	1 dose***	0.1–0.2 mL/kg ^{§§,†††}	
>6 mos	Persons who elect not to receive vaccine or for whom vaccine is contraindicated	No	0.1–0.2 mL/kg ^{§§}	

* Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine should not be administered for at least 3 months after receipt of immune globulin.

⁺ A second dose is not required for postexposure prophylaxis; however, for long-term immunity, the hepatitis A vaccination series should be completed with a second dose at least 6 months after the first dose.

- [§] The provider's risk assessment should determine the need for immune globulin administration. If the provider's risk assessment determines that both vaccine and immune globulin are warranted, Hepatitis A vaccine and immune globulin should be administered simultaneously at different anatomic sites.
- [¶] Vaccine and immune globulin should be administered simultaneously at different anatomic sites.
- ** Life-threatening allergic reaction to a previous dose of hepatitis A vaccine, or allergy to any vaccine component.
- ⁺⁺ Immune globulin should be considered before travel for persons with special risk factors for either hepatitis A virus (HAV) infection or increased risk for complications in the event of exposure to HAV.
- ^{§§} 0.1 mL/kg for travel up to 1 month; 0.2 mL/kg for travel up to 2 months, 0.2 mL/kg every 2 months for travel of ≥2 months' duration.
- ¹¹ This dose should not be counted toward the routine 2-dose series, which should be initiated at age 12 months.
- *** For persons not previously vaccinated with HepA vaccine, administer dose as soon as travel is considered, and complete series according to routine schedule.
- ⁺⁺⁺ May be administered, based on providers' risk assessment.