

Supplementary materials

Table 1. Lists the result from a systematic review search ($n=15$)

No	Author	Design	Sample	Result
1	(Hidayah <i>et al.</i> 2023) ¹¹	Article Review	Pregnant Women	Multipartner sexual (>1), history of blood transfusions, history of hepatitis B vaccine, living environment are factors causing hepatitis B in pregnant women. Pregnant women do not know about hepatitis B and risk factors for transmission of hepatitis B. This study recommends providing health education (primary preventive) continuously and continuously about hepatitis B in women of childbearing age.
2	(Khalid <i>et al.</i> 2022) ¹²	Article Review	Pregnant Women	The implementation of an effective preventive primary program can reduce the risk of illness, death and transmission from mothers and children. Risk factors for transmission of hepatitis B are age (23-31 years), parity, abortion in HBV-infected subjects, tattoos, polygamy, blood transfusions, history of previous injections, dental procedures or surgical procedures found.
3	(Liu <i>et al.</i> 2022) ¹³	Article Review	Pregnant Women	Pregnant women in high endemic areas in western China, eastern China, central China are at risk of hepatitis B. Endemic transmission usually occurs through perinatal

				infection (transmission of pregnant women to children). Prevention can be done through vaccination and education to the community.
4	(Chen <i>et al.</i> 2020) ¹⁴	Review Article	Pregnant Women	Prevention of hepatitis B transmission to mother to child can be done by giving hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG) and HBVAC (hepatitis B vaccine) to pregnant women to be an effective alternative for HBsAg positive pregnant women to prevent transmission of mother and child.
5	(Aladag and Aladag 2023) ¹⁵	Quantitative Research	Pregnant Women	Preventive efforts are carried out by giving TDF (Tenofovir Dipivoxil Fumarate) to pregnant women who are positive for HBSAG in the second trimester / third trimester useful for reducing the rate of transmission of hepatitis B from mother to child. (vertical transmission). TDF does not cause side effects in mothers and newborns so that it can prevent vertical transmission.
6	(Hoo <i>et al.</i> 2023) ¹⁶	Intervention review	Pregnant Women	To achieve the WHO target of 90% coverage of HBV MTCT prevention and 0.1% HBsAg prevalence among children by 2030, hepatitis B prevention in pregnant women is carried out by vaccination of newborns, vaccination of pregnant women

				who are positive for HBsAg, blood safety, safe injections, sterile syringes, hepatitis B screening and treatment.
7	(Dwiartama <i>et al.</i> 2022) ¹⁷	Quantitative Research	Pregnant Women	Prevention of hepatitis B through higher education, good attitudes and good behavior possessed by respondents can encourage respondents to have a good understanding in accepting hepatitis B screening prevention behaviors.
8	(Hyun, <i>et al.</i> , 2019) ¹⁸	Review Article	Pregnant Women	The cumulative rise in LTC in our sample provides evidence that a neigh program can be helpful in encouraging a HBV infection persons to obtain care. Many people with HBV infections are still unable to access care despite long-standing awareness of the disease. This suggests that health activism and education are urgently needed to increase Asian Americans' access to affordable insurance. Similar community initiatives and tactics to those used could serve as an example to motivate more people in the unsafe immigrant group.
9	(Wu <i>et al.</i> 2019) ¹⁹	Article Review	Pregnant Women	People are suggested to receive 20 g of immunization in China, and it is also wise to choose the other schedules if the 0-, 1-, and 12-

				month schedules cannot be completed.
10	(Abdullahi <i>et al.</i> 2020) ²⁰	Systematic review	Pregnant Women	In order to increase adolescent vaccination rates, a variety of measures have been studied, including health education, financial incentives, mandatory immunization, and class-based school vaccination programs. However, the majority of the data is of low to moderate certainty.
11	(Freeland <i>et al.</i> 2020) ²¹	Qualitative Research	Pregnant Women	The finding of this study add important knowledge to the sparse body of literature that currently exists on the influence impact cultural and religious norms on the availability of health care in this neighborhood and can be used as a springboard to establish cultural appropriate community health measures aiming towards boosting HBV awareness and knowledge, attempts at screening and immunization. More funding and assistance are required to remove these barriers for HBV knowledge and testing at the level of public health. More study is also required to comprehend some of the obstacles encountered within the AI community.
12	(Nguyen <i>et al.</i> 2020) ²²	Review Article	Pregnant Women	A dearth of curative therapy coupled with limited course of treatment a disease with a

				<p>complicated natural history, a deficiency understanding the illness by both patients and healthcare professionals. These additional HBV-related problems, like the epidemiological profile of HBV, its natural history, interactions with, other viral the hepatitis virus, treatment, and the issues that need to be resolved in order to eradicate HBV by 2030, are left unaddressed by this focus,</p>
13	(Zhang <i>et al.</i> 2021) ²³	Article review	Pregnant Women	<p>Strategies for effective prevention are crucial for lowering the risk of HCC. Utilizing a standardized vaccine injection as a basis for prevention of HBV/HCV. The incidence of HCC will decline as a result of vaccination and removing the transmission pathway. Effective antiviral therapy of HBV/HCV is required for secondary prevention in order to stop the disease from progressing to HCC, and active treatment of HCC is required for tertiary prevention in order to stop its recurrence.</p>
14	(Luo, Dong, and Qi 2022) ¹⁰	Quantitative Research	Pregnant Women	<p>The results showed that the self-management environment and patient self-efficacy the study group included considerably greater compared to members of the control group using the</p>

				<p>improvement of cognitive level.</p> <p>This further suggests that health education built around the integration theory of health behavior change is beneficial to enhancing CHB patient's capacity for self-management.</p> <p>Additionally, this might potentially be the primary cause of the research group's increased patient satisfaction.</p> <p>The idea of behavior modification is helpful in the treatment of CHB patients because it facilitates the incorporation of a health education model based on the improvement of liver function.</p> <p>Increases patient compliance behavior, and promotes the development of self-management behavior .</p>
15	(Maamor <i>et al.</i> 2022) ²⁴	A Systematic Review and Meta Analysis	Pregnant Women	<p>African populations are believed to have a substantially greater overall seroprevalence than Asian populations. According to studies, the average awareness rate and seroprevalence in Africa were 1.4% and 11.0%, respectively. In eight of these studies, high knowledge levels (53.3%) were discovered, while in seven, moderate knowledge levels (46.7%) were discovered. Two studies (40%) indicated low</p>

				knowledge, two (40.0%) claimed average knowledge, and one study (20.0%) reported strong knowledge of Asia. study of Africa
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