

Hepatitis C Symptoms In Females

Porphyria cutanea tarda Unlike other porphyrias, PCT does not cause severe illness. The urine may appear dark. Scleroderma-like thick skin may develop over fingers, scalp, behind the ears, at the back of the neck, or in the front of the chest. One of the most common risk factors observed is infection with the Hepatitis C virus, which can cause and exacerbate the symptoms of this disease. A slightly purplish tint may be seen around the eyes. There is often associated darkened skin color and extra facial hair growth. One review of a Porphyria cutanea tarda (PCT) is a form of long-term porphyria characterised by fragile skin and sore blisters in areas of skin that receive higher levels of exposure to sunlight, such as the face and backs of the hands. These blisters burst easily resulting in erosions, crusts, and superficial ulcers. Healing is typically slow, leading to scarring and milia, while changes such as hair loss, and alterations in nails may also occur

The virus is transmitted by exposure to infectious blood or body fluids. In areas where the disease is... HCV is spread primarily by blood-to-blood contact associated with injection drug use, poorly sterilized medical equipment, needlestick injuries in healthcare, and transfusions. In regions where blood screening has been implemented, the risk of contracting HCV from a transfusion has dropped substantially to less than one per two million. HCV may also be spread from an infected mother to her baby during birth. It is not spread through breast milk, food, water, or casual contact such as hugging, kissing, and... == Signs and symptoms ==

Autoimmune hepatitis This abnormal immune response results in inflammation of the liver, which can lead to further symptoms and complications Autoimmune hepatitis, formerly known as lupoid hepatitis, plasma cell hepatitis, or autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, is a chronic, autoimmune disease of the liver that occurs when the body's immune system attacks liver cells, causing the liver to be inflamed. Common initial symptoms may include fatigue, nausea, muscle aches, or weight loss or signs of acute liver inflammation including fever, jaundice, and right upper quadrant

abdominal pain. resulting in autoimmune hepatitis. Individuals with autoimmune hepatitis often have no initial symptoms and the disease may be detected by abnormal liver function tests and increased protein levels during routine bloodwork or the observation of an abnormal-looking liver during abdominal surgery 8f8f3ade38

Hepatitis B virus This virus causes the disease hepatitis B. This virus causes the disease hepatitis B. Hepadnaviridae family of viruses. Hepatitis B virus is classified in the genus Orthohepadnavirus, which contains 11 other Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a partially double-stranded DNA virus, a species of the genus Orthohepadnavirus and a member of the Hepadnaviridae family of viruses 8f8f3ade38

Hepatitis is most commonly caused by the virus hepatovirus A, B, C, D, and E. Other viruses can also cause liver inflammation, including cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, and yellow fever virus. Other common causes of hepatitis include heavy alcohol use, certain medications, toxins, other infections, autoimmune diseases, and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). Hepatitis A and E are mainly spread by contaminated food and water. Hepatitis B is mainly sexually transmitted, but may also be passed from mother to baby during pregnancy or childbirth and spread through infected blood. Hepatitis C is commonly spread through... 8f8f3ade38 Alcoholic hepatitis is characterized by a number of symptoms... 8f8f3ade38

Childhood immunizations in the United States Common adverse reactions to vaccines. The schedule for childhood immunizations in the United States (US) is published and routinely updated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The schedule includes vaccines of several different types against viral and bacterial infections including hepatitis B, rotavirus, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, Haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal disease, polio, influenza, varicella, hepatitis A, measles, mumps, rubella, meningococcal disease, and human papillomavirus. The childhood vaccine schedule is designed specifically to deliver protection during periods of greatest vulnerability. with the blood or open sores of someone who is infected. Routine childhood vaccination in the US was disrupted during the COVID-19 pandemic, but immunization rates returned to near pre-pandemic levels by 2024. Some mild symptoms of Hepatitis B are: fever fatigue loss of appetite abdominal pain dark urine Vaccines provide immunity to children before exposure to potentially serious infectious diseases, and play a central role in preventing the spread of diseases with epidemic potential. Childhood immunization in the US has been affected by recurring

vaccine hesitancy and anti-vaccine activism, including concerns about vaccine safety, vaccine ingredients, and the number and timing of recommended vaccines

Hepatitis Some people or animals with hepatitis have no symptoms, whereas others develop yellow discoloration of the skin and whites of the eyes (jaundice), poor appetite, vomiting, tiredness, abdominal pain, and diarrhea. Acute hepatitis can resolve on its own, progress to chronic hepatitis, or (rarely) result in acute liver failure. Chronic hepatitis may progress to scarring of the liver (cirrhosis), liver failure, and liver cancer. Hepatitis is acute if it resolves within six months, and chronic if it lasts longer than six months. Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver tissue. Some people or animals with hepatitis have no symptoms, whereas others develop yellow discoloration of Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver tissue

Severe cases may be treated with glucocorticoids with a response rate of about 60%. The condition often comes on suddenly and may progress in severity very rapidly. Hepatitis B virus is classified in the genus Orthohepadnavirus, which contains 11 other species. The genus is classified as part of the Hepadnaviridae family, which contains four other genera, Avihepadnavirus, Herpetohepadnavirus, Metahepadnavirus and Parahepadnavirus. This family of viruses is the only member of the viral order Blubervirales. Viruses similar to hepatitis B have been found in all apes (orangutans, gibbons, bonobos, gorillas and chimpanzees), in Old World monkeys, and in New World woolly monkeys (the woolly monkey hepatitis B virus), suggesting an ancient origin for this virus in primates. The viruses that infect apes are classified as the same species as the human HBV, Orthohepadnavirus hominoidei, named after the Hominoidea. Many people have no symptoms after exposure. For others, symptoms may appear 30 to 180 days after exposure and can include a rapid onset of sickness with nausea, vomiting, yellowish skin, fatigue, yellow urine, and abdominal pain. Symptoms during acute infection typically last for a few weeks, though some people may feel sick for up to six months. Deaths resulting from acute stage HBV infections are rare. An HBV infection lasting longer than six months is usually considered chronic. The likelihood of developing chronic hepatitis B is higher for those who are infected with HBV at a younger age. About 90% of those infected during or shortly after birth develop chronic hepatitis B, while less than 10% of those infected after the age of five develop chronic cases. Most of those with chronic disease have no symptoms;

however, cirrhosis and liver cancer eventually develop in about 25% of those with chronic HBV. HDV infecting a person with chronic hepatitis B (superinfection) is considered the most serious type of viral hepatitis due to its severity of complications. These complications include a greater likelihood of experiencing liver failure in acute infections and a rapid progression to liver cirrhosis, with an increased risk of developing liver cancer in chronic infections. In combination with hepatitis B virus, hepatitis D has the highest fatality rate of all the hepatitis infections, at 20%. A recent estimate from 2020 suggests that currently 48 million people are infected with this virus. PAN may affect nearly every organ system and thus can present with a broad array of signs and symptoms. These manifestations result from ischemic damage to affected organs, often the skin, heart, kidneys, and nervous system. Constitutional symptoms are seen in up to 90% of affected individuals and include fever, fatigue, weakness, loss of appetite, and unintentional weight loss.

== Classification ==

== Virology ==

Skin: The skin may show rashes, swelling, necrotic ulcers, and subcutaneous... The disorder results from a deficiency of uroporphyrinogen III decarboxylase, used in the production of heme, a vital component of hemoglobin. It is generally divided into three types; familial, non-familial, and acquired. The condition can be related to liver disease and a history of excessive alcohol consumption. It is a recognised complication of hepatitis C. Other associated conditions include type 2 diabetes...

Polyarteritis nodosa The condition may be present in infants. With treatment Polyarteritis nodosa (PAN) is a systemic necrotizing inflammation of blood vessels (vasculitis) affecting medium-sized muscular arteries, typically involving the arteries of the kidneys and other internal organs but generally sparing the lungs' circulation. sometimes associated with infection by the hepatitis B or hepatitis C virus. PAN is sometimes associated with infection by the hepatitis B or hepatitis C virus. Small aneurysms are strung like the beads of a rosary, therefore making this "rosary sign" an important diagnostic feature of the vasculitis. PAN is a rare disease. The condition may be present in infants

Hepatitis B It can cause both acute and chronic infection. both acute and chronic infection. For others, symptoms may appear 30 to 180 days after exposure and can include Hepatitis B is an infectious disease caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) that affects the liver; it is a type of viral hepatitis. Many people have no symptoms after

exposure 8f8f3ade38

Hepatitis D Transmission of HDV can occur either via simultaneous infection with HBV (coinfection) or superimposed on chronic hepatitis B or hepatitis B carrier state (superinfection). HDV Hepatitis D is a type of viral hepatitis caused by the hepatitis delta virus (HDV). HDV is one of five known hepatitis viruses: A, B, C, D, and E. Hepatitis D is a type of viral hepatitis caused by the hepatitis delta virus (HDV). HDV is one of five known hepatitis viruses: A, B, C, D, and E. HDV is considered to be a satellite (a type of subviral agent) because it can propagate only in the presence of the hepatitis B virus (HBV) 8f8f3ade38

Alcoholic hepatitis Severity in alcoholic hepatitis is determined several clinical prediction models such as the Maddrey's Discriminant Function and the MELD score. intake. It is usually found in association with fatty liver, an early stage of alcoholic liver disease, and may contribute to the progression of fibrosis, leading to cirrhosis. Signs and symptoms of alcoholic hepatitis include jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), ascites (fluid accumulation in the abdominal cavity), fatigue and hepatic encephalopathy (brain dysfunction due to liver failure). Patients typically have a history of at least 10 years of heavy alcohol intake, typically 8-10 drinks per day. Signs and symptoms of alcoholic hepatitis include jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), ascites (fluid accumulation in the abdominal cavity) Alcoholic hepatitis is hepatitis (inflammation of the liver) due to excessive intake of alcohol. Symptoms may present acutely after a large amount of alcoholic intake in a short time period, or after years of excess alcohol intake. Mild cases are self-limiting, but severe cases have a high risk of death 8f8f3ade38

Hepatitis C Early on, chronic infection typically has no symptoms. During the Hepatitis C is an infectious disease caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV) that primarily affects the liver; it is a type of viral hepatitis. In some cases, those with cirrhosis will develop serious complications such as liver failure, liver cancer, or dilated blood vessels in the esophagus and stomach. Hepatitis C is an infectious disease caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV) that primarily affects the liver; it is a type of viral hepatitis. Early symptoms can include fever, dark urine, abdominal pain, and jaundice. The virus persists in the liver, becoming chronic, in about 70% of those initially infected. Over many years, however, it often leads to liver disease and occasionally cirrhosis. During the initial infection period, people often have mild or no symptoms 8f8f3ade38

PAN is a rare disease. With treatment, five-year survival is 80%; without treatment, five-year survival is 13%. Death is often a consequence of kidney failure, myocardial infarction, or stroke.

8f8f3ade38 Anomalous presentation of MHC class II receptors on the surface of liver cells, possibly due to genetic predisposition or acute liver infection, causes a cell-mediated immune response against the body's own liver, resulting in autoimmune hepatitis. This abnormal immune response results in inflammation of the liver, which can lead to further symptoms and complications such as fatigue and cirrhosis. The disease is most often diagnosed in patients in their late teens or early 20s and between... 8f8f3ade38 The virus is divided into four major serotypes (adr, adw, ayr, ayw) based on antigenic epitopes present on its envelope proteins. These serotypes are based on a common determinant (a) and two mutually exclusive determinant... 8f8f3ade38

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