

How Does Hepatitis A Spread

The hepatitis... 065c3461ff The hepatitis C virus belongs to the genus Orthohepacivirus, a member of the family Hepacivirus. Before 2011, it was considered to be the only member of this genus. However a member of this genus has been discovered in dogs: canine hepacivirus. There is also at least one virus in this genus that infects horses. Several additional viruses in the genus have been described in bats and rodents. 065c3461ff

Hepatitis A Hepatitis A is an infectious, vaccine-preventable liver disease caused by Hepatitis A virus (HAV); it is a type of viral hepatitis. When symptoms occur, they typically last eight weeks and may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, jaundice, fever, and abdominal pain. Around 10–15% of people experience a recurrence of symptoms during the six months after the initial infection. The time between exposure and symptoms, in those who develop them, is two to six weeks. Acute liver failure may rarely occur, with this being more common in the elderly. Many cases have few Hepatitis A is an infectious, vaccine-preventable liver disease caused by Hepatitis A virus (HAV); it is a type of viral hepatitis. Many cases have few or no symptoms, especially in the young 065c3461ff

The virus is transmitted by exposure to infectious blood or body fluids. In areas where the disease is... 065c3461ff

Infectious diseases within American prisons high-risk behaviors. The spread of infectious diseases, such as HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, hepatitis C (HCV), hepatitis B (HBV), and tuberculosis Infectious diseases within American correctional settings are a concern within the public health sector. The spread of infectious diseases, such as HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, hepatitis C (HCV), hepatitis B (HBV), and tuberculosis, result largely from needle-sharing, drug use, and consensual and non-consensual sex among prisoners. HIV and hepatitis C need specific attention because of the specific public health concerns and issues they raise. The corrections population is susceptible to infectious diseases through exposure to blood and other bodily fluids, drug injection, poor health care, prison overcrowding, demographics, security issues, lack of community support for rehabilitation programs, and high-risk behaviors 065c3461ff

Hepatitis C and HIV coinfection Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) co-infection is a multi-faceted, chronic condition that significantly impacts public health Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) co-infection is a multi-faceted, chronic condition that significantly impacts public health. The burden of co-infection is especially high in certain high-risk groups, such as intravenous drug users and men who have sex with men. These individuals who are HIV-positive are

commonly co-infected with HCV due to shared routes of transmission including, but not limited to, exposure to HIV-positive blood, sexual intercourse, and passage of the Hepatitis C virus from mother to infant during childbirth. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 2 to 15% of those infected with HIV are also affected by HCV, increasing their risk of morbidity and mortality due to accelerated liver disease 065c3461ff

Childhood immunizations in the United States It can be passed from mother to child 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. the United States and no serious side effects have been reported. 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). Routine childhood vaccination in the US was disrupted during the COVID-19 pandemic, but immunization rates returned to near pre-pandemic levels by 2024. Hepatitis B is spread in several different ways. The childhood vaccine schedule is designed specifically to deliver protection during periods of greatest vulnerability. 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. 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 065c3461ff

Infection with HCV can be asymptomatic, resolve itself without treatment, or can lead to cirrhosis or cancer. 065c3461ff Following a number of highly publicized incidents throughout the 1970s-1980s, preventing disease transmission through blood donation is addressed through a series of safeguards. Blood safety measures that limit this risk of disease transmission through blood donation are considered essential in upholding public trust in blood donation, and to avoid harm to blood recipients who are frequently vulnerable to severe disease. The World Health Organization recommends screening potential blood donors for signs and symptoms of disease and for activities that might put them at risk for infection, including mandatory testing of donated blood for relevant pathogens prior to transmission, sometimes with several different methodologies. Additional safeguards, such as leukoreduction and pathogen inactivation can be applied, and are frequently mandatory... 065c3461ff

Hepatitis B It can cause both acute and chronic infection. Hepatitis B is an infectious disease caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) that affects the liver; it is a type of viral hepatitis. It can cause both acute Hepatitis B is an infectious disease caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) that affects the liver; it is a type of viral hepatitis 065c3461ff

Hepatitis B in China However, the effects of these programs have yet to reach levels of immunization that would limit the spread of hepatitis B effectively. would limit the spread of hepatitis B effectively. Of the 350 million individuals worldwide infected with the

hepatitis B virus (HBV), one-third reside in China. As of 2006 China has immunized 11.1 million children in its poorest provinces as part of several programs initiated by the Chinese government and as part of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI). Of the 350 million to 400 million individuals worldwide infected with the hepatitis B virus (HBV), one-third Hepatitis B is endemic in China 065c3461ff

Hepatitis C 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. 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. Early symptoms can include fever, dark urine, abdominal pain, and jaundice. Early on, chronic infection typically has no symptoms. The virus persists in the liver, becoming chronic, in about 70% of those initially infected. 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. 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 065c3461ff

== Signs and symptoms == 065c3461ff The implementation of HIV and STI screening programs in the correctional setting is an important approach to reducing the annual number of new HIV infections in the United States. The correctional system in America is a patchwork of a wide variety of settings such as state and federal prisons, local jails, and juvenile detention centers and they include the legal constraints of state laws. One process for HIV testing would be unlikely or even impossible... 065c3461ff

Hepatitis non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). Hepatitis B is mainly sexually transmitted, but Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver tissue. Hepatitis A and E are mainly spread by contaminated food and water. Acute hepatitis can resolve on its own, progress to chronic hepatitis, or (rarely) result in acute liver failure. Hepatitis is acute if it resolves within six months, and chronic if it lasts longer than six months. Chronic hepatitis may progress to scarring of the liver (cirrhosis), liver failure, and liver cancer. 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 065c3461ff

== Taxonomy == 065c3461ff 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... 065c3461ff 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... 065c3461ff == Epidemiology == 065c3461ff

Transfusion-transmitted infection agent is not screened, since it is a superinfection of Hepatitis B and cannot exist alone. The term is usually limited to known pathogens, but also sometimes includes agents such as simian foamy virus which are not known to cause disease. Hepatitis C is often a silent infection, and is most likely A transfusion-transmitted infection (TTI) or transfusion-associated infection is a pathogen which is transmissible through donated blood and can give rise to infection in the recipient by way of transfusion 065c3461ff

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. 065c3461ff It is typically a foodborne illness, usually spread by eating food or drinking water contaminated with infected feces. Undercooked or raw shellfish are relatively common sources. It may also be spread through close contact with an infectious person. While children often do not have symptoms when infected, they are still able to infect others. After a single infection, a person is immune for the rest of their life. Diagnosis requires blood testing, as the symptoms are similar to those of a number of other diseases. It is one of five known hepatitis viruses: A, B, C, D, and E. 065c3461ff

Hepatitis C virus The hepatitis C virus is the cause of hepatitis C and some cancers such as liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma, abbreviated HCC) and lymphomas in humans. The hepatitis C The hepatitis C virus (HCV) is a small (55–65 nm in size), enveloped, positive-sense single-stranded RNA virus of the family Hepacivirus. hepatitis C virus (HCV) is a small (55–65 nm in size), enveloped, positive-sense single-stranded RNA virus of the family Hepacivirus 065c3461ff

Although symptoms of HIV and HCV mono-infection have been well-studied over the years, the symptoms associated with HIV and HCV co-infection remain a developing field of research. Many co-infected individuals report a difficulty in attributing their symptoms to a particular viral infection, indicating an overlap... 065c3461ff

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