

Prevention Of Hepatitis A

All children aged 12–23 months
People with HIV
Men who have sex with men
Like hepatitis A, hepatitis E usually follows an acute and self-limiting course of illness (the condition is temporary and the individual recovers) with low death rates in resource-rich areas; however, it can be more severe in pregnant women and people with a weakened immune system, with substantially higher death rates. In pregnant women, especially in the third trimester, the disease is more often severe and is associated with a clinical syndrome called fulminant liver failure, with death rates around 20%. Whereas pregnant women may have a rapid and severe course, organ transplant recipients who receive medications to weaken the immune system and prevent organ rejection can develop a slower and more persistent form called chronic hepatitis E, which is so diagnosed after 3 months of continuous...
The hepatitis...

Hepatitis Some people or animals with hepatitis have no symptoms, whereas others develop

yellow discoloration of Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver tissue. 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. Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver tissue. Chronic hepatitis may progress to scarring of the liver (cirrhosis), liver failure, and liver cancer. 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 be1290a6df

People with chronic liver disease be1290a6df 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... be1290a6df

Hepatitis A The time between exposure and symptoms, in those who develop them, is two to six weeks. Many cases have few or no symptoms, especially in the young. Hepatitis A is an infectious, vaccine-preventable liver disease caused by Hepatitis A virus (HAV); it is a type of viral

hepatitis. Around 10–15% of people experience a recurrence of symptoms during the six months after the initial infection. Many cases have few symptoms. Hepatitis A is an infectious, vaccine-preventable liver disease caused by Hepatitis A virus (HAV); it is a type of viral hepatitis. Acute liver failure may rarely occur, with this being more common in the elderly. When symptoms occur, they typically last eight weeks and may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, jaundice, fever, and abdominal pain.

Blood testing to verify that the vaccine has worked is recommended in those at high risk. Additional doses may be needed in people with poor immune function but are not necessary for most people. In those who have been exposed to the hepatitis B virus but not immunized, hepatitis B immune globulin should be given in addition to the vaccine. The vaccine is given by injection into a muscle. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends universal vaccination in areas where the disease is moderately common. Where the disease is very common, widespread vaccination is not recommended as people typically develop immunity through infection during childhood. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends vaccinating:

Hepatitis E Hepatitis E is inflammation of the liver caused by infection with the hepatitis E virus

(HEV); it is a type of viral hepatitis. Hepatitis E has mainly Hepatitis E is inflammation of the liver caused by infection with the hepatitis E virus (HEV); it is a type of viral hepatitis. HEV is a positive-sense, single-stranded, nonenveloped, RNA icosahedral virus and one of five known human hepatitis viruses: A, B, C, D, and E. Hepatitis E has mainly a fecal-oral transmission route that is similar to hepatitis A, although the viruses are unrelated be1290a6df

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. be1290a6df Any person wishing... be1290a6df

Hepatitis A and B vaccine Combined hepatitis A and B vaccine, is used to provide protection against hepatitis A and hepatitis B. It is used. It is given by injection into muscle be1290a6df

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral

Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention is a part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and is responsible for public health surveillance, prevention research, and programs to prevent and control human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), viral hepatitis, and tuberculosis (TB). Center staff work in collaboration with governmental and nongovernmental partners at community, State, national, and international levels, applying well-integrated multidisciplinary programs of research, surveillance, technical assistance, and evaluation

People experiencing homelessness International travelers

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

It is one of three CDC centers focusing on infectious disease, along with the National Center for

Immunization and Respiratory Diseases and the National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases. be1290a6df

Hepatitis A vaccine It is effective in around 95% of cases and lasts for at least twenty years and possibly a person's entire life. If given, two doses are recommended beginning after the age of one. It is given by injection into a muscle. The first hepatitis A vaccine was approved in the European Union in 1991, and the United States in 1995. It is effective in around 95% of cases and lasts for at least twenty years and possibly a Hepatitis A vaccine is a vaccine that prevents hepatitis A. Hepatitis A vaccine is a vaccine that prevents hepatitis A. It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines be1290a6df

Serious side effects from the hepatitis B vaccine are very uncommon. Pain may occur at the site of injection. It is safe for use during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. It has not been linked to Guillain-Barré syndrome. Hepatitis B vaccines are produced with recombinant DNA techniques and contain immunologic adjuvant. They are available both by themselves and in combination... be1290a6df Unvaccinated children and adolescents aged 2–18 years be1290a6df 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... be1290a6df 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. be1290a6df == History == be1290a6df

Hepatitis D 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 be1290a6df

People who anticipate close contact with an international adoptee be1290a6df

Hepatitis B vaccine The first dose is recommended within 24 hours of birth with either two or three more doses Hepatitis B vaccine is a vaccine that prevents hepatitis B. The vaccine is also recommended to premature infants and people with poor immune function such as from HIV/AIDS. It is also recommended that health-care workers be vaccinated. In healthy people, routine immunization results in more than 95% of people being protected. Hepatitis B vaccine is a vaccine that prevents hepatitis B. The first dose is recommended within 24 hours of birth with either two or three more doses given after that be1290a6df

Some of NCHSTP's programs have a long history within the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS). The PHS Division of Venereal Diseases was created in 1918, and the Division of Tuberculosis in 1944. These would both be consolidated into the Division of Special Health Services in 1954. The venereal disease programs... be1290a6df The virus is transmitted by exposure to infectious blood or body fluids. In areas where the disease is... be1290a6df

Hepatitis C 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. During the initial infection period,

people often have mild or no symptoms. Over many years, however, it often leads to liver disease and occasionally cirrhosis. Early on, chronic infection typically has no symptoms. 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. The virus persists in the liver, becoming chronic, in about 70% of those initially infected. Early symptoms can include fever, dark urine, abdominal pain, and jaundice be1290a6df

People who use injection or non-injection drugs be1290a6df People who have an occupational risk for infection be1290a6df

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Prevention Of Hepatitis A

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