

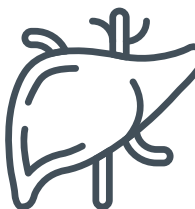
















ABCDEs of Hepatitis

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Viral hepatitis is inflammation of the liver caused by an infection of pathogens – leading to swelling and damage that can affect how well your liver functions. There are different types of viral hepatitis.

TYPES	TRANSMISSION	SYMPTOMS	ILLNESS	PREVENTION	TREATMENT
Hepatitis A	 Eating or drinking contaminated water/food  Direct contact with infected person	 Liver disease Fever Fatigue Appetite loss Jaundice	Causes short term illness	Vaccination Food and water hygiene	 Supportive care
Hepatitis B	 Contact with infected blood/fluids  Mother-to-child transmission during birth  Blood transfusions		Lifetime condition; untreated, can lead to cirrhosis and liver cancer	Vaccination Safe sex Blood screening	 Antiviral medication prevents complications, manages symptoms and reduces complications
Hepatitis C	 Intravenous drug use  Non-sterile medical equipment  Blood transfusions		Untreated infection can lead to cirrhosis and liver cancer	Blood screening Avoid intravenous drug use Sterile healthcare environments	 Safe and effective cure (oral tablets) available
Hepatitis D <small>Only infects those with Hepatitis B</small>	 Contact with infected blood/fluids		Chronic infection may progress to cirrhosis	Vaccination for Hepatitis B prevents Hepatitis D Safe sex Avoid intravenous drug use	 Antiviral therapy may be required
Hepatitis E <small>(Enteric hepatitis)</small>	 Eating or drinking contaminated water/food		Usually cause short term illness Chronic infection may develop in immunocompromised individuals	Food and water hygiene	 Supportive care  Antiviral therapy may be required for chronic infection in the immunocompromised