

Hepatitis



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- **Hepatitis:** the inflammation of the liver and characterized by the presence of inflammatory cells in the tissue of the organ.
- Hepatitis may occur with limited or no symptoms, but often leads to yellow discoloration of the skin, mucus membranes, and conjunctivae, poor appetite .

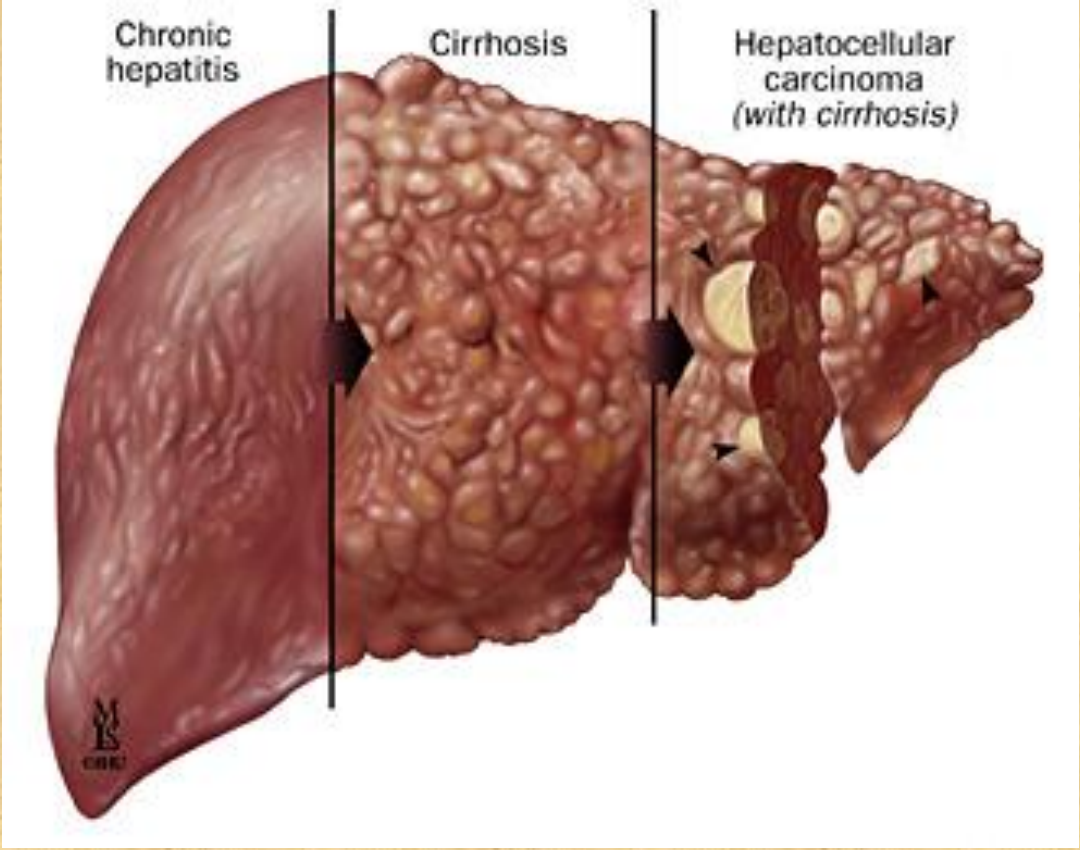
- sexually transmitted hepatitis viruses are the most common cause of the condition.
- Other causes include autoimmune diseases and ingestion of toxic substances (notably alcohol, certain medications (such as paracetamol), some industrial organic solvents, and plants.

Causes

- Viral hepatitis is the most common cause of hepatitis worldwide.
- Other common causes of non-viral hepatitis include toxic and drug-induced, alcoholic, autoimmune, fatty liver, and metabolic disorders.
- Less commonly some bacterial, parasitic, fungal, mycobacterial and protozoal infections can cause hepatitis

HEPATITIS - causes

- ACUTE:
 - Viral hepatitis
 - Non-viral infection
 - Alcohol
 - Toxins
 - Drugs
 - Autoimmune
 - Metabolic diseases
- CHRONIC:
 - Viral hepatitis
 - Alcohol
 - Drugs
 - Autoimmune
 - Heredity



Viral Hepatitis

- Viral hepatitis is a systemic disease with primary inflammation of the liver by any one of a heterogeneous group of hepatotropic viruses.
- The most common causes of viral hepatitis are the five unrelated hepatotropic viruses Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis D, and Hepatitis E

- other viruses that can also cause liver inflammation include Herpes simplex, or Yellow fever.

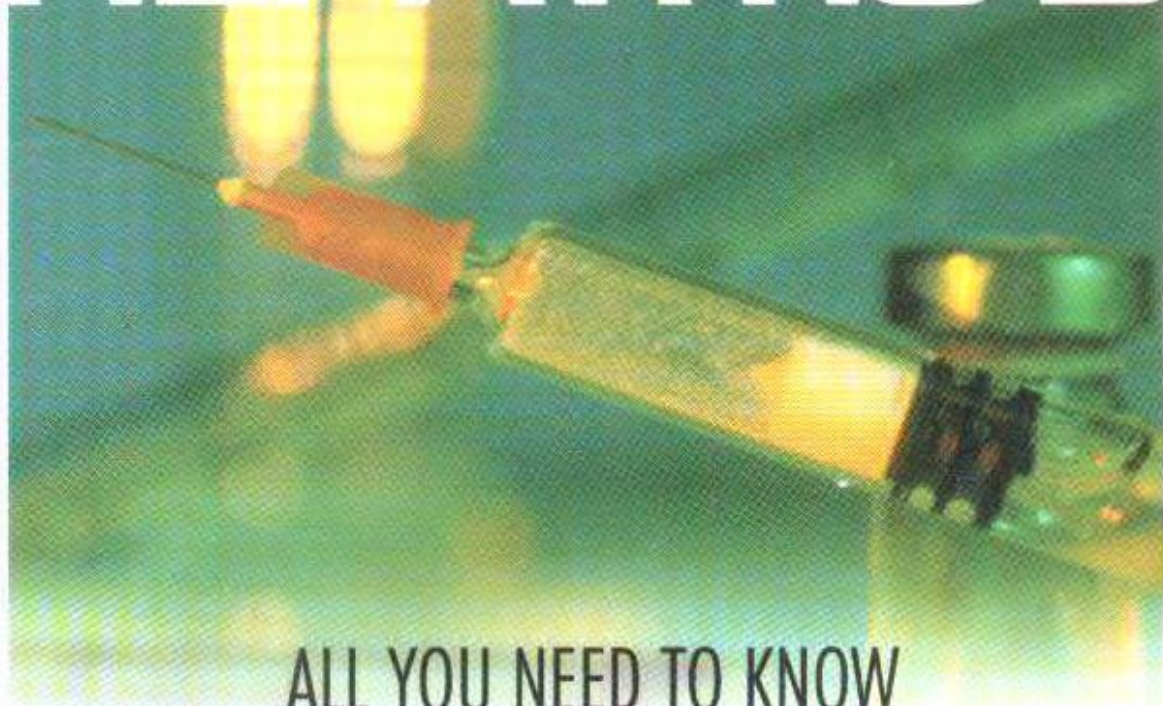
Types Of Viral Hepatitis

	Viral Hepatitis A	Viral Hepatitis B	Viral Hepatitis C	Viral Hepatitis D	Viral Hepatitis E
<u>Agent</u>	Hepatitis A virus (HAV); ssRNA; No envelope	Hepatitis B virus (HBV); dsDNA; envelope	Hepatitis C virus (HCV); ssRNA; envelope	Hepatitis D virus (HDV); ssRNA; envelope from HBV	Hepatitis E virus (HEV); ssRNA; no envelope
<u>Route of Transmission</u>	Fecal-oral	Sexual	Parenteral	Parenteral	Fecal-oral
<u>Age affected</u>	Children	Any age	Adults	Any age	Young adults
<u>Carrier state</u>	Nil	Common	Present	Nil (only with HBV)	Nil
<u>Incubation period</u>	10-50 days (avg. 25-30)	50-180 days (avg. 60-90)	40-120 days	2-12 weeks	2-9 weeks
<u>Chronic infection</u>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
<u>Specific Prophylaxis</u>	Ig and Vaccine	Ig and Vaccine	Nil	HBV vaccine	Nil

Prevention

- **Vaccines:**
- [Vaccines](#) are available to prevent hepatitis A and B. [Hepatitis A immunity](#) is achieved in 99-100% of persons receiving the two-dose inactivated virus vaccine. The hepatitis A vaccine is not approved for children under one year of age.
- Immunity is achieved in greater than 95% of children and young adults receiving the three-dose recombinant virus vaccine

**GET PROTECTED FROM
HEPATITIS B**



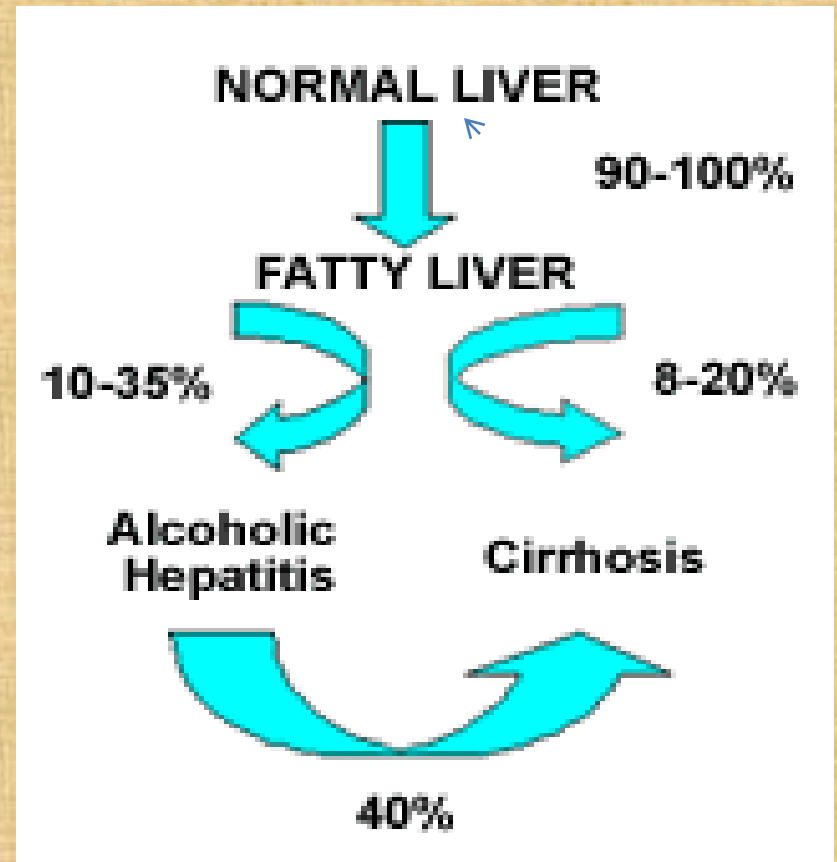
**ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW
ABOUT THE HEPATITIS B VACCINE**

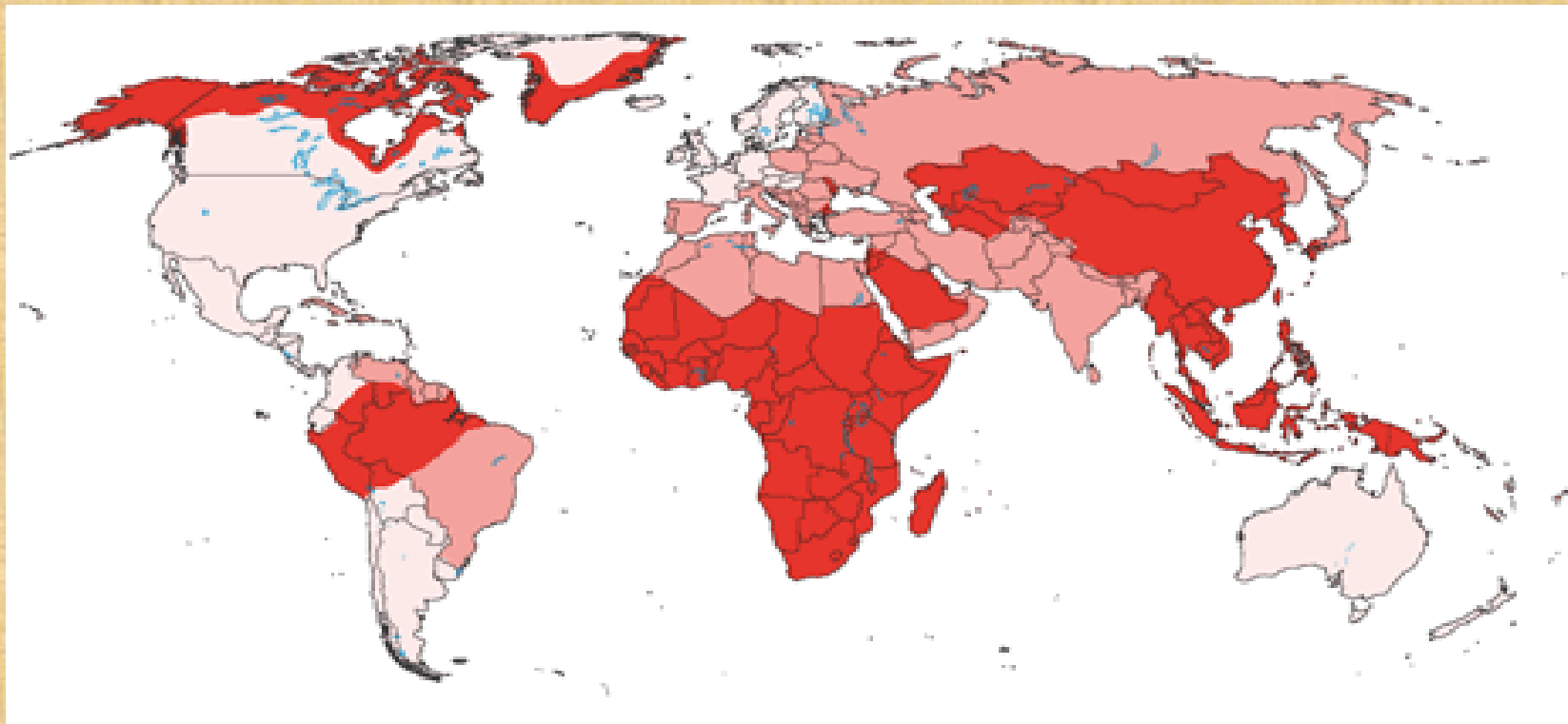
Treatment:




- Hepatitis A: nospecific, dietary food and long rest.
- Hepatitis B: : chronic- PAginterferon-2 α , antiviral drugs.

Alcoholic hepatitis

- Major cause of liver cirrhosis in the Western world





Level of endemicity	% of general population with chronic HBV infection	% of world population
 high endemicity	greater than 7%	about 45%
 intermediate endemicity	2% to 7%	about 43%
 low endemicity	less than 2%	about 12%