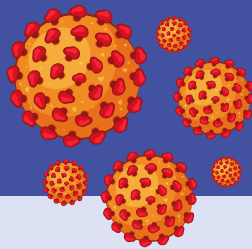


What is hepatitis?



Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver most often caused by viruses, but other infections, toxic substances (e.g., alcohol, certain medications), and autoimmune diseases can also cause hepatitis.

What types of viral hepatitis exist?



There are five main types of viral hepatitis, labeled A, B, C, D, and E, with types A, B, and C accounting for 95% of cases.

Types B and C lead to chronic disease in hundreds of millions of people and together are the most common cause of cirrhosis and liver cancer.

How is hepatitis transmitted?



Hepatitis A and E are most often transmitted by ingesting contaminated food or water. Hepatitis B, C, and D are most often transmitted through contact with infected body fluids. The most common routes of transmission include transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products, invasive medical procedures with contaminated equipment, transmission of hepatitis B from mother to child at birth, from a household member to a child, and through sexual contact.

HEPATITIS A: *Transmitted through contaminated food and water or direct contact with an infected person.*

HEPATITIS B: *Transmitted through contact with infected body fluids.*

HEPATITIS C: *Transmitted through contact with the blood of an infected person.*

HEPATITIS D: *Transmitted through contact with the blood of an infected person. Occurs only in people infected with hepatitis B.*

HEPATITIS E: *Transmitted through contaminated food and water or direct contact with an infected person.*

Symptoms of hepatitis



- Žutica (žutilo kože i očiju)
- Umor
- Mučnina i povraćanje
- Bol u stomaku
- Gubitak apetita
- Tamna mokraća
- Bol u zglobovima

Why it is important to know your status?



Early diagnosis offers the best chance for effective treatment. Knowing your status allows infected people to prevent transmission to others, for example by practicing safer sex. It also enables steps to protect the liver from additional damage—by avoiding alcohol and certain medications that are toxic to the liver.

Prevention of hepatitis



Safe and effective vaccines exist to prevent hepatitis A and B in children and adults.

Safe practices: blood screening before transfusion, sterile equipment for injecting drugs, protected sexual intercourse.

Thorough handwashing, especially after using the toilet and before eating.

Eating clean, properly cooked food and using safe drinking water.

Treatment of hepatitis



There is no specific treatment for acute hepatitis B, while chronic hepatitis B can be treated with medicines. Clinical care for HBV aims to maintain comfort and adequate nutrition, including replacing fluids lost through vomiting and diarrhea.

For hepatitis C, antiviral medicines are used. Some people can clear the infection with their own immune system, and new infections do not always require treatment. Treatment is always needed for chronic hepatitis C.



Partnerstvo za zdravlje

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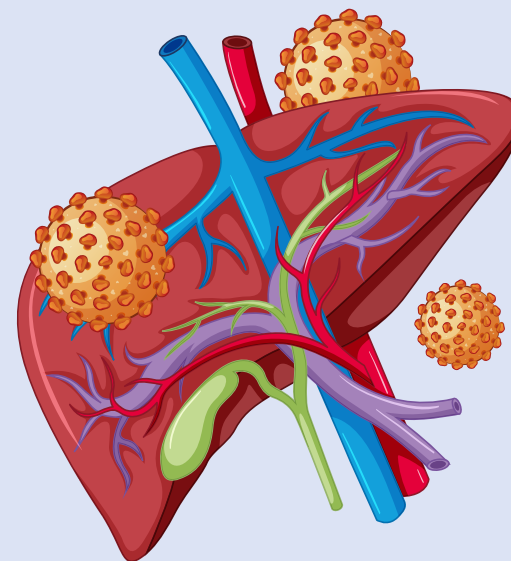
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Hepatitis B & C facts



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