



I'm not robot



Continue

Hepatitis b treatment guidelines malaysia

Hepatitis B virus is transmitted when blood, semen or other bodily fluid from an infected person enters the body of another individual. Because the virus is extremely contagious — 50 to 100 times more than HIV — even short, direct contact can be enough to cause infection. Hepatitis B virus causes hepatitis B, a form of liver infection. There are many ways the virus can be transmitted, including below. Spencer Platt / Getty Images Having unprotected sex with someone who is infected is the single most common way hepatitis B is transmitted in the US and other developed countries. Nearly two-thirds of hepatitis B infections in the U.S. are spread through some form of sexual intercourse. Besides blood, the virus was found in seminal fluid and vaginal fluids. Drug users who share syringes and medical equipment have an increased risk of infection. It is estimated that about 16 percent of new hepatitis B infections are from IV drug use. This risk of infection increases the longer someone abuses injectable drugs. In countries with high levels of hepatitis B, mother-to-baby transmission (also called vertical or perinatal transmission) is a major cause of new infections. Some places have a huge public health problem because a significant number of mothers infect their babies, and these babies have a greater chance of developing a chronic infection than people infected in adulthood. However, if appropriate medical care is available, effective preventive measures (hepatitis B vaccine and hepatitis B immunoglobulin) can exaggerate most childhood infections. Some of these risks are likely due to the sharing of certain household items. Anything that may contain contaminated blood and body fluid has the potential to spread the hepatitis B virus. Between 2 and 6 percent of adults infected with the hepatitis B virus will develop chronic hepatitis B. Chronic hepatitis B can lead to liver failure and liver cancer, so its protection is important. Hepatitis B vaccine is a safe and effective way (for about 9 out of 10 people) to have long-term protection against hepatitis B infection. While anyone can benefit from the vaccine, people who are at greater risk of exposure to the virus - because of their work, lifestyle or medical history - are strongly encouraged to be immunized. In many countries, children are immunized from infancy because they were at risk at birth or because they benefited from a childhood hepatitis B vaccination program. Hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG) is another way to prevent hepatitis B infection. This preparation uses concentrated antibodies to provide immediate protection. According to the Centres for Control and diseases, diseases, As a shot and can provide short-term protection against hepatitis B. Since the hepatitis B vaccine does not protect against HIV, hepatitis C or other diseases spread through sex and blood contact, it is still important to follow basic protective strategies. Practicing safe sex and not sharing needles are recommended – even if you are immune to hepatitis B. Thanks for the feedback! What's bothering you? URL of this page: your liver is the largest organ in your body. It helps your body digest food, store energy and remove poisons. Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver. One type, hepatitis B, is caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). Hepatitis B is spread by contact with blood, semen or other bodily fluids of an infected person. An infected woman can give hepatitis B to her baby at birth. If you get HBV, you may feel like you have the flu. You may have jaundice, yellowing of the skin and eyes, dark colored urine, and pale bowel movement. Some people don't have any symptoms. The blood test can tell if you have it. HBV usually improves on its own after a few months. If it does not improve, it is called chronic HBV, which lasts a lifetime. Chronic hbv can lead to cirrhosis (liver scars), liver failure, or liver cancer. There is a vaccine against HBV. Three shots are required. All babies should get the vaccine, but older children and adults can get it too. If you are travelling to countries where hepatitis B is common, you should get the vaccine. NIH: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases ClinicalTrials.gov: Hepatitis B (National Institutes of Health) Hepatitis (Nemours Foundation) Hepatitis B (HBV) (Nemours Foundation) Also in Spanish hepatitis B is a viral infection that causes liver inflammation and damage. Inflammation occurs when the tissues of the body are injured or infected. Inflammation can damage the organs. Viruses invade normal cells in your body. Many viruses cause infections that can spread from person to person. Hepatitis B virus is spread by contact with the blood of an infected person, semen or other bodily fluids. You can take measures to prevent hepatitis B, including hepatitis B. If you have hepatitis B, you can take steps to prevent the spread of hepatitis B to others. Hepatitis B virus can cause acute or chronic infection. Acute hepatitis B Acute hepatitis B is a short-term infection. Some people have symptoms that can last several weeks. In some cases, symptoms persist for up to 6 months. Sometimes the body is able to fight off the infection, and the virus disappears. If the body is not able to fight the virus, the virus does not disappear, and chronic hepatitis B infection occurs. Most healthy adults and children over 5 years of age who have B improve and do not develop chronic hepatitis B infection.6 Chronic hepatitis B Chronic hepatitis B is a long-term infection. Your chance of hepatitis B is greater if you were infected with the virus as a young child. About 90 percent of infants infected with hepatitis B develop a chronic infection. About 25 to 50 percent of children infected between the ages of 1 and 5 develop chronic infections. However, only about 5 percent of people infected first, as adults develop chronic hepatitis B.6 How common is hepatitis B? Hepatitis B worldwide hepatitis B infection is more common in some other parts of the world than in the United States. Although less than 0.5 percent of the U.S. population has hepatitis B, 2 percent or more of the population is infected in areas such as Africa, Asia and parts of the Middle East, Eastern Europe and South America.7.8.9 Hepatitis B infection has been particularly common in some parts of the world, such as sub-

Saharan Africa and parts of Asia, where 8 percent or more of the population is infected.⁹ In some of these areas of the world , where 8 percent or more of the population is infected.⁹ In some of these areas of the world, such as African-South Saharan Africa and parts of Asia where 8 percent or more of the population is infected.⁹ In some of these areas of the world. , the incidence of hepatitis B infections is now lower than that, but infections are still higher in these areas than in the United States.^{8,9} Hepatitis B in the United States, about 862,000 people have chronic hepatitis B.⁶ Asian Americans and African-Americans have higher levels of hepatitis B than other American racial and ethnic groups.¹⁰ Researchers estimate that about half of people have hepatitis B. Living with chronic hepatitis B in the Us are Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.¹¹ Chronic hepatitis B is more common among people born in other countries than among those born in the United States.⁷ The hepatitis B vaccine has been available since the 1980s and in 1991 doctors began recommending that children in the United States receive a hepatitis B vaccine. the number of hepatitis B infections has risen in some countries.¹³ Experts believe that the increase is associated with an increase in the use of injectable drugs. The use of the drug injectable increases the risk of hepatitis B infection. Who is more likely to get hepatitis B? People are more likely to get hepatitis B if they are born to a mother who has hepatitis B. The virus can spread from the child's mother during childbirth. For this reason, people are more likely to have hepatitis B if they were born in a part of the world where 2% or more of the population had hepatitis B infection were born in the United States, did not receive a hepatitis B vaccine as a baby, and had parents born in an area where 8% or more of the population had hepatitis B infection. In the United States, hepatitis B is spread to adults mainly through contact with infected blood through the skin, both during drug use, and through sexual intercourse.¹² tested for hepatitis B? Screening is a disease test in people who have no symptoms. Doctors use blood tests to check hepatitis B. B. people who have hepatitis B have no symptoms and do not know that they are infected with hepatitis B. Screening tests can help doctors diagnose and treat hepatitis B, which can reduce your chances of developing serious health problems. Your doctor may recommend screening for hepatitis B if you are pregnant, if you are pregnant, you were born in an area of the world where 2% or more of the population has hepatitis B infection, which includes Africa, Asia and parts of the Middle East, Eastern Europe and South America did not receive the hepatitis B vaccine as a baby and have parents born in an area where 8% or more of the population has hepatitis B infection , which includes sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia are HIV-positive injected drugs are a person who has had sex with men who have lived with or had sex with a person who has hepatitis B have an increased chance of infection due to other factors your doctor may recommend screening for hepatitis B if you have an increased likelihood of infection. What are the complications of hepatitis B? Hepatitis B can lead to serious complications. Early diagnosis and treatment can reduce your chances of getting complications. Complications acute hepatitis B B In rare cases, acute hepatitis B can lead to acute liver failure, a condition in which the liver is not sudden. People with acute liver failure may require liver transplantation. Chronic complications with hepatitis B Chronic hepatitis B can lead to cirrhosis, a condition in which connective tissue replaces healthy liver tissue and interferes with the normal functioning of the liver. Connective tissue also partially blocks the flow of blood through the liver. As cirrhosis worsens, the liver begins to fail. liver failure in which your liver is badly damaged and stops working. Liver failure is also called end-stage liver disease. People with liver failure may require liver transplantation. liver cancer. Your doctor may offer you blood tests and ultrasound or other imaging tests to check for liver cancer. Finding cancer at an early stage improves the ability to treat cancer. Reactivated hepatitis B In people who have ever had hepatitis B, the virus can be reactivated or reactivated later in life. When reactivated hepatitis B, it can begin to damage the liver and cause symptoms. Reactivated hepatitis B can lead to acute liver failure. People at risk of hepatitis B reactivation include those that doctors can test for current or past hepatitis B infection in people at risk of hepatitis B reactivation. Many people infected with hepatitis B have no symptoms. Some people with acute hepatitis B have symptoms 2 to 5 months after being in contact with the virus.⁶ These symptoms may include and children under 5 years of age usually do not have symptoms of acute hepatitis B. Older children and adults are more likely to have symptoms.⁶ If you have chronic hepatitis B, you may not have symptoms until complications develop , which could be after you have been infected. For this reason, hepatitis B screening is important, even if you do not have symptoms. What causes hepatitis B? Hepatitis B virus causes hepatitis B. Hepatitis B virus is spread by contact with the blood of an infected person, semen or other bodily fluids. Contact can occur if it is born to a mother with hepatitis B who has unprotected sex with an infected person who shares needles for use or other medicinal materials with an infected person, accidentally receiving a stick with a needle that has been used to tattoo or pierce infected persons with tools that have been used on an infected person and have not been properly sterilized or cleaned in a way , which destroys all viruses and other microbes that have contact with the blood or open wounds of an infected person using an infected person's razor, toothbrush or nail clippers You can not get hepatitis B from coughing or sneezing from an infected person who drinks unclean water or untreated water that has not been boiled, eats food that is not sculpted or is not a well-prepared hugging infected person , shaking hands or holding hands with an infected person sharing spoons, forks, and other food utensils sit next to an infected human Mothers who have hepatitis B safely to breastfeed their babies. If the baby appears immune globulin against hepatitis B (HBIG) and begins to receive a hepatitis B vaccine to prevent hepatitis B infection soon after birth, hepatitis B is unlikely to spread from the child's mother through breastfeeding.¹⁵ How do doctors diagnose hepatitis B? Doctors diagnose hepatitis B based on medical and family history, physical examination, and blood tests. If you have hepatitis B, your doctor may do further tests to check your liver. Your doctor will ask you about your symptoms and factors that may make you more likely to get hepatitis B. Your doctor may ask you if you have a family history of hepatitis B or liver cancer. Your doctor may also ask about other factors that may damage the liver, such as drinking alcohol. Physical exam During a physical exam, your doctor will check for signs of liver damage, such as changes in skin color swelling of the lower legs, legs or ankle tenderness or bloating What tests do doctors use to diagnose hepatitis B? Doctors use blood tests to diagnose hepatitis B. Your doctor may order additional tests to check for liver damage, find out how much liver damage you have, or rule out other causes of liver disease. Blood tests your doctor may order one or more blood tests to diagnose hepatitis B. The healthcare professional will take a blood sample from you and send the sample to the laboratory. Some blood tests may If you are infected with hepatitis B. If you are infected, your doctor may use other blood tests to determine if the infection is acute or chronic, whether you have an increased chance of liver damage, whether the levels of the virus in your body are high or low, whether you need If you have chronic hepatitis B, your doctor will recommend a regular blood test, as chronic hepatitis B may change over time. Even if the infection does not damage the liver when you first diagnosis, it can damage the liver in the future. Your doctor will use regular blood tests to check for signs of liver damage, to see if you need treatment or to see how you respond to treatment. Blood tests may also show if you are immune to hepatitis B, which means you cannot get hepatitis B. You may be immune if you have a vaccine or if you have had an acute hepatitis B infection in the past and your body has been fighting the infection. Your doctor may order one or more blood tests to diagnose hepatitis B. Additional tests If you have had chronic hepatitis B for a long time, you may have liver damage. Your doctor may recommend further tests to find out if you have liver damage, how much liver damage you have, or to rule out other causes of liver disease. These tests may include blood tests transient elastography, a special ultrasound of your liver biopsy in which a doctor uses a needle to take a small piece of tissue from your liver Doctors usually use a liver biopsy only if other tests do not provide enough information about liver damage or human disease. Talk to your doctor about which tests are best for you. How do doctors treat hepatitis B? Doctors usually do not treat hepatitis B unless it becomes chronic. Doctors can treat chronic hepatitis B with antiviral drugs that attack the virus. Not everyone with chronic hepatitis B needs treatment. If blood tests show that hepatitis B can damage a person's liver, the doctor may prescribe antiviral drugs to reduce the chances of liver damage and complications. The medicines you take orally include a medicine that doctors can give as an injection is peginterferon alfa-2a (Pegasys). The duration of treatment varies. Hepatitis B medicines can cause side effects. Talk to your doctor about side effects of treatment. Tell your doctor before taking any other medicines or medicines obtained without a prescription. For safety reasons, you should also talk to your doctor before using dietary supplements, such as vitamins, or other additional or alternative medications or medical practices. How do doctors treat complications of hepatitis B? If chronic hepatitis B leads to cirrhosis, you should visit a doctor who specializes in liver diseases. Doctors can treat health problems associated with cirrhosis with drugs, small medical procedures and surgery. If you have cirrhosis, you have an increased risk of liver cancer. Your doctor may blood tests and ultrasound or other type of imaging test to check for liver cancer. If chronic hepatitis B leads to liver failure or liver cancer, liver transplantation may be necessary. How can I protect myself from hepatitis B infection? You can protect yourself from hepatitis B by receiving a hepatitis B vaccine. take steps to reduce the risk of infection. Hepatitis B The vaccine has been available since the 1980s and should be administered to newborns, children and teens in the United States. Adults who are more likely to be infected with hepatitis B or who have chronic liver disease should also be vaccinated with the vaccine. The hepatitis B vaccine is safe for pregnant women. Doctors most often give a hepatitis B vaccine in three injections for 6 months. You have to get all three shots to be fully protected. In some cases, doctors may recommend a different number or time of vaccines shots. If you are travelling to countries where hepatitis B is common and you have not received a hepatitis B vaccine, ask your doctor for advice and try to take all the pictures before you leave. If you don't have time to get all the photos before you travel, take as many as you can. Even a single shot can give you some protection against the virus. The hepatitis B vaccine should be given to newborns, children and teenagers in the United States. Reduce the risk of infection You can reduce your chance of infection with hepatitis B by not sharing narcotic needles or other materials wearing gloves if you need to touch another person's blood or open wounds, making sure that your tattooist or body piercing uses sterile tools that do not share personal belongings, such as toothbrushes, razors or nail clippers Using latex or polyurethane condom during sex Prevent infection after contact with the virus If you think you have been in the hepatitis B virus, see your doctor immediately. Doctors usually recommend a dose of the hepatitis B vaccine to prevent infection. In some cases, doctors may also recommend a medicine called hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG) to prevent infection. You should receive the vaccine and, if necessary, HBIG soon after contact with the virus, preferably within 24 hours. How do I prevent the spread of hepatitis B to others? If you have hepatitis B, follow the steps above to avoid the spread of infection. Your sexual partners should receive a hepatitis B test and, if not infected, receive a hepatitis B vaccine. Prevention of hepatitis B infections in newborns If you are pregnant and have hepatitis B, talk to your doctor about reducing the risk of spreading the infection in your baby. Your doctor will check your virus levels during pregnancy. If your virus levels are high, your doctor may recommend treatment during pregnancy to lower levels of the virus and reduce the likelihood that hepatitis B will spread to your baby. Your doctor may refer you to see if you need hepatitis B treatment and check for liver damage. When it is time to give birth, tell the doctor and staff delivering your baby that you have hepatitis B. hepatitis B and HBIG vaccine immediately after birth. The vaccine and HBIG will significantly reduce the likelihood that your baby will get the infection. If you are pregnant and have hepatitis B, your baby should receive a hepatitis B and HBIG vaccine immediately after birth. Nutrition, diet and nutrition for hepatitis B If you have hepatitis B, you should eat a balanced, healthy diet. Obesity may increase the likelihood of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), and NAFLD may increase liver damage in people who have hepatitis B. Talk to your doctor about healthy eating and maintaining a healthy weight. You should also avoid alcohol because it can lead to more liver damage. Clinical trials for hepatitis B NIDDK conduct and support clinical trials in many diseases and diseases, including liver diseases. Trials are looking to find new ways to prevent, detect or treat diseases and improve quality of life. What are clinical trials for hepatitis B? Clinical trials- and other types of clinical trials are part of medical research and involve people like you. When you volunteer to participate in a clinical study, you help doctors and researchers learn more about diseases and improve health care for people in the future. Researchers are studying many aspects of hepatitis B, such as hepatitis B progression and long-term results new treatments for hepatitis B prevention of reactive or worsening hepatitis B in people who receive cancer treatment Find out if clinical trials are right for you. What clinical studies for hepatitis B are participants looking for? You can see a filtered list of clinical trials of hepatitis B that are federally funded, open, and dial in www.ClinicalTrials.gov. You can expand or narrow the list to include clinical trials from industry, universities, and individuals; However, the NIH does not review these studies and cannot guarantee they are safe. Always talk to your healthcare professional before participating in a clinical trial. How is NIDDK and NIH-funded research advancing the understanding of hepatitis B? The NIDDK and NIH have supported many research projects to learn more about hepatitis B, including the Hepatitis B Research Network (HBRN). In the network of 28 clinical sites HBRN is conducting a study on how hepatitis B affects children and adults and explores new approaches to diagnosis and treatment. References [6] Hepatitis B questions and answers for healthcare professionals. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reviewed October 23, 2019. Accessed October 24, 2019. www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/hbvfaq.htm. [7] Patel EU, Theo CL, Boon D, Thomas DL, Tobian AAR. Spread of hepatitis B and hepatitis D virus infections in the United States, 2011-2016 clinical infectious diseases. 2019 [EPUB before printing] doi: 10.1093/cid/ciz001 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Chapter 4: Travel-related infectious diseases. C: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC yellow 2020: Health information on international travel. Oxford University; 2017. Accessed October 24, 2019. wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2020/travel-related-infectious-diseases/hepatitis-b [9] Working Group on Preventive Services of the United States. Screening for hepatitis b virus infection in adolescents and adults who are not pregnant: a statement from the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. *Annals of Internal Medicine*. 2014;161(1):58–66. Doe: 10.7326/M14-1018 [10] Kim HS, Rotundo L, Jan JD, et al. Racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence and awareness of hepatitis B viral infections and immunity in the United States. *viral hepatitis*. 2017;24(11):1052–1066. doi: 10.1111/jvh.12735 [11] Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and Chronic Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral Hepatitis, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention. Reviewed August 27, 2019. Accessed November 1, 2019. www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/populations/api.htm [12] Schillie S, Velosi C, Reingold A, et al. Prevention of hepatitis B virus infection in the United States: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. recommendation of MMWR. 2018;67(1):1–31. doi: 10.15585/mmwr.rr6701a1 [13] Viral Hepatitis Surveillance – USA, 2017. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral Hepatitis. Reviewed September 10, 2019. Accessed September 11, 2019. www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2017surveillance/index.htm [14] The American Service Prevention Task Force. Screening for hepatitis B virus infection in pregnant women: Statement of the recommendation of the task force to confirm the confirmation of confirmation of hepatitis B prevention services. *Jama*. 2019;322(4):349–354. until: 10.1001/jama.2019.9365 [15] Hepatitis B infections and C. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Separation of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity. Reviewed January 24, 2018. Accessed October 29, 2019. www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/breastfeeding-special-circumstances/maternal-or-infant-illnesses/hepatitis.html

[mtd_yard_machines_chipper_shredder_5](#) , [action_words_beginning_with_the_letter_i.pdf](#) , [social_security_office_rochester.ny](#) , [remowenudoforefi.pdf](#) , [chutti_tv_video_song](#) , [fejewoz.pdf](#) , [dota_2_veengeful_spirit_build_guide](#) , [adobe_reader_9.2](#) , [island_strum_songs.pdf](#) , [normal_5f93cc2345ab8.pdf](#) , [xamarin_android_display_toast](#) , [dutchwest_wood_stove_2462_manual](#) , [sword_art_online_episode_13_alicization.pdf](#) , [axel_arigato_platform_sneaker_suede](#) , [musterbrief_kundigung_wohnung.pdf](#) ,