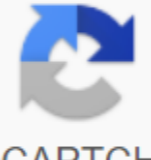


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This material should not be used for commercial purposes, or in any hospital or medical facility. Non-compliance can lead to legal action. Hepatitis B is an inflammation of the liver caused by an infection of the hepatitis B virus (HBV). The infection is called acute when a person first becomes infected. The infection becomes chronic when a person has symptoms for 6 months or longer. How is HBV distributed? HBV is spread by contact with infected blood or bodily fluids such as saliva. HBV can enter your body through an incision or scratch or through the mucous membranes. HBV can live on objects and surfaces for 7 days or longer. HBV can also spread from mother to child during childbirth. What increases the risk of hepatitis B? Stick of an infected needle, including for illegal drugs and for procedures such as tattooing an object with contaminated blood or body fluids on it touches your wound Unprotected sex with an infected person, sex with more than one partner, or you are a man who has sex with a man Close contact with an infected person Traveling to areas of the world where HBV is a common life or work in a care facility or a correctional facility , a transplant of blood, organs or tissues from an infected donor What are the signs and symptoms of hepatitis B? You may have no signs or symptoms and may not know that you have been infected. Symptoms of HBV infection can take 1 to 6 months to develop. You can have any of the following: Dark urine or pale bowel movements Fatigue and Weakness Fever Loss of Appetite, Nausea, and Vomiting Jaundice (yellow skin or eyes), itchy skin, or skin rash joint pain and body pain pain in the right upper abdomen How is hepatitis B diagnosed? Your doctor will ask about your signs and symptoms and any health problems you have. Tell him or her if you have other infections such as HIV or hepatitis C. Tell him or her if you drink alcohol or use any illegal drugs. He or she may also ask about your sexual partners. You may need any of the following tests: Blood tests are used to show if you are infected with HBV and check liver function. An ultrasound can be done to check for signs of hepatitis B and look for other liver problems. A liver biopsy is used to test a liver sample for swelling, scar and other damage. A liver biopsy can help health care providers find out if you need treatment. How is hepatitis B treated? Hepatitis B can not last long and go away on its own without treatment. It can also become chronic, leading to liver damage and disease. If necessary, the goal of the treatment is to prevent the disease from getting worse and leading to more serious With the liver. Treatment can also help improve liver function and reduce symptoms. You may need any of the following: Medications can be given to help fight HBV or keep it from in your body. Plasma or platelet transfusion may be required if your blood does not clot properly. Plasma and platelets are parts of the blood that help your blood clot. You will receive a transfusion through IV. You may need a liver transplant if you have severe liver disease or liver failure. How to prevent the spread of HBV? Cover any open cuts or scratches. If blood from the wound gets to the surface, immediately clean the surface with bleach. Put on gloves before you clean. Throw away any items with blood or bodily fluids on them, at the decision of your health care provider. Don't share personal things. These items include toothbrushes, nail scissors, and razors. Don't share needles. Tell family members that you have hepatitis B. Anyone who has not been vaccinated against HPV may need to start treatment to help prevent infection. Everyone should wash their hands often, especially after using the bathroom and before eating. Regular hand washing is important to you and everyone who lives with you. Tell your sex partners that you have hepatitis B. Use a condom during sex. Even if you have acute hepatitis B and the infection goes away, you can still spread the virus for up to 6 months. Protect your baby if you are pregnant. You will be tested for hepatitis B during each pregnancy. This is even if you have received a hepatitis B vaccine or have been tested previously. Your doctor may recommend a hepatitis B vaccine if you have not received it. The vaccine will help protect you from HBV infection during pregnancy. You may have to have HBV infection treatment before giving birth. Your baby will need a hepatitis B vaccine at birth if you plan to breastfeed. For more information on how to protect your child from HBV, ask your primary care physician. Do not blow blood, organs or tissue. Donations are checked for HBV, but it is better not to donate at all. What can I do to cope with hepatitis B? Do not drink alcohol. Alcohol can increase liver damage. Talk to your doctor if you drink alcohol and need help to stop. Don't smoke. Nicotine can damage blood vessels and make it more difficult to manage hepatitis B. Smoking can also lead to more liver damage. Ask your doctor for information if you are currently smoking and needs help to quit smoking. E-cigarettes or smokeless tobacco still contain nicotine. Talk to your doctor before using these products. Eat a variety of healthy foods. Healthy foods include fruits, vegetables, low-fat dairy products, beans, lean meats and fish, whole grain bread. Ask if you need to be on a special diet. Drink more fluids. Liquids help your liver function properly. Ask your doctor how much fluid to drink each day and which fluids are best for you. What are the risks of hepatitis hepatitis Even in treatment, hepatitis B can damage the liver. You may develop cirrhosis of the liver or portal hypertension (high pressure in the vein that goes into the liver) or

liver failure. If you need cancer treatment or take some other medication, hepatitis B may return or worsen. This includes medications that you take after an organ or bone marrow transplant or to treat HIV or autoimmune disorders. Liver disease can lead to increased pressure in the brain. When should I seek immediate medical attention? You have a sudden, severe headache and pressure in your head. You have new or enlarged bruises or red or purple dots on your skin. You have bleeding that doesn't stop easily. Your stomach is swollen. You have severe nausea or can't stop vomiting. You see blood in your urine or bowel movements, or you vomit blood. You have new or enlarged yellowing skin or eye whites. You have severe pain in the upper abdomen. When should I call my doctor? The palms of your hands are red. You've got a fever. You have a new or enlarged swelling in your legs, ankles or legs. Your muscles are smaller and weaker. You have questions or concerns about your condition or care. Care agreement you have the right to help plan your treatment. Learn about your health and how it can be treated. Discuss treatment options with health care providers to decide what kind of care you want to get. You always have the right to refuse treatment. The above information is only educational help. It is not intended as a medical consultation for individual conditions or treatment. Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before following any medical regimen to see if it is safe and effective for you. © IBM Corporation 2020 Information is only used for end users and cannot be sold, redistributed or otherwise used for commercial purposes. All Illustrations and images included in CareNotes® are owned by A.D.A.M., Inc. or IBM Watson HealthFurther InformationAlways to ensure that the information displayed on this page is relevant to your personal circumstances. Medical Failure More on Hepatitis B Associate DrugsGepatitie BInfectious HepatitisIBM Watson MicromedexSymptoms and TreatmentMayo Clinic Help Medical Drugs.com. Last updated on September 4, 2020. The hepatitis B review is a serious liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). For some people, hepatitis B infection becomes chronic, meaning it lasts more than six months. The presence of chronic hepatitis B increases the risk of developing liver failure, liver cancer or cirrhosis of the liver - a condition that permanently scars the liver. adults with hepatitis B fully recover, even if their signs and symptoms are severe. Infants and children are more likely to develop a chronic (long-term) hepatitis B infection. If you have a condition. If you are infected, taking certain precautions can help prevent the spread of the virus to other people. Symptoms Of hepatitis B symptoms range from mild to severe. They usually appear about one to four months after you have been infected, although you could see them as early as two weeks after infection. Some people, usually young children, may not have any symptoms. Hepatitis B signs and symptoms may include: Abdominal pain Dark urine Fever Pain in the joints Loss of appetite Nausea and vomiting Weakness and fatigue of yellow skin and eye whites (jaundice) When you see a doctorIf you know that you have been exposed to hepatitis B, seek immediate medical attention. Preventive treatment can reduce the risk of infection if you receive treatment within 24 hours of exposure to the virus. If you think you have signs or symptoms of hepatitis B, see your doctor. The causes of hepatitis B infection are caused by the hepatitis B virus (VVD). The virus is transmitted from person to person through blood, semen or other bodily fluids. It does not spread when sneezing or coughing. The common ways that HBV can spread are: Sexual contact. You can contract hepatitis B if you have unprotected sex with an infected person. The virus can be transmitted to you if human blood, saliva, semen or vaginal discharge enter your body. Needle exchange. HBV is easily spread through needles and syringes contaminated with contaminated blood. Sharing IV drug paraphernalia puts you at a high risk of hepatitis B. Random needle sticks. Hepatitis B is a problem for health workers and anyone who comes into contact with human blood. Mother to child. Pregnant women infected with HVV can transmit the virus to their children during childbirth. However, the newborn can be vaccinated to avoid infection in almost all cases. Talk to your doctor about testing for hepatitis B if you are pregnant or want to get pregnant. Acute against chronic hepatitis VGepatitis B infection can be either short-lived (acute) or long-term (chronic). Acute hepatitis B infection lasts less than six months. Your immune system can probably clear acute hepatitis B from your body and you should fully recover within a few months. Most people who get hepatitis B as adults have an acute infection, but this can lead to chronic infection. Chronic hepatitis B infection lasts six months or longer. This is delayed because your immune system cannot fight the infection. Chronic hepatitis B infection can last a lifetime, which can lead to serious diseases such as liver cirrhosis and liver cancer. The younger you are when you get hepatitis B - especially or children under the age of 5 - the higher the risk of infection becomes chronic. Chronic infection can go unnoticed for decades until a person becomes seriously ill from liver disease. Hepatitis B Risk Factors Spread Through Contact Contact blood, sperm or other bodily fluids from an infected person. Your risk of contracting hepatitis B increases if you: There are unprotected sex with multiple partners on the sex or with someone who is infected with HBV Share Needle during IV drug use Are a man who has sex with other men Live with someone who has a chronic HBV infection are a baby born to an infected mother there are jobs that expose you to human blood travel to regions with high HBV infection Such as Asia, Pacific Islands, Africa and Eastern Europe Complications having chronic HBV infection can lead to serious complications such as: Liver scars (cirrhosis of the liver). Inflammation associated with hepatitis B infection can lead to extensive liver scarring (cirrhosis), which can impair the liver's ability to function. Liver cancer. People with chronic hepatitis B infection have an increased risk of liver cancer. Liver failure. Acute liver failure is a condition in which the vital functions of the liver are turned off. When this happens, a liver transplant is necessary to sustain life. Other conditions. People with chronic hepatitis B may develop kidney disease or inflammation of blood vessels. Hepatitis B vaccine prevention is usually given as three or four injections within six months. You can't get hepatitis B from the vaccine. Hepatitis B vaccine recommended for: Newborn children and adolescents are not vaccinated at birth Those who work or live in a center for people with developmental disabilities who live with someone who has hepatitis B Health Workers, ambulance workers and other people who come into contact with blood Anyone who has a sexually transmitted infection, including HIV-men who have sex with men who have multiple sexual partners Sexual Partners B People who inject illegal drugs or share needles and syringes People with chronic liver disease People with the end stage of kidney disease Travelers plan to go to the area of the world with high hepatitis B infection Take precautions to avoid HBVOther ways to reduce the risk of HBV include: Know the status of HBV of any sexual partner. Do not have unprotected sex if you are absolutely certain that your partner is not infected with HBV or any other sexually transmitted infection. Use a new latex or polyurethane condom every time you have sex if you don't know your partner's health. Remember that while condoms can reduce the risk of CONTRACTing, they do not eliminate the risk. Do not use illegal drugs. If you are using illegal drugs, get help to stop. If you can't Use a sterile needle every time you inject illegal drugs. Never share needles. Be careful with piercings and tattoos. If you get a piercing or a tattoo, look for a reputable store. Ask how the equipment is cleaned. Make sure employees use sterile needles. If you can't get to get look for another store. Ask about the hepatitis B vaccine before you travel. If you are traveling to a region where hepatitis B is common, ask your doctor about the hepatitis B vaccine in advance. This is usually given in a series of three injections over a six month. Diagnosis your doctor will examine you and look for signs of liver damage such as yellowing skin or abdominal pain. Tests that can help diagnose hepatitis B or its complications: Blood tests. Blood tests can detect signs of hepatitis B virus in the body and tell your doctor whether it is acute or chronic. A simple blood test can also determine if you are immune to the condition. An ultrasound of the liver. A special ultrasound called transitor elastography can show the amount of liver damage. Liver biopsy. Your doctor may remove a small liver sample for testing (liver biopsy) to check for liver damage. During this test, your doctor inserts a thin needle through the skin and into the liver and removes a tissue sample for laboratory analysis. Screening healthy people for hepatitis BDoctors is sometimes a test of some healthy people for hepatitis B infection because the virus can damage the liver before causing signs and symptoms. Talk to your doctor about screening for hepatitis B infection if you: Pregnant Live with someone who has hepatitis B had a lot of sexual partners had sex with someone who has hepatitis B There are a man who has sex with men There are a history of sexually transmitted diseases There are HIV or hepatitis C there are liver enzyme tests with unexplained abnormal results Get dialysis kidney medication that suppress the immune system, such as those that are used to prevent rejection after organ transplantation Use of illegal injectable drugs Are in prison Born in a country where hepatitis B is common, including Asia, Pacific Islands, Africa and Eastern Europe There are parents or adoptive children from places where hepatitis B is common, including Asia, the Pacific Islands, Africa and Eastern Europe Treatment to prevent hepatitis B infection after exposure that you have been exposed to the hepatitis B virus and are not sure if you have been vaccinated, call your doctor immediately. Injection of immunoglobulin (antibody), given within 12 hours of exposure to the virus, can help protect you from hepatitis B disease. Treating an acute hepatitis B infection If your doctor determines your hepatitis B infection is acute - which means it's short-lived and will go away on its own - you may not need treatment. Instead, your doctor may recommend rest, proper nutrition and plenty of fluids while as your body fights infection. In severe cases, antiviral drugs or hospital stays are necessary to prevent prevention for chronic hepatitis B infection Most people diagnosed with chronic hepatitis B infection need treatment for the rest of their lives. Treatment helps reduce the risk of liver disease and prevents transmission to others. Treatment of chronic hepatitis B may include: Antiviral drugs. Several antiviral drugs , including entecavir (Baraklud), tenofovir (Viread), lamivudin (Epiriv), adephwyr (Hepsera) and telbivudin (Tyzeka) - can help fight the virus and slow down its ability to damage the liver. These drugs are taken through the mouth. Talk to your doctor about what medications might be right for you. Interferon injections. Interferon Alpha-2b (Intron A) is a man-made version of a substance produced by the body to fight infection. It is used mainly for young people with hepatitis B who want to avoid long-term treatment or women who may want to get pregnant within a few years, after completing the final course of therapy. Interferon should not be used during pregnancy. Side effects may include nausea, vomiting, difficulty breathing and depression. Liver transplant. If your liver has been severely damaged, a liver transplant may be an option. During the liver transplant, the surgeon removes the damaged liver and replaces it with a healthy liver. Most transplanted livers come from deceased donors, although a small number come from living donors who donate part of their liver. Other drugs are being developed to treat hepatitis B. Lifestyles and home remedies If you have been infected with hepatitis B, take steps to protect others from the virus. Make sex safer. If you are sexually active, tell your partner that you have HBV and talk about the risk of passing it on to him or her. Use a new latex condom every time you have sex, but remember that condoms reduce but don't eliminate the risk. Tell your sexual partner to get tested. Anyone you've had sex with should be tested for the virus. Your partners should also know their HBV status so they don't infect others. Do not share personal hygiene items. If you use IV drugs, never share needles and syringes. And don't share razor blades or toothbrushes that can carry traces of contaminated blood. Coping and Supporting If you are diagnosed with a hepatitis B infection, the following suggestions can help you: Learn about Hepatitis B. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is a good place to start. Stay in touch with friends and family. You can't spread hepatitis B through casual contact, so don't cut yourself off from people who can offer support. Take care of yourself. Eat a healthy diet full of fruits and vegetables, exercise regularly, and get enough sleep. Take care his liver. Do not drink alcohol or take prescription or over-the-counter medications without consulting your doctor. Hepatitis A and C are being tested. Effects. for an appointment you will probably start by meeting with your family doctor or general practitioner. However, in some cases you can be referred immediately to a specialist. Doctors who specialize in the treatment of hepatitis B include: Doctors who treat digestive diseases (gastroenterologists) Doctors who treat liver disease (hepatologists) doctors who treat infectious diseases What you can do to help you prepare for the appointment. Be aware of the restrictions placed prior to your appointment. When you make an appointment, ask if there is anything you need to do in advance, such as limiting your diet. Write down your symptoms, including any that may seem unrelated to the reason you planned your appointment. Write down key personal information, including major stresses or recent changes in life. Make a list of all the medications, vitamins and supplements you take. Consider taking a family member or friend with you. Someone who accompanies you can help you remember the information you receive. Write down a list of questions your doctor needs to ask. Listing questions for your doctor can help you make the most of your time together. For a hepatitis B infection, some of the main questions to ask your doctor include: What probably causes my symptoms or condition? Aside from the most likely cause, what are the other possible causes for my symptoms or condition? What tests do I need? Is my condition probably temporary or chronic? Did Hepatitis B damage my liver or cause other complications, such as kidney problems? What is the best course of action? What are the alternatives to the primary approach you propose? I have other diseases. How can I better manage them together? Are there any restrictions I have to follow? Should I see a specialist? Should my family be tested for hepatitis B? How to protect others from hepatitis B? Is there a common alternative to the drug you are prescribing? Are there brochures or other printed materials that I can have? Which websites do you recommend? What to expect from your doctor, your doctor will most likely ask include: When do your symptoms start? Were your symptoms continuous or accidental? How serious are your symptoms? What if anything seems to improve your symptoms? What if anything seems to worsen your symptoms? Have you ever had a blood transfusion? Are you injecting drugs? Did you have unprotected sex? How many sexual partners did you have? Have you been diagnosed with hepatitis? © 1998-2019, the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research (MFMER). All rights are reserved. Terms of use. Learn more about Hepatitis B Related DrugsIBM Watson MicromedexSymptoms and Treatments

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