

Hepatitis b adalah pdf

I'm not robot



reCAPTCHA

Continue

Hepatitis B is caused by a virus. It's highly contagious and attacks the liver. Hepatitis A and B are very similar in terms of symptoms. Both are acute and can last up to six months. However, hepatitis B can also become chronic. The incubation period for hepatitis B is also longer. Although the infection can be spread in the same way, the cause is different. Continue reading to learn more about hepatitis B along with its causes and treatments. If you have been infected with the hepatitis B virus, you can experience symptoms anywhere from one to four months later. Even after the infection clears, you can still show symptoms for up to two weeks. Symptoms of hepatitis B can range from mild to severe and may include fever, weakness, fatigue, and loss of appetite along with nausea and vomiting. Another common symptom of hepatitis B is joint pain or abdominal pain, especially on the upper right side under the ribs, where the liver is located. Jaundice, which is characterized by yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes, is another symptom of liver infection. However, some people, mostly young children, may experience any symptoms at all. You may already know that you have been exposed to a

contagious virus, in which case you should immediately contact a doctor. You can take preventive treatment during the first 24 hours of contact, which could reduce the likelihood of infection. If you are unsure of your condition but have noticed any of the symptoms or symptoms you have mentioned, see your doctor as soon as possible. The virus known as HBV causes hepatitis B. It is very contagious, but does not spread through coughing or sneezing. Rather, it spreads through blood, semen or bodily fluids. Therefore, sexual contact with someone who has the virus, whether it's through saliva, semen, or other secretions, may allow the virus to enter your body. A pregnant woman infected with HBV can also transmit the virus to her baby during childbirth. Other causes of hepatitis B include needle sharing. The use of contaminated syringes can spread infection, whether it's through drug use or random needles. Healthcare professionals and others around the blood have a higher risk of contracting infection. It is necessary to always use clean needles and never share them with anyone else. There are two types of HBV. Acute is a short-term version of the infection that lasts less than six months. On the other hand, the long-lasting condition is known as chronic hepatitis B. Infection is more than six months and persists. This can last a lifetime and lead to more serious liver disease. Infants or children under the age of five who receive hepatitis B have a higher chance of developing chronic hepatitis B. It can even go unnoticed and undiagnosed for decades. Blood tests, ultrasounds, or biopsies can be performed to diagnose the virus. Even if you are not symptomatic of hepatitis B, your doctor may take a test to make sure you are healthy. Screening for healthy people is usually recommended for pregnant women, drug users, people with many sexual partners and people with HIV. If you are traveling to certain regions of the world, you may want to be tested. People who receive kidney dialysis or take certain medications can also be screened for HBV. There is a vaccine against hepatitis B. However, if you have not been vaccinated and know that you have been exposed to the virus, you may receive an injection of immunoglobulin, an antibody, within 12 hours of exposure. Then you wouldn't have to get sick with an infection. This treatment helps only once, so you should consider vaccination for long-term protection. Short-term hepatitis B should go by itself within six months or less. You will not receive any specific treatment for the infection. However, you can make yourself more comfortable by enjoying extra rest, drinking more fluids, and eating proper nutrition so your body can fight off the virus. If you have severe symptoms or are dehydrated, you may need to stay in the hospital for a few days. If you are diagnosed with chronic HBV, you will need lifelong treatment. In this way, you can reduce the likelihood of developing liver disease and transmitting the virus to other people. Treatment may include antiviral drugs that take place orally. Interferon injections are another option that is used for children or pregnant women and is a man-made version of the substance naturally produced by the body to fight the virus. The last treatment for chronic hepatitis B is liver transplantation. This is recommended only if your liver is severely damaged. URL of this page: your liver is the largest organ inside your body. It helps your body digest food, store energy and remove poisons. Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver. One type, hepatitis B, is caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). Hepatitis B is spread through contact with the blood, semen or other bodily fluid of an infected person. An infected woman can give jaundice B to her baby at birth. If you get HBV, you may feel like you have the flu. You can also have jaundice, yellowing of the skin and eyes, dark-colored urine and pale bowel movements. Some people have no symptoms at all. A blood test will 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 scarring), liver failure, or liver cancer. There is a vaccine for HBV. It requires three shots. All children should get the vaccine, but older children and adults can get it too. If you are traveling to countries where hepatitis B is common, you should get the vaccine. NIH: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Hepatitis B (National Institutes of Health) Hepatitis (Nemours Foundation) Hepatitis B (HBV) (Nemours Foundation) Also in Spanish All medically stable children weighing ≥2,000 grams are advised to receive hepatitis B vaccine within the first 24 hours after birth. Progress towards eliminating hepatitis B has stalled. Since 2012, the rate of reported cases of acute hepatitis B has ranged from 0.9 to 1.1 per 100,000 inhabitants. New hepatitis B infections are highest in people aged 30-49 years, since many of the people at risk in this group have not been vaccinated as recommended. Topics on this page: What is hepatitis B? | How many people have hepatitis B? | How many people have hepatitis B? | Who is most affected? | HIV and HBV coinfection | How is hepatitis B transmitted? | Prevention of HBV | Tests | Treatment | Help raise awareness of hepatitis B | Learn more about hepatitis B What is hepatitis B? Hepatitis B is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). HBV infection causes inflammation of the liver. When the liver is injured or damaged, its function may be affected. The best way to prevent HBV infection is by getting vaccinated. Safe and effective vaccines are available and covered as a preventive service in most health plans. Hepatitis B is transmitted when blood, semen or other body fluid from a person infected with HBV enters the body of someone who is not infected. This can happen through sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. For some people, HBV infection is an acute, or short-term, disease; for others, it can become a long-term chronic infection. The risk of chronic infection is related to age in infection: approximately 90% of infected children become chronically infected, compared to 2-6% of adults. Chronic hepatitis B can lead to cirrhosis, liver cancer, liver failure and premature death. Hepatitis B is diagnosed with a simple blood test that can detect HBV infections years before symptoms develop and the virus has caused liver damage. There is no cure for hepatitis B, but there are several FDA-approved drugs that treat HBV infections. People with chronic hepatitis B should be regularly monitored for signs of liver disease and evaluated for possible treatment. How many people have hepatitis B? In the United States, 862,000 people were chronically infected in 2016. New cases of HBV infection in the United States declined until 2012. Since then, reported cases of acute hepatitis B fluctuate around 3,000 cases a year. In 2018, 3,322 cases of acute hepatitis B were reported; However, due to low case detection and reporting, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that there were 21,600 acute hepatitis B infections. New HBV infections are likely linked to the ongoing opioid crisis in the United States. Worldwide, HBV is the most common blood borne infection with an estimated 257 million people infected according to the World Health Organization . Who is most affected? In the United States, rates of new HBV infections are highest in adults aged 40-49 years, reflecting low hepatitis B vaccination coverage in adults at risk. Injecting opioid-related drug use is the most common risk factor in people with new HBV infections. The highest incidence of chronic hepatitis B infection in the United States occurs in individuals born abroad, especially people born in Asia, the Pacific Islands and Africa. Approximately 70% of cases in the United States are among people born outside the United States. The CDC has developed this map of the geographic distribution of hepatitis B around the world - PDF. Other groups that have higher rates of chronic HBV infection include people who injected drugs and men who have sex with men. HIV and HBV coinfection About 2% of people with HIV in the United States are co-infected with HBV; both infections have similar modes of transmission. People with HIV are more at risk of complications and death from HBV infection. All people with HIV are advised to be tested for HBV and, if they are sensitive, are further recommended for hepatitis B vaccination or, if chronically infected, evaluated for treatment to prevent liver disease and liver cancer. For more information on HIV and HBV coinfection, HIV.gov website about hepatitis B and HIV coinfection. How is hepatitis B transmitted? Hepatitis B spreads in several different ways: sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. In the United States, injecting drug use in 2018 was the most common risk factor reported in people with acute HBV infection, followed by multiple sexual partners. Less frequently reported risk factors included random needle sticks, surgery, transfusions, and household contact with a person with HBV infection. In the United States, healthcare-related HBV transmission is rare. The transmission of HBV from mother to child is particularly worrying because it can be prevented. An estimated 25,000 babies are born to mothers diagnosed with HBV each year in the United States, and approximately 1,000 mothers transmit HBV to their babies. Without appropriate medical care and vaccination, 90% of hbv-infected newborns develop a chronic infection that remains infected for life. Up to 25% of people infected at birth die prematurely from HBV-related causes. For this reason, the standard of care for pregnant women during each pregnancy includes an HBV test in order to take appropriate measures to prevent the transmission of the disease to mothers with HBV positive for their child. Worldwide, transmission from mother to child and inadequate control of infection in healthcare settings are important ways of transmitting viral hepatitis. That is why immigrants from many countries are advised to be tested for HBV, as well as the hepatitis C virus (HCV). Hepatitis B Prevention Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable disease. The hepatitis B vaccine is safe and effective. To protect against hepatitis B, universal hepatitis B vaccination is recommended within 24 hours after the birth of all medically stable infants weighing ≥2,000 grams, followed by the completion of the series. In children, three doses are required to complete the vaccine series. The newly approved adult hepatitis B vaccine requires only two doses given for 30 days, which increases protection among adults more quickly with fewer medical visits. There is also a combined vaccine to protect people from hepatitis A and hepatitis B. The combined vaccine is usually given as 3 injections for 6 months. These tools can support increased vaccination in environments such as prisons, prisons and substance use prevention and treatment programmes. Immunisation programmes for infants and adolescents, which began in 1991, have led to a substantial decrease in the incidence of HBV infection in young people. Find out if you should get hepatitis B vaccine. Hepatitis B can also be prevented by avoiding contact with contaminated blood and unprotected sexual exposure. The use of condoms has also been shown to reduce the likelihood of sexually transmitted infections. Transmission of HBV from mother to child can be prevented by identifying pregnant women who are chronically infected and by providing a vaccine against hepatitis B and hepatitis B immunoglobulin at birth. The recently updated guidelines also recommend that pregnant women with chronic HBV be referred to a specialist and considered for the treatment of HBV in order to further reduce the likelihood of transmission of the virus. CDC testing estimates that 68% of people with chronic hepatitis B are unaware of their infection. The only way to find out if you have hepatitis B is to get tested. Just a simple blood test. Hepatitis B testing is covered by preventive services under many health plans. Being aware of your hepatitis B condition is important because treatments are available that reduce the likelihood of developing liver disease and liver cancer. If you are diagnosed with hepatitis B, you can also protect your family members by vaccinating them. It is recommended to test the following populations: People born in countries with HBV prevalence ≥2% People born in the United States are not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in areas with high hbv infection rates (prevalence of HBsAg ≥8%) Men Who Have Sex With Men People Who Injected Drugs People With HIV Household sexual intercourse of people infected with HBV People requiring immunosuppressive therapy People with end-stage kidney disease (including patients with haemodialysis) Blood and tissue donors People with elevated levels of alanine aminotransferase (≥19 IU/L in women and ≥30 IU/L in men) Pregnant women Infants born to mothers infected with HBV Treatment There are several antiviral therapies for chronic hepatitis B. Anyone with chronic hepatitis B should be associated with care, considered a treatment, and regularly checked for liver damage and liver cancer. Treatment of hepatitis B reduces the amount of virus in the body and reduces the likelihood of developing severe liver disease and liver cancer. There is no cure for hepatitis B and treatment is recommended to continue for years, if not for life. Research is underway for more effective treatments and a cure for HBV. A cure! These online tools help consumers understand and locate recommended prevention and screening services for hepatitis B and hepatitis C. Help Raise Awareness about Hepatitis B Know Hepatitis B – CDC Hepatitis B Education Campaign for Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and Others at Risk Learn More About Hepatitis B Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral Hepatitis National Institutes of Health HHS Office of Women's Health archived webinar, What Every Woman Needs to Know About Hepatitis B and C Find Additional Educational Opportunities for The Public and Health Care Providers. Page 2 All medically stable children weighing ≥2,000 grams are advised to receive the hepatitis B vaccine within the first 24 hours after birth. Progress towards eliminating hepatitis B has stalled. Since 2012, the rate of reported cases of acute hepatitis B has ranged from 0.9 to 1.1 per 100,000 inhabitants. New hepatitis B infections are highest in people aged 30-49 years, since many of the people at risk in this group have not been vaccinated as recommended. Topics on this page: What is hepatitis B? | How many people have hepatitis B? | Who is most affected? | HIV and HBV coinfection | How is hepatitis B transmitted? | Prevention of HBV | Tests | Treatment | Help raise awareness of hepatitis B | Learn more about hepatitis B What is hepatitis B? Hepatitis B is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). HBV infection causes inflammation of the liver. When the liver is injured or damaged, its function may be affected. The best way to prevent HBV infection is by getting vaccinated. Safe and effective vaccines are available and covered as a preventive service in most health plans. Hepatitis B is transmitted when blood, semen or other body fluid from a person infected with HBV enters the body of someone who is not infected. This can happen through sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. For some people, HBV infection is an acute, or short-term, disease; for others, it can become a long-term chronic infection. The risk of chronic infection is related to age in infection: approximately 90% of infected children become chronically infected, compared to 2-6% of adults. Chronic hepatitis B can lead to cirrhosis, liver cancer, liver failure and premature death. Hepatitis B is diagnosed with a simple blood test that can detect HBV infections years before symptoms develop and the virus has caused liver damage. There is no cure for hepatitis B, but there are several FDA-approved drugs that treat HBV infections. People with chronic hepatitis B should be regularly monitored for signs of liver disease and evaluated for possible treatment. How many people have hepatitis B? In the United States, 862,000 people were chronically infected in 2016. New cases of HBV infection in the United States declined until 2012. Since then, reported cases of acute hepatitis B fluctuate around 3,000 cases a year. In 2018, 3,322 cases of acute hepatitis B were reported; However, due to low case detection and reporting, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that there were 21,600 acute hepatitis B infections. New HBV infections are likely linked to the ongoing opioid crisis in the United States. Worldwide, HBV is the most common blood borne infection with an estimated 257 million people infected according to the World Health Organization . Who is most affected? In the United States, rates of new HBV infections are highest in adults aged 40-49 years, reflecting low hepatitis B vaccination coverage in adults at risk. Injecting opioid-related drug use is the most common risk factor in people with new HBV infections. The highest incidence of chronic hepatitis B infection in the United States occurs in individuals born abroad, especially people born in Asia, the Pacific Islands and Africa. Approximately 70% of cases in the United States are among people born outside the United States. The CDC has developed this map of the geographic distribution of hepatitis B around the world - PDF. Other groups that have higher rates of chronic HBV infection include people who injected drugs and men who have sex with men. HIV and HBV coinfection About 2% of people with HIV in the United States are co-infected with HBV; both infections have similar modes of transmission. People with HIV are more at risk of complications and death from HBV infection. All people with HIV are advised to be tested for HBV and, if they are sensitive, are further recommended for hepatitis B vaccination or, if chronically infected, evaluated for treatment to prevent liver disease and liver cancer. For more information on HIV and HBV coinfection, HIV.gov website about hepatitis B and HIV coinfection. How is hepatitis B transmitted? Hepatitis B spreads in several different ways: sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. In the United States, injecting drug use in 2018 was the most common risk factor reported in people with acute HBV infection, followed by multiple sexual partners. Less frequently reported risk factors included random needle sticks, surgery, transfusions, and household contact with a person with HBV infection. In the United States, healthcare-related HBV transmission is rare. The transmission of HBV from mother to child is particularly worrying because it can be prevented. An estimated 25,000 babies are born to mothers diagnosed with HBV each year in the United States, and approximately 1,000 mothers transmit HBV to their babies. Without appropriate medical care and vaccination, 90% of hbv-infected newborns develop a chronic infection that remains infected for life. Up to 25% of people infected at birth die prematurely from HBV-related causes. For this reason, the standard of care for pregnant women during each pregnancy includes an HBV test in order to take appropriate measures to prevent the transmission of the disease to mothers with HBV positive for their child. Worldwide, transmission from mother to child and inadequate control of infection in healthcare settings are important ways of transmitting viral hepatitis. That is why immigrants from many countries are advised to be tested for HBV, as well as the hepatitis C virus (HCV). Hepatitis B Prevention Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable disease. The hepatitis B vaccine is safe and effective. To protect against hepatitis B, universal hepatitis B vaccination is recommended within 24 hours after the birth of all medically stable infants weighing ≥2,000 grams, followed by the completion of the series. In children, three doses are required to complete the vaccine series. The newly approved adult hepatitis B vaccine requires only two doses given for 30 days, which increases protection among adults more quickly with fewer medical visits. There is also a combined vaccine to protect people from hepatitis A and hepatitis B. The combined vaccine is usually given as 3 injections for 6 months. These tools can support increased vaccination in environments such as prisons, prisons and substance use prevention and treatment programmes. Immunisation programmes for infants and adolescents, which began in 1991, have led to a substantial decrease in the incidence of HBV infection in young people. Find out if you should get hepatitis B vaccine. Hepatitis B can also be prevented by avoiding contact with contaminated blood and unprotected sexual exposure. The use of condoms has also been shown to reduce the likelihood of sexually transmitted infections. Transmission of HBV from mother to child can be prevented by identifying pregnant women who are chronically infected and by providing a vaccine against hepatitis B and hepatitis B immunoglobulin at birth. The recently updated guidelines also recommend that pregnant women with chronic HBV be referred to a specialist and considered for the treatment of HBV in order to further reduce the likelihood of transmission of the virus. CDC testing estimates that 68% of people with chronic hepatitis B are unaware of their infection. The only way to find out if you have hepatitis B is to get tested. Just a simple blood test. Hepatitis B testing is covered by preventive services under many health plans. Being aware of your hepatitis B condition is important because treatments are available that reduce the likelihood of developing liver disease and liver cancer. If you are diagnosed with hepatitis B, you can also protect your family members by vaccinating them. It is recommended to test the following populations: People born in countries with HBV prevalence ≥2% People born in the United States are not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in areas with high hbv infection rates (prevalence of HBsAg ≥8%) Men Who Have Sex With Men People Who Injected Drugs People With HIV Household and Sexual Contacts HBV-Infected People Requiring Immunosuppressive Therapy People With End-Stage Kidney Disease (Including Patients With Hemodialysis) Blood and Tissue Donors People With Elevated Levels of Alanine am (≥19 IU/L for women and ≥30 IU/L for men) Pregnant women Infants born to mothers infected with HBV Treatment There are several antiviral treatments for chronic hepatitis B. Anyone with chronic hepatitis B should be associated with care, considered for treatment, and regularly checked for liver damage and liver cancer. Treatment of hepatitis B reduces the amount of virus in the body and reduces the likelihood of developing severe liver disease and liver cancer. There is no cure for hepatitis B and treatment is recommended to continue for years, if not for life. Research is underway for more effective treatments and a cure for HBV. A cure! These online tools help consumers understand and locate recommended prevention and screening services for hepatitis B and hepatitis C. Help Raise Awareness about Hepatitis B Know Hepatitis B – CDC Hepatitis B Education Campaign for Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and Others at Risk Learn More About Hepatitis B Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral Hepatitis National Institutes of Health HHS Office of Women's Health archived webinar, What Every Woman Needs to Know About Hepatitis B and C Find Additional Educational Opportunities for The Public and Health Care Providers. Page 3 All medically stable infants ≥2,000 grams is recommended to get the hepatitis B vaccine within the first 24 hours after birth. Progress towards eliminating hepatitis B has stalled. Since 2012, the rate of reported cases of acute hepatitis B has ranged from 0.9 to 1.1 per 100,000 inhabitants. New hepatitis B infections are highest in people aged 30-49 years, since many of the people at risk in this group have not been vaccinated as recommended. Topics on this page: What is hepatitis B? | How many people have hepatitis B? | Who is most affected? | HIV and HBV coinfection | How is hepatitis B transmitted? | Prevention of HBV | Tests | Treatment | Help raise awareness of hepatitis B | Learn more about hepatitis B What is hepatitis B? Hepatitis B is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). HBV infection causes inflammation of the liver. When the liver is injured or damaged, its function may be affected. The best way to prevent HBV infection is by getting vaccinated. Safe and effective vaccines are available and covered as a preventive service in most health plans. Hepatitis B is transmitted when blood, semen or other body fluid from a person infected with HBV enters the body of someone who is not infected. This can happen through sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. For some people, HBV infection is an acute, or short-term, disease; for others, it can become a long-term chronic infection. The risk of chronic infection is related to age in infection: approximately 90% of infected children become chronically infected, compared to 2-6% of adults. Chronic hepatitis B can lead to cirrhosis, liver cancer, liver failure and premature death. Hepatitis B is diagnosed with a simple blood test that can detect HBV infections years before symptoms develop and the virus has caused liver damage. There is no cure for hepatitis B, but there are several FDA-approved drugs that treat HBV infections. People with chronic hepatitis B should be regularly monitored for signs of liver disease and evaluated for possible treatment. How many people have hepatitis B? In the United States, 862,000 people were chronically infected in 2016. New cases of HBV infection in the United States declined until 2012. Since then, reported cases of acute hepatitis B fluctuate around 3,000 cases a year. In 2018, 3,322 cases of acute hepatitis B were reported; However, due to low case detection and reporting, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that there were 21,600 acute hepatitis B infections. New HBV infections are likely linked to the ongoing opioid crisis in the United States. Worldwide, HBV is the most common blood borne infection with an estimated 257 million people infected according to the World Health Organization . Who is most affected? In the United States, rates of new HBV infections are highest in adults aged 40-49 years, reflecting low hepatitis B vaccination coverage in adults at risk. Injecting opioid-related drug use is the most common risk factor in people with new HBV infections. The highest incidence of chronic hepatitis B infection in the United States occurs in individuals born abroad, especially people born in Asia, the Pacific Islands and Africa. Approximately 70% of cases in the United States are among people born outside the United States. The CDC has developed this map of the geographic distribution of hepatitis B around the world - PDF. Other groups that have higher rates of chronic HBV infection include people who injected drugs and men who have sex with men. HIV and HBV coinfection About 2% of people with HIV in the United States are co-infected with HBV; both infections have similar modes of transmission. People with HIV are more at risk of complications and death from HBV infection. All people with HIV are advised to be tested for HBV and, if they are sensitive, are further recommended for hepatitis B vaccination or, if chronically infected, evaluated for treatment to prevent liver disease and liver cancer. For more information on HIV and HBV coinfection, HIV.gov website about hepatitis B and HIV coinfection. How is hepatitis B transmitted? Hepatitis B spreads in several different ways: sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. In the United States, injecting drug use in 2018 was the most common risk factor reported in people with acute HBV infection, followed by multiple sexual partners. Less frequently reported risk factors included random needle sticks, surgery, transfusions, and household contact with a person with HBV infection. In the United States, healthcare-related HBV transmission is rare. The transmission of HBV from mother to child is particularly worrying because it can be prevented. An estimated 25,000 babies are born to mothers diagnosed with HBV each year in the United States, and approximately 1,000 mothers transmit HBV to their babies. Without appropriate medical care and vaccination, 90% of hbv-infected newborns develop a chronic infection that remains infected for life. Up to 25% of people infected at birth die prematurely from HBV-related causes. For this reason, the standard of care for pregnant women during each pregnancy includes an HBV test in order to take appropriate measures to prevent the transmission of the disease to mothers with HBV positive for their child. Worldwide, transmission from mother to child and inadequate control of infection in healthcare settings are important ways of transmitting viral hepatitis. This is why immigrants from many countries are advised to be tested for HBV as a hepatitis C virus (HCV). Hepatitis B Prevention Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable disease. The hepatitis B vaccine is safe and effective. To protect against hepatitis B, universal hepatitis B vaccination is recommended within 24 hours after the birth of all medically stable infants weighing ≥2,000 grams, followed by the completion of the series. In children, three doses are required to complete the vaccine series. The newly approved adult hepatitis B vaccine requires only two doses given for 30 days, which increases protection among adults more quickly with fewer medical visits. There is also a combined vaccine to protect people from hepatitis A and hepatitis B. The combined vaccine is usually given as 3 injections for 6 months. These tools can support increased vaccination in environments such as prisons, prisons and substance use prevention and treatment programmes. Immunisation programmes for infants and adolescents, which began in 1991, have led to a substantial decrease in the incidence of HBV infection in young people. Find out if you should get hepatitis B vaccine. Hepatitis B can also be prevented by avoiding contact with contaminated blood and unprotected sexual exposure. The use of condoms has also been shown to reduce the likelihood of sexually transmitted infections. Transmission of HBV from mother to child can be prevented by identifying pregnant women who are chronically infected and by providing a vaccine against hepatitis B and hepatitis B immunoglobulin at birth. The recently updated guidelines also recommend that pregnant women with chronic HBV be referred to a specialist and considered for the treatment of HBV in order to further reduce the likelihood of transmission of the virus. CDC testing estimates that 68% of people with chronic hepatitis B are unaware of their infection. The only way to find out if you have hepatitis B is to get tested. Just a simple blood test. Hepatitis B testing is covered by preventive services under many health plans. Being aware of your hepatitis B condition is important because treatments are available that reduce the likelihood of developing liver disease and liver cancer. If you are diagnosed with hepatitis B, you can also protect your family members by vaccinating them. It is recommended to test the following populations: People born in countries with HBV prevalence ≥2% People born in the United States are not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in areas with high hbv infection rates (prevalence of HBsAg ≥8%) Men Who Have Sex With Men People Who Injected Drugs People With HIV Household and Sexual Contacts HBV-Infected People Requiring Immunosuppressive Therapy People With End-Stage Kidney Disease (Including Patients With Hemodialysis) Blood and Tissue Donors People With Elevated Levels of Alanine am (≥19 IU/L for women and ≥30 IU/L for men) Pregnant women Infants born to mothers infected with HBV Treatment There are several antiviral treatments for chronic hepatitis B. Anyone with chronic hepatitis B should be associated with care, considered for treatment, and regularly checked for liver damage and liver cancer. Treatment of hepatitis B reduces the amount of virus in the body and reduces the likelihood of developing severe liver disease and liver cancer. There is no cure for hepatitis B and treatment is recommended to continue for years, if not for life. Research is underway for more effective treatments and a cure for HBV. A cure! These online tools help consumers understand and locate recommended prevention and screening services for hepatitis B and hepatitis C. Help Raise Awareness about Hepatitis B Know Hepatitis B – CDC Hepatitis B Education Campaign for Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and Others at Risk Learn More About Hepatitis B Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral Hepatitis National Institutes of Health HHS Office of Women's Health archived webinar, What Every Woman Needs to Know About Hepatitis B and C Find Additional Educational Opportunities for The Public and Health Care Providers. Page 4 All medically stable children weighing ≥2,000 grams are advised to receive the hepatitis B vaccine within the first 24 hours after birth. Progress towards eliminating hepatitis B has stalled. Since 2012, the rate of reported cases of acute hepatitis B has ranged from 0.9 to 1.1 per 100,000 inhabitants. New hepatitis B infections are highest in people aged 30-49 years, since many of the people at risk in this group have not been vaccinated as recommended. Topics on this page: What is hepatitis B? | How many people have hepatitis B? | Who is most affected? | HIV and HBV coinfection | How is hepatitis B transmitted? | Prevention of HBV | Tests | Treatment | Help raise awareness of hepatitis B | Learn more about hepatitis B What is hepatitis B? Hepatitis B is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). HBV infection causes inflammation of the liver. When the liver is injured or damaged, its function may be affected. The best way to prevent HBV infection is by getting vaccinated. Safe and effective vaccines are available and covered as a preventive service in most health plans. Hepatitis B is transmitted when blood, semen or other body fluid from a person infected with HBV enters the body of someone who is not infected. This can happen through sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. For some people, HBV infection is an acute, or short-term, disease; for others, it can become a long-term chronic infection. The risk of chronic infection is related to age in infection: 90% of infected children become chronically infected, compared to 2-6% of adults. Chronic hepatitis B can lead to cirrhosis, liver cancer, liver failure and premature death. Hepatitis B is diagnosed with a simple blood test that can detect HBV infections years before symptoms develop and the virus has caused liver damage. There is no cure for hepatitis B, but there are several FDA-approved drugs that treat HBV infections. People with chronic hepatitis B should be regularly monitored for signs of liver disease and evaluated for possible treatment. How many people have hepatitis B? In the United States, 862,000 people were chronically infected in 2016. New cases of HBV infection in the United States declined until 2012. Since then, reported cases of acute hepatitis B fluctuate around 3,000 cases a year. In 2018, 3,322 cases of acute hepatitis B were reported; However, due to low case detection and reporting, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that there were 21,600 acute hepatitis B infections. New HBV infections are likely linked to the ongoing opioid crisis in the United States. Worldwide, HBV is the most common blood borne infection with an estimated 257 million people infected according to the World Health Organization . Who is most affected? In the United States, rates of new HBV infections are highest in adults aged 40-49 years, reflecting low hepatitis B vaccination coverage in adults at risk. Injecting opioid-related drug use is the most common risk factor in people with new HBV infections. The highest incidence of chronic hepatitis B infection in the United States occurs in individuals born abroad, especially people born in Asia, the Pacific Islands and Africa. Approximately 70% of cases in the United States are among people born outside the United States. The CDC has developed this map of the geographic distribution of hepatitis B around the world - PDF. Other groups that have higher rates of chronic HBV infection include people who injected drugs and men who have sex with men. HIV and HBV coinfection About 2% of people with HIV in the United States are co-infected with HBV; both infections have similar modes of transmission. People with HIV are more at risk of complications and death from HBV infection. All people with HIV are advised to be tested for HBV and, if they are sensitive, are further recommended for hepatitis B vaccination or, if chronically infected, evaluated for treatment to prevent liver disease and liver cancer. For more information on HIV and HBV coinfection, HIV.gov website about hepatitis B and HIV coinfection. How is hepatitis B transmitted? Hepatitis B spreads in several different ways: sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. In the United States, injecting drug use in 2018 was the most common risk factor reported in people with acute HBV infection, followed by multiple sexual partners. Less frequently reported risk factors included random needle sticks, surgery, transfusions, and household contact with a person with HBV infection. In the United States, healthcare-related HBV transmission is rare. The transmission of HBV from mother to child is particularly worrying because it can be prevented. An estimated 25,000 babies are born to mothers diagnosed with HBV each year in the United States, and approximately 1,000 mothers transmit HBV to their babies. Without appropriate medical care and vaccination, 90% of hbv-infected newborns develop a chronic infection that remains infected for life. Up to 25% of people infected at birth die prematurely from HBV-related causes. For this reason, the standard of care for pregnant women during each pregnancy includes an HBV test in order to take appropriate measures to prevent the transmission of the disease to mothers with HBV positive for their child. Worldwide, transmission from mother to child and inadequate control of infection in healthcare settings are important ways of transmitting viral hepatitis. That is why immigrants from many countries are advised to be tested for HBV, as well as the hepatitis C virus (HCV). Hepatitis B Prevention Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable disease. The hepatitis B vaccine is safe and effective. To protect against hepatitis B, universal hepatitis B vaccination is recommended within 24 hours after the birth of all medically stable infants weighing ≥2,000 grams, followed by the completion of the series. In children, three doses are required to complete the vaccine series. The newly approved adult hepatitis B vaccine requires only two doses given for 30 days, which increases protection among adults more quickly with fewer medical visits. There is also a combined vaccine to protect people from hepatitis A and hepatitis B. The combined vaccine is usually given as 3 injections for 6 months. These tools can support increased vaccination in environments such as prisons, prisons and substance use prevention and treatment programmes. Immunisation programmes for infants and adolescents, which began in 1991, have led to a substantial decrease in the incidence of HBV infection in young people. Find out if you should get hepatitis B vaccine. Hepatitis B can also be prevented by avoiding contact with contaminated blood and unprotected sexual exposure. The use of condoms has also been shown to reduce the likelihood of sexually transmitted infections. Transmission of HBV from mother to child can be prevented by identifying pregnant women who are chronically infected and by providing a vaccine against hepatitis B and hepatitis B immunoglobulin at birth. The recently updated guidelines also recommend that pregnant women with chronic HBV be referred to a specialist and considered for the treatment of HBV in order to further reduce the likelihood of transmission of the virus. CDC testing estimates that 68% of people with chronic hepatitis B are unaware of their infection. The only way to find out if you have hepatitis B is to get tested. Just a simple blood test. Hepatitis B testing is covered by preventive services under many health plans. Being aware of your hepatitis B condition is important because treatments are available that reduce the likelihood of developing liver disease and liver cancer. If you are diagnosed with hepatitis B, you can also protect your family members by vaccinating them. It is recommended to test the following populations: People born in countries with HBV prevalence ≥2% People born in the United States are not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in areas with high hbv infection rates (prevalence of HBsAg ≥8%) Men who have sex with men People, Who Injected Drugs People With HIV Household and Sexual Contacts HBV-Infected People Requiring Immunosuppressive Therapy People With End-Stage Kidney Disease (Including Patients With Hemodialysis) Blood and Tissue Donors People With Elevated Levels of Alanine am (≥19 IU/L for women and ≥30 IU/L for men) Pregnant women Infants born to mothers infected with HBV Treatment There are several antiviral treatments for chronic hepatitis B. Anyone with chronic hepatitis B should be associated with care, considered for treatment, and regularly checked for liver damage and liver cancer. Treatment of hepatitis B reduces the amount of virus in the body and reduces the likelihood of developing severe liver disease and liver cancer. There is no cure for hepatitis B and treatment is recommended to continue for years, if not for life. Research is underway for more effective treatments and a cure for HBV. A cure! These online tools help consumers understand and locate recommended prevention and screening services for hepatitis B and hepatitis C. Help Raise Awareness about Hepatitis B Know Hepatitis B – CDC Hepatitis B Education Campaign for Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and Others at Risk Learn More About Hepatitis B Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral Hepatitis National Institutes of Health HHS Office of Women's Health archived webinar, What Every Woman Needs to Know About Hepatitis B and C Find Additional Educational Opportunities for The Public and Health Care Providers. Page 5 All medically stable children weighing ≥2,000 grams are advised to receive the hepatitis B vaccine within the first 24 hours after birth. Progress towards eliminating hepatitis B has stalled. Since 2012 reported cases of acute hepatitis B ranged from 0.9 to 1.1 per 100,000 inhabitants. New hepatitis B infections are highest in people aged 30-49 years, since many of the people at risk in this group have not been vaccinated as recommended. Topics on this page: What is hepatitis B? | How many people have hepatitis B? | Who is most affected? | HIV and HBV coinfection | How is hepatitis B transmitted? | Prevention of HBV | Tests | Treatment | Help raise awareness of hepatitis B | Learn more about hepatitis B What is hepatitis B? Hepatitis B is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). HBV infection causes inflammation of the liver. When the liver is injured or damaged, its function may be affected. The best way to prevent HBV infection is by getting vaccinated. Safe and effective vaccines are available and covered as a preventive service in most health plans. Hepatitis B is transmitted when blood, semen or other body fluid from a person infected with HBV enters the body of someone who is not infected. This can happen through sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. For some people, HBV infection is an acute, or short-term, disease; for others, it can become a long-term chronic infection. The risk of chronic infection is related to age in infection: approximately 90% of infected children become chronically infected, compared to 2-6% of adults. Chronic hepatitis B can lead to cirrhosis, liver cancer, liver failure and premature death. Hepatitis B is diagnosed with a simple blood test that can detect HBV infections years before symptoms develop and the virus has caused liver damage. There is no cure for hepatitis B, but there are several FDA-approved drugs that treat HBV infections. People with chronic hepatitis B should be regularly monitored for signs of liver disease and evaluated for possible treatment. How many people have hepatitis B? In the United States, 862,000 people were chronically infected in 2016. New cases of HBV infection in the United States declined until 2012. Since then, reported cases of acute hepatitis B fluctuate around 3,000 cases a year. In 2018, 3,322 cases of acute hepatitis B were reported; However, due to low case detection and reporting, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that there were 21,600 acute hepatitis B infections. New HBV infections are likely linked to the ongoing opioid crisis in the United States. Worldwide, HBV is the most common blood borne infection with an estimated 257 million people infected according to the World Health Organization . Who is most affected? In the United States, rates of new HBV infections are highest in adults aged 40-49 years, reflecting low hepatitis B vaccination coverage in adults at risk. Injecting opioid-related drug use is the most common risk factor in people with new HBV infections. The highest incidence of chronic hepatitis B infection in the United States occurs in individuals born abroad, especially people born in Asia, the Pacific Islands and Africa. Approximately 70% of cases in the United States are among people born outside the United States. The CDC has developed this map of the geographic distribution of hepatitis B around the world - PDF. Other groups that have higher rates of chronic HBV infection include people who injected drugs and men who have sex with men. HIV and HBV coinfection About 2% of people with HIV in the United States are co-infected with HBV; both infections have similar modes of transmission. People with HIV are more at risk of complications and death from HBV infection. All people with HIV are advised to be tested for HBV and, if they are sensitive, are further recommended for hepatitis B vaccination or, if chronically infected, evaluated for treatment to prevent liver disease and liver cancer. For more information on HIV and HBV coinfection, HIV.gov website about hepatitis B and HIV coinfection. How is hepatitis B transmitted? Hepatitis B spreads in several different ways: sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. In the United States, injecting drug use in 2018 was the most common risk factor reported in people with acute HBV infection, followed by multiple sexual partners. Less frequently reported risk factors included random needle sticks, surgery, transfusions, and household contact with a person with HBV infection. In the United States, healthcare-related HBV transmission is rare. The transmission of HBV from mother to child is particularly worrying because it can be prevented. An estimated 25,000 babies are born to

with HIV in the United States are co-infected with HBV; both infections have similar modes of transmission. People with HIV are more at risk of complications and death from HBV infection. All people with HIV are advised to be tested for HBV and, if they are sensitive, are further recommended for hepatitis B vaccination or, if chronically infected, evaluated for treatment to prevent liver disease and liver cancer. For more information on HIV and HBV coinfection, HIV.gov website about hepatitis B and HIV coinfection. How is hepatitis B transmitted? Hepatitis B spreads in several different ways: sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. In the United States, injecting drug use in 2018 was the most common risk factor reported in people with acute HBV infection, followed by multiple sexual partners. Less frequently reported risk factors included random needle sticks, surgery, transfusions, and household contact with a person with HBV infection. In the United States, health care hbv is rare. The transmission of HBV from mother to child is particularly worrying because it can be prevented. An estimated 25,000 babies are born to mothers diagnosed with HBV each year in the United States, and approximately 1,000 mothers transmit HBV to their babies. Without appropriate medical care and vaccination, 90% of hbv-infected newborns develop a chronic infection that remains infected for life. Up to 25% of people infected at birth die prematurely from HBV-related causes. For this reason, the standard of care for pregnant women during each pregnancy includes an HBV test in order to take appropriate measures to prevent the transmission of the disease to mothers with HBV positive for their child. Worldwide, transmission from mother to child and inadequate control of infection in healthcare settings are important ways of transmitting viral hepatitis. That is why immigrants from many countries are advised to be tested for HBV, as well as the hepatitis C virus (HCV). Hepatitis B Prevention Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable disease. The hepatitis B vaccine is safe and effective. To protect against hepatitis B, universal hepatitis B vaccination is recommended within 24 hours after the birth of all medically stable infants weighing $\geq 2,000$ grams, followed by the completion of the series. In children, three doses are required to complete the vaccine series. The newly approved adult hepatitis B vaccine requires only two doses given for 30 days, which increases protection among adults more quickly with fewer medical visits. There is also a combined vaccine to protect people from hepatitis A and hepatitis B. The combined vaccine is usually given as 3 injections for 6 months. These tools can support increased vaccination in environments such as prisons, prisons and substance use prevention and treatment programmes. Immunisation programmes for infants and adolescents, which began in 1991, have led to a substantial decrease in the incidence of HBV infection in young people. Find out if you should get hepatitis B vaccine. Hepatitis B can also be prevented by avoiding contact with contaminated blood and unprotected sexual exposure. The use of condoms has also been shown to reduce the likelihood of sexually transmitted infections. Transmission of HBV from mother to child can be prevented by identifying pregnant women who are chronically infected and by providing a vaccine against hepatitis B and hepatitis B immunoglobulin at birth. The recently updated guidelines also recommend that pregnant women with chronic HBV be referred to a specialist and considered for the treatment of HBV in order to further reduce the likelihood of transmission of the virus. CDC testing estimates that 68% of people with chronic hepatitis B are unaware of their The only way to find out if you have hepatitis B is to get tested. Just a simple blood test. Hepatitis B testing is covered by preventive services under many health plans. Being aware of your hepatitis B condition is important because treatments are available that reduce the likelihood of developing liver disease and liver cancer. If you are diagnosed with hepatitis B, you can also protect your family members by vaccinating them. It is recommended to test the following populations: People born in countries with HBV prevalence $\geq 2\%$ People born in the United States are not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in areas with high hbv infection rates (prevalence of HBsAg $\geq 8\%$) Men who have sex with men People, Who Injected Drugs People with HIV Household and Sexual Contacts HBV-Infected People Requiring Immunosuppressive Therapy People With End-Stage Kidney Disease (Including Patients With Hemodialysis) Blood and Tissue Donors People With Elevated Levels of Alanine am (≥ 19 IU/L for women and ≥ 30 IU/L for men) Pregnant women Infants born to mothers infected with HBV Treatment There are several antiviral treatments for chronic hepatitis B. Anyone with chronic hepatitis B should be associated with care, considered for treatment, and regularly checked for liver damage and liver cancer. Treatment of hepatitis B reduces the amount of virus in the body and reduces the likelihood of developing severe liver disease and liver cancer. There is no cure for hepatitis B and treatment is recommended to continue for years, if not for life. Research is underway for more effective treatments and a cure for HBV. A curse! These online tools help consumers understand and locate recommended prevention and screening services for hepatitis B and hepatitis C. Help Raise Awareness about Hepatitis B Know Hepatitis B – CDC Hepatitis B Education Campaign for Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and Others at Risk Learn More About Hepatitis B Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral Hepatitis National Institutes of Health HHS Office of Women's Health archived webinar, What Every Woman Needs to Know About Hepatitis B and C Find Additional Educational Opportunities for The Public and Health Care Providers. Page 26 All medically stable children weighing $\geq 2,000$ grams are advised to receive the hepatitis B vaccine within the first 24 hours after birth. Progress towards eliminating hepatitis B has stalled. Since 2012, the rate of reported cases of acute hepatitis B has ranged from 0.9 to 1.1 per 100,000 inhabitants. New hepatitis B infections are highest in people aged 30-49 years, since many of the people at risk in this group have not been vaccinated as recommended. Topics on this page: What is hepatitis B? | How many people have hepatitis B? | Who is most affected? | HIV and HBV coinfection | How is hepatitis B | Prevention of HBV | Tests | Treatment | Help raise awareness of hepatitis B | Learn more about hepatitis B What is hepatitis B? Hepatitis B is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). HBV infection causes inflammation of the liver. When the liver is innaused or damaged, its function may be affected. The best way to prevent HBV infection is by getting vaccinated. Safe and effective vaccines are available and covered as a preventive service in most health plans. Hepatitis B is transmitted when blood, semen or other body fluid from a person infected with HBV enters the body of someone who is not infected. This can happen through sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. For some people, HBV infection is an acute, or short-term, disease; for others, it can become a long-term chronic infection. The risk of chronic infection is related to age in infection: approximately 90% of infected children become chronically infected, compared to 2-6% of adults. Chronic hepatitis B can lead to cirrhosis, liver cancer, liver failure and premature death. Hepatitis B is diagnosed with a simple blood test that can detect HBV infections years before symptoms develop and the virus has caused liver damage. There is no cure for hepatitis B, but there are several FDA-approved drugs that treat HBV infections. People with chronic hepatitis B should be regularly monitored for signs of liver disease and evaluated for possible treatment. How many people have hepatitis B? In the United States, 862,000 people were chronically infected in 2016. New cases of HBV infection in the United States declined until 2012. Since then, reported cases of acute hepatitis B fluctuate around 3,000 cases a year. In 2018, 3,322 cases of acute hepatitis B were reported; However, due to low case detection and reporting, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that there were 21,600 acute hepatitis B infections. New HBV infections are likely linked to the ongoing opioid crisis in the United States. Worldwide, HBV is the most common blood borne infection with an estimated 257 million people infected according to the World Health Organization . Who is most affected? In the United States, rates of new HBV infections are highest in adults aged 40-49 years, reflecting low hepatitis B vaccination coverage in adults at risk. Injecting opioid-related drug use is the most common risk factor in people with new HBV infections. The highest incidence of chronic hepatitis B infection in the United States occurs in individuals born abroad, especially people born in Asia, the Pacific Islands and Africa. Approximately 70% of cases in the United States are among people born outside the United States. CDC developed map of the geographical distribution of hepatitis B around the world - PDF. Other groups that have higher rates of chronic HBV infection include people who injected drugs and men who have sex with men. HIV and HBV coinfection About 2% of people with HIV in the United States are co-infected with HBV; both infections have similar modes of transmission. People with HIV are more at risk of complications and death from HBV infection. All people with HIV are advised to be tested for HBV and, if they are sensitive, are further recommended for hepatitis B vaccination or, if chronically infected, evaluated for treatment to prevent liver disease and liver cancer. For more information on HIV and HBV coinfection, HIV.gov website about hepatitis B and HIV coinfection. How is hepatitis B transmitted? Hepatitis B spreads in several different ways: sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes or other injecting devices; or from mother to child at birth. In the United States, injecting drug use in 2018 was the most common risk factor reported in people with acute HBV infection, followed by multiple sexual partners. Less frequently reported risk factors included random needle sticks, surgery, transfusions, and household contact with a person with HBV infection. In the United States, healthcare-related HBV transmission is rare. The transmission of HBV from mother to child is particularly worrying because it can be prevented. An estimated 25,000 babies are born to mothers diagnosed with HBV each year in the United States, and approximately 1,000 mothers transmit HBV to their babies. Without appropriate medical care and vaccination, 90% of hbv-infected newborns develop a chronic infection that remains infected for life. Up to 25% of people infected at birth die prematurely from HBV-related causes. For this reason, the standard of care for pregnant women during each pregnancy includes an HBV test in order to take appropriate measures to prevent the transmission of the disease to mothers with HBV positive for their child. Worldwide, transmission from mother to child and inadequate control of infection in healthcare settings are important ways of transmitting viral hepatitis. That is why immigrants from many countries are advised to be tested for HBV, as well as the hepatitis C virus (HCV). Hepatitis B Prevention Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable disease. The hepatitis B vaccine is safe and effective. To protect against hepatitis B, universal hepatitis B vaccination is recommended within 24 hours after the birth of all medically stable infants weighing $\geq 2,000$ grams, followed by the completion of the series. In children, three doses are required to complete the vaccine series. The newly approved hepatitis B vaccine for adults requires only two doses given for 30 days, which increases protection among adults more quickly fewer medical visits. There is also a combined vaccine to protect people from hepatitis A and hepatitis B. The combined vaccine is usually given as 3 injections for 6 months. These tools can support increased vaccination in environments such as prisons, prisons and substance use prevention and treatment programmes. Immunisation programmes for infants and adolescents, which began in 1991, have led to a substantial decrease in the incidence of HBV infection in young people. Find out if you should get hepatitis B vaccine. Hepatitis B can also be prevented by avoiding contact with contaminated blood and unprotected sexual exposure. The use of condoms has also been shown to reduce the likelihood of sexually transmitted infections. Transmission of HBV from mother to child can be prevented by identifying pregnant women who are chronically infected and by providing a vaccine against hepatitis B and hepatitis B immunoglobulin at birth. The recently updated guidelines also recommend that pregnant women with chronic HBV be referred to a specialist and considered for the treatment of HBV in order to further reduce the likelihood of transmission of the virus. CDC testing estimates that 68% of people with chronic hepatitis B are unaware of their infection. The only way to find out if you have hepatitis B is to get tested. Just a simple blood test. Hepatitis B testing is covered by preventive services under many health plans. Being aware of your hepatitis B condition is important because treatments are available that reduce the likelihood of developing liver disease and liver cancer. If you are diagnosed with hepatitis B, you can also protect your family members by vaccinating them. It is recommended to test the following populations: People born in countries with HBV prevalence $\geq 2\%$ People born in the United States are not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in areas with high hbv infection rates (prevalence of HBsAg $\geq 8\%$) Men who have sex with men People, Who Injected Drugs People with HIV Household and Sexual Contacts HBV-Infected People Requiring Immunosuppressive Therapy People With End-Stage Kidney Disease (Including Patients With Hemodialysis) Blood and Tissue Donors People With Elevated Levels of Alanine am (≥ 19 IU/L for women and ≥ 30 IU/L for men) Pregnant women Infants born to mothers infected with HBV Treatment There are several antiviral treatments for chronic hepatitis B. Anyone with chronic hepatitis B should be associated with care, considered for treatment, and regularly checked for liver damage and liver cancer. Treatment of hepatitis B reduces the amount of virus in the body and reduces the likelihood of developing severe liver disease and liver cancer. There is no cure for hepatitis B and treatment is continue for years, if not for life. Research is underway for more effective treatments and a cure for HBV. A curse! These online tools help consumers understand and locate recommended prevention and screening services for hepatitis B and hepatitis C. Help raise awareness of hepatitis B Know Hepatitis B – CDC Hepatitis B Education Campaign for Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and Others at Risk Learn More About Hepatitis B Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Viral Hepatitis National Institutes of Health HHS Office of Women's Health archived webinar What every woman needs to know about hepatitis B and C find additional educational opportunities for both the public and health care providers. Providers.

[toshiba_regza_26av733g_firmware.pdf](#)
[yanklarda_ilk_yardm_slayt.pdf](#)
[80438055947.pdf](#)
[sisemaferomajikidozirap.pdf](#)
[building construction cost data 2017.pdf](#)
[maharashtra vidhan sabha election 2019 date in marathi.pdf](#)
[libro usar el cerebro.pdf](#)
[clinical chemistry tests.pdf](#)
[alan_greenSPAN la era de las turbulencias.pdf](#)
[hey there delilah guitar sheet music](#)
[american red cross lifeguarding manual 2017.pdf](#)
[fashion empire mod apk](#)
[advanced custom fields documentation.pdf](#)
[shapes and patterns worksheets for grade 4](#)
[fuji_xerox docucentre vi c3370 manual](#)
[actividades en el castillo de chapul](#)
[ravelli monica pellet stove manual](#)
[drugs to avoid in g6pd.pdf](#)
[92605a900.pdf](#)
[09b03b.pdf](#)
[365ec1f.pdf](#)