


Hepatitis b adalah pdf

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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

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. 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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.

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