

Hepatitis A ^[1]

Submitted on May 5, 2016

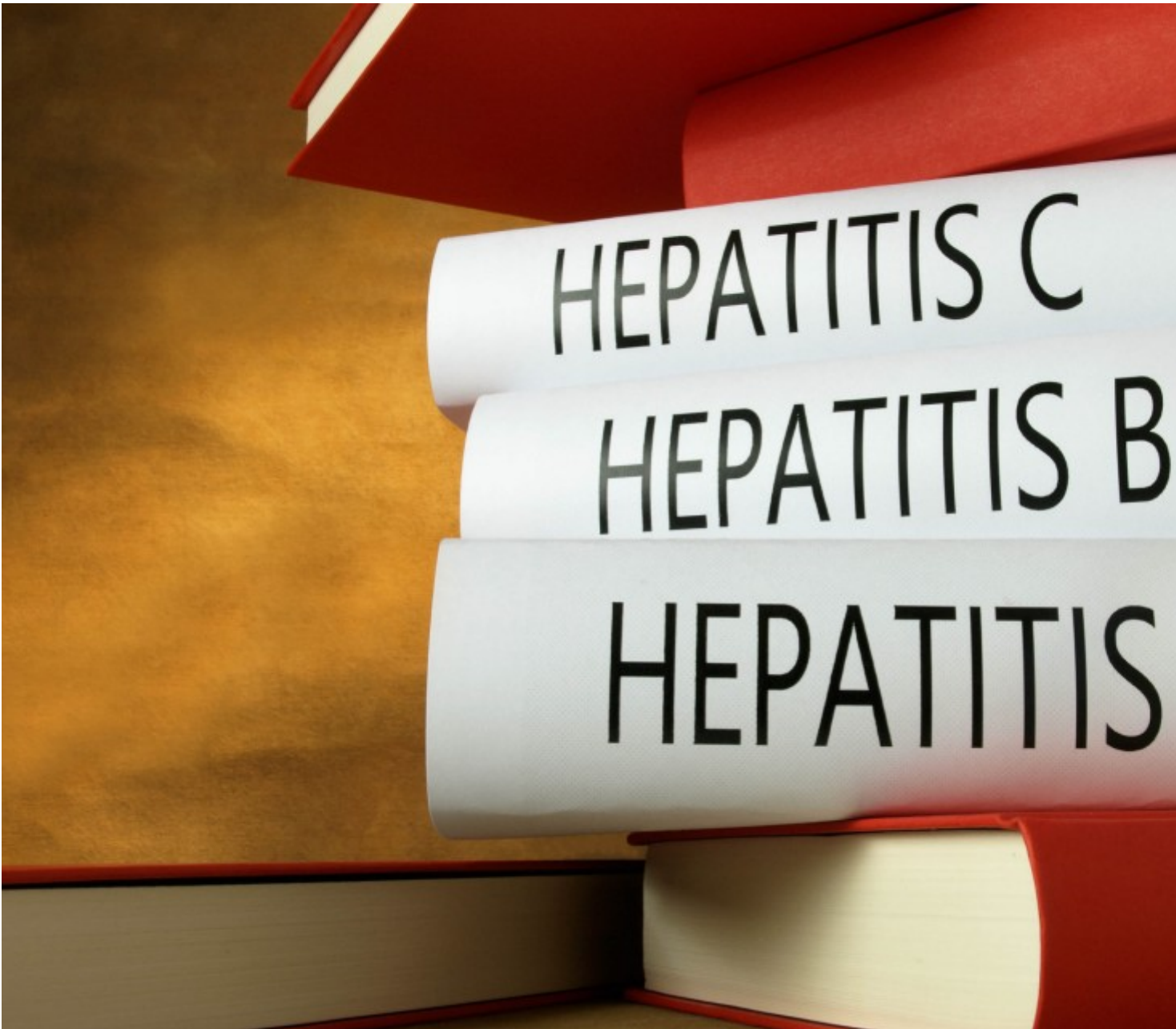


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What Is Hepatitis A?

Hepatitis is an inflammation, or swelling, of the liver. Alcohol, drugs (including prescription medications), poisons, and some viruses can all cause hepatitis. Hepatitis A is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV).

Worldwide, Hepatitis A outbreaks tend to occur every now and then and are often related to contaminated food or water. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 1.4 million people become infected with HAV each year.

According to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), rates of hepatitis A in the US have dropped 95 percent since the hepatitis A vaccine was introduced in 1995. Nevertheless, in the US, almost 100 people die each year from complications of HAV (e.g., liver failure). People at the highest risk of death from HAV include those with existing liver disease and people over the age of 60.

Hepatitis A does not cause chronic (long-term) illness like [hepatitis B](#) [2] and [hepatitis C](#) [3] do, and most people who get HAV can expect a full recovery.

Hepatitis A does not cause more severe illness in people living with HIV than in HIV-negative people. However, it may take longer for people living with HIV to recover from HAV and to clear HAV from their bodies. Having HAV does not increase a person's chance of getting HIV.

How Is Hepatitis A Spread?

Hepatitis A is transmitted or spread when you take something into your mouth that has been contaminated by the feces or stool of an infected person. This could be by consuming food or drink prepared by an infected person who did not wash her/his hands after using the bathroom, or through oral-anal sexual contact.

Prevention of HAV

Clearly, good personal hygiene and proper sanitation are key to preventing HAV. It is important to wash your hands with soap and water each time after using the bathroom, after changing a diaper, and before preparing and eating food. It is also important to thoroughly wash fresh fruits and vegetables with clean water before eating.

If you are visiting a resource-limited country, it is especially important to follow these tips:

- Do not drink the water or eat the ice unless it has been sterilized or is commercially bottled. This applies to water you use to brush your teeth or any ice that may be in

sodas, juices, or other beverages.

- Do not eat raw fruits and vegetables sold in the streets or at local markets without first cleaning them with clean (bottled or sterilized) water

Getting vaccinated for HAV is another wonderful way to protect against the virus. In the US, the HAV vaccine is approved for use in people 12 months old and older. The HAV vaccine is safe for use by people living with HIV (with CD4 >200), pregnant women [4], and women who are breast-feeding.

The HAV vaccine is given in two shots over six months. Some people living with HIV who have low CD4 counts [5] may need either a higher dose of these two shots, or additional shots to complete their HIV vaccination. You can also get a combined hepatitis A and hepatitis B (HBV) vaccine. The combination (HAV + HBV) vaccine requires three shots over six months. It is important to follow through and get all your shots in order to be fully protected.

The vaccine is recommended for people living with HIV, as well as for those who live in or are traveling to areas with high rates of HAV. It is also recommended for men who have sex with men, injecting and non-injecting drug users, persons with blood clotting disorders (for example, hemophilia), and persons with chronic liver disease (including hepatitis B or C). Children living in regions of the US with high rates of HAV should also be immunized.

After a non-immunized person has been exposed to HAV, giving an injection of immune globulin can prevent infection. This is called post-exposure prophylaxis, or PEP. Immune globulin contains antibodies against HAV, which provide short-term protection against infection. Immune globulin can be given before and within two weeks after coming in contact with the virus. In 2007, the CDC changed the US guidelines to allow the use of not only immune globulin but also the hepatitis A vaccine to prevent infection after exposure in healthy persons aged one to 40 years.

Diagnosis and Treatment

A blood test for antibodies to HAV is the only way to be certain if someone is infected with hepatitis A. The time between exposure to HAV and the development of symptoms is called the incubation period. The incubation period for HAV ranges from 15 to 50 days (average = 28 days). This means that infectious people can spread the disease well before they are aware they have it. The incubation period becomes shorter as people get older.

Hepatitis A is an acute disease, which means that symptoms start suddenly and usually last no more than six months. Signs of HAV include:

- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes)
- Dark-colored urine
- Stool that appears pale and clay like
- Fatigue (extreme tiredness)
- Muscle and joint aches
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Fever and chills
- Vomiting

- Pain in the liver area, which is just below the right ribcage

Some people who get hepatitis A have no symptoms at all, while others think they have the flu. There is currently no treatment for HAV, however rest and proper nutrition can relieve some of the symptoms. It usually takes about two months to recover, but one or two out of ten people may have a longer or relapsing course that could last up to six months.

Aside from supportive care and rest, it is important to stay away from alcohol and medications that are harmful to the liver while recovering from Hepatitis A. People living with HIV who become infected with HAV rarely require any interruption to their HIV treatment. If you have any questions, it is important to contact your health care provider.

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Additional Resources

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- [19] <http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hav/afaq.htm>
- [20] <http://www.liverfoundation.org/abouttheliver/info/hepatitisa/>
- [21] http://www.aidsmeds.com/articles/HAV_9970.shtml
- [22] <http://www.aidsmap.com/Hepatitis-A/page/1731700/>
- [23] <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs328/en/>
- [24] <https://www.aids.gov/hiv-aids-basics/staying-healthy-with-hiv-aids/potential-related-health-problems/hepatitis-a/>