Liver, Gallbladder, Pancreas, and Salivary Glands
Hepatitis A

- Viral diseases of the liver
- Sx: fatigue, nausea, pain, loss of appetite, fever, dark urine, jaundice
- Diagnose with blood test, no Rx

**Hepatitis A**

- Highly contagious, transmitted by contaminated (with fecal matter) food, water and contact
- Vaccine is available, practice good hygiene, immune globulin within 2 weeks of contact
Hepatitis A

HEPATITIS A FACTS

1. Is a viral infection of the liver spread when faecal matter enters the mouth

2. May last several weeks and can be debilitating but most people recover completely

3. Preventable with careful hand washing, keeping toilets and bathrooms clean, avoiding infected water sources

SYMPTOMS INCLUDE

- nausea
- vomiting

SPREAD BY

- direct contact
- food & beverages
- cups & spoons
- and any other objects handled by the infected person
Hepatitis B

- Viral diseases of the liver
- Sx: fatigue, nausea, pain, loss of appetite, fever, dark urine, jaundice
- Diagnose with blood test, Rx- antiviral, liver transplant

**Hepatitis B**

- Serious liver infection, can be acute (<6 months) OR can be chronic (6+ months) >> liver failure, cancer, cirrhosis – more likely in children
- Transmitted by blood, semen, other body fluids
- Symptoms appear 3 months after infection
- Vaccine is available, 24 hr injection of immune globulin
Hepatitis B

- Heterosexual Sex
- Homosexual Sex
- Mother to Child
- Sharing Needles (and equipment)
- Receipt of Blood Products (prior to 1987)
- Needlestick Injury
Hepatitis C

- Viral diseases of the liver
- Sx: fatigue, nausea, pain, loss of appetite, fever, dark urine, jaundice
- Diagnose with blood test, Rx: antiviral, liver transplant (not a cure)

**Hepatitis C**

- Serious liver infection, transmitted through blood-to-blood contact ONLY
- Often no signs, can cause cirrhosis, liver cancer, liver failure
- Most all develop chronic hepatitis C, can take 15 years to diagnose
- NO VACCINE
Hepatitis C

Causes of Hepatitis C

- Blood Transfusions
- Sharing of needles & other drug taking equipment
- Mother to baby transmission
- Body piercing
- Tattooing
- Unprotected sex with multiple partners
Hepatitis B immunity loss

- Tzu-Wei Wu from Mackay Medical College in Taiwan and colleagues investigated the duration of vaccine protection among nearly 9000 high school students born after July 1987 (the year after universal vaccination was implemented).

- They found that only about half were anti-HBs positive, indicating immunity. "A significant proportion of complete vaccinees may have lost their immunological memories against HBsAg [hepatitis B surface antigen]," the researchers concluded.