

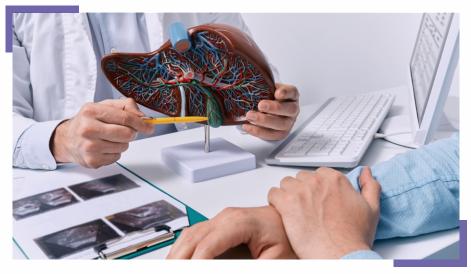
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What is **Hepatitis?** 



# What is Hepatitis?

Hepatitis refers to inflammation of the liver. It can be caused by various factors, including viruses, alcohol abuse, certain medications, and autoimmune diseases. Viral Hepatitis, in particular, is a major public health concern worldwide. There are different types of Viral Hepatitis, including Hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E, each caused by different viruses with different modes of transmission.

## Symptoms of Hepatitis

The symptoms of Hepatitis can vary depending on the type and stage of the condition. Some common symptoms include:

- Fatigue
- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes)
- Abdominal pain
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea and vomiting
- Dark urine
- Pale-coloured stools
- Muscle and joint aches
- Fever
- Unexplained weight loss

It's important to note that some individuals, especially in the early stages of the disease, may not experience any symptoms. However, they can still spread the infection to others.

## **Preventions**

Preventing Hepatitis involves several key steps:

- Vaccination: Vaccines are available for Hepatitis A and B. It is recommended to get vaccinated, especially if one is at an increased risk of exposure
- **Practicing hand hygiene**: Washing hands thoroughly, especially after using the restroom and before eating
- Safe sex practices: Use condoms during sexual activity to reduce the risk of Hepatitis transmission
- Be cautious with needles: Avoid sharing needles and other drug paraphernalia
- Be mindful of body art: Ensure that every tattoo or piercing is done using sterile equipment
- Safe food and water: One should be cautious about the food and water they consume, especially when travelling to areas with poor sanitation facilities





#### Treatment

The treatment for Hepatitis depends on the type and severity of the condition. Treatment options may include:

- Rest: Adequate rest is crucial, especially during the acute phase of the Infection
- Medications: Antiviral medications may be prescribed for Viral Hepatitis
- Supportive care: This may involve managing symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and pain
- Avoidance of alcohol: Alcohol can exacerbate liver damage and should be avoided in patients with Hepatitis

It is essential to consult a healthcare professional for an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan.



#### Complications

If left untreated, Hepatitis can lead to severe complications, including:

- Liver Cirrhosis: Scarring of the liver tissue that can lead to Liver Failure.
- Liver Cancer: Chronic Hepatitis, especially Hepatitis B and C, can increase the risk of Liver Cancer.
- Liver Failure: A severe condition where the liver is unable to function adequately.

Consultation with a healthcare provider should be done immediately if one experiences any persistent symptoms or have concerns about liver health.

# **Support and Resources**

Living with Hepatitis can be challenging, but there are resources available to help one manage the condition. Consider joining support groups, talking to a counsellor, or seeking assistance from organisations specialising in liver health.



Hepatitis is a serious condition that can have long-term consequences if not managed properly. Take preventive measures, get vaccinated, and consult a healthcare professional if one suspects having Hepatitis. Early diagnosis and appropriate treatment can significantly improve outcomes and quality of life.