

Hepatitis a

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Hepatitis A Hepatitis A is a very serious and critical disease which affects the liver of a human body the most. It is the most common type of hepatitis that occurs in human. It usually spreads by the use of contaminated food and water, when contaminated food and water enters the digestive system of the body and when it gets digested within two to six weeks the symptoms are visible. It can also spread from the infectious person to a healthy person by direct contact with the patient. Cases of hepatitis A are commonly found in those places which are under developed and have poor hygienic conditions. The most effective method to prevent the disease is the use of vaccination (Hall, William and Clarke, 34-36).

The symptoms for the disease are clearly visible within two to six weeks of the entrance of the virus in the human body. In some children the symptoms may not be even visible. The symptoms usually last for less than 2 months and can persist for almost half a year. The symptoms usually include high fever, nausea, and loss of appetite, pain in the abdomen, jaundice, head ache, and other such symptoms. These mentioned symptoms are common to many other diseases as well and therefore in the initial stages it is usually diagnosed as some other disease and when the infection prolongs then it is correctly diagnosed. The virus which causes hepatitis A is present in the blood stream and therefore it affects liver the most. Hepatitis A is a serious disease and can even result in death. Liver is one of the most important organs of the body and its proper functioning is extremely necessary for the proper and healthy working of the body and as hepatitis A has a direct impact on the liver and its failure may even result in death. For the diagnosis of hepatitis A several blood tests are carried out and the entire medical history of the patient is observed so as to prevent from any wrong

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conclusions because it is a highly misdiagnosed disease. Several tests are carried out to test the liver conditions and x-rays and ultrasounds are carried out to properly examine the liver and make proper conclusions (Atlanta, Ga.: U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 45-70). There is no proper treatment for the cure of hepatitis A. the only treatment is that the surrounding conditions of the patient are made extremely clean and hygienic and efforts are made to eliminate germs as much as possible. The diet of the patient is made healthy and highly nutritious and fatty products are completely eliminated and it is made sure that the patient is given complete rest. If the condition of the patient becomes serious then it is necessary that the patient be taken to the hospital immediately so that doctors can carry out medical treatment as necessary. In order to remain protected from hepatitis vaccinations are taken as a precautionary measure. A number of precautionary measures can be taken to prevent oneself from this disease (Hall, William and Clarke, 45-90).

In United States the number of victims was quite high during the late nineties. But many vaccination programs were carried out over a few period of years and now the number of cases of hepatitis A have been considerably reduced over the years.

Works Cited

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