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Hepatitis a b c

Hepatitis refers to inflammation of the liver. It could be caused by multiple viruses. The main types in the United States are symptoms A, B and C. Type A, often similar to stomach viruses, but most cases are resolved within a month. Hepatitis B and C can cause sudden illness. However, they can lead to liver cancer or chronic infections that can lead to severe liver damage called cirrhosis. It is easier to be infected with hepatitis A than hepatitis B and hepatitis C. It is possible to infect hepatitis A by close contact with an infected person. The virus spreads through the oral stool pathway of transmission. This involves eating food or consuming drinks with the feces of an infected person. This can happen when people do not wash their hands thoroughly after using the bathroom and preparing food or drinks. It is possible to infect hepatitis A through sexual contact. Hepatitis B and hepatitis C are spread by contact with semen, blood or other bodily fluids of the infected person. Drinking water in developing countries may be contaminated with viruses. Get the habit of washing fresh fruits and vegetables thoroughly before eating. If you are visiting a developing country, do not drink tap water, drink bottled water instead. Avoid ice as well. It is possible to inject against hepatitis A and hepatitis B. There is no vaccine for hepatitis C, a wild animal that filters water from their environment. For this reason, they can be contaminated with hepatitis A if grown in sewage. Subcutaneous clams such as oysters, mussels and shellfish may harbor and transmit hepatitis A. You may want to taste raw oysters, but cooked clams are safer. Protect your health and skip raw oyster bars. Hepatitis A is a benign virus that can work outside the body for up to several months. It is important to practice good hygiene after using the bathroom. Bring a hand sanitizer with you frequently throughout the day if no soap and water are served. It is important to wash your hands before eating or preparing food. Avoid touching faucets, toilet wash handles and door handles in public toilets. Wash the bathroom with your feet and use paper towels to open and close the faucet and open the door to reduce the risk of exposure to germs. It is possible to infect hepatitis C (hep C) and hepatitis B from contact with bodily fluids and the blood of an infected person. An infected mother may pass on the infection to her baby during childbirth. Sexual partners may be infected with viruses from each other. Dental instruments contaminated with infected blood may transmit hepatitis. Vasectomy makes it highly unlikely. There is very little chance of hep-C infection and hepatitis B from blood transfusions because blood in the United States has been screened. However, the risk of infecting these viruses from blood transfusions is not zero. It is estimated that there is an estimated 1 in 205,000 hepatitis B infections from blood transfusions, and there is a 1 in 2 million chance of hepatitis C from blood transfusions. If you are considering getting a body piercing or tattoo, make sure you choose the shop wisely. Tattoos and body piercings are risk factors for hepatitis C and hepatitis B, asking staff on site how they disinfect devices between customers. All tools should be heat-disinfected to disinfect the blood after all customers. Closely observe the staff. Make sure they wear gloves while piercing or tattooed, and they should wash their hands thoroughly after all customers. Employees are advised to wear a new pair of gloves before joining the next customer. Every time you come into contact with another person's blood, there is a risk of infection with hepatitis C and hepatitis B. Nail salons and hair salons both have small potential touch sources through shared grooming items. Make sure that the nail salon and hair salon where you go thoroughly disinfect and disinfect the tools between the customers. If you're still worried, try bringing razors, nail files, nail clippers and other tools to the store. Hepatitis B and C can live in vaginal fluid, blood or semen of an infected person. Abstinence is the only sure way to avoid getting hepatitis from an infected person. There is a vaccine for hepatitis B, condoms and/or dental dams every time you have sex to help reduce the risk of exposure to hepatitis C and hepatitis B. These measures will help protect you from HIV-infected partners. Any tool or action that may contain a small amount of blood from an infected person is a source of transmission of hepatitis B or C. Toothbrushes, scissors, nails, razors, needles and towels may contain a blood supply that can transmit infection. Keep such personal items with yourself and do not use personal items that belong to others. All donated organs and tissues in the United States are screened for hepatitis C. HIV and other pathogens before giving them to the recipient. Screening reduces the risk of recipients infected with hepatitis C and other blood infections, but does not eliminate all risks. People who donated blood or organs before 1992 have an increased risk of hepatitis C infection from donated tissue, because that's when widespread viral screening. People with kidney disease and dialysis in the long run, it is more likely to be infected with hepatitis B and hepatitis C. One study found that chronic hepatitis C infection was associated with a 43 percent increase in the incidence of chronic kidney disease. Chronic HCV infections with chronic kidney disease tend to develop end-stage kidney disease and have a higher mortality rate when undergoing dialysis. People born in the infant boom generation between 1945 and 1965 were five times more likely to have HCV infection than other adults, although all people of all ages were infected with hepatitis C, but about 75 percent of people were born during the baby boom. The spread of the virus was highest from the 1960s to the 1980s, many of whom may have been infected by medical procedures before taking precautions to prevent the spread of blood-borne pathogens. Others may be infected by receiving blood transfusions prior to adequate screening. The use of intravenous drugs and joint needle use is another potential source of infection. Most people with hepatitis C do not know they have it. People often live with chronic infections for many years without showing symptoms. This is dangerous due to the risks associated with HCV, as well as the increased incidence of liver disease, liver cancer and the need for liver transplantation. Previously, HCV infections were better diagnosed and treated. The U.S. Defense Service's ad hoc unit recommends that all boomer babies be screened at least once for HCV, healthcare professionals such as surgeons, dentists, nurses, infusions and other medical personnel who may have needle injuries and are exposed to blood, an increased risk of hepatitis C infection. Any healthcare professional who suffers from needles or contact with the patient's blood should be tested for hepatitis C and see symptoms of acute hepatitis C infections such as fatigue, fever, stool, soil color, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, dark urine and anorexia. About 75 to 85 percent of people infected with HCV develop chronic hepatitis C infections. There are several blood tests to detect HCV infections. HIV and HCV are both blood-borne infections, with blood-to-blood exposure, about 25 percent of people infected with HIV infected with the Corona 2019 virus (COVID-19) and corona virus infection (COVID-19) are present in approximately 50 to 90 percent of injectable drug users who are INFECTED with HIV. Those with both infections are more likely to progress to liver damage compared to those who have recently been infected with HCV. HCV infection also affects how HIV is administered. It is recommended that anyone with HIV be screened for HCV infection. 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