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Hepatitis b in pregnancy nice guidelines

URL of this page: <https://medlineplus.gov/hepatitisb.html> body is the largest organ in the body. It helps your body digest food, store energy and remove toxins. Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver. One type, hepatitis B, is caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV). Hepatitis B is spread by contact with the blood, semen or other body fluid of an infected person. An infected woman can give hepatitis B to her baby at birth. If you get HBV, you may feel like you have the flu. You may also have jaundth, yellowing of the skin and eyes, dark colored urine and pale bowel movements. Some people have no symptoms at all. A blood test can tell you if you have it. If it does not heal, it is called chronic HBV, which lasts a life. Chronic HBV can lead to cirrhosis (scarring of the liver), liver failure or liver cancer. There is a vaccine for HBV. It's going to take three shots. All babies should get the vaccine, but older children and adults can also get it. If you travel to countries where hepatitis B is common, you should get the vaccine. NIH: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov): Hepatitis B (National Institutes of Health) Hepatitis (Nemours Foundation) Hepatitis B (HBV) (Nemours Foundation) Also in Spanish How does hepatitis B become infected? Medically assessed Susan Olender, MD What do you need to know about hepatitis B and your eyes medically evaluated by Robert Burakoff, MD, MPH How do I get a test for hepatitis B/HBV? Medically evaluated Priyanka Chugh, MD hepatitis B symptoms, causes, diagnosis, treatment, and survival Medically checked by Robert Burakoff, MD, MPH Hepatitis B is caused by the virus. It is highly contagious and attacks the liver. Hepatitis A and B are very similar in terms of symptoms. They are both acute and can last up to six months. However, hepatitis B can also become chronic. The incubation period for hepatitis B is also longer. Although the infection can spread in the same way, the cause is different. Keep reading to learn more about hepatitis B as well as its causes and treatments. If you have contracted hepatitis B virus, you can get symptoms anywhere from one to four months later. Even after emptying the infection, you can still show symptoms for up to two weeks. Symptoms of hepatitis B may range from mild to severe and may include fever, weakness, fatigue and loss of appetite, as well as nausea and vomiting. Another common sign of hepatitis B is joint pain or abdominal pain, especially in the upper right corner under the ribs where the liver is located. Jaundism, characterized by the yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes, is another symptom of hepatitis. However, some people, mostly young children, may get symptoms at all. You may already know you've been exposed to contagious contact your doctor immediately. You, you, You, take preventive treatment within the first 24 hours of contact, which can reduce the chance of infection. If you are unsure of your condition but have any of the signs or symptoms you mentioned earlier, see your doctor as soon as possible. The virus, known as HBV, causes hepatitis B. It is very contagious, but does not spread through coughing or sneezing. Rather, it is spread through blood, semen or bodily fluids. Therefore, sexual intercourse with someone with the virus, be it saliva, semen or other exincts, can allow the virus to enter your body. A pregnant HBV infected woman can also pass the virus on to her baby during childbirth. Other causes of hepatitis B include the distribution of needles. The use of infected syringes can spread the infection either through drug use or by deliberate needle sticking. Healthcare workers and others around the blood are at greater risk of developing the infection. It is important to always use clean needles and never share them with anyone else. There are two types of HBV. Acute is a short-lived version of the infection that lasts less than six months. On the other hand, the long-resistant condition is known as chronic hepatitis B. The infection is longer than six months and stays. It can last a lifespan and lead to more serious liver diseases. Infants with hepatitis B or children under the age of five have a higher chance of developing chronic hepatitis B. It can even go unnoticed and undiagnosed for decades. Blood tests, ultrasound or biopsies can be performed to diagnose the virus. Even if you do not have symptoms of hepatitis B, your doctor may test that you are healthy. Screening of healthy people is generally recommended for pregnant women, drug users, people with many sexual partners, and people with HIV. If you travel to certain regions of the world, you may want to be tested. People who receive kidney dialysis or take certain medications can also be screened for HBV. There's a vaccine for hepatitis B. However, it is, if you have not been vaccinated and know that you have been exposed to the virus, you may receive an injection of immunoglobulin, antibodies within 12 hours of exposure. That way, you may not get infected. This treatment only helps once, so you should consider vaccination for long-term protection. Short-lived hepatitis B should leave on its own within six months or less. You will not receive any special treatment for infection. However, you can make yourself more comfortable by getting extra rest, drinking more fluids and eating proper nutrition so that your body can fight the virus. If you have severe symptoms or dehydration, you may need to stay in the hospital for a couple of days. If you are diagnosed with chronic HBV, you will need lifelong treatment. This allows you to reduce the chance of developing liver disease and transmitting the virus to other people. Treatment may include antiviral medicines that: Interferon injections are another option used in children or pregnant women, and is a man-made version of a naturally produced substance in the body to fight the virus. The last treatment for chronic hepatitis B is liver transplantation. This is recommended only if your liver is severely damaged. Hepatitis B is a viral infection that causes inflammation and damage to the liver. Inflammation is swelling that occurs when the tissues of the body are injured or infected. Inflammation can damage the organs. Viruses penetrate normal cells in your body. Many viruses cause infections that can spread from person to person. Hepatitis B virus is spread in contact with the blood, semen or other bodily fluids of an infected person. You can protect yourself from hepatitis B, including getting hepatitis B vaccine. If you have hepatitis B, you can take steps to prevent the spread of hepatitis B to others. Hepatitis B virus can cause acute or chronic infection. Acute hepatitis B Acute hepatitis B is a short-term infection. Some people have symptoms that can last for several weeks. In some cases, the symptoms last up to 6 months. Sometimes the body is able to fight infection and the virus disappears. If the body is unable to fight the virus, the virus will not disappear, and chronic hepatitis B infection will occur. Most healthy adults and children over 5 years of age with hepatitis B are healing and not developing chronic hepatitis B infection.6 Chronic hepatitis B Chronic hepatitis B is a long-term infection. Your chances of getting chronic hepatitis B are higher if you are infected with the virus already as a child. Approximately 90% of infants infected with hepatitis B develop chronic infection. About 25-50% of infected children between the ages of 1 and 5-1-5 develop chronic infections. However, only about 5 percent of people infected first as adults develop chronic hepatitis B.6 How common is hepatitis B? Hepatitis B global hepatitis B infection is more common in some parts of the world than the United States. Although less than 0.5% of the U.S. population has hepatitis B, At least 2% of the population is infected in countries such as Africa, Asia and parts of the Middle East, Eastern Europe and South America.7.8.9 Hepatitis B infection has been particularly common in some parts of the world, such as sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia, where 8% or more of the population was infected.9 In some of these regions , the number of hepatitis B infections is now lower than before. , but infection rates are still higher in these areas than in the United States.8.9 Hepatitis B in the United States about 862,000 have chronic hepatitis B.6 Asian-Americans and African-Americans have higher chronic hepatitis B than other U.S. racial and ethnic Researchers estimate that about half of people with chronic hepatitis B in the U.S. are Asian Americans Pacific Islanders.11 Chronic hepatitis B is also more common among those born in countries other than the United States.7 Hepatitis B vaccine has been available since the 1980s, and in 1991 doctors began recommending that children in the United States receive the hepatitis B vaccine. The annual rate of acute hepatitis B infections decreased by 88.5 percent between 1982 and 2015.12 In 2017, the annual rate of hepatitis B infections rose in some states.13 Experts believe the increase was linked to an increase in injecting drug use. The use of injection drugs increases the risk of hepatitis B infection. Who's more likely to get hepatitis B? People are more likely to get hepatitis B if they are born to a mother with hepatitis B. The virus can spread from mother to child during childbirth. For this reason, people are more likely to have hepatitis B if they were born in a part of the world where 2% or more of the population have hepatitis B infection, have been born in the United States, did not receive the hepatitis B vaccine as a baby, and have parents born in an area where 8% or more of the population has hepatitis B infection. In the United States, hepatitis B is mainly spread in adults by contact with infected blood through the skin, such as during the use of injection drugs, and sexual intercourse.12 Should I screen for hepatitis B? Screening is testing for the disease in people without symptoms. Doctors use blood tests to screen for hepatitis B. Many people with hepatitis B have no symptoms and do not know they have hepatitis B. Screening tests can help doctors diagnose and treat hepatitis B, which can reduce your chances of developing serious health problems. Your doctor may recommend screening for hepatitis B if you are pregnant, you were born in an area where 2% or more of the population have hepatitis B infection, which includes Africa, Asia and parts of the Middle East, Eastern Europe and South America did not receive the hepatitis B vaccine as a baby and have parents born in an area where 8% of the population had hepatitis B infection. , which includes sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia are HIV-positive include intra-vein drugs include a man who has lived or had sex with men with a person with hepatitis B increased chance of infection due to other factors Your doctor may recommend screening for hepatitis B if you have an increased chance of infection. What are the complications of hepatitis B? Hepatitis B can lead to serious complications. Early diagnosis and treatment can reduce the chances of complications. Acute hepatitis B complications In rare cases, acute hepatitis B can lead to acute hepatic impairment, a condition in which the liver suddenly fails. People with acute hepatic impairment, require a liver transplant. Chronic Hepatitis B Complications Chronic Chronic B can lead to cirrhosis, in which scar tissue replaces healthy liver tissue and prevents the liver from functioning normally. Scar tissue also partially blocks blood flow through the liver. When cirrhosis worsens, the liver begins to fail. liver failure, where your liver is badly damaged and stops working. Hepatic impairment is also called end-stage liver disease. Patients with liver failure may need a liver transplant. Liver cancer. Your doctor may suggest blood tests and ultrasound or other imaging tests to check for liver cancer. Finding cancer early improves the chance of cancer healing. In re-activated people with hepatitis B B, the virus may be reactivated or reactivated later in life. When reactivated, hepatitis B can begin to damage the liver and cause symptoms. Reactivated hepatitis B may lead to acute hepatic impairment. The risk group for reactivated hepatitis B includes those that doctors can test for current or past hepatitis B infection in people at risk of re-activated hepatitis B. What are the symptoms of hepatitis B? Many people infected with hepatitis B have no symptoms. Some people with acute hepatitis B have symptoms 2-5 months after contact with the virus.6 These symptoms may include infants and children under 5 years of age who do not usually have symptoms of acute hepatitis B. , which can be decades after infection. For this reason, hepatitis B screening is important even if you have no symptoms. What causes hepatitis B? Hepatitis B virus causes hepatitis B. Hepatitis B virus is spread in contact with the blood, semen or other bodily fluids of an infected person. Contact can occur by birth to a mother with hepatitis B, who has unprotected sex with an infected person who shares drug needles or other drugs with an infected person who accidentally receives a needle used for a tattooed or pierced infected person who has not been properly sterilized, or purified in a way that destroys all viruses and other microbes that come into contact with an infected person with an infected person's razor , with a toothbrush or nail clipper You can't get hepatitis B from coughing or sneezing with an infected person who drinks unclean water or untreated water that is not boiled by eating food that is unclean or not cooked properly by hugging an infected person shaking hands or holding hands an infected person hand-sharing spoons, forks and other cutlery next to an infected person Mothers who have hepatitis B can breastfeed their babies safely. If the baby receives hepatitis B (HBIG) and start getting hepatitis B vaccine to prevent hepatitis B infection soon Hepatitis B is unlikely to spread from mother to child through breastfeeding.15 How do doctors diagnose hepatitis B? Doctors diagnosed hepatitis B based on your medical and family history, physical exam and blood tests. If you have hepatitis B, your doctor may perform further tests to check your liver. Medical and family history Your doctor will ask about your symptoms and factors that may make hepatitis B more likely. Your doctor may ask if you are related to hepatitis B or liver cancer. Your doctor may also ask about other factors that may harm your liver, such as drinking alcohol. Physical examination During a medical examination, your doctor will check for signs of liver damage, such as changes in skin color swelling in the legs, legs or ankles of tenderness or abdominal swelling What tests do doctors use to diagnose hepatitis B? Doctors are using blood tests to diagnose hepatitis B. Your doctor may prescribe further tests to check for liver damage, to investigate an increase in liver damage or to absent other causes of liver disease. Blood tests Your doctor may prescribe one or more blood tests to diagnose hepatitis B. A health professional will take a blood sample from you and send the sample to the lab. Certain blood tests may indicate whether you are infected with hepatitis B. If you are infected, your doctor may use other blood tests to determine whether the infection is acute or chronic, whether you have an increased chance of liver damage, regardless of whether your body has high or low liver levels, whether you need treatment if you have chronic hepatitis B, your doctor recommends regular blood testing, since chronic hepatitis B may change over time. Although the infection will not harm your liver when you are first diagnosed, it can damage your liver in the future. Your doctor will use regular blood tests to check for signs of liver damage, to obtain treatment or to respond to treatment. Blood tests can also show if you are immune to hepatitis B, which means you can't get hepatitis B. You may be immune if you have a vaccine or if you have a previously had acute hepatitis B infection and your body has been battling the infection. Your doctor may prescribe one or more blood tests to diagnose hepatitis B. Your doctor may recommend further tests to determine if you have liver damage, how much liver damage you have, or to rule out other causes of liver disease. These tests may include blood tests for transient elastography, a special ultrasound liver biopsy in which a doctor uses a needle to take a small tissue from your liver Doctors typically only use a liver biopsy if other tests do not provide enough information about a person's liver damage or illness. Talk to your doctor about which tests are best for you. How do doctors treat hepatitis B? Doctors usually take care of the B unless it's chronic. Doctors can treat chronic hepatitis B with antiviral drugs that attack the virus. Not everyone with chronic hepatitis B needs treatment. If blood tests show that hepatitis B can damage a person's liver, the doctor may prescribe antiviral drugs to reduce the chance of liver damage and complications. Medicines you take orally include a medicine that doctors can administer as a medicine is peginterferon alfa-2a (Pegasys). The length of treatment varies. Hepatitis B drugs can cause side effects. Talk to your doctor about the side effects of treatment. Tell your doctor before taking any other prescription or prescription medicines. For safety reasons, you should also talk to your doctor before taking supplements such as vitamins, or complementary or alternative medicines or medical practices. How do doctors treat complications of hepatitis B? If chronic hepatitis B leads to cirrhosis, you should go to a doctor who specializes in liver disease. Doctors can treat cirrhosis-related health problems with drugs, small medical procedures and surgery. If you have cirrhosis, the chance of liver cancer has increased. Your doctor may prescribe blood tests and an ultrasound or another type of imaging test to check for liver cancer. If chronic hepatitis B leads to liver failure or liver cancer, you may need a liver transplant. How can I protect myself from hepatitis B infection? You can protect yourself from hepatitis B by receiving hepatitis B vaccine. If you have not received the vaccine, you can take steps to reduce the chance of infection. Hepatitis B vaccine Hepatitis B vaccine has been available since the 1980s and should be given to newborns, children and teenagers in the United States. Adults who are more likely to have hepatitis B infection or have chronic liver disease should also receive the vaccine. Hepatitis B vaccine is safe for pregnant women. Doctors most often give the hepatitis B vaccine in three shots over a 6-month period. You need to get all three shots to be fully protected. In some cases, doctors may recommend a different number or timing of vaccine vaccines. If you are travelling to countries where hepatitis B is common, have you not received the hepatitis B vaccine, talk to your doctor and try to get all the pictures before you leave. If you don't have time to get all the pictures before traveling, get as many as you can. One shot can give you protection against the virus. Hepatitis B vaccine should be given to newborns, children and teenagers in the United States. Reduce the chance of infection You can reduce the chance of hepatitis B infection by not distributing medical needles or other medical materials that wear gloves if you need to touch another person's blood or open ensuring that your tattoo artist or body diagonal uses sterile tools that do not share personal items such as toothbrushes, razors or nail clippers using latex or polyurethane condoms during sex Prevent when you have been in contact with the virus if you believe that you have contacted the hepatitis B virus, contact your doctor immediately. Doctors typically recommend the hepatitis B vaccine to prevent infection. In some cases, doctors may also recommend a drug called hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) to prevent infection. You should receive a dose of vaccine and, if necessary, HBIG shortly after contact with the virus, preferably within 24 hours. How can I prevent hepatitis B from spreading to others? If you have hepatitis B, follow the instructions above to avoid the spread of infection. Sexual partners should get a hepatitis B test and, if they are not infected, get a hepatitis B vaccine. You can protect others from infection by telling your doctor, dentist and other healthcare professionals that you have hepatitis B. Do not give up blood or blood products, semen, organs or tissue. Preventing hepatitis B infections In newborns If you are pregnant and have hepatitis B, talk to your doctor about lowering the risk of infection spreading to your baby. Your doctor will check your viral levels during pregnancy. If viral levels are high, your doctor may recommend treatment during pregnancy to reduce viral levels and reduce the chance of hepatitis B spreading to your baby. Your doctor may refer you to a liver specialist to see if you need hepatitis B treatment and to check for liver damage. When it is time to give birth, tell your baby's childbirth doctor and staff that you have hepatitis B. A healthcare professional should give your baby a hepatitis B vaccine and HBIG immediately after birth. The vaccine and HBIG greatly reduce the baby's chances of getting an infection. If you are pregnant and have hepatitis B, your child should receive the hepatitis B vaccine and HBIG immediately after birth. Eating hepatitis B, diet and nutrition If you have hepatitis B, you should eat a balanced, healthy diet. Obesity can increase the chance of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), and NAFLD can increase liver damage in patients with hepatitis B. Talk to your doctor about healthy eating and maintaining a healthy weight. You should also avoid alcohol as it can cause more liver damage. Clinical trials for hepatitis B NIDDK conduct and support clinical trials in a wide range of conditions, including liver disease. The studies looked for new ways to prevent, detect or treat diseases and improve quality of life. What are the clinical trials for hepatitis B? Clinical trials – and other clinical trials – are part of medical research and involve people like you. When you volunteer to participate in a clinical trial, you help doctors and researchers learn more about the disease and improve people's future. Researchers studied many aspects of hepatitis B, including the progression of hepatitis B and long-term results new treatments for hepatitis B in the prevention of reactivated or worsening hepatitis B cancer treatment Find out if the clinical trials are right for you. What clinical trials of hepatitis B are looking for participants? You can view a filtered list of clinical trials of hepatitis B that are federally funded, transparent, and recruiting www.ClinicalTrials.gov. You can expand or narrow the list to include clinical trials in industry, universities, and individuals; However, the NIH does not review these studies and cannot verify their safety. Always talk to your healthcare provider before participating in a clinical trial. How does NIDDK and NIH-funded research contribute to understanding hepatitis B? The NIDDK and NIH have supported many research projects to learn more about hepatitis B, including the NIDDK Hepatitis B Research Network (HBRN). HBRN, a network of 28 clinical sites across the United States and Canada, is studying how hepatitis B affects children and adults and is exploring new approaches to diagnosis and treatment. Reference [6] Hepatitis B questions and answers for healthcare professionals. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. estimated at 23 October 2019. Access 24.10.2019. www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/hbvfaq.htm. [7] Patel EU, Thio CL, Boon D, Thomas DL, Tobian AAR. 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