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Hepatitis B is a viral infection that causes inflammation of the liver and damage. Inflammation is edema that occurs when the tissues of the body are injured or infected. Inflammation can damage the organs. The tumors invade normal cells in your body. Many infections cause infections that can spread from person to person. The hepatitis B virus spreads through contact with the blood, semen or other bodily fluids of an infected person. You can take steps to protect yourself from hepatitis B, including taking hepatitis B vaccine. Hepatitis B virus can cause acute or chronic infection. Acute hepatitis B Acute hepatitis B is a short-term infection. Some people have symptoms, which can last several weeks. In some cases, symptoms last up to 6 months. Sometimes the body is able to fight the infection and the virus goes away. If the body is unable to fight the virus, the virus does not go away, and chronic hepatitis B infection occurs. Most healthy adults and children over 5 years of age who have hepatitis B are getting better and do not develop chronic hepatitis B infection.6 Chronic hepatitis B Chronic hepatitis B chronic hepatitis B is a long-term infection. The likelihood of developing chronic hepatitis B is greater if you were infected with the virus as a young child. About 90 percent of infants infected with hepatitis B develop a chronic infection. About 25 to 50 percent of children infected between the ages of 1 and 5 years develop chronic infections. However, only about 5 percent of first-time infected individuals as adults develop chronic hepatitis B.6 How common is hepatitis B? Hepatitis B worldwide hepatitis B infection is more common in some other parts of the world than it is in the United States. Although less than 0.5 percent of the U.S. population has hepatitis B, 2 percent or more of the population is infected in areas 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 percent or more of the population was infected.9 In some of these areas, such as sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia, where 8 percent or more of the population was infected.9 In some of these areas, in some of these areas, such as sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia, where 8 percent or more of the population was infected.9 In some of these areas , in some of these regions, such as sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia, where 8 per cent or in some of these areas, in some of these regions, such as sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia, where 8 per cent or more of the population was infected.9 In some of these areas, in some of these areas, such as sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia, where 8 per cent or more of the population was infected.9 In some , hepatitis B infection rates are now lower than they were, but infection rates are still higher in these areas than in the United States.8.9 Hepatitis B in the United States In the United States, about 862,000 people have chronic hepatitis B.6 Asian Americans and African Americans have higher rates of chronic hepatitis B than other U.S. racial and ethnic groups.10 Researchers estimate that about half of people living with chronic hepatitis B in the United States are Asian Americans and Pacific residents.11 Chronic hepatitis B is also more common among people born in other countries than among those born in the United States.7 Hepatitis B vaccine has been available since the 1980s and, in 1991, doctors began to recommend that children in the United States receive hepatitis B B The annual rate of acute hepatitis B infections decreased by 88.5 percent between 1982 and 2015.12 In 2017, the annual number of hepatitis B infections increased in some states.13 Experts believe the increase was related to an increase in injecting drug use. The use of injectable drugs increases the risk of hepatitis B infection. People are more likely to get hepatitis B if they are born to a mother who has hepatitis B. The virus can spread from mother to child during birth. For this reason, people are more likely to have hepatitis B if they were born in a part of the world where 2 percent or more of the population has hepatitis B infection born in the United States, did not receive the hepatitis B vaccine as an infant, and have parents born in an area where 8 percent or more of the population had hepatitis B infection People are also more likely to have hepatitis B , if in the United States, hepatitis B spreads among adults mainly through contact with infected blood through the skin, such as during the use of injectable drugs, and through sexual contact.12 Should they be tested for hepatitis B? Screening is a test for a disease in people who have no symptoms. Doctors use blood tests to control hepatitis B. Many people who have hepatitis B have no symptoms and do not know they are infected with 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 9.14 are pregnant born in an area of the world where 2 percent or more of the population has 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 an infant and have parents born in an area where 8 percent or more of the population had an infection from hepatitis B , which includes sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia are seropositive have injectable drugs is a man who has sex with men have lived with or have sex with a person who has hepatitis B have an increased chance of infection due to other factors Your doctor may recommend checking 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 your chances of getting complications. Acute complications of hepatitis B In rare cases, acute hepatitis B can lead to acute liver failure, a condition in which the liver suddenly fails. The results of the with acute liver failure may require liver transplantation. Chronic complications of hepatitis B Chronic hepatitis B can lead to cirrhosis, a condition in which scar tissue replaces healthy liver tissue and prevents your liver from functioning normally. Scar tissue also partially blocks blood flow through the liver. As cirrhosis worsens, the liver begins to fail. liver failure, in which your liver has been severely damaged stops working. Liver failure is also called intra-annual liver disease. People with liver failure may require a liver transplant. liver cancer. Your doctor may recommend blood tests and ultrasound or another type of imaging test to check for liver cancer. Finding cancer at an early stage improves the likelihood of cancer treatment. Reactivation of hepatitis B In people who have never had hepatitis B, the virus can be reactivated or reactivated later in life. When hepatitis B reactivates, it can start to damage the liver and cause symptoms. Reactivation of hepatitis B can lead to acute liver failure. People at risk for reactivation of hepatitis B include those that doctors can check for current or previous hepatitis B infection in people at risk for reactivation of 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 to 5 months after coming into contact with the virus.6 These symptoms may include infants and children under 5 years of age usually have no symptoms of acute hepatitis B. Older children and adults are more likely to have symptoms.6 If you have chronic hepatitis B, you may not have symptoms until complications develop until complications develop. , which could be decades after she became infected. For this reason, hepatitis B control is important, even if you have no symptoms. What causes hepatitis B? Hepatitis B virus causes hepatitis B. Hepatitis B virus spreads through contact with the blood, semen or other bodily fluids of an infected person. Contact can occur by being born to a mother with hepatitis B who has unprotected sex with an infected person who shares drug needles or other drug materials with an infected person to get a random stick with a needle used on an infected person who has been tattooed or pierced with tools used on an infected person and were not properly sterilized , or cleaned in a way that destroys all viruses and other germs that have contact with the blood or open wounds of an infected person using a razor, an infected person's toothbrush or nail clippers You cannot take hepatitis B from coughing or sneezing from an infected person who drinks unclean water or untreated water that has not boiled by eating food that is unclean or not cooked properly by embracing an infected person by shaking hands or holding them Hands with an infected person sharing spoons, forks, and other food utensils sitting next to an infected person Mothers who have hepatitis B can safely breastfeed their babies. If a take hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG) and start receiving the hepatitis B vaccine to prevent hepatitis B infection shortly after birth, hepatitis B is unlikely to spread from mother to child through breastfeeding.15 How do doctors diagnose hepatitis B? Doctors diagnose hepatitis B based on your medical and family history, a physical examination, and blood tests. If you have hepatitis B, your doctor may carry out additional tests to Medical and family history Your doctor will ask you about your symptoms and factors that may make you more likely to get hepatitis B. Your doctor may ask you if you have a family history of hepatitis B or liver cancer. Your doctor may also ask about other factors that could harm your liver, such as alcohol consumption. Physical examination During a physical examination, your doctor will check for signs of liver damage, such as changes in the swelling of the skin color in your lower legs, feet or ankles sensitivity or swelling in your abdomen What tests do doctors use to diagnose hepatitis B? Doctors use blood tests to diagnose hepatitis B. Your doctor may order additional tests to check for liver damage, find out how much liver damage you have, or rule out other causes of liver disease. Blood Tests Your doctor may order one or more blood tests to diagnose hepatitis B. A health professional will take a blood sample from you and send the sample to a laboratory. Some blood tests may indicate if you are infected with hepatitis B. If you are infected, your doctor may use other blood tests to determine if the infection is acute or chronic if you have an increased chance of liver damage if the levels of the virus in your body are high or low or you need treatment If you have chronic hepatitis B, your doctor will recommend that you check your blood regularly , because chronic hepatitis B can change over time. Even if the infection does not damage your liver when first diagnosed, it can damage your liver in the future. Your doctor will use regular blood tests to check for signs of liver damage, find out if you need treatment or see how you respond to treatment. Blood tests can also show if you are immune to hepatitis B, meaning you can't get hepatitis B. You may be invulnerable if you have a vaccine or if you have had an acute hepatitis B infection in the past and your body fought off the infection. Your doctor may order one or more blood tests to diagnose hepatitis B. Additional tests If you have had chronic hepatitis B for a long time, you could have liver damage. Your doctor may recommend additional tests to find out if you have liver damage, how much liver damage you have, or rule out other causes of liver disease. These tests may include blood tests transient elastography, a special ultrasound of your liver biopsy, in which a doctor uses a needle to take a small piece of tissue from your liver Doctors usually use liver biopsy only if others do not provide enough information about a person's liver damage or disease. Talk to your doctor about which tests are best for you. How do doctors treat hepatitis B? Doctors usually don't treat hepatitis B unless it's chronic. Doctors can treat chronic hepatitis B with anti-viral drugs that attack the virus. Not everyone who has chronic hepatitis B needs treatment. liver damage and complications. Medications you take orally include a drug that doctors can give as an injection is peginterferon alfa-2a (Pegasys). The duration of treatment varies. Hepatitis B medicines can cause side effects. Talk to your doctor about the side effects of treatment. Tell your doctor before taking any other prescription or over-the-counter medicines. For safety reasons, you should also talk to your doctor before using dietary supplements, such as vitamins, or any complementary or alternative medicines or medical practices. How do doctors treat the complications of hepatitis B? If chronic hepatitis B leads to cirrhosis, you should see a doctor who specializes in liver diseases. Doctors can treat health problems associated with cirrhosis with medications, minor medical procedures, and surgery. If you have cirrhosis, you have an increased chance of liver cancer. Your doctor may order blood tests and ultrasound or other type of imaging check 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 taking the hepatitis B vaccine. Hepatitis B vaccine Hepatitis B vaccine has been available since the 1980s and should be given to newborns, children and adolescents in the United States. Adults who are more likely to be infected with hepatitis B or who have chronic liver disease should also get the vaccine. Hepatitis B vaccine is safe for pregnant women. Doctors most often give the hepatitis B vaccine in three shots over 6 months. You have to take all three shots to be fully protected. In some cases, doctors may recommend a different number or timing of vaccine shots. If you are travelling to countries where hepatitis B is common and you have not received the hepatitis B vaccine, talk to your doctor and try to get all the vaccines before you leave. If you don't have time to take all the shots before you travel, take as many as you can. Even a shot can give you some protection from the virus. Hepatitis B vaccine should be given to newborns, children and adolescents in the United States. Reduce the likelihood of infection You can reduce the likelihood of hepatitis B infection by not sharing drug needles or other drug materials by wearing gloves if you need to touch another person's blood or open wounds to make sure your tattoo artist or body piercer sterile tools that do not share personal items such as toothbrushes, razors or nail clippers using a latex or polyurethane condom during sex Prevent infection after contact with the virus If you think you have contact with the hepatitis B virus, see your doctor immediately. Doctors usually recommend a dose of hepatitis B vaccine to prevent infection. In some cases, doctors may also recommend a drug called hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBING) (HBING) help prevent infection. You should take the dose of the vaccine and, if necessary, hbig shortly after contact with the virus, preferably within 24 hours. How can I prevent the spread of hepatitis B to others? If you have hepatitis B, follow the steps above to avoid spreading the infection. Your sexual partners should take hepatitis B tests and, if they are not infected, get the hepatitis B vaccine. Prevention of hepatitis B infections in newborns If you are pregnant and have hepatitis B, talk to your doctor to reduce the risk of the infection spreading to your baby. Your doctor will check your virus levels during pregnancy. If virus levels are high, your doctor may recommend treatment during pregnancy to reduce virus levels and reduce the likelihood that hepatitis B will spread to your baby. Your doctor may refer you to a liver specialist to find out if you need hepatitis B treatment and check for liver damage. When it's time to give birth, tell the doctor and staff giving birth to your baby that you have hepatitis B. A health professional should give your baby the hepatitis B and HBIG vaccine immediately after birth. The vaccine and hbig will significantly reduce your baby's chance of getting the infection. If you are pregnant and have hepatitis B, your baby should receive the hepatitis B and hbig vaccine immediately after birth. Food, nutrition and nutrition for hepatitis B If you have hepatitis B, you should eat a balanced, healthy diet. Obesity can increase the likelihood of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), and NAFLD can increase liver damage in people who have hepatitis B. Talk to your doctor about healthy eating and maintaining a healthy weight. You should also avoid alcohol because it can cause more liver damage. Clinical trials for hepatitis B NIDDK conducts and supports clinical trials in many diseases and conditions, including liver diseases. The trials look for new ways to prevent, detect or treat diseases and improve quality of life. What are clinical trials for hepatitis B? Clinical trials and other types of clinical studies are part of medical research and include people like you. When you volunteer to take part in a clinical trial, you help doctors and researchers learn more about diseases and improve health care for people in the future. Researchers are studying many aspects of hepatitis B, such as the evolution of B and the long-term effects of new treatments to prevent hepatitis B from reactivation or worsening of hepatitis B in people receiving cancer treatment Find out if clinical studies are right for you. What clinical studies on hepatitis B are participants looking for? You can see a filtered list of clinical studies on hepatitis B that are federally funded, opened and recruited in www.ClinicalTrials.gov. You can expand or a list of clinical studies by industry, universities and individuals; However, the NIH does not review these studies and cannot ensure that they are safe. Always talk to your healthcare provider before participating in a clinical trial. How is NIDDK- and NIH funded by research that promotes understanding hepatitis B? NIDDK and NIH have supported many research projects to learn more about hepatitis B, including NIDDK's Hepatitis B Research Network (HBRN). HBRN, a network of 28 clinical locations across the United States and Canada, is studying how hepatitis B affects children and adults and exploring new approaches to diagnosis and treatment. Reports [6] Hepatitis B questions and answers for health professionals. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reviewed 23 October 2019. Accessed October 24, 2019. www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/hbvfaq.htm. [7] Patel EU, Thio CL, Boon D, Thomas DL, Tobian AAR. 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