

Hepatitis - A

WHAT IS HEPATITIS?

- 'Hepatitis' means inflammation or swelling of the liver. It can be caused by chemicals or drugs, or by different kinds of viral infections.
- Infection with one type of hepatitis virus does *NOT* give protection against infection with other hepatitis viruses.

One common cause of hepatitis is the hepatitis A virus.

WHAT IS HEPATITIS A?

- Hepatitis A is a viral infection of the liver which is associated with the symptoms of feeling unwell, aches and pains, fever, nausea, lack of appetite, abdominal discomfort and darkening of the urine, which is followed within a few days by jaundice (yellowing of the eyeballs and skin).
- Illness usually lasts approximately 1–3 weeks (although some symptoms can last several months) and is almost always followed by complete recovery. Small children who become infected usually have no symptoms.
- Hepatitis A does *NOT* cause long-term liver disease and deaths caused by hepatitis A are rare.
- The period between contact with the virus to the development of symptoms is usually four weeks, but can range from two to seven weeks.
- Infected people can pass on the virus to others from two weeks before the development of symptoms until one week after the appearance of jaundice (about three weeks in total).
- Very large amounts of the virus are found in faeces (stools) of an infectious person during the infectious period.
- The virus can survive in the environment for several weeks in the right conditions (for example, in sewage).

HOW IS HEPATITIS A TRANSMITTED?

Hepatitis A is usually transmitted when virus from an infected person is swallowed by another person through:

- eating food that has been handled by an infectious person;
- touching nappies, linen and towels soiled with the faeces of an infectious person;
- direct contact (including sexual) with an infectious person.

REPORTED OUTBREAKS OF HEPATITIS

A have been traced to:

- person-to-person spread, including among men who have sex with men;
- drinking water contaminated with sewage;
- eating food (contaminated with sewage) such as shellfish;
- eating food contaminated by infectious food handlers.

Hepatitis A continues to be a problem for people travelling overseas, especially people visiting developing countries where hepatitis A is common.

WHO CAN GET HEPATITIS?

Those who have not had hepatitis A and who have not been vaccinated against it may be at risk of catching the disease.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO AVOID INFECTING OTHERS?

- Everyone should wash their hands thoroughly with soap and running water, after going to the toilet and before preparing food and drinks.

If you have hepatitis A, you should avoid the following activities while infectious (that is, until at least one week after onset of jaundice):

- do *NOT* prepare food or drink for other people
- do *NOT* share eating or drinking utensils with other people
- do *NOT* share linen and towels with other people
- abstain from sex

- wash eating utensils in soapy water, and machine wash linen and towels.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO AVOID CATCHING HEPATITIS A?

Always wash your hands thoroughly in soap and running water:

- before eating
- after going to the toilet
- after handling objects such as nappies and condoms.

Avoid sharing food, drinks, cigarettes and other smoking implements with other people.

IS THERE ANY TREATMENT FOR HEPATITIS A?

There is no specific treatment for hepatitis A. Household contacts and sexual partners of an infectious person usually need an injection of immunoglobulin. The injection may prevent or reduce illness if given within two weeks of contact with the infectious person.

VACCINATION

A safe and effective vaccine is available against hepatitis A. The vaccine may take up to two weeks to provide protection. Vaccination is recommended for the following groups of people:

- travellers to countries (most developing countries) where hepatitis A is common
- frequent visitors to rural and remote indigenous communities
- men who have sex with men
- child day-care and pre-school personnel
- the intellectually disabled and their carers
- some health care workers who work in or with indigenous communities
- sewerage workers
- plumbers
- injecting drug users
- patients with chronic liver disease
- people with haemophilia who may receive pooled plasma concentrates.

SHOULD PEOPLE WHO HAVE HEPATITIS A BE EXCLUDED FROM WORK and school?

- People who handle food or drink must be excluded from work for at least one week after the onset of jaundice (that is, while infectious).
- People whose work involves close personal contact, such as child carers and health workers, should not work while they are infectious.
- Staff of childcare facilities should not attend while infectious.
- Children and adolescents should not attend childcare facilities or school while infectious.
- All patients should check with their doctor before returning to work or school.

For more information please contact your local public health unit, community health centre, or doctor .

If you have further questions consult your doctor, or telephone your local Public Health Unit - see under NSW Government at the front of the White Pages phone book.

Public Health Units in NSW

Metropolitan	
Central Sydney	9515 3180
South Eastern Sydney	9382 8333
Northern Sydney	9477 9400
South Western Sydney	9828 5944
Western Sydney	9840 3603
Wentworth	4734 2022
Rural	
Central Coast	4349 4845
Mid North Coast	6588 2750
Mid Western	6339 5500
Hunter	4924 6477
Illawarra	4226 4600
New England	6766 2288
Northern Rivers	6620 7500
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Southern NSW 4827 3428
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