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Hepatitis A Fact Sheet

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS	Adults will have signs and symptoms more often than children.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● jaundice ● fatigue ● abdominal pain ● loss of appetite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● nausea ● diarrhea ● fever
CAUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hepatitis A virus (HAV) 	
LONG-TERM EFFECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no chronic (long-term) infection. ● Once you have had hepatitis A you cannot get it again. ● About 15% of people infected with HAV will have prolonged or relapsing symptoms over a 6-9 month period. 	
TRANSMISSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● HAV is found in the stool (feces) of persons with hepatitis A. ● HAV is usually spread from person to person by putting something in the mouth (even though it may look clean) that has been contaminated with the stool of a person with hepatitis A. 	
PERSONS AT RISK OF INFECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Household contacts of infected persons ● Sex contacts of infected persons ● Persons, especially children, living in areas with increased rates of hepatitis A during the baseline period from 1987-1997. (view map) ● Persons traveling to countries where hepatitis A is common ● Click here for more information about traveler's health ● Men who have sex with men ● Injecting and non-injecting drug users 	

<p>PREVENTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hepatitis A vaccine is the best protection. ● Short-term protection against hepatitis A is available from immune globulin. It can be given before and within 2 weeks after coming in contact with HAV. ● Always wash your hands with soap and water after using the bathroom, changing a diaper, and before preparing and eating food.
<p>VACCINE RECOMMENDATIONS</p>	<p>Vaccine is recommended for the following persons from 12 months of age and older:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Travelers to areas with increased rates of hepatitis A Click here for more information about traveler's health ● Men who have sex with men ● Injecting and non-injecting drug users ● Persons with clotting-factor disorders (e.g. hemophilia) ● Persons with chronic liver disease ● Children living in areas with increased rates of hepatitis A during the baseline period from 1987-1997. (view map)
<p>TRENDS & STATISTICS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Occurs in epidemics both nationwide and in communities ● During epidemic years, the number of reported cases reached 35,000. ● In the late 1990s, hepatitis A vaccine was more widely used and the number of cases reached historic lows. ● One-third of Americans have evidence of past infection (immunity). ● Click here for hepatitis A disease burden information