

Hepatitis D

Name of disease	Hepatitis D
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hepatitis D virus needs the hepatitis B virus to reproduce, so it is considered an additional infection for people with hepatitis B. - The virus is transmitted by direct contact with the blood or other fluids of the infected person. - Transmission of the virus from the pregnant mother to the fetus is rare. - There is no cure for hepatitis D at the moment. - Infection can be prevented by hepatitis B vaccine.
Introduction	<p>The disease is caused hepatitis D virus, which needs the hepatitis B virus to multiply, which means it can't occur in people who are not infected with the virus (b), magnifying its symptoms. It can also be sudden or chronic.</p> <p>Other names for the disease: Delta virus</p>
Causes	Transmission of Hepatitis D virus to the body of people infected with Hepatitis B only
Transmission	<p>Same transmission methods of Hepatitis B, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From mother to fetus at birth (very rare) • Through the skin or mucous tissues exposed to infected blood and various body fluids) such as: Saliva, vagina, sperm, etc.) • Sexual relationship. • Reused needles and syringes in health centers or when taking drugs. • Traveling from and to countries where the disease is prevalent
Symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice). • abdominal pain • dark urine. • nausea and vomiting. • tiredness • Loss of appetite • Joint pain <p>Hepatitis D amplifies Hepatitis B symptoms</p>
Diagnosis	<p>The patient may need to perform the following tests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biopsy of liver tissue. - Liver enzymes (blood test).
Incubation period	Ranges from two to 8 weeks

Risk factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constant need for blood (or blood components) transfusion • Using syringes to take drugs • Carrying the Hepatitis B virus • Gay sexual relationships
Most vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infection during pregnancy (the virus could be transmitted from the pregnant mother to the fetus, but this is very rare) • People who did not receive Hepatitis B vaccine
Complications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic active hepatitis. • acute liver failure.
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking hepatitis B vaccine • Early detection and immediate treatment of hepatitis B • hepatitis B vaccine is the mainstay of its prevention, however, the vaccine can't prevent Hepatitis D if taken while the person is infected with Hepatitis B. • safe handling of blood and syringes and sharps • avoid sharing needles with others.
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no specific treatment for people with viral hepatitis D, as hepatitis B drugs do not work on virus D, but the patient may be given interferon alpha for one year if the infection persists for a long time. • Liver transplant is the best solution when reaching the final stage of the disease.
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHO : http://www.who.int/en/ - Medline plus /https://medlineplus.gov

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