

HEALTH ALERT



HEPATITIS B

Hepatitis B (HBV) is a viral infection that attacks the liver and may cause acute and chronic disease

MORBIDITY

350 million people worldwide infected

40 million (3.7%) people in India infected, as the second largest infected population

MORTALITY

More than **780,000** people die every year due to consequences of HBV



There is a vaccine for HBV. People who need treatment for HBV can be given antiviral drugs or interferon injections



HBV is **50-100** times more infectious than HIV

HBV can survive outside for at least **Seven (7)** days.

MODES OF TRANSMISSION

- Unsafe injection practices
- . Use of Unsterilized needles
- . Sharing of Razors
- . Use of unsterilized equipment in skin piercing (Nose, Ear, Body), tattooing, circumcision.
- . Use of unsterilized equipment in dental practices.
- . Unprotected sexual contact



One Needle
One syringe
One time
for each and every injection

Health care workers (HCWs) are at increased risk for both HBV and HCV

HEPATITIS C

Hepatitis C (HCV) is a virus that can cause acute and chronic hepatitis infection and lead to HCV-related liver disease

MORBIDITY

150 million people worldwide infected

0.5-1% of the population of India suspected infected

MORTALITY

Up to **500,000** people die every year due to HCV related liver disease



There is no vaccine for HCV. Antiviral treatment is successful in 50-90% of people who seek treatment.



HCV is considered a silent epidemic

HCV can survive outside for **sixteen (16)** hours

IDSP has no role in the treatment of cases of Hepatitis B and C



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