

Hepatitis A

Prelims: Current events of national and international importance | Health

Why in news?

In recent years, multiple outbreaks of Hepatitis A in India have caused acute liver failure, making a strong case for its inclusion in the <u>Universal</u> <u>Immunisation Programme (UIP)</u>.

World Hepatitis Day - **July 28**

- **Hepatitis A** It is a *highly contagious liver infection* caused by the hepatitis A virus.
- Unlike hepatitis B and C, it does not cause chronic liver disease or permanent liver damage, and most people recover completely.
- Transmission & Causes -
 - The virus is primarily spread through the fecal-oral route, meaning a person ingests food or water contaminated with the feces of an infected person.
 - The disease is closely associated with unsafe water or food, inadequate sanitation, poor personal hygiene and oral-anal sex.

• Symptoms -

- Usually appear 2 to 6 weeks after exposure and are often mild, especially in young children.
- They can last for several months in adults and may include fatigue, nausea & vomiting, abdominal pain (upper right side), fever, loss of appetite, jaundice, itching, etc.
- **Risk factors** Poor sanitation, unsafe water, and inadequate hygiene practices.
- **Treatment** There is **no specific antiviral treatment** for hepatitis A, instead it typically involves **supportive care** to manage symptoms and keep the patient comfortable.
- Prevention Improved sanitation, food safety, safer sex practices

(notably for oral-anal sex) and immunization are the most effective ways to combat hepatitis A.

• India has its own *indigenous vaccine - Biovac-A*, a live-attenuated vaccine for Hepatitis A.

Hepatitis B vaccine is already part of UIP).

• WHO's Global Hepatitis Report, 2024

- \circ Viral hepatitis causes over 1 million deaths annually, mostly from Hepatitis B and C and Hepatitis is now the 2^{nd} leading infectious killer after tuberculosis.
- India carries a high burden of Hepatitis A, B, and E, with Hepatitis A increasingly causing acute liver failure.
- $_{\circ}$ 2030 Targets WHO aims to reduce new infections by 90% and deaths by 65%.

References

- 1. The Hindu | Hepatitis A deserves a place in India's UIP
- 2. WHO | Hepatitis A
- 3. CDC | Hepatitis A

